



**FORUM:** Security Council

**TOPIC:** Establishing Haiti's Escalating Security and Humanitarian Crises

**STUDENT OFFICER:** Athanasios Theodorou

**POSITION:** President

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## **PERSONAL INTRODUCTION**

Honorable Delegates,

I'd like to welcome you to the all-new 4th Anavryta Model Lyceum MUN! My name is Athanasios (Thanos) Theodorou, and I'm currently a student of the 10th Grade at Ionios School Filothei. Furthermore, I will be your President for this year's Security Council, specialising in the second topic, Establishing Haiti's Escalating Security and Humanitarian Crises. I believe it is a topic of immense importance, as it has been a major concern of the international community for the past few years, which needs to be resolved in order for Haiti to truly progress. As this topic has been presented to me before, I have taken great interest in the situation in Haiti and I expect all delegates to show similar interest by reading this Study Guide, but also engaging in external research.

Although this Study Guide engages the topic effectively and stands on thorough research, I would suggest that you also perform your own external research. I urge you to use the footnoted links that you find throughout the Guide, where you will find more research material in order to understand the topic in-depth. I am open to any questions that you may have throughout reading this Study Guide, and my email is [teothanos10@gmail.com](mailto:teothanos10@gmail.com).

Kind regards,

Athanasios (Thanos) Theodorou

## **TOPIC INTRODUCTION**

Haiti is facing a dire security crisis, as gangs are nearing total control of Port-au-Prince, with approximately 90%<sup>1</sup> of the capital already under gang control, where the airport is no longer operational and the main port's supplies have been severely

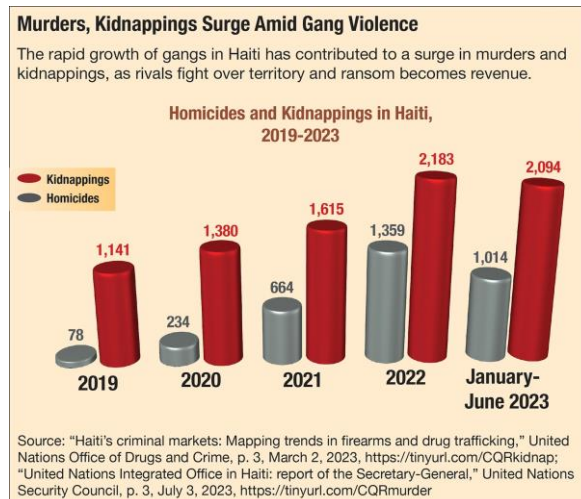
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<sup>1</sup> Rios, Karla I.. "Haiti in Crisis: What Role for a Multinational Security Support Mission?" *Congress.gov*, 2025, [www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331).

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depleted<sup>2</sup>. Many of the approximately 200 to 300 active gangs are already in control of large parts of the country<sup>3</sup>.

Furthermore, a recent increase in killings and sexual violence in early 2024, is continuing in the first quarter of 2025 with an estimated 1.617 of Haitians killed and 580 wounded<sup>4</sup>. With gangs acquiring control of large city centers, an approximated total of 1 million Haitians fled their homes in 2024, a number that has already been surpassed as early as July 2025, with an approximated total of 1.3 million Haitians displaced already<sup>5</sup>.



*Figure 1: Graph showcasing the rise in kidnappings and killings in the years before and after President Moïse's assassination. A sharp increase is noticed after 2021<sup>6</sup>.*

What has been characterised as the Haitian security crisis is the result of a major political and security vacuum created by the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in 2021. The absence of strong governance and the failure of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission, due to lack of funding and staffing<sup>7</sup>, has allowed gangs to capture entire cities, often overpowering state

<sup>2</sup> Omer, Sevil. "Haiti Crisis: Facts, FAQs, and How to Help." *World Vision*, 23 May 2023, [www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/haiti-crisis-faqs](http://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/haiti-crisis-faqs).

<sup>3</sup> The Center for Disaster Philanthropy. "Haiti Humanitarian Crisis." *Center for Disaster Philanthropy*, 22 Mar. 2024, [disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/haiti-humanitarian-crisis/](http://disasterphilanthropy.org/disasters/haiti-humanitarian-crisis/).

<sup>4</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Mass Displacement and Deportation Surge amid Violence." *UN News*, 30 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786](http://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786).

<sup>5</sup> Dickinson, Daniel. "Haitians in 'Despair' Following Abrupt Suspension of US Humanitarian Support." *UN News*, 30 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533](http://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533).

<sup>6</sup> Ellsworth, Brian. *Crisis in Haiti*. Cqpress.sagepub.com, CQ Press, 2023, [cqpress.sagepub.com/cqresearcher/report/haiti-in-crisis-cqresrre20231208](http://cqpress.sagepub.com/cqresearcher/report/haiti-in-crisis-cqresrre20231208).

<sup>7</sup> UN Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. "Haiti 'Running out of Time', Delegate Warns Security Council, Noting Possible Fall of Capital to Gangs Cannot Be Allowed | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases." *Un.org*, 21 Apr. 2025, [press.un.org/en/2025/sc16047.doc.htm](http://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16047.doc.htm).

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security forces and orchestrating prison breaks, in order to increase their numbers further<sup>8</sup>.

*Figure 2: According to a graph by The Economist, the arrival of foreign police, including the personnel deployed by the MSS Mission, has not seemed to improve security in the region<sup>9</sup>.*

Additionally to its security crisis, Haiti is also facing a prominent humanitarian crisis with an estimated 5.7 million Haitians facing acute food insecurity<sup>10</sup>. The crisis has driven many to resort to providing sexual services or child labor in exchange for money and/or food<sup>11</sup>.

Children are especially affected by this situation, as more than two-thirds of



schools in the country have been closed down, leaving adolescents exposed to sexual violence, which has risen by 1.000%<sup>12</sup>, and aggressive recruitment by gangs<sup>13</sup>. Over 100.000 children are in need of health support, although their treatment has been made impossible due to the halt of US humanitarian funding in July 2025<sup>14</sup>. Hundreds of thousands of Haitians have lost access to healthcare and even pregnant women are struggling to find medical care<sup>15</sup>.

The lack of funding for Haiti's 2025 UN Humanitarian Response Plan, less than 9%<sup>16</sup>, has further worsened the situation as hunger and disease are

<sup>8</sup> UN Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. "Haiti "Running out of Time", Delegate Warns Security Council, Noting Possible Fall of Capital to Gangs Cannot Be Allowed | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases." *Un.org*, 21 Apr. 2025, [press.un.org/en/2025/sc16047.doc.htm](https://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16047.doc.htm).

