

Country/entity	Haiti
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Consensus National Pour Une Transition Inclusive et des Élections Transparentes
Date	21 Dec 2022
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

Conflict nature Government/territory

Peace process Haiti: post-2022 agreements

Parties

Haiti signatories

Ariel Henry, Prime minister

Economic sector

Gonzales Rudolph, AMCHAM

Thomas Adamson, ADIH

Laurent Saint-Cyr, CCIO

Nathalie Pierre-Louis on behalf of Gerard Laborde, CCIHC

Political sector

Jean Willy Lazarre, spokesperson for indigenous people

Royal M. Jacqueline, OCDDIH

Mackenson Voicy, STK Solution Tet Kole

Jules Francesca, CFPNH

Elianne [Delius], STK

Menard Emmanuel, Concertation Politique Pour un Compromis Historique

Desallins Abel, Concertation Politique Pour un Compromis Historique

Valery D. Jacques, Concertation Politique Pour un Compromis Historique

Saint Roc Dominique, Undh CauCus

Fougère Adolphe, O/AHH CauCus

Wesner Surpris PENH (caucus)

Cély Jean Belot, Fòs Gran Nò (CAUCUS)

Aurelius Wisly, MoFHA (CauCus)

Barthelemy Joseph Yves Junior, Parti Federaliste

Sanon Nemrod, Nouvelle Alternative pour la reconciliation de l'arrondissement de Belle-Anse et de Fonds-Verrettes

Thomas Jean Verlin Rosny, Parti Federaliste

Maître Rodol Pierre, Commission Grosam

Harry Moncoeur, Commission GROSAM

Third parties

-

Description

In this agreement, the various political parties and civil society organisations in Haiti resolve to deal with the violent political crisis in the country by means of establishing an interim arrangement for governing the country until elections can be organised and held. As part of this agreement, the Government is expected to heed the decisions of the High Council of Transition regarding the process of making constitutional changes and returning to a state of order. With regard to transparency and good governance, the Government is to follow the assessments of the Organ for the Control of Governmental Actions. Additionally, an independent electoral commission is established. All of these interim institutions are defined in the agreement as not being in subordination to the government and are established with quotas for the representation of women.

Agreement document

[HT_221221_Consensus National Pour Une Transition Inclusive et des Élections Transparentes_ENG \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language)

[HT_221221_Consensus National Pour Une Transition Inclusive et des Élections Transparentes \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Source of document

<https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/default/files/document/files/2024/05/consensus-national-pour-une-transition-inclusive-et-des-elections-transparentes.pdf>

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	<p>About the Elements of Consensus</p> <p>...</p> <p>- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)</p> <p>...</p> <p>About the Organ for the Control of Governmental Actions (OCGA)</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 11 The OCGA is composed of twenty-one (21) members selected among personalities coming from political organisations, socio-professional associations and local community organisations from ten (10) departments and the diaspora. Its composition must reflect a national and territorial participation as well as a female quota of 30%.</p> <p>Article 12 The OCGA is managed by a bureau of three (3) members, with at least one female member.</p> <p>...</p> <p>About the Electoral Council and the Elections</p> <p>Article 16 A Provisional Electoral Council (PEC) shall be established. To this end, the Government shall submit to the HCT a provisional list of twenty (20) personalities, coming from representative structures of the Haitian civil society in the homeland as well as in the diaspora.</p> <p>The HCT, in concertation with the Prime Minister, shall select nine (9) persons, among them at least three (3) women, as members of the PEC.</p>
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	<p>About the Elements of Consensus</p> <p>...</p> <p>About the security</p> <p>Article 2 The parties concerned recognise the necessity to consider, as a prerequisite, the question of security of the lives and the property being a sovereign duty of the State.</p>
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
Whereas they thus agree to establish a political balance and to put in place, in addition to the Government, two (2) institutions being able to overcome the current deficiencies, i.e. a High Council of Transition (HCT) and an Organ for the Control of Governmental Actions (OCGA);

...

