

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country(ies):</b> Haiti	
<b>Project Title:</b> OHCHR support to the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission to Haiti	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b>	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
<b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>	
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OHCHR</li> </ul>	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b>	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1 2</sup>:</b> 9 months	
<b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Port-au-Prince and other departments depending on the area of operation of the MSS mission.	
<b>Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <sup>3</sup>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <sup>4</sup>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b>	
<b>OHCHR:</b> \$ 500,000.28	
<b>Total:</b>	
<p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i></p>	
<b>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>2</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<sup>4</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70 %):</b> OHCHR: \$ 350,000.20 Total: \$ 350,000.20	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b> OHCHR: \$ 150,000.08 Total: \$ 150,000.08	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* ( %):</b> Total:
---	---	--

**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):**

Security Council resolution 2699 (2023) authorized the deployment of a non-UN Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission to support the efforts of the Haitian National Police to re-establish security. The resolution requested the Member States participating in the MSS to establish a robust compliance mechanism to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations or abuses of human rights related to the MSS mission. To develop and implement human rights safeguard measures, OHCHR carried out a needs-assessment mission in Haiti to determine the required resources to support the MSS establish a robust compliance mechanism. OHCHR subsequently developed a fundraising proposal for the Trust Fund (established as per the above referenced resolution) and bilateral donors for the Office's support to the MSS mission.

This PBF project to set up and deploy a 6-months start-up team will be the first phase of a 12-month project that OHCHR is planning to support the MSS mission in establishing and implementing a robust human rights compliance mechanism, addressing urgent prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse issues, and implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy for the UN support to non-UN security forces (HRDDP). OHCHR is in discussion with bilateral donors to fund the project phase that will follow this start-up team. It is critical that the start-up team arrives at the outset of the MSS operations in Haiti, the security condition permitting, in order to maximize the chance of the mission integrating the human rights compliance in its operations from its inception to prevent and address human rights violations. The start-up team will support the MSS to put in place mechanisms to start building human rights awareness and capacity of the MSS, as well as strengthening human rights monitoring and reporting. This project will also contribute to strengthening civil society organizations' capacity for monitoring and reporting on human rights violations associated with the MSS mission, including sexual exploitation and abuse. On 25 June, a first batch of about 200 Kenyan police officers arrived in Haiti following the announcement the previous day by the Kenyan Government that the first MSS mission personnel contingent will arrive in Port-au-Prince during the week of 24 June. This project will play a catalytic role in launching OHCHR's cooperation with the MSS mission, which will be supported by additional funds once established (e.g. Trust Fund and bilateral donors).

The 12-month project aims to support the compliance mechanism of the MSS mission by supporting the creation of the structure, tools, and capacities within the MSS mission to conduct their operations in compliance with international human rights law. It aims to institutionalize within the force the internal mechanisms to prevent, monitor, investigate and take relevant action when such violations occur. Given the authorization by the Security Council, through resolution 2699 (2023), for the MSS mission to support the Haitian National Police (HNP), including through joint operations, it is also intended, in a long-term, that through its support to the MSS mission, OHCHR will help consolidate and enhance the compliance practices of the HNP through ongoing and future projects, through BINUH's existing mandate. Support through the MSS mission will amplify that existing engagement.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth**

**organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):**

In Haiti, the BINUH SRSG and the UN Police provided their advice during the completion of this proposal. Further, the Resident Coordinator and her office were consulted and provided feedback to the project proposal, ensuring alignment with the UN's country strategic objectives in the country and national NGOs were supported by the project. In addition, national human rights organizations were also consulted and contributed to the development of the output 1.2.

OHCHR has been engaging the MSS lead personnel providing country, Kenya, since the adoption of SCR 2699 (2023) in October 2023. During the visit of the Deputy High Commissioner to Kenya in March 2024, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs indicated Kenya's willingness to accept OHCHR's support, highlighting its significant role. Kenya subsequently invited OHCHR to support broad strategic and technical engagement in their planning and preparedness and built upon existing relationships between the Senior Human Rights Advisor and team in Kenya and the National Police Service. OHCHR consulted the Kenya Task Force, chaired by the Deputy National Security Adviser, established to coordinate its planning and preparedness for the deployment to Haiti, including developing the Concept of Operation for the MSS and related Directives, training curriculum, resourcing, and political engagement ahead of deployment. OHCHR has continued technical engagement with Kenya to advise on its foundation documents for the MSS mission and developed human rights specific pre-deployment training for MSS headquarters staff and commanders from Kenya in coordination with other relevant UN entities.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>5</sup>: 2**

**Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 20%**

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>6</sup>:**

The project aims to provide technical support and advice to the MSS mission in applying a Human Rights Based Approach into its planning and conduct of operations. A key focus is ensuring that a gender perspective is integrated into rules and regulations governing conduct, as well as in selection, pre-deployment and in-mission training for MSS personnel.

In supporting the MSS mission to establish a compliance framework for the MSS, OHCHR ensures that gender is integrated as a crosscutting issue. The project will advocate for gender balance within the MSS mission, including during operations, trainings, and operational planning. This approach ensures a survivor-centered approach to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and gender-based violence (GBV), making the mechanism gender-responsive.

The approach is aligned with the special emphasis SCR 2699 places on measures to prevent and address SEA. By focusing on SEA, including sexual and gender-based violence, the project aims

<sup>5</sup> Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>6</sup> Please consult the PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding

to build trust with the local population, and empower women associations, fostering stronger community engagement and cooperation.

**Project Risk Marker score<sup>7</sup>:** 2

**Is the project piloting new approaches:** Yes ☐ No ☒

**Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:**  
Yes ☒ No ☐

**Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one)<sup>8</sup>:**

- (2.3) Conflict prevention/management

**If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:**

This proposal contributes to implementing Haiti's UNSDCF, in particular Priority area 1: *Rule of law, good governance and human rights*; outcome 1: *Legitimate and accountable institutions ensure the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights*.

