**Haiti – Symbolic**

**A: Introduction**

Saint-Domingue, once one of the wealthiest colonies in the French Empire, gained independence in 1804 and was renamed Haiti. Since then, Haiti has suffered greatly. As of March of 2023, the population in Haiti has nearly reached 12 million, and is continuing to grow. Where the U.S. has a human population density of roughly 88 per square mile, Haiti has one of 1120. As well, Haiti has suffered from numerous environmental impacts that have greatly affected its socioeconomic abilities. Many of Haiti's current struggles can be referenced back to the enslavement of approximately 800,000 Africans on the island. Many consider the treatment of these enslaved people to be one of the harshest slave systems in the Americas.

On the opposing end, France advanced greatly during these times. Products and goods, from Saint Domingue, were estimated to be around 30% of French trade. Through the dehumanization of enslaved Africans, the French were able to prosper greatly. However, the Haitian delegation asks for reparations to be made in order to repay the deadly trauma and negative economic impacts slavery has made on Haiti.

**B: Identity**

August 14, 2021 an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.2 struck the south westside of Haiti. Over 2 thousand people died, and 13 thousand sustaining injuries. Numerous infrastructures and houses collapsed. Yet, the physical impacts are only part of the problem for the people of Haiti. Ever since Haiti gained its independence from France in 1804, Haiti has struggled greatly. With close to 12 million people living in Haiti, nearly half of them will suffer from hunger and being below the poverty line. As well, food shortages have increased the prices of necessary household items, which have already been difficult to purchase due to Haiti's high poverty rate. The struggle to get access to clean water, to avoid violence and civil unrest, and much more has been prominent throughout the years for the people of Haiti.

**C: Key Points**

* In April of 1825, over two decades after Haiti's declaration of independence, Haiti agreed to pay France 150 million francs, as well as trade benefits, in order to prevent France from continuing to attack Haiti and to give Haiti diplomatic recognition. The cost was to be paid by Haiti as a result of supposed property lost during the Haitian Revolution, of which included enslaved Haitians.
* The price that Haiti had to pay to repair buildings and land from the wars, to France, and loss of the economy they had established in the beginning has caused modern day Haiti to be one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.
* The Haitian delegation asks for reparations to be made in order to repay the deadly trauma and negative economic impacts slavery has made on Haiti.
* Symbolic reparations mean receiving $22 billion in reparations, which will be used to build roads, water dams, schools, hospitals, and electricity, which are all important infrastructures needed to build a successful country and economy.
* The Haitian delegation asks for France to give Haiti a monument as another way to apologize for the burden and hardships the Haitians have experienced over the past 400 years (the monument should be excluded from the $22 billion that Haiti should be receiving).

