

## Americas

In 2014, the United Nations continued to advance the cause of lasting peace, human rights, good governance and the rule of law in the Americas.

In Haiti, political stalemate between the executive and legislative branches of Government continued to impede the stabilization process. Long-delayed legislative, municipal and local elections that had been scheduled for 26 October were postponed following an inconclusive national dialogue on democratic governance, elections and constitutional amendments. The security environment remained relatively stable. An increase in cholera cases, the continued presence of internally displaced persons and food insecurity remained areas of focus. While 2014 saw a 53 per cent decrease in the number of suspected cholera cases from the previous year, the number rose during the last quarter. A total sanitation campaign was launched aimed at stemming the spread of cholera. Haiti continued to make progress in relocating persons displaced by the earthquake of 2010. The original number of 1.5 million displaced persons had been reduced by 94 per cent. An estimated 3 million people were food-insecure. Funding for the Haiti humanitarian action plan stood at 51 per cent as at 30 December, with the cholera response underfunded.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) continued its efforts in implementing key mandated tasks such as ensuring a secure and stable environment, supporting the electoral process and rule of law, strengthening State institutions, providing humanitarian and development assistance, and protecting and promoting human rights. The Security Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until October 2015 and decided to reduce the Mission's military component.

In March, the representatives of El Salvador and Honduras outlined their official positions on the territorial dispute over the Gulf of Fonseca.

In October, the General Assembly again called for the necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba.

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### Central America

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In 2014, the people of Central America furthered their efforts to consolidate peace and built democratic and equitable societies on the foundation established by years of successful UN peacemaking. The United

Nations continued to assist the region through development programmes and other means.

**Communication.** In a 1 October [A/69/419] letter to the Secretary-General, Honduras detailed the General Principles of the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle adopted by the Northern Triangle countries: El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

### Gulf of Fonseca Zone of Peace

In a 25 March [A/68/817] letter from El Salvador to the Secretary-General sent in response to a 4 March request from Honduras for the dispatch of a high-level United Nations representative to ascertain in situ the situation in the Gulf of Fonseca, El Salvador stated that a UN representative was not necessary because the situation in the Gulf was governed by the framework established by the Heads of State and Government of the coastal States of the Gulf in their declarations dated 4 October 2007, 30 March 2012, 4 December 2012 and 8 May 2013. El Salvador also condemned steps by Honduras to open a heliport and other infrastructure projects on Conejo Island, in perceived violation of El Salvador's sovereignty claim over the island. El Salvador requested that the Secretary-General continue to promote dialogue through the framework established by the Managua Declaration of 4 October 2007 and in direct consultation with the three coastal States of the Gulf; and that agenda item 41 of the General Assembly, entitled "The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development", be used as the basis for addressing issues related to the Gulf of Fonseca, within the multilateral framework of the United Nations.

On 28 March [A/68/822-S/2014/234], Honduras transmitted identical letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council on the situation in the Gulf of Fonseca. The letters focused on the claim of sovereignty by El Salvador over all the islands in the Gulf of Fonseca with the exception of the Island of Zacate Grande. Honduras expressed particular concern over a publicly announced military buildup by El Salvador, which Honduras perceived as designed to disrupt the regional balance of power. Honduras reiterated its political will to engage in constructive bilateral and trilateral dialogue on the comprehensive development of the Gulf of Fonseca and on its delimitation, by agreement and on the basis of international law.

On 29 December (**decision 69/554**), the General Assembly decided that the agenda item on the situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

## Haiti

In 2014, political stalemate between the executive and legislative branches of Government continued to impede the stabilization process in Haiti. Long-delayed legislative, municipal and local elections that had been scheduled for 26 October were postponed following inconclusive national dialogue. An increase in cholera cases, the continued presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and food insecurity remained areas of focus. While 2014 saw a 53 per cent decrease in the number of suspected cholera cases from the previous year, the number rose during the last quarter. Haiti continued to make progress in relocating persons displaced by the earthquake of 2010. An estimated 3 million people were food-insecure. Funding for the Haiti humanitarian action plan stood at 51 per cent as at 30 December, with the cholera response underfunded.

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) continued to ensure a secure and stable environment, supporting the electoral process and rule of law, strengthening State institutions, providing humanitarian and development assistance, and protecting and promoting human rights. The Security Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until October 2015 and decided to reduce the Mission's military component.

### Political and security developments

**Report of Secretary-General (March).** In March [S/2014/162], pursuant to Security Council resolution 2119(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 290], the Secretary-General submitted a report on MINUSTAH, reviewing developments since his August 2013 report [YUN 2013 p. 289].