**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:**

This proposal contributes to preventing human rights violations, and as such support the achievement of SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) and of SDG 5 (Gender equality). Applying a human rights-based approach to security operations aims at leveraging the UN's peace and security tools to prevent human rights violations, strengthen protection systems, support the protection of civilians from violence, and prevent the recurrence of conflict.

**Type of submission:**

- ☒ New project  
☐ Project amendment

**If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:**

**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

**Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐

**Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

**Brief justification for amendment:**

*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project*

<sup>7</sup> Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>8</sup> PBF Focus Areas are:

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.
--	---

### PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>9</sup></b> Name of Representative [REDACTED] Signature [REDACTED] Name of Agency <b>NATIONS UNIES DROITS DE L'HOMME</b> Date & Seal 13/09/2024	<b>Representative of National Authorities</b> Name of Government Counterpart [REDACTED] Signature [REDACTED] Title [REDACTED] Date & Seal [REDACTED]
<b>Head of UN Country Team</b> Name of Representative [REDACTED] Signature [REDACTED] Title DSG/RC/HC Date & Seal 13/09/2024	<b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b> Elizabeth Spehar [REDACTED] Signature [REDACTED] Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date & Seal 25 October 2024



<sup>9</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.



## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of gender-responsive **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

The Republic of Haiti's recent history has been marred by recurrent political turmoil, socio-economic crises, and natural disasters. The driving factors of conflict are associated with development deficits such as corruption, strong inequality, and impunity as well as humanitarian challenges. These have led to a wave of socio-political turbulence and violence that have reached an unprecedented peak since the assassination of the President Jovenel Moïse, in July 2021. From October 2023 to March 2024, 2,763 people were killed and 1,378 people injured by gangs-related violence. 1,129 men, women and children were also kidnapped.

The main actors impacting and impacted by these driving factors include armed gangs, state institutions, and the general population. Armed gangs are committing extreme violence and human rights abuses, obstructing freedom of movement and access to essential goods and services. State institutions, weakened by decades of poverty and a lack of effective justice mechanisms, struggle to address these human rights violations and abuses with violence becoming the primary means of resolving differences. The general population, particularly women and children, bear the brunt of these conflicts.

Currently, Haiti is facing extreme violence and human rights abuses committed by armed gangs, carrying out coordinated attacks against the population, the national police, public service officials, and infrastructure, obstructing the freedom of movement of residents and hindering access to essential goods and services. The capital is effectively cut off by road from the country's northern, southern and eastern parts. The violence is no longer limited to Port-au-Prince and the West Department but spreads to the Artibonite and other departments. In response, "self-defense groups" have emerged to counter gang's territorial expansion.

Although the use of sexual violence in the context of armed violence is not a new phenomenon in Haiti, the current situation is of particular concern. Gangs have used rape, including collective rapes, and other forms of sexual violence to instill fear, punish, subjugate, and inflict pain on local populations with the ultimate goal of expanding their areas of influence, throughout the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince. According to the findings of a joint report published by BINUH and OHCHR in 2022, entitled "*Sexual violence in Port-au-Prince : a weapon used by gangs to instill fear*", women, girls and boys of all ages, as well as to a lesser extent men, have been victims of ruthless sexual crimes. Children as young as 10 and elderly women were subjected to collective rapes during attacks against their neighborhoods. Some of these victims were mutilated and executed after being raped. Furthermore, in impoverished and marginalized areas women and girls may also be encouraged by their own families to have non-consensual intercourse with gang elements in exchange for in-kind benefits, such as food, drinking water, and other material gains, as well as "protection" from abuses committed by other armed men.

During the third quarter of 2023, at least 36 children were killed or injured, some as young as 8 years old. The recruitment of children remains a critical concern. The lack of economic and social opportunities for children and youth, are factors exploited by gangs for recruitment purposes. Children who have tried to leave gangs have been sought out and executed by gang members.

Impunity remains the norm for the vast majority of violations committed, including against women and children. Contributing factors for the lack of accountability are the deficiency of rule of law institutions and widespread insecurity. There are allegations members of the HNP personnel may be associated with gangs in the capital. The Haitian justice system remains highly dysfunctional. As of 30 May 2024, the national police workforce stands at 12,164 officers, including 1,464 women, representing a loss of 1,032 police officers, including 133 women, since 1 January. This loss is mainly due to post abandonment, death, or dismissal. However, this figure will be boosted by the 786 police officers, including 109 women, of the 33rd promotion who graduated on 11 March and are pending final deployment. Multiple gang attacks against the National Police School in Port-au-Prince have impacted the recruitment process of the 34th promotion, with several postponements of the medical test for candidates, which was launched at the end of May.

In its resolution 2645 (2022), extending the mandate of BINUH in July 2022, the Security Council expressed grave concerns about the extremely high levels of gang violence and sexual and gender-based violence, as well as ongoing impunity for perpetrators. As a result, in this resolution, the Security Council also decided to strengthen the capacity of BINUH to help national authorities to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. The underlying conflict in Haiti stems from a prolonged deteriorated socioeconomic situation, a lack of governance and accountability, and poor service delivery. Structural and situational factors have led Haiti to a catastrophic state characterized by deep political instability and fragile institutions. Corruption, impunity, and poor governance, combined with increasing gang violence, have eroded the rule of law and brought State institutions close to collapse.

The impact of generalized insecurity on the population is dire and worsening. The population is severely deprived of their human rights, with children and women being especially affected, potentially impacting many generations to come. The unstable political and security environment has significantly affected business operations, economic stability, and unemployment rates, especially among youth.

Poverty has increased, and the food crisis in Haiti is among the worst in the world. Over 4.35 million Haitians, or 44% of the population, are experiencing acute food insecurity, with children being the most vulnerable, as 7.2% suffer from global acute malnutrition.

