

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN HAITI



BINUH

APRIL - JUNE 2026

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Main Takeaways



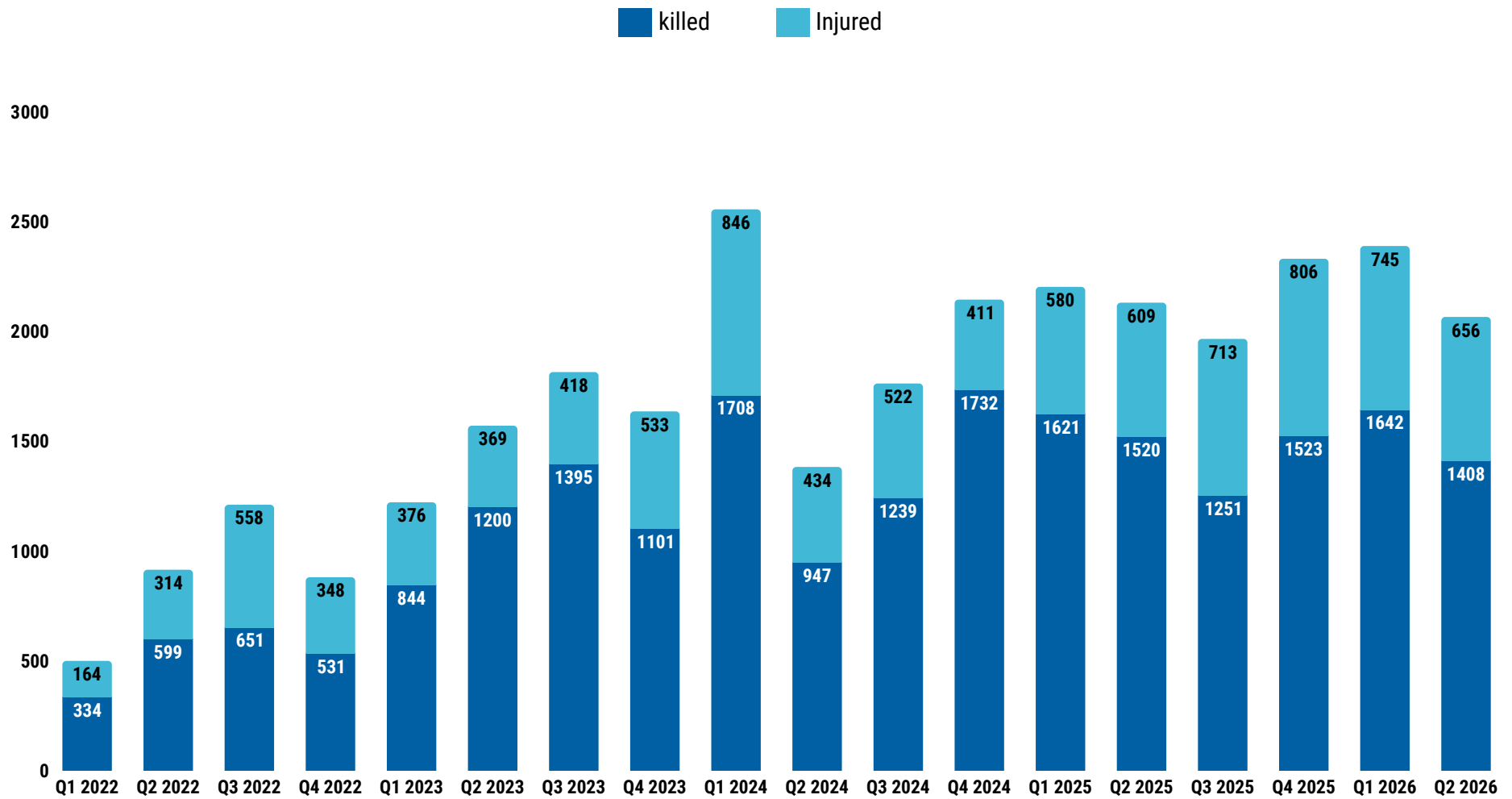
- 1,408 people were killed and 656 injured: 55% by gangs, 5% by self-defense groups and members of the population, and 40% during security forces' operations against gangs.
- Expansion of gang attacks in the Artibonite department and incursions by the *Village de Dieu* gang into the South-East department.
- Increase in kidnappings between April and June, with 51 victims in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.
- At least 796 victims of gang-related sexual violence were recorded.
- At least 9 members of the population killed or injured by explosive drones, including 6 children.
- Significant decrease in extrajudicial executions and attempted executions (14 cases) committed by police officers, compared with 2025.
- 3 police officers were killed and 2 others injured.
- Inauguration of the premises of the specialized judicial units (*pôles judiciaires spécialisés*) to combat mass crimes, including sexual violence, and financial crimes, and progress in the assignment of magistrates and staff designated for their operation.

Recommendations



- **To the Haitian government:** launch the first investigations by the specialized judicial units (*pôles judiciaires spécialisés*) to combat mass crimes, including sexual violence, and financial crimes.
- **To the Haitian government:** ensure that the operations of the security forces against the gangs are conducted in full respect of international human rights law.
- **To the Haitian government, with the support of the international community:** accelerate the effective implementation of the vetting process within the police and bring to justice police officers accused of being involved in serious human rights violations.
- **To the Haitian Government, with the support of the international community:** strengthen protection mechanisms and assistance services for people affected by gang violence, particularly survivors of sexual violence, including by increasing safe accommodation capacity and access to medical, psychosocial, legal, educational, and socioeconomic reintegration services.
- **To the Haitian Government, with the support of the international community:** strengthen and accelerate the establishment of a program for the prevention, disengagement, and rehabilitation of minors involved in gangs, as well as social protection and promotion programs in affected areas, in order to reduce gang recruitment.
- **To the international community:** keep Haiti on the international agenda and accelerate the full deployment of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF), as authorized by Security Council Resolution 2793 on 30 September 2025, in order to strengthen support for Haitian law enforcement in the fight against gangs and contribute to the sustainable restoration of security, in accordance with human rights norms and standards.
- **To States in the region:** strengthen and increase the number of inspections of shipments bound for Haiti within their territory, including at seaports and airports, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2653 (2022), 2699 (2023), 2752 (2024), and 2794 (2025), which impose an arms embargo.

PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED BETWEEN JANUARY 2022 TO JUNE 2026



I. VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS



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Geographical breakdown of killings and injuries

78% **WEST**
DEPARTEMENT

17% **ARTIBONITE**
DEPARTEMENT

2% **CENTER**
DEPARTEMENT

2% **SOUTH-EAST**
DEPARTEMENT

1% **NORTH**
DEPARTEMENT

Photo: ©HRS

According to the Human Rights Service (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), between 1 April and 30 June 2026, at least 1,408 people were killed and 656 injured due to violence perpetrated by gangs, self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population, as well as during security forces' operations and actions carried out by a private military company¹.

Men accounted for 85 percent of the victims, women for 11 percent, and children for 4 percent².