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

a) Long-term public interest:

the Transition Government is an interim administration with the task to govern a programme for fundamental reforms of the politics, of the public institutions and of the economy of Haiti.

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

Article 4 An organ is to be created, called “High Council of Transition” (HCT), having the mission to contribute to the definition of the strategic orientations of the public powers through:

- a) the creation of political and social conditions in order to return to a constitutional order through free, credibly and transparent elections;
- b) the promotion of a political dialogue for a participation of the different actors at the management of the State during the transition period;
- c) the creation of the necessary conditions for a return to a climate of security and peace;
- d) the definition, follow-up and evaluation of responses to urgencies of public policies.

Article 5 The objective of the HCT is to favour the national dialogue in quest of a consensus on the signposts to be put into place in order to demonstrate the fault line for bad practices, and on the great challenges of the transition period, notably on matters concerning public security, the Constitution and elections, the economic reforms, justice, rule of law, and social and food security.

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

- ensure credibility and integrity of the elections by participating in the selection of the members of the Provisional Electoral Council (PEC) and by organising step-by-step evaluations coupled with recommendations for the performance of the electoral process;
- choose the Committee of Experts in charge of the revision of the Constitution;
- coordinate a high-level political dialogue in order to broaden the basis for the consensus between the principal political, social and economic actors of the country, on the basis of a programme of (i) security, (ii) political, constitutional and electoral reforms, (iii) good governance and (iv) economic and social measures;
- cooperate with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in order to define a roadmap containing precise steps and timelines, and to execute a strategic action plan for the transition period;
- participate in the reconstitution of the Court of Cassation;
- participate in ministerial changes, changes in the high-level management of the public Administration and reforms of the Haitian diplomacy;
- inspire and ensure the economic reforms, notably on matters concerning State taxes, fiscal and monetary politics;
- make sure the establishment and execution of a global Plan of public security;
- identify and propose reforms in matters concerning human rights and reinforcement of the rule of law;
- identify and propose reforms targeting social and food security.

Article 7 The HCT is composed of three (3) members chosen pursuant to following

Elections

Whereas, in this regard, the signatory parties to the present document, remaining committed to the rules of the amended Haitian Constitution, notably article 149, agree to employ different political, economic and social forces for the management of the city, in order to create the necessary conditions for the organisation of transparent and uncontested elections, to discuss the question of security, to contribute to the reinforcement of the rule of law by identifying the urgent economic and social reforms;

...

Whereas it is mandatory for the Prime Minister, Ariel HENRY, to engage in a comprehensive dialogue with open-mindedness, by taking into account all propositions, all agreement protocols and agreements coming from the economic, political and social Sectors, a necessary step in order to give confidence to the actors and citizens with the perspective of the upcoming free and democratic general elections;

...

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

a) Long-term public interest:

...

Free and equitable elections are a crucial step in a long-term process going beyond the elections in order to transform the country and establish a more equitable social contract between the State and the citizens;

b) Transparency and responsibility:

the parties concerned (i) shall elaborate and publish a joint roadmap with commitments, steps and signposts towards constitutional changes, for free and equitable elections and with a programme for a long-term structural transformation, (ii) shall cooperate in order to guide and support the interim Government in the execution of this roadmap, (iii) and shall follow up and check on its execution through the organs of transition, and with the help of Haiti's impartial international partners;

...

f) Engagement and participation of the public:

the transition shall seek to reestablish confidence in Haiti's political and electoral institutions by making sure that the electoral process is open and encourages a new generation of Haitians, whether it be as voters or as candidates, to engage and participate in equitable and credible elections and the long-term revitalisation of the Haitian political system.

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

Article 4 An organ is to be created, called "High Council of Transition" (HCT), having the mission to contribute to the definition of the strategic orientations of the public powers through:

a) the creation of political and social conditions in order to return to a constitutional order through free, credibly and transparent elections;

...

Article 5 The objective of the HCT is to favour the national dialogue in quest of a consensus on the signposts to be put into place in order to demonstrate the fault line for bad practices, and on the great challenges of the transition period, notably on matters concerning public security, the Constitution and elections, the economic reforms, justice, rule of law, and social and food security.