In this context, in October 2023, the Security Council adopted resolution 2699, authorizing the deployment of a MSS mission to support the HNP in re-establishing security in the country and building security conditions conducive to holding free and fair elections. The resolution requested the Member States participating in the MSS mission to establish a robust compliance mechanism to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations or abuses of human rights related to the MSS mission in Haiti and called on the MSS mission to establish an oversight mechanism to prevent human rights violations or abuses in particular SEA and ensure the planning and conduct of operation in accordance with applicable international law.

The Security Council also requested, through SCR 2699 (2023), the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund as “a mechanism that can facilitate voluntary contributions to the MSS mission to enable and operationalize the mandate” and affirmed that the Secretary-General may provide logistical support when requested by the MSS and MSS donors, in full respect of the HRDDP. The Department of Operational Support set up the trust fund in mid-December.

On 21 June, Kenya informed the Security Council that, according to the Concept of Operations of the MSS mission, an initial deployment of 1,000 police officers will take place “soon”, in different batches of 200 and 400 officers, without providing the exact timeline. Kenya stated that the deployment of 200 mission-ready Kenyan police officers was “imminent”. On 25 June, the first Kenyan contingent reportedly arrived in Port-au-Prince. Kenya is reportedly planning to deploy additional batches once the pre-deployment training of the remaining 600 police officers is completed. Kenya informed that the Concept of Operations and the Special Protection Agreement have been signed by Kenya and Haiti.

Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Chad, Jamaica and Kenya have officially notified the Secretary-General in writing of their intent to contribute personnel to the 2,500-strong MSS mission. The Concept of Operations as well as the Rules of Engagement have yet to be shared with the UN country team in Haiti.

The start-up team will support the MSS mission in developing a robust human rights compliance mechanism to enable the MSS effectively support the HNP in addressing violence and human rights violations and abuses, which are some of the main drivers of conflict in Haiti. OHCHR's support to the MSS mission will be grounded in an established framework to ensure compliance with human rights standards and to provide necessary tools in case of violations. This framework, developed in response to evolving needs and drawing from OHCHR's experience with the HRDDP, has been implemented in the context of the G5 Sahel Joint Force and is currently being applied within the African Union Compliance and Accountability Framework (AUCF) project. It is designed to be a versatile tool for preventing, addressing, investigating, and reporting on human rights violations by security forces tasked with maintaining global peace and security.

Due to its specific nature, the project does not include joint implementation of activities with other United Nations agencies. However, within the framework of the MSS deployment, OHCHR is already engaged in joint initiatives related to human rights with other United Nations agencies. For instance, a joint awareness initiative on the rights of vulnerable individuals during police operations has been launched by OHCHR and UNICEF for the specialized units of the PNH, which will be deployed alongside the MSS in the field. In addition, OHCHR has ensured that the Resident Coordinator office, the BINUH leadership advices were included in the completion of this project proposal and will keep them informed of any developments during its implementation.

Considering the current situation in Haiti, there is a high risk of human rights violations and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) occurring during MSS operations in support of the HNP. Due to alliances between gangs confronting the MSS mission and the HNP, it is likely that the operations will be violent and result in a significant number of casualties. Operations in densely populated areas of Port-au-Prince increase the risk of collateral damage to the population, including women and children. According with SCR 2699, the objectives of the urgent temporary measures (UTM), to be used by the MSS mission are "to prevent the loss of life" and "to help the HNP maintain basic law and order and public safety to implementation". This can imply severe restrictions to human rights and might include robust police operations, use of force, arrests, and detention.

Additionally, the widespread sexual and gender-based violence and other forms of SEA, combined with the impunity that allows the majority of these crimes to go unpunished, the lack of a common standard of conduct prohibiting SEA, and the absence of standardized pre-deployment training for all MSS members, constitute an additional risk. Therefore, it is critical for OHCHR to ensure that the MSS mission develops a robust human rights compliance mechanism and incorporates a human rights-based approach in the planning and implementation of its operations to effectively address the drivers of the conflict.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>10</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and

---

<sup>10</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.



how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

This proposal is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) signed between the UN system and the Government of Haiti for the period 2023/27, which in turns aligns with the priorities set by the Strategic Development Plan 2012-2030 (Plan Stratégique de Développement d'Haiti (PSDH)). The UNSDCF outlines a UN common vision and strategy to achieving sustainable development in Haiti.

One of the main objectives of the Cooperation Framework is to ensure the effective enjoyment of human rights for the Haitian population without discrimination. OHCHR is the leading agency for Effect 2, Protection and Freedom of Movement. The outcome of this effect aims that people are free to move without fear of gang violence, and their physical and psychological well-being is safeguarded in Haiti. In this regard, the deployment of the MSS to support the National Police and bring security to the Haitian population, under conditions that comply with international human rights norms and standards and prevent the risk of collateral effects on the civilian population, is critical and in line with the PSDH and UNSDCF. This proposal will also reinforce the capacities of civil society organizations to carry out initiatives to reduce armed violence.

Furthermore, this project complements other initiatives supported by the PBF, such as the project, *“Construction et Institutionnalisation des Fondations de l'Infrastructure Nationale pour la Paix en Haiti (English : Construction and Institutionalization of the Foundations of the National Infrastructure for Peace in Haiti)”*. Under this PBF project, OHCHR is supporting free, safe and inclusive civic space in which local grassroot and community-based youth and women-led groups and organizations, cultural associations, and student groups in universities and high schools can participate. The project aims to promote the respect of human rights and encourage social cohesion, to rehabilitate trusts and confidence towards national authorities and governments.

