



Security Council

Eightieth year

Provisional

10009th meeting

Tuesday, 30 September 2025, 3 p.m.

New York

<i>President:</i>	Mr. Sangjin Kim	(Republic of Korea)
<i>Members:</i>	Algeria.	Mr. Bendjama
	China.	Mr. Fu Cong
	Denmark	Ms. Lassen
	France	Mr. Bonnafont
	Greece	Mr. Stamatekos
	Guyana	Mrs. Rodrigues-Birkett
	Pakistan.	Mr. Ahmad
	Panama	Mr. Alfaro de Alba
	Russian Federation	Mr. Nebenzia
	Sierra Leone	Ms. Sidique
	Slovenia.	Mr. Žbogar
	Somalia	Mr. Ibrahim
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . .	Mr. Kariuki
	United States of America.	Mr. Waltz

Agenda

The question concerning Haiti

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The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The question concerning Haiti

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Barbados and Haiti to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2025/609, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Panama and the United States of America.

The Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it.

I now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. Alfaro de Alba (Panama) (*spoke in Spanish*): Last year, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to put forward recommendations to address the multidimensional crisis in Haiti. In response to that, in February of this year, the Secretary-General presented concrete proposals (see S/2025/122) upon which we, along with our co-sponsor, the United States, based the draft resolution that we are voting on today (S/2025/609).

Since we joined the Council as an elected member, Panama has, at various levels, promoted efforts to maintain the international community's focus on our brotherly nation of Haiti. And in each of these forums, including the informational session at the end of our Council presidency in August, it has been clear that, if there is an area of consensus, it is that Haiti is facing an unprecedented multidimensional crisis that requires the decisive attention of the Council. In that respect, time and again, we have called upon the region to redouble its efforts to support the Haitian people. The Caribbean Community has done this in a sustained way, and recently, the Organization of American States outlined a road map to make progress on various fronts.

The draft resolution that we are considering today has the support of the entire continent, of Haiti itself, of Kenya and of many other nations that, in a spirit of solidarity, have decided to join in this effort. And we hope that with members' vote in favour today, we will be able to send a clear message to Haiti: they are not alone.

The President: I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Algeria, Denmark, France, Greece, Guyana, Panama, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

None

Abstaining:

China, Pakistan, Russian Federation

The President: The draft resolution received 12 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 2793 (2025).

I shall now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements after the voting.

Mr. Waltz (United States of America): The United States is proud to support this resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)), which we put before the Council with our co-penholder, Panama, to answer the call in support of Haiti. We are pleased that the entire membership of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Caribbean Community, our fellow Council members and Kenya were able to come together to see this resolution through.

Building upon the recommendations of the Secretary-General presented in February (see S/2025/122), the adoption of this resolution offers Haiti hope. It is a hope that has been rapidly slipping away as terrorist gangs expanded their territory, raped, pillaged, murdered and terrorized the Haitian population. This dramatic expansion of gang violence has jeopardized the very existence of the Haitian State, with gang activity threatening to turn the country into an exporter of crime, violence and drugs and to unleash a migration crisis across the region. We are grateful to Kenya, in particular for its leadership in stepping up to serve as the lead nation of the Multinational Security Support Mission, and to all those who contributed personnel to the Mission, including El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Belize and The Bahamas.

We are also grateful to those countries who contributed financially to support the Multinational Security Support Mission. We would like to especially commend Canada for its substantial contribution and work in support of the Mission. This was a Mission that, through Kenya's selfless sacrifice, has managed to prevent the complete collapse of the Haitian State in the face of this onslaught of terrorist gang violence. However, it was a Mission that unfortunately lacked the resources to fully turn the tide against the gangs. Despite the laudable efforts of the Mission and its contributors, today's vote is a recognition that, owing to the lack of true burden-sharing, the international community had failed to deliver a mission that was fit for purpose. It lacked the scale, scope and resources needed to take the fight to the gangs and restore a baseline of security in Haiti.

Today's vote sets that right. With this vote to transform the Multinational Security Support Mission to the new Gang Suppression Force, a mission five times the size of its predecessor and with a strengthened mandate to go after the gangs, the international community is sharing the burden and living up to its promise to help Haiti turn the tide. It offers Haiti the chance to reassume responsibility for its own security. We are grateful to those countries who have participated in the Mission to date and have signaled their intention to remain under the new Gang Suppression Force structure. Their commitment is greatly appreciated as we work to expand the Force. Critically, this mission will have the ability to scale up to a 5,000-person mission, thanks to the logistics support from the United Nations support office in Haiti. We applaud the Council for taking this step and demonstrating the United Nations still has the ability to fulfill its primary purpose of maintaining international peace and security. We also reiterate our call for voluntary contributions to cover the personnel costs in this new mission.

