



MUNES

26

**STUDY GUIDE**

**UNSC**

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### ***Letter from Secretariat***

Dear Delegates, As Eskişehir's first and only official MUN, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to MUNES'26, a historic Model UN Conference. This conference is a special opportunity to promote cooperation, critical thinking, and diplomacy among young people in our city and beyond. In order to ensure that every aspect of this conference reflects excellence, dedication, and a commitment to providing a truly transformative experience, the Academy has brought together the most gifted students from all management teams of local MUNs. The Eskişehir Municipality and Governorship, along with the prestigious companies that have supported this event, are proud to support MUNES'26. Their contributions and trust demonstrate the importance of MUNES as a catalyst for civic engagement, youth leadership, and the advancement of global awareness in Eskişehir. We really care about setting the rules for talking working together and cooperating with other countries as the only Model United Nations that represents our city. We are the Model United Nations for our city and we want to make sure we do a good job of discussing things and working with other people from different countries. We think it is very important to have discussions, diplomacy, and international collaboration as the Model United Nations, for our city. This conference is an opportunity for you to think like world leaders. You get to discuss problems that affect the whole world and come up with new ideas to solve them. As a delegate, you are representing the country you were assigned to. You also need to show that you can work well with others respect each other and understand points of view which is what the United Nations is all about. I want each of you to take part fully in your committees. Listen to what other people have to say even if you do not agree with them.. When things get tough be brave and curious and try to find a way to make it work. The United Nations is, about people working together so let us make that happen at this conference. I want to wish every delegate the best of luck during their sessions on behalf of the organizing team. I hope your discussions are enlightening, your partnerships fruitful, and your MUNES'26 experiences motivating. Let this conference be a journey of self-improvement, deep connections, and a long-term dedication to changing the world and your communities for the better. Best regards, MUNES Secretary General  
Çağlar Baran Topaç

## *Letters from the Chairboard*

Dear delegates,

My name is Cansu, and I honestly cannot wait to see you at MUNES 26'. If I were to introduce myself briefly, I am an 11th-grade student at Eskişehir Anatolian High School, and I have been attending MUN conferences since I started high school. Even though this is my third chairboard experience, it is my first time serving as a President Chair. I understand that the agenda may seem challenging however, I am sure you will get everything clear, and we will be debating all of this next week. So do not worry. The Vice Chair of this committee is my best friend, so I can guarantee that you will enjoy being a delegate with us, even if you are a first-timer. Although this may not be a beginner-level committee you are familiar with, I assure you that it will be much more engaging this way. There are many aspects to debate, more conflicts to explore, and more effective solutions to develop. Please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any questions. I am always here to help. I look forward to seeing you all soon, and I wish you the best while reading your study guide.

Sincerely,

Cansu Koşay

President Chair

[cansukosay@gmail.com](mailto:cansukosay@gmail.com)

Dear Delegates,

My name is Işık, and I honestly cannot express how excited I am to be part of this conference. I am an 11th grade student at Yenyol High School, and this is my very first chair board experience. So if you are feeling even a little nervous about this committee, trust me, I am probably even more nervous than you!

However, together with my President Chair, Cansu, I can promise you that this committee will be both very enjoyable and challenging. As your Vice Chair, my goal is to create a space where you feel comfortable speaking, debating, and freely expressing your ideas. MUN is not just about perfect speeches or winning awards, but

it is also a place to learn, to challenge yourself, and to improve. So do not hesitate to take the floor, even if you are unsure.

I will do my best to support you and help the committee run smoothly, so never hesitate to reach us if you have any questions.

And most importantly, don't forget to enjoy the experience and make memories along the way. I am really excited to meet all of you!

