



UNSC

Situation in Haiti



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Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear faculty advisors, staff members, and fellow delegates,

My name is Dania Guerrero and this year I'm thrilled to be your secretary general. It is with the greatest pleasure to finally welcome you to CarMUN 2024! For more than a decade, Carmelitas Model United Nations has endeavored for the building of new ideas through the development of confidence and leadership skills, using diplomacy as a tool for the bettering of our world.

I joined CarMUN sometime around 2021 and 2022, the year after the pandemic, when everything was a fresh start for everyone, and it was not to be an exception for me. I became part of this "club" that I now call family in inspiration that my brother had before, and he also inspired me to better myself at this one thing. Today, I can objectively say that I've superseded him in this. At first, I was not really scared, but nervous of what was to come. The concept that surrounded MUN was such a positive environment that I was excited to finally see what the future was going to bring and what opportunities were to come. Being the youngest of our delegation was not easy, being the only one who didn't know a thing about the UN was even harder, nonetheless with the help of our faculties and coaches it came to be an entertaining and enriching experience where I was able to play a whole new persona. Now, after almost 3 years, I am able to say that the persona I used to play, is me! Finding myself and my path through MUN has been a blessing, and I know I'm not the only one who has done so as well. Guided by our school's values, the secretariat is dedicated to extending our ethos globally. One where respect and diplomacy reign the dialogue between all, where the principles of the UN are followed and rightfully recognized. The lack of seriousness in today's reality reflects in every single aspect of our world, even, in MUN conferences, treating woeful issues with flippancy. That is why this year's conference theme is "Making diplomacy great again".

This year's conference aims to cultivate your skills as a delegate, encouraging you to perceive beyond mere words spoken. Regardless of your role within the conference, we aspire for every delegate, staff member, and faculty advisor to have their voice heard. Beyond fulfilling the procedural duties of the organization we emulate, our goal is to foster meaningful debate. Collaboration is key—working together to identify and achieve shared objectives paves the way for a brighter future. Every fire starts with a spark, and it begins with believing in your limitless potential.

Dania Guerrero,

Secretary General for CarMUN 2024



Letter from the Director of the Committee

Delegates,

Welcome to Carmelitas Model United Nations 2024! My name is Alejandro Valencia and, along with Juan Diego Coronel, we have the pleasure to once again chair the UN Security Council. In this edition, we will be discussing the infamous Situation in Haiti.

To introduce myself, I started attending Model UN conferences back in mid-2017. Since then, I have had the opportunity to discover and develop my interest in many situations that go towards military, strategic and diplomatic matters; always enjoying the complexity and craziness of the scenarios that the Specialized Agencies commonly offer while searching for conflict resolution. I could say it was precisely that dose of adrenaline and creativity, combined with a strong knowledge and defense of my ideas, that drove me to stay in the Security Council and Crises in general (almost the last third of my experience has been debating in these committees). Later in mid-2020, I joined Peruvian Universities to exploit my full potential, attending many international conferences as a delegate and some national ones both as a delegate and director. As for my career, I am currently coursing my tenth semester of Law at Universidad de Lima while I seek to specialize in Litigation and Arbitration.

Regarding our expectations, I honestly define myself as a very strict director. What I most expect from you is to deeply understand this topic, bring creative but realistic solutions to the table and dazzle us with your performance. In that line, please bear in mind that argumentation, leadership, strategy and diplomacy will be highly taken into account. Overall, what both Juan Diego and I want is to make this experience as enriching as possible for you.

Finally, feel free to reach me out if there is any inquiry regarding the committee.

Yours in diplomacy,

Alejandro Valencia - unsc@carmelitas.edu.pe

Director of UNSC



Letter from the Director of the Committee

Delegates,

Greetings! It is my honor to welcome you to this year CarMUN's Security Council. My name is Juan Diego Coronel and, alongside Alejandro Valencia, I will be directing this committee.

My journey with Model UN began in 2019, when I entered the CarMUN delegation and started participating in conferences. Besides from receiving awards, MUN helped me to reach the best version of myself, through skills and knowledge of relevant global issues.

