QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN HAITI

BINUH

JULY–SEPTEMBER 2026



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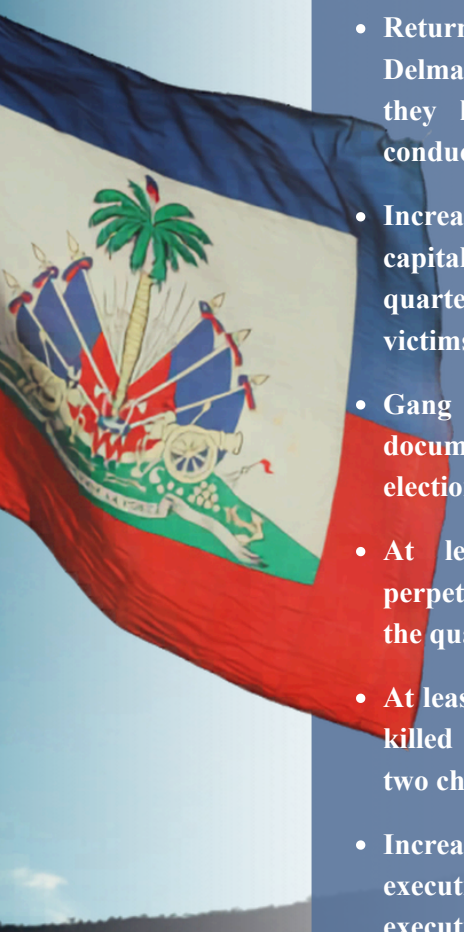
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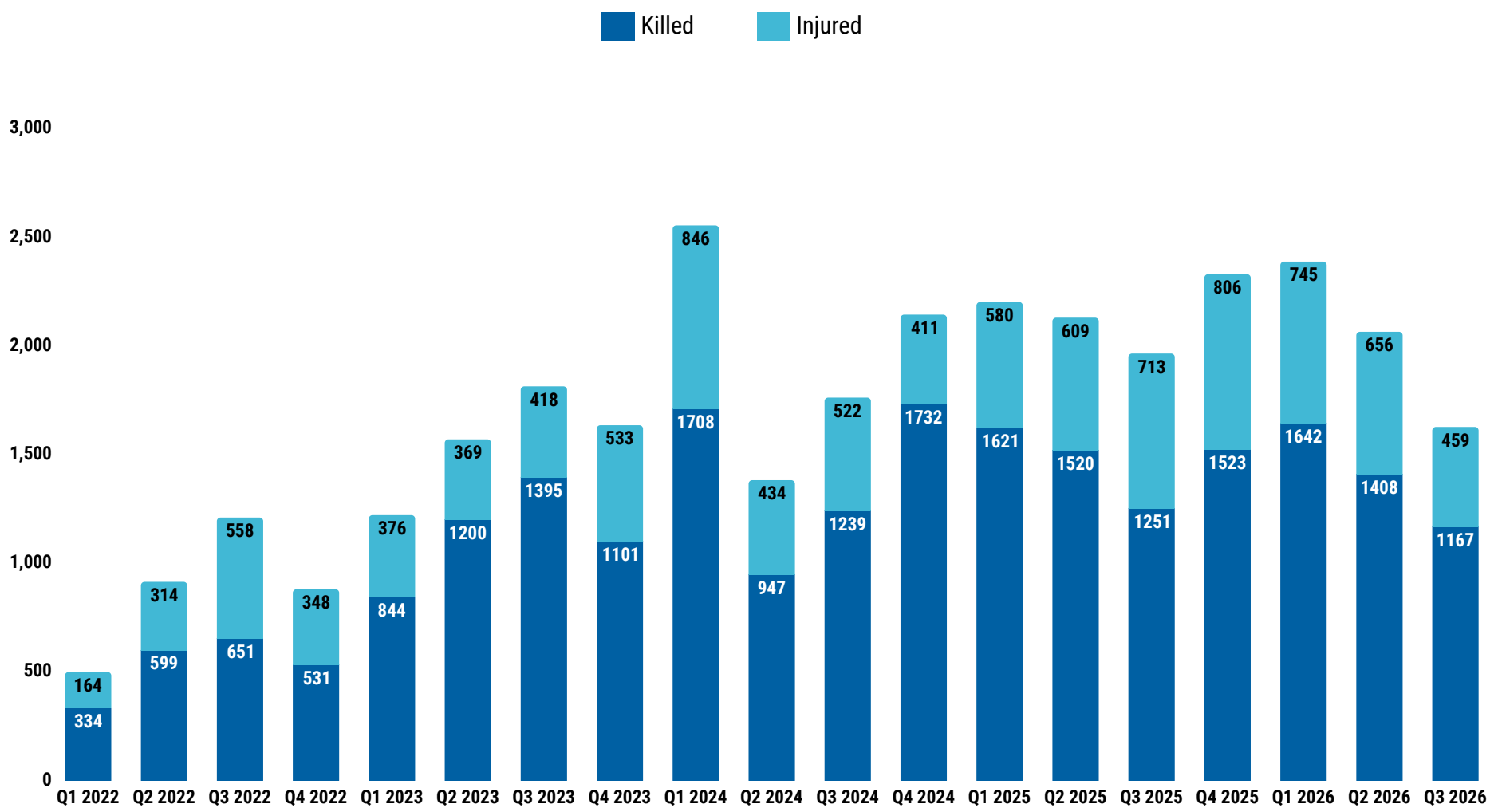
Key Takeaways

- 1,167 people were killed and 459 injured: 45% by gangs, 5% by self-defense groups and non-organized members of the populations, and 50% during security force operations against gangs.
- Return of gang members to the Bel-Air, Bas Delmas and La Saline neighborhoods, which they had fled following security operations conducted in early 2026.
- Increase in kidnappings (92 victims) in the capital, compared with 51 in the previous quarter. Children accounted for 10% of the victims.
- Gang interference in the electoral process was documented, along with acts of violence against election candidates.
- At least 344 victims of sexual violence perpetrated by gangs were documented during the quarter.
- At least 14 people not affiliated with gangs were killed or injured by explosive drones, including two children.
- Increase in the number of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions committed by police officers, with 44 cases documented, compared with 14 in the previous quarter.
- One police officer killed and five others injured during security operations against gangs.

Recommendations

- **To the Haitian Government:** Launch the first investigations by the specialized judicial units tasked with combating mass crimes, including sexual violence, and financial crimes.
- **To the Haitian Government:** Ensure that security force operations against gangs are conducted in full compliance with 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 force and bring to justice police officers accused of involvement 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, notably by increasing safe shelter 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 implementation of a disarmament, dismantling and reintegration programme, particularly for minors involved in gangs, as well as social protection and promotion programmes in affected areas to reduce recruitment into gangs.
- **To the International Community:** Keep Haiti on the international agenda and accelerate the full deployment and operationalization of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF), as authorized by Security Council Resolution 2793 of 30 September 2025, to strengthen support for Haitian law enforcement agencies in combating gangs and contribute to the sustainable restoration of security, in accordance with international human rights norms and standards.
- **To the States in the Region:** Strengthen and increase the number of inspections of shipments destined for Haiti within their territories, 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.

PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED BETWEEN JANUARY 2022 AND SEPTEMBER 2026



AREAS UNDER GANG CONTROL OR FREQUENTLY EXPOSED TO GANG ATTACKS





I. VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

According to the Human Rights Service (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), between 1 July and 30 September 2026, at least 1,167 people were killed and 459 injured as a result of violence perpetrated by gangs, self-defense groups[1] and non-organized members of the population, as well as during security force operations and actions carried out by personnel of a private military company[2].

Men account for 81 percent of the victims, women for 13 percent and children for 6 percent[3].

The main causes of killings and injuries remain linked to the following dynamics:

Distribution of Incidents by Actor and/or Context	
During attacks carried out **by gangs.**	**45%**
During operations conducted by national security forces, including extrajudicial executions involving police officers, and actions carried out by a private military company; or during patrols by the Gang Suppression Force (GSF).	**50%**
During acts of violence committed **by self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population** as part 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 (85 percent), followed by the Artibonite (12 percent), Grand Nord (2 percent) and Centre (1 percent) departments.

Sexual violence perpetrated by armed gangs continued. During the quarter, the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) documented 985 rape victims (944 women, 36 girls, three men and two boys), including 344 who were raped during the quarter[4]. Of these 344 victims, the majority (77 percent) were subjected to collective rape. Ninety-six percent of the 344 cases were reported in the West Department.

During the same period, at least 137 people[5] were also kidnapped for ransom by gangs[6], of whom 67 percent were kidnapped in the West Department, 30 percent in the Artibonite Department, 2 percent in the Centre Department and 1 percent in the North Department[7]. Children accounted for 10 percent of kidnapping victims.