We would also note that any durable solution to Haiti's security crisis must be grounded in a strategy that addresses the drivers of insecurity and charts a path towards a long-term sustainable solution. For that reason, this resolution also tasks the Haitians themselves with developing, in conjunction with the Secretary-General, a plan for reassuming security responsibility. Recognizing the important role of rebuilding institutions, governance and rule of law, this resolution also acknowledges the key role of regional institutions, such as the Organization of American States. Let me be clear, the efforts of the Gang Suppression Force to address immediate security threats in Haiti are in support of a broader approach to address the multifaceted drivers of instability. The efforts of the Gang Suppression Force, with the United

Nations providing logistics support funded by assessed contributions, will allow space for specialized international institutions with the comparative advantage and relevant expertise to take the lead in addressing these issues.

Today the Council took an important step in reaffirming its commitment to the founding purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Standing Group of Partners, as recommended by the Secretary-General, will now take on the responsibility of providing strategic direction, oversight and political decision-making for this mission and for reporting to the Council. This vote was a key first step. In this regard, we want to express our gratitude to all Council members for their constructive engagement.

The United States is proud to have co-penned this resolution with Panama, endorsed by all 32 members of the OAS, to stand in solidarity with members of our hemisphere in answering this urgent appeal from Haiti to address a humanitarian and security crisis of global impact. We are grateful for all of those who stood with us in this effort and eager for the work ahead to deliver on that promise.

Mr. Alfaro de Alba (Panama) (*spoke in Spanish*): First of all, we thank our co-penholder, the United States of America, for its co-leadership during this process. We also express our appreciation to all Council members for making resolution 2793 (2025) possible. Their contributions and even their doubts helped to clarify and strengthen this important resolution.

Today's outcome allows for the necessary reconfiguration on the ground to confront the gangs and thus promote the necessary effort to address the crisis of insecurity in the country.

Unfortunately, time, which was never on our side, is running out. This has been pointed out by many, including Haiti, the Caribbean Community, the Foreign Ministers of Ibero-American countries throughout the hemisphere in the special declaration of the Organization of America States, several delegations at the highest level last week and nearly 50 Member States through a joint statement just a few minutes ago.

Children, young people, women and the Haitian people as a whole could not wait any longer. We do not face the same consequences for waiting that they face on a daily basis. We are very pleased that this wait has come to an end and that we can now move forward to stop the suffering of millions of people in our sister Republic of Haiti.

We are convinced that with this initiative, the Security Council is fulfilling its role as established in the Charter of the United Nations, which in turn provides the necessary clarity to the various actors in the region and around the world to support the Gang Suppression Force and provide it with the tools, resources and powers necessary to confront the gangs that are holding the Haitian people hostage. We are also confident that this Force will make it possible to restore the security conditions necessary for political restructuring, the holding of elections, economic recovery and the creation of opportunities that will restore hope and address the root causes of the crisis. Today we say to Haiti once and for all that it is not alone.

Mr. Fu Cong (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): China expresses its deep concern about the dire situation in Haiti and profound sympathy for the tragic plight of its people. We support regional countries and the international community in providing assistance to Haiti.

Two years ago, the Security Council authorized Kenya to lead a Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission, working alongside some Caribbean Community countries, to help the Haitian police improve the security situation. China highly commends the efforts made by the relevant countries over the past two years.

However, owing to the failure of a major donor country to fully honour its funding commitments, the Mission has been much delayed in achieving full deployment and realizing its full potential.

The mandate of the MSS Mission will expire on 2 October. China supports the Mission in continuing its role and stands ready to explore various feasible arrangements with all parties. At the same time, we have always maintained that for any decision of the Security Council to be effectively implemented, it must be based on careful study and thorough deliberation, drawing on the lessons learned from past operations, including that of the MSS Mission, and fully take into account the legitimate views and concerns of all parties. Regrettably, resolution 2793 (2025), which was just voted on, is not in line with those principles or that spirit.

First, the resolution is ambiguous on several critical issues. At its core, it authorizes, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, a brand new Gang Suppression Force with the mandate to conduct independently robust military operations. Based on the principles of respecting national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, China has always taken a cautious stance on invoking Chapter VII mandates. We believe that, out of accountability towards the Haitian people and the Security Council's decisions, the penholder should first provide detailed explanations on such key questions as the composition of the force; how to carry out its mandate; how to define the rules of engagement; how to avoid civilian casualties; and how to ensure effective decision-making, oversight and accountability. Those provide the basis for Council members' discussion of the resolution. However, the penholder has consistently failed to provide meaningful information on those matters, insisting instead that the Council first adopt the resolution authorizing the Standing Group of Partners, established just one month ago, to assume full responsibility for those matters. That approach, which demands the Council issue a blank check on matters concerning the lives and safety of the Haitian people while shirking concrete responsibility, amounts to treating the Council as a rubber stamp.

