



**GlobalMUNers Conference  
in New York City  
#GMNYC2024**

# **Background Guide**

## **Security Council (SC)**



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# Welcome Message

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## **President:**

Hello Dear Delegates, my name is Santiago Heredia, I am Mexican and I am currently studying law. I will be the president of the Security Council in this GYMNYC 2024. I am sure that it will be an enriching experience for everyone, I have a great work team, which is undoubtedly key to making this committee a success. I am aware that it is a complex committee but I also know that they have the capacity to function and address the issues with total professionalism. Being in New York and in Global Muners is a passion for me. I will try to share my experience with you and be able to help you so that we are the best committee, feel free to approach us to resolve any concerns. The goal is to have a good time, but also when it comes to work I know that I will have all your support. Greetings and see you soon.

## **Vice-president:**

Our esteemed Delegates! I'm Juan Lizardo, a Dominican Civil Engineering student, with a passion for the Model United Nations Simulations. I also have the honor to be the Vice-President of this amazing committee, the Security Council. It is my distinct honor and pleasure to welcome each and every one of you to this year's Global Muners New York City Model United Nations Conference. I am thrilled to stand before a gathering of such talented and promising delegates, representing diverse nations and perspectives. As your Vice President, I'm excited to embark on this journey of diplomacy, collaboration, and resolution. As we go deep into the intricacies of international affairs, let us remember the significance of our roles as representatives of our respective nations. Let this conference be a forum for constructive dialogue, multilateralism, and, ultimately, the formulation of resolutions that will make a meaningful impact on the global stage. We're excited to guide you along the way, and see all your preparation come to ease at your speeches, debates, and proposals! Finally, please remember never to underestimate the power of enthusiasm and the joy of having fun along the way. Your journey is not just about resolutions and debates but about shaping a future where collaboration meets excellence with a smile!

## **Rapporteur:**

Hello Delegates! My name is Olga S. Issa and I will be serving as your Rapporteur in this Global Muners New York City Conference 2024, as your rapporteur I cannot wait to be part of this committee. I hope that as delegates you can share and learn from each other while maintaining diplomacy and decorum in the working sessions. Remember that as your Dias we are here to help and answer any given question during the procedure. Hope to see you all!

# Background of the United Nations Security Council

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The Security Council was established in 1945 as one of the United Nations' six major committees. It consists of five permanent members (the United States of America, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom), ten non-permanent members (chosen by the General Assembly for two-year terms), and a rotating Presidency. Each Member has one vote. The council was established to safeguard international peace and security; therefore, it evaluates when a threat to peace or an act of aggression occurs, and the council serves as a mediator to resolve international issues through peaceful methods. If hostility arises, the Security Council has the right to send personnel to cease its progress and attempt to resolve it. In some extreme instances, the Council has the right to impose sanctions or deploy force to restore peace and security. It is the committee responsible for maintaining international peace and security under the organization's principles and purposes.

## **The functions and powers of the Council are:**

- to maintain international peace and security under the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in “strategic areas”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> (*Functions and / United Nations Security Council*, n.d.)

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend that the parties try to reach an agreement by peaceful means.

The Council may:

- set forth principles for such an agreement;
- undertake investigation and mediation, in some cases;
- dispatch a mission;
- appoint special envoys or request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to achieve a pacific settlement of the dispute.

When a dispute leads to hostilities, the Council's primary concern is to bring them to an end as soon as possible. In that case, the Council may:

- issue ceasefire directives that can help prevent an escalation of the conflict;
- dispatch military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tension;
- separate opposing forces and establish a calm in which peaceful settlements may be sought.

Beyond this, the Council may opt for enforcement measures, including:

- economic sanctions, arms embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, and travel bans;
- severance of diplomatic relations;
- blockade;
- collective military action.

Each member has one vote. On all procedural matters, decisions by the council are made by an affirmative vote of any nine of its members. Substantive matters, such as the investigation of a dispute or the application of sanctions, also require nine affirmative votes, including those of the five permanent members holding veto power.

The veto power, one of the most controversial facts about the Council since its creation, refers to the power of the five permanent members to veto any substantive resolution.

However, a permanent member's abstention or absence does not prevent a draft resolution from being adopted. This veto power does not apply to procedural votes.