The reporting period was characterized by political stalemate between the executive branch and parliament. There was an initial increase in civil unrest and demonstrations, many of which were attributable to socioeconomic grievances and a growing sense of impatience with regard to continued delays in holding elections. In an effort to address the stalemate, the Government promulgated a new electoral law on 16 January focusing on the formation, functioning and financing of political parties, a precondition set by the opposition. That was followed by the 24 January launch of a national dialogue on democratic governance, elections and constitutional amendments

mediated by the Episcopal Conference between the executive branch, parliament and political parties. On 3 February, the executive branch, parliament and some political parties reached a preliminary consensus on the holding of combined elections during the year for two thirds of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, municipal administrations and local councils; however, on 12 February, a number of opposition parties abandoned the dialogue, and on 15 February the formalization of the agreement was postponed.

Meanwhile, the security situation remained relatively stable. Crime statistics collected by the national police and MINUSTAH showed 817 homicides reported in 2013, which was 21 per cent lower than in 2012 and a reversal of a five-year trend. Violence and gang activity continued to be concentrated in major urban centres, with approximately 77 per cent of homicides in 2013 taking place in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. The average monthly number of reported rapes showed a slight increase to 33.8, compared with 30.5 during the previous reporting period.

On human rights, systemic deficiencies remained, notwithstanding progress in terms of Haiti's signing of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 16 August 2013 and its accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 8 October 2013. The humanitarian action plan for 2014 identified a need for \$169 million to provide basic services for the remaining IDPs living in camps and to address critical needs related to the cholera epidemic, food insecurity, nutrition, protection and disaster preparedness; as at March, only \$6 million of the necessary funds had been received.

The Secretary-General also highlighted accomplishments in key priority areas of the MINUSTAH consolidation plan, such as the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, electoral capacity-building and the rule of law and human rights, however, warned that slow progress in other equally important areas risked jeopardizing some of those achievements. In particular, progress in justice and accountability had lagged behind the development of the national police, creating an imbalance in the delivery of the rule of law. The political impasse was also impeding the ability of national institutions to assume full responsibility over the electoral process.

**Ad Hoc Advisory Group.** The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, mandated by Economic and Social Council decision 2004/322 [YUN 2004, p. 939] to follow and advise on the long-term development of the country, submitted an October report [E/2014/95] based on the findings of its visit to Haiti from 12 to 15 May (see p. 000).

On 18 November, in **resolution 2014/37** (see p. 000), the Economic and Social Council extended the Advisory Group's mandate until the conclusion

of the Council's 2015 session, with the purpose of providing advice on Haiti's long-term development strategy in order to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability.

**Report of Secretary-General (August).** In August [S/2014/617], the Secretary-General submitted a report on MINUSTAH reviewing developments since his prior report in March (see above). The reporting period saw, at the onset, the signing of the El Rancho Accord following the dialogue process mediated by the Episcopal Conference. The remainder of the period, however, was marked by protracted negotiations between the executive and the legislature on the implementation of the Accord, most notably on the establishment of an electoral council and the adoption of an amended electoral law, both prerequisites for organizing long-overdue local and legislative elections. A number of opposition politicians, including a group of six senators, rejected the Accord, arguing that their position on the installation of a balanced and credible Electoral Council had not been taken into consideration. Lingering opposition discontent about the composition of the Electoral Council continued to motivate resistance to a Senate vote on an electoral law, creating uncertainty over the fulfilment of remaining prerequisites for the holding of elections. On 10 June, the President issued an order in which he called for elections and set 26 October as the date for the first round. Following those developments, on 11 August, the Electoral Council addressed a letter to the President informing him that it was technically impossible to organize the first round of elections by 26 October owing to the lack of an amended electoral law. In response, the President initiated consultations with the leaders of both houses of parliament, the Electoral Council and some political parties on the steps required to ensure the holding of elections by the end of 2014.

The security environment remained relatively stable, including in the five departments vacated by the MINUSTAH military component: Grand-Anse, Nippes, South, South-East and North-West. Crime statistics demonstrated a solid downward trend in kidnappings, with a decrease of 74 per cent compared with the same period in 2013. There were 416 reported homicides, an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding period in 2013, largely attributed to territorial gang disputes in security-sensitive neighbourhoods of the greater Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, where 76 per cent of the homicides were recorded. There were also 154 reported rapes, slightly higher than the 147 reported during the same period in 2013; and 194 public demonstrations triggered by socioeconomic grievances, representing an increase of 31 per cent compared with the same period in 2013.

