

CNGMUN INTERNAL MODEL

Security Council Academic Guide

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1. Introduction to Security Council

On October 26, 1945, a mere two days following the establishment of the United Nations, the United Nations Security Council was inaugurated. Operating as one of the UN's six principal organs, its primary objective is the proactive identification and maintenance of global peace and security.

The UN Security Council comprises 15 members endowed with the authority to cast votes on pivotal matters. Among these, 10 are non-permanent members that undergo rotation every two years, while the remaining 5 are permanent members chosen for their considerable military, economic, and political influence. The permanent members are The United States of America, The Russian Federation, The People's Republic of China, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and The French Republic.

All permanent members possess the exclusive right to veto any decisions of the Security Council, thereby preventing their enactment. Compliance with Security Council decisions is obligatory for all UN members. To secure passage, a decision must meet two criteria: a minimum of nine out of the fifteen UN Security Council members must cast affirmative votes, and no permanent UN Security Council member may cast a dissenting vote.

The United Nations Security Council bears distinctive responsibilities and functions, encompassing the maintenance of peace and security in accordance with UN principles, the recommendation of solutions to disputes or the establishment of terms for settlements, the identification of potential threats to international security, the formulation of proportional responses to international security threats, and the authorization of military action against aggressors.

Moreover, the Security Council is charged with the investigation of conflicts that may escalate into international disputes, the recommendation of solutions to disputes or terms of settlement, the identification of acts threatening international peace and the proposal of proportional responses, the encouragement of members to implement economic sanctions and other diplomatic measures to prevent or halt aggression, the undertaking of military action against aggressors, the recommendation of new member admissions, the exercise of trusteeship functions of the United Nations in strategic areas, and the provision of advice to the General Assembly regarding the appointment of the Secretary-General and the election of Judges for the International Court of Justice.

2. Topic 1: Haiti Internal Security Crisis

2a. Historical Context

Haiti has grappled with a series of crises since gaining independence from France on the 1st of January, 1804. Foreign intervention, debt, political instability, and natural disasters have consistently hindered development efforts in Haiti, transforming the once wealthiest

colony in the Americas into a nation where more than half of its population lives below the poverty line.

From the outset of Haiti's independence, the state's freedom from France in 1804 did not signify an end to foreign powers intervening in the nation's affairs. It took until 1825 for France to officially recognize Haiti's independence, a recognition that came at a steep cost. In exchange, Haiti agreed to pay reparations, estimated to be worth \$21 billion in today's dollars. This agreement set a precedent, as over the next 122 years, up to 80 percent of Haiti's revenues went towards servicing this debt.

This historical pattern of foreign interference continued, with Haiti becoming a pawn in various geopolitical strategies. In 1915, under Woodrow Wilson, U.S. Marines were deployed to Haiti to restore political stability. The occupation lasted for two decades, and it wasn't until 1934, as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy, that U.S. troops were withdrawn. However, this withdrawal ushered in a period of instability, culminating in 1957 with the establishment of a dictatorship under François Duvalier and his son, Jean-Claude

The Duvaliers' rule, lasting for twenty-nine years, was marked by corruption that depleted the nation's resources and human rights violations, resulting in an estimated thirty thousand deaths or disappearances. The regime finally ended in 1986 due to massive protests and international pressure, leading to the younger Duvalier fleeing the country. This marked the beginning of a new era with a new constitution and democratic institutions, yet political instability persisted.

In the subsequent years, Haiti saw the election of Jean-Bertrand Aristide as its first democratically elected president, only for him to be deposed twice in coups, in 1991 and 2004. Both incidents prompted U.S. military interventions supported by the United Nations. In 2004, the United Nations initiated a thirteen-year peacekeeping mission, the Brazil-led UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), aimed at restoring order after the fall of the Aristide government.

The year 2011 brought the election of Michel Martelly as president, a process which was clouded by allegations of U.S. interference. Martelly, however, later stepped down after postponing presidential elections twice and ruling by decree for over a year. In 2016, Haiti faced a political vacuum when fraud allegations against Martelly's successor, Jovenel Moïse, led to the postponement of Moïse's official election until early 2017.

2b. Current Situation.

This already dire situation was exacerbated with the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July of 2021. Following the assassination, Haiti has descended into a multidimensional crisis characterized by political deadlock, extreme violence, and dire humanitarian conditions. At the time of writing, the country lacks a single democratically elected official (as no official elections have been held since 2019), and the caretaker government led by Prime Minister Ariel Henry has been unable to reach a political settlement with opposition groups on the organization of elections. This has given politically connected criminal gangs ample space and time to overtake an estimated 80 percent of Port-au-Prince, the capital, fuelling unprecedented levels of violence and disorder.

