



SC: Security Council

Student Officer: Defne Ciliz

Issue: The situation in Haiti

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I. Introduction

Haiti has been struggling to maintain its independence for centuries, simultaneously, it also faces extreme poverty, underdevelopment, a lack of human rights, environmental pollution, natural disasters, and political instability. The political environment has remained turbulent ever since, and consequently, institutions have become weaker and the economy remains unstable. The historical background of the country gives a broader perspective on why they couldn't establish the basis for a stable economy and constructive political environment. During their history, Haiti has always faced external forces, invasions, and interventions, and even though they made democratic strides, the country encountered difficulties in its attempts at having fair elections. These difficulties are in part due to natural disasters such as the 2010 earthquake, Hurricane Sandy, epidemics (cholera and Covid-19), deforestation, contamination, and many other challenges happening--country into unmanageable chaos now.

In recent years, President Moise was assassinated; followingly, the Supreme Court President died of Covid-19 and, as a result, there is no head of state at present. The increase in criminal activities, the health risk of Covid-19, the armed violence in the land, the social and political breakdown, and the economic crisis have prevented scheduling fair and democratic elections to date. The recurrent crises of the country gets worsened with the current situation. The situation of Haitians cannot be disregarded, and urgent calls and actions must be planned to form resilience in times of uncertainty and crisis in Haiti.

II. Involved Countries and Organizations

The United States of America

In 1915, the United States (US) military invaded the country despite Haiti announcing its independence*--with the US staying for 19 years. This invasion had many effects on the country: most of the Haitian lands were sold to U.S companies; thus its international trade has highly depended upon the U.S due to their involvement in finance, transportation, and energy sectors; and a system of forced labor was developed for the rural farmers during the invasion and the following governments continue to use it (Washington Post). Although the invasion officially ended in 1934, the U.S has a strong effect on the



country's politics which has harmed the establishment of consistent and reliable democracy. Jonathan Katz describes the U.S involvement in his book as following: “After the United States left in 1934, their successors continued bolstering [Port-au-Prince’s] control over rural politics, expropriating peasant land for factories that produced commodities for the United States and stifling dissent using the army the Americans created” (Washington Post).

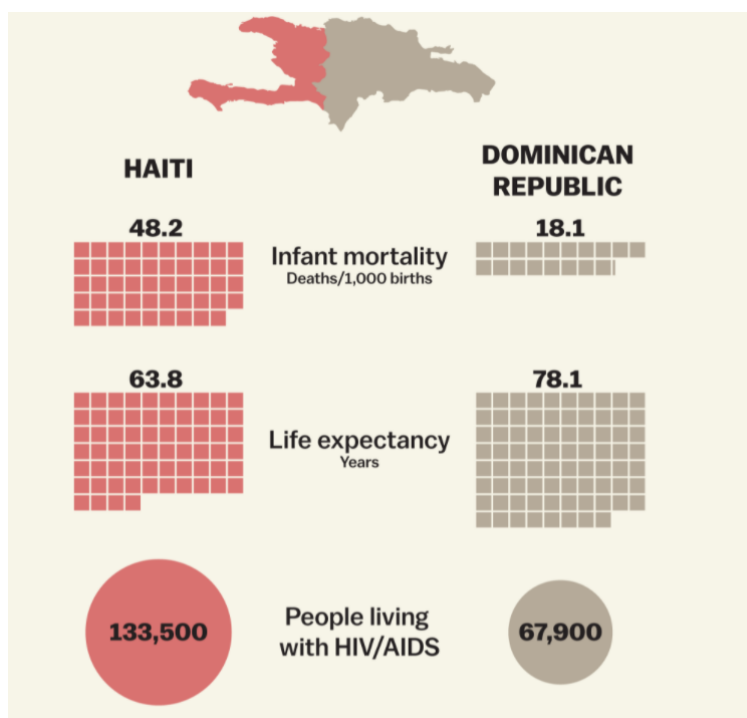
The U.S is also one of the main donors to the country. After the 2010 earthquake, the U.S provided \$5 billion worth of aid aimed at supporting “longer-term recovery, reconstruction, and development programs,” (Borgen Project). In addition, their contributions just after the earthquake are listed below:

- The creation of nearly 14,000 job opportunities in the apparel industry for local Haitians.
- About 70,000 farmers were able to improve their crop yields with the introduction of “improved seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, and other technologies.”
- A stronger police force that has expanded to more than 15,300 members.
- Progress in “child nutrition and mortality, improved access to maternal healthcare and the containment of the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Greater access to basic healthcare services in more than 160 health centers across Haiti.” (Borgen Project)

After the assassination of Moïse, U.S. President Joe Biden has stated “ We condemn this heinous act and I am sending my sincere wishes for First Lady Moïse’s recovery. The United States offers condolences to the people of Haiti and we stand ready to assist as we continue to work for a safe and secure Haiti,” (Borgen Project).

