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**Coordination, programme and other questions: long-term
programme of support for Haiti**

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution [2025/22](#), by which the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti was requested to submit a report on its work, with recommendations to the Council for its consideration at its 2026 session. The report covers the activities carried out by the Group from April 2025 to March 2026, including meetings with national authorities and representatives of civil society, the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, the United Nations country team, regional organizations and international financial institutions.



I. Introduction

1. The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti was created in 1999 by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1999/4) and was reactivated in 2004 (decision 2004/322). It is currently composed of 29 members, namely, the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America and Uruguay to the United Nations. The Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations joined the Group as a new member on 29 July 2025 (Council decision 2025/210 B). Since November 2004, the Group has been chaired by the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations. In December 2025, chairmanship of the Group transitioned from Bob Rae to David Lametti.

2. In its resolution 2025/22, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group until the conclusion of the 2026 session, with the purpose of following closely and supporting the long-term national development priorities of Haiti. The Group is also mandated to work collaboratively with the Haitian authorities to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and institutional stability, while ensuring that international assistance remains coherent, sustainable and well-aligned with national needs. In the resolution, the Council underscored the importance of avoiding overlap and duplication with existing mechanisms, reinforcing the need for coordinated support to Haiti. The Council requested that the Group submit a report on its work for the Council's consideration at its 2026 session.

3. The present report, which covers the period from April 2025 to March 2026, contains the main findings and recommendations of the Group following its meetings, both hybrid and in-person, with Haitian authorities and various stakeholders, including representatives of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), the United Nations country team in Haiti, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Organization of American States (OAS). These include the meetings of the Group, convened under the chairmanship of Mr. Lametti, on 4 and 10 February 2026. Given the security situation in Haiti during the reporting period, the Group did not conduct a visit to Haiti. The annex to the present report contains a list of the activities undertaken by the Group and its interlocutors during the reporting period.

II. Current Haitian context

A. Political and security situation

4. The Group remained concerned about the continuing security crisis, which has been further aggravated by pervasive gang violence and continues to result in grave human rights violations, significant development setbacks and mounting humanitarian challenges. Haiti's gangs have evolved into criminal networks that control key territory and fuel escalating violence through extortion and illicit financial flows generated by trafficking in drugs, weapons and ammunition. The expansion of armed gangs in Haiti has led to a severe security crisis and a high level of violence, including sexual violence, human rights violations, killings, kidnappings and forced

displacements. Between 1 March 2025 and 15 January 2026, at least 5,519 people were killed and 2,608 injured in Haiti.¹

5. On 9 May 2025, the Chair of the Group sent a letter to the Security Council (S/2025/304) to convey the Group's concerns about the catastrophic humanitarian crisis in Haiti and the immense suffering of the Haitian population due to escalating violence in the country, imploring "the Security Council to respond to Haiti's request for urgent, robust and sustained assistance to restore security for the Haitian population".

6. On 23 September 2025, the Chair convened a ministerial meeting of the Group on the margins of the high-level week of the eightieth session of the General Assembly to mobilize support for Haitian-led and Haitian-owned solutions to strengthen the stability of Haiti and advance its sustainable development.² Participants called for an urgent increase in the funding for the Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Haiti, as well as flexible funding and unrestricted access for effective humanitarian assistance. Participants underscored the urgent need to restore security, re-establish the rule of law and strengthen civilian protection.

7. The Group noted the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2793 (2025), on 30 September 2025, authorizing the transition of the Multinational Security Support Mission to the Gang Suppression Force, in close cooperation and coordination with the Government of Haiti, and the establishment of the United Nations Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH) to provide logistical and operational support to the Force. The Group welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative for the Gang Suppression Force in December 2025, and the head of UNSOH in March 2026. The Group underscored the need for a strengthened security presence in the country and a smooth transition from the Multinational Security Support Mission to the Gang Suppression Force. The Group underscored the key role of the Standing Group of Partners in providing strategic oversight to the Force, as well as facilitating force generation and securing voluntary contributions. The Group stressed the importance of the Force's compliance with human rights law and the inclusion of oversight mechanisms and safeguards for the protection of women and children. The Group called for urgent support to provide the necessary financial, logistical, operational and coordinated assistance for Haiti's security transition. The deteriorating situation in Haiti has implications for the region and beyond, requiring a coordinated and global effort.