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

Within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, most gangs maintained their criminal governance in the neighborhoods under their control. Moreover, some gang members who had been driven out of certain areas (such as Bel Air, Delmas 4–6 and La Saline) in early 2026 following security force operations managed to gradually return during the reporting period, due to insufficient measures to ensure a sustained state presence.

Major Gang Attacks During the Third Quarter of 2026

Location	Number of Victims of Killings, Injuries and Rape	Duration of Attacks
Obléon, Godet, Viard and Robin (**Kenscoff, West Department**)	**58 killed** (32 men, 12 women and 14 children), none of whom were affiliated with gangs	4-9 July
Boucan, downtown Kenscoff, Gramothe, Madeleine and Viard (**Kenscoff, West Department**)	**47 killed** (32 men, 10 women and 5 children), none of whom were affiliated with gangs **22 injured** (15 men and 7 women), none of whom were affiliated with gangs **52 kidnapped** (31 men, 15 women and 6 children) **19 rape victims** (15 women and 4 girls)	23-24 August
Darbonne (**Léogâne, West Department**)	**15 injured** (7 men, 5 women and 1 girl), none of whom were affiliated with gangs **6 rape victims** (5 women and 1 girl)	30 August
Downtown Gros-Morne, Crépin and Dosnie (**Gros-Morne, Artibonite Département**)	**14 killed** (9 men and 5 women), none of whom were affiliated with gangs	28 September

In Kenscoff (southeast of the capital) and Léogâne (southwest of the capital), as well as in the Artibonite Department, gangs carried out attacks against local populations, either to expand their territorial control or in retaliation for security force operations conducted against them. In Artibonite, these attacks spread to Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye, in the northern part of the department, an area that had previously been largely spared such violence.

The continued presence of gangs sustained a climate of tension in the Centre and Southeast Departments, while criminal activities carried out by local gangs were documented in the North Department.

West Department: Port-au-Prince Metropolitan Area

Across the neighborhoods of the capital under gang influence, targeted and indiscriminate killings, serious physical assaults, sexual violence, kidnappings and extortion against local populations continued to be committed.

Communes of Carrefour and Gressier

In the communes of Carrefour and Gressier, located at the southern entrance to the capital, the number of victims of violence perpetrated by the *Ti Bois* gang and the local cell of the *Grand Ravine* gang known as *103 Zombies* increased significantly compared with the previous quarter. While 90 people had been killed or injured between April and June, 176 victims[8] were documented during the third quarter of 2026.

The majority of these victims, totaling 124 people (including 98 residents), were documented in Gressier. In this commune, gang violence continued despite the intensification of security force operations beginning on 12 August *(for more details on these operations, see Section 1.4. Dynamics of Violence Related to Security Force Operations and the Unnecessary and Disproportionate Use of Force)*.

Of these 124 people, 11 were killed in retaliation for police operations, particularly during shootings targeting homes, streets and the La Colline public market, while others were targeted by gang members seeking to maintain their criminal governance. Gang attacks targeted public transport drivers and passengers who had refused to pay road transit "taxes," as well as residents accused of violating rules imposed by the *Ti Bois* gang or suspected of having ties to rival gangs. These incidents occurred in Bellevue, Jasmin, Merger and Pandjanmen, among other locations.

Other residents were attacked while attempting to leave their neighborhoods to seek refuge in safer areas. This was notably the case on 13 September, when a couple living in Lambie was intercepted by members of the *103 Zombies* gang while attempting to move by car with their personal belongings. Both victims were shot dead at the scene, and their bodies were taken by the assailants to a nearby bushy area, where they were burned with gasoline.

In the commune of Carrefour, the *Ti Bois* gang killed or injured at least 38 people in neighborhoods such as Bizoton, Jérusalem, Mahotière, Rivière Froide, Thor and Waney. Some victims were taken to a building used as a base in Fontamara (Port-au-Prince), where they were "tried" by the gang. Some were beaten or "sentenced" to death, while others were forced to pay "fines" to secure their release.

Commune of Cité Soleil

Between July and September, at least 158 people were killed and 42 others injured[9] in Cité Soleil, as well as in the neighboring areas of Fort Dimanche and Wharf Jérémie (Port-au-Prince), two areas affected by clashes between gangs operating in the two communes.

Of these victims, 132[10] were documented during clashes between the *Wharf Jérémie* gang and a coalition formed by the *Belekou* and *Fort Dimanche* gangs. This violence is a continuation of the territorial struggles that have pitted nine gangs, grouped into two coalitions[11], against one another since March 2026 for control of areas in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac (Cité Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets). For example, on 7 August, at least 19 people, including seven men and 12 elderly women, were beheaded by members of the *Wharf Jérémie* gang during an attack on the Belekou neighborhood. According to local sources, the assailants took the victims' heads to the Wharf Jérémie area to use them in alleged voodoo rituals.

Another 46 people were killed or injured by the *Belekou*, *Boston*, *Brooklyn*, *Canaan*, *Pierre VI* and *Terre Noire* gangs during attacks aimed at "punishing" residents and gang members who had challenged their "authority" and criminal practices. The motives included refusal to comply with extortion demands, including at illegal checkpoints established along roads, suspected collaboration with rival gangs, personal disputes with gang members or alleged offenses, such as theft. For example, on 29 July, two 15-year-old girls living in the Brooklyn neighborhood were shot in the head and killed by the leader of the gang controlling the area for having participated in the ransacking of an abandoned house.

Finally, other people were struck by bullets when gangs opened fire on police patrols at Carrefour Drouillard or during shooting exercises conducted by gang members.

Commune of Croix-des-Bouquets

In the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets, 31 people were killed or injured during the quarter[12]. However, this relatively limited number of victims of gang violence does not indicate an improvement in the security situation. Rather, it reflects the control exerted over the population living in this commune by the *400 Mawozo*, *Canaan* and *Chen Mechan* gangs, without having to systematically resort to physical violence.

Among the 31 victims were residents targeted because of their alleged collaboration with the Haitian National Police (HNP), their opposition to abuses committed by gangs, particularly for refusing to pay "taxes" imposed at illegal checkpoints, or following personal disputes with members of these groups.

In late August, a video reportedly filmed and shared on WhatsApp by the *400 Mawozo* gang showed a recently received shipment containing several dozen heavy weapons concealed in barrels.



WhatsApp Video, Received on 25 October 2026

Other people were struck by stray bullets during clashes on 17 August in Santo 19 between the *400 Mawozo* and *Chen Mechan* gangs, which were fighting for control of an illegal toll checkpoint established in the area.

Commune of Delmas

In the commune of Delmas, incidents involving gang members increased compared with the previous quarter, with 39 victims[13] documented between July and September, compared with 15 between April and June. The majority of cases (82 percent) were documented in the neighborhoods of Delmas 2, Delmas 4 and Delmas 6 (Lower Delmas), where members of the *Delmas 6* gang managed to return after having been driven out following security force operations conducted in early 2026.

All victims documented in Lower Delmas were targeted because of personal disputes with gang members, suspected collaboration with security forces or accusations of "practicing witchcraft".

Other incidents were documented in Carrefour Aviation, Cité Militaire, Delmas 16, 28 and 33, as well as along Airport Road, where victims were attacked by the *Delmas 6* and *Simon Pelé* gangs because of personal disputes with gang members, to "punish" offenses such as theft, or because they had resisted kidnapping attempts.

Commune of Port-au-Prince

As in the commune of Delmas, abuses committed by gangs in Port-au-Prince continued despite ongoing security force operations.

In addition to the victims documented during clashes between the *Wharf Jérémie* gang and the *Belekou* and *Fort Dimanche* gangs, which affected neighboring areas of Port-au-Prince and Cité Soleil *(see the section on Cité Soleil above)*, gang violence in the commune of Port-au-Prince resulted in at least 53 additional victims[14].

As in Carrefour, Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets and Delmas, groups operating in certain neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince, particularly the *Base Pilate*, *Grand Ravine*, *La Saline*, *Ti Bois*, *Village de Dieu* and *Wharf Jérémie* gangs, continued to resort to targeted violence to maintain their control over local populations. For example, five people were killed in the Carrefour-Feuilles and Martissant neighborhoods by members of the *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs because of their alleged collaboration with the Haitian National Police (HNP). On 13 September, a 72-year-old woman was also shot dead by the leader of the *Wharf Jérémie* gang for refusing to participate in a three-day religious ceremony organized in his honor.

Alongside these targeted abuses, on 19 August, an armed clash broke out between members of the *Grand Ravine* and *Ti Bois* gangs over control of an illegal toll checkpoint established in Fontamara 43. During the clash, two individuals were killed and three others injured, all men belonging to the gangs involved. The clash also led to the disruption of traffic and the paralysis of commercial activities in the area.

