

**FORUM:** Special Political and Decolonisation Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Gang Related Conflict in Haiti

**SUBMITTED BY:** The French Republic

**COSUBMITTED BY:** The Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed by the increasing influence armed criminal gangs, controlling large parts of Haiti, and the inability of national bodies to be able to stop this influence,

Encouraged by past successes of similar international interventions in restoring stability in regions affected by organised crime, while recognising the unique challenges faced by Haiti in comparison to other member nations,

Defines a gang as a group of three or more people that have existed for a period of at least 1 month, that act cooperatively with the aim of committing one or more serious crime or offence, and for the severity of this crime to be decided by the Haitian National Police,

1. **Calls upon** the UNSC to establish a new stabilization mission for Haiti, to be named the United Nations Mission for Stabilization and Development in Haiti (MSDH), to be based off the successful UNTAC, comprising members of the UNDP, the Haitian government BINUH, members of the successful UNTAC, and any other relevant UN bodies or NGOs, with the mandate to oversee the implementation of all clauses in this resolution and specific objectives including assisting the Haitian National Police (HNP) in countering acts of violence from gangs through joint operations and capacity building, working alongside the UNESCO and the UNODC to integrate education on the dangers of criminal networks and substance abuse into Haitian school curricula to prevent the spread of gangs into schools, and collaborating with the UNODC to support the rehabilitation of former members of gangs through witness protection schemes, funding the construction of new rehabilitation facilities, creating job opportunities for therapists in Haiti, and implementing other measures to ease the reintegration process for former members, and this to be done with the following including but not limited to:
  - a. Working with the UNDP, Haitian government, and HNP to upgrade police facilities and infrastructure, aiming to hire and effectively train more officers through the following means:
    - i. Advanced training programs covering fitness, criminal organization tactics, and specialized areas like counter-terrorism and human rights compliance, in collaboration with INTERPOL and UNPOL,
    - ii. Leadership training for senior officers to enhance decision-making and accountability,
    - iii. Improving technology, including surveillance and crime data systems, and training officers on their effective use,
    - iv. Providing modern vehicles, firearms, body armor, and communication devices to improve response times and officer safety,
    - v. Creating specialized task forces to target gang violence, organized crime, and drug trafficking,
    - vi. Investing in police stations, offering higher wages, bonuses, and career incentives, along with scholarships for education and specialized police training,
    - vii. Establishing recruitment campaigns in urban and rural areas, focusing on marginalized groups and promoting diversity,
    - viii. Creating a rapid response unit focused on disarming gangs, working with INTERPOL and UNPOL, and ensuring officer safety with adequate protection and preparation,

- b. The creation of a trinnual conference to be held in New York, the United States of America, in the UNDP's headquarters, with members from the Haitian government, the OIOS, MSDH, the UNDP, members of the HNP and any other members of relevant bodies, and for the following to be discussed at this conference,
  - i. The efficiency and effectiveness of this resolution, if some suggestions given in this resolution are ineffective, practices should be changed to better suit the situation at hand,
  - ii. Any further help the UN can give to Haiti to assist them in preventing influence to be given to gangs,
  - iii. An annual progress report from the MSDH, including the effectiveness of all elements in this resolution, with updated guidance for the Haitian government on what can be done to stabilise the country,
- c. Working alongside the Haitian government, the Interntional Criminal Court (ICC), the OHCHR, the UNDP, to develop Haiti's judicial system to make it more efficient, accessible, and transparent through the following ways, including but not limited to:
  - i. The creation of comprehensive, specialised legalised training for judges, prosecutors and legal clerks for areas such as organised crime, drug trafficking gang related offences, financial crimes, human rights violations, and human trafficking, with a focus on fair trials and reducing delays in the judicial process,
  - ii. The establishment of a dedicated court in Haiti to handle cases involving organised crime, drug trafficking and corruption with adequate security measures to protect those involved in the judiciary process,
  - iii. The creation of accesible public legal aid programs, providing free or low-cost legal assistance to marginalised groups,
  - iv. The creation of an offer for financial incentives such as higher salaries, bonuses for high performance and scholarships for legal education to attract and retain talented legal professionals in Haitis judicial system,
  - v. Having stricter punishments on charges such as sexual assault,
  - vi. Ensuring transparency through spot checks held byMSDH,
- d. Other goals including but not limited to:
  - i. Strengthening the Haitian government to allow easier decision making, and integrating a more democratic approach to governance, allowing the publics voice to be heard, with checks from MSDH to evaluate the performance of government agencies and for this to be discussed at the trinnual conferences,
  - ii. Collaborating with UNESCO and the Haitian Ministry of Education to focus on improving literacy rates on a nationwide level, particularly to rural areas, through the expansion of school infrastructure, to align with article 26 of the UN Charter and for schools to be a safe distance to travel to for the population of Haiti,
  - iii. Creating job oppurtunities in rural areas alongside other infrastructure and facilities in this resolution, keeping urban sprawl to a minimum,
  - iv. Establishing advanced training programs for teachers, police, members of the judiciary system and healthcare workers, ensuring that a high standard is kept,
  - v. Sending a request to the ECOSOC committee for this same question to be given, in hopes for humanitarian projects to take place,
  - vi. Emphasising respect for Haitis national sovereignty in all areas of this resolution,
  - vii. Working with neighbouring states to keep cross border drug and human trafficking through measures such as comprehensive checks at borders, for immigrants and emigrants,
  - viii. Promoting Haitis self reliance by gradually reducing international dependency while ensuring ongoing advisory support through MSDH and the trinnual conferences,
  - ix. Creating a trust fund managed by the UNDP to distribute resources and funds for this project, ensuring that bribery does not take place, and the allocation is split fairly,
  - x. Creating an anti corruption system in legal bodies such as the HNP, with checks from members of the MSDH ensuring those in law enforcement are not bribed or submit to other forms of corruption