8. On the political side, the mandate of the Transitional Presidential Council ended on 7 February 2026, and the executive authority was transferred to the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister. On 1 December 2025, the national authorities adopted the electoral decree, establishing a legal and political framework to facilitate elections.³ This was followed by the publication of a new electoral calendar by the Provisional Electoral Council on 23 December 2025. The calendar sets 30 August 2026 as the target date for the first round of national elections, with a second round scheduled for 6 December 2026, as well as key steps extending through early 2027. The Group reiterated the importance of political unity and encouraged the Haitian authorities to steer the country towards credible, free, fair and transparent elections and to tackle corruption.

9. The Group welcomed the extension of the mandate of BINUH by the Security Council on 29 January 2026, including the mandate to design a disarmament,

¹ See <https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/accueil/document-library/annual-report-un-high-commissioner-human-rights-situation-human-rights>.

² See <https://ecosoc.un.org/sites/default/files/2025-09/Chair-Summary-AHAG-Haiti-2025.pdf>.

³ See <https://cephaiti.ht/calendrier-electoral-2025/>.

dismantlement and reintegration programme. The Group also welcomed the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BINUH. The Group was informed of the coordination efforts between BINUH and the newly established UNSOH. BINUH, together with other United Nations entities, and international partners provided assistance to Haiti with its electoral process and programmes to reduce violence and reintegrate former gang members.

10. Regional organizations have been instrumental in supporting the efforts of Haiti to rebuild its institutions, restore security and create the foundations for sustainable development. The Group welcomes the ongoing efforts of international and regional partners, including the Caribbean Community and the Organization of American States (OAS), to support the country's path to security and stability. During its engagement with OAS officials, the Group was informed of the OAS initiatives on security, governance and institutional stability and the OAS Haitian-led road map for stability and peace with regional and international support. OAS has also focused on elections, the national identification system and monitoring of the human rights situation. The Group underscored the need for continued coordination and commitment to help Haiti move towards stability, free elections and democratic governance.

B. Escalating humanitarian crisis

11. The Group continued to be concerned about the dire humanitarian situation in Haiti and the low funding (27.1 per cent) of the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan.⁴ Humanitarian needs continued to worsen, with rising food insecurity, internal displacement and cholera outbreaks. Furthermore, Hurricane Melissa highlighted the country's vulnerability to climatic hazards and the urgent need to fund national resilience and disaster mechanisms. Food insecurity remained a concern, with 5.7 million people facing acute levels of food insecurity⁵ (phase 3+ of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification), including 1.9 million facing emergency levels (phase 4), with a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable members of the community. Children are especially vulnerable due to recruitment by armed gangs and school closures. Some 1 million children under the age of 5 are affected by food insecurity. In addition, the Haitian health system is facing collapse owing to fuel shortages, attacks on hospitals and a lack of healthcare workers. Approximately 4.9 million people in Haiti need emergency health assistance.

12. The 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan seeks \$880 million to support 4.2 million vulnerable Haitians, out of 6.4 million people who need aid and are bearing the brunt of the violence. The plan aims to reduce immediate risks to affected populations, stabilize the households hardest hit by repeated shocks and strengthen access to essential services. The main categories of humanitarian needs experienced by the population of Haiti are food security (5.9 million people), health needs (4.9 million), shelter and non-food items (4.2 million), water, sanitation and hygiene (3.5 million), protection (2.2 million) and camp coordination and management (2.1 million). As at 30 March 2026, only 19.5 per cent of that funding has been received.⁶

13. The Group is extremely concerned that more than 1.4 million people have been displaced, many of them repeatedly, with children accounting for over half of the displaced population. Limited access to water and poor hygiene conditions in displacement sites posed increasing health risks. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of spontaneous displacement sites

⁴ See <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1257/summary>.

⁵ See www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159760/?iso3=HTI.

⁶ See <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1503/summary>.

across the country increased from 142 to 238 between December 2024 and October 2025,⁷ while local communities continue to bear the greatest burden of hosting displaced people. Furthermore, deported Haitians returning to Haiti faced major protection, social and economic challenges.