Of particular concern, in the absence of measures taken by the authorities to consolidate the gains made during security operations, members of the *Krache Dife* and *Village de Dieu* gangs managed to return to the Bel-Air and La Saline neighborhoods after having been driven out in early 2026.

These neighborhoods are of strategic importance to gangs because of their geographical location, which facilitates the transfer of victims kidnapped in the commune of Delmas to the Martissant area, where they are held captive.

Communes of Pétion-Ville and Tabarre

Abuses committed by gangs in Pétion-Ville and Tabarre remained limited, which could be explained by a stronger police and self-defense group presence in these communes, as well as by the relocation of several members of the *Kraze Baryè* gang to other areas of the capital controlled by their allies. This gang had been very active in the Tabarre area until mid-2024.

During the quarter, five victims[15] were documented in Pétion-Ville, all in the Laboule 12 area, during incidents involving the *Village de Dieu* gang.

Four of them were victims of indiscriminate gunfire on 4 July, while a fifth was killed after resisting a kidnapping attempt.

In Tabarre, only one incident was documented, in which one man was killed and another injured by members of the *Kraze Baryè* gang. The gang members opened fire on these two individuals as they were traveling through the Tabarre 41 area on motorcycles.

Commune of Kenscoff

Between July and September, at least 110 people were killed and 27 others injured[16], in the commune of Kenscoff, all during incidents involving the *Village de Dieu* gang.

More than 92 percent of the victims (126) were struck by bullets during two indiscriminate attacks: one between 4 and 9 July, and the other on the night of 23–24 August, in downtown Kenscoff and the localities of Boucan, Godet, Gramothe, Madeleine, Obléon, Robin and Viard *(see box on page 13)*.

Four members of the Kenscoff self-defense group were also killed or injured[17] while participating in operations against gangs in support of the security forces. These incidents occurred on 4 and 28 July in Viard.

ATTACK BY THE VILLAGE DE DIEU GANG ON SEVERAL LOCALITIES IN KENSCOFF ON 23 AUGUST 2026

On 23 August, at approximately 9 p.m., around 150 members of the Village de Dieu gang, armed with rifles, entered the localities of Boucan, Gramothe and Madeleine, where they fired indiscriminately at homes and residents attempting to flee through the streets. According to local sources, the gang's presence in the commune had increased since 15 August, when armed men carrying backpacks and rifles had deployed in the area, using the steep mountain roads of Kenscoff.

The investigation conducted by the HRS established that several members of the Village de Dieu gang had arrived from the Gressier area, taking the Clémenceau road to reach Viard, where they joined other gang members who had already been established in that locality since early 2025.

*During this attack, at least **47 residents were killed** (32 men, 10 women, three boys and two girls) and **22 others were injured** (15 men and seven women).*

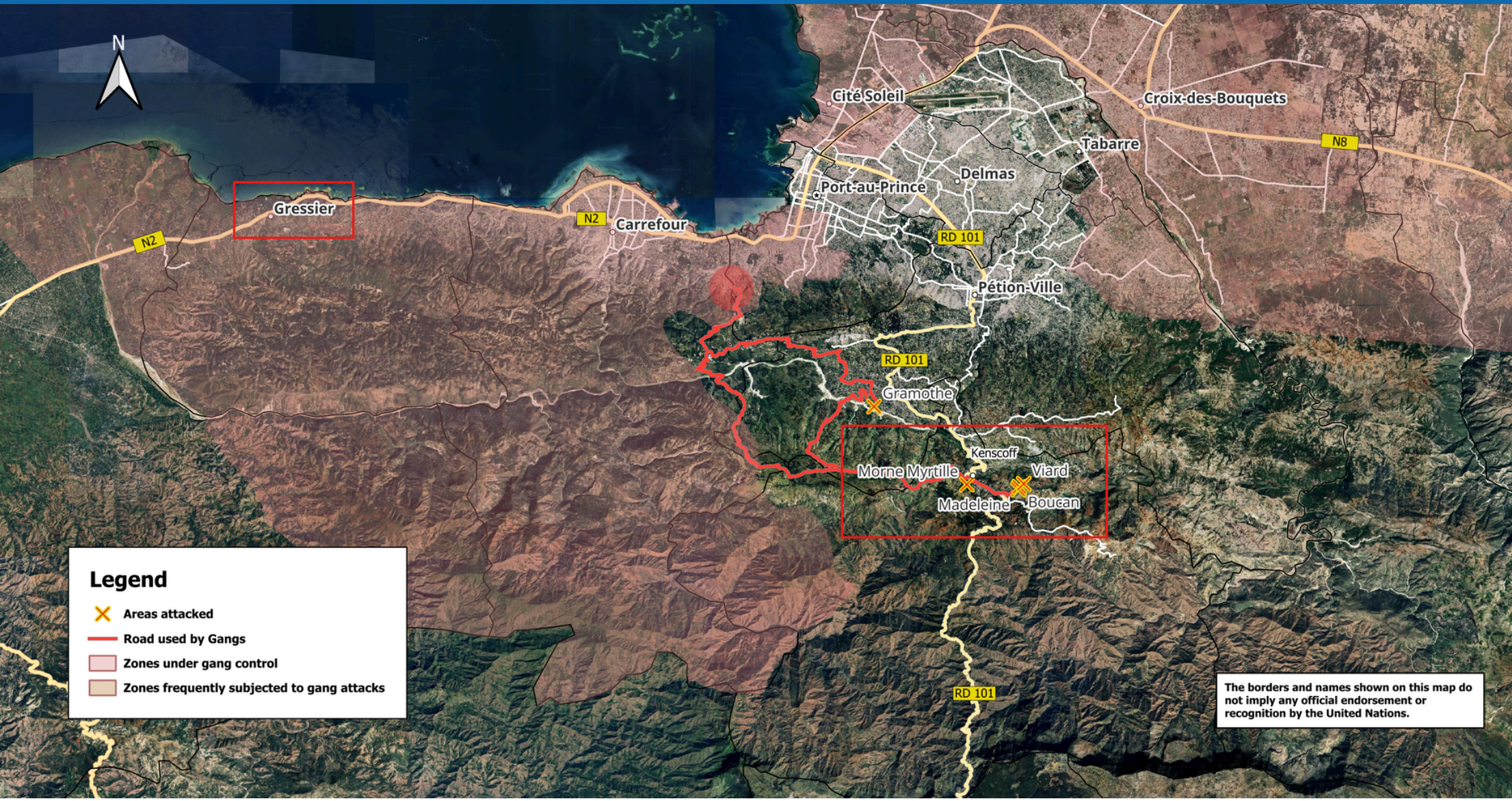
A particularly brutal incident occurred in downtown Kenscoff, where 36 residents, including one child, were shot dead in the courtyard of the L'Arche de la Nouvelle Alliance de la Sainte Cité Protestant church. The victims had taken refuge inside the building before being forced out by gang members.

*At least **52 other people** (31 men, 15 women, two boys and four girls) were also kidnapped by gang members on streets and rural paths as they attempted to flee the violence, and were taken to Viard, where they were held hostage for several weeks. In an audio message circulated on WhatsApp on 24 August, the gang threatened to kill the hostages if security forces launched operations against it. By the end of September, approximately 40 hostages had been released. All the women and girls, the youngest barely seven years old, were subjected to extremely brutal rapes committed daily by multiple gang members.*

The gang also ransacked and set fire to more than 70 homes, and forcibly displaced at least 4,000 residents.

The presence of security forces was extremely limited at the time of the attacks, despite the deployment of a contingent of police officers to the Kenscoff police station. Although the violence began at around 9 p.m. and residents alerted the authorities as soon as it broke out, no intervention took place until 4 a.m., when specialized police units based in Port-au-Prince arrived as reinforcements. By then, the gang members had already left the area.

Localities Targeted by the *Village de Dieu* Gang Attack in Kenscoff on 23 August 2026



Other Communes in the West Department: Arcahaie, Cabaret and Léogâne

In Léogâne, located at the southwestern entrance to the capital and bordering Gressier, only one attack was documented during the quarter. It took place on the evening of 30 August, when members of the *103 Zombies* gang entered the Darbonne neighborhood, burglarized 40 homes and stole at least 50 head of livestock. They also raped five women and a 15-year-old girl, and severely beat seven men who attempted to prevent these rapes. Although no other gang-related violence was documented in Léogâne, the situation remained extremely tense due to continued pressure exerted by the gang to expand its influence in the commune. These tensions were particularly evident in the killing of at least 21 people in various neighborhoods of Léogâne by self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population, who accused the victims of belonging to the *103 Zombies* gang and being in the area to prepare attacks.