- e. To work in conjunction with UNICEF, the WHO, UNESCO and the WFP in order to take care of basic needs of those living in Haiti directly affected by gang violence by carrying out actions such as but not limited to;
  - i. Taking care of children affected by the conflict,
  - ii. Lessening food insecurity in the area,
  - iii. Providing vaccines to those who have not had access to them,
  - iv. Providing temporary education centres for those who do not have access to them,
  - v. Providing medical support;
  
2. **Further calls** for DISEC and UNODA to create a disarming campaign focused on reducing illegal arms in Haiti, This should include public awareness through media, community outreach, and education to encourage voluntary weapon surrender, Safe collection points should be set up, supported by international experts for secure disposal, The campaign will also strengthen border controls to prevent arms smuggling and offer incentives like financial rewards or community benefits to encourage participation and reduce illicit weapons, fostering a safer environment,
  
3. **Urges** the MSDH to work alongside the BINUH, the Haitian government, and other relevant local or international bodies, including regional organizations and NGOs, to establish a stable and functioning democracy in Haiti, this includes supporting free and fair elections, strengthening democratic institutions, ensuring the rule of law, and promoting political inclusivity, additionally, efforts should focus on enhancing security, combating corruption, and fostering economic stability to create a sustainable democratic framework;
  
4. **Requests** the UNSC to establish safe zones in northern Haiti, guarded by the HNP, particularly around Cap-Haïtien, with housing monitored by MSDH and in collaboration with UNDP, OCHA, UNODC, OHCHR, UNESCO, and relevant NGOs, Each community, capped at 1,000 homes, should prioritize homeless families, those in poverty, and former gang members diagnosed with trauma, Homes should have clean water, beds, and necessities, The HNP should patrol with added security to prevent crime, Communities should include youth clubs for skill development, recreational activities, cultural workshops, counseling, job placement, and awareness campaigns, Rehabilitation centers should offer therapy, reintegration, and job training, To address therapist shortages, scholarships and international training should be provided, Schools should focus on literacy, practical subjects, and business, with necessary equipment, wheelchair-accessible rooms, and special needs assistants, Financial incentives, such as higher salaries and housing, should encourage teaching and social services, These measures aim to provide stability, security, and long-term economic and social growth;
  
5. **Further calls** for the initiation of a mass media campaign by all member states in collaboration with the MSDH, and the Campaigns and Country Operations Division (CCOD), relevant international organisations, and NGOs to raise awareness about the importance of the growing influence of gangs in Haiti, and to bring awareness to the mass amounts of sexual assault, the dangers of joining gangs and domestic violence occurring in Haiti each day, the scheme should also do the following including but not limited to:
  - a) Produce educational materials, alongside UNESCO including pamphlets, posters, and media content, highlighting the right to education and the benefits of investing in education, alongside the dangers of joining a gang and the dangers of drugs, in collaboration with the UNODC, and for these messages to be translated into relevant languages with aspects of Haitian culture included in the messages, with aims of making these materials relevant for all,
  - b) Organise public events, forums, and discussions to engage communities, policymakers, and the general public in dialogue on the risks of gangs in Haiti and the role of media in shaping perceptions and attitudes, and using social media as a key tool in accessing the Haitian youth, to show the dangers of gangs and other gang related activity Collaborate with media outlets, including television, radio, print, and online

platforms, to amplify messages about the needs of people in Haiti, including personal stories and testimonials highlighting the different needs people have that they can not get due to a lack of resources in Haiti,

c) Work alongside charities to raise funds for this resolution;

6. Asks that all funds in this resolution will come from the world bank, SPECPOL committee, UN, any willing member nation or NGO, and for this resolution to begin implementation by 2026 at the latest, with oversight coming from SPECPOL, the OIOS, MSDH and BINUH.