

Forum: Human Rights Council

Issue: Combatting human rights issues as a result of the proliferation of gang violence in Haiti

Student Officer: Millie Lee

Position: President

Introduction

The escalation of initially localized criminal activity and the expansion of armed gangs in the Republic of Haiti was facilitated by political manipulation in the Republic of Haiti marked by the 1990s. Stemming from the turbulent independence declared by the Republic in 1804, the crisis is an aftermath of the persistence of neocolonialism. Economic stagnations and crippling political developments were the result of long-term economic extraction, political interference, and security intervention that strained Haitian sovereignty. The weak governance of Caribbean nations' political institutions has triggered corruption and impunity, exacerbating poverty and setting fertile ground for the continued impunity of gang violence, ultimately pushing Haiti into an era of insecurity.



Figure 1. Map of the Republic of Haiti

Alongside the widespread human rights abuses, violent political repression, and corruption under the François “Papa Doc” Duvalier and later his son Jean-Claude “Baby Doc” Duvalier regime throughout late 1990s, the citizens of Haiti also faced foreign interventions from France, United States (US), and the United Nations (UN). As the crisis escalated following these

events, what once began as fragmented neighborhood vigilantes committing sporadic violent acts rapidly developed in both speed and scale. Since 2022, approximately 16,000 people have been killed and 1.5 million have been displaced as Armed Non-State Actors (ANSAs) continue to expand their territorial influence.

Port-au-Prince, the capital and thus the essential political and economic hub, is the biggest victim of gang violence. Despite an initial emergence and concentration of gang violence that was inaugurated from the densely populated neighborhoods, the effects of gang violence have increasingly extended nationwide. Significant resource shortages and displacements result from the territorial control of the capital, subsequent to the disruptions in supply routes and restraints in critical infrastructure. People are being slaughtered by gangs, child kidnappings are surging, and alarming rates of widespread sexual violence were reported. In the status quo, the country remains engulfed in one of the most acute security and human rights crises in the Western Hemisphere.

Key Terminology

Armed Non-State Actors (ANSAs)

Individuals or groups that use violent methods by employing armed weapons in the use of force in the pursuit of certain political, ideological, territorial, or economic objectives.

Gang Violence

Criminal activity and use of violence or intimidation committed by groups of individuals with the intention of preserving or expanding power, reputation, or economic resources.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

Violence directed towards an individual because of their gender that infringes human rights, most commonly driven by inequalities and discrimination between men and women.

Impunity

The ability to act with exemption and immunity from punishments, losses, or other negative consequences for engaging in illegal activity.

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Individuals who had to involuntarily flee from their community to another area within the country due to conflict, violence, or persecution occurring in the initial region.

Background

Political Instability

The origin of the republic's insecurity can be tracked back through the decades of authoritarian governance, institutional weakness, and foreign interference. Under the totalitarian hereditary dictatorship regime of the Duvaliers lasting for approximately 30 years, oppressive practices through heavy reliance on the establishment of secret police force Tontons Macoutes and corruption within governmental institutions continued. These forces authorized by the government normalized systematic violence, terrorism and human rights abuses as a political tool. Throughout the 1990s, armed groups and gangs became prevalent and were increasingly politicized. These ANSAs began as small neighborhood gangs that formed for survival and protection during the time of poverty, especially in Port-au-Prince. With a small range of economic opportunities and limited access to education, the individuals within this community chose recruitment into these ANSAs, aiding expansion of the gangs.

Following the collapse of the Duvalier regime due to intense public protests against poverty and oppression, the 1990 election was held, electing Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the first democratically elected president. However, a violent takeover in 1991 by a military coup led by General Raoul Cédras overthrew the Aristide regime. This event led to the return of widespread and systematic human rights abuses in Haiti.

Foreign Intervention

In response to the collapse of the democratic rule and deterioration of the human rights system, the UN and the US continuously made efforts to address Haiti's instability. The UN Security Council imposed economic sanctions and an arms embargo to force the coup to step down, and President Jimmy Carter of the US led diplomatic missions to negotiate a peaceful resolution. Yet, the coup remained defiant, leading to open threats of military action from the US. The sanctions only resulted in food shortages and lack of resources that was economically devastating for the Haitian communities. These pressures accumulated into the authorization of the US-led multinational force in 1994, which later transitioned into the peacekeeping operation UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), by the UN Security Council in Resolution 940. The involvement was the Operation Uphold Democracy that aimed to restore stability in Haiti. Although the intervention restored President Aristide back into power, Haiti now operated off of heavy dependence on international aid.