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

- ensure credibility and integrity of the elections by participating in the selection of the members of the Provisional Electoral Council (PEC) and by organising step-by-step evaluations coupled with recommendations for the performance of the electoral

**Electoral
commission**

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

f) Engagement and participation of the public:

the transition shall seek to reestablish confidence in Haiti's political and electoral institutions by making sure that the electoral process is open and encourages a new generation of Haitians, whether it be as voters or as candidates, to engage and participate in equitable and credible elections and the long-term revitalisation of the Haitian political system.

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

...

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:
- ensure credibility and integrity of the elections by participating in the selection of the members of the Provisional Electoral Council (PEC) and by organising step-by-step evaluations coupled with recommendations for the performance of the electoral process;

...

About the Electoral Council and the Elections

Article 16 A Provisional Electoral Council (PEC) shall be established.

To this end, the Government shall submit to the HCT a provisional list of twenty (20) personalities, coming from representative structures of the Haitian civil society in the homeland as well as in the diaspora.

The HCT, in concertation with the Prime Minister, shall select nine (9) persons, among them at least three (3) women, as members of the PEC.

Article 17 The PEC, thus constituted, shall be nominated by the Government with the following tasks:

- a) Organise the public consultation on the revised draft Constitution;
- b) Publish an electoral calendar;
- c) Submit to the Government the draft electoral Decree;
- d) Organise the general Elections;
- e) Control, enjoying strict independence, all the electoral operations until the proclamation of the election results.

**Political parties
reform**

No specific mention.

Civil society**About the Principles for the Transition**

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

d) Political inclusion through dialogue:

during the transition, the process of political dialogue shall be conducted alongside an agenda of national transformation in order to ensure a large representation of the points of view and interests, and in order to promote an environment of constructive cooperation on the questions concerning the Haitians living within the country or abroad.

A high-level political dialogue between the political parties, the civil society and the private sector shall be reinforced through consultation on the community level within the framework of a process of national dialogue;

**Traditional/
religious leaders**

No specific mention.

**Public
administration**

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

...

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

...

- participate in ministerial changes, changes in the high-level management of the public Administration and reforms of the Haitian diplomacy;

...

About the Organ for the Control of Governmental Actions (OCGA)

Article 9 An organ is to be created, called "Organ for the Control of Governmental Actions" (OCGA), having the mission to ensure respect for the rules of good management and transparency of public governance.

To this end, the OCAG is an institution capable of facilitating the integration of the representatives of the different sectors of public life into civilian control and into the control of governmental actions in the current context of a dysfunctional government.

Article 10 The tasks of the OCGA are as follows:

- Oversee the good functioning of the republican Institutions;

...

About the Government

Article 13 The Government, having at its head the Prime Minister, exercises the Executive Power.

The Prime Minister ensures the application of the decisions by the Government that is led by him.

After ratification of present national Consensus, he evaluates, in concertation with the HCT, the composition of the governmental bodies and proceeds to the necessary changes at the level of the Government and the high-level management of the public administration.

Constitution

Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal

Whereas, in this regard, the signatory parties to the present document, remaining committed to the rules of the amended Haitian Constitution, notably article 149, agree to employ different political, economic and social forces for the management of the city, in order to create the necessary conditions for the organisation of transparent and uncontested elections, to discuss the question of security, to contribute to the reinforcement of the rule of law by identifying the urgent economic and social reforms;

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

Article 4 An organ is to be created, called “High Council of Transition” (HCT), having the mission to contribute to the definition of the strategic orientations of the public powers through:

a) the creation of political and social conditions in order to return to a constitutional order through free, credibly and transparent elections;

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

b) Transparency and responsibility:

the parties concerned (i) shall elaborate and publish a joint roadmap with commitments, steps and signposts towards constitutional changes, for free and equitable elections and with a programme for a long-term structural transformation, (ii) shall cooperate in order to guide and support the interim Government in the execution of this roadmap, (iii) and shall follow up and check on its execution through the organs of transition, and with the help of Haiti’s impartial international partners;

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

Article 4 An organ is to be created, called “High Council of Transition” (HCT), having the mission to contribute to the definition of the strategic orientations of the public powers through:

a) the creation of political and social conditions in order to return to a constitutional order through free, credibly and transparent elections;

...