Dominican Republic

Haiti shares the island with the Dominican Republic but they are just two different faces of the island. Their relationship with the neighboring country is highly complex although both of them experienced the invasion by different countries. The two invader countries had different strategies on this island, and as a consequence in Haiti is much poorer than the Dominican Republic, and most of the Haitian people try to migrate to their neighboring country. On the other side, Dominicans do not welcome these Haitian immigrants, immigrants who often face discrimination there.



"Figure 1: Haiti versus the Dominican Republic"

Since the assassination of Moïse, the president of the Dominican Republic Louis Abinader has announced plans to build a fence along its border with Haiti, which extends for about 380km (236 miles). From his point, the barrier would help curb illegal immigration, drugs, and the flow of stolen vehicles between the two countries (BBC).

France

In the 17th century, Haiti declared its independence from France but they have had to pay over 17bn euros for freedom. It took 122 years to pay this debt which has caused them to take out massive loans. The newly set up country couldn't overcome these debts and has always suffered from the economic crisis. Another major outcome of the French occupation in the country is the heavy deforestation which is the result of the aggressive harvesting of sugar and coffee. Haiti is suffering from many environmental problems now due to the destruction in the country during the French invasion.

A group of intellectuals and politicians has called on France to repay 17bn euros (£14bn) "extorted" from Haiti: they argue that this independence demand of France was illegitimate and illegal (BBC). The French newspaper Liberation wrote, "The 'independence debt', which is today valued at over 17bn euros illegitimately forced a people who had won their independence in a successful slave revolt, to pay again for the freedom," (BBC).



The UN Peacekeepers

In 2004, President Aristide was driven to exile due to military or armed groups intervention which was spread to the whole country. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established on 1 June 2004 by Security Council resolution 1542. (MINUSTAH peacekeeping). In 2017 when president Moïse started to rule the country, the Council decided in resolution 2350 (2017) that the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) would close on 15 October 2017, transitioning to a smaller follow-up peacekeeping Mission which would support Government efforts to strengthen rule-of-law institutions, further develop the Haitian National Police and engage in human rights monitoring, reporting, and analysis. (MINUSTAH peacekeeping).

MINUSTAH is the longest-running mission of the organization and it was extended all the time due to the natural disasters which doubled the political-economical crisis and the instability within the country. The UN peacekeepers' priority was to contribute to the stabilization efforts, recovery from the disasters, protect human rights, and assist the institutions about the increasing crimes. However, this mission was linked with serious allegations of sexual abuse, unlawful deaths, rape, and sexual exploitation of children. Many media organizations published their reports on uniformed and non-uniformed UN peacekeepers' links with these crimes. So far, no peacekeeper who had been in Haiti was charged or prosecuted about this issue (The Conversation).

Op-Ed by Catherine Pollard, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, and Jean-Pierre Lacroix, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations spoke in the Miami Herald on 21st January 2020.

“Sexual exploitation and abuse by U.N. personnel are unacceptable, and we are fully committed to the secretary-general's zero-tolerance policy. It harms victims and tarnishes the reputation of thousands of our personnel who serve with honor and distinction. It undermines the trust necessary between our personnel and the millions of people we have pledged to protect and serve.

We will do everything possible to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, address cases when they do occur and support victims and their families — including children fathered by U.N. personnel — and ensure that paternity issues are addressed comprehensively” (UN Missions).



III. Focused Overview of the Issue

The island in which Haiti and the Dominican Republic are located, was first discovered by Columbus in 1492. It has 27,750 square kilometers of area within its borders. As a whole, the country has a population density of 1,075 people per square mile (415 people per square kilometer), which ranks 17th in the world. (worldpopulationreview.com)

1. History

The current crisis in Haiti cannot be explained just by the recent events. The country has been suffering from instability both in economic and political aspects for a very long time. To get a deeper understanding of the situation and the causes, the history of the country should be also covered in detail.