The people killed and injured continue to be attributable to the following dynamics:

Distribution des incidents par acteur et/ou contexte		
During attacks perpetrated by gangs.	55%	
During security operations conducted by the Haitian National Police (HNP) against gangs, including summary executions involving police officers, and actions carried out by a “task force”, composed of police officers and a private military company.	40%	
During violence by self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population, in the context of the “popular justice” movement known as “Bwa Kalé.”	5%	

The vast majority of these incidents were documented in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (78 percent), followed by the departments of Artibonite (17 percent), Centre (2 percent), South-East (2 percent), and the Grand North (1 percent).



United Nations
Integrated Office in Haiti

I. Violence and human rights violations

Sexual violence perpetrated by armed gangs continued, with at least 796 victims of rape (772 women, 23 girls, and one man). The majority of cases, 87 percent, were collective rapes, that is, committed by multiple perpetrators. Ninety-eight percent of the cases were reported in the West department.

At the same time, during this same period, at least 81 people³ were kidnapped for ransom by gangs, including 63 percent in the West department and 27 percent in the Artibonite department⁴.

Furthermore, gangs continued to engage in the trafficking and exploitation of children, forcing them to participate in criminal activities.

1.1 DYNAMICS OF GANG-RELATED VIOLENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Security forces' operations helped contain the advance of gangs in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. This situation led to the displacement of some of these gangs to other areas, which, in turn, recorded a significant increase in armed violence.

Furthermore, gang violence also intensified in the Artibonite department and spread to the South-East department. The situation remained tense in the Centre due to the continued presence of gangs, particularly in Saut-d'Eau and Mirebalais.

Main gang attacks during the first quarter of 2026



Location	Number of people killed and injured	Duration of the attacks
Plaine du Cul-de-Sac and other areas of Cité Soleil (West)	463 killed (170 people not associated with gangs and 293 associated with gangs) 256 injured (78 people not associated with gangs and 178 associated with gangs)	Throughout the quarter
Séguin (South-East)	15 killed and one injured , all not associated with gangs	12–13 and 30 April, and 23 June
Several localities in Dessalines, L'Estère, and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite (Artibonite)	42 killed and 48 injured , all not associated with gangs	Troughout the quarter



West department: Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area

In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, most gangs maintained their criminal governance in their strongholds, where they continued to commit targeted killings, serious physical assaults, and sexual violence against populations living under their control.

The Plaine du Cul-de-Sac area and several neighborhoods of Cité Soleil were particularly affected due to violent clashes between gangs.



Communes of Carrefour and Gressier

In the communes of Carrefour and Gressier, at least 55 people were killed and 35 others injured⁵ by members of the *Ti Bois* gang and the local cell of the *Grand Ravine* gang known as “103 Zombies”.

Among the victims were members of the population who were targeted after being accused of collaborating with the Haitian National Police (HNP) or because of disputes with gang members. Others were killed for opposing abuses by gangs, including for refusing to pay the “taxes” demanded at illegal checkpoints set up by gangs, or for engaging in behavior supposedly prohibited by gangs, particularly theft. Finally, members of the population were struck by stray bullets during outdoor events or as a result of indiscriminate gunfire.

Gang members were also killed as a result of disputes within gangs or accusations of misappropriating revenues from illegal checkpoints.



Communes of Cité Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets

During the quarter, at least 478 people were killed and 262 others injured⁶ by gang violence in Cité Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets.

Most of the victims (463 people killed and 256 injured) were documented during violent clashes involving, in particular, the *400 Mawozo*, *Belekou*, *Boston*, *Canaan*, *Chen Mechan*, *Pierre VI*, *Terre Noire*, *Tokyo* et *Wharf Jérémie* gangs, in the area known as the “Plaine du Cul-de-Sac”⁷ and several other neighborhoods of Cité Soleil, between 1 April and 30 June.

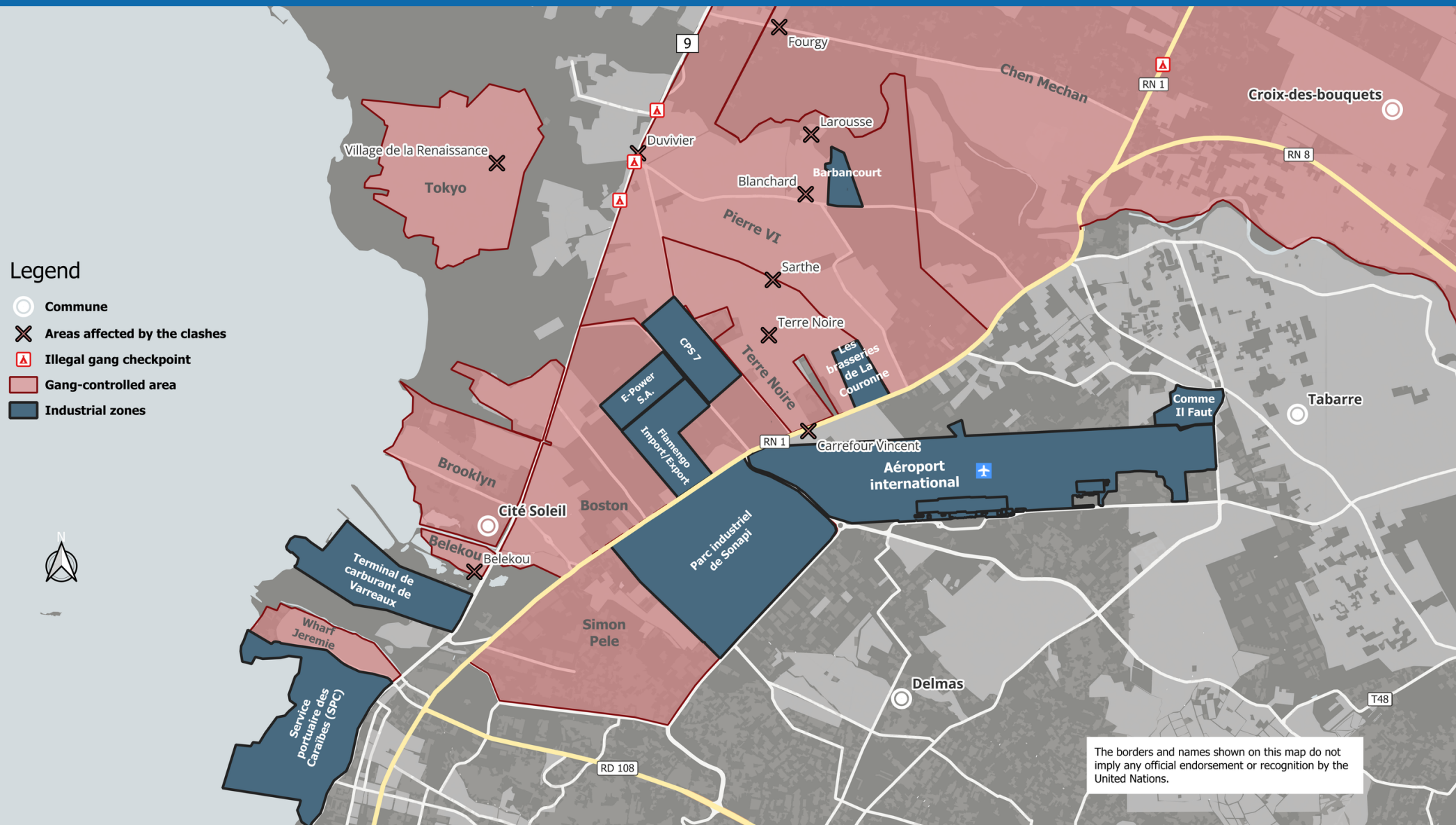
Sixty-four percent of the people killed or injured were associated with gangs. They were struck during exchanges of gunfire or killed after being subdued and disarmed.