Article 5 The objective of the HCT is to favour the national dialogue in quest of a consensus on the signposts to be put into place in order to demonstrate the fault line for bad practices, and on the great challenges of the transition period, notably on matters concerning public security, the Constitution and elections, the economic reforms, justice, rule of law, and social and food security.

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

...

- choose the Committee of Experts in charge of the revision of the Constitution;

- coordinate a high-level political dialogue in order to broaden the basis for the consensus between the principal political, social and economic actors of the country, on the basis of a programme of (i) security, (ii) political, constitutional and electoral reforms, (iii) good governance and (iv) economic and social measures;

...

Article 8 The HCT functions, by its nature, as a collegial body.

...

In addition, the HCT deals with the following strategic challenges:



Power sharing

Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

State level

Article 4 An organ is to be created, called “High Council of Transition” (HCT), having the mission to contribute to the definition of the strategic orientations of the public powers through:

State level

a) the creation of political and social conditions in order to return to a constitutional order through free, credibly and transparent elections;

State level

b) the promotion of a political dialogue for a participation of the different actors at the management of the State during the transition period;

State level

c) the creation of the necessary conditions for a return to a climate of security and peace;

State level

d) the definition, follow-up and evaluation of responses to urgencies of public policies.

State level

Article 5 The objective of the HCT is to favour the national dialogue in quest of a consensus on the signposts to be put into place in order to demonstrate the fault line for bad practices, and on the great challenges of the transition period, notably on matters concerning public security, the Constitution and elections, the economic reforms, justice, rule of law, and social and food security.

State level

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

State level

- ensure credibility and integrity of the elections by participating in the selection of the members of the Provisional Electoral Council (PEC) and by organising step-by-step evaluations coupled with recommendations for the performance of the electoral process;

State level

- choose the Committee of Experts in charge of the revision of the Constitution;

State level

- coordinate a high-level political dialogue in order to broaden the basis for the consensus between the principal political, social and economic actors of the country, on the basis of a programme of (i) security, (ii) political, constitutional and electoral reforms, (iii) good governance and (iv) economic and social measures;

State level

- cooperate with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers in order to define a roadmap containing precise steps and timelines, and to execute a strategic action plan for the transition period;

State level

- participate in the reconstitution of the Court of Cassation;

State level

- participate in ministerial changes, changes in the high-level management of the public Administration and reforms of the Haitian diplomacy;

State level

- inspire and ensure the economic reforms, notably on matters concerning State taxes, fiscal and monetary politics;

State level

- make sure the establishment and execution of a global Plan of public security;

State level

- identify and propose reforms in matters concerning human rights and reinforcement of the rule of law;

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 Whereas, in this regard, the signatory parties to the present document, remaining committed to the rules of the amended Haitian Constitution, notably article 149, agree to employ different political, economic and social forces for the management of the city, in order to create the necessary conditions for the organisation of transparent and uncontested elections, to discuss the question of security, to contribute to the reinforcement of the rule of law by identifying the urgent economic and social reforms;

...

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

c) Impartiality and end of impunity:

during the transition, the rules shall be applied to everyone on equal terms whether it be in the public sector or private sector.

The parties concerned shall make every effort to identify, report and sanction disloyal and corruptive practices destroying the public and economic life of Haiti, in order to put an end to a climate of intimidation and impunity that undermines the judicial process of Haiti;

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

...

Article 5 The objective of the HCT is to favour the national dialogue in quest of a consensus on the signposts to be put into place in order to demonstrate the fault line for bad practices, and on the great challenges of the transition period, notably on matters concerning public security, the Constitution and elections, the economic reforms, justice, rule of law, and social and food security.

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

...