A political crisis in 2004 mirrored this event, causing the deployment of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) with the mandate of restoring order and supporting state institutions by the UN Security Council Resolution 1542. The ousting of President Aristide once again caused influx in the rate of gang violence including GBVs like sexual exploitation and rape to instill fear within the population. The assistance was aimed to be achieved through strengthening rule of law institutions, reinforcing national police capacities, and implementing systems of engagement in human rights monitoring, reporting and analysis. MINUSTAH had achieved some initial success in improving the security situation by controlling the armed gangs. But the outcomes of this effort faltered when humanitarian conditions worsened after a cholera outbreak. The outbreak originated from a leak by UN's peacekeepers after 2010 Earthquake that killed more than 220,000 people, injured approximately 300,000, and resulted in approximately 1 million IDPs. With nearly 800,000 Haitians being infected by the pandemic and more than 9,000 reported dead, the vulnerability of Haitian communities was highlighted to a greater extent.

Breakdown of Public Security and Consolidation of ANSAs

The situation further deteriorated after the retreat of the MINUSTAH in 2017, where a political vacuum was created and rapidly exploited by ANSAs. To combat this issue, the UN Security Council adopted resolution 2476 for the establishment of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) to restore stability and achieve long-term goals through assistance in fair elections, training of the Haitian National Polices (HNPs) protecting human rights and eliminating impurity, and to decrease gang violence within communities. Although this effort is still maintained in the status quo, the BINUH lacks the capacity to outpace the crisis, as it does not have the authority and resources to overcome corruption within the HNPs, respond to gang violence, and monitor the spreading of violence.

Additionally, the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in 2021 led to the undermining of state capacity with the absence of an elected government and weak arrangements within the systems. ANSAs capitalized power by expanding territorial control, forming alliances, and engaging in violent competition, concentrated in areas such as Port-au-Prince. Despite the establishment of sanctions with travel ban, assets freeze, and arms embargo against ANSAs in 2019 and continued efforts such as the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission led by Kenya, the lack of enforcements, weak border and port control limited deterrence effects.

Moreover, the HNPs in under-resourced situations struggled to contain the violence or protect Haitian civilians.

Humanitarian Impacts

The consequences of widespread gang violence have been devastating. ANSAs are responsible for violations in human rights, such as killings, kidnappings, GBVs, and forced recruitment of children. These forms of violence have been used systemically as tools of intimidation and control. Individuals are exposed and very vulnerable, as they are facing disruptions in the access of basic human rights.

Sustained gang violence forces individuals within regions of Haiti to flee, leading to the drastic influx of IDPs within the country. Many of these individuals reside in informal settlements that bring detrimental impacts to health. Limited access to adequate food, clean water, healthcare, and sanitation heightens their vulnerability to diseases and further abuse. These people are left with no method of income to support their families, leading to a myriad of negative choices such as joining the ANSAs.

GBVs have been consistently occurring in these situations and are increasingly prevalent in gang-controlled areas. This force is constantly being used as a mechanism to plant fear within the community, but gang control over transportation routes and low accessibility to healthcare facilities for cases that require emergency medical attention or psychosocial support exacerbates the consequence of this issue. Incidents of GBVs are widely underreported, and thus the true scale of this component of the crisis is masked.

Lastly, children in Haiti have been disproportionately affected by the proliferation of gangs, as members of the ANSAs are recruiting children who face limited alternatives to survival. The circumstances have increased their susceptibility to recruitment, whether it is threats of violence against families or promises of income and safety that deprive children of their rights. This issue exposes children to severe physical and psychological harm, and perpetuates cycles of violence. By the end of 2023, it was reported by the UN Children's Fund that the recruitment of children into ANSAs surged by 70% over the year. This was an issue driven by unending poverty and the collapse of essential services from institutions.

Major Parties Involved

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Established in 1973, the CARICOM is a group of 21 developing countries in the Caribbean region aiming for enhanced functional cooperation in economic integration, foreign policy coordination, human and social development, and security. In the case of Haiti, CARICOM facilitated the establishment of the Transitional Presidential Council (TPC) in an attempt to guide Haiti through restoring stability in political governance and assistance of smooth political transition along with governmental reform. This community also supported the MSS mission to combat gang violence that was led by Kenya.

