



Resolution 2794 (2025)**Adopted by the Security Council at its 10018th meeting, on
17 October 2025**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Haiti,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular its resolutions [2653 \(2022\)](#), [2743 \(2024\)](#), [2699 \(2023\)](#), [2700 \(2023\)](#), [2751 \(2024\)](#), [2752 \(2024\)](#), and [2793 \(2025\)](#),

Expressing grave concern about the extremely high levels of gang violence and other criminal activities, including kidnappings, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, homicides, and sexual violence, including rape and sexual slavery, and indiscriminate armed gang violence against children, in particular the killings and maiming, abduction and the perpetration of sexual violence against children, as well as ongoing impunity for perpetrators, enablers, and financiers, corruption and recruitment of children by gangs and the implications of Haiti's situation for the region,

Expressing deep concern that illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and ammunition to armed gangs in Haiti that engage in persistent and destabilizing criminal activities contributes to undermining the rule of law and respect for human rights, can impede the provision of humanitarian assistance, and can have wide-ranging negative humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences,

Urging Member States to strengthen implementation of the arms embargo, including through enhanced collaboration as appropriate with the Haitian national authorities, relevant countries in the region, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security, *inter alia*,

Recognizing the need to safeguard due process, and to ensure fair and clear procedures for delisting individuals and entities designated pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) and subsequent resolutions, and noting the adoption of resolution [2744 \(2024\)](#) enhancing the mandate and procedure of the Focal Point for Delisting, while further recognizing the role of UN sanctions in conflict resolution and maintaining international peace and security,

Determining that the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,



Travel Ban and Asset Freeze

1. *Decides* to renew until one year from the date of adoption of this resolution the measures imposed by paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of resolution 2653 (2022) and previously extended in resolution 2752 (2024), *reaffirms* resolution 2664 (2022), and *affirms* that paragraphs 15 and 16 of resolution 2653 (2022) shall continue to apply and decides that actions as described in paragraph 15 of resolution 2653 (2022) include engaging in activities that destabilize Haiti through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources;

Arms Embargo

2. *Decides* that, for a period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to Haiti, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition of all types including small arms, light weapons and their ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned; and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, and further decides that this measure shall not apply to:

(a) The supply, sale, or transfer of arms and related materiel, or provision of related assistance, training, or personnel to or by the UN or a UN-authorized mission and to or by a security unit that operates under the command of the Government of Haiti, intended to be used by or in coordination with those entities and intended solely to further the objectives of peace and stability in Haiti;

(b) Other supplies, sales, or transfers of arms and related materiel, or provision of related assistance, training, or personnel to Haiti as approved in advance by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022) to further the objectives of peace and stability in Haiti;

(c) Supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, when intended to further the objectives of peace and stability in Haiti;

3. *Decides* that Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the illicit trafficking and diversion of arms and related materiel in Haiti, including through the strengthening of their border control mechanisms;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, including those planning to transfer firearms, ammunition and related materiel to relevant Haitian authorities, either by sale or donation, to support those authorities in strengthening their weapons and ammunition management capacities, in order to mitigate potential diversions, including through enhancing physical security and stockpile management, as well as by conducting post-delivery controls;

5. *Reaffirms* that Member States shall implement paragraph 2, and encourages timely coordination with the Committee to facilitate approval of legitimate transfers in support of relevant Haitian authorities pursuant to paragraph 2(b);

6. *Encourages* greater coordination among the Committee and its Panel of Experts, BINUH, UNODC, GSF, UNSOH, and other regional frameworks, on the implementation of the sanctions, including arms embargo provisions, to raise awareness of regional countries, relevant Haitian authorities, and the general public in Haiti on the provisions, sources and routes of illicit arms and ammunition flows,

and to encourage support for Haiti to strengthen the capacity of the Haitian National Police (HNP), Armed Forces of Haiti (FAd'H), and Haitian border and customs authorities, and in this regard, welcomes and encourages the Committee to convene regular joint briefing sessions with relevant agencies to the wider UN membership to raise awareness of the sanctions;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Haiti to reinforce the weapons and ammunition management capacity of the HNP and FAd'H through enhancing the safe and effective management, proper marking, recordkeeping, monitoring, storage, and disposal of their national stockpiles of weapons and ammunition, as well as seized weapons and ammunition, and to strengthen border and customs control to curb illicit trafficking and diversion, *and further recalls* paragraph 1(e) of resolution [2793 \(2025\)](#) for efforts in this regard;