By contrast, 34 percent of the victims were members of the population who were struck by stray bullets while in their homes or in the street attempting to flee the violence*. Others were shot and killed because they were suspected of having ties to rival gangs or the security forces.

In addition, at least 176 women and girls were victims of rape, including gang rape, by gang members (for more details, see section 1.6. *Sexual violence*).



Map of Businesses and Gang Presence in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac and Cité Soleil Areas



I. Violence and human rights violations

Gang attacks against public and private buildings led to the suspension of numerous services and activities, particularly in the education and health sectors, and caused the displacement of more than 18,000 people⁸.

**Among the most violent incidents documented during this period was the attack on a traditional musical group in the Belekou area.*

On 13 June, shortly after the FIFA World Cup match between Haiti and Scotland, a gathering of more than 300 people, including members of a traditional “rara” musical group as well as members of the Wharf Jérémie gang, coming from the Wharf Jérémie neighborhood, was targeted by gunfire from members of the Belekou gang positioned on the rooftops of several homes, as the gathering was heading to the Belekou neighborhood. The attack left at least 61 people dead and 20 injured.

Following this attack, at least 66 people were held captive by the Belekou gang, including 29 men, 19 women, 11 boys, and seven girls. During their captivity, at least nine women and four girls were raped by members of the Belekou gang, while seven men were killed. The others were released a few days later.

Source: HRS



These clashes, which began in early March, took place in a context marked both by the reconfiguration and weakening of the *Viv Ansanm* gang coalition and by increased pressure from the security forces in other areas of the capital. This pressure from the security forces led to the displacement of gang members toward the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac, exacerbating tensions and struggles for control over illicit revenue opportunities in this strategic area, which is home to several commercial enterprises and two major roads linking the capital’s container port and the Varreux oil terminal to the north of the country.



Commune of Delmas

In the commune of Delmas, gang-related incidents remained relatively limited, with 15 victims⁹ documented in the neighborhoods of Carrefour Aviation, Delmas 4, Delmas 32, and Delmas 41.

Security operations conducted in the area contributed to a significant reduction in incidents perpetrated by gangs, particularly following the withdrawal of the *Delmas 6* and *Tokyo* gangs to the areas of Fontamara (Carrefour) and Village de la Renaissance (Cité Soleil), respectively.

Most of the victims were members of the population or individuals associated with gangs who were involved in personal disputes with other gang members or accused of collaborating with the police or “practicing witchcraft”.

Furthermore, at least one man was killed and another injured while resisting kidnapping attempts in Delmas 41 and Delmas 75.



I. Violence and human rights violations



Commune of Port-au-Prince

In the commune of Port-au-Prince, at least 50 people were killed and 23 others injured¹⁰ by gangs despite ongoing security operations.

For example, at least 18 men were killed while attempting to bypass illegal checkpoints established by the *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs in the Fontamara and Martissant areas. Others were killed after refusing to join gangs or after being accused of collaborating with the police. Vodou practitioners also continued to be targeted, particularly in the neighborhoods of La Saline, Martissant, and Wharf Jérémie, where at least 10 women and two men were killed for this reason¹¹.

In addition to targeted attacks, at least eight people not associated with gangs were killed and eight others injured during indiscriminate gunfire by members of the *Grand Ravine* and *La Saline* gangs against police armored vehicles patrolling areas of downtown Port-au-Prince, or during clashes between gangs in the Wharf Jérémie area and surrounding neighborhoods.



Communes of Pétion-Ville and Tabarre

Gang violence in Pétion-Ville and Tabarre remained limited, which could be explained by the weakening of gangs' operational capabilities, but also by the displacement of several members to other areas under the control of their allies.

During the quarter, two incidents were documented in Tabarre. In the first incident, which took place on 1 June, members of the *Chen Mechan* gang shot and killed three of their members after they were accused of raping a woman in an abandoned house in Croix-des-Bouquets. In the second, documented on 25 June in the Carradeux area, members of the *Kraze Baryè* gang killed a minibus driver and his assistant, whom they suspected of collaborating with the police.



Commune of Kenscoff

In the commune of Kenscoff, despite a relative lull, violence perpetrated by the *Village de Dieu* gang left at least 14 people dead and two injured, all of whom were not associated with gangs¹².

Five of these victims were documented on 1 April and 9 June in the localities of Bake and Viard, during indiscriminate gunfire against homes or farmers working in the fields, in retaliation, according to local sources, for police operations conducted a few days earlier. The attacks against these localities were also followed by the destruction of homes and the theft of cattle.

Eleven other people were killed after resisting kidnapping attempts attributed to members of the *Village de Dieu* gang in the areas of Bongard, Madeleine, and Robin. Among them, at least five were farmers (three men and two women) intercepted while on their way to Pétion-Ville to sell their crops.





Other communes in the West department: Arcahaie, Cabaret, and Léogâne

In the communes of Arcahaie and Cabaret, where the presence of gangs remains sporadic, violence perpetrated by them remained relatively limited. However, during the quarter, six people were killed and seven others injured¹³ as a result of attacks carried out by the *Canaan* and *Village de Dieu* gangs.

For example, on 24 April, two men were killed in the Bercy area when members of the *Canaan* gang opened fire on a passenger minibus that had failed to stop at an illegal checkpoint set up by the gang.

In Cabaret, a man was also killed after being intercepted, while aboard a bus traveling on National Road 1, by members of the *Canaan* gang, who accused him of belonging to a self-defense group.

Furthermore, three members of the *Canaan* gang were killed by other members of the same gang as punishment for raping two women in the Titanyen area.

No gang-related abuses were documented in Léogâne, a commune located south of the capital. However, the interception and killing in this commune of several individuals suspected of belonging to gangs by self-defense groups or members of the population reflect the persistence of tensions in the area, where gangs continue to seek to expand their control (for more details on this violence, see section 1.2. *Dynamics of violence related to self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population in the context of the “Bwa Kalé” movement*).

Artibonite department

Continuing the trend from the first quarter and following a pattern of territorial expansion¹⁴, gangs, particularly the *Canaan*, *Cinq Étoiles*, *Grand Grif*, *Kokorat San Ras*, and *Raboteau* gangs, continued their attacks, targeting both members of self-defense groups and residents. As a result, at least 73 people were killed and 77 others injured¹⁵.

The majority of the victims were recorded during armed incursions carried out by the *Gran Grif* and *Kokorat San Ras* gangs in at least 18 localities in the communes of Dessalines, L’Estère, Petite-Rivière de l’Artibonite, and Saint-Marc.

These raids were generally launched late at night or very early in the morning, while residents were still asleep. Some victims were therefore killed inside their homes or in the streets or on paths while attempting to flee. Others, belonging to self-defense groups, were struck during exchanges of gunfire with gang members while attempting to defend their localities.

In addition to the victims documented during these incidents, at least 17 other people were killed or injured in isolated incidents by gang members as “punishment” for acts perceived as contrary to their interests.