Haitian National Police (HNP)

Founded in June 1995 following the dissolution of the Haitian Armed Forces, the HNP is the only enforcement institution that operates for the objective of bringing public security, preventing crime, and ensuring national security. Yet, the lack of resources from underfunding, insufficient training, and corruption undermined its capacity to maintain law and order effectively. Although the HNP is the main line of defense against the gang crisis, it has been stretched for years due to the gradual dominance of ANSAs and continues to be ineffective in controlling gang violence and protecting the civilian population of Haiti without proper backup support from external communities.

United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)

Organized by the UN Security Council in 2019, the BINUH is an extension of the MINUSTAH. Its mandate was designed to support Haiti's political stability and advise the government to preserve a peaceful environment and protect human rights. The office supports human rights monitoring and provides analysis for regions of Haiti with gang violence. However, it does not possess the enforcement authority that is required to deploy peacekeeping forces or to intervene in violent actions of the ASNAs.

United States of America (US)

The US has played a pivotal role in Haiti's political and security landscape. The country has been actively seized in the matter beginning in the 1900s, where the US intervened with the US-led multinational force in 1994. Financial aid, humanitarian assistance, and military support were provided by the US. One limitation to their actions is that they have been focusing on short-term stabilizing measures rather than comprehensive solutions for Haiti's security issues.

Although the past efforts demonstrate that the US strongly advocates for Haiti’s political stability, the US interventions have been viewed as controversial, as such actions may be needed for stabilization but can undermine Haitian sovereignty and fail to address the issue of overreliance on foreign actors.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description/Note
1959	Creation of the Tonton Macoute by President François “Papa Doc” Duvalier
April 21, 1971	Jean-Claude “Baby Doc” Duvalier becomes President of the Republic, succeeding his father
February 7, 1986	Overthrow of Jean-Claude “Baby Doc” Duvalier
February 7, 1991	Jean-Bertrand Aristide becomes President of the Republic through the country’s democratic December 1990 election
September 30, 1991	Overthrow of Aristide by military coup led by Raoul Cédras
July 31, 1994	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 940
September 19, 1994	Establishment of Operation Uphold Democracy by US-led intervention
October 15, 1994	Restore power for President Aristide
February 29, 2004	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1529
March 2004	Deployment of the MIF
April 30, 2004	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1542
June 1, 2004	Official beginning of the MINUSTAH established by the UN Security Council Resolution 1542
January 12, 2010	Strike of earthquake with a magnitude of 7.2 near Port-au-Prince
October 20-22, 2010	Confirmation of cholera outbreak
June 25, 2019	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2476
October 16, 2019	Commence of BINUH operations established by the UN Security Council Resolution 2476
July 7, 2021	Assassination of President Moïse
October 21, 2022	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2653
October 2, 2023	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2699

April 4, 2024	Adoption of Human Rights Council Resolution 55/24
June 25, 2024	Deployment of the MSS Mission
October 18, 2024	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2752
April 4, 2025	Adoption of Human Rights Council Resolution 58/32
September 30, 2025	Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2793

Previous Attempts/Solutions

- **The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MIUSTAH)**

Established on June 1, 2004, the MINUSTAH was implemented through Security Council's resolution 1542. It was a peacekeeping operation to monitor the human rights situation and assist the democratic government of Haiti in establishing legitimate authorities for fair elections. Police training and operation monitoring were also attempted before President Aristide ordered dissolution of the Haitian military upon returning to office in the same year. Efforts to provide immediate security for the country were hindered when the cholera brought into Haiti by UN peacekeepers affected millions of civilians after the earthquake in 2010. MINUSTAH's culpability in the cholera epidemic provoked sentiments and calls to end the UN occupation within Haiti. Although this mission was partly successful until the cholera outbreak and was ordered to be continued as the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH), the overall mandate was completed in 2019, concluding 15 years of UN peacekeeping in Haiti. After this, the UN continues to support Haiti through other efforts and agencies.

- **Post-2010 Earthquake Relief and Reconstruction**

After the 2010 Earthquake with a magnitude of 7.2 in Haiti, multiple UN agencies swung into action to reconstruct the country's systems and institutions. Organizations such as the UN human affairs office (OCHA), the International Organization for Migration, the UN Population Fund and UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and more provided emergency wards, temporary shelters, food and other resources. Funds were used for reinvigorating social services and environmental programmes. With the limited number of resources, unsustainable approaches to restoring security in the country, and the divisive political system along with mistrust between the Haitian authorities and international actors, the efforts only resulted in short-term relief and

progress. Dispersed effort and limited adaptation to the complex reality also could not fully address the issue of instability within Haiti.