Best regards,  
Işık Özel  
UNSC Vice-Chair

[isikoze127@gmail.com](mailto:isikoze127@gmail.com)

## **1. Introduction to the Committee UNSC (United States Security Council)**

Haiti is currently facing a severe crisis characterized by escalating gang -violence, widespread lawlessness, and the progressive collapse of state authority. Over recent years, armed groups have significantly expanded their territorial control, particularly in the capital, Port-au-Prince, where they dominate key infrastructure and restrict the movement of civilians. This rapid decline of security conditions has not only weakened public institutions but has also severely limited the ability of the government to provide basic services and ensure the rule of law.

### **1.1. What is the Security Council?**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the primary UN organ responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It is composed of fifteen Member States, each with one vote, and under the UN Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with its decisions. The Council identifies threats to peace or acts of aggression and calls on parties to resolve disputes through peaceful means, such as negotiation or mediation.

If necessary, the UNSC can impose sanctions, arms embargoes, or other measures to pressure parties toward compliance. In extreme cases, it may authorize the use of force, including peacekeeping operations, to restore stability. By combining diplomacy, law, and, when required, violent measures, the Security Council plays a

central role in upholding international order and promoting the resolution of conflicts around the world.

## 1.2 Who holds power: Permanent vs Elected Members

There are two types of members in the Security Council: Permanent Members (P5) and Non-Permanent Members (E10).

The Permanent Members are:

- The United States of America
- The Russian Federation
- China
- France
- The United Kingdom

These five countries were determined in 1945 after World War II. The biggest advantage of permanent members is that they have the power of veto. If one of these five votes NO on a resolution, it fails immediately. It does not matter if the other 14 members vote YES.

The non-permanent members are ten countries. These members are elected by the United Nations General Assembly for a two-year term. Non-permanent members cannot be re-elected immediately after their term ends.

The Non-Permanent Members are:

- Bahrain (2027)
- Colombia (2027)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (2027)
- Denmark (2026)
- Greece (2026)
- Latvia (2027)
- Liberia (2027)
- Pakistan (2026)
- Panama (2026)
- Somalia (2026)

Non-permanent members do not have veto power, but they have a very important role. For a resolution to be adopted, at least nine YES votes are needed. Therefore, there are situations where the votes of non-permanent members become critical for powerful countries.

## 1.3 Your Tools: Veto Power and Binding Resolutions

### Voting in the Security Council:

**Procedural votes:** About Council operations (e.g., setting agendas). Need 9 YES votes to pass. Permanent members cannot veto.

**Substantive votes:** About real issues (e.g., sending troops, sanctions). Need 9 YES votes and no NO from permanent members. A NO from a permanent member is a veto, killing the resolution. Abstentions are allowed.

**Veto History:** First used by the Soviet Union in 1946. Today, Russia and the U.S. use it most often. France and the U.K. have not used it since 1989.

### Binding Resolutions:

**Chapter VI:** Recommendations for peaceful solutions (mediation, negotiation). Not legally binding.

**Chapter VII:** Used when there is a threat, breach, or act of aggression. Legally binding. Can authorize sanctions, travel bans, asset freezes, and military action.

**Sanctions:** The Council can impose measures like trade restrictions, travel bans, and freezing assets. There are currently 14 active sanctions programs, including sanctions on specific gang leaders in Haiti.

## 2. Background of Haiti

### 2.1 Historical Overview

On 16 December 1990, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was democratically elected President of Haiti, marking the country's first real attempt at lasting democracy after decades of authoritarian rule under the Duvaliers and five years of political instability. His election was widely recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the Caribbean Community, raising hopes for political stability and social progress.

However, on 30 September 1991, Aristide was overthrown in a military coup led by Lieutenant-General Raoul Cédras, ending the democratic process and triggering widespread human rights violations and a humanitarian crisis.

The international community, particularly the United States and the UN Security Council, condemned the coup and pushed for Aristide's restoration. Diplomatic efforts, sanctions, and missions were coordinated by the UN and OAS to promote dialogue, support human rights, and prepare for his eventual return. These actions highlighted the international commitment to restoring constitutional order and addressing Haiti's political and humanitarian challenges.