OHCHR will ensure that the distinct human rights activities in Haiti – the compliance mechanism of the MSS, the application of HRDDP to UN support to the MSS, and the related human rights monitoring and reporting, as well as engagement with communities – are conducted in a consistent, mutually reinforcing manner and in coordination with all relevant UN entities, through existing mechanisms such as the humanitarian cellule of dialogue with MSS. The cumulative effect of these engagements should be both to enhance and build the capacities and ability of MSS to comply with human rights obligations and both as a result of support to the MSS, including in the context of joint operations with HNP, and separate direct engagement with HNP by the BINUH HRS to simultaneously build and enhance the compliance capacities of the HNP.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Construction et institutionnalisation des fondations de l'infrastructure	PBF \$2,000,000 USD	Conflict prevention/management	In support of the Haitian government's peace consolidation initiatives, this project aims to build a national peace

nationale de paix en Haiti <b>Start Date:</b> 15 December 2022 <b>End Date:</b> 15 December 2024 <b>UN Entities:</b> UNDP & OHCHR			architecture around young Haitians, involving stakeholders from university labs, think tanks, and the cultural sphere, with the aim of strengthening the civic engagement of young people as well.
Étendre et protéger un espace civique sûr et inclusif pour les jeunes haïtiennes et haïtiens dans la perspective de la transition vers les élections <b>Start date:</b> TBC, in 2024 <b>End date:</b> TBC, in 2026 <b>UN Entities:</b> OHCHR	PBF \$2,000,000 USD	Conflict prevention/management	This project aims to develop a safe and inclusive civic space for Haitian youth by strengthening institutional mechanisms, including normative instruments for prevention and protection against threats and attacks targeting these young individuals, while promoting their civic initiatives.

## II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The overarching goal is to establish peace and security, uphold human rights, and create conditions for sustainable development in Haiti. The project aims to address the driving factors of conflict in Haiti by engaging with the main actors/stakeholders impacted by these factors. In particular, OHCHR aims to strengthen the MSS’s capacity to implement a human rights compliance mechanism, which comprises appropriate oversight mechanisms to monitor possible violations, enhancing accountability mechanisms to hold perpetrators accountable; the establishment of rules and regulations compliant with international human rights law, regulations, standard operating procedures and other guiding documents; enhancement of pre-deployment and ongoing specialized training in relevant areas of the compliance mechanism; the integration of human rights into planning and conduct; and after-action reviews for the enhancement of operations. The increased capacity of the MSS will ensure an effective approach toward the gang violence which is a driving factor of the conflict in Haiti as well as the needed trust by the population.

Within the scope of this project, as an initial part of longer process, OHCHR will establish a start-up team to support the MSS mission in putting in place a robust human rights compliance mechanism and addressing urgent prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse issues. The start-up team will also support the UN system in implementing the HRDDP. The first MSS mission contingent is expected to deploy by early June 2024. This project will play a catalytic role for OHCHR’s support of the MSS mission from its inception.

The start-up phase is an opportunity to establish the team's foundation, which will be critical for its longer-term development and engagement. OHCHR's support to the MSS mission will be provided in close coordination with the HRS in BINUH to ensure the coherence and consistence of the human rights support in Haiti and in accordance with the 2011 Joint Policy on Human Rights in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions. The coordination among different UN agencies, through the UNCT and the HCT will be supported by the DSRSG/RC/HC.

The OHCHR start-up team will focus on the following priorities under the supervision of BINUH's Chief of the Human Rights Service:

- Establish essential supporting relationships with the MSS mission Commander and Headquarters.
- Ensure coordination with internal and external stakeholders supporting the compliance mechanism, in coordination with relevant OHCHR entities as needed.
- Advise that operational mission plans, policies, directives, procedures and training curriculum are developed following Human Rights Based Approach.
- Put in place the administrative and logistic infrastructure necessary to allow additional OHCHR personnel to arrive.
- Establish an OHCHR monitoring mechanism adapted to the circumstances of the MSS mission.
- Engage with civil society partners and local communities with a view to monitor the operations conducted by MSS mission, including to strengthen their capacity in human rights monitoring, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and protection of witnesses and sources.

The above objectives place a key focus on integrating a gender perspective and a youth approach into all activities, doctrines, and policy documents to ensure appropriate responses in compliance with international human rights standards. For example, conducted trainings will emphasize SEA and child protection; and the support team will strongly advocate for the inclusion of female personnel within the MSS mission to reduce and mitigate risks of sexual violence.

OHCHR intends to employ the expertise gained through support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force as a basis for engagement with the MSS mission. OHCHR's internal study conducted found that overall, the Office's support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force on the implementation of the compliance framework likely contributed to reducing the number of violations by the G5 Sahel Joint Force between 2018 and 2023 in the context of escalating violence against civilians by both non-state armed groups and State security forces in the Sahel region. OHCHR achieved an unprecedented level of acceptance and mutual trust with a military force, demonstrating the relevance of integrating human rights and international humanitarian law while countering terrorism.

#### Proposed Composition of OHCHR's start-up team

The following posts will be embedded in the HRS in BINUH and will report to the Chief of the Human Rights Service.

Grade, and Title	Responsibilities
<b>P-5 Senior Human Rights Officer</b>	<p><b>Coordination of the overall work of the MSS compliance mechanism team under the supervision of the BINUH Chief of HRS.</b></p> <p>This post requires extensive human rights experience including specialized expertise in gender and youth issues. The P-5 functions include leading the</p>