**D: History with Slavery**

Haiti's suffering from economic, environmental, and political impacts are all arguably intertwined and can be traced back to France's involvement with slavery in Saint-Domingue. Around 1697, French authorities halted buccaneer activities on the island of Hispaniola and forced many to focus on agriculture. The agricultural economy soared to the point where in 1780, around 40 percent of the sugar and 60 percent of the world's coffee imported from France and Britain originated from Saint Domingue, meaning that most of the economy relied on the labor from Saint Domingue. Slowly, the indigenous population shrank, leading the French to transport approximately 800,000 slaves from Africa. Slaves on the plantations were subjected to abuse. They were torchured, raped, given the bare necessities, and even murdered. The National Assembly approved of suffrage to tax-paying and landed free black people, causing the white planter-dominated colonial assembly to refuse to cooperate. The refusal to comply with the suffrage led many slave revolts and allowed Toussaint Louverture to ride as a commander for the army of slaves, who were also led by Georges Biassou and Jean-Francois. When France abolished slavery, Louverture went from having an allegiance with Spain, to France and was able to become the commander in chief of all republican forces in Saint-Domingue. Louverture then rebelled against France and tried to allow Saint Domingue to be autonomous from European influence. Subsequently, he was able to have control over all of the island of Hispaniold by capturing the Spanish port of Santo Domingo in 1800. Following Louverture's capture, the Napoleonic Wars allowed France to force Louverture’s two commanders, Jean-Jacques Dessalines and Henry Christophe to surrender and switch their allegiance to French, establishing a truce in October of 1801. Shortly after, mulatto general Alexandre Petion, Christophe, and Dessalines established a campaign to become independent from French influence in the summer of 1802. The campaign triggered a war, resulting in many of the French contacting malaria and yellow fever. The French finally withdrew from the war, causing Haiti to become an independent republic away from European control. Then, General Jean-Pierre Boyer, a mulatto, united his forces to invade northern Haiti and reunited the country. Following the reunion of Haiti, Boyer also invaded Santo Domingo and overthrew Spanish influence and set a 22-year occupation in 1822. He also negotiated with France to pay 150 million francs($30 billion in U.S. dollars today) as a way to punish Haiti for claiming independence and abolishing slavery. The payment of the huge sum of money would impose a heavy money burden for generations to come in Haiti. Unfortunately, the slavery, plantations, and wars impacted what is modern day Haiti. The price that Haiti had to pay to repair buildings and land from the wars, to France, and loss of the economy they had established in the beginning has caused modern day Haiti to be one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.

**E: Issues**

**1). What do symbolic reparations mean to your country?**

Financial reparations mean receiving $22 billion in reparations, which will be used to build roads, water dams, schools, hospitals, and electricity, which are all important infrastructures needed to build a successful country and economy. More schooling would equal more education, allowing children to escape the loophole of poverty and make more money by majoring in subjects that will create opportunities for the future generation to earn more money. Outside of this financial boost, the delegation of Haiti seeks multiple symbolic reparations. First, Haiti would like an apology from France, for all the deadly trauma and economic burden France has put on Haiti. Another symbolic reparation that Haiti would like is a museum dedicated to the ancestors and their relatives that have gone through the hardships imposed by France and other countries. Finally, after years of wrongdoings from France, Haiti asks for a guarantee of non-repetition reparation in order for steps to be taken to ensure that Haitians will never go through the suffering they endured during slavery.

**2). Has your country received and/or delivered symbolic reparations from/to another country?**

Haiti has not formally received any symbolic reparations from France. However, considering different reparations that were promised to Haiti, it appears none have fulfilled their promises to Haiti and instead led Haiti to become one of the poorest nations in the world. In 1697, the Nine Years' War ended through the signing of The Peace of Ryswick, where Spain recognized French control of the colony of Saint-Domingue. After France gained plenty of riches through the enslavement of Haitians in Saint-Domingue, Haitians began to revolt and fight for their freedom. However, on January 14, 1804, Jean-Jacques Dessalines ordered the payment of 40 piasters to any ship captain that repatriated Haiti's enslaved and formerly enslaved people that had attempted to flee. In April of 1825, over two decades after Haiti's declaration of independence, Haiti agreed to pay France 150 million francs, as well as trade benefits, in order to prevent France from continuing to attack Haiti and to give Haiti diplomatic recognition. The cost was to be paid by Haiti as a result of supposed property lost during the Haitian Revolution, of which included enslaved Haitians. In 2015, President of France, François Hollande visited Haiti in response to the 2010 earthquake that devastated the country. Hollande acknowledged the trouble France has caused to Haiti and promised to pay "moral debts." As well, in 2016, the Parliament of France repealed the Haiti indemnity controversy, but France is yet to offer any other reparations for the sufferings of haitians throughout the years.