## **2.2 Political Instability**

Since its independence, Haiti has faced persistent political instability. The country has adopted over twenty constitutions, with frequent leadership changes, coups, assassinations, uprisings, and foreign interventions, preventing the development of strong institutions.

**Duvalier Dictatorship (1957–1986):** François “Papa Doc” and Jean-Claude “Baby Doc” Duvalier ruled brutally, using the Tontons Macoutes militia to terrorize citizens and eliminate opponents. Tens of thousands were killed, and the national treasury was looted. This history left deep mistrust toward state authorities and any security forces.

**Hope for Democracy:** Haiti's first free elections in 1990 brought Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power, but he was overthrown in a coup in 1991. U.S. forces restored him in 1994, creating the Haitian National Police. Aristide was later overthrown again in 2004, after which the UN deployed MINUSTAH, peacekeepers, until 2019. While MINUSTAH restored some order, it also caused harm, including a cholera outbreak and sexual abuse scandals.

**Recent Crises:** The 2010 earthquake killed around 250,000–300,000 people and left 1.5 million homeless, highlighting weak governance and mismanaged aid. Jovenel Moïse's presidency (2016–2021) saw corruption, gang alliances, and the 2018 La Saline massacre. His assassination in July 2021 created the current power vacuum, allowing gangs to gain greater influence.

**Aftermath:** Post-assassination, Ariel Henry governed without elections, and gangs expanded control. In 2024, he resigned, and a Transitional Presidential Council was formed with support from CARICOM. This council has weak legitimacy, leaving Haiti politically fragile. Any solution to the current crisis must consider this unstable history and decide whether to support transitional authorities or push for new elections.

## **2.3 Socioeconomic Conditions**

## **Poverty and Extreme Deprivation**

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. As of 2025, about 37.6% of Haitians live on less than \$2.15 per day. Six years of economic recession, political instability, and growing gang violence have destroyed livelihoods. The UN estimates that 6 million people will need humanitarian assistance in 2026, but funding is extremely low. In this context, joining gangs becomes a survival strategy, offering young men income, status, and protection. Security missions that ignore underlying poverty are unlikely to succeed.

## **Economic Crisis and Contraction**

Haiti's economy has shrunk for six consecutive years, contracting 4.2% in 2024. Agriculture (-5.6%), industry (-4.7%), and services (-3.9%) all suffered. GDP is expected to decline further in 2025. Inflation remains high, particularly for food, with some prices up to 130% above the five-year average. The government struggles to pay employees or provide services, leaving hospitals, schools, and infrastructure in poor condition. International funding is essential for any security intervention.

## **Food Insecurity and Hunger**

About 5.7 million Haitians face food insecurity, with 2 million at emergency levels. Agricultural regions, especially the Artibonite Valley, are under gang control, limiting food production and access. Many households reduce meals, go into debt, or migrate in search of food. Harvests from March to May 2026 are expected to be below average due to insecurity, reduced income, and food availability.

## **Displacement and Humanitarian Crisis**

Gang violence has displaced 1.4 million people (12% of the population), including 210,000 in Port-au-Prince. Killings rose by 20% in 2025, with 8,100 deaths documented. Gangs control key economic corridors, use sexual violence against women and girls, and overstretch humanitarian response capacity.

## **Access to Education**

Violence has closed 1,600 schools, leaving 1.5 million children without education. Displacement and insecurity disrupt access to healthcare and safety. Children are increasingly trafficked or recruited by gangs. Only 40% have electricity, 75% clean water, and 55% proper sanitation, likely worse than official figures due to the ongoing crisis.

## **Vulnerability Against Natural Disasters**

Haiti remains highly vulnerable to hurricanes, floods, droughts, and earthquakes. Hurricane Melissa in late 2025 caused major crop and infrastructure losses, increasing food insecurity. Poor infrastructure and unplanned urban areas make disasters even more destructive. Security missions must include disaster response capabilities to support humanitarian operations.