## Membership

The Security Council is composed of the following Member States (Date of duration):

- China
- Sierra Leone (2025)
- France
- Russian Federation
- The United Kingdom
- The United States
- Algeria (2025)
- Ecuador (2024)
- Guyana (2025)
- Japan (2024)
- Malta (2024)
- Mozambique (2024)
- Slovenia (2025)
- Republic of Korea (2025)
- Switzerland (2024)

## Topic I: Conflict-related sexual violence

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### Background

Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) stands as a harrowing testament to the depths of human cruelty, entrenched within the tumultuous landscapes of armed conflict and political instability. Defined by a myriad of abhorrent acts, including rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, compelled pregnancy, coerced abortion, enforced sterilization, and forced marriage, CRSV serves as a stark reminder of the atrocities committed against individuals irrespective of age, gender, race, or religion. The insidious nature of CRSV lies not only in its explicit brutality but also in its profound implications for victims, communities, and the fabric of society itself. *Survivors of conflict-related sexual violence constitute a diverse and multifaceted group. The report documents cases involving women, girls, men, boys, and individuals of diverse sexual orientations, gender identities, and those affected by disabilities. Their ages range from the very young to the elderly, with the majority coming from socioeconomically marginalized communities.* (United Nations, 2023)

At its core, CRSV manifests power dynamics and systematic oppression perpetuated by state and non-state actors seeking to assert control and dominance over vulnerable populations. Perpetrators often align themselves with armed groups, including those designated as terrorist organizations by the United Nations, utilizing sexual violence as a strategic tool to instill fear,

subjugate populations, and destabilize regions. Victims, in turn, are frequently targeted based on their perceived affiliations with persecuted political, ethnic, or religious minorities or as a result of their sexual orientation or gender identity, thrust into the crosshairs of conflict with little recourse for protection or justice.

The ramifications of CRSV extend far beyond individual trauma, encompassing broader socio-political consequences that reverberate throughout communities and nations. The prevalence of a climate of impunity, often precipitated by the collapse of state authority, exacerbates the vulnerability of marginalized populations and fosters a culture of unchecked violence and exploitation. Ceasefire agreements, intended to mitigate hostilities and safeguard civilian lives, are routinely flouted, further eroding trust in institutions and perpetuating cycles of conflict and suffering.

Moreover, CRSV engenders cross-border ramifications, fueling phenomena such as displacement and human trafficking that transcend national boundaries and compound the humanitarian crisis. The trafficking of individuals for sexual violence and exploitation, particularly in conflict settings, underscores the interconnectedness of global security and human rights concerns, demanding a coordinated and multifaceted response from the international community.

The strategic utilization of sexual violence in warfare, torture, and acts of terrorism underscores the systemic nature of CRSV, entrenched within broader patterns of militarization and the illicit proliferation of weapons. Escalating political and security crises, characterized by unconstitutional changes of government and regressive shifts in women's rights, have further exacerbated the vulnerability of civilians, particularly women and girls, to the scourge of sexual violence.

In regions such as Afghanistan, Mali, Myanmar, and Sudan, where authoritarian regimes have risen to power through coercion and violence, women's rights have been systematically undermined, relegating them to subordinate roles within society and perpetuating cycles of oppression and marginalization. (UN Women, 2023). The complicity of state actors in perpetuating CRSV, whether through direct commission or tacit complicity, underscores the urgent need for accountability mechanisms and transitional justice initiatives to address impunity and foster reconciliation in post-conflict settings.

The phenomenon of conflict-related sexual violence stands as a stark indictment of humanity's capacity for cruelty and injustice, underscoring the imperative of collective action to address the root causes and consequences of this pervasive form of violence. Only through a concerted effort to promote gender equality, strengthen legal frameworks, and hold perpetrators accountable can we hope to stem the tide of CRSV and pave the way for a more just and equitable world.

### **United Nations Response to Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)**

The United Nations has adopted a comprehensive framework to address this topic from several perspectives, grounded in international humanitarian law, human rights principles, and Security Council resolutions. Key initiatives include:

- **Security Council Resolutions:** The Security Council has issued several resolutions condemning CRSV, including Resolution 1820 (2008), which recognized sexual violence as a tactic of war and emphasized the need for accountability. Subsequent resolutions, such as Resolution 1888 (2009) and Resolution 1960 (2010), focused on strengthening prevention, protection, and accountability measures.
- **Special Representatives and Envoys:** The UN has appointed Special Representatives and Envoys on Sexual Violence in Conflict to provide leadership and coordination on CRSV issues. These officials work to raise awareness, promote dialogue, and advocate for the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.
- **Women, Peace, and Security Agenda:** The Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, encapsulated in Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions, emphasizes the importance of women's participation, protection, and rights in conflict and post-conflict settings. It calls for the inclusion of gender perspectives in all aspects of peace and security, including efforts to address CRSV.

