



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE **HUMAN RIGHTS** SITUATION IN HAITI



United Nations
Integrated Office in Haiti

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2025

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Main takeaways



- 1,523 people were killed and 806 injured by gangs (32%), by self-defense groups and members of the population (6%), and during security-force operations against gangs (62%). In total, in 2025, at least 5,915 people were killed and 2,708 were injured.
- At least 301 victims of gang-related sexual violence were documented.
- Following actions by the security forces, with the support of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) and self-defense groups, gangs were unable to expand their control over the capital. Nevertheless, they continued to commit abuses in areas under their control, particularly targeted killings, sexual violence, and child trafficking.
- Gang armed violence continued in the Artibonite and the Centre, with attacks on rural communities and kidnappings.
- At least 32 members of the population were killed or injured by aerial strikes (explosive drones and a helicopter), including two children.
- 58 extrajudicial executions were reportedly committed by police officers. In total, in 2025, 222 alleged cases of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions were referred to the IGPNH.
- Three police officers were killed and five others injured. One member of the GSF was also injured.
- The HRS continued to support the operationalization of two specialized judicial units tasked with addressing serious human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence, as well as major cases of corruption and financial crime.

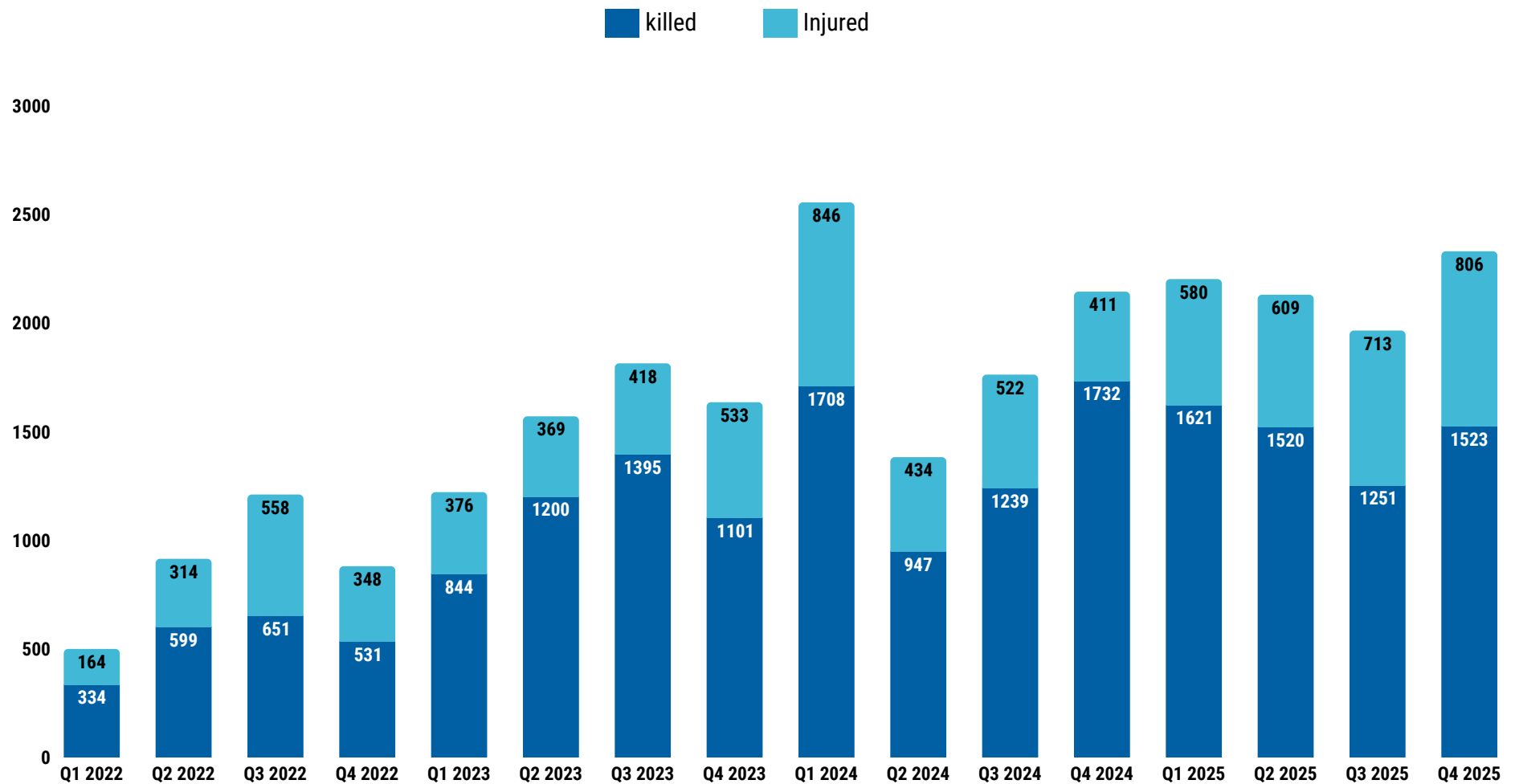
Recommendations



- **To the Haitian Government:** ensure the operationalization of the two specialized judicial units to combat mass crimes, including sexual violence, and financial crimes.
- **To the Haitian Government:** with the support of the international community, accelerate the effective implementation of the vetting process within the police and bring to justice police officers accused of involvement in serious human rights violations.
- **To the Haitian Government:** with the support of the international community, strengthen and accelerate the establishment of a programme for the prevention, disengagement and rehabilitation of minors involved in gangs, and re-establish a national body responsible for leading and coordinating efforts on disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and community violence reduction.
- **To the Haitian Government:** further strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of national security forces in their fight against armed gangs, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.
- **To the Haitian Government:** with the support of the international community, including humanitarian actors, strengthen the protection of populations at risk.