### **3. Current Situation in Haiti**

#### **3.1. Rise of Gang Violence**

Over the past few years, Haiti's political instability and weak government have created huge security gaps, and gangs have filled those gaps. After the assassination of President *Jovenel Moïse* in 2021 and the collapse of many state institutions, armed groups started gaining real power. Instead of just small criminal groups, these gangs became organized, controlling territory and basic services like food distribution and roads because the government couldn't.

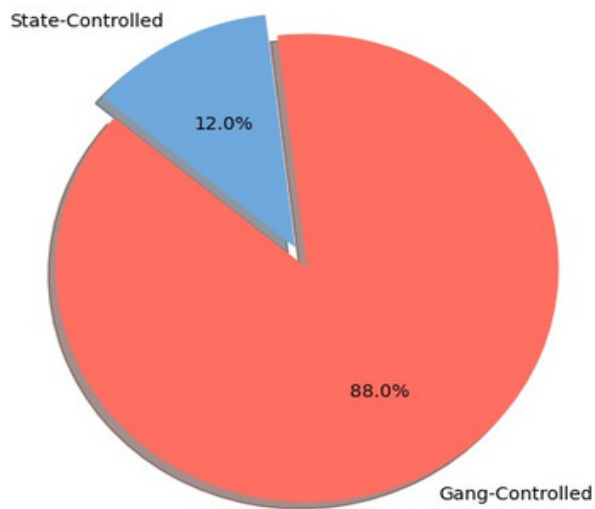
Today, gang influence is shocking: they control around 85–90% of Port-au-Prince, the capital city. That means almost the *entire heart of the country* is under their direction, not the state.

This isn't just about territory. It is about daily life. Roads, hospitals, and even electricity infrastructure have been disrupted because of violent battles or sabotage linked to gangs and instability.

The violence itself has also exploded:

In 2024, more than 5,600 people were killed by gang violence — a jump of over 20% compared to 2023.

Territory Control in Port-au-Prince (Approx.)



- Between October 2024 and June 2025, roughly 4,800 more people died.

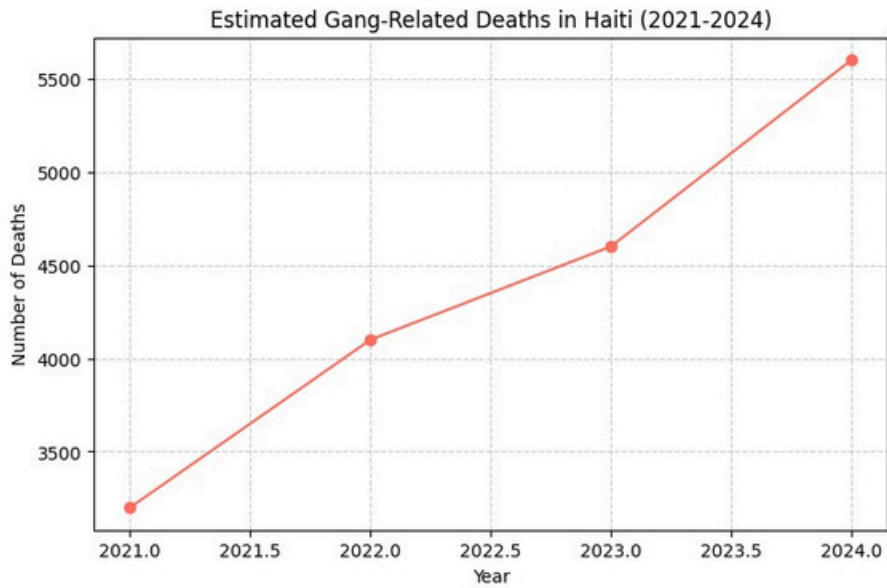
The human impact is massive. Gang violence has displaced over 1.3 million people, sending them into unsafe conditions with limited food, shelter, or medical care.