**3). What is your country’s stance on recognizing past wrongs, both internally and internationally?**

Haiti's stance on recognizing past wrongs is to acknowledge that their government played a big part in the struggles they have bore for hundreds of years. Historically, many presidents were assassinated and each president abused their power selfishly. Presidents like Francois Duvlier were recognized as one of the harshest presidents, going as far as precariously killing anyone who had an impact on his ruling or anyone he despised. During his ruling, 90% of people were illiterate, the per capita for Haiti's income was a shocking $75. Receiving reparations from France or the UN would be a way to recognize the internal past wrongs since internal problems that were not the citizens fault has caused Haiti to be one of the poorest nations in the world. Internationally, receiving reparations from France and having a formal apology would be the best way to address and recognize past wrongs because France has not only robbed Haiti of their money, but they invaded Haiti to set up plantations and encouraged slavery upon many, affecting many psychologically and on generations to come.

**4). What form of symbolic reparations do you think has the most impact, if any impact at all?**

The Haiti indemnity controversy is generally considered to be the root cause of modern Haiti's poverty. However, even after Haiti agreed to pay France, the king of France at the time, King Charles X, did not fully and explicitly recognize Haiti as its own independent state. For the next 122 years, Haiti would struggle to pay off its debt to France and would continue to suffer through the modern day. Throughout these years, Haiti had to turn to France and the U.S. in order to pay off the debt. At first, Haiti turned to the French Bank, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, for loans in response to the seemingly impossible sum of money they had to pay France. These loans only made France richer, and did not cover nearly enough of the debt. In 1888, France received its last indemnity payment from Haiti. However, in 1911, the U.S. helped to fund Haiti's treasury, with a result of gaining interest payments from helping to pay the indemnity. The debt payment was then moved to American investors in 1922, and the debt was finally paid off in 1947.

Abby Pennell and Maeve Trudell

Legal Committee (Haiti)

Tuft’s Model UN conference

3/20/23

As a delegate for Haiti we want to address this issue because we don't believe that we were able to completely address it all those years ago during the Napoleonic era. Haiti is a very poor country that managed to gather enough money to buy independence for itself. However, we deserve more reparations because of how much the debt from independence has set back our economy. Though our economy is much more independent from slavery, the lasting effects of this are still present in our lives and we still struggle today from the effects of the debts of our past. We want to present our proposal to France because since the Haitian revolution with France we have had a hard time as an independent country and need reparations to get back on track. Because France has the 7th largest economy in the world we believe that they have money to spare for the damages they have caused.

The country of Haiti is a small country adjacent to the Dominican Republic in Central America. Our economy relies heavily on tourism because of our location and history, however we only have a GDP of roughly $1,800 and we are ranked 145 out of 182 in terms of wealth. Most of our population of nearly 11 million are descendent of the african slaves brought over by during the French during the slave trade. With our population relying on a history of unpaid labor it is hard to build an economy from the ground up, considering the French had had centuries to build theirs. We want to work to undo the damage the French have caused.

* For 122 years, Haiti was expected to pay millions of dollars to keep their independence from France, and reparations for the money taken and the hardships that Haiti endured because of France are necessary.
* The influx of slavery in the 18th has left Haiti in a fractured state that was very hard to rise up from and become a successful country.
* As of now France has made no financial or legal reparations to Haiti.
* As a result of slavery and rebellion, the Haitian government is not fair and there are many legal concerns throughout the country.
* Haiti has worked endlessly to pay off Frances cruelty and it has left the country in shambles.