The Secretary-General reported progress in the humanitarian and recovery situation. Since the 2010 earthquake [YUN 2010, p. 320], the number of IDPs in

Haiti had fallen by 90 per cent. Between March and June 71 IDP sites were closed. One closure, affecting 145 households, was a result of a forced eviction by a landowner, and the rest as part of relocation programmes supported by humanitarian partners. As at 30 June, the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area contained 172 sites inhabited by 103,565 IDPs. The decrease in forced evictions notwithstanding, no durable solutions had been identified for some 70,000 of those remaining IDPs, while site conditions remained poor, with uneven access to water and functional toilets, and global acute malnutrition rates reaching 12.5 per cent.

As for the cholera situation, the epidemic had caused the deaths of 8,570 persons and infected 705,084, as at 20 July. Between January and June, there were 45 fatalities and 6,406 suspected cases, representing a decrease of 82 per cent compared with the same period in 2013. As at 13 August, funding for the humanitarian action plan stood at 39 per cent, representing \$66 million of the required \$168 million.

During the reporting period, MINUSTAH completed 56 quick-impact projects, with focusing including on strengthening the rule of law and good governance and cholera mitigation initiatives. The military component of MINUSTAH continued to reduce its personnel, as mandated by the Security Council in resolution 2119(2013) [YUN 2013, p. 290]. On 30 June, MINUSTAH achieved its mandated troop strength of 5,021 soldiers, marking a reduction of approximately 15 per cent in the number of uniformed personnel. As at 1 July, the military component consisted of 21 infantry companies and two composite engineering companies, with no maritime capability remaining.

On 14 and 15 July, the Secretary-General undertook his fifth visit to Haiti and met the President, the Prime Minister, parliamentarians, judges, police officers and representatives of civil society, as well as travelled to the countryside, and launched, alongside the Prime Minister, a total sanitation campaign aimed at stemming the spread of cholera. The Secretary-General observed that over the preceding 10 years, the security situation in Haiti had improved, key institutions had continued to be strengthened, more IDPs had been able to leave the earthquake victims camps, and progress had been made in quelling the cholera epidemic. Nevertheless, serious challenges remained that rendered that progress fragile and liable to setbacks.

He recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of MINUSTAH for an additional year, until 15 October 2015, and that the mandate reflect the improved—if still fragile—stability of the country and allow for a conditions-based deepening of the consolidation process, whereby the engagement of MINUSTAH would progressively diminish and its responsibilities transferred to the national authorities, with the support of international and bilateral partners.

**SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION**

On 14 October [meeting 7277], the Security Council unanimously adopted **resolution 2180(2014)**. The draft [S/2014/732] was submitted by Brazil, Canada, France, the United States and Uruguay.

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular resolutions 1542(2004) of 30 April 2004, 1576(2004) of 29 November 2004, 1608(2005) of 22 June 2005, 1658(2006) of 14 February 2006, 1702(2006) of 15 August 2006, 1743(2007) of 15 February 2007, 1780(2007) of 15 October 2007, 1840(2008) of 14 October 2008, 1892(2009) of 13 October 2009, 1908(2010) of 19 January 2010, 1927(2010) of 4 June 2010, 1944(2010) of 14 October 2010, 2012(2011) of 14 October 2011, 2070(2012) of 12 October 2012 and 2119(2013) of 10 October 2013,

*Reaffirming its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

*Recognizing* that, over the past year, Haiti has taken steps towards stabilization, including the signing of the El Rancho Accord, which called for the conversion of the Transitional College of the Permanent Electoral Council into a new Provisional Electoral Council and provided for a period within which the 2013 electoral law would have been amended to allow for legislative, partial senatorial, municipal and local elections in 2014,

*Noting with great concern* that some elections have been postponed for three years and that Haiti still does not have an amended electoral law and that as a result the Provisional Electoral Council has concluded that it will not be possible to organize elections on 26 October 2014 as called for by the Government of Haiti,

*Recognizing* that the overall security situation remained relatively stable with some improvement since the adoption of resolution 2119(2013), which allowed the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti to continue to draw down and to adapt its configuration without undermining the security and stability of Haiti, and recognizing the importance of conditions-based security-related decisions about the future of the Mission,

*Recognizing also* the critical role of the Mission in ensuring stability and security in Haiti, commending the Mission for continuing to assist the Government of Haiti to ensure a secure and stable environment, expressing its gratitude to the personnel of the Mission and to their countries and paying tribute to those injured or killed in the line of duty, and commending also the wide range of reconstruction efforts in Haiti and the successful work achieved by the military engineering units of the Mission,