In the 17th century, French colonies were established in Haiti and the county was dominated by France which used the agricultural facilities and labor force (mostly slavery). In 1804, Haiti won its independence from France and became the first self-governing Black society in the Americas (Aljazeera). However, the threat of French invasion had continued and the current president Jean-Pierre Boyer signed to pay the price of their independence. In this way, Haiti had to pay highly loaded money to France in return for their sovereignty, which had caused them to take more loans from other institutions and economic instability.

Although Haiti fully got its independence from France, this was not still respected by the neighboring county the US. In 1915, US President Woodrow Wilson invaded the county immediately after the assassination of Haiti President Guillaume. The US military had ruled the country till 1934, a total of 19 years. The influence of this occupation has affected the ruling way of the next presidents and the folk always blamed them for being similar to the US.

In 1990, Jean-Bertrand Aristide became the first elected president after the county started to be ruled with democracy. In 2000, Aristide was re-elected. During his time, the military coup seized power two times and after the second time, UN Peacekeepers entered into the country in 2004 with the claim of “the situation in Haiti [constituted] a threat to international peace and security in the region” (Aljazeera) and operated till 2017. However, the intervention of the UN couldn’t achieve success on the contrary when they left in the country started to suffer from a cholera epidemic and a series of crimes. In addition to the health crisis, a magnitude of 7.0 earthquake devastated the whole county in 2010. According to the statistics, 250,000 lives were lost and 5 million people saw their homes reduced to rubble (Aljazeera). While the county was struggling to heal its wounds, two years after another natural disaster Hurricane Sandy hit Haiti in 2012. This was not the end of the disasters- the country was again faced with another natural destruction Hurricane Matthew in 2016



which caused thousands of deaths. The sequence of these disasters never allowed rebuilding the infrastructure of the country and increased the economic instability.

In 2016, Jovenel Moise was elected as president but due to the opposition to the results, he started his duty in February 2017. The 1-year delay caused controversy about the end time of his duty. Rivals expect him to resign in 2021 but he refused it till 2022. In July 2021, he was assassinated at his home leaving the country with no head. From that time, Haiti has had no head of state, no functioning legislature, two candidates for the presidency but without an election and a dead head of the supreme court (Open Democracy).

Although at first glance, Haiti seemed to have problems with ruling itself, the causes of the current situation date back to the 17th century. The external interventions into Haiti, natural disasters, growing debts, epidemics, and more has predestined the current situation.

2. Constitutional and Military Framework

In 1950, Haiti gained universal suffrage but till 1995 all the elections were manipulated and tampered with. During the presidency of Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the constitutions were put in effect. It's a mixture of the U.S and French constitutions. Basically, the head of the state and the main power holder is the president who is on duty for a five-year term and can be reelected for another one. The president appoints a prime minister who is the head of the government and the cabinet. There is bicameral legislation which consists of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies (Britannica).

When Haiti gained its independence in 1804, the military was also institutionalized and lasted till the mid-1990s. The military used their force to affect the political events and take over the government therefore President Aristide disbanded the military. However, the external forces helped to create a new police force and the president failed to disarm the members (Britannica).

3. The Current Situation: after the assassination of Moise

President Moise had been fighting for his legitimacy for the last year's tenure due to the one-year delay that he came to the power creating controversy among his supporters and opposers. The opposers asked him to resign but his refusal caused a political crisis in the country. This controversy ended with first an "attempted coup" and the murder of Moise. In his second term, Moise got infamous for being in connection with the criminal gangs, corruption, economic crisis, and a massacre in which 71 people died (WSJ). Before the assassination, the country had been facing an economic and political crisis; however, this situation doubled with his killing. Criminal violence has critically increased in Port-au-Prince including many kidnappings and murders. The political battle between groups has blocked the food and fuel supplies; moreover, the vaccination against Covid-19 has not been started (CNN).



Currently, there is no government and all the seats are empty in ministers. Although the new election was planned, the earthquake in August and the instability lead to a postponement. Normally, the country should be governed by the head of the supreme court according to the constitution but he died of Covid in June (Open Democracy). In the current situation, there are two candidates for ruling: Joseph who claims his presidency without any legitimacy but is supported by the military, and a new prime minister appointed by the president hours before Moise's death. The fact that political violence and insecurity have been raising in the country blocks a fair and free election (CFR).