	<p>engagement strategy with the MSS ensuring that OHCHR's support team to the MSS mission operates effectively and efficiently. The P-5 also plays a vital role in coordinating the Human Rights Service monitoring and investigation, particularly concerning issues of SEA involving MSS personnel. Furthermore, the P-5 officers will support the implementation of the HRDDP on UN support for the MSS, working closely with the OHCHR's Peace Mission Support Section in New York and the Methodology, Education and Training Section in Geneva.</p>
<p><b>P-4 Police Officer</b></p>	<p><b>Operational and tactical lead for support to the Member States participating in the MSS in establishing and implementing its robust compliance mechanism.</b></p> <p>This post requires extensive policing and human rights experience, both in national contexts and with tactical expertise on the use of force commensurate with that expected in Haiti, and expertise in multinational deployment settings and in applying a HRBA to policing.</p> <p>The Police Officer will provide crucial support for establishing a working relationship with the leadership of the MSS mission, facilitating communication and collaboration to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards and principles within the MSS mission. The Police Officer will provide technical advice to the establishing of the MSS' Compliance Mechanism, identifying emerging issues in law enforcement by the MSS, analyzing their implications, and making recommendations to enhance compliance with international human rights standards and principles. The Police Advisor also plays a key role in liaising with local authorities, civic institutions, and non-governmental organizations to identify potential problems and provide guidance. Furthermore, the Police Advisor will provide substantive support and advice to establish appropriate human rights regulatory and accountability frameworks, use the HRBA to review policy and regulation issues and drafting relevant standard operating procedures, directives, reports, and discussion papers, as required.</p>
<p><b>P-3 Security Officer</b></p>	<p><b>Area security advisor in close coordination with BINUH's security focal point</b></p> <p>Given the precarious security situation on the ground, the Security Officer will serve as the area security advisor in close coordination with BINUH's security focal point. The Security Officer will specifically support the OHCHR's team in support of the MSS during its movements on the ground. The Security Officer will reinforce BINUH's HRS capacity to timely respond and follow up on human rights monitoring and investigation.</p>

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

*(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors.*



*What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)*

For years, Haiti has been plagued by escalating violence, criminal activities, and human rights abuses, undermining the country's peace, stability, and security. The present proposal aims to support the development and implementation of a robust human rights compliance mechanism to enable the MSS to effectively support the HNP in addressing violence and human rights violations and abuses, which are some of the main drivers of conflict in Haiti.

**IF** MSS effectively incorporates a human rights approach in the planning and implementation of operations and has enhanced capacity to proactively and effectively address allegations of human rights violations and cooperates with OHCHR;

**IF** OHCHR increases civil society human rights actors to conduct human rights monitoring and to engage with local populations to report human rights abuses;

**IF** civil society human rights actors establish a mechanism of sustained outreach and structured dialogue to raise their concerns and to share recommendations with the MSS.

**IF** space/cooperation is provided for preventive and/or mitigating measures whenever human rights violations occur that are allegedly attributed to MSS or HNP in the context of joint operations.

**THEN** the MSS and the HNP will gain the trust of the local population; and human rights violations and abuses and sexual exploitation and abuse against the local population by the conflict drivers will be prevented.

**THEN** Haitian human rights organizations will be able to play a watchdog and checks-and balances role to decrease the risk of abuses in the long run

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities. Ensure that where relevant UN's [Community Engagement Guidelines](#) are adhered to.

The project will work on three complementary fronts aimed at preventing human rights violations against the Haitian population:

- i) Supporting the establishment of a robust human rights compliance mechanism to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations or abuses of human rights and sexual exploitation and abuse related to the MSS mission.
- ii) Start developing a strong monitoring capacity within human rights civil society, local communities and the Haitian population to document and denounce human rights violations related to the MSS mission operations in Haiti.
- iii) Support the establishment by civil society human rights actors of a mechanism for dialogue and exchange with the MSS to raise concerns and recommendations.

OHCHR will ensure that these workstreams are conducted in a consistent, mutually reinforcing manner.

**Outcome 1: The MSS mission has initiated the development of a comprehensive human rights compliance mechanism, establishing procedures to prevent, monitor, investigate and report on human rights violations, and sexual exploitation and abuse**

**Output 1.1.** *Personnel of the MSS have increased knowledge on a range of international human rights standards to integrate them into their daily duties and start developing a compliance mechanism.*

- **Activity 1.1.1.** Conduct in-mission training and capacity-building activities for the MSS on international human rights standards, particularly focusing on 1) PSEA, 2) GBV; 3) Child Protection; 4) arrest and detention; 5) use of force, 6) internal investigations, 7) protection of sources and witnesses, and 8) aspects of military targeting.
- **Activity 1.1.2.** Initiate discussions with the MSS mission and make recommendations that human rights are mainstreamed across the development of policies, rules and regulations of the MSS mission.
- **Activity 1.1.3.** Develop an oversight mechanism for receiving allegations and for conducting investigations of possible human rights violations and sexual exploitation and abuse committed by the MSS personnel.

**Output 1.2.** *Civil society human rights actors, local communities and the Haitian population dispose the capacity to actively monitor, verify, and document allegations of human rights violations and abuses including sexual exploitation and abuse related to the MSS mission activities by the end of 2024*

- **Activity 1.2.1.** Conduct of monitoring in areas of operation of the MSS mission.
- **Activity 1.2.2.** Conduct of investigation missions to collect information and record casualties on alleged human rights violations related to armed violences or to the MSS and the HNP operations.

**Output 1.3.** *Civil society human rights actors established mechanisms for sustained outreach and structured dialogue to raise concerns and share recommendations with the MSS by the end of 2024.*

- **Activity 1.3.1.** Establish and operationalize a mechanism of sustained outreach and structure dialogue through round tables between CSOs, local communities, and the MSS to inform early warning actions and facilitate the submission of reports and claims regarding allegations of human rights violations and sexual exploitation and abuse committed by the MSS mission.
- **Activity 1.3.2.** Reinforce the capacity of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) National Network to develop and implement outreach and awareness raising with local population on protection from SEA, including on how to report allegation and to seek assistance services.

**Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.**

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by

sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

The project is targeting to reach approximately 2,685 direct beneficiaries (1,106 males and 1,508 females), including approximately 500 MSS personnel who will be deployed alongside the MSS for six months. Indirect beneficiaries are estimated at 94,500 individuals (34,350 males and 60,640 females), taking into consideration the family and community members of Haitian civilians who will benefit directly from the project. Indirect beneficiaries also include those who would benefit from the enhanced security situation provided by the MSS as well as from the establishment of compliance, monitoring, and reporting mechanisms on human rights violations committed by MSS or HNP personnel. The number of indirect beneficiaries is based on assumptions of impacts that direct beneficiaries would have. For instance, five family members per direct beneficiary have been calculated by one direct beneficiary when it comes to monitoring and reporting activities. Regarding the capacity building of community-based and local NGOs and civil society organizations, the impact has been calculated by one hundred indirect beneficiaries per NGO and organization, assuming that the result of activities will benefit their local and community members as well as their beneficiaries during the six-month period of project.

The main intervention zones of the project will be the West Department, where Port-au-Prince is located. This is where the MSS will be initially deployed and will prepare its base for additional deployment. The population in this area is most negatively affected by gang violence in the country. In addition, other neighboring departments also affected by the proliferation of gangs, such as the Artibonite Department, could be considered in the later phase of the project. In cases where alternative detention facilities in other departments are used during or following MSS or NHP operations, those departments will also be included in the intervention zones.

### III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

OHCHR is the lead organization for this project and is responsible for the overall project coordination and implementation. OHCHR has an extensive experience gained through the implementation of the G5 Sahel project, providing technical support to regional, subregional and national entities as well as UN partners in developing and implementing robust frameworks for compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law by security forces. The Peace Missions Support Section in New York will keep the PBF and the PBF secretariat informed of the project development and will provide regular updates as needed.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project



<b>Convening Organization:</b> <b>OHCHR</b>					
Implementing partners:					
<b>Recipient Organization:</b>					
Implementing partners:					
<b>Recipient Organization:</b>					
Implementing partners:					

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

**Key roles:**

- **Project lead:** BINUH Chief Human Rights Service (existing staff)
- **Project manager:** P-5 Senior Human Rights Officer (Team leader of the start-up team – to be deployed under this project)
- **Technical support to the MSS:** P-4 Police Officer (Tactical support for establishing and implementing a robust compliance mechanism – to be deployed under this project)
- **Project operations support:** Due to the current UN security measures in place in Port-au-Prince, which significantly reduced the footprint of BINUH personnel, the immediate arrangement until personnel can return to their duty station is that existing staff from the OHCHR Peace Missions Support Section/New York will support the operations.

The start-up team will ensure coordination with the Resident Coordinator's office, the PBF Secretariat and relevant BINUH components in the implementation of this project.

The project implementation team is well-equipped to ensure sufficient gender and youth expertise. The project lead, project manager, and project operations support possess extensive knowledge of human rights, including specialized expertise in gender and youth issues. Furthermore, the activities outlined in the project proposal explicitly prioritize gender and youth considerations.

- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

<b>Project specific risk: OHCHR's start-up team is not cleared to deploy to Haiti</b>	<b>Risk Level: Medium</b>
---	---------------------------



Due to the limited operational capacity and the highly volatile and unpredictable nature of the security and political situation in Haiti, the UN has reduced its footprint in the country. In addition, BINUH's footprint is limited to Port-au-Prince. As of 5 April, all 148 PC-2 personnel were evacuated from Haiti. As of 21 May, BINUH personnel comprised 15 international staff members in country and working remotely. Further, only 2 international staff from all four substantive sections (Human rights, Political Affairs, UNPOL and the SRSG office) are authorized to be present in Port-au-Prince at any given time. The UN has also reduced its operational radius in Port-au-Prince and imposed a requirement that all movement in the operational radius must be conducted in armored vehicles. Operational risks for the OHCHR team include the significantly reduced presence of BINUH and insufficient mission assets when deploying, resulting in limited logistical and administrative support to the team.

Security-related prerequisites for the deployment of the start-up team include the following:

- A P-3 Security Officer will be deployed with the team for the whole period of mission.
- The security situation on the ground has improved and the UN has given clearance for some BINUH HRS personnel to return to Port-au-Prince.
- Some BINUH HRS personnel are present and fully operational in Port-au-Prince.
- DSS has cleared the deployment of the start-up team.
- OHCHR has secured the rental of an armored vehicle and premises to enable the start-up team to be fully operational once deployed.

#### **Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)**

If the start-up team is not cleared to deploy to Haiti, the team will start providing remote support to the MSS, building on the pre-deployment engagement established by OHCHR with the MSS mission. In this case, the P-3 Security Officer will not be onboarded to the team. The remote provision of technical advice and assistance can further consolidate the support OHCHR has provided to the MSS for its deployment. Remote assistance could include ensuring that all T/PCC conduct pre-deployment training based on the harmonized and standardized curricula prior to their deployment to Haiti. This could contribute to ensuring that the measures indicated in Pilar 1 on the compliance mechanism (screening and selection of personnel) are fulfilled.

The delivery of remote advice and assistance will need to be adequately informed by monitoring of the situation in Haiti and may lack a degree of responsiveness dependent on the operational tempo of the MSS and the modalities for providing that advice and assistance.

OHCHR is closely monitoring the evolving security situation on the ground and collaborating with UNDSS to ensure that all necessary security measures are in place for the deployment of the start-up team in accordance with existing UN security policy, Security Risk Management recommendations and specific country arrangements for UN operations.

**Project specific risk: Confusion on the distinct role, mandate, and agency of the MSS mission and BINUH and the UN System**

**Risk level: Medium**

In October 2023, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2699, authorizing the deployment of an MSS mission to support the Haitian National Police (HNP) in re-establishing security in the country and creating conditions conducive to holding free and fair elections. Although this is a non-UN operation, there is a reputational risk associated with potential confusion regarding the distinct roles, mandates, and responsibilities of the MSS mission, BINUH, and the broader UN System.

#### **Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)**

OHCHR will ensure that any support provided through this project, including personnel, remains outside the premises of the MSS. Instead, all support staff will operate within BINUH's HRS' premises to maintain a clear distinction between the activities of the MSS mission and the UN, thereby mitigating potential confusion or reputational risks.