14. The Group was informed that, despite significant challenges and persistent kidnapping threats, humanitarian workers and civil society organizations continue to deliver essential support. While local civil society actors play a vital role, they cannot meet the scale of the needs on their own. The Group underscored, therefore, the urgent need to ensure safe and unhindered access to humanitarian assistance for affected communities, as well as a substantial increase in funding to sustain and expand such efforts.

Protection and humanitarian needs of Haitian children and young people

15. The Group is deeply concerned that Haiti is facing one of the sharpest percentage increases in violations against children, an alarming 490 per cent, as highlighted in the Secretary-General's 2025 report on children and armed conflict ([A/79/878-S/2025/247](#)). The impact of the crisis on children and young people is especially severe, with armed gangs routinely committing grave violations, including killings, recruitment and sexual violence. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the number of children in Haiti recruited and used by armed gangs increased by an estimated 200 per cent in 2025. It is also estimated that children comprise up to half of all gang members, and these abuses continue with widespread impunity. With more than 1,600 schools closed during the academic year, many repurposed as shelters, children in Haiti are confronting a rapidly deteriorating education crisis. Financial barriers and pervasive violence have already left one in four children out of school.

16. Building on the Group's work, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission convened a joint meeting on building and sustaining peace in Haiti on 11 June 2025. At the meeting, participants underscored the urgent need to scale up measures to strengthen community-level peacebuilding and violence reduction, and to ensure that women and young people play a central role in shaping and implementing such efforts.

17. The Group emphasized that peacebuilding and development must advance in parallel with efforts to improve security in order for Haiti to move beyond a purely humanitarian response. It welcomed the positive results achieved through projects supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, including the establishment of women and youth platforms for civic engagement, and noted that Haiti is expected to receive assessed contributions from the Fund.

18. Children and young people in Haiti must have access to education and be protected from violence and gang recruitment. Additional efforts are urgently needed in community violence reduction and in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, particularly for children associated with armed gangs. Support to Haitian authorities is critical to establish safe reintegration protocols, expand child protection systems, provide adequate shelter, and create pathways for rehabilitation and productive opportunities. Such efforts are essential for enabling safe exits from gangs, promoting reintegration and strengthening social cohesion. The Group calls on all armed gangs to release children from their ranks.

19. The Group also took note of provisions related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in Security Council resolution [2793 \(2025\)](#) and stressed that, as

⁷ See www.iom.int/news/displacement-haiti-reaches-record-high-14-million-people-flee-violence.

security conditions improve, preparations must be made to scale up disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction programming. In this regard, the Group welcomed the 2026 reactivation of the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration.

20. The Group was informed of the work of BINUH to protect children affected by violence and of initiatives led by various United Nations entities, including IOM, UNICEF and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Effective coordination with the Gang Suppression Force will be essential to these efforts. The Group underscores the need for strong, sustained emphasis on monitoring and addressing human rights abuses, and on strengthening community engagement.

C. Sustainable development

1. Economic outlook

21. According to the World Bank, the economy of Haiti has continued to contract since 2019, declining by 4.2 per cent in 2024, and is projected to contract by a further 2.2 per cent in 2025. The total output loss between 2018 and 2024 is estimated at 39 per cent (US\$ 9.7 billion). Poverty remains widespread, with an estimated 37.6 per cent of Haitians living below the international poverty line of US\$2.15 per day in 2025.

22. The Group took note of IMF assessments indicating that macroeconomic conditions remain fragile, driven largely by ongoing insecurity. In addition to negative growth, inflation persisted at around 30 per cent. Although the fiscal situation is weak, it is broadly balanced. Haiti continued to have the lowest ratio of tax to gross domestic product (GDP) in the Caribbean. The external position has improved, supported by historically high remittances in 2025 (approximately US\$ 4.1 billion), although export volumes remain weak and imports have only modestly recovered.