- identify and propose reforms in matters concerning human rights and reinforcement of the rule of law;

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights	<p>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality</p> <p>About the Principles for the Transition</p> <p>...</p> <p>c) Impartiality and end of impunity: during the transition, the rules shall be applied to everyone on equal terms whether it be in the public sector or private sector.</p> <p>Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement</p> <p>About the Elements of Consensus</p> <p>...</p> <p>About the security</p> <p>...</p> <p>Article 3 Taking into account the current deficiencies of the Haitian security forces, the parties concerned declare themselves favourable to immediate international assistance in matters of security, requested on 9 October 2022 by the Government, in order to assist the National Police of Haiti in the planning of interventions and the execution of operations guaranteeing the freedom of movement of the population and the management of the humanitarian crisis and the insecurity with which the country is confronted.</p>
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
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 Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

e) Urgent action for the Haitians in difficulties:
the transition shall accord priority to the immediate and important measures with the view to putting an end to the humanitarian sufferings in the poorest communities, reestablishing security and the services, creating employment, removing young people from the grip and attractiveness of the gangs and rendering justice to those who have suffered thereunder.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

c) Impartiality and end of impunity:

during the transition, the rules shall be applied to everyone on equal terms whether it be in the public sector or private sector.

The parties concerned shall make every effort to identify, report and sanction disloyal and corruptive practices destroying the public and economic life of Haiti, in order to put an end to a climate of intimidation and impunity that undermines the judicial process of Haiti;

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

...

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

...

- participate in the reconstitution of the Court of Cassation;

...

About the Court of Cassation

Article 14 The Government, in concertation with the HCT, nominates the judges of the Court of Cassation after certification by the High Council of Judicial Power (HCJP).

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

Traditional Laws

No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

About the Institutional and Economic Reforms

Article 18 The parties concerned recognise the necessity to carry out institutional and economic reforms during the transition period.

To this end, the Government, in partnership with the HCT, makes an inventory of the human capital, the material and financial resources of the State, and ensures the functioning of the administrative Council and the revision of the organs directing the autonomous Bodies.

Thus, the reforms are carried out for the purpose of:

...

e) Guaranteeing the efficiency of the monetary politics;

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development

Whereas, in this regard, the signatory parties to the present document, remaining committed to the rules of the amended Haitian Constitution, notably article 149, agree to employ different political, economic and social forces for the management of the city, in order to create the necessary conditions for the organisation of transparent and uncontested elections, to discuss the question of security, to contribute to the reinforcement of the rule of law by identifying the urgent economic and social reforms;

...

About the Elements of Consensus

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- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

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Article 5 The objective of the HCT is to favour the national dialogue in quest of a consensus on the signposts to be put into place in order to demonstrate the fault line for bad practices, and on the great challenges of the transition period, notably on matters concerning public security, the Constitution and elections, the economic reforms, justice, rule of law, and social and food security.

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

...

- coordinate a high-level political dialogue in order to broaden the basis for the consensus between the principal political, social and economic actors of the country, on the basis of a programme of (i) security, (ii) political, constitutional and electoral reforms, (iii) good governance and (iv) economic and social measures;

...

In addition, the HCT deals with the following strategic challenges:

(i) the security, (ii) the political, constitutional and electoral reform, (iii) the good governance and (iv) the social and economic measures.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

e) Urgent action for the Haitians in difficulties:

the transition shall accord priority to the immediate and important measures with the view to putting an end to the humanitarian sufferings in the poorest communities, reestablishing security and the services, creating employment, removing young people from the grip and attractiveness of the gangs and rendering justice to those who have suffered thereunder.

A programme of direct and urgent action shall be introduced in the most affected areas and the international community shall be approached in order to garner investments and supplementary aid;

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Power to tax

About the Elements of Consensus

...

About the Institutional and Economic Reforms

Article 18 The parties concerned recognise the necessity to carry out institutional and economic reforms during the transition period.

To this end, the Government, in partnership with the HCT, makes an inventory of the human capital, the material and financial resources of the State, and ensures the functioning of the administrative Council and the revision of the organs directing the autonomous Bodies.