During the Napoleonic era, there was a 12 year Haitian Revolution, which eventually became the most successful slave revolt in history. Prior to this, Haiti was under control of Spain, though the Spaniard made native Haitians work in fields, they had passed a *Law of Burgos,* which forbade any poor treatment of the natives. When Spain and France had to settle their disputes, they agreed to split Haiti and the Dominican Republic up, giving Haiti, or Saint-Domingue, to the French. The French set up sugar and coffee plantations, bringing in slaves from Africa. Eventually, with only 25,000 Europeans on the island, they were outnumbered by the over 700,000 slaves. The French set up the *Code Noir* to set a standard for the treatment of slaves, but it was not at all like the Spanish *Law of Burgos*. This *Code Noir* had many policies, a main point being that every citizen and slave was to be baptized in the Catholic church. In addition, it wrote that slaves were to have no legal power or capacity, they could not own any land, and that the French were under control of birth, marriage and death on any account. Included in the *Code Noir* was the M.O for punishment of slaves as well, this included inhumane beatings, slashings and cutting of the ears.The policy set was especially cruel to women, as they were often a result of double oppression under colonia status. This set of rules made the conditions for slaves so horrible that many women had abortions to free their future children from slavery and rape was shockingly common. Through this abuse, Saint-Domingue was the most fruitful of the French colonies. Before the revolution in fact, Saint-Domingue accounted for 40% of sugar and 60% of all coffee imported to Europe. The revolution had taken root in Saint-Domingue, and was the most successfully won. In the 1790’s the conditions had caused a need for an uprising, so in an act of courage, Vincent Ogé, a mixed racial man stood up and led the uprising. However, he was soon captured and killed. After this, there was internal fighting between classes of men and women in Haiti, with Europe still in power over slaves and natives. Nonetheless, a slave rebellion arose with thousands of revoults. In consequence to this, the French decided to allow citizenship to any class, slave or freedman. However, the war was not over, as different islands around Haiti were in support of Europe, and the country itself was torn by internal rivalry. In 1793, Léger-Félicité Sonthonax, a military agent from France was sent, and abolished slavery in Haiti. However, the revolution was far from over, because [Toussaint Louverture](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Toussaint-Louverture), who had taken control of Saint-Domingue under military control, had been fought against and killed in an attempt by Napoleon to regain Haitian control. The revolt arose once again, led by companions of Toussaint, and they struggled under harsh conditions. However, when the French were weakened by yellow fever, the slaves gained an advantage, but it was to no avail, for in 1803 hostels were returned to Haiti under French rule once again. It wasn’t until *Armée indigène* defeated the French that they left and Haiti was declared independent, with France only having a small stronghold. And in 1825, Haiti was forced to pay Europe 21 million dollars to keep their independence. In addition, slavery made a long lasting impact on the success and government of Haiti.

We are looking to claim reparations from France for the 179 years of cruel abuse to the colonies’ slaves and the lasting effects of our debts from those years and the costly revolution that succeeded them. Haiti does not have a known policy for reparations. We do believe that reparations would be a great help after the debts that we have suffered for so long and how much it has crippled our economy.

Vivien Hudec

Simsbury High School

Committee on Descendants and Population

21 March 2023

The country that I am representing is Haiti. Haiti is home to over 11 million Haitians which more than half of the population lives under the poverty line. France is the one to blame for this nation's poor state.

Haiti was a French colony prior to gaining its independence, the French instituted slavery in Haiti in the 17th century, but, in the late 18th century, the enslaved population rebelled and eventually declared independence. Thus, Haiti was officially made an independent nation in 1804. This is known as the Haitian Revolution which its legacy led to the creation of the first postcolonial sovereign state in Latin America.

But two decades after declaring independence, the French forced formerly enslaved Haitians at gunpoint to pay reparations to the people who had enslaved them. Yes, it was the former slaves of Haiti, not the French slaveholders, who were forced to pay reparations to officially “buy” their freedom. In 1825, the French King, Charles X, sent an armed fleet of warships to Haiti with the message that they would have to pay France 150 million francs (which is equal to $21 billion in today’s dollars) to secure its independence, or suffer the consequences.

 The slave system in Haiti was regarded as one of the harshest in the world, with high levels of both mortality and violence. French owners imported almost 800,000 Africans to the colony. To which slaves supported a plantation economy for France that produced sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Haiti had to buy its independence from France, it took the nation over a century to pay all of the reparations. Since then, France has paid little accountability and no reparations to victims.

Consequently, it is only fair that France should pay Haiti back for all of their debt as it is essentially France’s fault that Haiti is in such a poor state. France is one of the world’s largest economies, therefore, they should have no trouble aiding Haiti to recovery.