The Security Council (SC) plays a crucial role in mainstreaming the prevention and response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence within the broader framework of its peace and security agenda. By integrating gender perspectives into its deliberations and decision-making processes, the Security Council can ensure that the unique needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls affected by conflict-related sexual violence are adequately addressed in the design and implementation of peacekeeping operations, humanitarian assistance programs, and post-conflict reconstruction efforts. Additionally, the Security Council can leverage its authority to promote the participation and leadership of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes, recognizing their indispensable role as agents of change and resilience in communities affected by conflict and sexual violence.

Moreover, the Security Council (SC) has the authority to impose targeted sanctions against individuals or entities responsible for perpetrating or facilitating CRSV, thereby deterring future violations and disrupting the financial and logistical networks that sustain such crimes. Through the adoption of targeted measures, including travel bans, asset freezes, and arms embargoes, the SC can exert pressure on parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international law and cease all forms of sexual violence against civilians.

### **The role of women protection advisers in addressing conflict-related sexual violence**

Women protection advisers are deployed to convene on-the-ground monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements related to conflict-related sexual violence, ensuring more timely, accurate, and reliable information to overcome the often-used excuse of data scarcity for inaction. Deepening the evidence base requires sustained political determination and resources. So far, the Security Council has requested the deployment of women protection advisers when authorizing and renewing the mandates of nine peace operations. Four peacekeeping missions with mandates related to sexual violence in conflict have made monitoring arrangements and incorporated conflict-related sexual violence warning indicators into their protection frameworks. This has also been done by



four special political missions. While the timely deployment of women protection advisers is widely recognized as a priority, the level of human and budgetary resources is still inadequate to meet the scale of this challenge. Additionally, Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) authorizes the deployment of women protection advisers to the offices of resident coordinators and humanitarian coordination offices in situations of concern. Depending on cross-border dynamics, there is also a plan to deploy them to relevant United Nations regional centers.

Established under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009), the deployment of Women Protection Advisers represents a groundbreaking initiative aimed at strengthening the UN's capacity to prevent and respond to CRSV in conflict-affected settings. As outlined in the Secretary-General's Report on Women, Peace, and Security (2018), WPAs are tasked with "*providing advice to senior mission leadership on integrating a gender perspective into strategies and programs to address conflict-related sexual violence*" (United Nations, 2018). Their mandate encompasses a wide range of responsibilities, including monitoring, reporting, and documenting incidents of CRSV, supporting survivors, and advocating for the prosecution of perpetrators.

### **How do Peacekeeping Missions prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence?**

CRSV is a cross-cutting issue requiring multiple actors' engagement: host countries, the United Nations Country and Humanitarian Teams (UNCT/HCT), non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations. Under the overall guidance of the Head of Mission, each of the components and sections of peacekeeping missions contribute to preventing and responding to CRSV with their respective and complementary capacities. A coordinated and comprehensive approach across civilian, military, and police components, from strategic to operational levels, is critical for peacekeeping missions to effectively prevent and respond to CRSV while fulfilling their mandate to promote and maintain international peace and security. Peace operations carry out a wide range of multi-disciplinary work to prevent and respond to CRSV.

The main focus is to integrate the prevention and response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) at all levels of the mission. This includes monitoring and reporting on trends, providing physical protection to civilians at risk, negotiating commitments with parties in conflict, advocating at the political level, raising public awareness, strengthening local capacities, ending impunity through support for investigations and prosecutions, and conducting mission-wide training on CRSV to ensure a survivor-centered approach.

### **Guiding Questions:**

1. How can peacekeeping missions effectively integrate conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) concerns at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels across all functions?
2. What are some innovative approaches to preventing CRSV, and how can peacekeeping missions collaborate with host countries, UN Country Teams, NGOs, and civil society organizations in these efforts?

