



Diaspora engagement mapping

HAITI

Facts & figures

Political rights



Dual citizenship¹



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad^{2,3}



Remittances



Remittances as a share of GDP: **16.3%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **4,111**

Data disclaimer

As diaspora definitions vary widely, we have chosen to use comparable data on emigration as a proxy. This does not include all who consider themselves diaspora and is not necessarily aligned with national definitions of diaspora. Emigration data comes from UNDESA (2024) and remittances from the [World Bank](#) (2024).

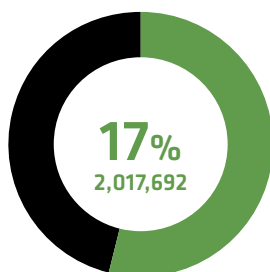
Emigration



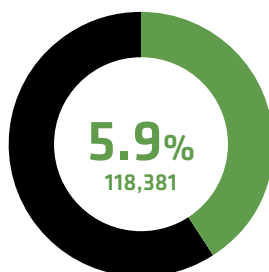
% of emigrants in total population



% of which in the EU



♂ 53.8%
♀ 46.2%



♂ 41%
♀ 59%

Top countries of destination⁴



United States of America	798,232
Dominican Republic	535,116
Chile	172,050
France	116,971
Canada	107,237

¹ Haiti's dual citizenship was recognized in 2012 amending the 1987 Constitution (article 13). <https://www.refworld.org/docid/50fd44852.html>

² <http://pdba.georgetown.edu/ElecSys/Haiti/haiti.html>

³ In May 2025, a draft amendment of the Constitution aimed to affirm the right of Haitians living abroad to vote, as well as run for public office, in equal terms as citizens living within the territory. To guide the process of the constitutional amendment, a [special commission](#) for the diaspora was established with the aim of collecting diaspora recommendations and feedback.

⁴ Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019).

Overview of the policy and legislative framework



- 2008** ● **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Haiti Renewal Alliance (HRA)**, signed between the Minister of Haitians Living Abroad and the Head of Mission of the International Organization for Migration, the MOU seeks to establish the terms to allow the HRA to conduct an inventory of the country's diaspora worldwide. Minister Ternier, who signed the agreement, announced that "it is necessary to list all the sons and daughters of the country living in foreign lands, in order to have information on their host country, their areas of expertise or profession and their willingness to return to Haiti or to help the country in well-defined circumstances." The information gathered through the inventory is to be used to create a database of diaspora members. This initiative is seen by the government as a step needed to enable the diaspora to reintegrate into the social and economic aspects of the country.⁵
- 2025** ● **The Organic Law for the Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (MHAVE)**⁶ was adopted in 2025 – 31 years after the creation of the ministry – officially defining its organisation, mission, responsibilities and scope of intervention. It also defines coordination mechanisms between MHAVE and other state institutions. Prior to the law, MHAVE operated without a legal framework, limiting its institutional effectiveness. Its passage aims to strengthen the legitimacy of MHAVE, as well as improve its capacity to better engage with the diaspora.

Practices

Explore 520+ practices by country, SDG or sector of engagement in the [interactive database!](#)



La Maison de la Diaspora 2008

La Maison de la Diaspora supports the Haitian Diaspora wishing to invest or move to Haiti with a focus on development. It helps different groups such as youth, women, retirees, the disabled. One of the main objectives is to pressure the Haitian Parliament to give the diaspora the right to vote abroad, and to allow the diaspora to hold government positions and to participate in elections as candidates, senators, deputies, general secretaries, etc.

"By and for the Diaspora" campaign 2019

In the "By and for the Diaspora" (2019) campaign, the government aimed to present, through interactive live broadcasts on television and social networks, the different ministries, directorates, and government services to the diaspora in order to increase understanding and provide better access to government services. More than one hundred thousand Haitians in the diaspora followed the first two broadcasts, mainly via Facebook Live. MHAVE plans to offer these sessions on an ongoing basis to introduce public services to members of the diaspora.¹³ Prior to this campaign MHAVE had also launched the "Konbit pou dyaspora devlopman (KODYADEV)" portal, a promotional tool for diaspora members willing to invest in the country. The purpose of this tool was to simplify administrative procedures and provide information to diaspora members to facilitate their ability to conduct business in the country.

⁵ <https://www.caribbeannationalweekly.com/caribbean-breaking-news-featured/haiti-to-conduct-survey-of-all-nationals-in-the-diaspora/>
⁶ Vant Bèf Ino (2025), Haïti : le MHAVE doté d'une loi organique après 31 ans de fonctionnement sans cadre légal, <https://vantbefinfo.com/haïti-le-mhave-dote-dune-loi-organique-apres-31-ans-de-fonctionnement-sans-cadre-legal/>.