*Underlining* the need to further strengthen Haitian judicial and corrections systems in order to support a more integrated and cohesive Haitian security sector, noting the commitment by the Government of Haiti to strengthen the rule of law and to make further progress in security sector reform, and encouraging Haitian authorities to continue to pursue efforts in that regard,

*Recognizing* the interconnected nature of the challenges in Haiti, reaffirming that sustainable progress on security, the rule of law and institutional reform, national reconciliation and development, including the combat against unemployment and poverty, are mutually reinforcing, and welcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of

Haiti and the international community to address these challenges, in line with the Government's priorities,

*Reiterating* the critical role of the Haitian National Police for the security and stability of Haiti, stressing the importance of the ongoing strengthening, professionalization and reform of the National Police in order to enable it to assume full responsibility for the security of Haiti, noting the progress made in the implementation of the five-year 2012–2016 Haitian National Police development plan, and reiterating the importance of maintaining support for it, especially in the area of recruitment and retention,

*Underscoring* the importance of adequately funding the Haitian National Police to enhance its logistic, administrative and operational capacities, encouraging the Government of Haiti to take advantage of the support being provided by the international community to guarantee the provision of adequate security for the Haitian people, and calling upon all international partners to strengthen their coordination in this regard,

*Recognizing* the steps taken by the Superior Council of the Judiciary, including the adoption of its internal rules of procedure in June 2014, to carry out its mandate and promote the strengthening of judicial independence, and expressing the need to further address human rights concerns that still remain in the corrections system, such as prolonged pretrial detentions, prison overcrowding and sanitary conditions,

*Acknowledging* that, while important progress has been made in 2014, Haiti continues to face significant humanitarian challenges, with approximately 85,432 internally displaced persons, whose living conditions in the remaining camps, which are characterized by malnutrition and uneven access to water and sanitation, affecting especially women and children, must be further addressed,

*Welcoming* the ongoing efforts of the Government of Haiti to control and eliminate the cholera epidemic and the progress made in reducing the incidence of cholera in Haiti, urging the United Nations country team, in coordination with other actors, to continue to support the Government in addressing the structural weaknesses, in particular in the water and sanitation systems, underscoring the importance of strengthening the Haitian national health institutions, and recognizing United Nations efforts to combat cholera, including through the initiative of the Secretary-General to support the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti, stressing the importance of adequate and sustainable support with particular attention to rapid and targeted medical responses to outbreaks designed to reduce the threat, welcoming the visit that the Secretary-General undertook in July 2014 to Haiti, and taking note that he, among other things, launched jointly with the Prime Minister of Haiti, Mr. Laurent Lamothe, the "Total Sanitation Campaign" as a key initiative against cholera, and of the creation of the High-level Committee for the Elimination of Cholera,

*Emphasizing* that progress in the reconstruction of Haiti, as well as in the social and economic development of Haiti, including through effective, coordinated, commendable international development assistance and increased Haitian institutional capacity to benefit from this assistance, are crucial to achieving lasting and sustainable stability, and reiterating the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's ex-

treme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role,

*Welcoming* the continued development of the Government of Haiti's External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti as its preferred donor coordination mechanism and venue for supporting the development priorities of the Government, welcoming also the increased joint programming of the United Nations country team in Haiti in alignment and coordination with the government-endorsed Integrated Strategic Framework, and welcoming further the commitment to foster greater alignment of international assistance with national priorities, increase transparency and strengthen mutual accountability, as well as the need for stronger coordination,

*Urging* donors to complete the pledges made at the conference held in New York on 31 March 2010 in order, inter alia, to help to promote access to services and jobs for the most vulnerable, and underlining the responsibility of the Government of Haiti to provide clear guidance to donors on its priorities and to facilitate delivery of assistance to those most in need,

*Emphasizing* the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti, and calling upon the Mission to continue to work closely with international financial institutions, regional and sub-regional organizations and other stakeholders, in particular the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations and the Caribbean Community,

*Welcoming* the continued efforts of the Haitian National Police to patrol and enhance its presence and direct engagement with the population, recognizing the continued community policing efforts of the Mission, in close coordination with camp committees, in camps for internally displaced persons, and welcoming their engagement with the population,

*Expressing serious concern* that sexual and gender-based violence, especially against women and children, remains a substantial problem, particularly in marginalized districts of Port-au-Prince, in remaining camps for internally displaced persons and in remote areas of the country,

*Recognizing* that strengthening national human rights institutions as well as respect for human rights, including of children, and due process, combating criminality and sexual and gender-based violence, and putting an end to impunity and ensuring accountability are essential to ensuring the rule of law and security in Haiti, including access to justice,