That's roughly the population of a medium-sized country suddenly losing homes and safety in a matter of years.

One of the most unfortunate trends is how gangs are now recruiting kids. UNICEF reports that the number of children recruited by gangs has soared by around 70%, and in some estimates, 30–50% of gang members are minors.

Even outside the capital, violence has expanded:

- In places like Artibonite, gang-related deaths rose by about 70% in 2023 compared to 2022.
- The number of active gangs in Haiti nearly doubled between 2021 and 2023.



### **3.2 Weaknesses of State Institutions**

Haiti’s government institutions have nearly collapsed due to corruption, impunity, and gang control. According to experts, gangs now influence even the Supreme Court, while the justice system barely functions. Prisons are overcrowded, courts are paralyzed, and judges fear for their lives. Investigations, including that of President Jovenel Moïse’s assassination, have been repeatedly blocked. The Haitian National Police (HNP) is underfunded, outgunned, and partly corrupt. Many officers are unpaid, intimidated, or cooperate with gangs. As a result, the police cannot protect citizens effectively. Political institutions are also fragile. Haiti has not held reliable elections for over a decade, lacks a functioning parliament, and temporary governments have ruled without a popular mandate. Plans for elections in 2026 exist, but challenges include displaced voters, no reliable voter lists, and a weak party system. Historically, Haitian leaders have relied on armed groups to maintain power, from the Tontons Macoutes under the Duvaliers to modern gangs. These groups have now become independent, controlling their own territories and criminal activities.

### **3.3 Humanitarian Crisis in Haiti**

Haiti is facing a severe humanitarian crisis as gang violence and political instability worsen living conditions for millions.

1. Displacement: Around 1.4 million people have been forced to flee their homes, many living in overcrowded shelters or with host families. About half are

children.

2. Food Insecurity: Over 5.7 million people face acute food insecurity. Gangs block roads and markets, making access to food even harder.
3. Education: More than 1,600 schools closed in 2024–2025, affecting hundreds of thousands of children. Some schools now house displaced families.
4. Health: Many health facilities have reduced operations or closed. Disease outbreaks, including cholera, threaten communities due to poor water and sanitation.
5. Natural Disasters: Hurricanes, floods, and other hazards continue to damage homes, crops, and infrastructure, worsening living conditions.
6. Under-funding: UN humanitarian appeals are far from fully funded, limiting aid delivery to vulnerable populations.

#### **4.1 Threats to National and International Security**

Haiti faces serious threats to both national and international security. Nationally, gangs now control up to 90% of Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas, with at least 26 distinct groups operating across the capital. These gangs are heavily armed, enforce their own rules, and commit kidnappings, extortion, and sexual violence. Their influence has expanded into rural areas, including the Artibonite Valley, Haiti's breadbasket, giving them control over food supplies. Between January and November 2025, over 8,100 killings were documented nationwide, with intentional homicides rising nearly 20% compared to the previous year. Many civilians remain trapped in gang-controlled zones, facing severe risks, particularly young women and girls. The crisis also poses regional and international challenges. Over 1.4 million Haitians have been displaced, potentially straining neighboring countries such as the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. Haitian gangs are connected to transnational criminal networks involved in drug and weapons trafficking, threatening broader Caribbean and international security. Weak governance creates a power vacuum that allows organized crime to flourish, while some gangs now operate like paramilitary organizations with heavy weapons and coordinated tactics. The government's response has also raised international concerns. Between March 2025 and January 2026, drone strikes conducted by Haitian forces and U.S. contractors reportedly killed at least 1,243 people, including civilians,

drawing criticism for potential violations of international law. The Security Council has highlighted these issues under Chapter VII, recognizing that the situation in Haiti poses a threat to international peace and security. Overall, the combination of gang dominance, weak state institutions, political instability, displacement, and organized crime makes Haiti a national and international security concern, requiring urgent, coordinated action from the international community.