Secondly, the resolution risks exacerbating Haiti's already complex and dire situation. Haiti's multifaceted crises are intertwined, and the security situation merely reflects what meets the eye. The root cause lies in the absence of a legitimate government and a vacuum in national governance, which has provided fertile ground and space for violent crimes. Currently, Haiti's political transition outlook is bleak, with gangs deeply entangled with political and business elites and large numbers of civilians, including children, recruited into gangs. Resorting to military force to combat violence with violence at this juncture is unlikely to succeed and could further complicate the already intractable situation. At the same time, Haitian gangs are growing increasingly powerful, many armed to the teeth, a phenomenon inextricably linked to an endless influx of weapons and ammunition into the country. Reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Panel of Experts of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2653 (2022), concerning Haiti, reveal that the flow of weapons and ammunition originating from the United States has never ceased, rendering the Security Council's arms embargo a dead letter. Allowing weapons to flow into the hands of gangs while simultaneously pushing for the deployment of armed forces to operate in Haiti is a contradictory approach that risks plunging Haiti into greater security turmoil and exposing both the Haitian people and the troops deployed to heightened risks.

Thirdly, this draft resolution is not the result of full consultation among Council members. After the Secretary-General presented his recommendations in February on improving Haiti's security situation (see S/2025/122), the penholder failed to produce a concrete plan for a full six months. Yet, just one month ago, it all of sudden introduced a draft resolution demanding the Security Council to swiftly decide on establishing a brand-new Gang Suppression Force. China and other Council members

actively participated in consultations and raised many constructive questions. Given the persistent significant differences among parties, China and Russia proposed a temporary technical rollover of the MSS Mission to allow more time for thorough discussion and consensus-building. Regrettably, the penholder insisted on putting this highly contentious draft resolution to a vote. This not only undermines the unity and cooperation of the Council on the question of Haiti but also harms the Council's credibility and authority.

Over the past three decades, the Security Council has authorized three multinational force deployments and seven peacekeeping operations in Haiti, only to get, in return, persistent instability and recurring crises, along with resentment and grievances towards the United Nations among the Haitian people. The lessons learned therefore could not have been more painful and profound. We cannot help but ask — how can we ensure that the Gang Suppression Force will not repeat past mistakes? Is the hasty deployment of yet another multinational force a responsible approach towards the Haitian people?

Two years ago, a certain country pledged solemnly that in order to ensure the success of the MSS, it would provide sustained funding. Today, this same country has conveniently forgotten its commitment, refusing to fulfil its financial obligations while demanding that the broader United Nations membership share responsibility for its proposed new force, all the while owing massive peacekeeping arrears. We cannot help but ask — how is it possible that one can demand burden-sharing from others while failing to fulfil one's own obligations and shifting claims onto others at will? If one single country is allowed to determine the use of peacekeeping assessments based on self-interest, then where is the collective will and decision-making of the Security Council?

China's significant difficulties regarding the draft resolution notwithstanding, we did not block its adoption in the light of Haiti's dire security situation and the concerns and appeals of the international community, especially those of the Secretary-General and countries of the region. This represents the utmost goodwill that China could demonstrate. At the same time, we must point out that our questions and concerns remain. We are deeply worried about the operation and prospects of the Gang Suppression Force. We hope that the Security Council will closely monitor and strictly supervise this operation in order to take timely and necessary actions based on the actual developments.

In closing, I wish to reiterate that, ultimately, it is up to the Haitian people themselves to overcome their difficulties. Unless all political factions in Haiti shoulder their responsibilities, genuinely advance the political process and truly commit to national stability and development, no amount of external assistance, however substantial, can resolve the fundamental problems. Haiti should swiftly identify and embark upon a path of self-reliance and development owned and led by itself. China stands ready to continue to work constructively with the international community in helping Haiti emerge from this crisis at an early date.

Mr. Nebenzia (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): Russia abstained in the vote on the United States-Panama draft Security Council resolution (S/2025/609) concerning the transformation of the Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission in Haiti into the Gang Suppression Force. The decisive factor for us was the views of the Haitian authorities and neighbouring States, who strongly requested that we not obstruct the adoption of this document. However, we maintain our view that the Council is once again being thrust into a dangerous and poorly thought-out venture.

We wish to emphasize that we do not dispute the need for decisive international measures to combat crime in this long-suffering country, which has been in a profound crisis for several years and has been asking for assistance. Regrettably,

the tools of international assistance to Haiti pushed through the Council have barely produced any sustainable results, and we have every reason to believe that this new mission, under yet another grand title, will meet the same fate.

Two years ago, we consented to establishing the Multinational Mission, despite our concerns at the time, which were later proven to be absolutely justified. Kenya and several countries of the region demonstrated courage and political will by dispatching their contingents to Haiti, yet the MSS failed to achieve even half of its projected capacity due to unfulfilled donor pledges regarding its funding. And yet, the sums in question were very modest compared to the tens and hundreds of billions of dollars that these same countries allocate to support their interests elsewhere in the world, as well as to supply weapons to conflict zones, particularly Ukraine.