*Reaffirming* the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti in the coordination and conduct of all activities of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Haiti, and reaffirming also its support for the role of the Special Representative in ensuring optimal coordination and collaboration between the Mission and the United Nations country team in connection with the aspects of their respective mandates that are correlated, particularly as part of the Mission's conditions-based consolidation plan,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 29 August 2014,

*Mindful* of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter, as described in section I of paragraph 7 of resolution 1542(2004),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as contained in resolutions 1542(2004), 1608(2005), 1702(2006), 1743(2007), 1780(2007), 1840(2008), 1892(2009), 1908(2010), 1927(2010), 1944(2010), 2012(2011) 2070(2012), and 2119(2013) until 15 October 2015, with the intention of further renewal;

2. *Also decides* that the overall force levels of the Mission will consist of up to 2,370 troops and of a police component composed of up to 2,601 personnel, the force levels recommended by the Secretary-General, and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that a force level close to the current level would remain in the country until his next report to the Security Council, and to alert the Council in that report of any major changes in the situation;

3. *Affirms* that adjustments to the force configuration should be based on the situation on the ground, compatible with the capacity of the Mission to maintain security in the context of impending parliamentary and local elections as well as presidential elections in 2015, taking into account the importance of maintaining a secure and stable environment and the impact of social and political realities on the stability and security of Haiti; the increasing development of Haitian State capabilities, in particular the ongoing strengthening of the Haitian National Police; and the national authorities' increasing exercise of the Haitian State's responsibility for the maintenance of stability and security in the country; and calls upon the Mission to maintain capacity, including appropriate air assets, to deploy troops rapidly throughout the country;

4. *Affirms its commitment* to act at any time to adapt the mandate and force levels of the Mission, if compelled by a change of conditions in Haiti, and if necessary to preserve the progress Haiti has made towards durable security and stability;

5. *Takes note* of the implementation of the conditions-based consolidation plan of the Mission, which focused the activities of the Mission on a core set of mandated tasks as agreed with the Government of Haiti;

6. *Recognizes* the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and the people of Haiti over all aspects of the country's stabilization; and encourages the Mission to intensify its efforts to provide logistical and technical expertise, within available means and consistent with its mandate, and coordinating as appropriate with the United Nations country team and others active in stabilization efforts, to assist, as requested by the Government of Haiti, in continuing to implement decentralization efforts and build the capacity of its institutions at the national and local levels, with a view to enhancing further the ability of the Government to extend State authority throughout Haiti and promote good governance and rule of law at all levels;

7. *Strongly urges* Haiti's political actors to work cooperatively and without further delays to ensure the urgent holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent legislative, partial senatorial, municipal and local elections, including those which are long overdue, in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti in order to ensure the continued functioning of the National Assembly and other elected bodies;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti to support the political process under way in Haiti, reaffirms its call upon the Mission to continue to support this process, and calls upon the Mission to deliver and coordinate, as appropri-

ate, international electoral assistance to the Government of Haiti in cooperation with international stakeholders, including the Organization of American States, the Union of South American Nations and the Caribbean Community, as appropriate;

9. *Reaffirms* that Haiti is at an important juncture in the consolidation of stability and democracy, and the engagement of its political leaders and stakeholders in dialogue and compromise is vital to securing the gains made in recent years, in order to set Haiti firmly on a path towards lasting stability and economic development and to enable Haitians to assume even greater responsibility in that regard;

10. *Recalls* its resolutions 1325(2000) of 31 October 2000 and 2122(2013) of 18 October 2013, and encourages the Government of Haiti, with the support of relevant stakeholders, to promote increased political participation of women in Haiti, in accordance with the Constitution of Haiti;

11. *Reaffirms* that, in the framework of the improvement of the rule of law in Haiti, strengthening the capacity of the Haitian National Police is paramount for the Government of Haiti to take timely and full responsibility for the country's security needs, which is central to the overall stability and future development of Haiti;

12. *Reiterates* that the capacity-building of the Haitian National Police remains a most critical task for the Mission, requests the Mission to continue its efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the National Police, in particular by renewed efforts to mentor and train police and corrections personnel, including at intermediate rank levels, and calls upon the Mission to align skills of United Nations police personnel to support these objectives and provide skilled trainers and technical advisers;

13. *Underlines* the need to ensure effective support from the Government of Haiti and its international and regional partners for the 2012–2016 Haitian National Police development plan, in order to achieve the goals of a minimum of 15,000 fully operational serving police officers by 2016, adequate logistic and administrative capacity, accountability and respect for human rights and the rule of law, a robust vetting process, enhanced recruitment procedures and training, strengthened land and maritime border control and improved deterrence of transnational organized crime;