8. *Confirms* that, in line with paragraph 1(e) of resolution [2793 \(2025\)](#), the GSF, should support the HNP and the Haitian armed forces to record and dispose of illicit arms, ammunition, and other materiel, seized as part of offensive operations or in the course of carrying out its mandate, as appropriate;

9. *Affirms* that the exemption contained in paragraph 2(a) of this resolution applies to, inter alia, the UN, BINUH, and the GSF (inclusive of the transitioning MSS mission) and UNSOH as authorized by resolution [2793 \(2025\)](#), the HNP, and the FAd'H;

Sanctions Committee and Panel of Experts

10. *Decides* that the mandate of the Committee, as set out in paragraph 19 of resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#), shall apply with respect to the measures imposed in this resolution;

11. *Decides* to extend for a period of 13 months from the date of adoption of this resolution the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 21 of resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#), and *further decides* that this mandate shall also apply with respect to the measures imposed in this resolution;

12. *Directs* the Committee to consider expeditiously the update of the list of individuals and entities designated pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#), taking into account the reports submitted by the Panel of Experts, including adding to the list individuals and entities that act in violation of the arms embargo imposed in this resolution;

13. *Requests* that the Panel of Experts provide to the Security Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 28 March 2026, a final report no later than 1 September 2026, and periodic updates in between;

14. *Requests* all Member States to regularly inform the Panel of Experts and the Committee the concrete actions they have taken to implement effectively the provisions of this resolution, in order to facilitate the reporting work of the Panel of Experts and the sharing of best practices among member States, and *requests* the Panel of Experts to report on the implementation of this resolution in its regular reporting to the Security Council;

15. *Requests* all parties and all Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations, BINUH, UNSOH and GSF to ensure cooperation and appropriate information sharing with the Panel of Experts, and further requests all Member States involved to work to ensure the security of the members of the Panel of Experts and facilitate access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel to execute its mandate;

Review

16. *Affirms* that it shall keep the situation in Haiti under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at any time in light of progress achieved on the following key benchmarks:

(a) When the Government of Haiti has developed adequate judicial and rule of law capacity to address armed groups and criminal-related activities;

(b) Progressive reduction in the amount of violence committed by armed groups and criminal networks, including the number of intentional homicides, kidnappings and incidents of sexual violence, as measured on an annual basis, beginning over the initial period of twelve months from adoption of this resolution;

(c) Progressive decrease in the number of incidents of illicit trafficking and diversion of arms, as well as illicit financial flows therefrom, including by increasing the number and volume of arms seizures;

17. *Requests* in this regard the Secretary-General, in close coordination with the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 1 September 2026, an assessment of progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in the paragraph above;

18. *Requests* the Haitian authorities to report, no later than twelve months from the date of adoption of this resolution and annually thereafter, to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) concerning Haiti on the progress achieved on the key benchmarks in paragraph 24 of resolution [2700 \(2023\)](#), and *urges* Haitian authorities to report on steps it has taken to implement the sanctions measures, including legislative, regulatory, and enforcement actions;

19. *Decides* that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above shall also apply to the individuals listed in the annex to this resolution;

20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Designation Annex

1. Dimitri Herard has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Haiti and has supported criminal activities that undermine the country's institutions and exacerbate its humanitarian crisis. Herard is the former head of the National Palace General Security Unit (USGPN) under President Jovenel Moïse. He has played a key role in enabling the activities of criminal networks and gangs in Haiti, including supporting the Ti Bwa gang in creating a special combat unit named "Back up 100 plak," which has increased its fighting capacity. Herard has been implicated in facilitating the trafficking of arms and ammunition, which have fueled gang violence and destabilized the country. His actions have contributed to the expansion of gang control over key areas, further undermining Haiti's security and governance.

2. Kempes Sanon has engaged in actions that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Haiti through his leadership of the Les Argentins gang, also known as the Bel Air gang, which operates from its stronghold in the Haut Bel-Air area of Port-au-Prince. With approximately 150 members, the gang has been involved in systematic human rights violations, including extortion, kidnappings, and illicit taxation. Sanon has played a significant role in consolidating gang power in Port-au-Prince, particularly through his involvement in the Viv Ansanm alliance, which has launched coordinated attacks to expand gang-controlled territories. Under his leadership, Les Argentins has conducted repeated assaults on neighborhoods like Solino, resulting in numerous casualties and the displacement of thousands of residents. Sanon also maintains a network of individuals within governmental institutions, including security agencies, which enables him to evade arrest and facilitate his criminal activities. He escaped from prison in 2021, where he was incarcerated for kidnapping, theft, and assassination, and has since continued to destabilize Haiti through his actions.