Furthermore, in 2022 I was appointed as CarMUN's Co-Secretary General, which I consider to be one of the most important responsibilities in my life. Now, as a university student, I am still linked to CarMUN as delegation Advisor. From this position I can assure you everyone is working hard towards the success of the conference.

Although I participated in many types of committees, my favorite one will always be the UNSC. This committee is well known for its fast pace and combines elements from the General Assembly and special dynamics. While delegates will have to defend on the diplomatic front through speeches and directives, they should also negotiate to approve directives (this information is fully explained in the Committee Dynamics" section). All delegates should come with proper research and viable solutions, as those will be key elements for evaluation.

Please do not hesitate to reach out to us if you have any questions or concerns. We will try to answer as fast as possible.

Best regards,

Juan Diego Coronel - unsc@carmelitas.edu.pe

Director of UNSC



1. Introduction to the topic

April 25, 2024. The Security Council has decided to meet in response to a dramatic turn of events in Haiti. Just a few hours ago, Ariel Henry announced its resignation as Prime Minister, after three years in office. Now, the political command has moved not to a single individual but to **nine different persons**, who were collectively sworn as a **Transitional Council**.

This provisional government is composed of seven voting members: Fritz Alphonse (former central bank governor) Jean, Smith Agustin (former ambassador to the Dominican Republic), Emmanuel Ventilaire (barrister), Edgard Leblanc (former senate president), Louis Gerald Gilles (former senator), Laurent Saint-Cyr (businessman) and Leslie Voltaire (former diplomat). As well, it has two non-voting members: Frinel Joseph (evangelical pastor) and Regine Abraham (former representative to the World Bank). These members, who belong to different sectors of Haitian society, have all urged the UN Security Council to support them in managing the country's difficult situation.

Therefore **the mission of this UNSC is clear: work together with the Haitian Transitional Council on solutions to a profound crisis that includes security, economic and humanitarian aspects**. As of now, the Haitian Transitional Council has established the objectives of: appointing a new Prime Minister and Cabinet, appointing a provisional electoral commission and establishing a national security council. Their mandate is set to conclude on February 7, 2026.



New York Times, 2024



Associated Press, 2024



2. History of the Committee

The Security Council is an organ of the United Nations created after WWII on 1945 and on January 17, 1946 had his first session and includes the five permanent members (United States, Russia, United Kingdom, China and France) and ten elected members meet regularly to assess threats to international security, including civil wars, natural disasters, Drug Trafficking, arms proliferation, and terrorism.

During the cold war the Security Council was at its lowest in terms of being effective, the continual disagreements the United States and the Soviet Union had between them made the Security Council an practically ineffective institution, especially when the Soviet Union were avoiding any interaction with the Security Council since China joined and became a permanent member. Because of this the Soviet Union became absent, this allowed the United States to go through a series of resolutions that allowed show military support on South Korea in the Korean War, since then the Security Council gained power and prestige. In the late 1980s there was a high amount of peacekeeping operations authorized by the Security Council to show the high amounts of peacekeeping operations where authorized, between 1948 and 1978 only 13 operations had been authorized, but between 1987 and 2000 where authorized 3000 operations.



Most of the operations had a successful result providing peace wherever and whenever they needed them but with huge success always come some type of failure, like in July 1995 the Peacekeepers need to secure a safe area of Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, but ended up failing, this costing more than 8000 lives of men and children. In 2003 another operation to combat the terrorism that was happening in the region of

Darfur, this operation couldn't protect the civilians and thousands were killed and millions were displaced in what was called the first genocide of the 21st century.



3. Statement of the problem

a. Historical background

This section is *mostly*, but not completely, based on Steeve Coupeau's "The History of Haiti" (2008). For a more comprehensive approach, delegates are encouraged to check the primary source.

Early Haiti (1492 - 1804)

By 1429, Christopher Columbus discovered the Island of Hispaniola (current Haiti and Dominican Republic, as they share the same landscape). Sources estimate the island had between 800,000 and 1 million natives. Unfortunately, Spaniards assassinated the vast majority of this population, reducing it to an approximate of 60,000. The Spanish rapidly saw the potential of the island in terms of natural resources, and started to exploit them with the native population and - lots- of African slaves as labor hand. However, by 1530, the Spanish crown started focusing efforts in Peru and Mexico, leaving Haiti behind.