14. *Stresses* the need for close coordination among the Mission, donors and the Government of Haiti to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of Haitian National Police capacity-building efforts, and requests the Mission to facilitate this coordination and to continue to provide technical guidance to donor-funded projects, as requested, for the rehabilitation and construction of police and corrections facilities as well as for other projects aiming to support the institutional capacity of the National Police, as appropriate;

15. *Encourages* the Mission, in cooperation with the appropriate international actors, to assist the Government of Haiti in effectively tackling gang violence, organized crime, illegal arms trafficking, drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, especially children, as well as ensuring proper border management;

16. *Encourages* the Haitian authorities to continue to implement justice reform by taking the necessary steps, including through ongoing support to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, to ensure the independence and effectiveness of the judicial institutions, and to continue to address the issue of prolonged pretrial detentions and prison condi-

tions and overcrowding, with special regard to women and children held in detention;

17. *Calls upon* all donors and partners, including international and non-governmental organizations as well as the United Nations country team, to better coordinate their efforts and work closely with the Government of Haiti through its External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti, which is intended to help the Government to ensure increased transparency, national ownership and coordination of foreign assistance and to strengthen the capacity of the Government to manage external assistance;

18. *Requests* the United Nations country team, and calls upon all actors, to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Government of Haiti with the support of the Mission with activities aimed at effectively improving the living conditions of the concerned populations, in particular women and children;

19. *Requests* the Mission, working in coordination with the United Nations country team, to continue to implement quick-impact projects that contribute to building a secure and stable environment and enhance national ownership and the trust of the Haitian population in the Mission, particularly in the priority areas identified by the Mission's leadership and consistent with the priorities of the Government of Haiti, as appropriate;

20. *Strongly condemns* the grave violations against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of the Mission and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions 1325(2000), 1612(2005) of 26 July 2005, 1820(2008) of 19 June 2008, 1882(2009) of 4 August 2009, 1888(2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889(2009) of 5 October 2009, 2106(2013) and 2122(2013), encourages all actors in the Government, the international community and civil society to renew their efforts to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence in Haiti, as well as to improve response to rape complaints and access to justice for the victims of rape and other sexual crimes, and encourages national authorities to promote national legislation in this regard;

21. *Requests* the Mission to continue to pursue its community violence reduction approach, in close collaboration with the Government of Haiti, with a particular focus on at-risk youth, women, the displaced and those living in violence-affected neighbourhoods, and to ensure that this activity is coordinated with, and supports the work of, the United Nations country team to build local capacity in this area by taking into account Haitian priorities;

22. *Encourages* the Mission to continue to assist the Government of Haiti in providing adequate protection to the civilian population, with particular attention to the needs of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, especially women and children, including through joint community policing in the camps, in line with Council resolution 1894(2009) of 11 November 2009;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of all Mission personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to continue to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-

contributing countries to redouble efforts in preventing cases of misconduct and to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished;

24. *Reaffirms* the human rights mandate of the Mission as an essential component of the Mission, and recognizes that respect for human rights is an essential element for the stability of Haiti, in particular attention to individual accountability for grave violations under past governments, urges the Government of Haiti to ensure with the support of the international community, as appropriate, the respect and protection of human rights by the Haitian National Police and the judiciary, and calls upon the Mission to provide monitoring and support in this regard;

25. *Encourages* the Mission, within its mandate, to continue to use existing means and capabilities, including its engineers, with a view to enhancing stability in Haiti while fostering greater Haitian ownership in the context of its conditions-based consolidation plan;

26. *Requests* the Mission to continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to control the flow of small arms, the development of a weapons registry, the revision of current laws on the importation and possession of arms, reform of the weapons permit system and the development and implementation of a national community policing doctrine;

27. *Underscores* the importance of planning documents for the military and police components of the Mission, such as the concept of operations and rules of engagement, being regularly updated, as appropriate, and in line with the provisions of all its relevant resolutions, and requests the Secretary-General to fully report on them in a timely manner to the Council and troop- and police-contributing countries;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed and to report to the Council on the implementation of the mandate of the Mission, semi-annually and not later than 45 days prior to its expiration;

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports a comprehensive assessment of the situation in Haiti, to propose, as appropriate, options regarding the reconfiguration of the Mission based on conditions on the ground, and to continue to present a progress report on the consolidation plan as an annex to his next report;

30. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

### Further developments

In a later report [S/2015/157], the Secretary-General highlighted developments between his August report (see p. 000) and 31 December that saw a failure to hold the long-delayed legislative, municipal and local elections. Some key opposition leaders had refused to participate in a series of consultations held between the President, leaders of both houses of parliament, the provisional Electoral Council and some political parties to seek consensus on the steps required to ensure the holding of elections, which led the Office of the President on 26 October to postpone the elections that had been scheduled for that day. On 1 December, the President established an 11-member presidential advisory commission with an eight-day mandate to advise on a solution to the crisis. The commission

issued a report recommending a broad range of measures aimed at re-establishing trust in the political process and allowing for the holding of elections in 2015, while preserving the integrity of State institutions. The Government and the opposition were, however, unable to agree on implementation of the recommended measures.