3. How can peacekeeping missions improve the documentation of trends and patterns of CRSV, and how does this information contribute to Security Council reports and actions?
4. What challenges exist in accurately reporting CRSV cases, and how can these challenges be addressed to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the situation on the ground?
5. What strategies can peacekeeping missions employ to engage parties in conflict and elicit commitments to end CRSV?
6. How can peacekeeping missions support the development and implementation of Action Plans with conflicting parties to prevent violations and ensure accountability for perpetrators?
7. How can peacekeeping missions foster international cooperation to address CRSV, including collaboration with regional organizations, neighboring countries, and other relevant stakeholders?
8. How can the UN system enhance coordination and cooperation in tackling CRSV, both within peacekeeping missions and with other UN entities?
9. What legal frameworks, international conventions, and resolutions exist to address and prevent conflict-related sexual violence, and how effective have they been in practice?
10. What role does the media play in influencing public perception and awareness of conflict-related sexual violence, and how can media be utilized as a tool for advocacy and awareness?
11. What initiatives and best practices have been successful in addressing conflict-related sexual violence, and how can these models be replicated or adapted in different conflict settings?

## **Topic II: The question concerning Haiti.**

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After its independence in 1804, Haiti has characterized itself as a poverty-stricken country; before this, Haiti was “the wealthiest colony of the Western Hemisphere” (Council of Foreign Relations, October 2023.) Soon after gaining its sovereignty, the country had to pay reparation fees to France which contributed to the decline of Haiti’s economy as well as the lack of diplomatic relations with the nation from its early years. As of today, decades of political dysfunction in Haiti, combined with declining economic conditions, the COVID-19 pandemic, and natural disasters, have led the country to a decline in governmental power, positioning Haiti as one of the poorest countries in the world and poorest in the Western Hemisphere where more than half the populations live under the poverty line. Haiti’s economy is significantly reliant on external revenue. Between 2010 and 2020, the United Nations allocated more than \$13 billion in international aid to Haiti, most of which were funded as “disaster-relief” missions and development initiatives. Meanwhile, Haiti's economy is still heavily paralyzed by several difficulties.

Fourteen years have passed since the earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010, leaving the country with intense suffering and completely dislocating its economy and government. Around 300,000 people died, and approximately 3,000,000 were affected, making this one of the “worst natural disasters in history” (*Britannica*, 2023). The country, already burdened by deficient infrastructure and rebuilding from two tropical storms and two hurricanes that occurred in August-September 2008, was unprepared to deal with such a tragedy. After the earthquake, international lenders canceled Haiti’s debt as a way to aid the country's situation at the time. The World Bank announced that the 36 Million dollar debt Haiti had to pay to the International Development Association (IDA) was the Bank's fund for the poorest countries (World Bank Group, 2012).

After being elected to office in November 2016, Jovenel Moïse became president in February 2017. On July 7th, 2021, a disastrous event occurred; President Jovenel Moïse was assassinated at his residence in Pétion-Ville, Haiti while sleeping. A group of 28 men entered Moïse's house, 26 were Colombian and 2 were Haitian. At 53 years old, President Moïse was shot 12 times in the middle of the night while resting. Martine Moïse, the former First Lady, was also attacked, injured by a gunshot, and air-flown to receive medical assistance, recovering soon after. With various Primer Ministers being appointed to be head of state after his death, Primer Minister Ariel Henry is the current representative of the state.

Nowadays, the country is not only fighting the sequels of that earthquake but also fighting the gangs-related discussion, rapes, corruption, malnutrition, lack of education, and medical treatment. After the assassination of President Moïse, the country was taken over by gangs, with over 150 gangs terrorizing Haiti at the moment. The hostility of these gangs threw 80% of the capital (Port-au-Prince) under their hands, becoming Haiti's biggest problem as it affects more than 1,5 million people (United Nations Haiti, 2023). These gangs use the excuse of “protecting the people” and affect every effort made by the government to combat the brutality. Gangs have extended their areas and established control over Haiti's political and economic infrastructure representing the loss of political control in the country. With the immense power gangs hold over the country, they've established themselves as corrupt partners for politicians and state officials, working as mafia-style armed organizations benefiting themselves and multinational criminal networks.