23. The Group noted that the subdued economic outlook has been exacerbated by political uncertainties, as well as external shocks such as Hurricane Melissa. Potential measures to strengthen domestic revenue mobilization include digital tax payments and improved integration of tax and customs systems. Key risks for international reserves include reliance on remittances, potential external disruptions and limited domestic revenue capacity. The Group notes that maintaining macroeconomic stability will depend on improved security, realistic policy prioritization, strengthened institutional capacity and enhanced coordination among partners.

24. The Group was informed that, despite the prolonged contraction, some modest economic activity has emerged in northern Haiti, contributing to job creation, foreign exchange earnings, and export growth in sectors such as mango cultivation, production of essential oils and handicrafts. According to the World Bank, major development challenges for the upcoming period include creating jobs for growth and security, managing return migration (monitoring, analysing and supporting reintegration), managing remittance flows in the volatile environment, and renewing and expanding market access for trade.

2. Food security

25. Despite its considerable agricultural potential, Haiti faces one of the highest levels of food insecurity in the world due to structural vulnerabilities and insecurity. The working group on supporting Haiti to meet the needs of crisis-affected populations and to build a more productive and resilient food system, chaired by the

Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations, engaged with United Nations system entities to follow the latest developments and explored potential interventions to address the crisis.

26. Currently, one in two Haitians is experiencing acute hunger, as escalating gang violence, displacement, economic collapse, market disruptions and climate shocks continue to intensify. Widespread insecurity has suppressed agricultural production and increased food prices. The south-west of the country, a vital agricultural hub, has faced additional challenges, including limited market access and environmental vulnerabilities.

27. Food assistance is not just about saving lives; it can be a stabilizing force that helps to prevent further social breakdown and offer hope amid deepening despair. The World Food Programme (WFP) has played a vital role in reaching the most vulnerable populations in Haiti, including those in areas heavily affected by violence and in hard-to-access locations. Its support for the national school meal programme, combined with last-mile delivery strategies and the use of digital cash solutions, has been instrumental in ensuring that assistance reaches those most in need. In 2025, food security interventions accounted for nearly half of the country's entire humanitarian response budget, underscoring the critical role of such interventions in mitigating the broader crisis. The school meals programme illustrates how food assistance reinforces the social contract, helping to keep more than half a million children in school, improving learning outcomes and supporting local food systems. Investing in food security can help to sustain public trust, reduce recruitment into armed groups and support long-term recovery. The working group welcomed the joint approach of WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to strengthen sustainable local agrifood systems, linking producers to school, institutional and community markets. The Government of Haiti, through the School Meals Coalition, has committed to providing school meals to 1.5 million children by the 2025/26 school year. Under the national school feeding policy and strategy, by 2030, all food served in school canteens must be sourced locally.

28. The working group was also briefed on the integrated strategy of FAO, which is focused on strengthening food systems through emergency food aid, resilience-building, sustainable agriculture and environmental restoration. Investments in food security yield significant returns, including improved nutrition, strengthened local markets and climate resilience. However, persistent funding shortfalls threaten critical programmes, including school meals, market access for local farmers, animal health surveillance systems and disaster preparedness efforts. At the same time, constraints on air and maritime transport, reduced fuel imports due to gang activity and decreased disaster risk financing have made anticipatory cash transfers increasingly essential.

29. At the joint meeting of the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission held in June 2025, the members of the working group highlighted food security as a tool for stability, emphasizing its links to peacebuilding and resilience. They also emphasized the importance of clearly defined, easily communicable and high-impact initiatives to mobilize partner engagement. Sustainable solutions include local seed production to reduce import dependence and agroforestry. The school feeding programme was identified as a particularly effective and scalable model, delivering immediate nutritional benefits to children while supporting local farmers and strengthening community resilience.

30. There is potential for linking peacebuilding efforts with rural food production, including by engaging young people formerly involved in gangs through rehabilitation and reintegration into agricultural activities. In this context, the Group was informed of a joint initiative of FAO, WFP and the International Labour

Organization on strengthening agricultural value chains and creating decent jobs for young people. The FAO Hand-in-Hand initiative was also highlighted as an effort to attract private investment in agriculture by reducing investor risk, despite certification and economic instability challenges.