Due to the chronic underfunding of the Mission, we have witnessed only further deterioration of the situation in the country and the expansion of gang influence beyond Port-au-Prince. No proper assessment of the effectiveness, successes or failures of the MSS has ever been conducted. Instead, the Council was presented with a new idea — to create a mission independent of national and international oversight, with a virtually unrestricted mandate to use force against all who are designated by the vague term “gangs”. There is no clarity whatsoever on the mechanism for the long-term voluntary financial support for this force, nor on the prospects for staffing its sizeable contingent of 5,500 personnel, who — let me remind the Council — will be tasked not with patrolling streets and infrastructure facilities, but with conducting combat operations against gangs armed to the teeth on their own turf.

Another issue is the proposal to use the United Nations regular budget for operational and logistical support of this force. In the context of the Organization’s current financial crisis, caused largely by the irresponsible actions of its largest contributor, expecting significant funding for a new initiative that exists on paper only and lacks a stable basis or clear prospects is naive, to say the least. Let us be frank — if that contributor failed to provide the promised funds for the MSS, what guarantee do we have that anything will be different with this new mission?

Attempts by our delegation and others to obtain clarity on these and other key aspects of the new mission’s operations were dismissed with the excuse that there is no time for discussions. We were told that immediate action must be taken. This is exactly what happened with the MSS. I therefore ask my colleagues — do they want action, or do they want results? Do they not understand that ill-conceived and rushed steps could lead to outcomes entirely contrary to our goals?

Regrettably, the authors of today’s document show little interest in identifying the root causes of this crisis or in assessing its long-term consequences. Otherwise, they would not be trying to shift the responsibility for the Haitian crisis from themselves onto the entire international community. Instead, they would be addressing the real problem, one that it is entirely within their power to solve. This requires, first and foremost, stopping the unchecked flow of illegal weapons, as required by the existing Security Council arms embargo. This initiative inspires even less trust in us given the escalating tensions in the Caribbean and the deployment of United States armed forces off the shores of Venezuela. We have no certainty that the authors of today’s text will not come up with some kind of “creative” way to link their military activity against alleged drug cartels with the situation in Haiti.

It is our firm belief that the formula for responsible international assistance to Haiti lies precisely in addressing the root causes of the crisis, including the long history of harmful external interference in the country’s affairs. Interventions and foreign missions come and go, often leaving behind more problems than achievements. Still, to this day, no one seems willing to learn from this, let alone to genuinely help to strengthen Haitian statehood and the Haitians’ own capacity to maintain law and

order. Only then will Haiti be able to return to a constitutional path and ensure the steady socioeconomic development that the long-suffering people of that nation have long deserved.

Mrs. Rodrigues-Birkett (Guyana): I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the three African members of the Security Council plus (A3+), namely, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and my own country, Guyana.

We welcome the adoption today of resolution 2793 (2025), authorizing the transition of the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti into a Gang Suppression Force and establishing a United Nations support office in Haiti to provide operational and logistical support for the Mission. We thank Panama and the United States for facilitating the negotiations and extend our appreciation to fellow Council members for their constructive engagement and proposals, which have enriched the text.

Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Guyana approached these negotiations with a profound sense of responsibility and commitment. Even though there was not enough time to consult, we approached the process with our foremost responsibility to the Haitian people, whose lives and livelihoods are directly affected by the dire security crisis in the country. We placed the utmost priority on ensuring that there were adequate safeguards for the protection of their human rights, including the rights of children, who comprise 50 per cent of gang membership.

Secondly, we also recognized our obligation to support and strengthen the efforts of Kenya, Barbados, The Bahamas, El Salvador, Guatemala and Jamaica and of the other countries supporting the Multinational Security Support Mission. By working to provide clarity with respect to the mandate and ensuring appropriate coordination and consultations between and among the relevant United Nations agencies in Haiti, we sought to strengthen the effectiveness and impact of the Mission's work, in order to promote synergy and foster a sense of accountability where necessary.

Finally, we were committed to ensuring that the efforts of the Caribbean Community and the Haitian Government in advancing the political transition would not be in vain. We remained focused on safeguarding the valuable progress made over the past year, based on the understanding that the restoration of security and stability is a prerequisite for any meaningful progress towards free and fair elections. Without a secure environment, the prospects for credible elections — and by extension, lasting peace and development — will remain out of reach. This is particularly vital in those departments with the largest proportion of the electorate, in which the absence of security continues to hinder democratic participation. Addressing the security challenges, therefore, is a necessary foundation for the democratic process to proceed.

Our singular objective throughout this process was to ensure that we get things right and that the contributions of the United Nations and the Security Council rise to meet the gravity of the situation. The severity of the current security crisis in Haiti demands an international response that is both meaningful and commensurate with the challenges being faced. We also recognized that time is of the essence. While acknowledging that the proposal put forward by the co-penholders may not have met the full expectations of every Council member, Algeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Guyana assessed that it provided a constructive starting point and an important basis for further measures to address the other dimensions of the crisis. Once executed correctly, it represents one of the better options at this stage for addressing the security crisis and alleviating the suffering of the Haitian people.

