Incidents Affecting the UN for the Year 2013 and Political Analysis

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Most Common Incidents

- Vehicle accidents #1 threat to UN Staff
- Burglary/Theft
- Robberies
- Vehicle break-ins/Burglaries
Chart of Criminal Incidents Against UN Personnel and Facilities

- Burglary/Theft: 47
- Vehicle break-ins: 36
- Assaulted with no injuries: 32
- Armed street/residential robberies: 30
- Residential burglaries: 19
- Office break-ins: 16
- Kidnapping of Int SM: 15
- Robberies: 13
- Theft from the vehicle: 13
- SM harassed/threatened: 1
- Vandalism against UN vehicles: 2
- Vehicle theft: 2
- Assaulted with injuries: 0
Assessment/Mitigating Measures

Personnel should drive carefully and demonstrate defensive driving habits. Personnel should not operate the vehicles under the influence of alcohol or any other substances to include prescribed medication that may interfere with their driving ability.

Personnel should revisit regularly their current residential security measures to make sure they are in full compliance with the safe and secure security standards similar to what the UN has with MORSS.

Personnel should exercise vigilance, monitor their radios and adhere to the security advisories, security recommendations and security related restrictions made and disseminated by their Agency and should avoid walking alone on the street especially during dark hours.

Personnel should park their vehicles in secured places and ensure that the doors and windows of the vehicles remain locked at all times even when driving the vehicles.
Political Analysis

The security situation in Haiti is stable at this time. There seems to have been a reduction in politically motivated demonstrations and civil unrest at this time. However, there still many demonstrations that took place, the most we have seen in recent years due to the poor socio-economic conditions that still plague this country. The homicides are most closely linked with street gangs in Port-au-Prince, which remains at a high level. Kidnappings and rapes have also declined in comparison to recent years.
Political Analysis

No significant security related incidents are expected in the immediate future. However, elections for the country are expected sometime in the year 2014. The bicameral National Assembly of Haiti (Assemblée Nationale) consists of the Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Députés) and the Senate (Sénat). The Chamber of Deputies has ninety-nine members, who are elected by popular vote for four-year terms. The Senate consists of thirty members elected by popular vote to serve six-year terms, with one third elected every two years. The last elections were held on 28 November 2010 with run-off elections on 20 March 2011. The next Senate election, for one third of the seats, was to be held in 2012 but was not called. On 22 November 2013, President Martelly convened an extraordinary session of the National Assembly and an electoral law respecting elections was passed, paving the way for the overdue and scheduled elections.
Political Analysis

The coming year we can expect more politically motivated civil unrest and criminal incidents after the month of February for most likely there will be a lull in the politically motivated incidents as they will use January 2014 to spread their propaganda for the carnival by using the Carnival as a unifying event in which the politicians promise to make a great carnival month in an effort to gain population support for the elections.