## **4.2. Human Rights Violations**

In Haiti, human rights violations have escalated sharply alongside political instability and gang control, creating one of the most severe protection crises in the Western Hemisphere. According to UN reports, killings increased by nearly 20% in 2025, with over 8,100 documented intentional homicides, driven largely by gang violence and clashes with security forces. Sexual and gender-based violence is widespread, especially against women and girls, though official reporting remains low due to fear and stigma; in some areas, sexual violence incidents reported to services increased by over 30%, highlighting both the prevalence and the challenges in documentation. Gangs have also recruited children in large numbers. UNICEF estimates that up to 50% of armed group members in some regions are under 18, putting countless youths at risk of combat roles, exploitation, and trauma. Forced displacement has removed protection from basic rights for 1.4 million people, many of whom lack access to food, shelter, healthcare, and education. In this environment, violations of freedom of movement, the right to safety, and access to essential services have become common, contributing to deepening cycles of violence and humanitarian distress. Any UNSC-supported mission must prioritize human rights monitoring and protection alongside security efforts to respond effectively to these violations.

## **4.3 Limitations of Haitian National Police (HNP)**

The Haitian National Police (HNP) faces serious challenges that limit its ability to protect citizens and enforce the law. Gangs control much of Port-au-Prince and the surrounding areas, and the HNP is outnumbered, under-equipped, and underpaid, with roughly 10,000 officers for over 11 million people. Many officers go months without pay, which lowers morale and encourages desertion or corruption. Corruption and infiltration by gangs are widespread. Some officers cooperate with gangs or are bribed, while others misuse their authority. Human rights abuses by police are also a problem: thousands of civilians were reportedly killed during operations in 2025, undermining public trust. Training and accountability are limited. Investigations into abuses rarely conclude, and prisons are overcrowded, with 81% of detainees awaiting

trial, so arrests often do not lead to justice. International support has also struggled. The Kenya-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission has fewer than 1,000 personnel and suffers from chronic underfunding, limiting its impact. Without stronger support for the police, including pay, equipment, and accountability, any security efforts in Haiti are likely to fail.

## **5. Role of the International Community**

### **5.1 Past UN Missions in Haiti**

UNMIH- United Nations Mission in Haiti (1993–1996)

- Restored constitutional order after the 1991 coup.
- Rebuilt police stations, schools, and infrastructure; provided security for humanitarian convoys.
- Worked with agencies like UNICEF, WFP, FAO, and WHO on governance, health, and education.

MICIVIH- International Civilian Mission in Haiti (1993–2000)

- Joint UN–OAS mission.
- Monitored human rights, supported legal reforms, and strengthened institutions.

UNTMIH-United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (1997)

- Short-term mission to professionalize the Haitian National Police.
- Focused on crowd control, rapid reaction, and public security.

MINUSTAH-United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (2004–2017)

- Restored security and stability during the political crisis.

- Rebuilt police, supported elections, protected civilians, and responded to the 2010 earthquake.

#### MINUJUSTH-United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (2017–2019)

- Focused on justice, police development, and human rights.
- Strengthened judicial systems and law enforcement capacity.

#### BINUH-United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (2019–Present)

- Political mission advising on governance and stability.
- Promotes political dialogue, the rule of law, and human rights.

#### Supporting UN Agencies

- UNICEF — child protection, education
- WFP — food aid
- UNDP — governance and development
- OCHA — humanitarian coordination
- UNHCR — displacement support
- WHO/PAHO — health system support

## **5.2 Effectiveness and Criticism of Previous Interventions**

Since the 1990s, the UN has sent multiple missions to Haiti, including MINUSTAH (2004–2017), MINUJUSTH (2017–2019), and BINUH (2019–present). MINUSTAH was the largest, deploying over 9,000 troops and police under Chapter VII, aiming to restore order, train the police, support elections, and respond to disasters like the 2010 earthquake.