<sup>9</sup> The Economist. "Haiti Has Lost Its Prime Minister. Gangs Aren't Going Anywhere." *The Economist*, 11 Nov. 2024, [www.economist.com/the-americas/2024/11/11/haiti-has-lost-its-prime-minister-gangs-arent-going-anywhere](https://www.economist.com/the-americas/2024/11/11/haiti-has-lost-its-prime-minister-gangs-arent-going-anywhere).

<sup>10</sup> Dickinson, Daniel. "Haitians in "Despair" Following Abrupt Suspension of US Humanitarian Support." *UN News*, 30 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533).

<sup>11</sup> United Nations Population Fund. "Haiti." *Www.unfpa.org*, 7 May 2025, [www.unfpa.org/haiti](https://www.unfpa.org/haiti).

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Population Fund. "Haiti." *Www.unfpa.org*, 7 May 2025, [www.unfpa.org/haiti](https://www.unfpa.org/haiti).

<sup>13</sup> Hassan, Tirana. "World Report 2025: Rights Trends in Haiti." *Human Rights Watch*, 17 Dec. 2024, [www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/haiti](https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/haiti).

<sup>14</sup> Dickinson, Daniel. "Haitians in "Despair" Following Abrupt Suspension of US Humanitarian Support." *UN News*, 30 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533).

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Population Fund. "Haiti." *Www.unfpa.org*, 7 May 2025, [www.unfpa.org/haiti](https://www.unfpa.org/haiti).

<sup>16</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Violence and Displacement Driving Humanitarian Crisis as Funding Needs Go Unmet." *UN News*, 23 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478).



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allowed to spread. It is estimated that even a hurricane could prove devastating for Haitians as emergency response systems are no longer resilient enough to respond to basic crises<sup>17</sup>.

Lastly, Haiti's dangerous refugee crisis has seen Haitians fleeing towards the Dominican Republic and attempting large-scale crossings of the country, endangering their lives, particularly those of pregnant and breastfeeding women<sup>18</sup>, whose noble intentions of providing their children with a better future, away from violence, is actively endangering their own and their children's lives.

### **DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS**

#### **Haiti's 2025 UN Humanitarian Response Plan<sup>19</sup>**

Haiti's 2025 UN Humanitarian Response Plan is a fund set up by the UN in order to combat the humanitarian and security crises in Haiti. Required funding is set at 908.2 million USD and, at the moment, 9.5% of needed funds have been received, leaving a gap of 821.9 million USD, with the top donors being the European Commission, the Government of the United States and the Government of Sweden.

#### **PetroCaribe**

PetroCaribe was an "energy initiative launched by Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez in 2005 to supply Venezuelan crude oil to countries in the Caribbean region at discounted prices. Members of PetroCaribe include Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Venezuela"<sup>20</sup>. Although PetroCaribe stopped oil shipments to all members in 2018, some countries are now seeking to revive the initiative<sup>21</sup>.

#### **Transitional Presidential Council (TPC)**

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<sup>17</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Violence and Displacement Driving Humanitarian Crisis as Funding Needs Go Unmet." *UN News*, 23 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478).

<sup>18</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Mass Displacement and Deportation Surge amid Violence." *UN News*, 30 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786).

<sup>19</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. "Haiti | OCHA." *Www.unocha.org*, 5 Sept. 2023, [www.unocha.org/haiti](https://www.unocha.org/haiti).

<sup>20</sup> The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "PetroCaribe | Energy Initiative." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 6 Oct. 2011, [www.britannica.com/topic/PetroCaribe](https://www.britannica.com/topic/PetroCaribe).

<sup>21</sup> Quinn, Jack. "Caribbean Leaders Want Petrocaribe Back. Could It Happen?" *Americas Quarterly*, 15 Aug. 2023, [www.americasquarterly.org/article/caribbean-leaders-want-petrocaribe-back-could-it-happen/](https://www.americasquarterly.org/article/caribbean-leaders-want-petrocaribe-back-could-it-happen/).



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The Transitional Presidential Council is the current transitional government of Haiti, created after the resignation of former Prime Minister Ariel Henry<sup>22</sup>. The current, and potentially final, head of the TPC is Laurent Saint-Cyr<sup>23</sup> and his main priority is fulfilling the initial purpose of the TPC, that being holding a presidential election in Haiti.

#### Mulatto

Mulatto is a term that describes “a person of mixed black and white ancestry”<sup>24</sup>. In colonial Haiti, the mulatto people were usually part of the political and economic elite and, thus, the term was used to differentiate societal classes.

#### Hispaniola Island

The Island of Hispaniola, initially La Isla Española, is the “second largest island of the West Indies, lying within the Greater Antilles, in the Caribbean Sea”<sup>25</sup>. The island is shared by two countries, those being Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

#### The Haitian Independence Debt<sup>26,27</sup>

The Haitian Independence Debt was the “double debt” for “lost property” during decolonisation which Haiti had to pay to France after 1825, in order for France to recognise its independence. However, once Haiti, an, at the time, developing country, could not keep up with payments, France loaned money to Haiti through various French banks, making Haiti indebted to those banks as well, essentially a “double debt”. By 1914, three-quarters of Haiti’s national budget was still being used to repay France and French banks and Haiti continued payments for 122 years, until 1947, when the “double debt” was officially considered fully repaid.

#### Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti (BINUH)

According to the United Nations Organisation, “the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) is a special political mission established by the Security Council in its resolution 2476 of 25 June 2019 and deployed under chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. With a presence only in Port-au-Prince, and focusing exclusively on the

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<sup>22</sup> Al Jazeera. “Haiti Prime Minister Ariel Henry Resigns, Transitional Council Takes Power.” *Al Jazeera*, 25 Apr. 2024, [www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/4/25/haiti-prime-minister-ariel-henry-resigns-transitional-council-takes-power](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/4/25/haiti-prime-minister-ariel-henry-resigns-transitional-council-takes-power).

<sup>23</sup> Al Jazeera. “Haiti Names New Head of Transitional Council ahead of Scheduled Elections.” *Al Jazeera*, 7 Aug. 2025, [www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/8/7/haiti-names-new-head-of-transitional-council-ahead-of-scheduled-elections](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/8/7/haiti-names-new-head-of-transitional-council-ahead-of-scheduled-elections). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>24</sup> Wallenfeldt, Jeff. “Mulatto | People | Britannica.” *www.britannica.com*, 15 July 2022, [www.britannica.com/topic/mulatto-people](https://www.britannica.com/topic/mulatto-people).