- **To the international community:** maintain Haiti on the international agenda and provide adequate financial and human support to ensure the full deployment of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF), as authorized by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2793 of 30 September 2025, in compliance with international human rights norms and standards.
- **To the international community:** continue updating the list of individuals and entities subject to Security Council sanctions for having participated in, directly or indirectly, or supported criminal activities that undermine human rights.
- **To States in the region:** strengthen and increase inspections of cargo destined for Haiti on their territory, including at seaports and airports, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions 2653 (2022), 2699 (2023), 2752 (2024) and 2794 (2025), which impose an arms embargo.



PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED BETWEEN JANUARY AND DECEMBER 2025





United Nations
Integrated Office in Haiti

Photo: © HRS



Geographical breakdown of killings and injuries



I. VIOLENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

According to the Human Rights Service (HRS) of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), between 1 October and 31 December 2025, at least 1,523 people were killed and 806 injured as a result of violence by gangs, self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population, as well as during security force operations¹. These figures bring the total number of people killed in 2025 to 5,915 and the number of people injured to 2,708².

Men account for 85 per cent of the victims, women 12 per cent, and children three per cent³. As in the previous two quarters, the individuals killed and injured are attributable to the following dynamics:

Breakdown of incidents by perpetrator and/or context



During attacks carried out by gangs

32%

During security operations conducted by the Haitian National Police (HNP) against gangs, sometimes with the support of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF), summary executions involving police officers, and actions by elements of a private military company

62%

During violence by self-defense groups and unorganized members of the population, in the context of the "popular justice" movement known as "Bwa Kalé"

6%

The vast majority of these incidents were documented in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (ZMPP) (71 per cent), followed by the Artibonite department (24 per cent) and the Centre department (five per cent).

Sexual violence perpetrated by armed gangs continued, with at least 301 survivors (280 women, 20 girls and one boy) documented in October and November (latest data available). These cases were reported in the capital, Port-au-Prince, as well as in the Artibonite and Centre departments. In 2025, 1,753 cases of gang-related sexual violence were documented.