All citizens of Haiti should receive a symbolic reparation (a sincere apology) from France. France should also help the country as a whole. They could do this by helping to reconstruct Haiti after the 2017 Hurricane that they still have not recovered from, giving Haitians access to clean water, making it easier for Haitians to gain citizenship in France for asylum, putting money towards their education system and much more. Since Haiti's government is being overrun by gangs and democracy is withering, there is no order in the country. If France helped Haiti recover, it would make a very positive impact on the nation as a whole. Additionally, the New York Times traced the living descendants of those who benefited from their country’s heist (slave owners); those families should also be sued to return the funds to the descendents of the Haitian slaves.

Haiti has reached out to France and fought for reparations multiple times but France refuses. In 2004 president Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti called for $22 billion in reparations from France. In 2004 and again after the 2010 earthquake, French authorities denied that the indemnity stunted Haitian growth. But historical evidence proves that France bears responsibility for Haiti’s human catastrophe.

Many argue that subsequent generations of Haitian slaves should be given benefits and full access as citizens. However, since descendants of Haitian slaves make up the majority of the population in Haiti, they are not given any special benefits.

Reparation payments to France left the country deeply indebted. Haiti was unable to preserve or rebuild the wealth that Saint-Domingue (the former name for the French colony, now known as Haiti) once had, which made the country one of the poorest in the world today. Therefore, slavery impacted Haiti in a negative way as Haiti has had a difficult time rebuilding itself after having to pay reparations to France.

**Key points:**

* Haiti had to buy its independence from France, which took the nation over a century to pay all of the reparations. Since then, France has paid little accountability and no reparations to victims.
* France is one of the world’s largest economies, therefore, they should have no trouble aiding Haiti to recovery.
* France should also help the country as a whole. Various coup d'etats (government overthrows) have happened recently in Haiti so Haiti is currently in a state of disorder. France could help save Haiti by helping to reconstruct Haiti after the 2017 Hurricane that they still have not recovered from, giving Haitians access to clean water, making it easier for Haitians to gain citizenship in France for asylum, and much more.
* The New York Times traced the living descendants of those who benefited from their country’s heist (slave owners); those families should also be sued to return the funds to the descendents of the Haitian slaves.
* Reparation payments to France left the country deeply indebted. Haiti was unable to preserve or rebuild the wealth that Saint-Domingue once had, which made the country one of the poorest in the world today.

Hannah Irvin & Ella Romanowsky

Mr. Faithfull

Education and Awareness Committee Reparations for Haiti

March 20 2023

A.)

The current government of Haiti is a semi-presidential republic. The head of the State is the President, which is elected through popular elections. The Prime Minister is the head of government, and is currently holding the place of President since July of 2021, following the assassination of Jovenel Moïse. The Prime Minister is chosen by the President. Haiti’s economy is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, the unemployment rate being 40 percent, and more than half of the population (two/thirds) lives under the national poverty line.  The devastating strain on the economy can be traced back onto the recent occurrences of natural disasters, political uncertainty, diseases, and the cheapening of their currency (guarde), along with their despairing history of slavery. Finally, Haiti’s demographic is a population of 11,067,777, which consists of 85% Afro-Haitian, 95% African, 5% European or mixed European, and the remaining community is composed of Asian, Arab, and Mulatto. The urban population is 53.4%, and languages spoken there are majority of French and Creole.

B.)

We represent the country of Haiti. Haiti is located between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. Our closest neighbors include Jamaica and Cuba. We have a population of 11,067,777. Haiti has been the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, and among one of the poorest in the world. Haiti has glorious sceneries of nature, such as waterfalls, beaches, and mountains but it is sadly plagued with political upheaval and poverty.

C.)

* Violence is surging.
* Rights to food, water, and health.
* Women’s rights.
* Unfairness in education systems.
* Abuses by security forces.

D.)