<sup>25</sup> The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. “Hispaniola | Geography, History, & Facts.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 6 Sept. 2017, [www.britannica.com/place/Hispaniola](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hispaniola).

<sup>26</sup> Green, Mark A. “Haiti: Where the Descendants of Slaves Paid the Descendants of Slaveholders.” *Wilson Center*, 24 Mar. 2025, [www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/haiti-where-descendants-slaves-paid-descendants-slaveholders](https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/haiti-where-descendants-slaves-paid-descendants-slaveholders).

<sup>27</sup> UN News. “How Haiti Paid for its Independence- Twice Over” *UN News*, 19 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406).



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provision of advisory services and good offices, BINUH works primarily with State institutions to strengthen political stability and good governance, including the rule of law, advance a peaceful and stable environment, including through supporting an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue and protect and promote human rights”.<sup>28</sup>

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### Sociocultural Background

#### Historical Context<sup>29</sup>

After a successful slave revolt in 1804, Haiti gained its independence from its colonial master, France. However, France refused to formally recognise Haiti until 1825, when the newly-formed Haitian government, after a siege by French warships, agreed to pay a total of 150 million FRF (French Francs) to the French shareholders and colonists who had been affected. Although Haiti ended up paying an estimated total of 112 million FRF over the next 122 years, according to a NYT (New York Times) investigation, approximately 560 million in modern USD (US Dollars), \$21 billion could have been added to the country's economy, had Haiti not been indebted. The situation of the Haitian Independence Debt, as it has been named by economists and historians, showcases how Haiti was bound to fail economically and become one of the poorest countries in the world, exactly what it is known for today.

#### Societal Stratification<sup>30</sup>

Societal stratification has been rooted in Haitian society since its era of colonialism. During Haiti's colonialist era, the slave class consisted of the indigenous, black Haitians and the elite class mostly consisted of mixed-race individuals, the mulatto. The elite mulatto were usually involved in politics and held great power while most of the indigenous population were landless peasants and the urban poor. This relationship between the mulatto and the indigenous Haitians led to the social exclusion, limitation of educational and economic opportunities, as well as of political participation, of the latter. These were almost certainly the causes of the various revolutions that started in Haiti during 1791, leading to the final slave revolt of 1804 and Haitian independence.

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<sup>28</sup> United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti. "Mandate." *BINUH*, [binuh.unmissions.org/en/about](https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/about). Accessed 29 Aug. 2025.

<sup>29</sup> Green, Mark A. "Haiti: Where the Descendants of Slaves Paid the Descendants of Slaveholders." *Wilson Center*, 24 Mar. 2025, [www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/haiti-where-descendants-slaves-paid-descendants-slaveholders](https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/haiti-where-descendants-slaves-paid-descendants-slaveholders).

<sup>30</sup> Wilbert Georges, Frank. "Haiti: Society and Education Communities in the Grip of Chaos." *Education International*, 16 Feb. 2023, [www.ei-ie.org/en/item/27297:haiti-society-and-education-communities-in-the-grip-of-chaos](https://www.ei-ie.org/en/item/27297:haiti-society-and-education-communities-in-the-grip-of-chaos).





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### **Political Corruption and Governance Challenges<sup>31</sup>**

Regardless of the advances of the revolution on societal stratification, corruption remained prominent in Haiti, as seen in the PetroCaribe scandal of the years 2008-2018, during which Haiti held an agreement with Venezuela's PetroCaribe, an oil company that promised great investment in Haiti's infrastructure, in exchange for its oil. The Haitian government, bankrupt and indebted, used the funds to resolve pressing matters and renew infrastructure but never truly invested in the country, in order to provide the population with a secure future and stable economic growth. When cooperation with PetroCaribe stopped in 2018, Haiti remained with, according to leading economist Kesner Pharrel, *"no production, no public investment, serious investment that shows good performance"*. Corruption and a fragile governance structure in Haiti have let gangs flourish and torment the population, which lacks basic services and accountability from those in power.

### **Youth Crisis and Education<sup>32</sup>**

As previously mentioned, over two-thirds of schools have been closed down in Haiti and local youth face major restrictions to education. If not stopped, this situation will lead Haitian youth to a vicious cycle of poverty, vulnerability to exploitation, recruitment by gangs and trafficking, leading to a lack of future prospects for Haitian youth and a next generation unable to recover from the current humanitarian and security crises.

## **Impact on the International Community**

### **Regional Migration and Displacement<sup>33</sup>**

As gangs have taken control of most of Haiti, Haitians attempt to flee to bordering countries, hoping for security and new opportunities. However, refugees from Haiti significantly burden neighboring countries, especially the Dominican Republic, which has essentially become a first destination for many Haitians seeking refuge abroad. This Haitian refugee crisis results in a humanitarian crisis also developing in the Dominican Republic, which struggles to house the refugees crossing from the Haitian border, as well as poor border management in the entire region, as mass-crossings upset border security.

### **Humanitarian Funding<sup>34</sup>**

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<sup>31</sup> Arnesen, Ingrid. "PetroCaribe Country Report: Haiti." *Caribbean Investigative Journalism Network*, 1 Dec. 2019, [www.cijn.org/petrocaribe-country-report-haiti/](http://www.cijn.org/petrocaribe-country-report-haiti/).

<sup>32</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Violence and Displacement Driving Humanitarian Crisis as Funding Needs Go Unmet." *UN News*, 23 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478).

<sup>33</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Mass Displacement and Deportation Surge amid Violence." *UN News*, 30 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786).

<sup>34</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. "Haiti | OCHA." *Www.unocha.org*, 5 Sept. 2023, [www.unocha.org/haiti](http://www.unocha.org/haiti).



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After almost half a year of operation, the most major Haitian humanitarian fund, the 2025 UN Humanitarian Response Plan, remains severely underfunded, with only 9% of the required \$900 million secured, mostly from UN member-states. Many donors are sceptical about offering further funding as the PetroCaribe scandal has limited public trust in the government when it comes to funds management and a route to safely and effectively deliver aid has not yet been secured. Regardless of the specifics, lack of humanitarian aid is worsening the humanitarian crisis in Haiti, as Haitians continue to lack basic shelter, protection, nutrition and health services.