These victims were notably suspected of collaborating with the police, belonging to self-defense groups, or “practicing witchcraft”, or had refused to pay the “taxes” at illegal checkpoints established by the gangs along roads.



I. Violence and human rights violations

Finally, seven other people (six men and one woman) were shot and killed while resisting kidnapping attempts by members of the *Gran Grif* gang in the communes of Dessalines, Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, Saint-Marc, and Verrettes. The victims were attacked inside their homes, in the street, or in the fields.

South-East department: commune of Marigot

During the quarter, four attacks were carried out by the *Village de Dieu* gang in the South-East department between 12 April and 23 June. They left at least 15 members of the population dead, including 14 men and one woman, as well as one male resident injured. These attacks targeted the locality of Séguin (commune of Marigot)*.

This increase in criminal activity in the department could reflect an intention by the group to expand its presence and control there, particularly due to the intensification of security operations targeting the *Village de Dieu* gang in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. This department could indeed offer the gang new sources of revenue, particularly through the potential control of roads leading to the port of Marigot.

**Attacks by the Village de Dieu gang in Séguin*

On 12 April, the Village de Dieu gang carried out a raid into the locality of Séguin, in the commune of Marigot. In an agricultural area, its members targeted a group of farmers working in a field, killing one of them and injuring another.

During the night of 13–14 April, approximately 50 armed men belonging to the same gang entered the urban center of Séguin and headed toward the police station, where an individual suspected of being affiliated with them was being held. During the attack, eight members of the local self-defense group were shot and killed, while the two police officers present were injured while attempting to flee. The detainee was freed and then taken away by the attackers.

On the morning of 14 April, units of the Haitian National Police were deployed from Port-au-Prince to the commune of Marigot. However, these patrols did not prevent another attack by the Village de Dieu gang, which occurred on 30 April. On that occasion, gang members opened fire indiscriminately on farmers in a field, killing three people, including two men and one woman. According to local sources, the attack was reportedly carried out in retaliation for the deaths of 14 gang members during a police operation in the area on 20 April.

A few days later, in the morning, members of the Village de Dieu gang carried out another attack against the locality of Grand-Fond, in Marigot. During the attack, three men residing in the area were shot and killed.

Source: HRS



Centre department: commune of Mirebalais

The number of victims of gang-related violence documented in the Centre department remained relatively low during the quarter. This situation could be explained by the fact that a large part of the population of the urban centers of Mirebalais and Saut-d'Eau remains displaced since the *400 Mawozo* and *Canaan* gangs took control of parts of these towns in March 2025.

Between April and June, at least two men were killed and another injured in the commune of Mirebalais. On 1 April, two of the victims, members of the *Back-Up Fery* self-defense group, were struck during an exchange of gunfire with members of the *400 Mawozo* and *Canaan* gangs, in the context of a police operation conducted in the locality of Narcis Évain, which the self-defense group was supporting.

On 10 June, in downtown Mirebalais, a resident was intercepted by members of the *Canaan* gang and forcibly taken to the gang's base to perform household chores. When he refused, he was severely beaten and died that evening from his injuries.

1.2 DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE RELATED TO SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS AND UNORGANIZED MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE "BWA KALÉ" MOVEMENT

During the quarter, at least 101 people were killed and 13 others injured¹⁶ by self-defense groups or unorganized members of the population.

The majority of cases recorded were in the Artibonite department (55 percent), followed by the West department (38 percent), the Grand North region (6 percent), and the Centre department (1 percent). The victims were targeted either for their alleged affiliation with gangs or for having committed ordinary criminal offenses, particularly theft, unrelated to gangs.

Fifty-eight percent of those killed and injured were gang members who were struck during exchanges of gunfire with members of self-defense groups during attacks on localities.

The remaining 42 percent were victims of the movement known as "Bwa Kalé," while they were unarmed or were not involved in an act posing an imminent lethal threat to others. Some of the victims would have been apprehended while committing thefts in abandoned homes or small businesses, before being killed with stones, sticks, or machetes. In most cases, the victims' bodies were then burned with gasoline at the scenes of the killings. The Government informed BINUH that the "Bwa Kale" phenomenon is a spontaneous response by the population to the gangs; that it deplores these acts of vigilante justice and is making every effort to raise public awareness against this form of violence.

1.3 DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE RELATED TO SECURITY FORCES' OPERATIONS AND THE UNNECESSARY AND DISPROPORTIONATE USE OF FORCE

During the quarter, at least 584 people were killed and 223 others injured¹⁷ during security forces' operations against gangs. Seventy-five percent of the cases were documented in the West department, while the Artibonite, Centre, and South-East departments accounted for 18, five, and two percent, respectively.



I. Violence and human rights violations

At least 12 percent of those killed or injured were members of the population who were not associated with gangs. They were struck by stray bullets or drone explosions while in their homes or in the streets. Among these victims were seven children killed and four others injured.

During security force operations against gangs, three members of the Haitian National Police (HNP) were killed and two others injured.

In line with the trend observed since March 2025, two types of interventions were carried out by security forces: on the one hand, ground operations, conducted by specialized HNP units, sometimes supported by the Armed Forces of Haiti (FAd'H) and a “task force” established by the Government, composed of police officers and elements from a foreign private military company, and, on the other hand, operations involving the use of explosive drones, conducted by this same “task force”.



Ground operations

During the quarter, at least 280 people were killed and 180 others injured during ground operations conducted by the security forces, including 86 members of the population, five of whom were children.

The areas where the highest number of victims among the population was documented were Cité Soleil (particularly Belekou and Sarthe), Croix-des-Bouquets (Cité Doudoune, Diaboule, Lilavois, Marin, and Shadda), Port-au-Prince (Bel Air, downtown, La Saline, and Portail Léogâne), and Tabarre (Croix-des-Missions).



Aerial operations involving explosive drones

The majority of explosive drone strikes remained concentrated in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, particularly in the areas of Martissant and downtown, where they primarily targeted the *Village de Dieu* and *Grand Ravine* gangs. Nevertheless, at least seven strikes were recorded in the Artibonite department, particularly in the communes of L'Estère and Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, targeting the *Gran Grif* and *Kokorat San Ras* gangs.

Among all those killed and injured during these drone operations, nine were members of the population, including six children¹⁸.

It is important to recall that any use of lethal force by law enforcement officials, or by any other actor acting on behalf or in support of the State, must always comply with international human rights law and respect the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, non-discrimination, precaution, and accountability¹⁹. To date, the HRS has received no information indicating that the authorities have opened investigations to establish the circumstances and responsibilities relating to the deaths and injuries caused during operations by the security forces, including those involving elements from a private military company.



I. Violence and human rights violations

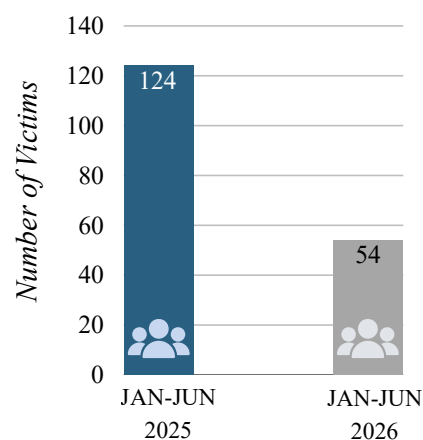
Summary executions

Outside security forces' operations, persistent allegations of summary executions or attempted summary executions involving certain members of specialized HNP units were documented.