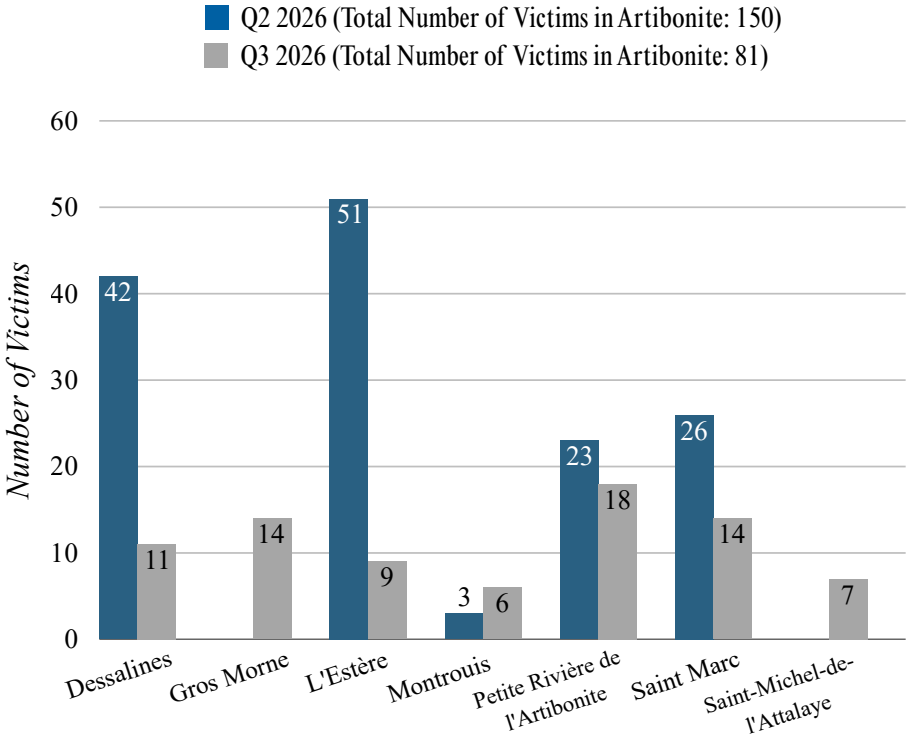
No victims of gang violence were documented in the communes of Arcahaie and Cabaret. However, the security situation remained tense due to the continued presence of members of the *Canaan* gang. This gang, whose main stronghold is located in the commune of Croix-des-Bouquets, managed to establish a base in Cabaret as early as October 2022, where it engages in acts of extortion, among other activities. By contrast, the gang has been unable to establish a foothold in Arcahaie due to the presence of security forces and self-defense groups. During the quarter, at least four clashes occurred between members of the *Canaan* gang and the Haitian National Police (HNP) and local self-defense groups, particularly along National Road No. 1, near the localities of Bercy and Carriès. Ces incidents left at least 12 gang members dead or injured, as well as one female police officer killed and another police officer injured.

Artibonite Department

In the Artibonite Department, amid ongoing operations by security forces against gangs, the number of victims of violence perpetrated by these gangs declined overall, from 150 in the second quarter to 81[18] in the third quarter.

However, this decline was not uniform across the department, and some communes that had previously been spared such violence were targeted by gang attacks. In some cases, these attacks were linked to the movement of gang members forced to leave their strongholds under pressure from security operations, or were carried out in retaliation for those operations. This was particularly the case in the communes of Gros-Morne and Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye.

TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF GANG-RELATED KILLINGS AND INJURIES IN THE COMMUNES OF ARTIBONITE MOST AFFECTED BY THIS VIOLENCE



During the quarter, two indiscriminate attacks were also carried out in the locality of Mamond Paul (Saint-Michel-de-l'Attalaye) by the *Kokorat San Ras* and *Gran Grif* gangs, resulting in the killing of two residents and injuries to five others who had attempted to resist being kidnapped. No incidents of this kind had previously been documented in this commune, where several members of these gangs had retreated in early August.

In Gros-Morne, on 28 September, members of the *Kokorat San Ras* gang, fleeing a security operation conducted in their stronghold in Ti Bwadòm, passed through the localities of Crépin and Dosnie, where they opened fire on residents they encountered along the way, killing six men and five women. They then reached downtown Gros-Morne, where they carried out another attack, firing at residents. Three men were fatally shot. These attacks displaced more than 5,000 residents.

In other communes, particularly Dessalines, L'Estère, Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite and Saint-Marc, the *Canaan*, *Gran Grif*, *Kokorat San Ras* and *Palmiste* gangs continued to carry out indiscriminate attacks against the population, opening fire on homes, passers-by in the streets, farmers working in their fields and passengers in public transport vehicles travelling along major roads. They also fired at people who attempted to escape during kidnapping attempts.

Center, Northern and Southeastern Departments

Although gang violence remained relatively limited in the Centre, North and South-East Departments, the attacks and other criminal activities documented indicate a risk of continued territorial expansion by gangs across the country.

In the Centre Department, local authorities reportedly attempted, in early August, to negotiate with the *Canaan* and *400 Mawozo* gangs to cease their criminal activities in exchange for the disbandment of the local self-defense group known as *Back-Up Feray*. This initiative, conducted unofficially and without the participation of the relevant State institutions, would have failed towards the end of the same month.

Since then, the two gangs have maintained their presence in the area, particularly in Hinche, Mirebalais, Lascahobas and Saut-d'Eau, where two people were killed and another injured. Among the victims was an eight-year-old boy who was kidnapped by the *Canaan* gang in Hinche on 15 August while returning home from school. He was killed on 24 August in downtown Mirebalais, where he was being held captive, after his family was unable to raise the US$300,000 demanded for his release.

In the South-East Department, the *Village de Dieu* gang carried out two further attacks in the commune of Marigot, the first in the locality of Tèt Kajak on 11 August and the second in Kasedan on 26 August. During these attacks, gang members opened fire on homes and in the streets, injuring at least two men and setting fire to several houses. The assaults were repelled by local self-defense groups. This violence followed four attacks carried out by the same gang between April and June 2026 against the locality of Séguin (Marigot). These were the first attacks documented by the HRS in the South-East Department.

Finally, in the North Department, several local criminal groups continued to commit abuses. In Milot, two people were killed: one during indiscriminate shooting in retaliation for a security operation, and the other, an officer of the Protected Areas Security Brigade (BSAP), because of his opposition to the activities of these groups. Activities by local gangs were also documented in Cap Haitian and Limonade.

1.2 GANG INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESS AND ABUSES COMMITTED IN THIS CONTEXT

During the quarter, violent attempts by gang leaders to interfere in the electoral process were documented. These acts hindered citizens' exercise of their political rights while undermining the transparency and integrity of the electoral process.

For example, the leader of the *Brooklyn* gang would have drawn up a list of candidates for the upcoming elections in Cité Soleil, with the aim of gaining access to positions of responsibility within the municipal administration. On 29 July, two residents of the *Brooklyn* neighborhood were shot dead by the same gang leader for publicly denouncing this practice.

Furthermore, election candidates were also subjected to violence. For example, on the night of 23–24 September, former deputy Dupner Clément was found dead in Baradères (Nippes Department), with gunshot wounds to his body, a few weeks after announcing his intention to stand as a candidate in the upcoming legislative elections. However, no link could be established between his political activities and his killing.

In a statement dated 1 September 2026 and circulated on WhatsApp, Wilson Joseph[19], leader of the *400 Mawozo* gang, proclaimed himself "mayor of Croix-des-Bouquets", claiming to have taken over the administration of the commune following the expiration of the municipal authorities' term of office. He also announced the creation of a nationwide political movement called *Tèt Ansanm pou Lapè ak Stabilite*, whose stated objective is to "promote peace, security and development".

1.3 DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE INVOLVING SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS AND UNORGANIZED MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION AS PART OF THE "BWA KALÉ" MOVEMENT

During the quarter, at least 75 people were killed and seven others injured[20] by self-defense groups or unorganized members of the population.

These incidents occurred mainly in the West (63 percent of victims), Artibonite (23 percent) and Centre (9 percent) Departments, as well as in the North and North-East Departments (5 percent combined). Within these departments, certain communes were particularly affected, including Gressier, Léogâne and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite.

The majority of the victims, 69 people, were not participating in acts of violence when they were targeted. The victims were stopped in the street, questioned and suspected of belonging to gangs or providing them with support.

For example, on 17 August, in the Flon 4 neighborhood (Léogâne), three people, including a 16-year-old boy, were stopped by a group of local residents. After being subjected to violent questioning, they admitted to having links with the *Village de Dieu* gang and to passing through the area on their way to Les Cayes, in the south of the country. The three individuals were then stoned and hacked to death with machetes, and their bodies were burned with gasoline at the scene of the incident. Other people were killed after being caught committing ordinary criminal offences, mainly thefts from homes, businesses or local markets.