#### **Operational Constraints for Aid Agencies<sup>35</sup>**

Safe access to Haiti for humanitarian workers can no longer be guaranteed with gang activity on the rise and, therefore, many humanitarian aid agencies have had to scale back or discontinue operations in Haiti, as the same crisis they have tried to avert worsens. The recent suspension of key humanitarian funding by the US has also negatively impacted humanitarian efforts in the country, especially among women, children and displaced persons. This back-scaling of aid has resulted in increased vulnerability to exploitation and disease among Haitians, who had previously relied upon such infrastructure for their survival.

#### **Global Attention and International Security Concerns<sup>36</sup>**

Despite the concerning situation within and outside of Haiti, mainstream media seem to not be providing adequate coverage of the crisis, as state fragility and migration questions have blended in with all the other issues of the international community, which have, in fact, been piling up recently. Among political scandals and ongoing wars, the Haitian humanitarian and security crises appear ordinary in an ever-evolving global stage. This lack of international media coverage and political will to resolve the Haitian crises have turned the issue into a “forgotten crisis”, away from the eyes of the public and unimportant to the world’s leaders. When it comes to Haiti’s problems, only a well-funded international awareness-campaign can bring the country’s dire situation to light.

#### **United Nations Involvement**

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<sup>35</sup> Dickinson, Daniel. “Haitians in “Despair” Following Abrupt Suspension of US Humanitarian Support.” *UN News*, 30 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533).

<sup>36</sup> ECOSOC, and UN Peacebuilding Commission. “Swift, Concrete International Support Urgently Needed to Help Haiti Tackle Rapidly Escalating Violence, Humanitarian Crisis, Speakers Tell Joint Meeting - Haiti.” *ReliefWeb*, 12 June 2025, [reliefweb.int/report/haiti/swift-concrete-international-support-urgently-needed-help-haiti-tackle-rapidly-escalating-violence-humanitarian-crisis-speakers-tell-joint-meeting](https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/swift-concrete-international-support-urgently-needed-help-haiti-tackle-rapidly-escalating-violence-humanitarian-crisis-speakers-tell-joint-meeting). Accessed 22 Aug. 2025.





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### Direct Involvement

The United Nations Organisation has been directly involved in Haiti as early as June 25th 2019<sup>37</sup>, when the the Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti (BINUH) was created, later expanding its operations with the establishment of the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission on October 2nd 2023<sup>38</sup>. As mentioned in the RELEVANT UN TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS section, the BINUH is responsible for coordinating the fair governance efforts in Haiti, as well as for Haiti's political revival and fair electoral process, while the MSS Mission is responsible for cooperating with Haiti's National Police and law enforcement forces in order to provide Haitians with a safe environment as well as secure electoral processes. For the purpose of staffing the MSS Mission, approximately 1000 personnel have been deployed by various countries, such as Kenya, Belize, El Salvador, Jamaica and Guatemala.<sup>39</sup> The mandates of both the BINUH and the MSS Mission have been renewed multiple times, showcasing the UN Security Council's continued support to the region and belief that it can recover from its security and humanitarian crises.

### UN Secretary General's Impact<sup>40</sup>

The UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, has been particularly vocal about the situation in Haiti. The Secretary General has advocated for the empowerment of the Haitian government, emphasising that an attempt at a political solution supported by the international community should be Haitian-led. Furthermore, Mr. Guterres has suggested that the UN explores the expansion of UN logistic aid in Haiti, including medical, communication and accommodation, in order to mitigate risks for the deployed personnel and forces, including those of the MSS Mission. Lastly, the Secretary General has reaffirmed the danger that natural disasters pose to the safety of the Haitian people as well as the fragile response mechanisms, pressing for better coordination of humanitarian responses for such situations. The advocacy of Antonio Guterres suggests that the UN has not forgotten about the Haitian crisis and that it will remain actively engaged on the matter.

### Major Challenges

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<sup>37</sup> United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti. "Mandate." *BINUH*, [binuh.unmissions.org/en/about](https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/about). Accessed 29 Aug. 2025.

<sup>38</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2699*. 2 Oct. 2023, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2699\(2023\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2699(2023)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>39</sup> Rios, Karla I.. "Haiti in Crisis: What Role for a Multinational Security Support Mission?" *Congress.gov*, 2025, [www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331).

<sup>40</sup> UN Secretary General (Antonio Guterres). "Letter Dated 24 February 2025 from the Secretary-General Addressed to the President of the Security Council." Received by President of the UN Security Council, 24 Feb. 2025.



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The UN is actively trying to provide Haiti with aid but many challenges have arisen during its endeavors. First and foremost, the UN lacks adequate funding and international political willingness to proceed with its humanitarian efforts, rendering all operations established and aid sent insufficient and ineffective. Without actual political backing, all UN-led efforts to support Haiti are bound to fail, regardless of how many times the Security Council renews their mandate, similarly to the BINUH and the MSS Mission. Even within Haiti, the government stands weak and illegitimate to the eyes of the public, having lost public trust after the assassination of President Moïse and the resignation of Prime Minister Henry. If drastic solutions are not proposed regarding these challenges, there is simply nothing that the UN can do about the situation in Haiti.

### MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

#### United States of America

When it comes to Haiti, the USA is one of the leading donors of humanitarian funds<sup>41</sup>. Donations from humanitarian-aid-giant USAID and other channels have amounted to millions of USD over the years. However, after the newly-founded Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) discontinued certain USAID contracts and began systematically breaking the organization down, while also imposing US President Donald Trump's usual 10% tariff on Haitian goods<sup>42</sup>, a considerable negative impact has been noticed in humanitarian efforts in Haiti<sup>43</sup>. If US humanitarian funds are not restored, the situation in Haiti could most certainly worsen further.

#### French Republic

France is Haiti's former colonial master, as well as the nation which indebted Haiti in 1825, setting a path for Haiti to become one of the poorest countries in the world.<sup>44</sup> Although French President Emmanuel Macron has suggested that a commission be created by French and Haitian historians in order to examine the impact of the Haitian Independence Debt, France has not made any official statements about offering financial reparations to the much economically-troubled nation.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. "Haiti | OCHA." *Www.unocha.org*, 5 Sept. 2023, [www.unocha.org/haiti](http://www.unocha.org/haiti).

<sup>42</sup> Ramos, Mauro. "China Condemns US for Imposing Tariffs on Haiti amid Worsening Crisis in the Caribbean Country : Peoples Dispatch." *Peoples Dispatch*, 22 Apr. 2025, [peoplesdispatch.org/2025/04/22/china-condemns-us-for-imposing-tariffs-on-haiti-amid-worsening-crisis-in-the-caribbean-country/](http://peoplesdispatch.org/2025/04/22/china-condemns-us-for-imposing-tariffs-on-haiti-amid-worsening-crisis-in-the-caribbean-country/). Accessed 29 Aug. 2025.