Additionally, OHCHR will proactively engage with national and international stakeholders, including local communities, to clarify the roles and mandates of the MSS mission and BINUH. This will involve targeted outreach, public information campaigns, and regular updates to prevent misunderstandings.

Project specific risk: Possible reprisal against civil society partners collaborating with BINUH HRS	Risk Level: Low
This project aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society human rights actors and local communities to monitor, verify and document allegations of human rights violations and abuses, including SEA related to the MSS mission and its joint operations with the HNP. The level of violence in Port-au-Prince prevents BINUH HRS staff from accessing certain areas to carry out investigation and collect information. In this context, HRS' network of local partners in hard-to-access areas, where MSS-HNP operations take place, is critical for the OHCHR support team to assist the MSS mission with the implementation of its compliance mechanism. There is a risk however that collaborating with the HRS on human rights violations and abuses by the MSS, HNP and gangs could put the civil society partners in danger of reprisals.	
Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)	
OHCHR has been present in Haiti since 1995. Over time OHCHR has steadily developed and maintained a strong network of civil society human rights organizations, local communities and national human rights institution to monitor the human rights situation in Haiti. OHCHR has the knowledge and expertise in directly engaging with local and community-based monitors in Haiti to collect information on protection-related risks and incidents, as well as trends in security, human rights violations and violence. At the outset of every new engagement, OHCHR provides a series of trainings on monitoring and reporting techniques, emphasizing the importance of confidentiality for both monitors and survivors. If monitors face any risk of their identity being revealed, OHCHR strongly advises them to prioritize their protection and cease cooperation with the Office. OHCHR also advises monitors facing risks to contact the Office as soon as they find a safe means and place to do so, which would allow OHCHR to intervene with possible protection services if necessary. All monitors are provided with the hotline for OHCHR Protection and the Monitoring and Information Unit.	

Project specific risk: The relationship between the MSS mission and OHCHR could be negatively affected in case of public reporting on human rights violations by MSS personnel	Risk Level: Low
The OHCHR support team will be providing technical assistance to the MSS on its compliance mechanism while BINUH HRS and OHCHR have a mandate to monitor, document, verify and report on alleged human rights violations and abuses committed by anyone in Haiti, including those perpetrated by criminal gangs, national security forces and the MSS mission. In case of human rights violations by MSS personnel, it will be part of BINUH HRS's and OHCHR's regular reporting. This could be perceived negatively by the MSS, hence adversely impacting its relationship with the OHCHR support team.	
Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)	

The OHCHR support team will brief the MSS mission leadership regarding the reporting requirement of the BINUH HRS and OHCHR on human rights violations by any actors in Haiti. The best way to mitigate this risk would be for the support team to help develop capacities in the MSS mission to address allegations of human rights violations before such allegations occur. In case of human rights violations by the MSS personnel, the OHCHR support team will share the draft reporting on human rights violations by MSS personnel with the MSS leadership and the personnel providing country(ies) prior to the publication of the report to provide an opportunity for them to provide feedback. BINUH or OHCHR's reports can acknowledge comments or feedback received and include them in the reports.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

This project is subject to a final evaluation following the United Nations Evaluation Group norms and standards; 5% of the project's budget will be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The independent final evaluation should be conducted by an independent external consultant and managed by an independent evaluation manager (OHCHR's Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Services or staff outside project management), in consultation with the donor. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be undertaken in line with the work plan. In total, these activities constitute \$32,100 USD (5,35% of the total budget).

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

This project funding submission is part of a larger initiative to provide support to the MSS mission, ensuring human rights compliance of the force, and preventing human rights violations.

The compliance framework was conceptualized to be implemented by a security force and should, by design, eventually become operational without OHCHR's continued involvement. For this, all pillars are designed with a strong emphasis on sustainability, ensuring that the capacity is transferred and absorbed by counterparts. Although the project focuses on the compliance mechanism specifically for the MSS mission, it also contemplates sustainability aspects, including:

- The rules and regulations established within the project consist of policy documents to recommend to and to be used by the MSS force but could be replicated and/or serve as the basis for policies used by the HNP and other contributing forces involved in the MSS in the future.

- Trainings are carried out with a view to putting in place systems, procedures, and curricula that can be independently implemented and drawn upon by the forces and their constituent forces/services to the extent possible.
- The integration of after-action reviews, with the support of OHCHR, enhances operations by identifying and remedying negative impacts on the population, which can be continued after the project exits.
- The integration of human rights into planning and conduct rests with the force and can be continued used by the MSS and/or serve as the basis for operations in different contexts and by contributing forces.
- The project will support the development of capacities within existing civil society organizations, providing them with tools and enhancing their skills to engage with the MSS beyond the duration of this project.
- The project is designed based on the time-limited mandate established in Security Council resolution 2699 (2023), realistic expectations regarding the future availability of funds, and a clear exit strategy. It focuses on implementing support to the MSS mission while also aiming to lead to sustainable change.

The adoption of SCR 2699 (2023) for the MSS to establish a robust compliance mechanism raised expectations with regard to the UN's role, and in particular OHCHR's, in ways to ensure MSS compliance. The United States, given their significant role in standing up the MSS, has emphasized the critical role of OHCHR in this regard, most notably at the two MSS planning conferences to which OHCHR was invited with donors and MSS member states in Washington, D.C. The US and several other Member States have expressed interest in funding OHCHR's support to the MSS mission.

OHCHR has continued to prepare for the deployment of an OHCHR team in support of the MSS mission. The project has adopted a phased approach which advances as the MSS deploys and as the funding becomes available. The start-up phase is planned for nine months. The seed funding provided through this project will be complemented by a contribution from Norway amounting to USD 470,000. Additionally, on 2 August, the Trust Fund Advisory Board endorsed \$1 million for the Office for three months. This budget will support the deployment of OHCHR's full team in support of the MSS mission, including the additional capacity required to implement the HRDDP across the UN System.