According to the United Nations News Center, more than 846 people were killed in the first three months of 2023, and 600 of these occurred in April. In the first half of this year, around 300 kidnappings (primarily women and children) took place (*Aumenta La Violencia Extrema Y El Control De Las Bandas En Haití*, 2023, paras. 1–4(Spanish)). The need for humanitarian aid is a major problem since more than 40% of the country requires humanitarian aid and suffers aggravating food shortage. This horrid lack of essential goods and security intercepts the education of millions of children, in addition to making them live in fear. The United Nations and countries worldwide have tried to aid this country for numerous years. In 2004, the United Nations launched the *United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti* (MINUSTAH) with the idea of helping the country build a stable government and promote political progress. It helped at the moment, helping many kids to be introduced to primary school and immunization programs; however, the program was not successful enough to properly end the issues relating to the situation in Haiti.

The relationship between Haiti and its neighboring country Dominican Republic has suffered due to violations of international waters belonging to the Dominican Republic; the Massacre River/Dajabon River has caused binational disputes due to the construction of a canal in Dominican waters, where the country argues the fact that the construction of the canal violates the treaty between the two countries “*El Tratado de paz amistad perpetua y arbitraje*” (The Treaty of Peace, Perpetual Friendship and Arbitration) signed on February 20th, 1929, in which article 10 expresses: “Because rivers and other water courses originate in the territory of one State and flow through the territory of the other or serve as boundaries between the two States, both contracting parties undertake not to do or consent to any work likely to change the current. of those or to alter the product of their sources”(Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. [Dominican Republic], 1929). Due to Haiti's treaty violation, the Dominican Republic closed its border on September 14, 2023, until October 11th, 2023. The closure of the border caused economic losses for both countries with

around US\$ 21 Million lost on agricultural exports to the Dominican side(*Closure of Haiti Dominican Republic Border Impacts Food Security-Bilateral Trade and US Agricultural Exports*, 2023).

In the educational area, the majority of Haitians lack education. 1 in 4 schools has been closed since October 2022 due to gangs targeting schools during the first quarter of the school year and stealing the food destined for students, Herewith, 1 in 2 children require humanitarian assistance. (UNICEF, 2023). According to Human Rights Watch, approximately half of Haitians 15-year-olds and above are illiterate, with 85% of schools being private and charging low-income families for education. Higher Education suffered greatly after the earthquake, where eighty-seven percent (87%) of Haiti's universities were located in the affected region of Haiti or close to Port-au-Prince suffering profound damage to their infrastructure. The estimated human impact from the earthquake is between 131 and 200 professors and administrators of these institutions, as well as 2,599 and 6,000 students in public and private universities ("The Challenge for Haitian Higher Education," 2010, p. 9). Insecurity is the biggest reason why Haitian students are not attending schools, children continue to experience poor access to education, protection, and basic services,

The lack of stability has made thousands of Haitians flee their country. According to Human Rights Watch, more than 41,000 Haitians left their country between 2021 and 2022, and the neighboring country Dominican Republic expelled around 59,000 illegal Haitians in 2022(*Haiti HRW*, 2023). The situation in Haiti is worsening by the day, with Cholera making a comeback in September-October of 2022 with more than 50,000 suspected cases and close to 800 deaths due to the contamination of drinking water. Many legislative remedies have been presented, including rooting out government corruption and dysfunctional police forces and eliminating the gangs' allure to youth, and poverty through persistent humanitarian help and some form of financial compensation. However, Haiti lacks basic security, gangs, and starvation, the Haitian people are unable to elect their preferred leader (Shell, 2023, para. 2). Haiti's situation is the perfect example of the disastrous consequences of decades of political incompetence and mismanagement, not only on the economic side but also on the social-humanitarian side, with the armed groups operating in Haiti, the unleashed wave of violence, crime, and road blockades along the prevailing poverty and the recent cholera outbreak, has given rise to a major humanitarian crisis. The country's descent and decay result from its ongoing repetitive history.

### **Cholera outbreak**

The first cholera outbreak in Haiti was reported in October 2010. After 12 years Haiti was declared cholera-free in February 2022, after 3 years with no confirmed cases. On October 2, 2022, 2 patients were confirmed to be affected, after Haiti has been facing a rapid spread of Cholera, with 33,185 suspected cases in 10 departments of the country, including 2,398 confirmed cases, 29,288 hospitalized suspected cases, and 594 registered deaths as of that date. (*Epidemiological Update - Cholera - 28 February 2023 - Haiti*, 2023)

## **Women in Haiti**

Haitian women bear the disproportionate burden of the surge in violence. Rape cases increased by 49 percent from January to August 2023, compared to the same period in 2022. (OHCHR, 2022, paras. 3–12) Armed gangs have used rape and collective rapes to instill fear, punish, subjugate, and inflict pain on local populations. No adequate health care, psychological counseling, or economic support is being given to the victims.