As delegates representing the country of Haiti, we feel that it is vitally important to provide reparations over slavery. Following colonization after Christopher Columbus settled on Haiti and later was given to France, slavery and the slave trade plagued the country.  In the late 18th century, it is noted that more than one-third of the entire Slave Trade was represented by Haiti. Although Haiti’s economy was profiting immensely during this time, producing mostly on coffee production and sugar, it is strongly overshadowed by the severe and barbarous conditions that were brought onto Haitians. In 1791, the horrendous conditions and exploitations on Haiti’s native led to unrest and soon the first victorious slave revolt was launched, which was run by former slaves. However, the success of this revolt led to heavy debt and payments for Haiti. Due to the extent of violence that the fighting brought, but Haiti's land and plantations were ruined. There were also costly reparations for Haiti to France. This debt would leave years of poverty and deception, still present now as Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere.

E.)

Due to slavery in Haiti, the country has been plagued with a high degree of poverty due to the history of their slavery. Even generations after independence from the Haitian revolution, citizens have been commanded to pay the descendants from their past slave owners. This has led to many lasting struggles in the country, such as a severe percentage of natives being illiterate due to a shortage of money to pay for free, public schools. Violence is highly normalized in Haiti, along with corruption of government officials.

While Haiti is learning most of the right stuff, not everyone can get an education. With only about 50% of children attending primary school, more than half fail to reach secondary schooling. This causes for a recent lack of education and awareness on slavery in the recent years, differing from when independence was first established and there was a strive on education in all areas.

Aishani Adhikary & Eleanor Gould

The Republic of Haiti

Building The Future

Simsbury High School

**A - Introduction:**

The delegation of Haiti feels that reparations should be paid to the country of Haiti. Haiti gained independence from France in 1804, but prior to that it was the French colony of Saint Domingue. There were almost 800,000 African people enslaved to work on coffee and sugar plantations, and the conditions they lived in were harsh. In 1791, the first successful slave rebellion took place in Haiti and though they eventually gained independence in 1804, France refused to acknowledge Haiti as an independent nation until 1825. This was only because Haiti agreed to pay France 150 million francs which would be equal today to nearly a billion USD.

France should repay Haiti this substantial amount of money, especially since currently the nation is currently struggling against gang violence. A report cited by the United Nations states that “extreme violence and gross human rights abuse, including incidents of mass murder, gang rape and sniper attacks have sharply increased in Cite Soleil on the outskirts of the Haitian capital”. Over the past year and a half there have been 263 murders committed just in one Cite Soleil neighborhood, and at least 57 gang rapes of women and girls. One day in July of last year, 95 of these murders were committed. The report also states that “It is time for the international community to help the Haitian authorities regain full control.” Economically and ethically, Haiti would significantly benefit from the paid reparations from France.

**B - Identity:**

**Who do you represent?**

We represent the delegation of Haiti, where there are many issues, such as poverty, gang violence, natural disasters, etc. Haiti, till this day, suffers from the impacts of slavery which the Europeans have inflicted.

**Where are you/your people located?**

The Republic of Haiti is part of the Caribbean islands, located in the Caribbean Sea, a suboceanic basin of the western Atlantic Ocean.

**What are your numbers?**

We are representing the Republic of Haiti which is a country that has a population of 11.45 million individuals as of 2021.

**How do you define yourselves?**

Individuals from Haiti are known as Haitians and there are strong values and senses towards Nationalism (strong representation of culture, beliefs, and independence).

**C - Key Points (5):**

1. Financial reparations from France because of the amount that Haiti was forced to pay for independence even though France was a big cause of the slavery which occurred in Haiti
2. Other reparations for the impact slavery caused in Haiti (culture stripped away, poverty, lack of resources, etc)
3. Solutions to current issues, such as gang violence, repairing/growing from natural disasters, replenishing resources, etc
4. Apologies from other countries involved in the enslavement of Haiti in addition to financial reparations
5. Reparations must go directly where they are needed most, such as to the food insecure, those without healthcare, and those without education.