- **Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission & Gang Suppression Force (GSF)**

Approved by the UN Security Council on October 2, 2023, the MSS was led by Kenya in response to the lawlessness after President Moïse's assassination. However, the problem lies in the fact that there was no clear diagnosis of the situation, and none of the gaps or needs were addressed to directly combat specific issues. In response to this, the US administration pushed for the transformation of the mission with a proper budget and more personnel. Despite Russia and China's veto on this matter, on September 30, 2025, the Security Council authorized the transition from the MSS to the GSF. This marks a shift in the strategy to target gang violence and humanitarian crises, with more force, broader mandate, and stronger collaboration with the HNPs. Objectives of this mission are centered around conducting intelligence-led operations to dismantle ANSAs and securing critical infrastructure to protect civilians. It is an ongoing mission, and they recently have gained some progress on security by reopening roads in parts of Port-au-Prince and gradually restoring state presence. The work of this organization and collaboration with the BINUH is critical in maintaining a political stability with the political transition set to expire on February 7, 2026. They strongly believe that internal struggles within Haiti must be controlled, political fragmentation must be contained, and fair elections must be prioritized.

- **The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)**

Beginning its work in 2019, the BINUH was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2476 and is one of the most recent efforts to address the human rights violation and gang violence in Haiti. This organization works closely with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to monitor and report humanitarian crises that occur due to gang violence. The method of systemic documentation raises international awareness on the scale of the crisis to gather more resources to combat the issue, informs UN Security Council about decisions, and provides evidence for establishments of potential protection strategies. One example is the Security Council Resolution 2645 and 2692 where the BINUH is mandated to address GBV through women protection advisors and child protection. Yet, its lack in authority has led to minimal impacts on gang control and inability to prevent deterioration on humanitarian situations. Additionally, many Haitians believe that this is another sign of heavy reliance on

international support and intervention, weakening local trust and reducing BINUH's effect on influencing local behavior.

Potential Solutions

1. Implementing measures to strengthen the Haitian National Police (HNP)

- **Examples:** technical assistance (ex. training in investigations and operations, leadership development programs, communication system, data systems), support in institutional reform (ex. anti-corruption mechanisms, recruitment systems, structures that ensure internal accountability)
- **Objectives:**
 - i. Improve the state's ability to assert control over the crisis and increase law enforcement capacities
 - ii. Increase in resource availability and the ability to oversee the crisis in wider range and efficiency to effectively respond to gang violence
 - iii. Better protection of civilians through equipment in addressing GBVs and child recruitment
 - iv. Address lack of independence from external forces (require training, equipment and operation tactics etc.) and plagued with corruption, misconduct, and impunity

2. Establish comprehensive disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs

- **Examples:** voluntary surrender programs with incentives, transparent monitoring of secure storage and destruction of weapons, social services, education programs, job placement programs, or reconciliation programs
- **Objectives:**
 - i. Significantly reduce armed weapons circulating society within Haiti, decreasing possibilities of crime rates
 - ii. Social reintegration, providing more opportunities to those who were forcefully recruited into ASNAs
 - iii. Collaboration between local and international partners to promote better solutions to state instability

- iv. Integration of systems from other countries may not be well-suited for the country with special circumstances and can take more resources and time to adapt

3. Fragmented community-based security initiatives

- **Examples:** mediation of local disputes, youth mentorship programs, assigning of officers (with assistance) into specific neighborhoods, agreements on local level
- **Objectives:**
 - i. Localized approach to solving the issue tailors response to dynamics of each area and increases control of specific forms in gang violences
 - ii. Communities may be able to take their own initiative with the help of organizations and initiate population according to local characteristics to best suit individual needs within the region
 - iii. Lack of resources can limit the number of communities that can continue this attempt, and some communities may fear retaliation
 - iv. Given the instability in national institutions and collapse of essential infrastructure, local policing efforts can lead to lack of coordination and sustainability

Bibliography

Brunello, Anthony. "Duvalier Takes Power in Haiti | EBSCO." *EBSCO Information Services*,

Inc. | www.ebsco.com, 2023,

www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/duvalier-takes-power-haiti. Accessed 25 Jan.