3. Health sector

31. The situation in Haiti has increased healthcare demand. Some 5 million people require health assistance, yet health coverage is limited in many areas. Attacks on healthcare facilities, the departure of health workers, limited physical and financial access, challenges in supply provision, and reductions in official development assistance, as well as the presence of just a few health-focused non-governmental organizations, have led to a decline in the provision of health services. The major hospital in the capital has shut down due to gang activity, leaving over 1.1 million people without nearby emergency and obstetric services. Only 26 per cent of the country's 268 health facilities remain functional.⁸ Cholera cases continued to require strengthened surveillance, including water quality monitoring.

32. The Group was briefed on the work of PAHO. In collaboration with the Haitian Ministry of Public Health and Population, PAHO has continued to play a critical role in sustaining lifesaving services, adapting delivery models to insecurity and maintaining disease surveillance and response capacity. The priorities of PAHO are to strengthen and build the resilience of Haitian health systems through a nexus approach, moving beyond emergency response to shock-resistant systems. PAHO recently launched a health emergency appeal for 2026, with a funding requirement of US\$ 19.2 million, to be implemented by PAHO and partners.

33. The country's health challenges include mental health crises, particularly among survivors of sexual violence, overcrowded sites for internally displaced persons, limited access to care and funding gaps. The Group welcomed the contributions of PAHO to controlling cholera and managing malaria and HIV, despite funding challenges. The Group was urged to support health efforts by engaging in strong advocacy, ensuring that health considerations remain central to political and security discussions, leveraging its relationships with international financial institutions, and mobilizing additional funding.

D. Human rights, rule of law and administration of justice

34. The human rights of many Haitians remain severely constrained by widespread gang violence, weak rule of law, persistent impunity and an under-resourced justice system. The number of reported cases of gender-based violence has reached 27 per day, frequently involving sexual violence by gangs. Such violence remains underreported. The expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti underscored the urgent need to protect and rehabilitate vulnerable children affected by gang violence, calling for increased support for reception and re-education centres. Security efforts must be complemented by a well-funded plan that brings together community violence reduction and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts. Addressing the needs of children and at-risk youth must be a central priority. Safe exit and reintegration programmes should be scaled up urgently, alongside expanded protection measures to prevent recruitment. In addition, youth-focused initiatives, such as a national youth corps, could be developed to provide literacy and job training and apprenticeships for Haitian youth, including through public work projects, such as planting trees, cleaning canals and restoring public parks and historic sites.

⁸ See <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/haiti-who-health-emergency-appeal-2026>.

35. Justice reform is a critical pillar of stabilization efforts. The Group is concerned that the justice and corrections systems remain weak and overstretched, particularly in addressing gang-related and organized crime cases, despite the efforts of the Haitian authorities and international partners to strengthen institutions. A comprehensive approach is needed to prioritize reducing pre-trial detention, strengthening corrections management and managing high-risk individuals, while also building medium- and long-term capacity to maintain security and strengthen institutions, policing and the judiciary.

36. The Group underscored the importance of strengthening the rule of law, ensuring access to justice and addressing impunity. It welcomed the establishment of specialized courts in the capital to address money-laundering and mass crimes, an important step towards combating organized crime. To be fully effective, however, these courts require additional resourcing and full operationalization to ensure they can robustly investigate and prosecute organized criminal activity.

37. Long-term capacity-building of Haitian authorities and institutions will be key to increasing their effectiveness. International support should continue to be coordinated and sustained, with a focus on strengthening the capacities of Haitian institutions, including police and armed forces. Security operations must also enable the safe exit of those willing to leave gangs, especially children, and ensure pathways for reintegration.

38. At the joint meeting of the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission held in June 2025, participants highlighted the importance of better utilizing international financial mechanisms, such as the Peacebuilding Fund, to support stabilization. They also emphasized the need for strengthened measures to prevent the flow of illicit arms and money. Addressing the illicit flow of weapons is critical and requires strengthened legislation, enhanced regional cooperation and collaboration with the Gang Suppression Force.