Thirteen other people were killed or injured while participating, as gang members, in armed clashes with self-defense groups in the communes of Arcahaie and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite.

1.4 DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE RELATED TO SECURITY FORCE OPERATIONS

During the quarter, at least 523 people were killed and 237 others injured[21] during operations conducted by security forces against gangs. One member of the Haitian National Police (HNP) was also killed and five others injured.

Eighty-seven percent of cases were documented in the West Department, while the Artibonite and North Departments accounted for 11 percent and 2 percent, respectivel.

At least 16 percent of those killed or injured were not associated with gangs. They were struck by stray bullets or caught in drone explosions while in their homes or on the streets. Among these victims were four children killed and four others injured.

Furthermore, 32 other children recruited by gangs were killed and two others injured during these same operations. These children, all boys, were between 12 and 16 years old.

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

It is important to recall that any use of lethal force by law enforcement officials, or by any other actor acting on behalf of 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 accountability[22]. To date, the HRS has received no information indicating that the authorities have opened investigations to establish the circumstances and responsibilities relating to deaths and injuries caused during security force operations, including those involving personnel from a private military company.

Ground Operations

During the quarter, at least 368 people were killed and 169 others injured during ground operations conducted by security forces. Among the casualties were 105 members of the population (19 percent), including six children[23].

The commune of Port-au-Prince recorded the highest number of casualties among the population, accounting for 57 percent of the total documented, mainly in the downtown area and the neighborhoods of La Saline, Martissant and Portail Léogâne. Other casualties among residents were also documented in the communes of Delmas (Delmas 2, 3 and 31), Gressier (Bois Lasalle and Merger), L'Estère (Bois Blanc, Mapou Lagon and Saint Hubert) and Kenscoff (Nan Panyol).

Ground operations also intensified in the commune of Gressier from 12 August, targeting members of the *103 Zombies* group, the local cell of the *Grand Ravine* gang, and members of other allied gangs who had travelled to the commune to reinforce their ranks. Between 12 August and 30 September, at least 165 members of these gangs, including 24 boys aged 14 to 16[24], were killed during exchanges of fire with the HNP.

Aerial Operations Conducted Using Explosive Drones

Explosive drone strikes were concentrated in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, particularly in the downtown area and the neighborhoods of Carrefour-Feuilles, Fort Saint-Clair and La Saline, where they primarily targeted the *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs. Other strikes were carried out in the communes of Gressier (Bois Lasalle, Colombier, Garde Gendarme, Santo and Sinaï), Kenscoff (Gramothe, Godet, Robin and Viard) and Pétion-Ville (Torcel).

In the Artibonite Department, explosive drone strikes were carried out in the communes of Dessalines, L'Estère and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite, targeting the *Kokorat San Ras* and *Gran Grif* gangs.

Of all those killed or injured during these drone operations, 14 were residents, including two children[25].

Extrajudicial Executions

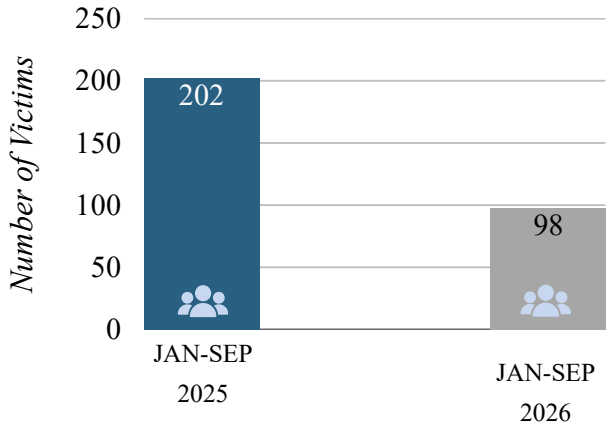
Outside security force operations, persistent allegations of extrajudicial executions or attempted extrajudicial executions involving certain members of specialized units of the HNP were documented.

During the quarter, at least 44 people[26] were victims of these executions or attempted executions.

These incidents were documented in specific areas of the capital, including Delmas (11 victims), particularly at Carrefour Trois Mains, along Airport Road and between Delmas 33 and Delmas 83; Pétion-Ville (7 victims), along Route des Frères and in Pèlerin; Cité Soleil (3 victims), in Drouillard; Gressier (2 victims), in La Colline and Nan Geffrard; and Port-au-Prince, in the downtown area and Bel Air.

Overall, the number of victims of extrajudicial executions recorded between January and September 2026 (98) was lower than that recorded during the same period in 2025 (202 victims).

Victims of Extrajudicial Executions or Attempted Extrajudicial Executions in 2025 and 2026



GSF Gang Suppression Force

Starting in September, the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) provided support to at least six operations conducted by specialized units of the HNP. These operations took place in the communes of Croix-des-Bouquets, Kenscoff, Port-au-Prince and Tabarre (West Department), against the *400 Mawozo*, *Kraze Baryè* and *Village de Dieu* gangs, as well as in the commune of Dessalines (Artibonite Department), against the *Gran Grif* and *Kokorat San Ra*s gangs.

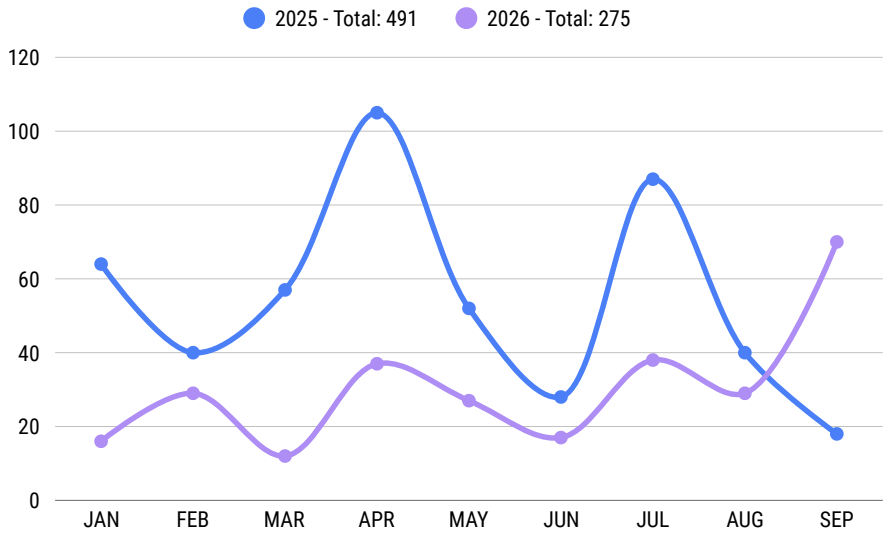
At the same time, the GSF continued its patrols, particularly in the communes of Cité Soleil and Tabarre, and conducted at least two independent operations in Port-au-Prince and Gros-Morne.

During these operations, nine gang members were killed and two injured in exchanges of fire. In addition, approximately 20 people were arrested during these operations because of their alleged links to gangs.

1.5 KIDNAPPINGS

During the quarter, at least 137 people were kidnapped for ransom by criminal elements[27] representing a 68 percent increase compared with the previous quarter.

KIDNAPPINGS
JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2025 AND 2026



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, choosing instead to negotiate directly with the kidnappers, believing that this approach allows for a faster release and helps avoid possible reprisals.

As in the first two quarters of 2026, the majority of kidnapping victims (67 percent) were documented in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. The other victims were recorded in the Artibonite (30 percent), Centre (2 percent) and North (1 percent) Departments.

In the capital, kidnappings continue to present a high degree of organization. Victims were mainly kidnapped while travelling in their private vehicles, either on their way to work or returning home. The majority of victims were intercepted on Delmas Road and Airport Road, two major thoroughfares in the capital. Other kidnappings were recorded in the neighborhoods of Bois-Verna, Bourdon, Lalue, Nazon and Turgeau (commune of Port-au-Prince), as well as in downtown Pétion-Ville and the neighborhoods of Grenier, Laboule, Morne Lazare, Pèlerin and Thomassin (commune of Pétion-Ville). Some kidnappings were carried out in broad daylight, in full view of passers-by, in busy areas with numerous businesses and services.

Among the victims were senior ministerial officials, police officers, doctors, journalists, foreign entrepreneurs and local staff members of international organizations. At least six children were also kidnapped while travelling to or from school.

Another characteristic of kidnappings observed in recent months is the particularly prolonged captivity of some victims, sometimes despite the payment of multiple ransoms.

Cases of kidnapping involving individuals wearing police uniforms also continued to be documented. For example, on 2 September, five men travelling to work in a private vehicle were kidnapped on Airport Road in Delmas by armed and masked individuals wearing uniforms bearing the inscription "BOID" (Departmental Operations and Intervention Brigade).