Diaspora Challenge Initiative 2016

The Diaspora Challenge Initiative aims at leveraging ideas about successful development concepts amongst members of the diaspora looking for opportunities to contribute to Haiti's economic development. Funded by the United States' Agency for International Development (USAID), the initiative is part of the broader Leveraging Effective Application of Direct Investments programme (LEAD) implemented by the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF). The LEAD programme encourages the Haitian diaspora in the United States to support Haitian businesses. LEAD has organised four roadshow events in the United States, as well as sponsored two Investment Expos. Out of 272 applicants to the LEAD Business Plan Competition, 34% and 9 of the 31 winning enterprises were from the Haitian Diaspora. These diaspora projects involve diverse issues and sectors, including economic development and the environment. Combined, they are valued at over \$3.85M.⁷

The Annual National Alliance for the Advancement of Haitian Professionals (NAAHP) National Conference

The Annual NAAHP National Conference, routinely attended by more than 500 participants, has been held in major public and academic settings located in areas that feature large or growing populations of Haitian-Americans. Its 10th Annual Conference, held between 7 and 9 November 2024 under the theme "Unleash Your Power", focused on the Haitian diaspora's role in supporting economic recovery and professional advancement in Haiti, highlighting critical areas like human talent development, enterprise growth, and workforce solutions.

Haiti Renewal Alliance (HRA)

This is a platform aimed at promoting diaspora engagement for the sustainable development and investment in the Caribbean, particularly, Haiti. It also supports more streamlined coordination among diasporas and institutional humanitarian actors, to promote more effective humanitarian assistance to affected people and communities worldwide, and is implemented with the support of IOM.

OneDiaspora 2024

OneDiaspora is a platform created to support communication and coordination activities of the Haitian diaspora. It was developed by HRA, in partnership with the IOM and with funding support from USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), as part of the effort to establish the Framework for Diaspora Engagement in Humanitarian Assistance, aiming to streamline coordination among diaspora and institutional humanitarian actors.

Mapping of the Haitian diaspora

Implemented by MHAVE, the mapping exercise aims to identify and locate Haitian communities abroad, as well as create a structured database on their profiles, skills and needs. With this information, the ministry aims to improve administrative and consular services, facilitate decision-making and promote collaboration with the diaspora. The project is part of the Central Administration Modernisation Programme led by the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE), which aims to improve the government's use of modern public management and analysis tools.

⁷ <https://leadinvestmentshaiti.info/diaspora-engagement>

Specialised office for police certification services

In collaboration with the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police, MHAVE established a specialised office to process police documentation, with the aim of facilitating administrative procedures for Haitians living abroad.

MHAVE à l'Écoute

MHAVE launched a phone line service to accommodate requests from the Haitian diaspora and provide efficient and relevant support. The service is available in Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Mexico and the USA, as well as locally in Haiti. Phone lines are open 7 days a week, from 8 AM to 4 PM.

MHAVE Open House

MHAVE conducted its first-ever open house event in its headquarters in Musseau in an effort to promote institutional accessibility, civic inclusion and transparency. The event invited visitors from the general public, such as diaspora representatives, institutional partners, youth, civil society groups and journalists, to discover MHAVE's projects and services.

Natif Natal TV

The Natif Natal is an audiovisual platform dedicated to showcasing the diaspora's initiatives in music, business and culture.

Haiti INVEST project

The U.S. Government, through USAID, launched an initiative to attract private capital and credit for small and medium sized enterprises (SME) across Haiti. The Haiti INVEST project, for example, created a facilitation platform to mobilise financing for investment in high potential sectors in Haiti, such as agriculture. Through Haiti INVEST, USAID opens a path to mitigate risks and share rewards with diaspora and Haitian investors. As of 2021, several companies have already benefited from the support offered through this program.

Civil Society Strengthening Program

In October 2022, USAID launched the Civil Society Strengthening Program, whose main objective is to develop the capacities of Haitian civil society organisations (CSOs), including those working with the diaspora that are registered and operating in Haiti. The programme will also support productive working relationships between CSOs and development actors, including the private sector and major donors from the diaspora.



Observations

The “Observations” and “Obstacles” sections contain additional information on the context of diaspora engagement that does not fit directly into the other sections. They are based on a combination of literature review and comments from the authors. New information is incorporated during the annual updates. Readers are invited to verify the relevance of the information at the time of reading, as the context may have evolved.

Overall: The Haitian government’s engagement with the diaspora reflects uncoordinated efforts between the Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (MHAVE) and a wide range of initiatives that relate more to emergencies, outside actors, or differentiated impacts. Key sectors of diaspora engagement include emergency relief, new technologies, business development and investment. Despite the fact that the Haitian economy is largely dependent on remittances, the government is unresponsive and ineffective in leveraging these funds for economic growth or development.