39. The Group welcomed the collaboration of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with national authorities to deliver targeted technical assistance on border management, maritime law enforcement and the fight against corruption and financial crimes. The Group was also briefed on the collaboration of UNODC with OHCHR to strengthen the two specialized judicial poles, which were created to address financial crimes, including corruption, and mass crimes, including sexual and gender-based crimes. UNODC is also supporting the authorities to combat human trafficking and smuggling, and strengthen laws and controls to curb illegal firearms and cross-border trafficking, through regional cooperation partners, including the Caribbean Community and neighbouring countries. The Group welcomed these efforts for an integrated approach, linking security, governance and the rule of law, that would include strengthening the Anti-Corruption Task Force and the specialized judicial units, as well as intensifying financial investigations, intelligence-sharing and joint operations against transnational crime, with shared international responsibility.

III. Coordinated and coherent international support for sustainable development

40. According to the latest figures for United Nations operational activities for development, funding for United Nations activities in Haiti in 2024 amounted to \$368 million, on development and humanitarian activities (29 per cent on development-related activities and 71 per cent on humanitarian activities), down from \$415 million in 2023. The Group emphasized the importance of balanced and

sustained financing for both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term development priorities.

41. The Group welcomed the efforts of the United Nations system, including its collaboration with the international financial institutions, such as IMF, IDB and the World Bank Group, in delivering coordinated and coherent support to Haiti.

42. The Group received an update on the latest IMF staff-monitored programme, which prioritizes stability, governance and social protection. The second review of the staff-monitored programme⁹ was approved in November 2025, with the programme extended through September 2026. Implementation progress has been encouraging, with all quantitative targets met, including those related to international reserves, fiscal revenues, maintaining zero monetary financing of the fiscal deficit, no accumulation of public sector domestic debt, and no acquisition of new public external debt.

43. The Group noted progress in structural reforms, particularly in public financial management and revenue mobilization. In addition to comprehensive and targeted technical assistance, IMF has also provided emergency financing to Haiti, focusing on economic stabilization, enhancing governance and anti-corruption frameworks, reinforcing social spending to protect the most vulnerable and strengthening data for adequate policymaking.

44. The Group welcomed the issuance of the 2025 Haiti Governance Diagnostic Report,¹⁰ which identifies macro-critical vulnerabilities and outlines a road map for reform. Key recommendations included operationalizing the Anti-Corruption Pole, an ad hoc mechanism to investigate and prosecute the most significant corruption, organized crime and money-laundering cases; strengthening coordination among oversight institutions; and developing a long-term anti-corruption strategy. The operationalization of the Pole would strengthen the country's capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption and organized crime and help it to exit the so-called grey list of the Financial Action Task Force,¹¹ which includes countries with strategic deficiencies in their anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing frameworks. The Group emphasized the urgency of advancing anti-corruption reforms, ensuring adequate institutional safeguards and accelerating the implementation of the staff-monitored programme.

45. The World Bank Group continued to play a central role in supporting the recovery and development of Haiti. Its Country Partnership Framework, approved in March 2025, is focused on strengthening economic governance and creating job opportunities, maintaining essential institutional capacity to support service delivery, preserving human capital and strengthening resilience to natural disasters and man-made shocks.

46. The World Bank currently manages over US\$ 1 billion in 16 active projects, with encouraging implementation and disbursement rates, focusing on investments in infrastructure, education, food security, social protection and urban development. Tangible results have been achieved, such as the rehabilitation of the main international airport, restoring critical connectivity.

⁹ See www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2025/11/26/pr25398-haiti-imf-management-approves-the-second-review-and-extends-the-staff-monitored-program.

¹⁰ See www.imf.org/en/publications/technical-assistance-reports/issues/2025/04/09/haiti-technical-assistance-report-governance-diagnostic-report-566014.

¹¹ See www.fatf-gafi.org/en/countries/black-and-grey-lists.html.

47. In response to the ongoing challenges, the World Bank and partners updated the Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment for Haiti¹² to guide recovery investments. The Assessment serves as a shared framework to strengthen coordination between the Government and partners and to align technical and financial assistance around prioritized and feasible interventions in the current context.

48. The World Bank is expanding its portfolio to strengthen economic governance and create job opportunities, maintain institutional capacity for service delivery, preserve human capital and strengthen resilience to shocks. It is also working closely with civil society, including local non-governmental organizations, to implement social protection programmes to reach beneficiaries in remote locations. Additionally, the World Bank is involved in projects to register and integrate returnees, create jobs and manage remittance flows. In the agricultural sector, the World Bank is supporting food security, irrigation, training for farmers and market access, and linking school feeding programmes to local production to reduce imports.