Unlike in the capital, kidnappings in the Artibonite Department, perpetrated by the *Gran Grif* and *Kokorat San Ras* gangs, were most often carried out indiscriminately. Many of these victims were kidnapped while travelling in public transport vehicles stopped at illegal checkpoints. Other kidnappings were committed during attacks on localities, in which gang members abducted people from their homes, in the streets and on rural paths. These incidents were mainly documented in the communes of Dessalines, Gonaïves, L'Estère and Saint-Marc.

Another case was reported in the commune of Borgne (North Department), where a Catholic priest was kidnapped while travelling by car on a road in the area. This is the only kidnapping case documented to date in this commune.

Gangs also resorted to kidnappings to exert pressure on the authorities. For instance, during the 23-24 September attack on Kenscoff, the *Village-de-Dieu* gang kidnapped 52 people in the localities of Boucan, Gramothe, Madeleine and Viard, threatening to execute them if police operations were conducted against it *(see box on page 13)*.

Similarly, on 26 September, in the commune of Gros-Morne (Artibonite Department), the *Palmiste* gang kidnapped more than 100 street vendors and motorcycle taxi drivers in Pont Benoît to secure the release of two individuals arrested for their alleged links to the gang. The victims were threatened with execution if the two suspects were not released. The suspects were released shortly thereafter[28].

1.6 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Between July and September 2026, the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) documented at least 985 victims (944 women, 36 girls, three men and two boys) of sexual violence perpetrated by gang members. Thirty-five percent of these rapes, or 344, were committed during the reporting period[29]. The other 70 percent were committed between January 2020 and June 2026.

Among the 344 victims documented in the third quarter, the majority of cases (77 percent) involved collective rape. The victims ranged in age from eight to 75 years.

Sexual violence, particularly that perpetrated by gangs, remains significantly underreported due to fear of reprisals, social stigma and a lack of trust in the police and the judicial system.

At least five victims were killed by their assailants after being raped, while four others, including three girls aged 15, 16 and 17, became pregnant as a result of the sexual violence they had suffered.

Ninety-six percent of the 344 cases were documented in the West Department. The most affected areas were mainly those under gang control, particularly the communes of Port-au-Prince (110 victims), Cité Soleil (66), Croix-des-Bouquets (31) and Delmas (28). Other cases were also documented outside the capital, particularly in the communes of Gonaïves, Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite and Verrettes (Artibonite Department), and Saut-d'Eau (Centre Department).

Consistent with trends observed during previous reporting periods, victims were attacked either in their homes or in the streets while going about their daily activities. In some cases, victims were also forced to get out of public transport vehicles and then forcibly taken to isolated locations or abandoned buildings, where they were raped.

Furthermore, at least 27 women and four girls were subjected to repeated rapes during their captivity after being kidnapped by gang members. This was particularly the case for 15 women and four girls who were kidnapped along with 33 other men and boys during an attack carried out on 23 August against several localities in the commune of Kenscoff. During their captivity, which lasted several weeks, all these victims were raped daily. In addition to this sexual violence, the victims were also severely beaten. Some of them also witnessed the killing of family members during their captivity.

In all documented cases, the perpetrators used firearms to deter victims from attempting to resist.

In the face of the continued increase in cases of sexual violence, including those perpetrated by gangs, community-based service providers continue to raise concerns about the severe lack of resources to ensure the protection of victims, particularly in terms of medical care, psychological support, socio-economic and legal assistance, and relocation to safe locations. They also emphasize the urgent need to strengthen the response of the judicial system to combat impunity and prevent the recurrence of such violence.

1.7 IMPACT OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN BY GANGS

The recruitment and exploitation of children by gangs remained a major concern.

During the quarter, at least 32 children, all boys aged between 14 and 16 who had been recruited by the *Grand Ravine* gang, were killed during exchanges of gunfire with security forces. These clashes occurred during operations conducted against

the gang on 10, 12 and 14 August in the commune of Gressier. Furthermore, during the same period, at least one other boy, aged 16, was killed by members of the population in the Flon 4 neighborhood of Léogâne. He was intercepted by residents while travelling through the commune with two men on their way to Les Cayes, in the south of the country. Suspected of belonging to the *Village-de-Dieu* gang, the three individuals were hacked to death with machetes, and their bodies were burned using gasoline.

Despite the efforts made by State institutions, with the support of civil society actors and international partners, protection and prevention measures aimed at reducing the risk of recruitment remained insufficient.

Some progress was nevertheless made in the protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with gangs, particularly through the establishment by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security of an inter-institutional "task force", as provided for in the *Protocol on the Transfer, Reception and Care of Children Associated with Armed Gangs during Territorial Security Operations*, signed in October 2023 between the Haitian State and the United Nationss.

Beyond the coordination challenges, the provisions of this protocol remain largely unknown to national stakeholders, as do the provisions of the 1961 law and its implementing decree on juvenile justice. Under these legal instruments, and in accordance with international standards on the rights of the child, Haiti's juvenile justice system is based on an approach that prioritizes the protection of children's rights, their rehabilitation and social reintegration rather than punitive measures. Deprivation of liberty must remain an exceptional measure, used only as a last resort and for the shortest possible period.

The challenge of implementing these provisions is also compounded by prevailing perceptions and attitudes within Haitian society. According to an opinion poll conducted by Chatham House[30] in May 2026, 64 percent of respondents supported the imprisonment of gang members, regardless of age.

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

Gang violence continued to undermine the population's economic, social and cultural rights, particularly the rights to housing, health, education and an adequate standard of living.

During the quarter, nearly 300 homes and other buildings were ransacked, set on fire or destroyed by gangs during armed attacks, including a school in Sarthe (Cité Soleil) and the Santo police sub-station (Gressier). Strategic infrastructure was also targeted. For example, on 15 August, members of the *Gran Grif* gang ransacked the Marchand-Dessalines power plant (Artibonite Department), stealing batteries, solar panels and other equipment essential to its operation.

In rural areas, particularly in the Artibonite and Centre Departments, attacks against farmers, livestock theft and the destruction of agricultural inputs continued to disrupt farming and livestock-rearing activities, thereby undermining people's livelihoods and jeopardizing their right to adequate food.

Extortion practices imposed by gangs also continued to place a strain on households' financial resources. For example, in the commune of Carrefour, the *Ti Bois* gang conducted a "campaign" to collect illegal taxes on homes, demanding payments from residents of up to 50,000 gourdes (USD 400) or more. Residents who refused to pay were subjected to forced eviction from their homes and, in some cases, to severe physical violence or killings.

The presence of gangs along several strategic roadways, as well as extortion practices targeting freight transporters, public transport drivers and passengers, continued to restrict freedom of movement and disrupt commercial exchanges. More broadly, insecurity and gang-related violence continued to limit the population's access to essential services, particularly healthcare and education.

By the end of September, nearly 1.5 million people were internally displaced in Haiti, representing a 2 percent increase compared with the previous assessment, conducted in May 2026. Children accounted for 52 percent of the displaced population[31].



Street Vendor in Cap-Haïtien, North Department

Photo: ©HRS



Working Session in Support of Juvenile Justice in the Grand North, September 2026

Photo: ©HRS

II. JUDICIAL SYSTEM

During the reporting period, some progress was made in the functioning of the judicial system, particularly in preparations for the entry into force of the new Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, the resumption of criminal trials with jury participation, and the operationalization of two specialized judicial units.

However, lengthy proceedings, institutional shortcomings and the continued deterioration of detention conditions remain major obstacles to the administration of justice and the fight against impunity.

2.1 FUNCTIONING OF THE JUDICIARY

As part of the criminal justice reform, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) launched a programme on 15 July to prepare for the implementation of the new Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. Adopted by decree in March 2020 and revised in June 2025, the entry into force of these instruments has been postponed several times, particularly because of controversies surrounding certain provisions and the need to strengthen the capacities of judicial stakeholders responsible for their implementation. In September, an initial cohort of 20 justice professionals received training-of-trainers in France to support the nationwide capacity-building programme for relevant stakeholders, in preparation for the codes'entry into force in early 2027.

During the quarter, criminal trials were held in at least three jurisdictions. In Port-au-Prince (West Department), criminal sessions with jury participation were held from 27 to 31 July, for the first time since 2018. Furthermore, the sessions held in Petit-Goâve (West Department) and Fort-Liberté (North-East Department), which concluded on 31 July and 5 August, respectively, resulted in the adjudication of 35 cases, leading to 22 convictions and 13 acquittals or releases.

As part of efforts to strengthen the integrity of the judicial system, the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ) reviewed 159 judges' files in September, resulting in the certification of 119 judges and the non-certification of 17 others, while 14 files required further investigation.