Continued disaster relief efforts: The Haitian Diaspora Emergency Response Unit (HDREU) provides a coordinated and effective disaster response within the diaspora and between diaspora and other stakeholders, such as emergency responders and the local population. The coalition of more than 30 diaspora organisations mobilised resources to better support the needs of communities impacted by Hurricane Dorian.⁸

Diaspora Advocacy: Haitian-Americans’ role in advocacy has been pivotal and evident in several initiatives. One prime example is the introduction of Resolution 1241⁹ in the US Congress in 2024, which resulted from the continuous advocacy efforts of the diaspora.¹⁰ Also known as the L’overture Investment Plan, the Resolution calls for the establishment of a long-term development plan to rebuild Haiti.¹¹ As of now, the Resolution has been referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.¹²

8 <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-strengthens-engagement-diaspora-organizations-disaster-response-preparedness-and-recovery>

9 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-resolution/1241/committees?s=3&r=1&q=%7B%22search%22%3A%22H.+RES.+1241%22%7D>

10 <https://www.haitipolicyhouse.org/thoughts-opinions/calling-all-haitians-abroad-your-homeland-needs-you-now>

11 <https://schakowsky.house.gov/media/press-releases/ahead-haitian-flag-day-schakowsky-cherfilus-mccormick-clark-propose>

12 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1114/all-actions>



Obstacles

- Lack of resources, legitimacy, and trust:** In principal, the diaspora has support through the Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad but, despite being the only government institution that engages with the diaspora, it struggles with funding and legitimacy. Diaspora engagement mainly occurs through non-profit or private institutions. While many of the challenges to diaspora engagement involve a lack of resources and economic development, there is also a lack of trust between the Haitian State and the diaspora. In some cases, the diaspora resents the Haitian government, which at some point fueled migration.¹³ Additionally, members of the diaspora may be discouraged from investing due to political instability and perception of corruption.¹⁴ Furthermore, limited economic opportunities in the country may create a perception of competition between the government and members of the diaspora that may wish to return later. Past issues with foreign involvement have created a lack of confidence and mistrust. The existing mistrust and lack of collaboration diminishes the ability to strengthen diaspora engagement.¹⁵
- Few Remittances for development initiatives:** Despite a high remittance growth rate (36% of the country's national income in 2019) and numerous development initiatives in Haiti, there are few that link remittances to the country's development needs. This missing policy intervention dovetails with the already severe challenges to promote economic change in the country. Moreover, the World Bank has announced that long-term remittance growth is likely to be threatened by tightening of immigration policies. A threat to remittance growth can limit the potential government engagement with the diaspora through projects that leverage the use of remittances for development.¹⁶

13 <https://books.openedition.org/pur/26979?lang=en>;

14 <https://www.csis.org/analysis/role-haitian-diaspora-building-haiti-back-better>

15 <https://books.openedition.org/pur/26979?lang=en>; <http://yris.yira.org/essays/1534>

16 <https://www.haitilibre.com/en/news-24198-haiti-flash-record-of-remittances-from-the-haitian-diaspora.html>

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions

- **National institutions**
 - At ministerial level

Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (previously Ministry of Diaspora Affairs) 1994

The MHAVE is a body for information, liaison, orientation, facilitation, integration and coordination between the diaspora and the Haitian government. Created to enhance the value of the Haitian diaspora in the economic and social life of the country, the MHAVE represents almost all the services of the Haitian Government with this community. The ministry aims to encourage the participation of diaspora communities in technical and professional activities that advance Haiti's development efforts.

Diaspora organisations in Europe

Coordination Europe-Haiti Europe 2004

Development activities

The Coordination Europe-Haiti is a network of engaged European civil society organisations and member-driven platforms. It works closely with civil society organisations and movements in Haiti, and its members come from six European countries. The network lobbies and advocates at the national and international level. Each member works with a network of partner organisations and civil society leaders in Haiti. One of its priorities is giving a voice to the concerns of Haitian civil society in Brussels and Strasbourg.

Fondation de France 2014

Development activities

Through "Haiti Solidarity," Fondation de France supports long-term rebuilding projects of French organisations or NGOs working in partnership with Haitian organizations. These projects can last for up to 48 months aim and aim to rebuild disaster areas and help the Haitian population to get back to normal life.

Fédération de la Diaspora Haïtienne d'Europe (FEDHE) Europe 2010

Development activities

The FEDHE is an organisation created with the purpose of supporting Haiti's reconstruction process post-earthquake. It is present in seven European countries including France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Federation initiatives focus on philanthropic support in health and education issues aiding non-profits in Haiti.

Explore the institutionalisation of diaspora engagement worldwide via the [typology of 520+ institutions](#)



Read more about diaspora organisations in "[Starting guide: What is a diaspora organisation](#)"



PAFHA (Plateforme d'Associations Franco-haïtiennes) France 2000

Development activities

PAFHA is a collegial structure formed by associations with activities in both France and Haiti that share their experiences, lessons learned, and seek solutions to the challenges of development in Haiti. This platform is recognised for the large role that the associations play in the integration of Haitian migrants in France as well as their role in Haiti's development.

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