We call on the international community to step up support for the Mission, including by contributing to the trust fund. The A3+ remains fully committed to

the Haitian cause and to ensuring that Haiti — a founding member of the United Nations — gets the level of international support that it deserves.

Mr. Kariuki (United Kingdom): The United Kingdom is fully committed to supporting efforts to address insecurity in Haiti and to alleviate the suffering of the Haitian people. We unequivocally condemn the use of sexual and gender-based violence by armed gangs as a tool of control and coercion. And with this in mind, the United Kingdom voted in favour of this resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)).

We hope that the Gang Suppression Force can bring about the security and stability that the Haitian people deserve. This will create the conditions required for free and fair elections that are vital to securing Haiti's long-term stability and the rights and freedoms of its people. Continued coherence between political and security interventions will be essential for our collective efforts to tackle Haiti's challenges. We are pleased that the resolution will build upon the human rights compliance framework established in the Multinational Security Support Mission.

This collective demonstration of support for Haiti reflects the vital and irreplaceable role that the Council continues to play in supporting international peace and security. Be it in Haiti or Colombia or Somalia, the Council must continue to shoulder its responsibilities.

We commend the United States and Panama for the leadership shown in bringing this important resolution forward, and we pay tribute to Kenya and other members of the Multinational Security Support Mission for so bravely leading efforts on the ground over the past two years. Such action reflects the unique value of multilateral cooperation at a time when Haiti needs it most.

Mr. Ahmad (Pakistan): Pakistan would like to thank the delegations of the United States and Panama for their work on the resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)) and their efforts to bridge the differences. I would also like to commend the Secretary-General for his constant engagement on Haiti, including the proposals presented by him in February (see S/2025/122).

Pakistan has repeatedly underscored the need for the Council to earnestly consider the Secretary-General's proposals on Haiti, expressing our willingness to engage constructively with fellow Council members in order to arrive at a consensus outcome that helps promote peace and stability in Haiti in an effective and sustainable manner. My delegation's participation in the negotiations process was guided by this principled approach. We regret that consensus remained elusive.

Our abstention, however, in no way diminishes our commitment to and support for Haiti or for our collective efforts to restore peace and stability in that country. We fully recognize the need for the Council to take the necessary steps to address the dire security and humanitarian situation in Haiti. At the same time, we believe that, in doing so, it is vital to remain clear-eyed about the previous interventions and to learn from the mistakes of the past in order to chart a course that mitigates the risks of failure.

The need for urgent action to assist the Haitian people and, particularly, to protect the children of Haiti from the scourge of violence by gangs and criminal networks is clear. The resolution has proposed a set of complex mandates to be carried out in a difficult and complicated environment, through an equally complicated arrangement. In that context, we note with regret that the resolution falls short of bringing clarity on certain key aspects, such as sustainability of funding, the concept of operations, rules of engagement and details on troop contributions.

We know that the issue of funding has remained at the core of the crisis faced by the Multinational Security Support Mission, which never reached anywhere close to its authorized strength, which had an impact on its effectiveness. The resolution's

authorization for the use of United Nations peacekeeping funds for logistics and operational support does address this concern to some extent but cannot be considered a silver bullet, as we have repeatedly heard, including from the Secretary-General, regarding the liquidity crunch in the peacekeeping budgetary allocations. This, if allowed to continue, could negatively impact the functioning and effectiveness of the new Force.

The success of steps proposed by this resolution would also depend on the envisaged voluntary contributions to the United Nations trust fund, which had hitherto fallen short of its mark. Regrettably, this aspect, too, remains unclear, with no definitive answers available as to the sources of these funds.

Besides the funding predicament, the concept of operations and rules of engagement also lack clarity, which could lead to a gap between the Council's expectations for the new mission and the performance of its mandate. As a long-standing and leading contributor to United Nations peacekeeping, Pakistan is deeply mindful of these shortcomings as they may have a bearing on the mission's success. We hope that there will be more clarity on these important aspects in the days ahead.

On the personnel strength of the new Force, our view is that this number should be justified by logical reasoning. Under standard criteria used for such situations, the number should have been much larger, and a larger Force adequately equipped and resourced could have provided the necessary deterrence for the gang and criminal elements, thus obviating the need to fight them.

To conclude, we respect Haiti's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the sovereign political choices that it makes to seek external assistance for addressing its challenges. We hope that, with this resolution, the international community, including the countries and organizations of the region, which we fully support, will be able to muster the necessary financial, political and operational support to effectively support Haiti in overcoming the current crisis. Pakistan will continue to fully back these efforts.

Mr. Bonnafont (France) (*spoke in French*): At the outset, I would like to welcome the presence among us of the Permanent Representatives of Haiti and Barbados.