## **Gang Violence**

80% of Port-au-Prince (capital), is under gang control, and just outside of the capital in Cité Soleil, extreme violence and gross human rights abuses, including mass incidents of murder, gang rape, and sniper attacks, have sharply increased. The G-9 gang has spread terror by using snipers, who indiscriminately kill anyone who enters their field of vision, with this, an average of six people are killed each week by snipers. The gang blocked access to the neighborhood, thus controlling the entry of necessities such as food and health services. (*Press Release / Haiti: Rise in Extreme Gang Violence Makes for “Living Nightmare” - Türk, 2023*)

## **Dysfunctional Justice System**

In June of 2022, a gang gained control of Haiti’s Palace of Justice, the main justice complex in Haiti. By that time, only 3 of the 12 Supreme Court of Justice justices were working. As of September 2022, Haiti’s prisons held three times more detainees than their limited capacity (where up to 60 people have been living in spaces of just 20 square meters). Haitian prisoners endure degrading treatment, including torture, rapes, and deaths as “disciplinary measures” at the hands of their prison guards while living in cruel inhumane conditions. (OHCHR, 2021, paras. 3–7) Lack of procedure, penal code, judges, and trials are just a few issues the Haitian law system is suffering from.

## **Existing notorious gangs**

- 400 Mawozo
- Chimé
- G9
- G-PEP
- Base 257
- Village de Dieu
- Ti Boisand
- Grand Ravine.

## **Guiding Questions**

1. What can the countries of the Security Council do to aid Haiti’s current problem?
2. How to stop gangs from interfering with the country's political matters?
3. How to stop the spread of Cholera while assisting the medical needs of those affected?

4. How has the recent assassination of Haiti's president impacted the already fragile political situation in the country, and what are the immediate and potential long-term consequences?
5. What efforts are being made to address and prevent corruption and governance challenges in Haiti, and what role can the international community play in supporting these efforts?
6. How can effective law enforcement and judicial systems be established to combat gang violence while respecting human rights and ensuring due process?
7. In the absence of a stable government, how does the power vacuum contribute to increased challenges related to gang violence, poverty, and corruption in Haiti?
8. What strategies and interventions can be implemented to rebuild and strengthen Haiti's political institutions, promote good governance, and foster socio-economic development amidst the current crisis?

### **Key interests to be addressed during the debate:**

- **The political restoration of Haiti.**

After the assassination of President Moïse Haiti was left without a president, parliament, constitutional representation, or any operative government branches. With Moïse refusing to organize the legislative elections in 2020, today Haiti lacks governmental organization, leaving Prime Minister Henry as representative of the country. (*Haiti HRW, 2023, paras 6-7*) Numerous plans for elections have been made without success. Haiti has lost all semblance of being a functional democracy (Shell, 2023, para. 2)

- **Gang Group control.**

Various Gangs control the majority of the capital's (Port-au-Prince) territory and surrounding areas, leading to gang wars where civilians are being deliberately killed, tortured, and abused. How can the members of the Security Council as well as other committees of the United Nations aid in this issue? Every day of inactivity gives these gang groups more control over the country

- **Education.**

Ensuring security for students of all ages during their school time. Quality education without fear of gangs terrorizing schools, stealing materials and foods destined for the children

- **Haitian-Dominican Border.**

The Massacre/Dajabon River violation caused issues among these two countries involving the closure of the border and monetary loss for both nations.

- **Multilateralism towards Haiti.**

International cooperation to aid in Haiti's situation.

## Recommended Articles/website

- <https://binuh.unmissions.org/en> office of the United Nations in Haiti.
- <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/72/wr/mm7202a1.htm> Cholera situation and spread in Haiti.
- <https://press.un.org/en/2022/sc15064.doc.htm> UN report on the cholera outbreak in Haiti
- <https://www.unocha.org/haiti> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, describing Haiti's situation.

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Women in Afghanistan: From almost everywhere to almost nowhere | UN Women – Headquarters. (2023, August 15). UN Women – Headquarters. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/feature-story/2023/08/women-in-afghanistan-from-almost-everywhere-to-almost-nowhere>

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