In total, during this quarter, at least 14 people, including 11 men and three women, were victims of these executions or attempted executions²⁰. The incidents were documented in the West department (eight victims), Artibonite (three), Centre (two), and North (one).

Since the beginning of 2026, 54 people have been victims of executions or attempted executions, representing a significant decrease compared with the first quarter of 2025 (124).

Victims of summary executions or attempted summary executions during the first half of 2025 and the first half of 2026



Some of these victims were apprehended during patrols or at police checkpoints and then executed on the spot. Generally, they were either accused of belonging to or supporting gangs, or of committing theft.

GSF Suppression Force

The Gang Suppression Force (GSF), which has not yet been fully deployed, mainly conducted regular patrols in certain areas of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. On 21 June, during one of its operations in the Tabarre 43 area, it apprehended 14 individuals suspected of association with gangs. Thirteen of them were subsequently released by the judicial authorities due to insufficient evidence linking them to criminal activities. One individual, however, remained in detention pending further judicial proceedings.

1.4 KIDNAPPINGS

Between 1 April and 30 June 2026, at least 81 people were kidnapped for ransom by criminal elements. The majority of cases, 63 percent, were documented in the West department, followed by the Artibonite department (27 percent), North-West (7 percent), and Centre (3 percent).

These figures represent only a portion of the total number of people kidnapped. In many cases, victims' relatives do not report kidnappings to the police or service providers and choose to negotiate directly with the kidnappers, believing that this approach allows for a quicker release and avoids possible reprisals.

The number of kidnappings recorded during the period represents a 42 percent increase compared with the previous quarter, during which 57 victims had been recorded.



I. Violence and human rights violations

Furthermore, two major peaks were observed in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, between 1 and 18 April and then between 1 and 15 June. The neighborhoods of Delmas 20–40 (Delmas), Bourdon (Port-au-Prince), and Avenue Panaméricaine, Meyotte, Peguy Ville, and Place Boyer (Pétion-Ville) were particularly affected. In these areas, victims were intercepted in the street, often while traveling in their private vehicles to go to work, return home, or carry out their daily activities. These circumstances suggest that the victims had been previously targeted and monitored by gang members. They included, in particular, business owners, senior government officials, and police officers who were off duty at the time of their kidnapping.

Among other cases documented in the capital, on 1 May, two foreign nationals who were crew members of a ship were kidnapped in the waters of Port-au-Prince Bay. On 12 May, a woman who was a family member of a former Government representative was also kidnapped from her home in Pèlerin after armed individuals broke in.

By contrast, in the Artibonite, Centre, and North-West departments, victims were often kidnapped while traveling aboard public transportation minibuses, working in fields, or at home during attacks carried out against their localities.

The *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs remain responsible for the majority of kidnappings (53 percent). Other cases also involved the *Canaan*, *Chen Mechan*, and *Kraze Baryè* gangs in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, as well as the *Gran Grif* and *Kokorat San Ras* gangs in the Artibonite department.

Some of the kidnappings documented in the capital were also perpetrated or facilitated by individuals wearing uniforms similar to those of law enforcement. For example, on 11 June, the chief of staff of the Minister of Defense, along with three members of his family, were kidnapped in Bourdon after their vehicle was intercepted by two other vehicles occupied by individuals wearing uniforms similar to those of the Haitian National Police (HNP) Departmental Unit for the Maintenance of Order (UDMO). According to local sources, the victims were subsequently handed over to members of the *Village de Dieu* gang.

In response to these allegations of collusion between police personnel and gangs in kidnapping activities, the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police (DCPJ) and the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGPNH) opened investigations, particularly into the alleged involvement of police officers and administrative personnel in these criminal acts.



1.5 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Between April and June, the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) documented 754 incidents of sexual violence perpetrated by gang members against at least 796 victims (772 women, 23 girls, and one man). The youngest victim was 10 years old, while the oldest was 71 years old.

Sexual violence, particularly gang-related sexual violence, nevertheless remains largely underreported due to fear of reprisals, social stigma, and lack of trust in the police and the judicial system.

Ninety-eight percent of the incidents were reported in the West department, particularly in neighborhoods under gang influence in the communes of Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Delmas, Kenscoff, and Port-au-Prince. This proportion is similar to that observed in the previous quarter (97 percent). The Artibonite and South-East departments each accounted for 1 percent of the documented incidents.

Collective rape remains the main violation, accounting for 87 percent of cases, followed by rape by a single perpetrator and sexual exploitation. According to information collected by the HRS, these rapes occurred mainly in the victims' homes (44 percent), which gang members forcibly entered. Other cases were perpetrated while victims were walking in the street (40 percent), or at internally displaced persons sites in the capital (5 percent).

At least 176 cases of rape were documented in the context of clashes between gangs in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac area, affecting victims between the ages of 10 and 71. These acts of extreme brutality were used as a form of “punishment,” targeting in particular female residents of areas under the control of rival gangs. The victims were severely beaten and then raped, often by multiple perpetrators and in the presence of their children or other family members. In several cases, their homes were ransacked and set on fire.

Among the survivors, Sophie, a 60-year-old woman, was raped in her home in Sarthe by several masked men.

The assault took place on 19 April, when members of the Chen Mechan gang invaded her neighborhood and clashed with the Pierre VI gang, which controls the area.

That day, Sophie was at home with her husband and their six children when several heavily armed men broke in. The assailants beat the family members. When her husband intervened in an attempt to protect her, he was shot and killed. Sophie was then beaten again and raped repeatedly in front of her children. After the clashes, she went to a health center, where she learned that she had contracted HIV, which she attributes to the sexual assault she suffered

Source: HRS



I. Violence and human rights violations

Beyond the immediate trauma, the long-term consequences of this sexual violence are devastating and frequently result in lasting physical, psychological, economic, and social impacts. Among the victims recorded during the period under review, at least one died by suicide after being unable to overcome the psychological consequences of the assault suffered, according to a note left by the victim.

With the support of the United Nations and other international partners, local service providers continued their activities to prevent and respond to sexual violence, including through medical, psychosocial, and legal care and other forms of assistance. However, their capacity to meet the needs of all victims requiring support remained limited by a lack of funding and personnel, as well as by difficulties in relocating victims exposed to risks of reprisals, particularly due to the insufficient number of shelters in safe areas.

1.6 IMPACT OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN BY GANGS

During the quarter, the dynamics concerning the trafficking and exploitation of children by gangs continued²¹. The majority of the 26 gangs active in the country continue to resort to the recruitment and exploitation of children, in a persistent context of poverty, forced displacement, and deterioration of public services.

Boys remain particularly exposed to recruitment for various criminal activities, ranging from “logistical” or surveillance functions to involvement in more serious acts, while girls continue to be victims of sexual violence.

Among the cases recorded during the quarter, local service providers reported to the HRS the situation of at least six girls, aged 14 to 16, who were forced to engage in so-called “romantic” relationships with members of the *Kokorat San Ras* gang in the commune of L’Estère (Artibonite department).

Furthermore, institutional and community responses remain insufficient. Social protection mechanisms and essential services, particularly in the areas of education, mental health, and vocational training, continue to be limited, especially in marginalized areas under gang influence.