The security environment during the reporting period remained generally stable, although an uptick in certain crimes, gang-related violence and public unrest was registered. On the humanitarian front, the last four months of the year saw an increase in the number of suspected cholera cases, especially in West, North, Artibonite and Centre departments. Heavy rainfall and illegal tapping of public water systems in urban areas were partly responsible for that increase. The Port-au-Prince metropolitan area was the worst hit, with nearly 9,000 cases. Nationwide, the cholera response effort faced a number of operational challenges due to lack of funding, which led to a reduction in the number of cholera treatment facilities from 250 in 2011 to 159 in 2014. Setbacks notwithstanding, the overall cholera reduction rate for 2014 in Haiti stood at 53 per cent. The situation of IDPs continued to improve; as at 30 December, according to the International Organization for Migration, there were 79,397 IDPs in 105 camps. Those figures represented a reduction of 94 per cent from the original 1.5 million IDPs and 93 per cent from the original number of IDP camps established after the 2010 earthquake [YUN 2010, p. 320]. Of the 105 camps, 49 camps hosting more than 62,600 IDPs were not targeted by any return or relocation initiatives. Efforts to close the remaining camps continued by providing relocation rental subsidies or by integrating camps into neighborhoods as part of a participatory urban planning process.

On food security, the Secretary-General reported that the situation remained fragile and had the potential to rapidly deteriorate in the event of a major natural disaster. An estimated 3 million people were food-insecure, more than 600,000 of them severely, while some 100,000 children under the age of 5 were affected by moderate acute malnutrition. As at 30 December, funding for the Haiti humanitarian action plan stood at 51 per cent. With the cholera response remaining underfunded, the Secretary-General stated that a 2015–2016 transitional appeal would replace the humanitarian action plan.

As at 31 December, the overall disbursement rate of UN projects funded by the Haiti Reconstruction Fund was 93 per cent. Only three programmes covered by the Fund were under way, namely, a \$10 million “Earthquake prevention in the north” programme; a \$30 million “Support to housing reconstruction” programme targeting Artibonite, North, West, South and South-East departments; and a \$2 million “Development of the dairy sector” programme.

## MINUSTAH

In 2014, the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), established by Security Council resolution 1542(2004) [YUN 2004, p. 294], continued to implement its mandate which included ensuring a secure and stable environment, supporting the electoral process and reform of rule of law structures, strengthening State institutions, providing humanitarian and development assistance and protecting and promoting human rights. MINUSTAH was based in Port-au-Prince and led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of MINUSTAH, Sandra Honoré (Trinidad and Tobago). By resolution 2180(2014), the Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until 15 October 2015 (see p. 000).

**Appointment.** On 7 March [S/2014/175], the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his intention to appoint Lieutenant General José Luiz Jaborandy Jr. (Brazil) as Force Commander of MINUSTAH, succeeding Lieutenant General Edson Leal Pujol (Brazil), who would complete his assignment on 15 March. The Council took note of the letter on 11 March [S/2014/176].

### Activities

The Secretary-General reported to the Council on MINUSTAH activities for the periods from 20 August 2013 to 7 March 2014 [S/2014/162] (see p. 000) and from 7 March to 29 August 2014 [S/2014/617] (see p. 000). A later report [S/2015/157] covered activities for the remainder of the year (see p. 000). In addition to political and security aspects, the reports summarized MINUSTAH activities in areas including electoral support; protection of vulnerable groups; community violence reduction; rule of law; human rights; gender; child protection; HIV/AIDS; quick-impact projects; the conduct and discipline of UN personnel; and public information and outreach.