2.2 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING MASSACRES AND OTHER SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Progress was made in operationalizing the two specialized judicial units dealing with mass crimes and financial crimes, established by decree in April 2025 and officially launched in May 2026. These advances included the assignment of 24 magistrates, strengthened coordination between judicial authorities and police investigative services, and the identification and review of 41 cases potentially falling within their jurisdiction.

By contrast, no progress was made during the quarter in the judicial proceedings relating to several emblematic cases of human rights violations, including the Grand Ravine massacre (2017), the La Saline massacre (2018), the Bel Air massacre (2019) and the Pont-Sondé massacre (2024).

In July and August, Jean Denis Cyprien, the investigating judge responsible for conducting the second-instance investigation into the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021, conducted further hearings as part of the supplementary investigation ordered by the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal in October 2025, which had determined that the initial investigation required further inquiries. Among those questioned were a former President of Haiti, a former senator, the Secretary-General of the National Palace and a journalist. In September, 18 suspects detained in Haiti, including 17 former Colombian military personnel and a former official of the MJSP, were transferred to the United States, bringing the total number of individuals indicted in the US proceedings to 30. As of 30 September 2026, ten individuals had been found guilty in the United States.

2.3 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS INITIATED FOR GANG SUPPORT AND ARMS TRAFFICKING

During the quarter, the investigation into the arms trafficking case involving the Episcopal Church of Haiti continued before the Court of Cassation. Initiated in 2022 following the discovery of weapons and ammunition in shipping containers intended for the institution, the case was the subject of a Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal ruling in April 2026, which overturned a 2023 order and directed that several suspects be referred for trial before a criminal court. On 16 July, the Court of Cassation confirmed that it had received an appeal filed by some of the suspects. By the end of September, the case was still awaiting the submissions of the public prosecutor's office before the Court of Cassation, while 13 suspects remained in pretrial detention.

The "Miss Lily" case, concerning a major seizure of weapons and ammunition in 2022, also saw no judicial progress. The case remains pending transfer from the Port-au-Prince public prosecutor's office to that of Port-de-Paix, the jurisdiction with territorial competence to conduct the investigation.

On 21 July, the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal upheld the decision to refer several former public officials, arrested in January 2025, for trial before a criminal court without a jury, including former member of parliament Prophane Victor[32] and two former Director Generals of the National Solid Waste Management Service (SNGRS) and the Social Assistance Fund (CAS). They are facing charges of alleged gang financing, arms and ammunition trafficking, corruption and money laundering.

2.4 ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS

Judicial proceedings concerning alleged acts of corruption saw some developments.

On 27 July, investigating judge Paul Eronce Villard ordered several former mayors and municipal officials from Carrefour, Cité Soleil and Pétion-Ville to stand trial before a criminal court without a jury, on allegations of embezzling more than 900 million gourdes (approximately USD 7 million) in public funds, money laundering and illicit enrichment.

The case initiated in 2022 against a former Director General of the Social Assistance Fund (CAS) and several co-defendants over alleged acts of corruption, unlawful taking of interests and illicit enrichment remained pending before the Court of Cassation at the end of the quarter. The higher court was seized following an appeal lodged against the March 2026 decision of the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal ordering the defendants to stand trial before a criminal court without a jury.

2.5 EFFORTS TO ADDRESS SEXUAL VIOLENCE

According to the Haitian National Police (HNP), 151 cases of sexual violence, including 96 involving minors, were reported to the police between July and September 2026. All victims were referred to protection services.

At the same time, the HRS continued to strengthen the capacity of the HNP to respond to sexual violence through three training sessions for police officers deployed in Port-au-Prince (West Department), Cap Haitian (North Department) and Les Cayes (South Department). It also organized coordination platforms bringing together the police and providers of medical, psychosocial and legal services at six police stations (five in the capital and one in Gonaïves).

2.6 DETENTION CONDITIONS IN HAITIAN PRISONS

As of 30 September 2026, 7,557 people were being held in Haitian prisons (compared with 7,563 in June), including 236 boys and 19 girls. Pretrial detainees accounted for 80 percent of the prison population (down from 82 percent in the second quarter of 2026), while prison overcrowding remained critical, with an estimated occupancy rate of 325 percent.

Detention conditions remain inhumane and degrading. During the quarter, 69 detainees died, bringing the total number of deaths recorded since the beginning of 2026 to 133. These deaths were primarily attributable to inadequate medical care, unsanitary cell conditions, insufficient food and limited access to safe drinking water.

The prison situation remains particularly alarming in the capital, where the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Minors in Conflict with the Law (CERMICOL) is the only penitentiary facility still operational. In September, CERMICOL housed 775 detainees (554 men, 129 women, 79 boys and 13 girls) despite having a capacity of 93 places. Conditions were characterized by extreme overcrowding, including the joint detention of adults and minors, as well as serious deficiencies in sanitation and food provision. In the absence of alternatives, police stations and sub-stations in the capital are also serving as de facto detention facilities, holding approximately 1,005 people despite a total capacity of 285 places.

Between July and September, the HRS continued to support judicial and prison authorities in expediting the processing of cases involving minors held in prolonged detention. In Port-au-Prince, monitoring activities conducted at CERMICOL helped identify cases potentially eligible for release and initiate discussions with the judicial authorities regarding 32 minors under the jurisdiction of Croix-des-Bouquets. In Cap Haitian and Fort-Liberté, a mission conducted from 14 to 18 September facilitated the review of 31 cases involving individuals who had been incarcerated as minors, the reconstruction of nine incomplete or missing case files, and the release of two minors.

2.7 INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS

Nine individuals (including seven gang leaders, a former member of the Haitian Parliament and a former head of the General Security Unit of the National Palace (USGPN)), as well as two entities (the *Gran Grif* gang and the *Viv Ansanm* gang coalition), remain subject to the United Nations Security Council sanctions regime[33], which has been extended until October 2027.

At the international level, several States and regional organizations maintained their targeted sanctions regimes against individuals and entities whose activities are considered to pose a threat to peace, security and stability in Haiti. Notably, nine individuals and one entity remain subject to restrictive measures imposed by the European Union[34], while Switzerland expanded its sanctions regime to cover a total of 21 individuals and entities[35]. Meanwhile, Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom maintained sanctions targeting at least 36, 21 and 13 individuals, respectively[36].

These measures, which primarily include asset freezes, financial restrictions and travel bans, target, among others, individuals and entities suspected of involvement in financing or supporting gangs, organized crime, corruption and serious human rights violations, as well as other activities undermining democratic institutions, the rule of law and the stability of the country.

2.8 INVESTIGATIONS INTO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY POLICE OFFICERS

During the quarter, the HRS documented 44 cases of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions involving HNP personnel. These incidents resulted in 37 deaths and seven injuries[37]. These cases will be referred to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGPNH) during the fourth quarter of 2026, under a dedicated information-sharing mechanism, to facilitate further investigations and the adoption of appropriate measures.

Limited progress was made in the processing of the 279 cases (involving 308 victims) of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions referred by the HRS to the IGPNH in 2025 and 2026. Of the 279 cases, 257 remain under investigation, while 22 have been finalized but are still awaiting closure reports.



Awareness session on digital citizenship, September 2026

Photo: ©HRS

III. SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

During the quarter, the HRS continued to support public institutions and civil society organizations through training, awareness-raising, monitoring and technical assistance activities aimed at promoting respect for human rights, strengthening the protection of the population and supporting civic participation.

3.1 SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

In July, a two-month awareness-raising programme targeting specialized units of the Haitian National Police (HNP) came to an end. Conducted in support of the HNP General Inspectorate (IGPNH) and funded by Canada, the initiative provided training to more than 1,300 HNP officers from specialized units on the rules governing the use of force and professional ethics.

In the context of the electoral process and efforts to protect civic space, the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action (MJSAC), in collaboration with the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), launched a national initiative to promote youth participation in public affairs. Supported financially by the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), this initiative led to the establishment of the Youth Sectoral Round Table. Bringing together 78 participants from public institutions, youth organizations, civil society and international partners, the round table established a coordination mechanism among stakeholders in the sector.

In parallel, as part of these activities, the HRS supported four civil society organizations in implementing awareness-raising activities to encourage voter registration in 30 communes, with the aim of reaching 15,000 young people.

Furthermore, socio-sporting activities organized under the theme "Jouer pour la paix, agir contre la violence" were implemented in five communes in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area by the Haitian National Sports Observatory (ONASH), in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Civic Action (MJSAC) and municipal authorities. Centred around a football championship, these activities aimed to promote youth civic engagement, civic education and social cohesion in communities affected by armed violence.