4. Humanitarian Situation

Thousands of Haitians are trying to migrate to neighboring countries due to the insecurity and low living conditions. The political violence led many people to flee from their homes to temporary shelters. The result of the economic crisis is about %60 of the population living in poverty (CNN). Moreover, 2.6 million Haitians (a quarter of the country's population) live with food insecurity. The country also faces deforestation, pollution, and safe water access triggering poverty (HRW).

According to the 6th report of OCHA, 1.1M people in need of assistance, 214K targeted for emergency assistance, 19K internally displaced. Lack of physical and community protection, lack of privacy in toilets, inadequate lighting, inadequate sheltering poses a great risk to the protection of women and children.

5. Statistics

- 3rd Hungriest Country in the world. (<https://icleanhaiti.org/>)
- 40.60 % Unemployment - 4th worst in the world. (<https://icleanhaiti.org/>)
- Port au Prince is the dirtiest capital in the world. (<https://icleanhaiti.org/>)
- Haiti is named the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. (<https://icleanhaiti.org/>)

Development Index ranking of 170 out of 189 countries in 2020, Haiti remains the poorest country in the Latin America and Caribbean region and among the poorest countries in the world.

(<https://www.worldbank.org/>)

- 1.3bn tons of solid waste is generated a Year - Most staying in the streets. (<https://icleanhaiti.org/>)
- Over 75% of the 11.4 million Haitians are living in poverty, making less than \$2 US per day. (<https://icleanhaiti.org/>)
- According to the Human Capital Index, a child born today in Haiti will grow up to be only 45% as productive as they could be if he or she had enjoyed full education and health.

(<https://www.worldbank.org/>)



IV. Key Vocabulary

Epidemic: a large number of cases of a particular disease or medical condition happening at the same time in a particular community (Oxford Dictionary)

Invasion: the act of an army entering another country by force in order to take control of it. (Oxford Dictionary)

Poverty: the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions (Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Instability: the quality of being unstable (Collins Dictionary)

Donor: a person or organization who gives something, especially money, to a charity, organization, or country that needs it.(Collins Dictionary)

UN peacekeeping: UN Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. (UN Peacekeeping)

Assassination: murder by sudden or secret attack often for political reasons : the act or an instance of assassinating someone (such as a prominent political leader) (Merriam Webster Dictionary)

Coup: a brilliant, sudden, and usually highly successful stroke or act (Merriam Webster Dictionary)

Cholera: an acute diarrhoeal disease that can kill within hours if left untreated.(WHO)

Bicameral system: A bicameral system describes a government that has a two-house legislative system, such as the House of Representatives and the Senate that make up the U.S. Congress. (Investopedia)

Corruption: illegal, bad, or dishonest behaviour, especially by people in positions of power (Cambridge Dictionary)

Vaccination: Vaccination is a simple, safe, and effective way of protecting you against harmful diseases, before you come into contact with them. It uses your body's natural defenses to build resistance to specific infections and makes your immune system stronger. (WHO)

V. Important Events & Chronology

Date (Day/Month/Year)	Event
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1 January 1804	Haiti gains independence from France
1915-1934	The U.S. invades and occupies Haiti.
1986-1990	A succession of military coups
December 1990	Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president in an election monitored by the UN and OAS.
September 1993	The Council established the first peacekeeping operation in the country, UNMIH.
October 1994	The Haitian military regime relinquished power. Council-authorized forces landed in Haiti to oversee a transition to civilian government, and Aristide returned.
28 April 1995	Aristide abolishes the National Army
1995 to 2000	There were a number of successive peacekeeping missions until 2000: the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), the UN Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), the UN Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH), and the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH).
January – February 2004	Violent uprisings against Jean-Bertrand Aristide took place.
29 February 2004	President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was forced into exile. The Council authorized the Multilateral Interim Force to deploy in Haiti at the request of the new interim government.
17 March 2004	Interim Prime Minister Gérard Latortue formed a transitional government.
30 April 2004	The Council established MINUSTAH.
Late 2004	Rising levels of deadly political and gang violence occurred in the capital, Port-au-Prince.
10 June 2006	A new government led by Prime Minister Jacques-Edouard Alexis was formed.
January-March 2007	Following a strengthening of its security mandate, MINUSTAH and the Haitian national police carried out numerous operations against gangs responsible for kidnappings, thefts, rapes, and drug trafficking in the slums of Cité Soleil and Martissant. More than 400 people were arrested including gang leaders in both urban and rural areas.



