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| Country/entity | Haiti |
| Region | Americas |
| Agreement name | Outcome Declaration of CARICOM, International Partners and Haitian Stakeholders |
| Date | 11 Mar 2024 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Haitian Political Crisis and Gang Violence (2011 -)

Recent violence can be linked to unrest caused by government removal of fuel subsidies in July 2018. Preceding this, over a decade of breakages in the social contract through a series of interim governments presiding over corruption, human rights abuses, sustained gang violence and lack of public services, set against a series of natural disasters, also shape the present phase of violent political crisis.

Between 2011-2016, corruption and poverty fuelled regular anti-government protests under new President Michel Martelly. A number of politicians and lawyers challenged the validity of a series of constitutional amendments made by congress under Martelly. In 2016, after postponing presidential elections and ruling by decree for over a year, Martelly resigned. Martelly's designated candidate Jovenel Moise won a drawn-out process, with allegations of polling fraud delaying his office until early 2017. Social and political unrest continued, with an increase in gang violence towards citizens, and continued violation of human rights under Moise. Opposition accused government of constraining the judiciary's authority, with US officials also alleging that government officials were collaborating with gangs to suppress political opposition and anti-government protest, further aggravating social unrest and violence.

Moise also continued to rule by decree and postponed a referendum, with mass protests against his rule taking place in early 2021. On the 7th of July 2021, a group of armed men assassinated the president in his home.

Throughout 2021 there were more natural disasters, and under interim prime minister Ariel Henry, Gangs further established themselves as informal authorities, becoming increasingly autonomous from the political elites they had historically been affiliated with. Coalitions of gangs blockaded Port-au-Prince in October 2021 and again in September 2022, following another year of social unrest caused by government withdrawal of fuel subsidies, as seen in 2018. By October 2023 the UNSC authorised a Kenyan-led multinational security support mission (MSS).

In February 2024, while Henry was in Nairobi a coalition of rival gangs swept through the capital attacking police stations, government buildings and forcing the airport to close. In response, Caribbean Community states, the US and other nations initiated talks, concluding with formation of a Transitional Presidential Council, and Henry resigning.

As of early 2025, a proposed plan for a referendum continues to be delayed due to a lack of functioning electoral bodies, and the secure environment necessary for polling processes. Gangs continue to control much of the capital and key roads, with estimates of over 5,600 killed due to gang violence in 2024, with hundreds more killed going into 2025. Over one million people are estimated to have been displaced by violence as of January 2025.

Close

Haitian Political Crisis and Gang Violence (2011 -)

Stage Framework/substantive - partial

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|------------------------|---|
| Conflict nature | Government/territory |
| Peace process | Haiti: post-2022 agreements |
| Parties | Not signed, but the agreement listed the following participants: CARICOM, Brazil, Canada, France, Mexico, United Nations, the United States of America, and Haitian stakeholders. |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | CARICOM convened a meeting on the Haitian crisis with international partners (Brazil, Canada, France, Mexico, United Nations and the United States of America) and Haitian stakeholders. The meeting culminated with a commitment to a transitional governance engagement and a peaceful transition of power. |

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| Agreement document | HT_240311_Outcome Declaration of CARICOM, International Partners and Haitian Stakeholders (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
| Source of document | https://caricom.org/outcome-declaration-of-caricom-international-partners-and-haitian-stakeholders/ |

Groups

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Children/youth | No specific mention. |
| Disabled persons | No specific mention. |
| Elderly/age | No specific mention. |
| Migrant workers | No specific mention. |
| Racial/ethnic/national group | No specific mention. |
| Religious groups | No specific mention. |
| Indigenous people | No specific mention. |
| Other groups | No specific mention. |
| Refugees/displaced persons | No specific mention. |
| Social class | No specific mention. |

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)

Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→Temporary new institutions

We are pleased to announce the commitment to a transitional governance arrangement, which paves the way for a peaceful transition of power, continuity of governance, an action plan for near-term security, and the road to free and fair elections. It further seeks to assure that Haiti will be governed by the rule of law. This commitment reflects hard compromises among a diverse coalition of actors who have put their country above all differences.

To that end:

We acknowledge the resignation of Prime Minister Ariel Henry, upon the establishment of a Transitional Presidential Council and the naming of an Interim Prime Minister. And the following is agreed:

The creation of a Transitional Presidential Council comprised of seven voting members and two non-voting observers.

The seven voting members will comprise one representative from each of the following groups:

Collectif, December 21, EDE/RED/Compris Historique, Lavalas, Montana, Pitit Desalin, and the Private Sector.

The non-voting members will be represented by one member from civil society and one member of the InterFaith community.