While the UN claimed some successes—such as training the Haitian National Police and stabilizing elections—the missions faced major failures and criticisms:

1. **Cholera Epidemic:** MINUSTAH peacekeepers accidentally introduced cholera in 2010, killing over 10,000 people and infecting 820,000. The UN took years to acknowledge responsibility, undermining trust.
2. **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse:** At least 134 peacekeepers were implicated in sexual abuse scandals, including exploitation of children. Victims received minimal support, damaging the UN's legitimacy.
3. **Excessive Force and Civilian Casualties:** Military-style raids, like Operation Iron Fist in 2005, caused civilian deaths and property destruction, showing that robust security actions often harmed ordinary people.
4. **Failure to Address Root Causes:** The missions targeted gangs but did not dismantle the political and economic networks supporting them, leaving structural violence and elite impunity intact.

## **6. Legal Framework**

### **6.1. Authority of the United Nations Security Council**

**Prioritizing Stability Over Democracy:** International actors often supported existing political elites to maintain order, neglecting local legitimacy and long-term democratic development.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) derives its authority from the Charter of the United Nations, which outlines its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. As the primary decision-making body in matters of global security, the Council has the power to determine the existence of any threat to peace, breach of peace, or act of aggression.

The Security Council encourages the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiation, mediation, and other diplomatic means. However, when such measures prove insufficient, it grants the Council the authority to adopt binding measures, including economic sanctions, arms embargoes, and travel restrictions. In more difficult situations, it may also authorize the use of force to restore international peace and security.

All Member States of the United Nations are legally obligated to comply with Security Council resolutions, making its decisions enforceable under international law. In the context of Haiti, this authority has enabled the UNSC to establish peacekeeping missions, support political transitions, and coordinate international responses to crises, demonstrating its central role in addressing both security and humanitarian challenges.

## **6.2 Principles of Sovereignty and Non-Intervention**

Sovereignty means that every country has the right to run its own affairs without outside interference. This includes making its own laws, choosing its leaders, and managing its resources. Non-intervention is closely linked: other countries are not allowed to interfere in a state's internal matters unless the country agrees or the UN Security Council allows it under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

In Haiti's case, this means that any international help or intervention must respect Haitian authority. The UN can act if there is a threat to international peace, but outside forces cannot simply take over the government or make decisions for Haitians. Respecting sovereignty is important to ensure that interventions are seen as legitimate and fair.

## **7. Possible Solutions**

### **7.1 Deployment of an International Security Mission**

The deployment of an international security mission can play a crucial role in restoring stability in Haiti. A mission authorized by the United Nations Security Council can support national forces in reducing gang violence, protecting civilians, and reestablishing control over key areas. It can also help secure critical infrastructure such as ports, airports, roads, and hospitals, which are essential for both security and humanitarian aid delivery.

Moreover, international forces can provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to local security institutions. This helps strengthen long-term capacity while addressing urgent security threats. However, for the mission to be effective, it must work closely with Haitian authorities and respect national sovereignty and human rights. Without local cooperation and public trust, external intervention alone cannot ensure lasting stability.

## **7.2 Strengthening Local Law Enforcement**

Strengthening the Haitian National Police is essential for achieving long-term peace and security. This includes improving training programs, providing modern equipment, and ensuring regular and fair salaries to increase motivation and reduce corruption. A well-trained and properly supported police force can gradually take control of security operations and reduce reliance on international missions.

In addition, stronger coordination between law enforcement and the judicial system is necessary to ensure accountability and reduce impunity. Legal reforms, anti-corruption measures, and community-based policing can help rebuild public trust in state institutions. Over time, empowering local law enforcement will create a more sustainable security system and prevent the re-emergence of gang violence.