Socio-Sporting Activity: "Play for Peace, Take Action Against Violence"

Photo: ©HRS

3.2 SUPPORT TO THE GANG SUPPRESSION FORCE

The HRS continued to provide support to the Gang Suppression Force (GSF). During the quarter, the HRS monitored seven operations conducted by the GSF, either in support of national law enforcement forces or independently. The information gathered was shared with the GSF command and the United Nations Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH).

Furthermore, the HRS organized human rights awareness-raising sessions for 804 members of the GSF personnel (767 men and 37 women). These sessions covered Haiti's security context and gang dynamics, the main risks of human rights violations during operations, and applicable international standards, particularly the principles governing the use of force. Particular attention was also given to the protection of the population, especially children, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the obligations of GSF personnel to respect human rights.

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

During the third quarter, the HRS, in partnership with the organization *Combite pour la paix et le développement* (CPD) and with funding from the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), continued its Peace Clubs activities in 15 schools in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Through training sessions, participatory workshops, reading sessions and educational visits, 365 students (156 boys and 209 girls) received awareness-raising on human rights, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, gender equality, environmental protection and active citizenship. Cleaning, sanitation and rehabilitation initiatives were also carried out in school spaces to encourage their community engagement.

In response to the persistence of land disputes, which are a source of tensions and community violence, the *Bureau des droits humains en Haïti* (BDHH), with technical support from the HRS and financial support from the European Union (EU), organized a training session on land dispute mediation in Port-au-Prince in September for 20 practitioners already active in this field. A pilot legal clinic was also established in the South Department to promote the peaceful resolution of such disputes. These activities build on a consultation process conducted in 2025 and early 2026 with approximately 160 institutional and community stakeholders, complemented by three field missions in the Artibonite and Centre Departments and the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area to gain a better understanding of local land-related issues.

Footnotes

[1] The classification of individuals as being associated with a gang or self-defense group is used solely for descriptive and analytical purposes. It does not prejudge their legal status.

[2] During the second quarter of 2026 (April–June), at least 1,408 people were killed (1,222 men, 125 women, 46 boys and 15 girls) and 656 were injured (533 men, 96 women, 13 boys and 14 girls).

[3] 1,167 people were killed (950 men, 138 women, 59 boys and 19 girls) and 459 were injured (355 men, 89 women, 7 boys and 8 girls).

[4] Insecurity, fear of reprisals and stigmatization, financial constraints limiting access to support services, lack of awareness of these services, and distrust of state institutions are among the barriers that lead many survivors of sexual violence to report incidents only several months, or even years, after they occurred. Thus, between July and September 2026, only 35 per cent of the identified victims had experienced sexual violence during the reporting quarter. The remaining 65 per cent had been raped between 2020 and June 2026.

[5] 100 men, 23 women, eight boys and six girls.

[6] These figures include only kidnappings for ransom perpetrated by gangs. They do not include victims of kidnappings carried out by gangs to exert pressure on security forces or obstruct their operations.

[7] During the second quarter of 2026, at least 81 people were kidnapped (67 men, 10 women, three boys and one girl), with 63 per cent of the kidnappings occurring in the West Department and 27 per cent in the Artibonite Department.

[8] 128 people were killed (103 men, 21 women, one boy and three girls, including 91 individuals not associated with gangs and 37 associated with gangs) and 48 were injured (30 men, 16 women, one boy and one girl, including 44 individuals not associated with gangs and four associated with gangs).

[9] 158 people were killed (89 men, 54 women, six boys and nine girls, including 113 individuals not associated with gangs and 45 associated with gangs) and 42 others were injured (28 men, 10 women, two boys and two girls, including 25 individuals not associated with gangs and 17 associated with gangs).

[10] 92 people were killed (57 men, 31 women, two boys and two girls, including 67 individuals not associated with gangs and 25 associated with gangs) and 40 were injured (28 men, eight women, two boys and two girls, including 23 individuals not associated with gangs and 17 associated with gangs).

[11] For further details on these clashes, see BINUH (6 August 2026), "Flash Report – Intensification of Gang Violence in the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac Area and Cité Soleil (March–July 2026)", available at https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/document-library/flash-report-intensification-of-gang-violence-in-the-plaine-du-cul-de-sac-1, and BINUH (25 August 2026), "Quarterly Report on the Human Rights Situation in Haiti (April–June 2026)", available at https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/document-library/quarterly-report-on-the-human-rights-situation-in-haiti-april-june-2026

[12] 22 people were killed (14 men, six women and two boys, including 15 individuals not associated with gangs and seven associated with gangs) and nine were injured (five men, three women and one girl, including seven individuals not associated with gangs and two associated with gangs).

[13] Between July and September, 31 people were killed (24 men and seven women, including 19 individuals not associated with gangs and 12 associated with gangs) and eight others were injured (six men, one woman and one girl, including four individuals not associated with gangs and four associated with gangs).

[14] 32 people killed (28 men, three women and one girl, including 21 not associated with gangs and 11 associated with gangs) and 21 injured (15 men and six women, including 18 not associated with gangs and three associated with gangs).

[15] Four people killed (one man and three women, all not associated with gangs) and one man injured, not affiliated with gangs.

[16] 110 people killed (69 men, 22 women, 13 boys and six girls, none of whom were associated with gangs) and 27 injured (20 men and seven women, none of whom were affiliated with gangs).

[17] Three men killed and one other injured.

[18] 50 people killed (42 men and eight women, including 46 not associated with gangs and four associated with gangs) and 31 injured (27 men and four women, including 29 not associated with gangs and two associated with gangs).

[19] Wilson Joseph is subject to United Nations sanctions for his involvement in serious human rights violations, including killings, rapes, the recruitment of children, kidnappings, as well as acts of theft, ransacking and destruction of public property, particularly prisons and police stations. United Nations – Security: https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/en/content/wilson-joseph
He is also subject to sanctions for obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the European Union have also imposed sanctions on him.

[20] 75 people killed (73 men, one woman and one boy) and seven others injured (seven men).

[21] 523 people killed (474 men, 13 women, 35 boys and one girl) and 237 injured (198 men, 33 women, four boys and two girls).

[22] 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

[23] 39 people not associated with gangs killed (28 men, nine women, one boy and one girl, aged 16 and 11, respectively) and 66 others injured (36 men, 26 women, two boys and two girls, aged between five and 17).

[24] Child casualties, particularly among children recruited by gangs, remain difficult to document. The limited field capacity of the Human Rights Service makes it impossible to systematically identify minors associated with gangs who are killed or injured during security operations, particularly because of the difficulties in accurately establishing victims' ages in certain circumstances. Consequently, the number of children among gang members killed or injured may be higher.

[25] Four people not associated with gangs killed (one man, one woman and two boys, aged 12 and 13) and 10 others injured (eight men and two women).

[26] 37 people killed (33 men and four women) and seven others injured (five men and two women).

[27] 100 men, 23 women, eight boys and six girls.

[28] The 52 people taken hostage by the *Village de Dieu* gang in Kenscoff during the 23 August attack, as well as the 100 individuals held by the *Palmiste* gang on 26 September in Gros-Morne, are not included in the 136 people abducted for ransom during the reporting period. These two incidents reflect a different pattern from other kidnappings, as the primary motive does not appear to have been the payment of a ransom.

[29] Fear of reprisals and stigmatization, financial and security constraints hindering access to support services, lack of awareness of these services, and distrust of state institutions are among the barriers that lead many survivors of sexual violence to report incidents only several months, or even years, after they occurred. Thus, between July and September 2026, only 35 per cent of the identified victims had experienced sexual violence during the reporting quarter, while 65 per cent reported having been raped between 2020 and June 2026.

[30] Chatham House (May 2026), "What Haitians Want from the Next Phase of UN and International Support", available at https://www.chathamhouse.org/2026/08/what-haitians-want-next-phase-un-and-international-support

[31] International Organization for Migration (IOM) (August 2026), "Haiti – Internal Displacement Situation Report – Round 14", available at https://dtm.iom.int/en/reports/haiti-rapport-sur-la-situation-de-deplacement-interne-round-14-aout-2026

[32] 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.

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

[34] Council of the European Union (June 2026), "Haiti: EU Restrictive Measures Extended until July 2027", available at https://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/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

[35] Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), "Measures Concerning Haiti", available at https://www.seco.admin.ch/fr/mesures-concernant-haiti

[36] Canada : https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/fra/reglements/DORS-2022-226/TexteComplet.html ; United States : https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov/ ; European Union : https://www.sanctionsmap.eu/#/main/details/54,16/?search=%7B%22value%22:%22%22,%22searchType%22:%7B%7D%7D ; Royaume uni : https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/686f89c92557debd867cbf20/Haiti.pdf

[37] 37 people were killed (33 men and four women) and seven were injured (five men and two women).