The Office is also in discussion with the United Kingdom to obtain additional resources to ensure the continuation of OHCHR support to the MSS mission.

#### **IV. Project budget**

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two



standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

### Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Planning		Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline			X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission			X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline			X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.			X		The local communities and government offices are closely working with the OHCHR in implementing other similar PBF projects. Current and potential implementing partners are already consulted and working on a similar project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?			X		This project builds on the lessons learned from the G5-Sahel project, supported by the PBF.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.			X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			X		The OHCHR has several ongoing projects working with the national law enforcement and judiciary actors, such as HNP.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?			X		Consultative discussions have been held with implementing partners prior finalizing similar MOUs. OHCHR will continue to encourage the engagement of potential implementing partners, as well as local grassroots and community-based actors, during the development and implementation of the project.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?				N/A	
Gender					

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?		X	
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Consultations will involve engaging women- and youth-led organizations and groups in leveraging assets and networks already established through other PBF projects during the development and implementation of the project.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		Targets has specific target disaggregated by sex and age.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

#### Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		

3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?			
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	



## **Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD; indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
----------------	----------	--------------

Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

#### Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

## **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

## **Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
---	------------	--

#### Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i><b>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</b></i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

#### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

#### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

#### Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

#### Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a

Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

**Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>11</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

---

<sup>11</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.



### Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The MSS mission has initiated the development of a comprehensive human rights compliance mechanism, establishing procedures to prevent, monitor, investigate and report on human rights violations, and sexual exploitation and abuse		<b>Outcome Indicator 1</b> Percentage of the MSS personnel who passed the assessment of respect for human rights and establishment of procedures at the end of the project.  Baseline: 0 Target: < 80 %	Surveys and evaluation reports after the trainings	5 weeks: at least 1 training 7 weeks: at least 2 trainings 9 weeks: at least 3 trainings 11 weeks: at least 4 trainings
	<b>Output 1.1.</b> Personnel of the MSS have increased knowledge on a range of international human rights standards to integrate them into their daily duties and start developing a compliance mechanism.	<b>Output Indicator 1.1.</b> Number of meetings to discuss the integration of human rights into MSS daily duties and start developing a compliance mechanism.  Baseline: 0 Target: 24	Regular coordination meetings with the MSS mission	Weekly meetings
	<b>Activity 1.1.1</b> Conduct in-mission training and capacity-building activities for the MSS and the HNP personnel on international human rights standards, particularly focusing on 1) PSEA, 2) GBV; 3) Child Protection; 4) arrest and detention; 5) use of force, 6) internal investigations, 7) protection of sources and witnesses, and 8) aspects of military targeting.	<b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> Number of MSS a/o HNP personnel benefitted from the training session disaggregated by sex.  Baseline 0 Target: 1,500	Surveys and evaluation reports after the trainings	5 weeks: at least 1 training 7 weeks: at least 2 trainings 9 weeks: at least 3 trainings 11 weeks: at least 4 trainings
	<b>Activity 1.1.2.</b> Initiate discussions with the MSS mission and make recommendations that human rights are mainstreamed across the development of policies, rules and regulations of the MSS mission.	<b>Indicator 1.1.2</b> Number of recommendations made to the MSS.  Baseline: 0 Target: 15	Recommendations submitted to the MSS	12 weeks: OHCHR shares 15 recommendations to the MSS

	<p><b>Activity 1.1.3.</b> Develop an oversight mechanism for receiving allegations and for conducting investigations of possible human rights violations and sexual exploitation and abuse committed by the MSS personnel.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.3. Number of oversight mechanisms developed by the MSS mission. Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>TORs of the oversight mechanism</p>	<p>7 weeks: OHCHR completed the development SOPs for oversight mechanisms 10 weeks: Oversight mechanism is presented to taskforce and relevant stakeholders</p>
	<p><b>Output 1.2.</b> Civil society human rights actors, local communities and the Haitian population have increased capacity to actively monitor, verify, and document allegations of human rights violations and abuses including sexual exploitation and abuse related to the MSS mission activities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2. Number of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms Baseline: N/A Target: 1</p>	<p>TORs of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>Monthly</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1.</b> Conduct of monitoring in areas of operation of the MSS mission</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of monitoring reports Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>Monthly monitoring report to Task Force</p>	<p>Monthly</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2</b> Conduct of investigation missions to collect information and record casualties on alleged human rights violations related to armed violences or to the MSS a/o HNP operations</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of investigation missions Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>After mission reports</p>	
	<p><b>Output 1.3.</b> Civil society human rights actors established mechanisms for sustained outreach and structured dialogue to raise concerns and</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.</b> Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex who understand how to make reports on human rights violations and abuses committed by the MSS mission.</p>	<p>PDM Survey</p>	<p>At the end of each activity</p>



	share recommendations with the MSS	Baseline: 0 Target:			
	<b>Activity 1.3.1</b> Establish and operationalize the mechanism of sustained outreach and structure dialogue through round tables between CSOs, local communities and the MSS which Haitian human rights stakeholders can submit reports and claims regarding allegations of human rights violations and sexual exploitation and abuse committed by MSS	Indicator 1.3.1 a Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex who are informed about UN and MSS to submit reports and claims regarding allegations of human rights violations and sexual exploitation and abuse committed by the MSS mission.  Baseline: 0 Target:  Indicator 2.2.1. b Number of participants disaggregated by sex reached out through round table discussions  Baseline: 0 Target:	Indicator 1.3.2 Number of outreach and awareness raising meetings with local population on protection from SEA  Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Minutes of meetings and workshops  PDM Survey          Attendance          Minutes of the meeting  Attendance	At the end of each activity             Week 6: 1 round table Week 11: 2 round tables          Two per month
	<b>Activity 1.3.2.</b> Reinforce the capacity of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) National Network to develop and implement outreach and awareness raising with local population on protection from SEA, including on how to report allegation and to seek assistance services				