

The Peacekeeping Deployment of MINUSTAH in Haiti in 2004

ABSTRACT

United Nation's role of deploying peace enforcement troops in the world is critically important in maintaining international peace and stability. Whether or not a conflict is regarded as an emergency and be given mandate of peacekeeping has a lot of determining factors. This can be analyzed through the legitimacy in terms of the moral justification, the legality and the political process. The long and rigorous process in authorizing a peacekeeping operation has also been seen as a playing arena for other states to put their interest at play. Between 1993 and 2001, six different United Nations Peacekeeping Missions were deployed to Haiti but each was then pulled back with an urgency to exit rapidly. It was only from 2004, that the international community through the resolution of the United Nation Security Council (UNSC), legalized resolution number 1542 from the UNSC as a long-term commitment in order to secure the future of Haiti. The lack of history of a civil war or any peace settlements to observe or implement are some of the differences between MINUSTAH and other peacekeeping forces in the world. Haiti's domestic problem is a multidimensional in terms that it is caused by social-economic disparity and its lack of institutional stability thus supporting violence in the slum areas of the capital to develop. This research aims to analyze the reasoning, from the legality, moral justification and the political process from the UNSC in the deployment of the MINUSTAH operation in Haiti. In giving the example, the writer will also attempt to analyze the political process through one non-permanent member of the UNSC, Brazil and one permanent member of the UNSC, and also the United States. This research uses the descriptive approach in describing the factors contributing to the deployment with the results being the UN Charter as a whole has articles that trumps others making the notion of sovereignty and peaceful means as conflict resolution obsolete. The moral justification and domestic problems were deemed as being eligible to be intervened because MINUSTAH is a fourth generation peacekeeping and the political process of the deployment showing a large political interest of the contributors.

Keywords: Peacekeeping, Haiti, MINUSTAH, Humanitarian Intervention, Responsibility to protect, conflict.