France is grateful to Panama and the United States for their efforts to ensure the adoption of this resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)) and welcomes it. It gives a robust Chapter VII mandate to a Gang Suppression Force, tasked with combating gangs with the support of a United Nations support office. Because that is what it is all about: freeing a country, freeing an entire region from gangs that sow terror, that want to extort scarce resources from the country and the Haitian people, and that use Haitian territory as a base for their illegal trafficking in drugs and arms, and for money laundering, forced recruitment of thousands of children, and so forth.

This decision follows the Secretary-General's recommendations of February (see S/2025/122), which urgently called for such a commitment. It should make it possible to consolidate and expand the work carried out by the Multinational Security Support Mission. France warmly and gratefully acknowledges the contribution of Kenya and other troop-contributing countries to the Multinational Mission. Their courageous commitment has provided invaluable assistance to the Haitian National Police in its efforts to contain the spread of gangs.

France itself has mobilized to provide the Multinational Mission with the necessary support, with more than \$12 million paid out since 2023. It will continue to support the Haitian authorities in their efforts to restore security. France also welcomes the unfailing mobilization of the States of the region, the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community to complement the decisions taken by the Council. It notes that the entire region desires this development and wants to

contribute to it. France stresses the unanimous conviction of Haitians, the region and troop-contributing countries that the world must not leave the country in the hands of organized crime.

In addition, with this resolution, the Council is taking a further step in mobilizing the United Nations to support peace and security in Haiti in response to the appeal of the Haitian people. With the support office it will establish, the United Nations will be able to provide strategic operational and logistical expertise to support the efforts of the international Force. As a result, the Force will be better equipped in terms of troops and equipment, and the use of United Nations expertise will enable it to fulfil its mandate. This includes support for the control of the country's entry points, in order to better implement the United Nations arms embargo.

These efforts will be supported by all Member States, first and foremost via their compulsory contributions, of course, which are essential if the United Nations is to continue to function and provide solutions to the crises in Haiti and beyond.

The United Nations must also continue and intensify its political role. In this respect, France welcomes the request to the Secretary-General to ensure coordination of the various United Nations entities deployed on the ground. His Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti will be on the front line to ensure that efforts in the area of security are accompanied by progress on the political front. Several delegations stressed this.

This increased effort on the part of the international community must be accompanied by a renewed commitment to the political transition process. The re-establishment of democratic institutions and the rule of law in Haiti are necessary steps in putting an end to the multidimensional crisis affecting the country. This must lead to the return of the authority of the State and an end to the massive human rights violations suffered by the Haitian population, in particular women and children, as a result of the actions of gangs. It is important that the Haitian authorities work together to move the transition forward, relying on the new Force to ensure that the restoration of security facilitates the return to a democratic political order.

Today's decision is another important step towards restoring stability in Haiti and it will, as a result, contribute to maintaining international peace and security in the region and beyond. France is pleased by this step. It will maintain its commitment to friendship and solidarity with Haiti and the Haitian people.

Ms. Lassen (Denmark): Denmark welcomes today's adoption by the Security Council as a critical step towards more robust security support for Haiti. We thank the co-penholders, Panama and the United States, for their efforts on this resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)), and for their openness to address comments and concerns from Member States during the negotiation process.

Denmark strongly supported the Multinational Security Support Mission, under Kenya's admirable leadership. We pay tribute to the lives lost in the tireless efforts to establish peace in Haiti. However, it has become clear in the past year that more international support is urgently needed to address the scale of the threat and complexity on the ground.

Denmark hopes that the larger footprint of the Gang Suppression Force, with the logistical and operational support to be provided by a United Nations support office, will be able to defeat the criminal armed gangs that continue to paralyse and torment the Haitian people.

As Denmark has made clear throughout the negotiations, it is imperative that all operations by the Force must be in strict compliance with international law, including international human rights law, and the United Nations human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces.

This strict compliance is especially important given that the new mandate for the Force includes the option to neutralize opposition. Such a mandate is only rarely used by the Security Council in the context of peacekeeping, and this language must be seen in the light of the specific context of the situation in Haiti. The Council has a special responsibility in following up on the implementation of this mandate. Cognizant of the significantly high number of children who have been recruited into the gangs, the Force must fully take into account child protection as a cross-cutting issue throughout its mandate in all the planning and conduct of its operations. Children must be seen as victims, able to access safe exit strategies and given the opportunity for rehabilitation and reintegration. The Force must act with the highest standards of conduct and discipline, with a robust oversight mechanism, to ensure that it operates in transparency and in line with international human rights law.