1.7 IMPACT OF GANG VIOLENCE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Gang violence continued to have a negative impact on economic, social and cultural rights.

During clashes and armed raids, gangs burned or destroyed nearly 300 homes and other buildings, including two schools and the Dessalines police station (Artibonite).

Gang violence also led to the suspension of most commercial activities and basic services in certain areas. For example, during the clashes in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac and Cité Soleil, transportation was paralyzed, while businesses and schools were forced to suspend their activities. On 11 May, the health center operated by *Médecins Sans Frontières* in Cité Soleil had to suspend its activities for several weeks and evacuate its staff and patients to other areas of the capital²².

Business leaders operating in the area also issued several statements and engaged in discussions with national and international actors to raise awareness of the risks to their economic and logistical activities.

In rural areas, the destruction of agricultural inputs, as well as the theft of crops and livestock, was frequent, undermining farmers’ livelihoods and worsening an already critical humanitarian situation. For example, in the locality of Jean Denis (Petite Rivière de l’Artibonite), on 3 June, members of the *Gran Grif* gang



deliberately destroyed several rice mills belonging to local farmers.

The persistence of illegal checkpoints established by gangs along strategic roads in the West and Artibonite departments, particularly on National Roads 1 and 2, continues to restrict freedom of movement, disrupt economic activities, and hinder the population's access to essential goods and services. In this context, in June, civil society organizations as well as humanitarian and medical actors issued public appeals warning of the risk of increased isolation of the commune of Verrettes and neighboring localities in the Artibonite department.

According to the International Organization for Migration, in May, the date of the latest available assessment, nearly 1.47 million people, more than 51 percent of whom were children, were forcibly displaced across the country, representing an increase of more than 1 percent compared with the March 2026 estimates²³. This increase was particularly marked in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the Artibonite department (6 and 5 percent, respectively). The increase was mainly due to the resumption of clashes between gangs, particularly in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac and Cité Soleil, as well as the persistence of attacks in the Artibonite department.



II. JUDICIAL SYSTEM



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During the period under review, several advances were observed within the judicial system, particularly in the effective establishment of two specialized judicial units. However, persistent difficulties, notably in terms of resources, capacities, and institutional organization, continue to pose significant challenges to the effective implementation of responses.

2.1 FUNCTIONING OF THE JUDICIARY

In May, the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ) formalized the appointment, renewal of mandates, or promotion of 120 magistrates. They included justices of the peace, judges of courts of first instance, as well as magistrates assigned to courts of appeal and specialized labor courts. These measures constitute important advances in strengthening the effective functioning of the courts, consolidating the integrity of the judiciary, and maintaining the provision of judicial services.

Furthermore, in June, the CSPJ ruled on the appeals of 67 magistrates who had previously not been certified. At the conclusion of this process, six were certified, while the appeals of the others were rejected, thereby confirming their exclusion from the judiciary.

2.2 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING MASSACRES AND OTHER SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

On 27 May, the Government officially inaugurated the building housing the specialized judicial units (*pôles judiciaires spécialisés*) responsible for combating mass crimes, including sexual violence, and financial crimes. The inauguration ceremony was held in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and Public Security, the President of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, as well as several other senior national authorities and representatives of the international community.



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Training delivered by the HRS to public prosecutors and judges

Photo : ©HRS

II. Judicial system

Following this inauguration, ten deputy public prosecutors were assigned (six at first instance and four on appeal). Six investigating judges were also assigned at first instance, while the assignment of judges on appeal remains to be confirmed. Furthermore, with the support of the HRS, the Public Prosecutor and the Dean of the Court of First Instance of Port-au-Prince jointly initiated a process to inventory existing case files with a view to transferring them to these specialized units, particularly those concerning massacres and other offenses falling within their jurisdiction.



By contrast, very little progress was observed in emblematic judicial cases. In the case concerning the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse, investigating judge Jean Denis Cyprien of the Court of Appeal continued hearings of witnesses and suspects as part of the re-examination of the case ordered by the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal on 13 October 2025. In parallel with these hearings, on 23 June,

the investigating judge requested the intervention of the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police (DCPJ) to execute arrest warrants issued against seven individuals suspected of involvement in the President's assassination. It is important to note, however, that at the international level, on 8 May, a federal court in Miami found four men guilty of participating in the planning, financing, and execution of the President's assassination.

No progress was recorded in prosecutions relating to emblematic cases of human rights violations, including the Grand Ravine (2017), La Saline (2018), Bel Air (2019), and Pont Sondé (2024) massacres. In the Wharf Jérémie case (December 2024), progress also remained limited following the Public Prosecutor's decision in March 2026 to request arrest warrants against ten individuals.

2.3 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS INITIATED FOR SUPPORTING GANGS AND ARMS TRAFFICKING

During the quarter, in April, the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal ordered 56 defendants to stand trial in the arms trafficking case linked to the Episcopal Church of Haiti, opened in 2022. The individuals concerned are suspected of having participated in an alleged network involving arms and ammunition trafficking, smuggling, and the circulation of counterfeit currency.

No progress was recorded in the proceedings against former deputy Prophane Victor²⁴, as well as against a former director of the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES), a former director of the National Solid Waste Management Service (SNGRS), and ten other individuals arrested in early 2025 by the DCPJ for their alleged financial and material support to armed gangs.



II. Judicial system

Similarly, no significant progress was reported in the case concerning the alleged acquisition of drones by gang members in the Dominican Republic.

Likewise, no progress was noted in the “Miss Lily” case, opened in 2022 and linked to arms and ammunition trafficking in Port-de-Paix, in the North-West department. The case remains with the prosecutor’s office at the Port-au-Prince Court of First Instance, although it should have been transferred to the prosecutor’s office at the Port-de-Paix Court of First Instance, the court with territorial jurisdiction over the investigation.

In the case concerning former parliamentarian Nenel Cassy, who was being prosecuted for the alleged financing of criminal organizations, the HRS confirmed that the case had been closed without further action on 19 August 2025. This decision followed his hearing before the Port-au-Prince prosecutor’s office, at the conclusion of which the Public Prosecutor at the time had ordered his release.

2.4 FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The judicial system continued the investigation of corruption-related cases, although progress remained limited. In early April, the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal overturned the investigating judge’s order to send former senator Youri Latortue to trial for embezzlement of public funds and unlawful conflict of interest, as well as former Senate President Joseph Lambert for obstruction of justice.

Furthermore, on 23 April, an investigating judge at the Hinche Court of First Instance ordered former senator Willot Joseph and a former court clerk to stand

trial on charges of forgery and use of forged public documents, as well as abuse of office

2.5 FIGHT AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE

During the quarter, the HRS continued to monitor the handling of complaints of sexual violence reported to police stations in the capital.

According to the Haitian National Police (HNP), between April and June, 235 cases of sexual and gender-based violence had been reported to police services across the country, 77 percent of which concerned incidents against children. Among these 235 cases, three victims identified their perpetrators as gang members. However, according to the HNP, the number of cases involving gang members is higher in light of the information gathered during police investigations.

In addition, six platforms on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), also involving service providers, were organized in six police stations in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the Artibonite department.