2026.

Cavalcante De Barros, Fernanda, and Hans-Joachim Heintze. "European Master's Programme in

Human Rights and Democratisation Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by MINUSTAH

Peacekeepers: A Critical Assessment of the Impact of Socio-Cultural Norms in

Peacekeeping." Ruhr University Bochum, 2019.

Cohen, Marc. “Why Does UN Peacekeeping Falter? And How Can It Do Better? - Views & Voices.” *Views & Voices*, Views & Voices, 18 Nov. 2024, views-voices.oxfam.org.uk/2024/11/why-does-un-peacekeeping-falter-and-how-can-it-do-better/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute. “Definition: Non-State Actor from 22 USC § 6402(11) | LII / Legal Information Institute.” *Cornell.edu*, 2024, www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/uscode.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=22-USC-1357447846-657893730&term_occur=999&term_src=. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

dos Santos, Pedro. “Haiti Intervention | EBSCO.” *EBSCO Information Services, Inc.* | [Wwww.ebsco.com](http://www.ebsco.com), 2022, www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/haiti-intervention. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Geology.com. “Haiti Map and Satellite Image.” *Geology.com*, 2019, geology.com/world/haiti-satellite-image.shtml. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. “Evolution of Gangs, Armed Groups and Political Violence HAITI.” Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, 2022.

Maggi, Roberta, and Christopher Sabatini. “A Roadmap for Security and Governance Reform in Haiti.” *Chatham House – International Affairs Think Tank*, 15 Dec. 2025, www.chathamhouse.org/2026/01/roadmap-security-and-governance-reform-haiti. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Merriam Webster. “Definition of IMPUNITY.” [Wwww.merriam-Webster.com](http://www.merriam-webster.com), www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/impunity. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

SUZMUN XIV
Suzhou Singapore International School, SIP, China

Mohor, Daniela, et al. "Haiti In-Depth: Why the Kenya-Led Security Mission Is Floundering."

The New Humanitarian, 13 Jan. 2025,

www.thenewhumanitarian.org/investigations/2025/01/13/haiti-depth-why-kenya-led-security-mission-floundering. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Noel, Dike. "CARICOM Remains a Key Advocate for Haiti." *Caricom.org*, CARICOM, 7 Feb.

2025, caricom.org/caricom-remains-a-key-advocate-for-haiti/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. "Sexual Violence in

Port-Au-Prince: A Weapon Used by Gangs to Instill Fear." Oct. 2022.

Pan American Health Organization. "Response to Haiti's Earthquake in 2010 - PAHO/WHO |

Pan American Health Organization." [Www.paho.org](http://www.paho.org),

www.paho.org/en/response-haitis-earthquake-2010. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Piarroux, Renaud, et al. "Cholera in Haiti." *La Presse Médicale*, vol. 51, no. 3, June 2022, p.

104136. *Science Direct*, www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S075549822200029X,

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lpm.2022.104136>. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

ReliefWeb. "Haiti's Failed Quest for Stability and Development after the 2010 Earthquake: Why

Did It Go Wrong? - Haiti | ReliefWeb." *Reliefweb.int*, 8 Nov. 2023,

reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haitis-failed-quest-stability-and-development-after-2010-earthquake-why-did-it-go-wrong.

Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Schmidt, Annie. "Emerging Practices in New Mission Models: The Multinational Security

Support Mission in Haiti - International Peace Institute." *International Peace Institute*, 5

Dec. 2024,

www.ipinst.org/2024/12/emerging-practices-in-new-mission-models-the-multinational-security-support-mission-in-haiti. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

Security Council Report. “Haiti.” *Security Council Report*, 2024,
www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2024-10/haiti-27.php. Accessed 25 Jan.
2026.