49. Engaging with the private sector in Haiti remains difficult due to insecurity and limited investor interest. However, through its private sector arm (the International Finance Corporation), the World Bank has supported targeted investments in energy, water and agribusiness value chains.

50. The World Bank is also coordinating closely with IDB on water and sanitation programmes and is preparing a new urban infrastructure project. It was noted that both the Country Partnership Framework and the Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment remain flexible to adjust to political and security developments. Collaboration with the Global Partnership for Education also continues. The importance of security as a prerequisite for unlocking private investment and achieving sustainable growth was underscored.

51. The Group was briefed on the portfolio of IDB in Haiti, which consists of 20 active operations in the social, productive and infrastructure sectors, totalling US\$ 1.2 billion, with a 45 per cent disbursement rate. In 2025, US\$ 150 million in new operations were approved, focusing on youth inclusion, health services and education reform, with additional investments planned in transport and agriculture in 2026. IDB updated the Group on the preparation of the medium-term recovery and development plan for Haiti (2025–2030), which included a territorial approach, with a focus on the private sector and economic development; access to basic services and human capital; and institutional capacity, rule of law, justice and security.

52. The IDB country strategy, approved in December 2024, prioritized addressing fragility, conflict and criminal violence. The strategy is expected to be renewed in December 2026. Key achievements have included infrastructure and energy projects, such as the Caracol industrial park and a landfill serving nearby communities, with a 12-megawatt solar plant currently under development to provide reliable and clean energy. IDB is also strengthening human capital and institutions, supporting education and food access for 91,000 students, social protection for 75,000 people, expanding health services, and enhancing public sector management through digital systems and biometric registration.

53. IDB continued to support the Government, in coordination with the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Union, in preparing the medium-term plan for 2025–2030, with the first phase focused on the north of the country. Continued collaboration with national and international partners remains essential to strengthen

¹² See <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/e539600091e544aac29ffeb50794326b-0370012025/original/Haiti-The-Rapid-Crisis-Impact-Assessment-RCIA.pdf>.

resilience, promote inclusive growth and support development in Haiti, including through the medium-term recovery and development plan.

54. Infrastructure efforts currently focus on digital connectivity and cybersecurity, with a proposal to establish a secure database of projects in collaboration with the Government of Haiti. In the longer term, the use of artificial intelligence and other digital tools by government institutions could be explored to enhance operations and connectivity. The importance of strengthening collaboration with the Government to enhance institutional capacity was emphasized.

55. The Group welcomed the ongoing collaboration among the United Nations, the international financial institutions and other partners in advancing recovery planning efforts, including the updated Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment. The existing funding mechanisms, including the Peacebuilding Fund, continue to provide important support. However, significantly greater and more predictable resources will be required to advance recovery. The Group reiterated the importance of security as a fundamental prerequisite for unlocking investment, strengthening private sector engagement and achieving long-term stability and development.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

56. Throughout the reporting period, the Group issued recommendations underscoring the urgent need to restore security as a prerequisite for alleviating the suffering of Haitians, promoting sustainable development and enabling humanitarian and development partners to deliver critical assistance. The Group expressed its solidarity with the Haitian people, who continue to demonstrate extraordinary resilience in the face of a protracted and multifaceted crisis, and remained committed to supporting Haiti in addressing its complex challenges and advancing stability and long-term development.

57. Haiti is at a crossroads, with the deployment of the Gang Suppression Force and the planned elections in 2026. The crisis in Haiti underscores the interdependence of security, political transition, humanitarian response and recovery, which must be addressed in an integrated and reinforcing manner. While security is a prerequisite for credible, free and fair elections, the vast humanitarian and development needs of Haiti remain urgent and pressing. A comprehensive approach will be essential to consolidate security gains, which must be accompanied by humanitarian and development efforts to ensure long-term stability in Haiti. Such a comprehensive approach must be Haitian-led and Haitian-owned and adequately resourced to tackle structural drivers of the crisis, including political instability, economic and social inequalities, extreme poverty, unemployment, human rights violations, corruption, impunity and weak public institutions. Strengthening institutions and empowering Haitian leadership in driving the country's economic and social development will be essential.