<sup>43</sup> Dickinson, Daniel. "Haitians in "Despair" Following Abrupt Suspension of US Humanitarian Support." *UN News*, 30 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165533).

<sup>44</sup> Green, Mark A. "Haiti: Where the Descendants of Slaves Paid the Descendants of Slaveholders." *Wilson Center*, 24 Mar. 2025, [www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/haiti-where-descendants-slaves-paid-descendants-slaveholders](https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/haiti-where-descendants-slaves-paid-descendants-slaveholders).

<sup>45</sup> UN News. "How Haiti Paid for its Independence- Twice Over" *UN News*, 19 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406).



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France, as all the members of the UN Security Council, as seen by various unanimous decisions on the matter, remains determined to support Haiti and bring a swift end to its humanitarian and security crises but its external stance on the Haitian Independence Debt renders its loyalty questionable.

#### **People's Republic of China**

China, although having abstained in voting procedures for Resolution 2699, which created the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission<sup>46</sup>, is one of the most vocal supporters of Haiti at its time of crisis, as seen by the comments of Chinese representatives on US President Donald Trump's 10% tariff during a UN Security Council meeting. The Chinese representatives suggested that the US President's tariffs are "cruel" and "absurd"<sup>47</sup> to impose on one of the poorest nations in the world. During the looming trade war between the United States and China, the Asian nation seems to be using Haiti as a pressure point in order to persuade the US to show leniency in tariff-related issues.

#### **Russian Federation<sup>48</sup>**

Russia, although cautious about involving external forces in Haiti and suggesting that the security and humanitarian crises be resolved internally, has stated in a UN Security Council Briefing that the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission should exist as Haiti is in dire need of security support and has praised the members of the MSS Mission. The federation suggests that with proper staffing and funding, the MSS Mission could truly thrive and achieve all its goals. However, questions have been raised about Russia's stance on Haiti and the MSS Mission, as it initially also abstained from voting procedures for Resolution 2699 which initially established the MSS Mission.<sup>49</sup> With Russia's stance on Haiti also being deemed quite questionable, the Russian Federation can only be classified as a neutral observer of the situation in Haiti, corroborating the MSS Mission, but never truly supporting it.

#### **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland<sup>50</sup>**

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<sup>46</sup> Mishra, Vibhu. "Security Council Authorizes "Historic" Support Mission in Haiti | UN News." *News.un.org*, 2 Oct. 2023, [news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1141802](https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1141802).

<sup>47</sup> Ramos, Mauro. "China Condemns US for Imposing Tariffs on Haiti amid Worsening Crisis in the Caribbean Country : Peoples Dispatch." *Peoples Dispatch*, 22 Apr. 2025, [peoplesdispatch.org/2025/04/22/china-condemns-us-for-imposing-tariffs-on-haiti-amid-worsening-crisis-in-the-caribbean-country/](https://peoplesdispatch.org/2025/04/22/china-condemns-us-for-imposing-tariffs-on-haiti-amid-worsening-crisis-in-the-caribbean-country/). Accessed 29 Aug. 2025.

<sup>48</sup> Dmitry Polyanskiy. "Statement by Chargé d'Affaires A.i. Dmitry Polyanskiy at a UNSC Briefing on Haiti." *Russiaun.ru*, 28 Aug. 2025, [russiaun.ru/en/news/haiti\\_280825](https://russiaun.ru/en/news/haiti_280825). Accessed 29 Aug. 2025.

<sup>49</sup> Mishra, Vibhu. "Security Council Authorizes "Historic" Support Mission in Haiti | UN News." *News.un.org*, 2 Oct. 2023, [news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1141802](https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1141802).

<sup>50</sup> Kariuki, James. "The United Kingdom Remains Deeply Concerned about the Escalating Humanitarian Crisis in Haiti: UK Statement at the UN Security Council." *GOV.UK*, 28 Aug. 2025, [www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-united-kingdom-remains-deeply-concerned-about-the-escalating-humanitarian-crisis-in-haiti-uk-statement-at-the-un-security-council](https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-united-kingdom-remains-deeply-concerned-about-the-escalating-humanitarian-crisis-in-haiti-uk-statement-at-the-un-security-council). Accessed 29 Aug. 2025.



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The UK has also been one of the most vocal supporters of Haiti and has publicly stated that it supports the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission. More specifically, representatives of the kingdom have praised Kenya's leadership of the MSS Mission, during a UN Security Council Briefing and have stated that the country remains committed to mitigating the security crisis in Haiti, which is believed by the state to be the only way for Haiti to truly prosper. Moreover, the UK has unequivocally condemned the use of sexual violence as a weapon of "control" and "terror" and remains a public advocate for the peaceful resolution of the Haitian crisis.

#### Republic of Kenya

Kenya is the leader of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission in Haiti, authorised and supported by the UN<sup>51</sup>. Kenya, as well as the nations of Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala and El Salvador,<sup>52</sup> have deployed troops to combat rising gang activity in Haiti and support local law enforcement. However, despite the willingness of Kenya and the other nations to address this situation, the MSS Mission remains severely understaffed and underfunded<sup>53</sup>, while also lacking international consensus. Kenya will continue its efforts to combat gang activity in Haiti, but the future is looking grim for the MSS Mission.

#### Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is the only other country occupying the island of Hispaniola and the only country that shares a land border with Haiti<sup>54</sup>. As the only country which shares a border with Haiti, the Dominican Republic has recently become a migration hub for all Haitians seeking to leave their country and/or the island, seeking a better future abroad. However, as Haitian ports stand abandoned and looted by gangs<sup>55</sup>, Dominican ports struggle to manage migrating Haitians on top of native Dominicans and numerous tourists, resulting in mass confusion and a dire transportation and border crisis in the small island nation<sup>56</sup>. If security is truly to be established in the region, the Dominican Republic must also be stabilised.

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<sup>51</sup> Rios, Karla I.. "Haiti in Crisis: What Role for a Multinational Security Support Mission?" *Congress.gov*, 2025, [www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331).

<sup>52</sup> Rios, Karla I.. "Haiti in Crisis: What Role for a Multinational Security Support Mission?" *Congress.gov*, 2025, [www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331).

<sup>53</sup> UN Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. "Haiti "Running out of Time", Delegate Warns Security Council, Noting Possible Fall of Capital to Gangs Cannot Be Allowed | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases." *Un.org*, 21 Apr. 2025, [press.un.org/en/2025/sc16047.doc.htm](https://press.un.org/en/2025/sc16047.doc.htm).