In such a context, french pirates and merchants took part of the abandoned territory. It took a few years to outnumber the few Spanish people that were living there, and it was later formally established as a French colony, Saint Domingue. The colonizers saw, aside from metals, huge agricultural potential on the territory due to their geographic conditions. That is why they brought 800,000 Congolian slaves to work the land. To understand how big this number is, 9 out of 10 haitians were slaves. Slaves did have the opportunity of buying their freedom, and those who did were part of a second elite behind the europeans. Also, slaves brought the Voodoo religion that remains until these days.

Under the French domain, Saint Domingue was considered the most profitable colony in the world, producing 50% of the mother-country's economy. 80% of the world's sugar, coffee and dwarf was produced in this territory. However, only european descendents and freed slaves were able to enjoy the benefits of this growth, and this group was in a proportion of 1:5 with slaves.

Evidently, rebellion came from slaves, starting to demand the recognition of rights by the french parliament. However, as they gained support from the freed-slaves elite and radical speeches arose, the French people started to fear and took drastic measures. The UK also attempted to take advantage of the situation. However, the fight for Haitian freedom persisted, and by 1804 independence was declared.



Early years of independence (1804 - 1843)

Haiti's independence was not recognized by France, the United Kingdom and even the US, leaving a completely isolated country. Far from being negative, Haitian people considered that it was better to stay away from foreign interference, and that leaders should defend their pride and sovereignty. They *initially* defended the equality between races, however, the former second elite considered not everyone was educated enough to govern, nor to vote.

This, now the main elite, established French as the official language, although 95% of the population only spoke Creole. The Haitian population boomed, and the government rapidly increased the taxes on them and on ports, the latter generating 98% of the government's income.

The economic system attempted to work without private property, and forced people to not move from the zone in which they were born. However, under President Petion, small landowners were able to access land properties, giving place to the first agrarian reform in American history. Although there were lots of corruption signals, the production of sugarcane, cotton and indigo went well and small farms started generating their own profit.

Jean-Pierre Boyer became president of Haiti by 1818, and continued the reforms of the previous governments. He established the Rural Code, which protected farmers. In terms of foreign policy, he attempted to invade the Dominican Republic, which was under Spanish control. He indeed took control of the whole island, and abolished slavery there. Boyer managed to govern the whole island, however, Dominican people were unhappy with being under Haitian control, and declared their independence in 1844.

Political struggles and the Duvaliers (1843 - 1986)

Between 1843 and 1915, Haiti had 22 different heads of state, most of them militaries that entered through coups. Due to cases such as *Boyer vs France*, Haiti was financially broke by this period. That's when Haiti decided to sign an agreement with, ironically, a French company, and establish the National Bank of Haiti. They also signed another trade agreement, as they needed more credit.

By 1914, one of the most difficult stages in Haitian history took place: the American occupation. This era was marked by the US Bank Heist, during which the US entered Haiti and seized 15 million dollars worth of gold, claiming this money was to cover international debts. Immediately after, the US bought the Haitian national bank from France. The American presence was so significant that, between 1914 and 1921 eight Haitian presidents were assassinated. On July 28, 1915, 330 US marines invaded Haiti under the pretext of stabilizing the



country, aiming to turn it into a satellite state. The US maintained control for the next 20 years, eventually withdrawing in 1934

Passing WW2, Haiti enjoyed relative economic growth due to the high prices of natural and agricultural resources. However, a small revolution. The Haitian Revolution of 1946 resulted in a Committee of relevant people taking power, and promising to call for free and transparent elections. The winner of this process was Duvaris Estimé, who governed until Magloire's coup.