## **7.3 Humanitarian and Economic Support**

Haiti's humanitarian crisis is severe, and aid is far below what's needed. The UN's 2026 appeal requested \$880 million to help 4.2 million people, but by February 2026, it was less than 4% funded. Without this, food, water, healthcare, shelter, and protection services cannot reach those in need.

Humanitarian Support:

- **Food & Nutrition:** 5.7 million people face food insecurity; nearly 2 million are at emergency levels. Nutrition programs for children are urgent.
- **Water & Health:** Cholera outbreaks continue; health facilities often lack electricity, clean water, and medicines.
- **Protection:** Women and children face gang violence. Programs must address gender-based violence and provide safe shelters.
- **Displaced People:** 1.4 million are displaced, living in unsafe conditions with limited sanitation. Aid must reach these populations, despite gang-controlled areas.

Economic Support:

- Trade Programs: Supporting Haiti's textile industry can provide jobs and reduce migration pressures.
- Diaspora Engagement: Haitians abroad send over \$4 billion yearly. Programs should reduce remittance costs and enable investment.
- Access to Finance: Microfinance, fintech, and mobile money can help entrepreneurs grow businesses.
- Job Creation: Young Haitians need employment in agriculture, manufacturing, and services.
- Infrastructure: Roads, energy, water, and digital access are critical for long-term recovery.

Failing to provide support worsens regional instability, migration, and public health risks. Humanitarian and economic aid is not charity—it's essential for regional stability.

#### **7.4 Long-Term Stability Strategies**

Efforts to fight gangs must be paired with governance, justice, and social services. Security without these risks fragile gains.

Political & Governance Solutions:

- Elections: Haiti hasn't held credible elections in years. Transparent, inclusive elections are vital.
- Institutional Strengthening: Courts, prisons, and government offices need support to function properly.
- Anti-Corruption & Accountability: Corruption and impunity must be addressed to restore trust.

Social & Development Solutions:

- Education: Schools must reopen safely for children, who have been out of school for years.
- Youth Employment: Young people must have jobs and opportunities to avoid gang recruitment.
- Health & Social Services: Basic services must be restored, including emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

#### Justice & Rule of Law:

- Police Reform: Properly funded, trained, and accountable police are essential.
- Judicial Reform: Courts must process cases fairly and safely.
- DDR Programs: Disarmament and reintegration of child and adult gang members is critical.

#### Environmental Resilience:

- Haiti faces hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and droughts. Investments in disaster-resistant infrastructure and climate-smart agriculture are needed.

#### Regional & International Partnership:

- Instability in Haiti affects neighboring countries through migration, crime, and economic stress.
- International support must be sustained, combining security, economic aid, and development programs.

#### Opportunity for Change:

- Haiti has a young population, remittance flows, and untapped potential. Coordinated international and local action can break the cycle of violence and instability—but the window is narrow.

## **Conclusion**

The crisis in Haiti represents a complex combination of political instability, widespread gang violence, and a severe humanitarian emergency. Armed groups have significantly weakened state authority, leading to mass displacement, insecurity, and the collapse of essential services.

Despite ongoing efforts by the United Nations and the international community, including the deployment of multinational security missions, the situation continues to deteriorate and requires urgent, coordinated action.

Therefore, it is crucial for the international community to support Haiti not only through security measures but also by strengthening governance, ensuring humanitarian aid, and promoting long-term stability. Only through a comprehensive and sustainable approach can peace and order be restored in Haiti.,

## **Question to Ponder**

- 1-How can the authority and legitimacy of the Haitian government be restored?
- 2-How can disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs be successfully implemented in Haiti?
- 3-To what extent should the international community intervene in Haiti's internal affairs?
- 4- What measures can be taken to effectively combat gang violence without violating human rights?

5-How can economic recovery and job creation be promoted in a fragile security environment?

6-What strategies can be implemented to strengthen local law enforcement and judicial systems?

7-How can access to basic services such as healthcare, food, and clean water be restored?

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