<sup>54</sup> The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "Hispaniola | Geography, History, & Facts." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 6 Sept. 2017, [www.britannica.com/place/Hispaniola](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hispaniola).

<sup>55</sup> Omer, Sevil. "Haiti Crisis: Facts, FAQs, and How to Help." *World Vision*, 23 May 2023, [www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/haiti-crisis-faqs](https://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/haiti-crisis-faqs).

<sup>56</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Mass Displacement and Deportation Surge amid Violence." *UN News*, 30 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162786).



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### **World Bank<sup>57</sup>**

The World Bank openly recognises Haiti as a state in dire need of financial aid, citing its vulnerability to natural disasters as well as stale economic and social development. For these reasons, the World Bank has created a new partnership with Haiti, one that, once conditions allow, will assist in strengthening economic governance, creating job opportunities, improving humanitarian response mechanisms and engaging basic services, pledging a generous 320 million USD towards the completion of these goals. The World Bank seeks to restore the resilience of Haiti's most vulnerable, but if the country is not cleared of gangs and other malicious actors it will not be able to achieve its goals.

### **World Vision NGO<sup>58</sup>**

The World Vision Non-Governmental Organization offers coverage and facts about Haiti's situation as well as ways to support the Haitian population within and outside the country. World Vision offers child sponsorship programs, where donors have the opportunity to fulfil a Haitian child's basic, everyday needs, a Disaster Relief Fund, where donors can offer a monthly or yearly amount in order to support the NGO's humanitarian efforts in Haiti, and even prayers for the end of the conflict and/or the protection of refugees, for the most religious. NGOs such as World Vision keep the Haitian crisis relevant in an ever-evolving global stage, drawing attention to the situation in Haiti through journalism and donations.

### **The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)<sup>59</sup>**

The ICRC cooperates with various actors within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements, including the Haitian National Red Cross Society and other such societies in order to advocate for international humanitarian law and provide Haitians with basic survival-related services, such as water, shelter and healthcare. The ICRC focuses mostly on the Port-au-Prince area, in order to alleviate communities and individuals facing direct threat from armed violence and ensure that they can secure some basic supplies. Without the assistance of organizations such as the ICRC, the humanitarian crisis in Haiti would be far more difficult to address.

### **Viv Ansanm<sup>60</sup>**

Viv Ansanm, Haitian Creole for "Live Together", is, according to a report by the UN Security Council, a coalition of the two main gang factions active in Port-au-Prince,

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<sup>57</sup> World Bank Group. "Overview-the World Bank in Haiti." *World Bank*, 2016, [www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview#2](http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/haiti/overview#2).

<sup>58</sup> Omer, Sevil. "Haiti Crisis: Facts, FAQs, and How to Help." *World Vision*, 23 May 2023, [www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/haiti-crisis-faqs](http://www.worldvision.org/disaster-relief-news-stories/haiti-crisis-faqs).

<sup>59</sup> International Committee of the Red Cross. "Haiti." *International Committee of the Red Cross*, 24 July 2014, [www.icrc.org/en/where-we-work/haiti](http://www.icrc.org/en/where-we-work/haiti).

<sup>60</sup> UN Security Council. "VIV ANSANM | Security Council." *Un.org*, 2020, [main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/viv-ansanm](http://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/viv-ansanm).



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the capital of Haiti. Led by Jimmy Chérizier, this coalition of the G-9 and G-Pèp gang factions is one of the most violent actors in the area, with violence levels on the rise since the coalition's reactivation in 2024. The coalition is known for targeting major infrastructure, prisons and governmental buildings, causing immeasurable damage to the already shattered capital as well as distress to the local population. Following common Haitian gang recruitment tactics, members of Viv Ansanm have also been found to be minors. If Viv Ansanm is not stopped, reclaiming the capital of Haiti will prove an extremely difficult task and the cycle of gang recruitment of minors and the population's vulnerability to exploitation will never stop.

#### TIMELINE OF EVENTS

DATE	EVENT
1791-January 1st 1804 <sup>61</sup>	The era of the Haitian Revolution, with January 1st 1804 marking the day on which Haiti declared its independence
April 17th 1825 <sup>62</sup>	Haiti is besieged by French warships sent by King Charles X and eventually agrees to pay France 150 million FRF in reparations for lost income and property during decolonisation
1914 <sup>63</sup>	Three-quarters of Haiti's national budget are still being used to repay France
1947 <sup>64</sup>	Haiti is finally debt-free after 122 years of paying reparations to France. The substantial loss of income never allowed the Haitian economy to truly flourish, setting Haiti up for economic failure
August 29th 2006 <sup>65</sup>	An indebted and economically stale Haiti and Venezuela's PetroCaribe sign an accord that allows Haiti to purchase oil products at preferential rates, with the first shipment scheduled to arrive in 2008

<sup>61</sup> The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica. "Haitian Revolution | Causes, Summary, & Facts." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Britannica, 9 Mar. 2020, [www.britannica.com/topic/Haitian-Revolution](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Haitian-Revolution).

<sup>62</sup> UN News. "How Haiti Paid for its Independence- Twice Over" *UN News*, 19 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406).

<sup>63</sup> UN News. "How Haiti Paid for its Independence- Twice Over" *UN News*, 19 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406).

<sup>64</sup> UN News. "How Haiti Paid for its Independence- Twice Over" *UN News*, 19 Apr. 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/04/1162406).

<sup>65</sup> Arnesen, Ingrid. "PetroCaribe Country Report: Haiti." *Caribbean Investigative Journalism Network*, 1 Dec. 2019, [www.cijn.org/petrocaribe-country-report-haiti/](https://www.cijn.org/petrocaribe-country-report-haiti/).





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April 14 2018 <sup>66</sup>	Haiti receives its final oil shipment from PetroCaribe, concluding the partnership and escalating civil unrest and political tensions
June 25th 2019 <sup>67</sup>	The Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti (BINUH, United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti in English) is established under Resolution 2476 of the UN Security Council
September-December 2019 <sup>68</sup>	Haiti is on lockdown after an increase in oil prices escalates social unrest
July 7th 2021 <sup>69</sup>	Amidst rising violence, then President Jovenel Moïse is assassinated by a group of Columbians and Haitian Americans
October 21st 2022 <sup>70</sup>	The UN Security Council passes a resolution containing sanctions on gang leaders and begins formal discussions about international force in the situation in Haiti
September 2023 <sup>71</sup>	A coalition of gangs, operating under the name “Viv Ansanm” is formed and begins attacks on critical Haitian infrastructure
October 2nd 2023 <sup>72</sup>	The UN Security Council authorizes the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission in Haiti
February 29th 2024 <sup>73</sup>	The Viv Ansanm coalition is reactivated after being dormant for an unknown amount of time, establishing a common front against the transitional government of Haiti

<sup>66</sup> Arnesen, Ingrid. “PetroCaribe Country Report: Haiti.” *Caribbean Investigative Journalism Network*, 1 Dec. 2019, [www.cijn.org/petrocaribe-country-report-haiti/](http://www.cijn.org/petrocaribe-country-report-haiti/).