Denmark underscores the important role of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti in supporting Haiti's path to stability. In this regard, it is also critically important that there be strong coordination and cooperation between all actors within the United Nations system in Haiti and between the United Nations system and the Gang Suppression Force to ensure coherent and unified action. The Gang Suppression Force cannot solve this task alone. Now more than ever, BINUH's advisory role to the Haitian Government on key areas, including human rights, justice reform, accountability, elections and promoting political stability, is vital. The adoption of this resolution is only the beginning, and it is now up to the international community to step up to support this mission, with pledges of personnel and financial contributions. The international community must stand with Haiti now to support its people on a path to stability and prosperity and a life of dignity.

Mr. Stamatekos (Greece): Greece welcomes the adoption of resolution 2793 (2025) and thanks the co-penholders, Panama and the United States, for their work and their leadership. Greece voted in favour, given the urgency of the security situation in Haiti, but more importantly owing to the overwhelming support for the resolution from Haiti and the wider region, as evidenced throughout the negotiation process and during the high-level week. We believe that the deployment of a Gang Suppression Force with a strong mandate, along with the establishment of a United Nations support office providing operational and logistical support to the Force, can significantly curtail gang violence and restore security in Haiti. We also emphasize the need for strong coordination and cooperation between all actors in the United Nations system in Haiti through the Secretary-General. In this framework, we reiterate the important role that the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General should continue to play. Greece has been actively engaged in the negotiations on the resolution over the past month, advocating for the inclusion of strong human rights provisions in the text. We welcome the strong protections envisaged for vulnerable groups, in particular children and women.

Greece reiterates its full support for the new security architecture in Haiti and is looking forward to the swift deployment of the Gang Suppression Force and the timely establishment of a United Nations support office in Haiti and will continue to engage constructively in this process.

Mr. Žbogar (Slovenia): Slovenia voted in favour of resolution 2793 (2025) to support the restoration of peace, security, and stability in Haiti. We view the resolution as the international community's response to the appeal of the Government of Haiti and of the entire region. Amid unprecedented levels of gang violence and brutality, the situation in Haiti remains gravely concerning. Killings, sexual and gender-based violence, hunger and displacement are but a few facets of the perfect

storm of suffering, which hits the most vulnerable — children, women and older persons — the hardest.

We commend the Republic of Kenya for selflessly taking the lead in the Multinational Security Support Mission. Amid challenging circumstances and sacrifice, we recognize the vital role of the Mission in preventing armed gangs from gaining full control of the capital. We consider it crucial that the Mission's transformation into a new, larger force with a stronger mandate continue to uphold the same level of human rights protection. The new mission should also conduct its operations with full respect for Haitian sovereignty and territorial integrity. We find it equally important that the support office form an integral part of unified United Nations action in Haiti, including support for the political process. We look to the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to ensure coordination among all actors to that end.

The adoption of today's resolution is not an end in itself but an important milestone on which we must continue to build moving forward. The Security Council's efforts to improve the humanitarian, human rights, political and security situation in Haiti must continue, making full use of all available tools. In this process, while ensuring that past mistakes are not repeated, we reaffirm our unwavering solidarity with the people of Haiti, whose best interests will continue to guide the Council's future work.

The President: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of the Republic of Korea.

First of all, I wish to express our sincere appreciation to the co-penholders, Panama and the United States, for their tireless efforts throughout the consultations. The adoption of resolution 2793 (2025) today marks an important step that injects new momentum into efforts to resolve the crisis in Haiti. This resolution is particularly meaningful as it reflects the aspirations of Haiti and its regional partners, which have strongly supported the way forward set out therein.

Thanks to Kenya's leadership and sacrifice and the contributions of other Member States to the Multinational Security Support Mission, progress has been made. It is now time to build on this progress by transitioning to the Gang Suppression Force and establishing a United Nations support office in Haiti, which are indispensable steps towards restoring security. Without security, there can be no elections and therefore no genuinely Haitian-led and Haitian-owned solution. We also hope that this resolution will encourage further voluntary contributions to the Force. We look forward to the Secretariat, the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti, Gang Suppression Force partners and other stakeholders working in close cooperation with the Haitian Government to ensure the effective and timely implementation of this resolution. The Security Council should remain ready to support and engage as necessary throughout this process.

The Republic of Korea, as a former peacekeeping contributor in Haiti and a donor to the Multinational Security Support Mission trust fund, will continue to work closely with Council members and the international community to help to advance security, dignity and peace for the people of Haiti.

I resume my functions as President of the Council.

I now give the floor to the representative of Haiti.

Mr. Pierre (Haiti) (*spoke in French*): Allow me to express the Haitian Government's gratitude to all members of the Security Council and particularly the two penholders for Haiti, the United States and Panama, for their unprecedented efforts alongside the Republic of Haiti.

From the outset, I also want to underscore that support from the Caribbean Community for our country has never been in short supply during these hard times. I extend that gratitude to all who took part in the media stakeout just now. That public gesture attests to firm support for the Haitian people.