31 July 2008	Michele Pierre-Louis was approved by the Senate to be the new prime minister.
August-September 2008	Four consecutive hurricanes caused severe damage in Haiti in August and September.
12 January 2010	A devastating earthquake hit Haiti
January 2017	In a 4 January press statement, Council members welcomed the announcement of the final presidential results, the win of Moïse, from the 20 November 2016 elections in Haiti.
July 2021	On 7 July, President Jovenel Moïse was assassinated in his home.
August 2021	On 14 August, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, damaging thousands of homes and vital infrastructure. The earthquake affected some 1.2 million people. Haiti was then struck by tropical storm "Grace" on 16 and 17 August.

VI. Past Resolutions and Treaties

29 FEBRUARY 2004- S/RES/1529:

This resolution authorized the deployment of a multinational force in Haiti. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1529 was adopted unanimously on 29 February of 2004. It's aim was to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and the access of international humanitarian workers. It further aimed to facilitate the provision of international assistance to the Haitian police and Coast Guard in order to establish and further maintain public safety, law, order, and human rights. The resolution is concluded by asking the international community to support the long-term development of Haiti.

<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Chapter%20VII%20SRES%201529.pdf>

19 JUNE 2008- S/RES/1820:

This addressed sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and asked the Secretary-General for a report by 30 June 2009 with information on the systematic use of sexual violence in conflict areas and proposals for strategies to minimize the prevalence of such acts with benchmarks for measuring progress.



<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/CAC%20S%20RES%201820.pdf>

4 JUNE 2010-S/RES/1927:

This resolution expressed concern over new challenges and threats resulting from the 12 January earthquake in Haiti, authorized the deployment of 680 additional officers for the police component of MINUSTAH as a temporary surge with a particular focus on building the capacity of the Haitian National Police, and encouraged the mission, within available means, to provide temporary logistical and technical support to the government of Haiti that will be phased out as Haiti's national capacity grows.

<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Haiti%20SRES%201927.pdf>

14 OCTOBER 2010-S/RES/1944:

This resolution renewed the mandate of MINUSTAH for 12 months, maintained the current force level, and called on the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the security environment following the 28 November elections and transfer of power to a new government in 2011.

<http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/Haiti%20S%20RES%201944.pdf>

14 OCTOBER 2014- S/RES/2180:

This was a resolution extending the mandate of MINUSTAH until 15 October 2015 and authorizing a reduction in military personnel from 5,021 to 2,370.

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2180.pdf

14 OCTOBER 2015-S/RES/2243:

This was a resolution extending the mandate of MINUSTAH for one year while maintaining its authorized troop strength at 2,370 military personnel and 2,601 police.

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2243.pdf

13 APRIL 2017-S/RES/2350:



This was a resolution extending MINUSTAH's mandate for a final six-month period until 15 October and authorizing the establishment of a smaller successor peacekeeping mission, the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH).

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2350.pdf

VII. Failed Solution Attempts

In 2010, after the earthquake, the cholera epidemic plagued Haiti and the cause of it tracked to United Nations peacekeepers. In October 2010, the U.N. deployed peacekeeping troops from Nepal to join MINUSTAH in Haiti; however, these groups carried the disease from Nepal to Haiti. Less than a month after the arrival of the U.N. troops from Nepal, the Haitian Ministry of Public Health reported the first cases of cholera just downstream from the MINUSTAH camp. (Peacekeeping without Accountability). The spread of the disease accelerated with the contaminated water and food and by July 2011, infected Haitians surpassed the infected populations of the rest of the world. The political and economic crises worsened with the earthquake but the UN's attempt to help also created a health crisis which was worsened with other natural disasters such as Hurricane Sandy. The sequence of these events, unfortunately, had devastating consequences for the future of the country. Although MINUSTAH and other international efforts struggle to eliminate the epidemic, in the first year of the epidemic, over 470,000 Haitians were infected and over 6,600 died of cholera; By October 2012, over 600,000 Haitians had been infected and over 7,400 had died from cholera; as of April 2013, the MSPP has reported over 650,000 infections and over 8,100 deaths. (Peacekeeping without accountability).

Haiti is one of the poorest countries in the world and the U.S as being a developed country close to Haiti had provided assistance on this issue for many years. Nevertheless, all these donations and economic support do not lessen the economical crisis in the country. On the contrary, it got worse somehow.



Table I. U.S. Assistance to Haiti, FY2011-FY2020

(\$ in thousands)

	FY2012 Actual	FY2013 Actual	FY2014 Actual	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Actual	FY2017 Actual	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Request	FY2021 Request
TOTAL	351,829	332,540	300,796	242,922	190,744	184,426	184,563	193,752	145,455	128,155
Economic Support Fund	148,281	135,985	119,477	100,000	—	8,500	8,500	—	—	—
Development Assistance					65,245	36,500	32,000	—	—	—
Economic Support and Development Fund					—	—	—	51,000	25,500	25,500
Economic Support and Development Fund (Pre FY2017 DA + ESF to compare)	(148,281)	(135,985)	(119,477)	(100,000)	(65,245)	(45,000)	(40,500)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Foreign Military Financing	0	1,519	1,600	800	1,200	1,200	5,000	—	—	—
Global Health Programs—State	141,240	129,865	124,013	104,013	87,185	84,913	99,386	103,011	90,000	75,000
Global Health Programs—USAID	25,000	25,017	25,200	25,200	25,200	25,200	24,2000	24,500	21,700	22,000
International Military Education and Training	224	208	241	272	246	239	233	241	255	255
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,420	17,448	12,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	8,000	5,400
P.L. 480 Title II	17,664	22,498	18,265	6,637	5,668	19,874	3,244	0	0	—

Sources: U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justifications (CBJ), Fiscal Years 2014-2021.

Note: "n/a" signifies not applicable.

Figure 9: The U.S Assistance to Haiti

There are two major reasons why this assistance could not reach successful outcomes. First of all, the politicians and military members of Haiti are infamous for corruption and their involvement in the illicit drug trade. For example, president Moise came to power while his investigation on corruption was ongoing. The raising question is where did all the money go because millions of dollars were transmitted to reconstruct the city after all the disasters but people are still suffering from having no shelter. Lack of control over the funds and the unreliable government and institutions may have been the causes why these donations failed to be effective overall. Secondly, the U.S is assisting Haitian people on the surface; however, the back story is considered to be assisting their companies harmed by the instability in Haiti. The fact that the U.S prioritizes companies over humans may have led to failure in giving direct help to Haitians facing many challenges.

VIII. Possible Solutions

In the current situation, there are many challenges including environmental, human rights, health system, education along with politics, and economics. Among all these issues, Covid-19 vaccinations should be prioritized in the country both for Haitians and for the people who come there for help. There is no reliable health system that Haitians can have access to; therefore, the first step to help this country is decreasing the Covid-19 health risk and effects. Secondly, the country is lacking security which blocks any future reliable and democratic elections. The lack of a head state triggers instability so forming elections in the most possible secure way should be the next step for their future. In the case, the new president was



elected without any manipulations, any interventions, any type of armed groups must be taken under control because they create a huge risk for the future of the country. The crimes had already reached the pick situation and the chaos it created cannot be settled with arms. The insecurity triggers instability and opens easy ways to gangs to continue their acts.

IX. Useful Links

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Haiti>

Britannica gives detailed information about the history, geography, map, population, and culture of Haiti.

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minustah>

Gives information about The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which was established on 1 June 2004 by Security Council resolution 1542.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TW91rgweZl4&ab_channel=UnitedNations

Briefing by Helen La Lime, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), on recent developments in Haiti and the Secretary-General's latest report on BINUH.

https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un_documents_type/security-council-resolutions/page/1?ctype=Haiti&cbtype=haiti#038;cbtype=haiti

This website gives access to all UN documents for Haiti and UN resolutions published between 1998 and 2021. This website provides brief summaries of the resolutions and pdf's of each one of them.

<https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/haiti-demographics/>

This website gives information about the demographics of Haiti.

<https://www.statista.com/topics/4617/haiti/>

This website provides statistics and facts about Haiti. Statistics on population, economy, national finances, and the ongoing coronavirus in Haiti can be found here.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/haiti>

This website provides information on what the World Health Organization is currently doing in Haiti focusing on school feeding, resilience building, capacity strengthening, emergency preparedness, and nutrition.



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