<sup>67</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2476*. June 2019, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2476\(2019\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2476(2019)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>68</sup> Bardosh, Kevin, et al. “Was Lockdown Worth It? Community Perspectives and Experiences of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Remote Southwestern Haiti.” *Social Science & Medicine*, vol. 331, 1 Aug. 2023, pp. 116076–116076, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2023.116076>.

<sup>69</sup> BBC. “Haiti President’s Assassination: What We Know so Far.” *BBC News*, 31 Jan. 2023, [www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-57762246](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-57762246).

<sup>70</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2653*. 21 Oct. 2022, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2653\(2022\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2653(2022)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>71</sup> UN Security Council. “VIV ANSANM | Security Council.” *Un.org*, 2020, [main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/viv-ansanm](http://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/viv-ansanm).

<sup>72</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2699*. 2 Oct. 2023, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2699\(2023\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2699(2023)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>73</sup> UN Security Council. “VIV ANSANM | Security Council.” *Un.org*, 2020, [main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/viv-ansanm](http://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/viv-ansanm).



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April 25th 2024 <sup>74</sup>	Haitian Prime Minister Ariel Henry resigns, leaving the governance of Haiti to a transitional council until a new government can be formed
June 2024 <sup>75</sup>	The MSS begins operation in Haiti as the first wave of security personnel is deployed
July 14th 2025 <sup>76</sup>	The UN Security Council unanimously decides to extend the mandate of the BINUH
July 23rd 2025 <sup>77</sup>	UN Journalists confirm that the 2025 Humanitarian Haiti Response Plan has only received less than 9% of the required \$908 million

#### RELEVANT UN TREATIES, CONVENTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Resolution 2785 of the UN Security Council (14 July 2025)<sup>78</sup>

Resolution 2785 stands as one of the most important resolutions of the Security Council on Haiti, reaffirming the willingness of the Security Council to resolve the Haitian Crisis as soon as possible. The resolution authorises the extension of the mandate of the Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti (BINUH), the regional UN office, in writing, moving the end of its mandate to 31 January 2026, unless another extension takes place, and states that the UN Security Council will provide continued support to Haiti, while also focusing on implementing the suggestions previously made by the UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres.

##### Resolution 2699 of the UN Security Council (2 October 2023)<sup>79</sup>

Resolution 2699 is the resolution which first established the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission, in strict compliance with international, especially international human rights, law. The members of the MSS Mission would have to be registered to and approved by the UN Secretary General and only then offer troops which would be deployed in order to aid Haitian law enforcement personnel and secure the entire country before elections could be held. The mandate

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<sup>74</sup> Al Jazeera. "Haiti Prime Minister Ariel Henry Resigns, Transitional Council Takes Power." *Al Jazeera*, 25 Apr. 2024, [www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/4/25/haiti-prime-minister-ariel-henry-resigns-transitional-council-takes-power](https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/4/25/haiti-prime-minister-ariel-henry-resigns-transitional-council-takes-power).

<sup>75</sup> Rios, Karla I.. "Haiti in Crisis: What Role for a Multinational Security Support Mission?" *Congress.gov*, 2025, [www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IN12331).

<sup>76</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2785*. 14 July 2025, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2785%20\(2025\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2785%20(2025)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>77</sup> UN News. "Haiti: Violence and Displacement Driving Humanitarian Crisis as Funding Needs Go Unmet." *UN News*, 23 July 2025, [news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478](https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165478).

<sup>78</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2785*. 14 July 2025, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2785%20\(2025\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2785%20(2025)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>79</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2699*. 2 Oct. 2023, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2699\(2023\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2699(2023)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.



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of the MSS Mission has been extended once since then, under Resolution 2751<sup>80</sup> of the Security Council, to 2 October 2025.

#### Resolution 2653 of the UN Security Council (21 October 2022)<sup>81</sup>

Resolution 2653 is a resolution which targets various gangs and other malicious actors within Haiti, aiming to freeze their assets, limit their travelling privileges and restrict arm purchases involving them. The resolution aims to strike deep within criminal networks and suspend all funding going towards criminal activities in order to effectively render criminals and criminal organizations unable to carry out strikes across Haiti. The mandate of these sanctions has been extended twice since then, by Resolutions 2700<sup>82</sup> and 2752<sup>83</sup>, and their current mandate ends on 18 October 2025, unless another extension occurs.

#### Resolution 2476 of the UN Security Council (25 June 2019)<sup>84</sup>

Resolution 2476 is the resolution calling on the UN Secretary General to establish the Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies en Haïti (BINUH), the regional UN office in Haiti, responsible for cooperating with the Haitian government in order to promote good governance and adherence to the rule of law, as well as to create a safer environment for its people. The mandate of the BINUH has been extended 6 times since then, by Resolutions 2547<sup>85</sup>, 2600<sup>86</sup>, 2645<sup>87</sup>, 2692<sup>88</sup>, 2743<sup>89</sup> and 2785<sup>90</sup>, and its current mandate ends on 31 January 2026, as previously mentioned.

### PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

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<sup>80</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2751*. 30 Sept. 2024, [file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/S\\_RES\\_2751\\_\(2024\)-EN.pdf](file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/S_RES_2751_(2024)-EN.pdf). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>81</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2653*. 21 Oct. 2022, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2653\(2022\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2653(2022)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>82</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2700*. 19 Oct. 2023, [file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/S\\_RES\\_2700\\_\(2023\)-EN.pdf](file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/S_RES_2700_(2023)-EN.pdf). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>83</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2752 of the UN Security Council*. 18 Oct. 2024, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2752\(2024\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2752(2024)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>84</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2476*. June 2019, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2476\(2019\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2476(2019)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>85</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2547*. 15 Oct. 2020, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2547\(2020\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2547(2020)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>86</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2600*. 15 Oct. 2021, [file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/S\\_RES\\_2600\\_\(2021\)-EN.pdf](file:///Users/macbook/Downloads/S_RES_2600_(2021)-EN.pdf). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>87</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2645*. 15 July 2022, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2645\(2022\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2645(2022)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>88</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2692*. 14 July 2023, [binuh.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/res\\_2692\\_2023\\_e\\_1.pdf](https://binuh.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/res_2692_2023_e_1.pdf). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>89</sup> UN Security Council. *Resolution 2743*. July 12AD, [docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2743\(2024\)](https://docs.un.org/en/S/RES/2743(2024)). Accessed 16 Aug. 2025.