Security Council Report. “Haiti: Final Debate on MINUSTAH.” *Security Council Report*, 2017,
www.securitycouncilreport.org/whatsinblue/2017/10/haiti-final-debate-on-minustah.php.
Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). “BINUH | Department of
Political and Peacebuilding Affairs.” *Un.org*, 2019, dppa.un.org/en/mission/binuh.
Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

UN-iLibrary. *Fixing Haiti*. 2013, www.un-ilibrary.org/content/books/9789210563383s006-c001.
Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Fighting Back against the Gangs: What Is Haiti’s New UN-Backed Force?” *UN
News*, Oct. 2025, news.un.org/en/story/2025/10/1166012. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Haiti Crisis at Breaking Point as Gangs Tighten Grip ahead of Transition
Deadline.” *UN News*, 21 Jan. 2026, news.un.org/en/story/2026/01/1166806. Accessed 25
Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Haiti: Child Recruitment by Armed Groups Surges 70 per Cent.” *UN News*, 25
Nov. 2024, news.un.org/en/story/2024/11/1157401. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Human Rights Situation in Haiti Remains “Very Alarming”, UN Report Finds.”
UN News, 4 Feb. 2025, news.un.org/en/story/2025/02/1159791. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Mandate | United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.” *United Nations
Peacekeeping Operations*, 17 Dec. 2025, binuh.unmissions.org/en/binuh-mandate.
Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “MINUJUSTH Completes Its Mandate, Putting an End to 15 Consecutive Years of Peacekeeping in Haiti | United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.” *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*, 2019, monusco.unmissions.org/en/minujsth/news/la-minujsth-complete-son-mandat-mettant-fin-15-annees-consecutives-doperations-de. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “MINUSTAH Background - United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti.” *Un.org*, 2017, peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/minustah/background.shtml. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Rebuilding Haiti: The Post-Earthquake Path to Recovery.” *UN News*, 12 Feb. 2022, news.un.org/en/story/2022/02/1111382. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “Security Council Authorizes Transition of Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti to “Gang Suppression Force” | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” *Un.org*, 30 Sept. 2025, press.un.org/en/2025/sc16185.doc.htm. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations. “UN Marks Anniversary of Devastating 2010 Haiti Earthquake.” *UN News*, 12 Jan. 2022, news.un.org/en/story/2022/01/1109632. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). “Armed Non-State Actors (ANSAs).” *Knowledge Emergencies*, 2026, knowledge.unicef.org/emergencies/armed-non-state-actors-ansas. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 940 (1994).” *United Nations Digital Library System*, United Nations, 31 July 1994, digitallibrary.un.org/record/191651?v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 1529 (2004).” *United Nations Digital Library System*, UN, 29 Feb. 2004, digitallibrary.un.org/record/516210?ln=en&v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 1542 (2004).” *United Nations Digital Library System*, UN, 30 Apr. 2004, digitallibrary.un.org/record/520532?v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 2476 (2019).” *Digitallibrary.un.org*, 25 June 2019, digitallibrary.un.org/record/3810375?ln=en&v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 2653 (2022).” *United Nations Digital Library System*, UN, 21 Oct. 2022, digitallibrary.un.org/record/3992091?ln=en. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 2699 (2023).” *Digitallibrary.un.org*, 2 Oct. 2023, digitallibrary.un.org/record/4022890?ln=en&v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 2752 (2024).” *United Nations Digital Library System*, UN, 18 Oct. 2024, digitallibrary.un.org/record/4064280?ln=en&v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations Digital Library. “Resolution 2793 (2025).” *United Nations Digital Library System*, UN, 30 Sept. 2025, digitallibrary.un.org/record/4089907?ln=en&v=pdf. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations General Assembly. “A/HRC/RES/55/24.” *Un.org*, 2026, docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/RES/55/24. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations General Assembly. “A/HRC/RES/58/32.” *Un.org*, 2026, docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/RES/58/32. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

SUZMUN XIV
Suzhou Singapore International School, SIP, China

United Nations General Assembly. “A/RES/58/32.” *Un.org*, 2026, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/58/32.
Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “WHAT IS GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE -
UNHCR Türkiye.” *UNHCR Türkiye*, 2025,
help.unhcr.org/turkiye/services-in-turkiye/information-and-resources-on-protection-from-
violence/what-is-gender-based-violence/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.

United Nations News. “Haiti Explained: Why the Crisis Is Deepening — and What Comes
Next.” *UN News*, 21 Jan. 2026, news.un.org/en/story/2026/01/1166801. Accessed 25 Jan.
2026.

World Health Organization. “Gender.” *Who.int*, World Health Organization: WHO, 19 June
2019,
[www.who.int/health-topics/gender/strengthening-health-sector-response-to-gender-based-
violence-in-humanitarian-emergencies#tab=tab_1](http://www.who.int/health-topics/gender/strengthening-health-sector-response-to-gender-based-violence-in-humanitarian-emergencies#tab=tab_1). Accessed 25 Jan. 2026.