By adopting this resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)), the Security Council decided to turn the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti into a Gang Suppression Force. That marks a watershed in the campaign that my country has been waging against one of the most serious challenges in its already tumultuous history. Scores of heavily armed gangs have extended their grip to entire swathes of the country, in particular the capital, Port-au-Prince. They are terrorizing the population, attacking State institutions, destroying hospitals and clinics, burning schools and prisons, controlling the main roads, extorting businesses and families and impeding the free movement of people and goods, with, as might be imagined, all that that entails for the economy, healthcare and the environment. It has to stop. Those gangs are not mere packs of delinquents. Some time ago, they became powerful criminal organizations, which are taunting and defying authority and even threatening regional stability.

The Multinational Security Support Mission, authorized by the Council approximately two years ago through resolution 2699 (2023) and renewed in 2024 through resolution 2751 (2024), has been an invaluable source of support and sent a strong message of international solidarity. It has bolstered some of the Haitian National Police's capabilities, brought security to certain critical areas and, where it could, restored a modicum of law and order. However, the situation on the ground has reminded us that the magnitude and sophistication of the threat are far beyond the Mission's initial mandate, not to mention the significant shortfall in funding. We will forever owe our Kenyan brothers a debt of gratitude for their sacrifices and the heavy price that they paid in coming to our aid.

Today's decision by the Council marks a veritable watershed. By giving the mission a more robust, more offensive and more operational mandate, the Council has equipped the international community to address the gravity of the situation in Haiti. The prime objective of the Gang Suppression Force will be to neutralize these terrorist organizations, disarm their militias, dismantle their networks, make the country's crucial infrastructure secure and foster the conditions conducive to the successful reinstatement of the State's authority throughout the territory.

In that connection, I would like to thank all those Member States who have shown their commitment by supporting the resolution and pledging troops, resources and expertise. The hope is that other partners will lend a hand to this collective effort, since the campaign against armed gangs in Haiti is not only a national concern but a challenge to international security, impinging on regional dynamics involving arms and drugs trafficking and illegal migration.

I would like to conclude by pointing to a single fact. When, in 1945, the Republic of Haiti signed the founding Charter of the United Nations, alongside the victorious Allies of the Second World War, not a single Haitian could have imagined, not even in his or her worst nightmares, that, 80 years on, our country would find itself in its present state — the most impoverished nation in the western hemisphere, the most violent, the most unstable and even the most corrupt. Haiti is not only a least developed country but also a backsliding country, as our detractors put it. That must end. By this resolution — if it is implemented — Council members will be giving hope not only to Haitians at home but also to the diaspora, which includes hundreds of thousands who dream of returning home, as soon as safe conditions are restored. On their behalf, on behalf of the Government and in my own capacity, I wish, once again, to express my thanks.

The President: I now give the floor to the representative of Barbados.

Mr. Jackman (Barbados): I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the 14 member States of the Caribbean community (CARICOM).

CARICOM applauds the resounding support of world leaders for the urgent and united action towards the restoration of peace and stability in Haiti, echoed throughout the recently concluded general debate at the eightieth session of the General Assembly. These critical objectives can be achieved only if security is restored in Haiti. In that regard, we wholeheartedly welcome the Security Council's adoption today of this resolution (resolution 2793 (2025)) as a fundamental step that responds to the urgency of the security situation in Haiti, and we thank the co-penholders for their leadership.

CARICOM in particular welcomes the timely transition of the Multinational Security Support force to a Gang Suppression Force, with a United Nations-authorized mandate to bring an immediate end to violence and to restore public safety in Haiti. Furthermore, CARICOM endorses the establishment of a United Nations support office in Haiti to provide the necessary logistical and administrative support for this robust Force.

Finally, we underscore the need to ensure sustainable, predictable resourcing of the Gang Suppression Force by all international partners. We also renew our call for the urgent capitalization of the 2025 humanitarian needs and response plan for Haiti. Only through urgent, collective action by the international community in the security domain in support of Haiti can the scourge of gang violence be arrested. This is a critical first step towards creating favourable conditions for elections, the sustained delivery of humanitarian support and relief, the rebuilding of institutions and the laying of the foundation for the long-term economic development of Haiti.

In conclusion, CARICOM reaffirms its solidarity with Haiti and our openness and willingness to work with all members of the Security Council to provide the necessary support for the Haitian people. We look to the wider international community to step up its support, boldly and with resolve, to end the violence and the suffering that the people of Haiti have endured for too long.

The President: There are no more names inscribed on the list of speakers.

Before adjourning the meeting, as this is the last scheduled meeting of the Council for the month of September, I would like to express sincere appreciation to the members of the Council and the Secretariat for all the support that they have given us.

Indeed, it has been a busy month and one in which we rallied to consensus on several important issues within our purview. We could not have done it alone and without the hard work, support and positive contributions of every delegation and the representatives of the Secretariat, including the technical support team, conference service officers, interpreters, translators, verbatim reporters and security staff.

As we end our presidency, I know that I speak on behalf of the Council in wishing the delegation of the Russian Federation the best of luck for the coming month of October.

The meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.