<sup>90</sup> See Resolution 2785 of the UN Security Council (14 July 2025) sub-section



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### **Political Transition Efforts (2021-present)**

#### **Description**

Many different political transition efforts were attempted by the Haitian government as well as international actors, especially after President Moïse's assassination. Right after the president's death, the Haitian government attempted to salvage what legitimate power was left by creating a Provisional Electoral Electoral and a constituent assembly, which would draft a new constitution. The transitional government was initially led by Prime Minister Ariel Henry and had the purpose of restoring security and fair governance as well as successfully holding elections. However, when PM Henry resigned amidst tensions, the Transitional Presidential Council took over power, created under an agreement between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Haiti and the US, with a somewhat similar purpose but this time including appointing a new Prime Minister and holding elections by the end of 2025.

#### **Reasons for Failure**

Although the Transitional Presidential Council has not actually failed in its purpose, a combination of distrust, elite dominance, a security collapse and a lack of public participation, renders the situation unfavourable for the TPC. In reality, the transitional government struggles with internal divisions, is still dominated by the economic and political elite, cannot truly defend itself against gangs and has no connection with the public, making it impossible for politicians to actually address the needs of the people.

#### **Potential Success**

If the TPC was honest with the common Haitian by creating achievable timelines and goals for transition, as well as inviting the public to observe and participate in the transitional procedures, this attempt to strengthen and restructure the Haitian government could prove successful. In order for the Haitian government to provide adequate help for Haitians and find effective solutions to food insecurity and violence, the public would first need to explain what kind of problems they're encountering in their everyday life.

### **Electoral and Constitutional Reforms (2021-present)**

#### **Description**

Elaborating upon the above past attempt to resolve the situation in Haiti, electoral and constitutional reforms have also been introduced. While the TPC strived to secure a location where elections could be held safely, the constituent assembly has also been drafting a new constitution, one which the public would also have to vote upon. In addition, electoral calendars and



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timelines have been created in order to plan a potential election in advance and present the candidates.

##### **Reasons for Failure**

These attempts have failed as poor infrastructure and gang activity have made every aspect of an election, including ballot counting, campaigning and voter registration, significantly more difficult to carry out, rendering safe and fair elections in Haiti high impossible. Without institutional reconstruction and security guarantees, elections in Haiti will remain an elusive target.

##### **Potential Success**

Aligning election goals with the work of the BINUH and the MSS Mission could potentially resolve some challenges that current election efforts face. With the MSS Mission providing some security guarantees through deploying personnel in locations where voter registration and ballot counting are taking place, with these procedures being coordinated with the help of the BINUH as well, Haitian elections could finally be achieved in a secure, well-managed and fair environment.

#### **International Security Support (2024-present)**

##### **Description**

Major international security support efforts have been carried out mostly by the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission. The MSS Mission aims to support the Haitian National Police, reclaim gang-controlled and/or contested areas, as well as restore national security. At the moment, Kenyan troops, as well as troops from other MSS Mission-registered CARICOM member-states, including Jamaica, El Salvador, Belize and Guatemala have been deployed to complete these objectives.

##### **Reasons for Failure**

To this day, the MSS Mission remains severely understaffed and underfunded while also simply working alongside the Haitian National Police and not actually improving Haiti's security situation in the long term. As the United Nations seek to remain impartial, restrictive mandates make acquiring authorisation for the use of force difficult, something that has proven a disadvantage when combating armed gangs.

##### **Potential Success**

By providing deployed security personnel with the authority and resources to realistically combat gangs, as well as setting strict codes of conduct for compliance with humanitarian and security standards, gangs could be apprehended effectively and without concern about human rights



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violations. Accountability and security should be the purposes of the MSS Mission and by the measures proposed, we can achieve exactly that.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

#### **Increased Funding for the MSS Mission**

By creating a more flexible mandate for the MSS Mission and actually providing adequate funding, resources and training for the Haitian National Police, the short and long-term security of Haiti could both be guaranteed. Furthermore, improved intelligence sharing with international actors and community leaders could offer better coordination for all operations of both MSS Mission Personnel and the Haitian Police. The expected result would be a safer environment for Haitians, as gangs are driven out of their controlled areas and state security is gradually restored through the combined efforts of the international community.

#### **Ensuring Safety during Aid Delivery**

Utilising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as, but not limited to, those regarding poverty, hunger and sanitation, in a powerful multi-media campaign could result in a remarkable amount of donations in the 2025 UN Humanitarian Fund of Haiti. The humanitarian aid acquired with said funds could then be delivered with the assistance of MSS Mission personnel to the communities most affected by the humanitarian crisis, such as those within the Port-au-Prince area. The expected result would be a swift alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in multiple areas of Haiti and the assistance of Haitians facing food insecurity.

#### **Inclusive Political Dialogue on the Future of Governance**

Restoring the Haitian government's legitimacy is certainly a major step when aiming to rebuild the Haitian state. The inclusion of civil society, especially youth, women and marginalized groups, in open dialogues about the future of governance of Haiti and the challenges that will exist moving forward, would be of immeasurable importance. The government will have to provide realistic timelines about elections, offer trust-building measures, such as accountability about past mishandlings and increased accountability in the future, as well as anti-corruption frameworks, after evaluating said past mishandlings. The expected result would be the restoration of government legitimacy and public trust in the state, as well as a clearer path to electing new representatives and officials.

#### **Investments in Critical Infrastructure**

By developing a system of mobile health clinics, learning centers and stable, safe youth spaces, delivering critical information on rights and safety, as well as promoting democratic values, the Haitian public, especially young people, could be revitalised and re-educated while also driven away from gang activity and recruitment sites. Personnel of the MSS Mission and local law enforcement could secure such sites





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and provide the public with a secure environment to socialise, learn, acquire resources needed for their survival and treat wounds. The expected result would be a restoration of security for the public, especially children and youth, while also restoring trust in law enforcement and developing what could potentially become the new educational system of Haiti, after the humanitarian and security crises have been resolved.

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