[1] During the first quarter of 2025 (January–March), 1,621 people were killed and 580 others injured. During the second quarter of 2025 (April–June), 1,520 people were killed and 609 others injured. During the third quarter of 2025 (July–September), 1,251 people were killed and 713 injured.

[2] 5,915 people were killed (5,129 men, 638 women, 103 boys and 45 girls) and 2,708 people were injured (2,221 men, 419 women, 48 boys and 20 girls)

[3] 1,514 people were killed (1,322 men, 142 women, 36 boys and 14 girls) and 806 were injured (651 men, 132 women, 15 boys and eight girls)

I. Violence and human rights violations

At the same time, during this period, at least 156 people⁴ were kidnapped for ransom by gangs, including 61 per cent in the Artibonite department, 36 per cent in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince, and three per cent in the Centre department⁵. In addition, at least 647 kidnappings were documented in 2025⁶.

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 THEIR IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

As during the second and third quarters, gangs were largely confined to areas of the capital under their control and were unable to expand their grip to other neighbourhoods, notably due to operations conducted by the security forces, sometimes supported by self-defence groups. Nevertheless, as the authorities have not yet fully regained control of these neighbourhoods, the situation remains volatile, marked in particular by kidnappings.

In areas under their control, gangs continued to kill individuals suspected of challenging their “authority” or of collaborating with the police or self-defence groups. They also continued extorting businesses, small traders, and drivers of public and private vehicles, including trucks transporting goods. Furthermore, they maintained restrictions on essential services, notably health care and education, and destroyed or ransacked property.

In the Artibonite department, gangs continued to carry out indiscriminate attacks aimed at consolidating or expanding their territorial control. Violence remained relatively limited in Arcahaie, Cabaret and Kenscoff (West department), as well as in Mirebalais (Centre department).

[4] 64 men, 76 women, nine boys and seven girls

[5] 161 people were abducted during the first quarter of 2025; 185 during the second quarter; and 145 during the third quarter.

[6] 374 men, 238 women, 21 boys and 14 girls



Main gang attacks during the last quarter of 2025



Location	Number of people killed and injured among the population	Duration of the attacks
Pont Sondé (Saint-Marc)	27 people killed and 15 injured	29 November
Morne Casse, Ondo and Tienda (Liancourt)	25 people killed and 7 injured	5 December
Haut Bel Air (Port-au-Prince)	23 people killed	8 and 9 December
Bois Bélanger Chandelle (Liancourt)	4 people killed and 10 injured	15 December

West department: metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince



Communes of Carrefour and Gressier

During the quarter, in the communes of Carrefour and Gressier, violence committed by the *Ti Bois* gang and the local *Grand Ravine* cell known as “103 Zombies” resulted in at least 54 people killed (43 men, 10 women and one boy) and 35 others injured (23 men, 11 women and one girl).

I. Violence and human rights violations

The members of gangs controlling these areas targeted residents who opposed their criminal activities or who refused to pay “tolls” at “checkpoints” set up along National Road No. 2. They also attacked other gang members, notably following personal disputes or when they were suspected of having committed theft or other minor offences against members of the population.

These victims were intercepted in various locations, including on the streets, aboard public transport, inside their homes, or in local markets. Some were shot on the spot, while others were taken to isolated areas near the coastline, notably to a location known as Jérusalem (Gressier), where they were shot and their bodies burned with gasoline. In other cases, victims were taken to a building in Waney (Gressier), the residence of a *Ti Bois* gang leader known as “Ti Peter.” There, they were subjected to so-called “trials,” at the end of which some were “sentenced” to captivity and the payment of “fines,” while others were “sentenced” to death and executed.

Gang violence in Carrefour



One of these incidents occurred in the Waney 89 neighbourhood (Carrefour).

On 16 November, the leader of the *Ti Bois* gang ordered residents of the commune not to open their businesses or go to work, calling for “solidarity” with the *Viv Ansanm* gang coalition in response to ongoing police operations. However, some vendors went to the local Brochette market (Carrefour) to sell their goods. They were subsequently beaten by gang members.

