

Forum: GA5

Issue: Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

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Introduction

Since Haiti's beginning, the country has been the victim of constant political turmoil, numerous natural disasters, and extreme economic failure. Multiple United Nations missions have been deployed in Haiti since 2004, marking notable improvements, however, problems arose and continued to counteract the progress. Life-threatening earthquakes and hurricanes continuously ravaged Haiti, which ended up reversing years of work United Nations employees and volunteers worked towards, whilst issues regarding abuse, sexual exploitation, and overall corruption by UN employees stationed in Haiti created a substantial lack of trust within the Haitian population. Assassinations, protests, and military coups have become the normal way to transition power throughout the Haitian government, and illiteracy, fertility, and unemployment rates stay unnaturally elevated, with Haiti having some of the highest rates in the world. Through all of this, the stabilisation of Haiti remains a forefront goal for the United Nations, as member states around the world create goals to uplift Haiti out of the disorder of everyday life.

Definition of Key Terms

Taino

The name "Taino" refers to the members of the indigenous Arawak people who previously inhabited the lands of the Caribbean Islands and Florida. Originally, they migrated from the northern coast of South America, but once European colonists decided to settle on Taino lands, many of the indigenous people died from sickness and disease.

Affranchis

Affranchis is a former French legal term used in colonial-era Haiti to refer to a previously enslaved person. However, the term was most frequently used in reference to free, mixed-race individuals who were children of enslaved Africans and European colonists. They did not maintain the same freedoms as the colonists but were allowed small privileges, such as owning land or slaves.

French Declaration of the Rights of Man

Created in 1789, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man was a declaration formed to recognize equality before the law, and the guarantee of "natural and inalienable rights". In Haiti, this paper was quite controversial, since the French consistently denied the majority of the Haitian population human rights for most of their lives.

De facto

The idea of “de facto” is a legal concept coming from the Latin meaning of “in fact”, which refers to what happens in reality or in practice. When the term “de facto” is used in the context of politics, it refers to a government or leader that has gained power through illegitimate means.

Monroe Doctrine

Published in 1823 by former United States president James Monroe, the Monroe Doctrine warned European nations not to intervene in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, as that was deemed the United States’ sphere of influence. Any intervention in the proceedings of countries within the Americas was therefore seen as an instigatory act against the United States itself.

Humanitarian aid

Humanitarian aid, as defined by the United Nations, involves “emergency relief and long-term assistance through a complex interaction of UN bodies, other international and national organisations, governments, and the affected people.” Within Haiti, humanitarian aid was often provided in instances of political turmoil, extreme economic downturn, or natural disasters.

Coup d’etat

A coup d’etat (also known as a coup) is an illegal attempt to overthrow a country’s leadership or government through the use of a military or combatant organisation. When President Aristide was hoisted from office, it was due to a military coup against his presidency.

Reformist

To be a reformist means that one supports the idea of trying to improve a system or law by changing it gradually. Former President Aristide was known to be a reformist, which made him lose popularity over a few months after his inauguration.

Free-market

A free-market system is an economy where the government lacks intervention or regulation. The free-market idea focuses on goods and services being exchanged between buyers and sellers directly. Often referred to as a “hands-off” economy, the laws of supply and demand create the basis of the economic system.

Run-off election

When a political candidate does not meet the threshold for a victory, another vote is placed, which is called a run-off election. This has happened quite frequently in Haitian politics, but it usually means that the candidate did not get the most singular votes and/or did not get the majority of the vote.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA is defined as government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. Widely used as an indicator of international aid flow, ODA is often used in reference to the fiscal amount of aid that a country dedicates to certain projects, countries, organisations, etc. There is both bilateral and multilateral ODA, meaning that a country can

either assist a developing country directly (bilaterally), or through international organisations (multilaterally).

Background Information

Colonial occupation and independence

Originally an indigenous kingdom ruled by Taino Indian chiefs, Haiti has undergone a multitude of occupancies. First claimed by the Kingdom of Spain in the late 15th century, the western half of Hispaniola (now modern-day Haiti) was relinquished in 1697 to the jurisdiction of France after an extensive territorial conflict between the two colonial states. The French colony, then named Saint-Domingue, was constrained to a strict racial caste system, which consisted of Europeans, Africans, and Affranchis. This caste system was rigorously adhered to, from land ownership to political hierarchies. By 1791, there were about fifteen African slaves for every European colonist, with the majority of Africans coming from West African tribes.

Much discontent began to arise within the enslaved population, especially after the controversial publication of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, claiming all men were “born and remain free and equal in rights”. Inspired by the French and American revolutions, as well as stories of slave resistance, a series of revolts began to take place in 1791 by enslaved people throughout the colony. Twelve years later, in 1803, the nation of Haiti was declared independent of France. This laid the groundwork for Haiti to become the first independent state made up of Africans, and their descendants, in the “New World”. Haiti is now the second oldest nation in the Americas, right after the U.S.

However, France did not recognize Haiti as a sovereign nation until 1825, when King Charles X requested 150 million francs, the previous currency of France before the implementation of euros, (\$21 billion today) be paid in reparations. King Charles X’s justification behind the necessity of reparations centred around the idea that, through Haitian independence, the French government had lost a significant amount of land, money, and other property, including the 500,000 freed slaves then residing in Haiti. Later lowered to 90 million francs, Haiti took out multiple loans from French, American, and German banks. Out of necessity, almost 80% of its annual national budget was dedicated to paying off the loans. This debt was not fulfilled until 1947, almost 150 years after Haiti’s declared independence. This deal massively crippled Haiti, and left its economic development shackled in the past.

Modern political affairs

During the twentieth century, Haiti was often exploited by major powers for its valuable resources, especially with constant political instability serving as a distraction. From 1915 to 1934, Haiti was occupied by the United States Marines, under the argument that the Monroe Doctrine justified

action. Politically, the United States (U.S.) residency in Haiti created an evident uplifting of the mixed-race elites to important government positions, which ultimately left Black Haitians feeling ignored within their government. The Americans withdrew in 1934, however the U.S. maintained control over Haiti economically until 1947, through the loans used to pay off French reparations.

Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, dozens of leaders attempted to control Haitian politics, which led to a chaotically violent series of strikes, demonstrations, coup d'états, and assassinations. By September of 1957, Francois Duvalier was elected president on the promise of extending economic and political power to the Black citizens of Haiti. After an attempted assassination in 1958, Duvalier introduced a paramilitary group called the "Tontons Macoutes" (Creole for "bogeyman"), in order to carry out terrorist and assassination acts against those who did not support his regime. Making himself "President for Life", Francois Duvalier's rule was characterised by extreme corruption, human rights abuses, and an evident increase in international isolation. In 1971, he swiftly appointed his nineteen-year-old son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, as his successor. Similarly declared "President for Life", Jean-Claude's reign, although positive in slight economic revivals, was incredibly reminiscent of his father's dictatorship. After nearly fifteen years of mass protests and violent uprisings, Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to France. He ceded the government to the leadership of Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, and a civilian-military council.

In what was viewed as the first free election in Haiti's history, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected president in 1990. Due to his reformist policies, he was ousted from public office by a military coup eight months later. However, in 1994, the de facto government agreed to let the United States send in about 20,000 U.S. military troops. Aristide was soon reinstated as President, and, with the backing of the U.S., he quickly pushed for free-market reforms and the dismantling of the Haitian military. With help from the United Nations and the U.S., a Haitian police force was created, but by that time, many of the American troops had been dispatched back to the United States. The Haitian police were viewed as ill-prepared when they joined the workforce, and many gave in to the constant political corruption and violence that have plagued Haiti's past.

Disease, lawlessness, corruption, and violence escalated quickly after 2000. During the independence celebrations on January 1, 2004, street demonstrations and protests broke out all over the country. Almost two months later, Aristide fled Haiti, as international support quickly dwindled. For the next twenty years, chaotic overturns of power, and multiple runoff elections marked a government afflicted with corruption and miscommunication. Prime Minister Ariel Henry currently serves as Acting President, following the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on July 7, 2021.

United Nations' involvement

The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was established in 2004 by the United Nations Security Council, as a response to the worsening political and security situation in Haiti. The mission was mandated to maintain security, stabilise the Haitian political process, and promote human rights. Since its beginning, MINUSTAH provided technical and security support to important electoral processes within the country, as well as uplifting Haitians throughout economic and political crises. The MINUSTAH mandate was extended multiple times, often for six months before being renewed. The over 10,000 military personnel, police officers, and international volunteers involved in the mission were of great assistance when it came to distributing ballots, allocating supplies, or providing aid during natural disasters. The peacekeepers stationed in Haiti due to the MINUSTAH mandate were withdrawn in 2017, as the smaller United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) began to take over.

Despite an abundance of UN support in Haiti during natural disasters and humanitarian emergencies, MINUSTAH has suffered multiple accusations regarding unnecessary violence, such as physical abuse and sexual exploitation. Heads of the mission, including Brazilian military leaders, have spoken out against these claims, explaining that any violence was necessary and used defensively against groups deemed “mobs” or “gangs” within the slums of Port-au-Prince and other cities. This has created a lack of trust in UN peacekeepers and other volunteers within the Haitian population.

In 2019, BINUH (United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti) was established as a much smaller, specialised political mission, with the goals of further stabilising and maintaining peace within Haiti. Recently, the BINUH mandate was extended until July 2024 by the United Nations Security Council through Resolution 2692.

As of October 2023, the United Nations Security Council authorised a new UN-sanctioned Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission into Haiti. This mission will be led by the East African UN member state, Kenya, with support from countries such as Jamaica, the Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, and many other CARICOM member states. The mandate was created in order to bring peace and security to the nation of Haiti, as well as a way to increase overall economic development. Since Haiti is currently under the leadership of Acting President (current Prime Minister) Ariel Henry, multiple nations have shown reluctance to involve themselves in Haiti, for international aid may be seen as support towards an unelected government, thereby legitimising it. Whilst possibilities of corruption persist, the authorised resolution (Security Council Resolution 2699) attempts to address formerly prevalent issues. Most notably, the resolution revisits the accusations of sexual and physical abuse instigated by UN Peacekeepers during the MINUSTAH mission, and works to create a consistent cycle

of investigations within the Peacekeeping regiment stationed in Haiti.

United Nations financing of peacekeeping missions

Since 2004, the United Nations has collaborated with a multitude of international organisations and UN member states to uplift the Haitian economy and government. Due to the extent of destabilisation within Haiti, multiple UN organisations have been rigorously involved in the implementation of UN-sponsored missions, including the collaboration of UN agencies such as UNDP (UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations), UNOCHA (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), UNSDG (UN Sustainable Development Group), and many others. Funding has always been at the forefront of the discussion regarding stabilisation in Haiti and continues to be a consistent struggle in the decision-making process.

For peacekeeping missions, such as MINUSTAH or MINUJUSTH, funds are apportioned through the UN General Assembly's scale of assessments. The scale takes into account each member state's economic standing, and ability to provide financial assistance. However, the five permanent member states of the Security Council (United States, China, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom) are often required to invest more financial resources into peacekeeping, since they have an elevated responsibility in maintaining international security. Peacekeeping soldiers are individually paid by their government, however, the United Nations does reimburse each member state with \$1,428 per soldier, as well as any reimbursements for supplies, equipment, and personnel sent to support peacekeeping operations.

In recent years, however, many major financial providers to the recent stabilisation missions in Haiti have called for other members that have not fulfilled their promises to maintain their commitment to their assigned budget. By a member state disregarding its commitment to a particular mission, it not only hurts the country receiving international aid, but also hurts the other providers, as they will fail to be reimbursed for their services on time. Through last year's approved draft resolution, "Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti", member states that fulfilled their apportioned financial obligations received \$7.73 million, with heavy encouragement by the UN General Assembly for these funds to be dedicated towards any outstanding balances held by each member state. Any member states that did not fulfil their promised designation received \$7.83 million to offset their outstanding balances. Special accounts sanctioned by the UN General Assembly towards MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH have massively contributed fiscally to the economic support and financial capacity of aforementioned missions.

The recently approved MSS mission, as of now, will be funded through voluntary contributions from a multitude of member states and international organisations. The mission will be led by Kenya,

who, along with a number of CARICOM member states, will spearhead financing of the mission. These finances will be focused towards the training, planning, and conducting of joint stabilisation operations, as well as towards protecting critical infrastructure throughout Haiti. The already established embargo on the transfer of weapons and ammunition in Haiti has also been expanded through the MSS mandate.

Ensuring adequate funding resources

During missions such as MINUSTAH or MINUJUSTH, the majority of the funding allocated towards Haiti was often led by a specific set of member states, with others contributing when possible. For the newly established MSS mission, Kenya has volunteered to take the lead, but international organisations, such as CARICOM, have agreed to assist by creating a significant support system within the surrounding area. The funding of peacekeepers will be paid by their country of origin, and any funding of UN personnel will be provided through the Tax Equalisation Fund. The main problems the MSS mission faces are surrounded by the lack of interest in Haiti by fellow UN member states, especially due to the fact that Haiti is currently under the leadership of an unelected acting president. With two failed missions of MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH surrounded by sexual abuse allegations and the increased spread of cholera, the UN has been attempting to specify where funds will be allocated, who will be providing these funds, and whether the UN can afford to financially support another complex mission into Haiti, with the very real possibility of another “failure”.

Strengthening transparency and accountability between states on the sum and application of funding

Throughout past missions, Haiti has consistently been unaccounted for by UN employees, peacekeepers, and leaders. Repetitive instability within the Haitian government, and subsequently, the economy, has been left unchecked for decades, which has ultimately led to the necessity of UN missions within the territory. Eventually, Haiti must become self-reliant, so strengthening transparency and accountability of UN missions is of utmost importance. The recent MSS mandate hoped to clarify actions that will be taken by the UN, such as accountability surrounding reports of abuse or poor waste management, however the accountability of member states’ budgets must be further defined. With Haiti’s significant history of corruption, it is important to Haiti and the UN both that the UN missions avoid this evident cycle of corruption.

Integration of the mission into Haiti

The Haitian government has been riddled with corruption since its beginning, so the integration of UN missions into Haiti has been a significantly complicated process. A constant series of coups, assassinations, and overall lack of stability has contributed to a shared feeling of mistrust and uneasiness within the international community, especially pertaining to the termination of past UN

missions. Highlighted most recently by the assassination of Haiti's president in 2021, the UN has questioned Haiti's ability to uplift its own economic and political situation. Integration of UN missions into Haitian national systems is a necessary step that must be thoroughly anticipated. Due to Haiti's economic instability, the financing of missions has heavily relied on UN special accounts, CARICOM, individual organisations, and other international donors. Currently, the UN budget in Haiti is a little over \$250 million, with 12.9% coming from pooled funds. The largest problem, financially, lies in whether Haiti will be able to sustain itself without the application of UN missions, or if these contributions must be continued, yet slowly weaned, from the Haitian economy.

Major Countries and Organisations Involved

United States of America

Since Haitian independence, the United States has had a significant influence on the Haitian government and economy. Firstly, the U.S. Marines occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934, and the United States was an active supporter of the Duvalier regime in the mid to late 1900s, mostly through the provision of money, weapons, and troops to the Haitian government in an attempt to fight communism in the Caribbean. In 1994, the U.S. invaded Haiti after President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was deposed in a military coup, and then further intervened in 2004, when Haiti's constitutional order failed yet again. Billions of dollars have been invested into Haiti by the United States, and whether through favouring certain political candidates, or providing troops and money, the United States has been involved in Haiti's complicated development for over a century.

Canada

Through organisations such as the UN, OAS, OIF, and CARICOM, Canada has been thoroughly involved in Haiti's development for decades. Seen as one of the top providers to Haiti financially, Canada has been at the forefront of aiding the Haitian humanitarian crisis. With surmounting pressure from its neighbour, the United States of America, Canada has often been drawn into financing and providing aid to the Caribbean nation, largely through UN missions.

OAS (Organization of American States)

Since Haiti is one of thirty-five members of the OAS, its situation has been at the forefront of resolutions produced by the organisation. Focused on governance, security, and development, the OAS has supported multiple UN missions and still calls for international assistance within Haiti, despite the slow departure of international support.

CARICOM (Caribbean Community)

On July 3, 2002, Haiti became a full member of the Caribbean Community. Dedicated to uplifting

member states within the Caribbean region, CARICOM has coordinated economic development for numerous Caribbean countries, devised special projects for less-developed countries, and handled multiple regional trade disputes. Currently, CARICOM is working towards bettering its plan of a single market and economy between the 15 countries under its jurisdiction, to improve CARICOM states' international economic standing. Since Haiti's induction, CARICOM has received plenty of international support to address the situation in Haiti from both a security and economic perspective.

OIF (Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie)

The OIF is an agency made up of 54 members that organises relations between countries which use the French language. The OIF has been dedicated to supporting the Haitian government through extensive cooperation and financing with countries like Canada, France, and the United States, as well as organisations such as the United Nations and CARICOM.

Timeline of Events

Date	Name	Description
December 16th, 1990	Jean-Bertrand Aristide elected President	In elections monitored by the UN and OAS, Aristide became the first president to be democratically elected in Haiti. Almost 70% of Haitians were registered to vote in 1990, with Aristide winning about 60%-70% of the popular vote.
September 29th, 1991	Jean-Bertrand Aristide ousted from presidency	Through a military coup led by Brigadier-General Raoul Cédras, Aristide was deposed just nine months after his inauguration.
February 29th, 2004	Multilateral Interim Force (MIF) deployed to Haiti	Following the forced exile of Aristide during violent uprisings across Haiti in 2004, the United Nations Security Council deployed the Multilateral Interim Force into Haiti, at the request of the new interim government.
April 30th, 2004	MINUSTAH established	Established by the United Nations Security Council, MINUSTAH was created as a response to the worsening political and security situation in Haiti by Security Council Resolution 1542.

August 24th - September 7th, 2008	Hurricane Fay, Hurricane Gustav, Hurricane Hanna, and Hurricane Ike hit Haiti	Within the span of a couple weeks, four hurricanes hit Haiti at the end of 2008. The storms massively reversed Haiti's steady economic progress made in the decade prior.
January 12th, 2010	Magnitude 7.0 earthquake hits Haiti	As one of the worst natural disasters in Haiti's history, the earthquake affected over 3 million people, with 300,000 killed during both the initial earthquake and the aftershocks. Hundreds of thousands of Haitian citizens became displaced, and about 62,000 remained displaced as of 2016.
October 16th, 2017	MINUJUSTH mission takes over for MINUSTAH	As MINUSTAH began to withdraw, the Security Council created a new mandate named MINUJUSTH. MINUJUSTH concentrated much more on justice-based changes, rather than groundwork stabilisation.
October 16th, 2019	BINUH takes over for MINUJUSTH mission	Established by the Security Council in Resolution 2476, BINUH is the successor of the MINUJUSTH mission in Haiti. Led by the UNCT (United Nations Country Team), many funds and assets derive from international organisations and willing member states.
July 7th, 2021	President Jovenel Moise assassinated	Jovenel Moise was assassinated in his own home near Port-au-Prince, Haiti, after a group of men stormed the presidential compound in 2021. Before his assassination, Moise had begun to compose a list of important Haitian business leaders and politicians involved in an intricate drug and arms trafficking network. Only one man has pleaded guilty to the crime.
August 14th, 2021	Magnitude 7.2 earthquake hits Haiti	An earthquake of similar magnitude to the 2010 earthquake hit Haiti's south west peninsula in 2021. The earthquake largely affected rural communities and agricultural workers, but still left many

		displaced or killed. UNOCHA made a statement shortly after the earthquake urging UN member states to assist in humanitarian aid, due to the deteriorating humanitarian situation within Haiti.
July 14th, 2023	BINUH mandate renewed for another year	Due to Security Council Resolution 2692, BINUH was renewed recently, so that the mission could be extended until July 14th, 2024, especially due to the recent political destabilisation and humanitarian crises taking over Haiti.

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations, 30 January 2001 (**A/RES/55/235**)
- Security Council Resolution 1529, 29 February 2004 (**S/RES/1529**)
- Security Council Resolution 1542, 30 April 2004 (**S/RES/1542**)
- Security Council Resolution 1908, 19 January 2010 (**S/RES/1908**)
- Security Council Resolution 1927, 4 June 2010 (**S/RES/1927**)
- Security Council Resolution 2350, 13 April 2017 (**S/RES/2350**)
- Security Council Resolution 2476, 25 June 2019 (**S/RES/2476**)
- Security Council Resolution 2600, 15 October 2021 (**S/RES/2600**)
- Security Council Resolution 2692, 14 July 2023 (**S/RES/2692**)
- Security Council Resolution 2699, 2 October 2023 (**S/RES/2699**)
- Approved resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, 30 June 2023 (**A/C.5/77/32**)
- United Nations Charter, Chapter VI (Articles 33-38)
- United Nations Charter, Chapter VII (Articles 39-51)

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Yearly, the UN spends about \$5 billion on peacekeeping alone, yet are often criticised for the amount of perceived destruction they bring to countries receiving aid. Both the MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH missions to Haiti have been surrounded by a cloud of criticism, which has created an overall reduction of international support for these missions. Economically, Haiti has been experiencing extreme poverty across the country, and does not have the means to support itself in a substantial way. One of the goals of past UN missions was to stabilise the economy, yet this was often seen as

unsustainable, simply because the possibility of Haiti becoming self-reliant was not seen as a viable option. A major problem the UN has faced, in regards to Haiti, is that many donors do not have the motivation or interest towards investing in Haiti, which led to the problem of an unbalanced financing system for these peacekeeping missions. Countries that are involved in CARICOM and the surrounding territories, such as the United States, Canada, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, etc., have been the most consistent financial supporters for these missions. The problem of financial sustainability ultimately lies within the often “empty promises” of member states that end up not fulfilling their apportioned budget. Attempts at mitigation of these problems have not led to necessarily successful accountability, but instead to the designation of funds towards those member states’ outstanding balances.

Possible Solutions

Sub-topic 1: Ensuring adequate funding sources

When discussing finances within an international scope, a set timeline must be established. Seeing as previous missions lasted about five to ten years, a similar timeline could be justifiable. Furthermore, other countries within the area (besides the United States, Canada, Brazil, and Chile, which are significant contributors) could further contribute financially towards the progress of Haiti. This does not have to be done through the individual commitment of every member state in the area, but it could be balanced across member states through agencies they are already involved in, such as CARICOM. Due to the existence of BINUH, the stabilisation mission has the potential to be combined with the already established Integrated Office in Haiti, or work alongside it, so that many assets could be divided or shared between the two missions. Also, there is a possibility for a Special Account to be created for the Haitian stabilisation mission specifically, however many countries/organisations may be more hesitant towards this move, due to the establishment of BINUH in Haiti, as well as the previous two stabilisation missions of MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH.

Sub-topic 2: Strengthening transparency and accountability between states on the sum and application of funding:

Throughout Haiti’s history, the government has suffered at the hands of extreme corruption and instability. Lack of funding and lack of a strong economic centre has led to serious uprisings and political turmoil. On the way to becoming self-reliant, Haiti must learn how to manage its resources, so ensuring transparency and accountability of the Haitian mission is crucial to its development, and goals of self-reliance. To maintain accountability amongst member states, a timeline of around six months to a year could be established regarding the renewal of the mission. The ability of all involved member states and organisations, including Haiti, to reconvene after a set amount of time would increase the overall accountability by the international community in the process of stabilisation in Haiti. Also, reports and assessments could be analysed during said conferences, allowing Haiti to present clear-cut numbers

and facts about the progress being made, which would promote the idea of transparency within the government.

Sub-topic 3: Integration of the mission into Haiti:

Arguably the most difficult aspect, integration of the mission into independent, Haitian governmental institutions will take time and commitment. Through support from international organisations, such as CARICOM or OIF, Haiti could transition away from UN reliance over the next few years. Due to the complexity of financing the stabilisation missions in Haiti, a method for Haiti to assume all responsibilities of the mission must be discussed. This can be through accessing funds from entities such as the World Bank or IMF, or collaborating with international groups Haiti is already a member of, such as the OAS. Strengthening the transparency and accountability of the Haitian government is a great way to establish a clear transition plan from the UN and its partners to solely Haiti.

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