On September 22, 1915, elections were held, whose winner was former Minister of Labor Francois Duvalier. He had previously mentioned president Estimé as its main supporter, and advocated for the black race middle class. Once in power, Francois Duvalier redistributed lands, and their supporters gave him the nickname of "Papa Doc". Duvalier's government is commonly known as the bloodiest rule in Haitian history, characterized by intimidation, massive cult of personality and the creation of a paramilitary organ called Tonton Macoutes. In terms of foreign policy, he aligned completely with the US, having lots of economic aid on his side. By 1964, Duvalier proclaimed himself as president for life, and attributed himself the right of designing a successor (his son, Jean-Claude), undermining the country's values of liberty and equality. They also established their National Unity Party as the only legitimate political association in the country.

When Jean-Claude Duvalier assumed office in 1971, he aimed to continue the political model of his father, and so he did. At first, Jean-Claude found no major issues, until the end of the decade when figures such as Jimmy Carter and Pope John Paul II started showing opposition. As Cuban people entered Haiti, Haitian people escaped to the US. By the 1980s, although Duvalier re-gained American support under president Reagan, he wasn't able to deliver economic prosperity to its people, as demand for exportation and tourism drastically lowered. Also, the International Monetary Fund was putting lots of pressure over Haiti's international debt.

Modern Era, social and economic issues (1986 - 2017)

Haiti's return to democracy was commanded by the National Governing Council, headed by Henri Namphy. The council asked international actors for both economic and political support. Haiti also changed its Constitution in 1987, establishing a clear division of powers and a democratic system based on political representation. They also redesigned the political demarcations and regulated collective property ownership. Throughout the next decades, Haiti's political situation did not experience0 massive changes, however its people normalized living under social division and an unrepaired economic system.



b. Recent events (2017- now)

Jovenel Moise

By 2015, Moise was elected president, yet the election was annulled due to irregularities and possible fraud. Another election took place in 2016, and Moise won (while the accusations of irregularities persisted). His government faced lots of economic challenges and humanitarian crises, with 40% experiencing food insecurity. He enjoyed sufficient popular approval to apply political and security reforms. His ultimate goal was to implement a new Constitution, and proposed a referendum. Sadly, Moise was assassinated in July 2021 by a still unknown man. It would be important to mention that, two days before Moise's murder, he appointed Ariel Henry as Prime Minister who, after the tragedy, assumed office as *de facto* leader.

Ariel Henry and the Guerrillas

Henry governed the country between 2021 and 2024, and enjoyed legitimation from the Senate, while not sufficient popular approval. Henry struggled to face an unprecedented crisis, as the G-9, initially founded in 2020, reached its maximum point. The G-Pep was another Guerrilla that clashed with the G-9, resulting in civilian casualties. It is said that Henry supported G-9 in order to contain the G-Pep threat, believing that this issue would not escalate.

However, in March 2024, a massive jailbreak took place, where over 4700 prisoners escaped, being the largest one in the country's history. The G-9 took advantage that its former ally, Ariel Henry was at a diplomatic conference in Kenya, and the political reaction to this event took time. A later declaration of state of emergency took place, which G-9 members did not respect, instead, they took the International Airport of Port Prince. Two weeks after this event, the G-9 already occupied 80% of the capital, demanding the resignation of Henry.

Henry resigned on April 24, 2024, although he was in exile in the Dominican Republic and Los Angeles. After this event, the Transitional Council was sworn in, with the mandate of being a provisional government that should lead to a democratic transition by 2026.



4. Points of Contention

a. The Question of Haitian Sovereignty

As mentioned in the previous section, Haitian sovereignty has been a sensitive issue throughout the country's history. Difficult periods in Haitian history, such as the colonial era, early independence and, most recently, the American occupation, have left nothing but scars on its people, who live in constant fear of foreign intervention. Yet, on the other hand, no government in its 200 years of independence has been able to achieve permanent political, economic or social stability without allowing the complete presence and influence of a world superpower. In this context, the following question arises: How strong is Haiti to withstand the crisis on its own?

The main issue of the transitional government is its legitimacy, not only because of the ideality of its members (who, as mentioned on the introduction, are representatives of multiple sectors of society), but because of the null respect to the public authority from normal citizens and criminal gangs. This problem dates back to the time of Moïse, although he was democratically elected he faced difficulties in enforcing the government's decisions. Those are the kind of scenarios that, as global history has shown us, lead to the governors looking for a superpower to help them reinforce their public authority, whether the population approves it or not. The Transitional Council, legitimate or not, needs to face the humanitarian crisis: issues on education, healthcare, food security, among others. They should also attempt to conciliate with all the ethnicities the country has in order to gain fundamental approval

The economic point should also be discussed, as Haiti is dependent from exportations to other countries and benevolence from the international financial system. Haiti has never been able to completely industrialize its economy and go one step further, as it still depends on the exportation of textiles, agricultural goods and oil. According to the Organization of Economic Complexity (OEC), Haiti's main allies are the United States (84.2%), Canada (3.98%), Mexico (2.3%) and other Asian states holding a very small portion. Also, Haiti depends on the benevolence of the International Monetary Fund, who tends to give strategic and funding support to the country, as, for example, they have promoted the Staff-Monitored Program (SMP) for this year.

b. The Role of the UNSC



Since the recent crisis started, in 2023, the Security Council pronounced several times on the matter. For example, on the Press Statement of March 23, where the Council exposed the humanitarian issues the country is facing, and proposed itself to provide aid to the Haitian National police and the population, also promoting the role of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). However, the promise of the newly Transitional Council to have the UNSC as their main allies changes everything. Our committee will have to rethink its approach to the crisis, as it should not work above, but at the same level of the transitional government, in order to be more efficient and solve the country's temporary and structural problems.

Although the mission is clear, the Council should not refrain from evaluating the entire portfolio of measures and possibilities that this committee, the only binding UN body, has at its disposal. It may allow, for example, the deployment of a peacekeeping operation, provide continued support to the military and policy, or dictate measures to improve humanitarian assistance.

If, somehow, the government refuses to cooperate and the crisis continues, the Council could also intervene in the country through the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle. This occurs when a country is unable or unwilling to protect its population from a threat, either directly provoked by the authority or not. The Council must intervene, at a first instance, through peaceful measures, but if they are found inadequate it has the possibility of taking collective security actions such as the use of force. There have been precedents for this principle, such as the Syrian civil war, as there was much political division, a threat of terrorism and null political action. The ultimate purpose of the UNSC is to protect the Haitian population, and standing with the Haitian transitional government is only favorable as long as this purpose is fulfilled.

c. Denomination of Haitian “Guerrillas”

In line with the previous point, article 39 of the UN Charter states that “*the Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression (...).*” This means that the UNSC has the power to classify any actor, or any group of actors, of international concern.

However, it is important to highlight that, from the three figures of “*threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression*”, only the last of these has been explicitly defined by the UN. According to Resolution 3314 (XXIX), an Act of Aggression is:



"The use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this Definition.

Explanatory note: In this Definition the term 'State':

(a) Is used without prejudice to questions of recognition or to whether a State is a member of the United Nations;

(b) Includes the concept of a 'group of States' where appropriate."

As we can see, this definition seems not to fit quite exactly the situation with Haitian Guerrillas. However, as for the other figures of Threats to Peace and Breaches of the Peace, there is a sort of global interpretation that understands: i) a Threat to Peace as a situation that has the potential to escalate into a violent conflict, involving either actions or situations that create a sense of imminent danger; and ii) a Breach of the Peace as a situation where violence has already erupted and peace has been broken. In contrast, a Breach of the Peace is generally considered to be the next step of a Threat to Peace in terms of conflict escalation.

Finally, delegates should ponder, around this point, if Haitians Guerrillas have already adjusted to any of these figures in order for the UNSC to take actions immediately, if there is anything needed in the first place in order to classify them under any of said figures, or if they simply do not fit any of these ones and can be handled as a minor opposition or criminals.

d. Possible Outcomes

Once there have been a clear stance regarding Haitian Guerrillas -or any action on their behalf- either as a Threat to the Peace, Breach of the Peace, Act of Aggression, a political opposition or criminals, the UNSC will have the power, according to Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter, to respond by taking two main paths:

- Apply measures not involving the use of armed forces:

The range of options under this alternative include, but are not limited to, emitting recommendations; facilitating a peaceful settlement of the dispute in question through negotiation, mediation or arbitration; implementing provisional measures in the form of a ceasefire or troop



withdrawal, if so; a partial or complete interruption of economic relations, of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication; or, in very exceptional cases, the severance of diplomatic relations.¹

- Apply measures involving the use of armed forces:

Under this alternative, the UNSC is enabled to use armed forces only as long as the measures contained in article 41 of the UN Charter are considered to be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate. In that sense, actions by air, sea, or land forces are permitted in the name of restoring international peace and security. This may include demonstrations, blockade, and other field operations. However, when taking this alternative, the Security Council should be careful to ensure the effectiveness of their actions, given that a failed intervention may lead to the loss of its legitimacy, non-compliance to its resolutions and even political pressure worldwide.²

Certainly, from an objective point of view, each of these two paths involve both advantages and disadvantages. While during a specific moment a soft measure may be the best option to alleviate tensions, during another event it may result insufficient. The same applies with hard measures. Sometimes they can be excessive and bring unwanted consequences. Therefore, the UNSC will have another task deciding which of these paths is the proper one to handle the situation in Haiti.

e. Managing Haiti's Other Structural Problems

Moving forward from the issues of governance and guerrillas, Haiti has also been severely hit by a humanitarian crisis that threatens its economic and social development.

According to the World Bank, since 2023, Haiti has remained as the poorest country in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region and among the poorest countries in the world. This situation, unfortunately, has increased since Ariel Henry's resignation. Now, frustration and anger over the political vacuum, as well as shocking levels of violence and riots, which according to UN figures

¹ See articles 33 and 41 of the UN Charter

² See article 42 of the UN Charter



have internally displaced nearly 314,000 people, have fueled the country with public discontent.

Additionally, almost half of Haiti's population, 4.7 million Haitians, suffer from acute hunger. Just within the capital, near 20,000 people live in conditions of famine, according to the UN. This situation should definitely be related with the fact that Haiti also remains as one of the most vulnerable countries worldwide to natural hazards; mainly hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. More than 96 percent of the population is exposed to these types of shocks.

Sadly, the medical development front is not another exception. After three years with no laboratory-confirmed cases, Haiti is experiencing a cholera outbreak with a total of 4,608 confirmed cases as of January 31st, 2024. Improvements in human capital have therefore stalled and, in some cases, deteriorated since. Infant and maternal mortality remain at high levels, and coverage of prevention measures is stagnating or declining, especially for the poorest households.

The combination of all these factors has generated a severe humanitarian crisis in Haiti with millions of citizens in need of food, medical and shelter assistance.

Within this context, it is imperative for Haiti to be provided with immediate and sustained support. This can include humanitarian aid, capacity-building initiatives or short and long-term investments in economic development. It is the duty of the Security Council to decide if its decisions should also cover these other structural problems and, in that sense, determine what should be the order of priority to address all of the elements contained in this crisis.



5. Committee Dynamic

Unlike last edition, in this Security Council the formal procedure will predominate and there will be no Secret Actions. In that line, the committee dynamic will be divided into two separate mechanisms: Directives and Working Papers-Draft Resolutions. To understand the flow of these elements, we will be explaining each of them here below:

Directives

These are documents that are necessarily written by hand, during the session and handed to the Dais. The idea with Directives is to create a document where the Security Council (or a certain number of countries within it) approves an immediate and official action. This action can be a preventive one or a response to a crisis. Commonly, Directives are used to respond to crises that demand union and consensus. Therefore, you should highly take into account the Vetoes of the Five Permanent Members of the UNSC (China, France, Russia, United Kingdom, United States) whenever a Directive is introduced, discussed and, especially, voted upon.

Their structure must follow a title (can be explicit or creative), signatories (those countries that would like to discuss it) and actions (listed in the form of operative clauses). Also, they must include the same language and format of a Draft Resolution, meaning that phrases and punctuation must be respected. Remember that, due to the nature of the Security Council's Resolutions, approved directives will be binding for all the Member States. As for its content, it is very important for Directives to answer the following questions:

- Who (which countries are signing the document?)
- What (what is the objective of the Directive?)
- Where (in what location, if so, will your action take place?)
- When (at what time is your action going to happen?)
- How (probably the most important point, what resources or strategies will get you to fulfill that action? You must detail the elements you will use and the role they have to make it possible)

Here we have an example of a Directive that responds to the presence of the extremist group "Jaish-E-Muhammad" in the Indo-Pakistani border:

"Protecting the Indo-Pakistani border from terrorists" (literal title)

or

"Difficult times, difficult decisions" (kind of creative title)



Signatories: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the French Republic, Dominican Republic, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany (as you can see, there is no need for alphabetical order)

1. Declares Jaish-E-Muhammad as a terrorist organization to the UN in order to be held accountable in international criminal procedures of the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
2. Decides to extend the mandate and activities of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) until August the 25th, 2023, while applying daily field-recognition operations across the border as a new mechanism to keep track of its transit and identify terrorist activities by:
 - a. Setting two military armored 2020 Jeep Gladiators as patrols with four officials each to guard the frontiers across the strategic points of control of UNMOGIP, corresponding to the provinces of Jammu, Katra, Gulmarg and Srinagar,
 - b. Establishing a no-fly zone, whereby no commercial or private planes will be able to fly over the region and no military aircraft will be able to patrol the area without prior notice to the UNMOGIP;
3. Approves the immediate involvement of the UN Security Council's Counter Terrorism Committee and the implementation of its remote, encrypted and direct military intelligence channel to the radios of UNMOGIP officials during their time of service.

In order for a Directive to be eligible to be presented to the chair, it must have a minimum of at least a third of the quorum signature. Assuming that all fifteen (15) members of the UNSC are present, this would mean that five (5) of them should be signatories. Please note that being a signatory does not mean that your delegation is in favor of a Directive, it only reflects a desire to discuss it.

Once a Directive has been drafted and has enough signatures, it has to be delivered to the Directors. In order to begin the voting process, one must raise a "motion to introduce Directive". If this motion is approved, then subsequent motions should refer to the discussion of said Directive. This stage can be through a moderated caucus, round robin, for and against, questions & answers, etc. Once the Delegates decide that they want to stop the discussion, they must present a "motion to close debate on the Directive". If this last is approved, the debate will close and a "motion to proceed to voting" shall be presented.



The voting procedure for Directives is the same as that of a Draft Resolution, but with the inclusion of the Veto power of the Five Permanent Members. This means that it only takes a single negative vote from one of the Permanent Members to nullify the document. Having that in mind, Delegates must strategically negotiate between each other so that the committee can approve Directives and move forward.

Working Paper-Draft Resolution

First of all, right now we do not have scheduled at what time of the conference we will ask for Working Papers and, later on, Draft Resolutions. That will surely be decided depending on two factors: i) the pace the committee takes according to your response capacity and ii) how far we will be reaching during each of the sessions. One way or another, we will try to set Working Papers a little before the middle of the conference and Draft Resolutions for the third quarter.

On the one hand, bear in mind that Working Papers, given their nature, do not necessarily have to include the format of a Draft Resolution. Instead, they can be written freely or, if you want to let your creativity flow, you can prepare a PowerPoint, Canva, Prezi, etc. We leave it to your discretion and convenience.

On the other hand, as for Draft Resolutions, you should include all mid-term and long-term proposals that were not presented in Directives. Please note that as the committee moves forward, the situation in Haiti will vary (given the effects of your actions through Directives), so we highly encourage you to present as your Draft Resolution a final set of proposals that are in line with the current situation at the moment. In other words, discard any pre-written proposal as we will be measuring your creativity and adaptability over the course of the committee.

Finally, it would be redundant to analyze in detail the elements of a Draft Resolution since we hope you are already familiar with them. Just as a brief review, it should contain:

- A heading with your bloc's title and signatories in alphabetical order,
- Preambulatory clauses to clarify the reasons, purpose and principles of your Draft Resolution,
- Operative clauses to detail your final proposals,
- and, proper punctuation and the generally accepted format in terms of structure;



6. QARMAs

- a. Is Haiti independent? To what extent can Haiti remain independent? Is the concept of independence limited to questions of sovereignty or includes political neutrality from the influence of external powers?
- b. What should be the role of the UNSC in Haiti? Does its participation merit only humanitarian measures or also carrying out an intervention according to the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle?
- c. How should Haitian Guerrillas be considered by the UNSC? Do they fit -or can they fit- the figures of a Threat to Peace or Breach of the Peace or be taken, on the contrary, as a political opposition or conventional criminals?
- d. To what extent should the UNSC apply the provisions of Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter? Should an eventual intervention involve the use of armed forces?
- e. Are the problems of extreme poverty, displacements, acute hunger, natural hazards and cholera equally urgent as the situation within the presidential palace? What should be the priority of the UNSC? The Government or the population?



7. Position Papers

For this year's edition, CarMUN will have position papers. This document, standard in Model UN preparation, allows delegates to research the policy of their country (or character), while putting their writing skills in practice. It should mention previous actions towards the committee date, and propose solutions.

Delegates should send their position papers via the Committee's email:

security_council@carmelitas.edu.pe

When sending the document, delegates must indicate their name, school (or delegation), and the country they're representing. It should be attached as a **Word file**. Furthermore, all documents must be written in **Times New Roman 11, single interspace, and standard margins**.

The deadline for sending position papers is **October 11th until 11:59 p.m.** Punctuality will be part of the evaluation.

a. **Structure of the Position Papers:**

Header: It should include the name of the committee, topic, delegate, and school. Next to this information, there should be images of the coat of arms and flag of the country to be represented.

First Paragraph: This paragraph should serve as an introduction to the topic, as well as your country's policy. Usually, this is the shortest paragraph on a position paper, so delegates need to summarize their ideas. The beginning and end of the paragraph must provoke interest in the reader. To do so, you can use a quote, question, or storytelling, among others.

Second paragraph: This paragraph comprehends your country's relations to the topic and committee, through past actions on the matter. It is a substantive paragraph, as delegates will mention what they have discovered during their research such as legislations, and resolutions, among others. The aforementioned does not mean that this paragraph should consist only of copy-paste, on the contrary, the country's opinion



should always be present. Take into account this is the largest paragraph of a position paper.

Third paragraph: This paragraph gives a purpose to the position paper, as it focuses on proposals. Delegates will be able to create solutions to the committee's topic, taking into consideration their country's policy. Also, there should be a strong closing sentence, since this is the last paragraph of the document.

Sources: On a second sheet delegates must cite all resources used in the preparation of the document, in APA 7 format. If a source is omitted, it will be considered plagiarism and will be sanctioned by the chair. It is recommended to read official, primary sources, such as the websites of international organizations, governments, or the United Nations itself.



8. Closing remarks

Remember that this study guide should be the beginning of your research. Therefore, we encourage you to investigate your country's foreign policy and past actions regarding the specific topic, if so, or situations alike. Then, you should ask yourself: "What reasons did my country have for taking x position?" Likewise, given that we are in a UN committee, it is also important to review Past UN Actions, whether physical ones (let's say, fieldwork) or formal ones (such as Security Council or General Assembly Resolutions); they all contribute to a strong content-based debate.

Take into consideration that every aspect of this document means a matter for debate. This means that you will have to question everything regarding this situation within your perspective as a country and, especially, question what is behind the lines or what is not explicitly said. For that process, we encourage that you start for the "Points of Contention", taking a position that should be complemented with external research in order to ensure a better preparation for debate.

Last but not least, be creative! Not only think of an outcome that privileges your country, but also unique and outstanding ways for achieving it as a bloc leader. Remember that complete UNSC delegates build a strategy both in the inside (speeches and directives) and the outside (negotiations).

Good luck! See you in october.

Alejandro Valencia and Juan Diego Coronel - unsc@carmelitas.edu.pe

Directors of UNSC



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