

COMMITTEE: Humanitarian Aid & Refugees

QUESTION OF: Ensuring humanitarian access and protection of civilians amid gang violence in Haiti

SUBMITTED BY: Nigeria

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Greece

SIGNATORIES: United Kingdom, Estonia, Russia, Ukraine, Canada, France, Bangladesh, South Korea

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the limited civilian access to humanitarian aid,

Recognizing the role that Haitian street gangs have played in the increasing violence in the nation,

Observing the every growing number of children in Haiti that require humanitarian aid reaching a record high of 3.3 million,

Considering the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' recognition of the Haitian Crisis as "severe humanitarian and protection crisis",

Reaffirming that gang interference in transportation of humanitarian aid has played a major role in the starvation and lack of nutrition of Haitian civilians,

Guided by the United Nations failure to fulfill request made by Haiti for \$674 million dollars in aid,

Taking into consideration the lack of staff, access to equipment, and operational intelligence of the current Haitian National Police Force,

1. Recommends that the neighboring Caribbean nations open pathways for Haitian refugees to seek refuge by implementing policies such as:
 - a. A Haitian Family Reunion Program, which reunites families by allowing legal Haitian immigrants to host their families while awaiting visas,
 - b. Haitian Community Program which fosters the formation of Haitian communities in public spaces (ex. Community centers);

2. Urges for 0.5% of the UN peace keeping budget to be dedicated to peacekeeping efforts in collaboration with the Haitian National Police Force, to combat the understaffing, under-funding, lack of operational intelligence, and lack of equipment, so the force will be able to fulfill the duties of protecting public security and containing gang violence by:
 - a. Detention of street gang members,
 - b. Investigation of gang leaders,
 - c. Monitoring of gang affairs:
 - i. Including a 6 month surveillance of major street gangs to identify the main points of civilian endangerment and gang control,
 - ii. Establishing a UN and Haiti partnered gang violence surveillance system to monitor rates of gang on civilian violence over the course of 5 years;
3. Proposes the implementation of education programs through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), particularly through its Education for Justice (E4J) initiative which will:
 - a. Educate students on the dangers of gang association,
 - b. Create pathways for children and young adults to pursue higher education and excel in professional careers,
 - c. Teach students how to better their communities, by having them organize or participate in community events:
 - i. Food drives,
 - ii. Health Centers,
 - iii. Church events,
 - iiii. Community gatherings;
4. Calls for the the monitoring of aid deliveries and shipments by Haitian border patrol and customs officials:
 - a. Searching aid deliveries for any weaponry or threatening objects before delivery to citizens,
 - b. Responsible for the confiscation of weaponry found in humanitarian aid;
5. Recommends the creation of a Gang Suppression force within Haitian National Force:
 - a. Responsible for the disarmament of violent gangs,
 - b. To disband gangs through long term investigations and strategic deployments;
6. Encourages the United Nations Security Council to send peacekeepers to insure safe transit of humanitarian aid shipments;

7. Preserves Haitian autonomy by establishing a limited time period of UN intervention through the following benchmarks that gradually indicate when Haiti is able to continue the efforts themselves and is no longer in need of UN intervention:
 - a. A decrease of at least 5% of gang violence on civilians is observed annually by the UN and Haiti partnered gang violence surveillance system,
 - b. A fully staffed and fully functional Haitian National Police Force for a period of 18 months,
 - c. A decrease of at least 20% of humanitarian aid that is intercepted over the course of 6 months following the use of armoured vehicles to deliver aid;
8. Provides medical services to the affected Haitian civilians through the International Red Cross and Doctors without Borders to create protected medical sanctuaries and camps to treat victims of violence on site.
9. Requests the submission of a progress report every six months on:
 - a. Humanitarian access,
 - b. Civilian protection;