### Financing

The Secretary-General's performance report on the MINUSTAH budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 [A/68/626] showed expenditures of \$629,247,000 against an appropriation of \$648,394,000, leaving an unencumbered balance of \$19,147,000 and other income and adjustments in the amount of \$17,325,900. In February [A/68/737], the Secretary-General submitted a report on the proposed budget for MINUSTAH in the amount of \$512,041,400 for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. The budget provided for the deployment of 5,021 military personnel; 951 UN police officers; 1,600 formed police personnel; 50 Government-provided personnel; 402 international staff, including 5 temporary positions; 1,240 national staff; and 153 UN Volunteers.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), in May [A/68/782/Add.10], recommended that for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, the unencumbered balance of \$19,147,000, as well as other income and adjustments in the amount of \$17,325,900, for the period ended 30 June 2013 be credited to Member States. It also recommended that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of \$511,012,300 for the maintenance of MINUSTAH for the 12-month period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 and that the amount of \$149,045,254 be assessed on Member States for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2014. ACABQ further recommended that the Assembly assess an amount of \$361,967,046 for the period from 16 October 2014 to 30 June 2015 at a monthly rate of \$42,584,358, should the Security Council decide to extend the Mission's mandate.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 30 June [meeting 99], the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee [A/68/925], adopted **resolution 68/289** without vote [agenda item 155].

### Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 1529(2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 1542(2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2119(2013) of 10 October 2013, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2014 and decided that the overall force levels of the Mission would consist of up to 5,021 troops and a police component of up to 2,601 personnel,

*Recalling further* its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

*Recalling* its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 67/275 of 28 June 2013,

*Reaffirming* the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101(XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

*Mindful* of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it

to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2014, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 46.9 million United States dollars, representing some 0.7 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only 75 Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

#### **Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013**

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

#### **Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015**

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 539,109,400 dollars for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of 500,080,500 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 32,358,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and

6,670,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

#### **Financing of the appropriation**

13. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 157,240,240 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2014, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239 of 24 December 2012, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014, as set out in its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

14. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,355,195 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,582,370 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 599,025 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 173,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 381,869,160 dollars for the period from 16 October 2014 to 30 June 2015, at a monthly rate of 44,925,783 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2014 and 2015, as set out in its resolution 67/238, subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973(X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 10,576,905 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,700,030 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,454,775 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 422,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 36,472,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 67/239, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013, as set out in its resolution 67/238;

18. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 36,472,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Decides* that the increase in the estimated staff assessment income of 1,426,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2013 shall be added to the credits in the amount of 36,472,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502(2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the item entitled “Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti”.

On 29 December (**decision 69/554**), the General Assembly decided that the agenda item on the financing of MINUSTAH would remain for consideration during its resumed sixty-ninth (2015) session.

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## Other Issues

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### Cuba–United States

**Report of Secretary-General.** In June [A/69/98], pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/8 [YUN 2013, p. 297], the Secretary-General submitted a report on information received as at 7 July from 154 governments and 27 UN bodies and specialized agencies on the implementation of the resolution. The resolution called on States to refrain from the unilateral application of economic and trade measures against other States, and urged them to repeal or invalidate such measures.

**Communications.** In a 7 January letter [S/2014/15] to the Security Council President, Cuba requested that three letters, from 11 July 1960 [S/4378]; from 31 December 1960 [S/4605]; from 2 February 1990 letter [S/21120]; and a complaint from Cuba [S/10933] remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized. In a 7 November [A/69/570] letter to the Secretary-General, the Russian Federation transmitted an appeal to the United Nations General Assembly, the parliaments of States Members of the United Nations and international parliamentary organizations from the State Duma of its Federal Assembly on the necessity of ending the commercial, economic and financial embargo against Cuba. In a 24 April letter [A/68/855] to the Secretary-General, Venezuela transmitted a special communiqué adopted on 19 April by the countries of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America—Peoples’ Trade Treaty rejecting the illegal actions of the United States in establishing a “Cuban Twitter”, designed to provoke instability in Cuba, under the coordination, funding and implementation of the United States Agency for International Development.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October [meeting 30], the General Assembly adopted **resolution 69/5** [draft: A/69/L.4] by recorded vote (188-2-3) [agenda item 40].

#### Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

*The General Assembly,*

*Determined* to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming*, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

*Recalling* the statements of the Heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

*Concerned* about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as “the Helms-Burton Act”, the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

*Taking note* of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

*Recalling* its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November 1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000, 56/9 of 27 November 2001, 57/11 of 12 November 2002, 58/7 of 4 November 2003, 59/11 of 28 October 2004, 60/12 of 8 November 2005, 61/11 of 8 November 2006, 62/3 of 30 October 2007, 63/7 of 29 October 2008, 64/6 of 28 October 2009, 65/6 of 26 October 2010, 66/6 of 25 October 2011, 67/4 of 13 November 2012 and 68/8 of 29 October 2013,

*Concerned* that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/4 and 68/8, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 68/8;

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba”.

#### RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 69/5:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt,

El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:* Israel, United States.

*Abstaining:* Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau.