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United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution [2814 \(2026\)](#), by which the Council extended to 31 January 2027 the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH). It covers major developments since the previous report, dated 14 April 2026 ([S/2026/325](#)).

2. Despite persistent challenges that continue to severely affect the daily life of the Haitian population, steps were taken to advance the political transition and enhance security capacities. These include the publication of a new electoral decree on 2 July and the announcement of a revised electoral budget on 3 July. Nevertheless, various political stakeholders continued to call for more decisive action to restore security and democratic governance. Amid intensifying gang violence in Port-au-Prince and beyond, the Gang Suppression Force commenced operations and accelerated its deployment, while Haitian authorities pursued efforts to strengthen national security capacities, advance disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration efforts and reinforce the justice system. This included inaugurating specialized judicial units to investigate and prosecute mass crimes, sexual violence and financial crimes.

II. Political issues and good governance

Political developments

3. Amid calls to accelerate electoral preparations and end the transition, political parties have become increasingly vocal about the process. On 20 April, several political organizations signatory to the National Pact for Stability and the Organization of Elections – including the Organisation du peuple en lutte, the Parti haïtien Tèt kale, En avant, the Alliance pour une société sans exclusion and Konbit pou bati Ayiti – issued a communiqué expressing concern over the slow pace of electoral preparations. They also called for consultations among the signatories of the Pact, national authorities and the Provisional Electoral Council to strengthen electoral administration and reinvigorate the electoral process. In a statement issued on 23 April, the Platfòm ayisyen pou Ayiti, denounced delays in electoral preparations.

4. Following exchanges with the Provisional Electoral Council and other stakeholders, the Prime Minister, Alix Didier Fils-Aimé, indicated, during a press interview on 9 May, that the prevailing security conditions might prevent the holding



of elections in August, but that the first round of voting could be conducted before the end of the year. He reaffirmed the authorities' commitment to ensuring that an elected president would assume office by 7 February 2027. He also said that the deployment of the Gang Suppression Force and the strengthening of the Haitian National Police and the Haitian Armed Forces were critical to creating the necessary conditions for holding elections.

5. BINUH continued to promote inclusive and constructive dialogue among national stakeholders in support of the political process. On 16 April, BINUH convened consultations with representatives of the private sector, including from national chambers of commerce, on the electoral and constitutional process and on ways to accelerate the restoration of democratic institutions. On 27 April, BINUH briefed over 50 representatives of civil society, youth organizations, women's organizations, religious groups, media associations and the private sector on the efforts of the international community – notably within the Security Council – to support Haiti. Participants emphasized that dialogue among Haitian stakeholders remained crucial to boosting confidence in the transition and the electoral processes.

6. The political and electoral processes remained intertwined with concerns about the security situation. During an interview on 1 May, the Prime Minister reiterated his opposition to negotiating with gangs, while outlining a strategy to address gang violence, based on security, justice and the socioeconomic reinsertion of young people under the leadership of the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration. On 18 May, the Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to defeating gangs and restoring security, while stressing that credible polls required adequate security conditions.

7. Political stakeholders expressed concerns regarding progress in restoring security and advancing electoral preparations. In an open letter dated 19 May and addressed to the diplomatic corps, the coalition that signed the Political Consensus for National Recovery and the Reorientation of the Transition agreement decried the inability of the national authorities to convene elections in 2026 and called for new transitional governance arrangements and the implementation of a new national security plan. On 28 May, the *Assemblée des signataires du Pacte national pour la stabilité et l'organisation des élections* (Assembly of National Pact Signatories for the stability and organization of elections) coalition called for consultations between national authorities and all stakeholders on ways to restore security, accelerate electoral preparations and complete the transition. On 6 June, the *Forces politiques et sociales de l'opposition progressiste* (Political and Social Forces of the Progressive Opposition) coalition issued a communiqué denouncing the Government's inability to restore security and ensure the organization of elections; it subsequently called for the organization of a national political conference to discuss the restoration of a dual-headed transitional governance arrangement.

8. The Secretary-General visited Haiti on 16 June, in a demonstration of solidarity with the Haitian people. He met with the Prime Minister, internally displaced persons, civil society and private sector representatives, as well as the Gang Suppression Force leadership, to underscore the severe impact of gang violence. The Secretary-General reaffirmed the commitment of the United Nations to continue supporting a Haitian-led political process and urged the international community to rapidly and fully deploy the Gang Suppression Force, to support the political transition and recovery, including by offering young Haitians an alternative to gangs, and to finance humanitarian aid in line with identified needs. On 17 June, at a meeting with the President of the Dominican Republic, the Secretary-General expressed appreciation for the Dominican Republic's contribution to multinational and United Nations efforts

to address gang violence in Haiti and welcomed recent steps to strengthen bilateral dialogue between the two countries.

9. The Government continued to advocate for international support for Haiti. During his visit to the United States of America, from 19 to 24 April, the Prime Minister discussed approaches to combating insecurity and strengthening institutional capacity with regional and international partners, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States. On 23 April, the Prime Minister briefed the Security Council and met with the Secretary-General. He also discussed the deployment of the Gang Suppression Force with several contributing Member States. During a visit to the Holy See from 6 to 11 May, he spoke about the need for faith-based support, as well as interreligious dialogue, with Pope Leo XIV and religious interlocutors.

Electoral preparations

10. Amid persistent security and operational challenges, the Provisional Electoral Council continued electoral preparations. With United Nations logistical and technical support, the Council completed accessibility assessments in 9 of Haiti's 10 departments, in cooperation with the Haitian National Police and the United Nations Office for Project Services, and the testing of a tablet-based voter registration system.

11. The United Nations continued to provide coordinated electoral support through technical assistance, policy advice and civic engagement initiatives. BINUH and several other United Nations entities supported the Provisional Electoral Council, in partnership with the State University of Haiti, in the organization of an international conference, held from 28 to 30 May, aimed at sustaining national dialogue, strengthening stakeholder engagement and coordinating international assistance for the electoral process. The event gathered approximately 100 participants, including 40 women, from State institutions, civil society and academia and from among national and international electoral experts to discuss key electoral challenges, including insecurity, new technologies, women's participation and electoral dispute resolution.

12. At the same time, BINUH, in partnership with national authorities and civil society organizations, launched a series of sensitization activities targeting first-time voters to enhance understanding of the electoral process, including voter registration, and to encourage political participation. On 2 June, the first activity was held in Port-au-Prince, engaging approximately 70 participants, about half of whom were women. Similar events were organized on 18 June in Cap-Haïtien, North Department, and on 23 June in Les Cayes, South Department.

13. On 2 June, the Council of Ministers adopted an amended electoral decree to align the electoral framework with the provisions of the National Pact for Stability and the Organization of Elections, introducing institutional and procedural reforms, including enhanced transparency measures and greater reliance on the electronic transmission of results. Aimed at reducing political fragmentation, the decree established stricter eligibility criteria for political parties and independent candidates, including a new requirement to demonstrate 30,000 and 150,000 supporters, respectively. In addition, electoral dispute resolution is now assigned to independent judicial bodies composed of legal professionals, marking a shift from previous arrangements. The decree also separates the Council's strategic and operational functions, assigning implementation to a Government-appointed Director General, while limiting Councillors to oversight roles. In a statement issued on the same day, the Provisional Electoral Council, arguing that the latter provision threatened its

independence, rejected the appointment of the new Director General, who was sworn in on 5 June.

14. Also on 5 June, over 20 political groups, both signatories and non-signatories of the National Pact, issued a communiqué stating that the electoral decree deprived the Provisional Electoral Council of its authority and warning against the risk of a pre-electoral crisis. Against this background, BINUH intensified its good offices to encourage dialogue among national stakeholders and foster cooperation between the executive branch and electoral authorities to expedite the path towards elections. On 7 June, the Prime Minister, members of the Council and some political parties, including the Organisation du peuple en lutte, the Parti haïtien Tèt kale, Konbit pou bati Ayiti, the Mouvement national pour la transparence, Tèt ansanm pour le progrès d'Haïti and Renmen Ayiti, began consultations to find a way forward and advance electoral preparations. While other political groups called for more inclusive discussions, on 2 July, the Prime Minister chaired a Council of Ministers meeting that approved a limited set of amendments to the electoral decree of 2 June, which were subsequently published in the official gazette on the same day.

15. Discussions on the electoral budget continued after the Government raised concerns regarding expenditure efficiency and the proposed \$230 million electoral budget. On 3 July, the Government and the Provisional Electoral Council agreed on a \$120 million budget for the implementation of electoral operations and issued a joint communiqué reiterating their shared commitment to advancing the electoral process. The electoral calendar is also under review, to outline and sequence key steps and milestones towards the restoration of democratic institutions.

III. Security, rule of law and human rights

Armed violence

16. Anti-gang operations conducted by specialized police units, focused on restoring control over major roads and clearing key routes, forced gang members to retreat from some strategic locations in Delmas and Port-au-Prince and facilitated the partial restoration of State presence. Security forces have secured institutional sites, such as universities and government buildings around Champs-de-Mars. However, these gains remain partial and fragile. Several air operations supported by a foreign private military company were also reported in Port-au-Prince and the Artibonite Department. Meanwhile, gangs continued to exert influence over significant portions of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, particularly in the communes of Carrefour, Cité Soleil, Gressier and Croix-des-Bouquets. Concurrently, violent clashes between rival gangs over illicit revenue streams and extortion activities in the area known as La Plaine de Cul-de-Sac, comprising parts of Cité Soleil and Croix-des-Bouquets, intensified. As a result, at least 542 people were killed and 355 others were injured, according to BINUH and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Approximately, 23 per cent of the casualties were members of the local population. During the clashes, gang members perpetrated sexual violence against residents, raping at least 176 women and girls. The violence in these areas forced the displacement of at least 18,000 people, disrupted economic activities and basic services, including in healthcare facilities, and threatened critical infrastructure and major private sector activities. Several neighbourhoods also continued to experience kidnappings by gang members, as well as by individuals wearing police uniforms.

17. Gang violence intensified in the Artibonite and Centre Departments and expanded into the South-East Department. Between 29 March and 30 April, gang attacks in the Artibonite Department intensified, affecting Petite Rivière de

l'Artibonite, Dessalines, Saint-Marc, L'Estère and Gonaïves. These attacks resulted in at least 122 fatalities and 70 injuries among the local population. The growing gang presence along key transportation corridors in the Artibonite Department increasingly restricted freedom of movement and disrupted both the delivery of essential supplies and access to basic services. Security operations have inflicted losses on gangs, but have not significantly curtailed the capacity of gangs to exert violence, especially along National Road 1. On 29 May, an ambush along this road, near Verrettes, Artibonite Department, resulted in four police officers being killed, according to the Haitian National Police.

18. In the South-East Department, police presence has been reinforced in the Seguin locality, following a growing number of gang-led attacks. On 20 April, an attack was repelled by security forces, resulting in 14 fatalities among gang members, according to the national police. On 30 May, another attack in Belle-Anse resulted in at least three male residents being killed, according to local authorities. These incidents underscore the continued expansion of gang activities into previously less-affected areas in the South-East Department.

19. Self-defence groups and spontaneous mobs remained a driver of violence and human rights abuses, killing individuals suspected of gang membership or collaboration with gangs, as well as individuals accused of other offences, most commonly theft. Incidents of mob violence were documented in the West and Artibonite Departments, where individuals were brutally killed by members of the local population or self-defence groups – including being beaten to death with sticks, machetes or stones and, in some cases, having their bodies subsequently set on fire – resulting in at least 87 victims (84 men, 2 women and 1 girl).

20. The Council of Ministers, at an extraordinary meeting on 12 May, discussed measures aimed at strengthening the operational capacities of law enforcement institutions. During the graduation of the thirty-sixth police promotion course, on 29 May, the Prime Minister reiterated the policy of “zero tolerance” towards gangs and the determination of the State to reassert control over gang-affected areas, as 1,192 new officers, including 238 women, joined the force under the “P4000 Plus” programme to expand police capacity. The Ministry of Defence also underscored the commitment of the Government to reinforcing the Haitian Armed Forces and conducted a national recruitment campaign from 8 to 19 June, across all 10 departments, to strengthen military personnel numbers. On 5 July, a first cohort of 665 new recruits, including 98 women, commenced their military training in Port-au-Prince.

Justice, impunity and corruption

21. On 27 May, the Government inaugurated two specialized judicial units to investigate and prosecute mass crimes, sexual violence and financial crimes, with the ceremony attended by Cabinet members, the President of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, other officials and representatives of the international community. The operationalization of these units, established in April 2025, has received technical and logistical support from BINUH, OHCHR and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In his remarks, the Prime Minister emphasized that the establishment of the units reflects the Government’s commitment to reinforcing the rule of law and addressing impunity through strengthened judicial capacities to investigate and prosecute serious and complex crimes.

22. The justice system continued to investigate corruption-related cases, although progress remained limited. In early April, the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal overturned an investigating judge’s order to refer to trial a former senator for

embezzlement of public funds and illegal taking of interest and the former Senate President for obstruction of justice.

23. Limited progress was recorded in several high-profile judicial cases. On 28 April, the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal ordered the referral of several defendants to face trial in the 2022 arms trafficking case involving members of the Episcopal Church of Haiti (see [S/2026/325](#)). The investigating judge of the Court of Appeal continued to hear witnesses and other individuals in connection with the killing of the former President, Jovenel Moïse.

24. No progress was made in the prosecution of emblematic human rights cases, including the massacres of Grande Ravine (2017), La Saline (2018), Bel Air (2019) and Pont Sondé (2024). In the Wharf Jérémie case (December 2024), little progress was reported following the March 2026 decision of the Public Prosecutor to seek arrest warrants against 10 individuals.

25. On 14 May, , in an effort to preserve the continued delivery of judicial services, the Superior Council of the Judiciary issued commissions to 120 Haitian magistrates, including justices of the peace, trial court judges and judges assigned to courts of appeal and specialized labour courts.

26. On 28 May, the criminal justice chain monitoring committee, with support from BINUH, gathered 26 key stakeholders, including judges, prosecutors, representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the prison administration, the Office for the Protection of Citizens, the Bar Association and non-governmental organizations, to discuss prolonged pretrial detention. Regarding the overcrowding at the Rehabilitation Centre for Minors in Conflict with the Law, estimated at over 760 detainees (minors and adults) in a facility designed for 93 minors, the committee formulated urgent recommendations, including accelerating the processing of cases at the prosecutor's office and the investigating judges' offices and increasing the number of criminal hearings. BINUH and OHCHR continued to support the Cap-Haïtien courthouse in resuming court hearings. Among the 22 cases heard from 25 May to 10 June, 6 concerned minors, four of whom were released. Since 19 May, BINUH has assisted the Ministry of Justice and Public Security in the preparation of a decree on the reorganization of the judicial inspection service in charge of overseeing the work of prosecutors and court clerks.

27. As at 30 June, the national prison population stood at 7,563 inmates, including 413 women, 263 boys and 20 girls. Additionally, 49 inmate deaths (47 men and 2 women) were reported during the first half of 2026, compared with 62 deaths recorded during the corresponding period in 2025. Pretrial detainees account for 82 per cent of the total prison population, while severe overcrowding persists, with an estimated occupancy rate of 313 per cent and an average living space of 0.31 m² per inmate. During the reporting period, BINUH and OHCHR continued to support the review of the legal status of minors detained, by coordinating with judicial authorities to identify cases of minors eligible for release, facilitate the implementation of release decisions and advance the processing of outstanding case files.

Disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration, and community violence reduction

28. Through its engagement with the interministerial and interinstitutional task force on disarmament, dismantlement, reintegration and the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration, BINUH supported efforts to strengthen national ownership and promote integrated responses, including the incorporation of youth- and child-sensitive approaches into the national framework.

Between 2 and 27 April, BINUH facilitated consultations with national institutions, civil society organizations and the Gang Suppression Force on the prospects for United Nations and international support for the implementation of a Haitian-led disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration programme and for support to implement justice reform, strengthen internal oversight and foster accountability. These exchanges informed the letter presented to the Security Council on 29 May (S/2026/449), outlining a full range of options and their associated costs.

29. On 12 May, the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration, with support from BINUH, briefed members of the diplomatic corps on its road map and strategic priorities, emphasizing phased approaches for the disengagement, reinsertion and reintegration of children and young people formerly associated with gangs, including through community-based initiatives.

30. From 4 to 8 May, BINUH supported the visit to Haiti of two senior representatives of Colombia's Agency for Reintegration and Normalization, aimed at exchanging lessons learned on disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration and on weapons and ammunition management, to inform the development of Haitian-led approaches.

31. BINUH and partners continued to support the "Ti Mondial" ("Little World Cup") sport-for-peace initiative led by the Ministry of Education and a non-governmental organization. Launched on 10 June in Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes and Cap-Haïtien, the initiative engaged 2,400 boys and girls from 48 public schools to promote youth participation and alternatives to gang recruitment.

National human rights institutions and civil society organizations

32. In April, 40 cases allegedly involving police officers in summary executions, documented by BINUH and OHCHR in the first quarter of 2026, were transmitted to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police to facilitate subsequent investigations and the adoption of appropriate measures. Progress was observed with respect to the 125 cases (involving 222 victims) referred in 2025. The General Inspectorate completed investigations in 22 cases, which are awaiting closing reports, while another 20 require further verification prior to closure. The remaining cases are under investigation. BINUH and OHCHR are providing technical support to the General Inspectorate to facilitate contact with victims or potential witnesses in 43 cases under investigation.

33. Complementing ongoing engagement with national oversight mechanisms, BINUH and OHCHR continued to support efforts to strengthen human rights safeguards within security operations. At the request of the Haitian National Police, BINUH and OHCHR launched a large-scale training effort on human rights and the use of force for specialized police units engaged in anti-gang operations. Between May and June, more than 1,300 officers and 30 commanders from specialized police units participated in 27 training sessions jointly conducted by Haitian police officers and United Nations personnel. The Gang Suppression Force also received post-deployment human rights training by BINUH and OHCHR, with 270 personnel trained on topics that included child protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

34. BINUH and OHCHR continued to support efforts to strengthen accountability and combat corruption through citizen oversight mechanisms. In April and May, 149 representatives of civil society organizations (84 men and 65 women) from eight departments strengthened their capacity to develop and use locally designed corruption-related data-collection tools and to prepare and submit reports to the Office for the Protection of Citizens. Since the project began in 2025, six corruption

cases affecting local institutions have been documented and submitted by participating civil society organizations.

35. Supported by the Peacebuilding Fund, and in collaboration with the Provisional Electoral Council, BINUH and OHCHR facilitated trainings for 369 journalists (339 men and 30 women) across five departments, aimed at fostering a peaceful electoral process, promoting respect for human rights in media coverage and strengthening the capacity of media professionals to counter hate speech and misinformation and disinformation. Between April and June, BINUH and OHCHR supported a national media association in delivering training on best practices to more than 200 online media journalists in Haiti and the diaspora.

36. As part of efforts to strengthen youth engagement in combating violence and promoting human rights, peace and integrity clubs, supported by the Peacebuilding Fund and established by BINUH and OHCHR in 15 public schools across the capital, continued to promote awareness among young people of human rights, civic rights and non-violent approaches to resolving disputes. Between April and May, 40 students (20 boys and 20 girls) participated in these activities, building on a similar initiative that had benefited about 500 young people (238 boys and 257 girls) in 2025. Initiatives to combat misinformation and disinformation, hate speech and online harassment, including the establishment, with the support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of 11 media and information literacy clubs across the West, Centre and South-East Departments and the integration of media and information literacy into the national curriculum, also contributed to fostering youth civic engagement.

37. Against a backdrop of persistent land-related disputes fuelling community tensions and violence across the country, BINUH and OHCHR supported efforts to strengthen local conflict-resolution mechanisms through community-based mediation approaches consistent with international human rights standards and the rule of law. On 13 May, in partnership with a local civil society organization, BINUH and OHCHR inaugurated an initiative through a consultation that brought together 70 (19 women and 51 men) institutional and community stakeholders to address challenges related to land disputes.

IV. Update on Security Council resolution 2793 (2025)

38. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2793 (2025), the United Nations Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH) provided logistical and operational support to the Gang Suppression Force and BINUH, while establishing the infrastructure, systems and operational capacities required to sustain and expand these activities. Meanwhile, the evolving security situation in areas of Port-au-Prince and the Artibonite, Centre and South-East Departments further increased pressure to accelerate planning for future Force deployment and operational expansion.

39. UNSOH focused on establishing operational, logistical and administrative arrangements to support the progressive deployment and sustainment of the Gang Suppression Force. It also established a functional operational footprint at Camp Vertières, which is the principal operational hub for the Force, hosting Force headquarters and key contingents, enabling immediate use while continuing to expand infrastructure to meet emerging requirements. It also established medical evacuation capabilities and a level 2 medical facility. Under the agreed arrangements for their deployment, access to level 3 medical support for Force personnel remains contingent on the timely conclusion of the legal and administrative arrangements between Member States providing such support and Gang Suppression Force troop-

contributing countries. Upon request, UNSOH assists stakeholders in operationalizing such arrangements.

40. On 25 May, the Joint Operations Centre was completed, providing an integrated platform for command, coordination and operational planning. UNSOH also completed preparations for the accommodation of Gang Suppression Force personnel at designated areas at the airport and one forward operating base near the port. Assessments and preparations were also undertaken for additional facilities at the port, another forward operating base in the capital and locations outside Port-au-Prince to support future operational expansion.

41. The Force Commander of the Gang Suppression Force arrived in Haiti on 14 May, together with staff officers and personnel assigned to the force headquarters support company. Jamaican personnel also deployed on the same day, as part of a mobile training team to support induction and predeployment activities, which were completed on 31 May, while additional Jamaican personnel, including the Deputy Force Commander, arrived in Haiti on 11 June. Between 1 and 8 July, 336 members of the Sri Lankan contingent arrived in the capital. These arrivals increased the strength of the Force's military component to 1,083 personnel as at 8 July, with the Mongolian, Jamaican and Sri Lankan contingents joining Chadian infantry troops, Salvadoran personnel and Guatemalan military police officers already on the ground. Also as at 8 July, the civilian component of the Gang Suppression Force comprised 16 personnel, including the Special Representative for the Force.

42. On 1 June, the Force conducted its initial patrols around the forward operating base in Port-au-Prince, marking the commencement of its operational activities. The Force conducted its first targeted operation in the Tabarre commune of Port-au-Prince on 21 June, resulting in the arrest of 14 individuals and the destruction of hundreds of Molotov cocktails. Although public awareness of the Force's role remained mixed, the media generally portrayed the operation as evidence of growing international engagement in support of Haitian security efforts.

43. Preparations continued for the upcoming deployment of further Chadian personnel, an additional Mongolian support contingent, Peruvian staff officers, Guatemalan military police and Sri Lankan infantry and engineering units. Meanwhile, efforts continued to facilitate future contributions from other Member States.

44. Following consultations with stakeholders, UNSOH operationalized the framework for its human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces to support the Haitian National Police and the Haitian Armed Forces in circumstances where they are conducting joint operations with the Gang Suppression Force, through the development of governance arrangements, risk assessments, mitigation measures, standard operating procedures and coordination mechanisms, to ensure that United Nations support is delivered in full compliance with the policy.

45. On 29 May, the Head of UNSOH briefed the Special Representative and the Force Commander on the findings of the general and preliminary risk assessment and discussed the recommended mitigation measures, reaffirming shared responsibilities between the United Nations and the Gang Suppression Force in the conduct of their operations. On 5 June, the Department of Operational Support and UNSOH transmitted separate letters to the Special Representative, setting out the agreed action points and providing a detailed list of recommended mitigation measures. UNSOH provided policy guidance and technical advice, including in-mission training and the

review of relevant regulatory frameworks,¹ and supported the Gang Suppression Force in operationalizing screening requirements for uniformed personnel.

46. In addition, UNSOH engaged senior Haitian officials to support the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy. On 5 and 8 May, respectively, the Haitian National Police and the Haitian Armed Forces designated senior focal points to ensure the implementation of the policy.

47. In line with Security Council resolution 2814 (2026), the Senior Leadership Coordination Forum on Haiti, comprising the leadership of BINUH, UNSOH and the Gang Suppression Force, was established on 14 April. Co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and Head of BINUH and the Special Representative for the Force, the Forum meets every two weeks to facilitate information-sharing, coordination and alignment of complementary activities.

48. UNSOH further strengthened the legal and administrative frameworks required for mandate implementation. Following the signature of the status-of-mission agreement between UNSOH and the Government of Haiti on 2 May, the mission advanced arrangements for customs procedures, taxation, the movement of personnel and equipment, and operational support. UNSOH also continued its engagement with the authorities of the Dominican Republic regarding arrangements supporting cross-border operations, including medical evacuation procedures and the movement of personnel and equipment.

49. The United Nations trust fund established to support the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti was expanded in order to operationalize the mandate of the Gang Suppression Force. The fund is focused primarily on funding entitlements for uniformed personnel and other activities in support of the Force's mandate, including casualty evacuations. As at 8 July, \$223.5 million in voluntary contributions had been pledged by a total of 15 Member States, with \$184.2 million in cash already received and additional contributions expected to be received in the future. Of the total received, \$67.5 million have been disbursed.

50. To mitigate challenges, UNSOH strengthened coordination mechanisms with the Standing Group of Partners, contributing Member States and relevant national and international partners. It also enhanced planning and communication arrangements to better align evolving operational needs with force generation, infrastructure readiness and deployment timelines, while continuing to support the phased expansion of Gang Suppression Force operations and manage expectations regarding delivery timelines and resource requirements. UNSOH also continues to implement interim support arrangements to address gaps and ensure operational continuity, thereby enabling the Force to access the full range of capabilities envisaged under the applicable United Nations contingent-owned equipment standards, despite difficulties faced in some instances, when contingents arrived without previously agreed equipment.

V. Women and peace and security

51. From 1 March to 31 May, through its monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, BINUH documented 825 incidents of sexual violence committed by armed individuals, involving 853 victims (807 women, 45 girls and 1 man). Collective rape was the most frequently reported violation, accounting for 84 per cent of incidents. Although 45 per cent of incidents occurred prior to the reporting period,

¹ Updates to the Haiti benchmark framework and its indicators are compiled and made available at <https://psdata.un.org/dataset/BINUH-Framework>.

they were reported to United Nations entities only later, underscoring challenges that survivors faced in accessing support and reporting mechanisms.

52. During the same period, the protection cluster, through its gender-based violence coordination forum, recorded 1,880 cases of gender-based violence reported by humanitarian partners, of which 71 per cent involved rape and sexual assault. United Nations entities continued to coordinate their complementary support. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) distributed 1,580 post-rape kits and dignity kits through mobile clinics in areas affected by insecurity and displacement.

53. BINUH and OHCHR continued supporting coordination mechanisms in six police stations in Port-au-Prince and Artibonite, linking police units specialized in sexual and gender-based violence with community service providers to strengthen referral pathways and assistance for survivors. Within this framework, 120 survivors received coordinated healthcare, legal assistance and psychosocial support. In addition, 28 officers of the Haitian National Police (10 men and 18 women) were trained in the reception of victims and their referral to service providers, as well as in the proper handling of cases. In April, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) supported complementary access-to-justice initiatives in Cap-Haïtien and across eight jurisdictions in the North and South Departments, combining inter-institutional coordination with training for 39 legal aid officers (11 women) and 36 lawyers (31 women) through the Port-au-Prince Bar Association. In May, 54 judges and magistrates (45 men and 9 women) from 8 of Haiti's 10 jurisdictions also enhanced their capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual violence linked to gangs. These efforts strengthened survivor-centred responses to gender-based violence.

54. On 22 May and 1 July, the Government established two of four planned safe houses, in Port-au-Prince, West Department, and Jérémie, Grande-Anse Department, to provide integrated protection, psychosocial, legal and referral services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

55. On 26 May, the Haiti Youth Leadership Forum, supported by UNDP, strengthened youth engagement in governance, civic participation and electoral processes, reaching 1,694 young people (741 women and 953 men) and resulting in the creation of a youth advisory council to strengthen the participation of young people and women in decision-making.

VI. Unemployment, young people and other vulnerable groups

Socioeconomic situation

56. On 2 June, the Government adopted the revised budget, based on expectations of continued negative growth of 1.9 per cent in 2026, raising the overall envelope to approximately \$2,761 million, or 4.28 per cent above the initial budget, partly through Central Bank borrowing. The increment is directed primarily towards justice (increase of 147 per cent in investment), defence (increase of 38 per cent) and a newly created \$45 million line for electoral activities, as well as targeted incentives for economic transformation, including renewable energy. In response to global oil price shocks, the Government adjusted fuel prices, introduced mitigation measures for vulnerable transport operators and adopted expenditure-containment and revenue-mobilization measures. The promulgation of the mining decree on 30 March raised concerns among some civil society organizations regarding the transparency of the mineral governance framework, including issues related to licensing processes, revenue management and environmental safeguards.

57. Prioritization of economic recovery was reaffirmed by the Prime Minister during the 28 May launch of the medium-term development plan for the northern departments, to which the United Nations country team contributed under the technical leadership of the Inter-American Development Bank.

58. On 18 and 19 April, the Ministry of the Environment convened a high-level round table with United Nations entities, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility and other partners regarding a four-pillar road map on waste management, ecological rehabilitation, environmental governance and climate finance. A five-year pilot project on crime prevention through sustainable natural-resource management, linking environmental stewardship and stabilization, was announced during the event.

59. In May, the Government, employers and trade unions signed a two-year country programme structured around social dialogue, labour governance, employment, livelihoods, and social protection, with the targeted inclusion of young people, women and displaced persons. On 28 May, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development launched a webinar series on investment and entrepreneurship promotion to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and other institutions.

Social protection and food security

60. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis for April projects that 5.8 million Haitians, or 52 per cent of the population, will face crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between March and June 2026, including over 1.8 million people in emergency conditions. The World Food Programme warned that fragile gains could be reversed by fuel and food price increases linked to external dynamics. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its partners launched a project to support 1,500 rural households, including deportees and displaced families, in the North and Centre Departments, through seeds, cash transfers, irrigation rehabilitation and climate-smart agriculture training, with additional funding of \$16 million to expand emergency food production to 326,000 people.

Child protection

61. In May, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict visited Haiti and emphasized that children associated with gangs or in conflict with the law required distinct responses and that children encountered during security operations must be treated first and foremost as victims, not as perpetrators. In this context, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and BINUH supported the Ministry of Justice in transferring 13 detained children allegedly associated with gangs to a transit centre, while finalizing an age-determination tool and rebuilding a transit centre in Les Cayes. The recruitment and use of children by gangs remains among the grave violations documented through the dedicated monitoring and reporting mechanism established in 2025.

VII. Basic social service delivery and resilience

Humanitarian needs and access to basic services

62. The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate amid gang violence, mass displacement and overlapping climatic and economic shocks. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimates that 6.4 million people, more than half of the population, require humanitarian assistance, with 3.3 million prioritized for response. However, the 2026 Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan remained

severely underfunded, limiting life-saving operations and access to essential services. As at 15 June, only 25 per cent of the required \$880.3 million was funded.

63. Basic social services remained heavily disrupted by violence, displacement and funding gaps. Between January to April, 16,366 children, including 8,535 girls and 7,831 boys, received treatment for severe wasting, out of a total 176,958 children screened for malnutrition. During the same period, UNICEF provided 277,841 people with access to safe water, as well as 217,281 people with access to critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies, such as hygiene, menstrual and cholera kits.

64. As at 13 May, 1.47 million people, or 12 per cent of the population, were internally displaced, a 1 per cent increase since December 2025. Women and girls represented 54 per cent of those displaced, and children 51 per cent. The Port-au-Prince metropolitan area recorded a 6 per cent rise, for the first time exceeding 300,000 internally displaced persons, due mainly to violence in Cité Soleil, while Artibonite registered a 5 per cent increase. Most of those displaced nationwide still live with host families, although in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, 69 per cent reside in spontaneous sites. Returns increased to 165,937 people – an 89 per cent rise since December 2025, continuing a trend that began last year. Most returns, however, remain fragile and cannot be considered sustainable, as many people continue to face insecurity, limited access to basic services and the absence of sustained State presence in their areas of return. Food, livelihoods, shelter, water and sanitation, and healthcare remained the priority needs. In April and May, 42,778 Haitians were forcibly returned, 99 per cent from the Dominican Republic; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted 2,089 of them, 50 per cent of whom were women and girls and 23 per cent were children.

65. Following clashes in Cité Soleil that displaced 17,496 people between 10 and 27 May according to IOM tracking, more than 20 humanitarian actors delivered a rapid intersectoral response. Some 82 per cent of those displaced sought refuge at 33 sites across the capital, of which 21 spontaneous sites and one community resource centre were placed under the multi-cluster's management, and 28 sites received water, sanitation and hygiene support. Overall, 5,633 non-food item kits, 100 emergency shelter kits and 370 dignity kits were distributed; 9,610 people received food assistance; and more than 390 medical consultations were provided. UNFPA scaled up sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services at displacement sites, where women and girls represent most survivors.

66. Recovery and resilience investments continued. UNDP advanced the reconstruction of the Maniche health centre, the construction of six public markets and a drinking water supply system in Saint-Michel-de-l'Atalaye and the completion of 100 housing units for vulnerable households in Lahaie. The Pan American Health Organization sustained life-saving surgical, maternal health, severe malnutrition, mental health and psychosocial services, including at the last remaining operational public referral hospital in Port-au-Prince, while reinforcing cholera surveillance and catch-up immunization at displacement sites.

VIII. Sexual exploitation and abuse

67. Between 1 March and 30 June, BINUH recorded no allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving its personnel or those of previous United Nations missions. According to data consolidated by the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse network, three allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse were reported by network members.

68. In addition, on 6 May, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team endorsed and signed the action plan of the in-country inter-agency protection from sexual exploitation and abuse network and the annual letter from the management on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Orientation sessions on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse reached 675 participants, including humanitarian partners and 400 members of the Chadian contingent of the Gang Suppression Force.

69. A training session on the United Nations protocol on the provision of assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse took place on 17 and 18 June, targeting United Nations partners and service providers. Furthermore, the United Nations Victims' Rights Advocate visited Haiti in April and met with key stakeholders, including survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse and civil society organizations. They discussed challenges, good practices and progress related to victim assistance.

IX. Observations

70. As Haiti continues to face unrelenting violence and insecurity, it is essential that all Haitian stakeholders renew their commitment to resolving differences peacefully and to striving for progress towards the holding of elections and the restoration of democratic institutions. In this context, the adoption of the revised electoral decree to advance electoral preparations and the preliminary agreement reached by national authorities on a revised electoral budget represent positive steps to advance electoral preparations. I encourage national authorities to continue working cohesively in the implementation of key decisions related to the electoral calendar.

71. During my recent visit to Haiti, on 16 June, I had the opportunity to exchange views with civil society representatives, notably from youth and women's organizations. They emphasized that achieving sustainable improvements in the security situation is a critical precondition for holding credible, inclusive and participatory elections. I reaffirmed the commitment of the United Nations to continuing to support national efforts aimed at the restoration of democratically elected institutions. Looking ahead, BINUH will continue to play a critical role in facilitating and supporting inclusive inter-Haitian dialogue to advance the political and electoral process and accelerate efforts to end the transition and restore democratic institutions. BINUH will further strengthen its technical support for the Provisional Electoral Council and national authorities to advance electoral preparations, while continuing to coordinate international assistance on this matter.

72. Improving security remains critical to consolidating sustainable progress on the political front. In this vein, while commending the national authorities' sustained commitment to improving the capacity and effectiveness of the national security forces, it remains critical to build on security efforts under way to significantly curtail the gangs' capacity to exert violence. I therefore welcome the ongoing progressive deployment of the Gang Suppression Force, which reflects the international community's commitment to supporting Haitians in addressing gang violence and achieving sustainable stability. In my exchanges with the leadership of the Gang Suppression Force, I observed the efforts undertaken by the contingents on the ground and the progress made on planning and operational readiness. As the Gang Suppression Force expands its operations, it will be equally important to ensure that all security operations are conducted in full compliance with international human rights law.

73. The establishment and operationalization of UNSOH within the timelines set out in resolution [2793 \(2025\)](#) and the launch of Gang Suppression Force operations marked important milestones in efforts aimed at addressing insecurity. I commend

UNSOH, contributing Member States and international partners for their efforts in defining the operational, legal, logistical and oversight arrangements required to support the Force. I also thank the Governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic for their cooperation and support, which have been instrumental to delivery on the Office's mandate. Moving forward, the recently established mechanisms for coordination among BINUH, UNSOH, the Gang Suppression Force, Haitian authorities and other international and regional partners will remain essential to ensuring coherence across the political, security and humanitarian pillars, in line with Security Council resolution [2814 \(2026\)](#).

74. Continued adherence to the human rights due diligence policy, including the implementation of agreed mitigation measures, will also minimize the risk of harm to the population and ensure that United Nations support to the Gang Suppression Force is delivered in a manner consistent with United Nations principles and international standards.

75. The period ahead will require sustained efforts to support the expansion of the operations of the Gang Suppression Force amid evolving security challenges. As deployments increase and operational requirements adjust, maintaining alignment between force generation, infrastructure readiness and the delivery of support will become increasingly important. In this regard, the timely deployment of personnel and equipment, together with adequate self-sustainment and other enabling capacities, will be critical. Moreover, the ability of UNSOH to fulfil its mandate will continue to depend on adequate, predictable and sustained resources. I therefore call upon Member States to maintain their support for the United Nations trust fund and the Office's efforts to provide the logistical, administrative and operational support necessary for the Gang Suppression Force to carry out its mandate effectively.

76. I commend the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration for its the sustained efforts and commitment in advancing a nationally led vision for disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration, with a particular focus on children associated with armed gangs and young people at risk of recruitment, as reflected in the development of its road map. My letter to the Security Council dated 29 May outlines a full range of options and their costs for United Nations and international support for the implementation of a Haitian-led disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration programme, as well as support for justice reform, strengthening internal oversight and fostering accountability. This approach will continue to be adapted in line with decisions by Haitian authorities, ensuring that support remains nationally owned and responsive to evolving priorities. I call on Member States to consider the phased and costed options, developed in consultation with national authorities, and to commit to working through a multi-partner trust fund as a means of ensuring coordinated, flexible, predictable and sustained financing aligned with national priorities.

77. I welcome the progress made in the fight against impunity, with the opening of two specialized judicial units, critical to restoring public confidence in the justice system. I call upon the Haitian authorities to ensure their full operationalization, in line with international human rights law and best practices, with the support of the international community, and to guarantee the safety of judges and the security of courts, which are critical to their effective functioning. BINUH, in cooperation with OHCHR, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other partners, will support these units in their efforts to build the necessary capacities to effectively identify and prosecute those responsible for grave crimes, including sexual violence.

78. I welcome recent efforts by the Haitian authorities to strengthen the protection of women and promote their participation in public life, including through the newly launched safe houses to provide integrated support to women in Port-au-Prince and

Jérémie and provisions contained in the electoral decree aimed at facilitating women's participation in the electoral process. I encourage continued action to turn these commitments into concrete gains for women's protection, leadership and participation at all levels.

79. The humanitarian situation in Haiti remains dire, marked by alarming levels of food insecurity, internal displacement and sexual violence. During my visit, I observed the efforts that United Nations entities and other humanitarian partners were deploying on the ground. As security conditions continue to deteriorate and humanitarian needs become more acute, I call on all Member States to increase their contributions to the Haiti Humanitarian Response Plan, which remains critically underfunded.

80. Sustained and coordinated international engagement will remain essential. I call upon Member States to provide the necessary resources and align assistance behind nationally defined priorities to consolidate security gains, create the conditions to end the transition and restore democratic institutions, and advance stabilization and socioeconomic recovery. BINUH, working closely with the United Nations country team and international partners, will continue to use its good offices to support Haitian-led efforts to address immediate security needs and the underlying drivers of instability. I reaffirm the Organization's commitment to accompanying Haiti on the path towards durable stability, democratic restoration and sustainable development.