Furthermore, the HRS supported the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) and the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ) in organizing a training workshop for 54 judges and magistrates, including nine women, from eight jurisdictions in the Grand’Anse, Nippes, and South departments. The training aimed to strengthen their capacities to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases of sexual violence, particularly those linked to armed gangs.



II. Judicial system

2.6 CONDITIONS OF DETENTION IN HAITIAN PRISONS

As of 30 June, 7,563 people were detained in Haiti's prisons (7,557 in March 2026), including 263 boys and 20 girls. Individuals in pretrial detention represented 82 percent of the prison population (compared with 83 percent in the first quarter of 2026), while prison overcrowding remains critical, with an estimated occupancy rate of 313 percent and an average space of 0.31 m² per detainee.

Conditions of detention remain inhuman and degrading. During the quarter, 49 detainees died, most due to a lack of medical care, unsanitary cells, insufficient food, and limited access to drinking water.

Between April and June, the HRS continued its support to the judicial and prison authorities in Port-au-Prince in processing 57 case files of minors that had been reconstructed, with its support, during previous quarters. This support resulted in the release of 30 of these minors, including 23 boys and seven girls. These releases, however, had only a limited impact on prison overcrowding at CERMICOL²⁵, where more than 760 people are detained (668 adults and 92 minors), in a facility originally designed to accommodate 93 minors.

In Cap-Haïtien (North department), the HRS continued to provide technical support to the judicial and prison authorities in processing the case files of detained persons. Between April and June, 22 cases were reviewed, 12 of which concerned minors. In total, 12 people were released, including 10 minors.

2.7 INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS

Nine individuals (including seven gang leaders and two former senior Haitian State officials) and two entities (the *Gran Grif* gang and the *Viv Ansanm* gang coalition) remain subject to the United Nations Security Council sanctions regime²⁶, which was extended in October 2025.

At the bilateral level, on 26 June, the European Union decided²⁷ to extend until 29 July 2027 the framework for its restrictive measures targeting nine individuals and one entity accused of being responsible for threatening peace, stability and security in Haiti or undermining democracy and the rule of law. The individuals and entities included on the sanctions list remain subject to an asset freeze and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available to them, directly or indirectly. In addition, a ban on entry into the territory of the European Union applies to the individuals concerned.

Since 28 January 2026, Switzerland has expanded its sanctions regime concerning Haiti by aligning itself with the autonomous restrictive measures adopted by the European Union. Thus, 10 individuals and entities designated under the European Union's autonomous measures were added to the 11 individuals and entities already targeted under the United Nations sanctions regime, bringing the total number of individuals and entities subject to Swiss sanctions concerning Haiti to 21²⁸.



II. Judicial system

Furthermore, at least 36 individuals remain sanctioned by Canada, 21 by the United States, and 13 by the United Kingdom for acts undermining peace, security and stability in Haiti, as well as for serious human rights violations²⁹.

2.8 INVESTIGATIONS INTO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY POLICE OFFICERS

During the quarter, the HRS documented 14 cases of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions involving HNP personnel. These incidents resulted in 12 people killed and two injured³⁰. These cases will be transmitted during the third quarter of 2026 to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGPNH), within the framework of a dedicated information-sharing mechanism, with a view to enabling the continuation of investigations and the adoption of appropriate measures.

Limited progress was recorded, compared with the previous quarter, in the handling of the 248 cases (264 victims) of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions transmitted by the HRS to the IGPNH in 2025 and 2026. Of the 248 cases, 226 are still under investigation, while 22 have been finalized and remain pending closure reports.

2.9 INVESTIGATIONS INTO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF MIRAGOÂNE

No judicial proceedings have been initiated against the Public Prosecutor of Miragoâne (Nippes department), Jean Ernest Muscadin, for his possible involvement in at least 76 summary executions documented between 2022 and 2025.



III. SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY



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Training of journalists, 6 May 2026
Photo : ©HRS

During the quarter, the HRS continued to support public institutions and civil society actors with a view to strengthening their capacities and improving the response to human rights violations.

3.1 SUPPORT TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

At the request of the Haitian National Police (HNP), the HRS launched a large-scale training program on human rights and the use of force for specialized units engaged in operations against gangs. Between May and June, more than 1,300 officers and 30 commanders from these units participated in 26 training sessions, jointly conducted by Haitian police officers and HRS personnel. This initiative aims to strengthen the operational capacities of the security forces while ensuring compliance with international human rights norms and standards in the conduct of operations.

In June, the HRS, in support of the International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF), organized human rights awareness sessions for 20 senior HNP officials (18 men and two women), as well as 60 officers from specialized HNP units and 20 police cadets from the National Police Academy (13 men and seven women). In preparation for the electoral process, particular emphasis was placed on the role of specialized units in securing elections and on the democratic management of crowds in accordance with human rights.

As part of its support for the preservation of civic space, the HRS, in collaboration with the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), organized training sessions during the quarter for 369 journalists (339 men and 30 women) from traditional and online media outlets in five departments. These training sessions aimed to foster a peaceful electoral process, promote respect for human rights in media coverage, and strengthen the capacity of media professionals to prevent and counter hate speech and disinformation.



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III. Support to national institutions and civil society

In addition, as part of its civic space project funded by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the HRS supported an international conference held in Port-au-Prince from 28 to 30 May and organized by the Electoral Chair of the CEP and the State University of Haiti. Bringing together approximately 100 participants from public institutions, the CEP, academia, civil society organizations, political parties, electoral observation groups, organizations representing women, young people, and persons with disabilities, as well as the diplomatic corps and technical and financial partners, the conference provided an inclusive forum for dialogue on the conditions necessary for organizing credible, peaceful elections that respect human rights. The Expert designated by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Haiti also participated in the initiative.

3.2 SUPPORT TO THE GANG SUPPRESSION FORCE

The HRS continued its support to the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) through awareness-raising sessions on human rights, including on the use of force, for newly deployed contingents in Haiti. More than 270 personnel, including 263 men and seven women, participated. These sessions aimed to strengthen participants' understanding of the human rights context in Haiti, the main risks of violations that may arise during security operations, gang dynamics and methods of operation, as well as the applicable rules of engagement. In addition, the training included modules on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and referral

mechanisms for survivors, gender-based violence, and child protection, thereby contributing to a better understanding among contingent members of the accountability and protection frameworks applicable to their operations in Haiti.

In May, the HRS, with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, organized a lessons-learned workshop for the project "OHCHR Support to the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission in Haiti". The activity brought together 40 participants, including 21 men and 19 women, from national institutions, the GSF, the United Nations system, technical and financial partners, and civil society. The workshop provided an opportunity to document and validate the project's main achievements in integrating human rights into security operations, particularly through pre- and post-deployment training for forces, mechanisms for monitoring human rights violations and protection incidents, as well as community-based complaint and civic engagement mechanisms.

In June, with the support of the HRS, 20 senior officers from the GSF headquarters participated in an immersion session on gang dynamics in Haiti, the Force's mandate, international human rights standards applicable to its operations, and the principles governing the use of force. The session also clarified expectations regarding the GSF's respect for human rights, particularly with regard to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, the protection of the population, and the appropriate treatment of children associated with gangs following their arrest.