In the absence of functioning state security institutions, a vigilante movement known as "bwa kwale" has emerged, resulting in the extrajudicial killing of over 200 individuals allegedly linked to gangs. About half of the country's population is food insecure and over 300,000 people are internally displaced. Thus in October 2022, seeking to stabilize the country's security situation and stem the multidimensional crisis, the Haitian government appealed for the immediate deployment of an "international specialized force" to temporarily reinforce the efforts of the Haiti National Police (HNP) to combat gangs.

On 21 October 2022, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2653, establishing a sanctions regime on Haiti that included targeted asset freeze, travel ban and

arms embargo measures. Followed this, On 14 July, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2692, renewing BINUH's mandate for another year and requesting the Secretary-General to report within 30 days on the full range of options for UN support to enhance the security situation in Haiti, including but not limited to support for a non-UN multinational force.

Finally, ten months after Haiti's initial request for security support, on 29 July, Kenyan Foreign Minister Alfred Mutua officially stated that his country had agreed to "positively consider" leading a multinational force to Haiti. This multinational force approved by the UN Security Council has a one-year mandate to help Haiti fight gangs and restore order.

In January and February of 2024, mass protests against Prime Minister and Acting President Ariel Henry made the situation more precarious for the barely-standing government. On his way back from a visit to Kenya regarding the multinational force which was to intervene in Haiti, Henry got stuck in Puerto Rico with no way back to Haiti due to the Dominican Republic refusing him entry into their airspace, a decision taken due to their belief that Henry is thoroughly mismanaging the precarious and increasingly dangerous situation in his country. With the news of Henry's meeting with Kenya and the United Nations regarding the creation of a multinational peacekeeping force in Haiti, various gangs and criminal organizations in Haiti chose to engage in even more violence to demonstrate their disapproval of the UN intervening in their country. The gang war escalated, with mass prison breaks resulting in thousands of inmates, including many gang members, being freed.

At the same time, former politician and paramilitary leader Guy Phillipe, having also been a major figure in the 2004 Haitian coup d'état, was repatriated to Haiti after being released from US prison, and has since called for revolutionary action.

On March 11, Henry announced his resignation, and was replaced by the Transitional Presidential Council, a council of 9 members formed with the purpose of fulfilling presidential duties until a new president can be elected and inaugurated.

Nonetheless, the absence of a proper government means that large parts of the country, including roughly 80% of the capital, Port-au-Prince, are run by the over 200 gangs who are constantly vying for control. The most important actors are G9, an alliance led by Jimmy Chérizier and made up primarily of gangs with strong ties to former President Moïse, and the gang alliance G-Pèp. The day for the committee is May 28 of 2024, and the United Nations Security Council has decided to convene, and deliberate upon, the actions that they will take regarding this precarious situation, which is mired with violence, instability, human rights abuses, and historical tensions.

2c. Key points

Within this topic the committee should as Kenyan Foreign Minister Alfred Mutua said “positively consider” the following key points in our discussion for a resolution to this crisis.

- The dire humanitarian situation, with more than half its population under the poverty line, food insecure, and thousands displaced from their homes there is a strong emphasis on this multidimensional crisis.
- The historical mistrust for UN missions, with the last one in 2004 being mired by serious scandals regarding the UN peacekeeping force’s actions and behavior.
- The appeal from the de facto Haitian government for security support from the international community.
- Currently passed UN Security Council resolutions, such as the ones mentioned previously, which are the basis for future actions.
- The possibility for the situation to escalate to the neighboring country of the Dominican Republic, which was already led to increased tension between it, and the Haitian government.
- The complex historical relation between Haiti and countries such as France and the United States, along with the issues they may or may not be to blame for, due to their past actions and exploitation of Haiti.

3. Guiding Questions

- What does your delegation believe would be best for Haiti in the current situation? What other delegations share this belief?
- Should there be a multinational security support mission? If so, who should lead it? Is Kenya the best nation to lead this mission?
- Is extending the BINUH's mission in Haiti a reliable way to start solving this crisis, should the UN start looking into sending another mission, or should there be no mission to Haiti?
- Does your delegation believe other delegations are out to gain benefits from this crisis? What would be those benefits?
- How can the Transitional Presidential Council be successful in bringing new elections and reining in order?
- How should the gang war be dealt with?