**D - History with Slavery**

Slavery in Haiti began after the arrival of Christopher Columbus on the island in 1492 with the European colonists that followed from Portugal, Spain and France. During the French colonial period, beginning in 1625, the economy of Saint-Domingue (modern-day Haiti), was based on slavery; conditions on Saint-Domingue became notoriously bad even compared to chattel slavery conditions elsewhere. Slaves in Haiti were legally considered to be property of the public and with little choice, yielded obedience. The slave trade in Haiti was one of the most brutal in the world. Haiti's riches were exploited by importing up to 40,000 slaves a year. For nearly a decade in the late 18th century, Haiti accounted for more than one-third of the entire Atlantic slave trade. Conditions for these men and women were atrocious with dreadful and routine abuse; the average life expectancy for a slave in Haiti was 21 years. The Haitian Revolution occurred between 1791 and 1803, and became the only successful slave revolt in human history. It precipitated the end of slavery not only in Saint-Domingue, but in all French colonies. Later, in 1825, Haiti was forced to pay millions of French francs to France in exchange for that country's recognition of its sovereignty. Reparations have not occurred, but instead, Haiti paid for more than 120 years to France in order to obtain a "formal recognition" of freedom by France. The costs are still being felt today in Haiti, and France’s past in controlling Haiti and gaining more wealth from Haiti is a contributing factor to the issues Haiti struggles with to this day. Haiti's economic and social development continues to be hindered by political instability and colonial history involving France.

**E - Issues**

**Is slavery an institution of the past or does it continue with us to this day?**

Slavery is publicly known to be an institution of the past in Haiti; however, it still occurs to this day and will always be remembered. Although Haiti was the first nation to ban and abolish slavery, it illegally occurs today. Impacts of slavery are still very prominent in the country and it is a large reason as to why Haiti is one of the poorest countries and suffers greatly from poverty.

**What are the three most significant legacies of slavery?**

Since liberation in 1804, one significant legacy of slavery in Haiti is the economic struggle. The University of Oregon did a study on the economic consequences of the revolution for Haiti and there were many. Since paying France for their freedom, Haitians have been incredibly poor, with more than half of the country living below the poverty line. This economical struggle has led to health issues for Haitians. Since the people of Haiti are poor, they struggle to afford necessities such as food and healthcare. This has led to starvation and up to 4.7 million Haitians do not have enough to eat on a daily basis and more than a million of them are food insecure.

Slavery also left the government of Haiti completely insatiable. Political instability leads to lack of political control over the country, making corruption and insubordination much more common in Haiti compared to other more stable countries. This includes higher frequency of murder, stealing, sexual violence, and other crimes that are major issues all over the world but especially prevalent in Haiti.

One thing remaining from slavery that upholds the Haitian economy is the coffee farming on what used to be slave plantations. These farms are still used to produce coffee as well as small farms referred to as “creole gardens”

**What are the three most important lessons learned from seeing people as property?**

             The first most important lesson learned from seeing people as property is that all people should be treated with equity and kindness, and none should be forced to live in conditions where they are stripped of fundamental human rights.

             Another important lesson learned from slavery is that humans can be inclined to make unethical choices in order to benefit themselves, even at the expense of others. Slavery has existed since the beginning of humanity, and still exists today, so really how well can we trust the decisions of humans regarding enslavement?

**Does slavery exist in your country today?**

Yes, slavery still exists in Haiti today. Even though slavery has been prohibited for more than one century, many criminal organizations have practiced human trafficking and slave trade. Slavery is still widespread in Haiti today, especially among children. Haitian children face significant risks of enslavement as domestic servants. In Haiti today, more than 300000 children are victims of domestic slavery.

**How should the international community address this issue to eradicate it in the future?**

The international community should continue to issue statements and informational material that informs the general population about the consequences and negative implications

of slavery, in addition to providing support to countries struggling with escaping slavery or with the disorganized aftermath.

Liberating indentured servants and individuals struggling with illegal slavery should also be a priority for countries, even if those people are not located in the respective countries. For example, a larger, more economically stable country could provide more support to struggling individuals than a poverty ridden unstable home country whose laws and lack of organization and order has led to circumstances in which people face slavery.

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