III. Support to national institutions and civil society

3.3 SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION

During the quarter, the HRS, in partnership with a local organization and with the participation of the Office for the Protection of Citizens (OPC), organized a series of training sessions in eight departments to strengthen accountability and the fight against corruption through citizen oversight mechanisms. The training focused on the design and use of tools for collecting data on corruption at the local level, as well as on the collection and processing of this information and the preparation of reports for the OPC, the national human rights institution. The sessions brought together 149 participants, including 84 men and 65 women, from civil society organizations and the OPC. Since the project was launched in 2025, participating civil society organizations have documented and submitted six cases of corruption affecting local institutions.

Following the human rights training program organized in 2025, with the support of the European Union, for the benefit of 23 civil society organizations, the project continued through mentoring support aimed at assisting them in developing and implementing their community initiatives. During the quarter, three organizations continued to implement their projects.



This initiative forms part of the efforts of the HRS and its partners to strengthen the capacities of community actors so that they can serve as local focal points for the promotion of human rights, the prevention of violations, and the strengthening of social cohesion within their communities.



Footnotes

[1] During the first quarter of 2026 (January–March), at least 1,642 people were killed (1,440 men, 172 women, 15 boys, and 15 girls) and 746 were injured (540 men, 175 women, 16 boys, and 15 girls).

[2] 1,408 people killed (1,222 men, 125 women, 46 boys, and 15 girls) and 656 injured (533 men, 96 women, 13 boys, and 14 girls).

[3] 67 men, 10 women, three boys, and one girl.

[4] During the first quarter of 2026, at least 57 people were kidnapped for ransom by gangs, including 89 percent in the West department and 11 percent in the Artibonite department.

[5] 55 people killed: 36 people not associated with gangs (28 men, six women, one boy, and one girl) and 19 others associated with gangs (17 men and two women); and 35 others injured, all people not associated with gangs (19 men, 15 women, and one boy).

[6] 478 people killed: 171 people not associated with gangs (72 men, 55 women, 36 boys, and eight girls) and 307 others associated with gangs (294 men and 13 women); and 262 people injured (78 not associated with gangs: 40 men, 20 women, eight boys, and 10 girls; and 184 associated with gangs, all men).

[7] The Plaine du Cul-de-Sac comprises the localities of Duvivier, Pierre VI, Sarthe, and Terre Noire (Cité Soleil); downtown Croix-des-Bouquets, Bon Repos, Canaan, Carrefour Marassa, Cité Doudoune, Duval, Lilavois, Marin, Santo, and Shadda (Croix-des-Bouquets); and Cazeau, Clercine, Croix-des-Missions, and Damien (Tabarre).

[8] International Organization for Migration (IOM) (23 May 2026). « Haïti — Suivi des Urgences 93.2 — Mise à jour sur les déplacements liés aux affrontements armés à Cité Soleil (10 - 22 mai 2026) », available at <https://dtm.iom.int/node/64796>

[9] Eight people killed: six not associated with gangs (five men and one woman) and two not associated with gangs (two men); and seven people injured: six not associated with gangs (four men, one woman, and one boy) and one man associated with gangs.

[10] 50 people killed: 34 not associated with gangs (28 men, five women, and one girl) and 16 associated with gangs (13 men, one woman, and two boys); and 23 people injured: 19 not associated with gangs (nine men, nine women, and one girl) and four associated with gangs (two men, one boy, and one girl).

[11] For more details, see BINUH and OHCHR (December 2024), “207 People Executed by the Wharf Jérémie Gang (Port-au-Prince),” available at https://binuh.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/flash_report_20241223_wharf_jeremie_fr.pdf

[12] 14 people killed: 10 men and four women; and two others injured: one man and one woman.

[13] Six people killed: three men not associated with gangs and three men associated with gangs; and seven men not associated with gangs.

[14] In the first quarter, gang violence had resulted in 132 people killed and 72 injured. See BINUH (8 May 2026), “Quarterly Report on the Human Rights Situation in Haiti, January–March 2026,” available at <https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/document-library/quarterly-report-on-the-human-rights-situation-in-haiti-jan-march-2026>



Footnotes

[15] 73 people killed: 68 people not associated with gangs (54 men, 12 women, and two girls) and two men associated with gangs; and 77 injured, all people not associated with gangs (58 men and 19 women).

[16] 101 people killed: 98 men, two women, and one girl; and 13 people injured: all men.

[17] 584 people killed: 33 people not associated with gangs (18 men, eight women, five boys, and two girls) and 551 associated with gangs (538 men, 11 women, and two boys); and 223 others injured: 62 people not associated with gangs (27 men, 31 women, two boys, and two girls) and 161 associated with gangs (all men).

[18] Five people not associated with gangs killed: one man, three boys, and one girl; and four people not associated with gangs injured: two women and two boys.

[19] OHCHR (2020). « Guidance on less-lethal weapons in law enforcement », available at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/CCPR/LLW_Guidance.pdf

[20] Twelve people killed (nine men and three women) and two others injured (men).

[21] BINUH and OHCHR (February 2026), “Children Trafficked by Gangs in Haiti: Rethinking Responses,” available at [sur https://www.ohchr.org/fr/documents/country-reports/ohchrbinuh-children-trafficked-gangs-rethinking-responses](https://www.ohchr.org/fr/documents/country-reports/ohchrbinuh-children-trafficked-gangs-rethinking-responses)

[22] *Médecins Sans Frontières* (11 May 2026). “Haiti: MSF forced to evacuate hospital and temporarily suspend activities in Cité Soleil”, available at <https://www.msf.org/haiti-msf-forced-evacuate-hospital-cite-soleil>

[23] International Organization for Migration (IOM) (May 2026). « Haïti — Rapport sur la situation de déplacement interne — Round 13 (Mai 2026) », available at <https://dtm.iom.int/node/64841>

[24] Prophane Victor is subject to international sanctions imposed by the United Nations, Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and the United States due to his alleged involvement in supporting gangs in Haiti.

[25] The Rehabilitation Center for Minors in Conflict with the Law (CERMICOL), located in Delmas 33 (commune of Delmas), was originally established to accommodate boys in conflict with the law. Following gang attacks against the three prisons in the West department in 2023 and 2024 – the Cabaret women’s prison, the National Penitentiary in Port-au-Prince, and the Croix-des-Bouquets prison – CERMICOL is the only detention center still operational in the capital.

[26] Updated list – Security Council Resolution 2374, available at <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/fr/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>

[27] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/es/press/press-releases/2026/06/26/haiti-eu-restrictive-measures-extended-until-july-2027/pdf?cf_chl_f_tk=0AagjcghTMijsiPRCXoajFfZsc1PwMYUwxCdCXEL9no-1782825682-1.0.1.1-Ex3UNT8BDTMRdWMsKgMf_ZXWvpzVLpXizXhd_UoP3oI

[28] Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. Measures concerning Haiti, available at <https://www.seco.admin.ch/fr/mesures-concernant-haiti>



Footnotes

[29] Canada : 12 people killed (nine men and three women) and two men injured; United States : 12 people killed (nine men and three women) and two men injured; Union européenne : 12 people killed (nine men and three women) and two men injured ; Royaume uni : 12 people killed (nine men and three women) and two men injured ; Nations Unies : 12 people killed (nine men and three women) and two men injured.

[30] 12 personnes tuées (neuf hommes et trois femmes) et deux hommes blessés.