The Council will exercise specified presidential authorities during the transition, operating by majority vote;

The exclusion from the Transitional Presidential Council of:

- anyone who is currently on a charge, indictment or has been convicted in any jurisdiction;
- anyone who is under UN Sanction;
- anyone who intends to run in the next election in Haiti;
- anyone who opposes the UN Security Council (UN SC) Resolution 2699.

The Transitional Presidential Council will swiftly select and appoint an interim Prime Minister;

The Transitional Presidential Council will together with the Interim Prime Minister appoint an inclusive Council of Ministers;

The Transitional Presidential council will hold the relevant and possible powers of the Haitian presidency during the transition period until an elected government is established.

The Transitional Presidential Council will undertake the following:

- Appoint an inclusive Council of Ministers;
- co-sign the orders, decrees and to sign off on the agenda of the Council of Ministers set the essential criteria for the selection of an impartial Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) and establish the Provisional Electoral Council;
- make arrangements for a peaceful transition, ensure continuity of governance, and establish a national security council;
- continue collaboration with all members of the international community for the accelerated deployment of the Multinational Security Support Mission authorized by UNSCR 2699/2023.

It is agreed that implementation of these measures will be conducted in parallel.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Elections | <p>We are pleased to announce the commitment to a transitional governance arrangement, which paves the way for a peaceful transition of power, continuity of governance, an action plan for near-term security, and the road to free and fair elections.</p> <p>The exclusion from the Transitional Presidential Council of: anyone who intends to run in the next election in Haiti;</p> <p>With a framework in place that illuminates a path forward, it is incumbent upon all Haitians to give the agreement a chance to work, to enter into a process of national dialogue, and to lay the groundwork for a transition that is based on inclusivity, encourages participation by all stakeholders, and paves the way for elections as soon as possible.</p> |
| Electoral commission | <p>The Transitional Presidential Council will undertake the following: co-sign the orders, decrees and to sign off on the agenda of the Council of Ministers set the essential criteria for the selection of an impartial Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) and establish the Provisional Electoral Council;</p> |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | No specific mention. |
| Traditional/religious leaders | No specific mention. |
| Public administration | No specific mention. |
| Constitution | No specific mention. |

Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition

State level

This commitment reflects hard compromises among a diverse coalition of actors who have put their country above all differences.

State level

To that end:

State level

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State level

And the following is agreed:

State level

The creation of a Transitional Presidential Council comprised of seven voting members and two non-voting observers.

State level

The seven voting members will comprise one representative from each of the following groups:

State level

Collectif, December 21, EDE/RED/Compris Historique, Lavalas, Montana, Pitit Desalin, and the Private Sector.

State level

The non-voting members will be represented by one member from civil society and one member of the InterFaith community.

State level

The Council will exercise specified presidential authorities during the transition, operating by majority vote;

State level

The exclusion from the Transitional Presidential Council of:

State level

anyone who is currently on a charge, indictment or has been convicted in any jurisdiction;

State level

anyone who is under UN Sanction;

State level

anyone who intends to run in the next election in Haiti;

State level

anyone who opposes the UN Security Council (UN SC) Resolution 2699.

State level

The Transitional Presidential Council will swiftly select and appoint an interim Prime Minister;

State level

The Transitional Presidential Council will together with the Interim Prime Minister appoint an inclusive Council of Ministers;

State level

The Transitional Presidential council will hold the relevant and possible powers of the Haitian presidency during the transition period until an elected government is established.

State level

The Transitional Presidential Council will undertake the following:

State level

Appoint an inclusive Council of Ministers;

State level

co-sign the orders, decrees and to sign off on the agenda of the Council of Ministers set the essential criteria for the selection of an impartial Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) and establish the Provisional Electoral Council;

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general We are pleased to announce the commitment to a transitional governance arrangement, which paves the way for a peaceful transition of power, continuity of governance, an action plan for near-term security, and the road to free and fair elections. It further seeks to assure that Haiti will be governed by the rule of law. And the following is agreed:
The exclusion from the Transitional Presidential Council of:
anyone who is under UN Sanction;
anyone who opposes the UN Security Council (UN SC) Resolution 2699.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy We commend the willingness and courage of Haitian stakeholders to commit to put Haiti back on a path toward democracy, stability, and prosperity. This is the only sustainable path to a future of strong democratic institutions, peaceful resolution of conflict, and security and prosperity for all Haitians

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** No specific mention.

**Withdrawal of
foreign forces** No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Today, [11 March 2024] CARICOM convened Haitian Stakeholders and the following international development partners: Brazil, Canada, France, Mexico, United Nations and the United States of America to discuss the multidimensional crisis in Haiti.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar

continue collaboration with all members of the international community for the accelerated deployment of the Multinational Security Support Mission authorized by UNSCR 2699/2023.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.