...

At the same time, the private Sector commits itself to assuming its responsibilities, including, in particular, compliance with its fiscal obligations.

Socio-economic reconstruction→Taxation→Reform of taxation

About the Elements of Consensus

...

- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)

...

Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:

...

- inspire and ensure the economic reforms, notably on matters concerning State taxes, fiscal and monetary politics;

...

About the Institutional and Economic Reforms

Article 18 The parties concerned recognise the necessity to carry out institutional and economic reforms during the transition period.

To this end, the Government, in partnership with the HCT, makes an inventory of the human capital, the material and financial resources of the State, and ensures the functioning of the administrative Council and the revision of the organs directing the autonomous Bodies.

Thus, the reforms are carried out for the purpose of:

a) Modernising the income capacities of the State;

...

c) Continuing, in partnership with the private business Sector, the ongoing fiscal reforms:

d) Elevating public taxes;

...

At the same time, the private Sector commits itself to assuming its responsibilities, including, in particular, compliance with its fiscal obligations.

This shall permit a substantive increase of public taxes.

And the Government, for its part, commits itself to the principle of transparency and sound management and shall publish, periodically, the amount of collected taxes and the incurred expenses.

It is agreed that the tax increase shall strengthen the financial capacities of the State.

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** **About the Elements of Consensus**
...
- **About the High Council of Transition (HCT)**
...
Article 6 The HCT, working in partnership with the Government, has the following tasks:
...
- make sure the establishment and execution of a global Plan of public security;

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police

About the Elements of Consensus

...

About the security

...

Article 3 Taking into account the current deficiencies of the Haitian security forces, the parties concerned declare themselves favourable to immediate international assistance in matters of security, requested on 9 October 2022 by the Government, in order to assist the National Police of Haiti in the planning of interventions and the execution of operations guaranteeing the freedom of movement of the population and the management of the humanitarian crisis and the insecurity with which the country is confronted.

By the same token, the parties concerned undertake to organise, as soon as the adoption of the present Consensus, a national Forum bringing together the political, economic and social actors.

Said Forum shall allow to build up a National Plan for Security based on the realities of the moment, the Haitian culture, and taking into account the aspects of police intervention as well as the socio-economic component of insecurity.

By doing so, the parties concerned understand to contribute, on the one hand, to the return to a climate favourable to a political, economic, social and cultural life in order to permit the population to go about their everyday activities on the entire national territory and, on the other hand, to a durable consolidation of the peace in order to guarantee the presence of the State and the delivery of the basic services in the deprived areas.

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

About the Principles for the Transition

Article 1 The signatories of the National Consensus for an inclusive Transition and transparent Elections agree that the transition process shall be governed by the following political principles:

...

c) Impartiality and end of impunity:

during the transition, the rules shall be applied to everyone on equal terms whether it be in the public sector or private sector.

The parties concerned shall make every effort to identify, report and sanction disloyal and corruptive practices destroying the public and economic life of Haiti, in order to put an end to a climate of intimidation and impunity that undermines the judicial process of Haiti;

...

About the Elements of Consensus

...

About the Institutional and Economic Reforms

Article 18 The parties concerned recognise the necessity to carry out institutional and economic reforms during the transition period.

To this end, the Government, in partnership with the HCT, makes an inventory of the human capital, the material and financial resources of the State, and ensures the functioning of the administrative Council and the revision of the organs directing the autonomous Bodies.

Thus, the reforms are carried out for the purpose of:

...

b) Tackling smuggling and arms trafficking;

...

f) Strengthening the control of the terrestrial, maritime and aerial borders of the country;

g) Guaranteeing the functioning of the law enforcement bodies against narcotics trafficking, corruption and money laundering.

Crime/organised crime

About the Elements of Consensus

...

About the Institutional and Economic Reforms

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f) Strengthening the control of the terrestrial, maritime and aerial borders of the country;

g) Guaranteeing the functioning of the law enforcement bodies against narcotics trafficking, corruption and money laundering.

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 No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

