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

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Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Gender quotas **About the Elements of Consensus** ... **- About the High Council of Transition (HCT)** ... About the Organ for the Control of Governmental Actions (OCGA) ... Article 11 The OCGA is composed of twenty-one (21) members slected 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%. Article 12 The OCGA is managed by a bureau of three (3) members, with at least one female member. ... **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.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.