58. The recovery of Haiti is achievable but requires urgent, sustained and coordinated action. Continued and strengthened collaboration with regional organizations and the international financial institutions, alongside Haitian stakeholders, will be key to providing the necessary support for restoring security and political stability, and advancing long-term socioeconomic development in Haiti. Strengthening global and regional partnerships and deepening North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation remain critical to addressing the country's complex crises.

59. The recommendations below are set out for consideration by the Economic and Social Council.

60. The Group encourages the Government of Haiti to:

- (a) Intensify efforts towards transparent, free and fair elections through an inclusive process;
- (b) Strengthen State institutions and governance, and accelerate implementation of anti-corruption reforms and justice response;
- (c) Prioritize the protection of civilians, particularly women, children and displaced persons;
- (d) Scale up community violence reduction and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts, with a focus on children and young people formerly associated with gangs;
- (e) Restore basic services, including reopening schools and health centres, explore opportunities for creating jobs for young people, strengthen municipal governance and promote community-level justice;
- (f) Ensure meaningful engagement of women and young people in the economic and social development of Haiti.

61. The Group recommends that the international community and other development actors:

- (a) Make every effort to keep Haiti high on the international agenda, and support a comprehensive response to the multifaceted crisis, including by investing simultaneously in efforts to promote peace and security, humanitarian action and development;
- (b) Provide the necessary and coordinated financial and logistical support for the full deployment of the Gang Suppression Force;
- (c) Support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to advance credible, free and fair elections in 2026;
- (d) Enhance regional and international cooperation to halt the illicit flow of weapons and financing to and from Haiti, and ensure that those aiding armed gangs are sanctioned and prosecuted in accordance with Security Council resolution [2794 \(2025\)](#);
- (e) Support efforts to enhance maritime security and the border and customs capabilities of Haiti;
- (f) Provide the necessary funding for the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for Haiti, as well as the emergency appeals for health by WHO¹³ and for children by UNICEF, and ensure flexible funding and unrestricted access for humanitarian assistance;
- (g) Increase assistance to Haitian institutions to restore security and political stability while protecting the population from violence and exploitation;
- (h) Strengthen the production, processing and distribution capacities of the agrifood sector to stimulate local economies, improve the resilience of rural households and build a sustainable and inclusive food system;
- (i) Increase coordination and coherence among international partners to foster effective multilateral engagement, including through existing coordination

¹³ Argentina disassociated itself from the reference to WHO in this recommendation.

mechanisms, and to promote strategic alignment and prioritization of development plans in line with the priorities and capacities of Haiti;

(j) Support stronger social protection measures and the provision of mental health and medical services to women and girls who are victims of violence, including through the provision of safe spaces, psychosocial support, dignity kits, and cash assistance for the most vulnerable.

Annex

Activities of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

1. During the reporting period, the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, chaired by the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, continued to follow closely the situation in Haiti and carried out a series of activities, as listed below.
2. The Group expresses its appreciation to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), and the Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Haiti, as well as to the other members of BINUH and the United Nations country team for their continuous support of its work.
3. In addition to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of BINUH and the Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, the Group met with many interlocutors, including representatives of BINUH, the United Nations country team, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Secretariat, and the expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Meetings of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti	7 May 2025, 25 June 2025, 7 November 2025, 4 February 2026
Ministerial meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti during the high-level week of the eightieth session of the General Assembly	23 September 2025
Meeting of the working group on supporting Haiti to meet the needs of crisis-affected populations and to build a more productive and resilient food system	25 May 2025
Meeting with representatives of the United States of America State Department, the Organization of American States, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Pan American Health Organization	10 February 2026
Other activities and engagements:	
• Letter dated 9 May 2025 from the Chair of the Group addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2025/304) • Participation by the Chair of the Group in the joint meeting of the Economic and Social Council and the Peacebuilding Commission on Haiti, held on 11 June 2025, and the meeting on the transition from relief to development, held by the Economic and Social Council on 17 June 2025.	