One of the victims, a woman selling shoes, complained publicly. Three days later, she and her 16-year-old son were abducted from their home in Waney 89 by members of the *Ti Bois* gang. Both were shot dead in a bush near Jérusalem (Gressier).

Source: HRS



Commune of Cité Soleil

In the commune of Cité Soleil, the *Belekou*, *Boston*, *Brooklyn*, *Simon Pelé* and *Terre Noire* gangs continued to use violence to tighten their grip over the population. During the period under review, they killed at least 18 people (11 men, six women and one girl) and injured 21 others (14 men and seven women) for failing to comply with their rules, for opposing their criminal activities, or to “punish” them for having committed offences such as theft. For example, on December 30 in Drouillard, members of the *Terre Noire* gang stabbed a man and a woman to death because they had refused to let their bags be stolen.

In November and December, at least seven members of the population (four men, two women and an eight-year-old girl) were killed and eight others injured (two men, four women and two boys aged 16 and 17) by stray bullets fired during celebrations organized by the *Belekou*, *Brooklyn*, *Simon Pelé* and *Terre Noire* gangs. The victims were in the streets or inside their homes at the time of the incidents.



Communes of Delmas and Port-au-Prince

In Delmas and Port-au-Prince, the situation was marked by several dynamics of gang violence that resulted in at least 134 deaths (86 men, 29 women, 14 boys and five girls) and 77 injuries (48 men, 25 women and four boys).

The first dynamic concerns a slight increase in confrontations between gangs that had remained occasional during previous quarters. First, on 22 November, the *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs clashed over control of an illegal “checkpoint” in Martissant 7. The *Grand Ravine* gang claimed control on the grounds that the *Village de Dieu* gang already controlled another “checkpoint” in Martissant 1. These clashes resulted in at least seven deaths (all men) among gang members. Then, on 8 and 9 December, in Bel Air (Port-au-Prince), following clashes between, on the one hand, the *Krache Dife* and *Tokyo* gangs and, on the other, the *Les Argentins* gang, at least 86 people were killed (23 members of the population – including eight children, aged between 10 and 17 – and 63 gang members) and 11 others were injured (all gang members)⁷. Among the members

[7] 86 dead (23 members of the population: three men, 12 women, four boys, and four girls; and 63 gang members: 42 men, 11 women, and 10 boys) and 11 injured (all gang members: eight men and three boys).



of the population, ten people, including four children, were killed by stray bullets while they were inside their homes. Four other children were killed when gang members set their home on fire. These acts of violence were reportedly triggered following disagreements over the consequences of ransom kidnappings carried out by the *Les Argentins* gang in Delmas 31 and surrounding areas, as well as due to disputes related to the sharing of profits from lucrative criminal activities, notably extortion imposed on a lottery house in the Haut Bel Air neighbourhood.

The second dynamic revolves around acts of violence used by gangs as a means of “punishment” against residents who had personal disputes with gang members or who were suspected of collaborating with the police or self-defence groups. In this context, at least 72 people⁸ were killed or injured. Among the victims was a medicinal plant vendor from the Séradote market in Turgeau (Port-au-Prince), who was killed and beheaded on 5 October in Delmas 19 (Delmas). She was known in the area for publicly denouncing the presence of gangs.

The main perpetrators of these abuses were the *Delmas 6*, *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs and, to a lesser extent, those of *Base Pilate*, *La Saline*, *Les Argentins*, *Tokyo*, *Simon Pelé* and *Wharf Jérémie*.

Indiscriminate shootings constituted another dynamic of violence, resulting in at least five people killed (three men and two women) and 11 others injured (eight men and three women). These incidents, documented on 8, 11 and 19 November, notably involved the *Grand Ravine*, *Les Argentins* and *Village de Dieu* gangs, in Delmas 33 (Delmas) and in downtown Port-au-Prince. On 19 November, in downtown Port-au-Prince, members of the *Village de Dieu* gang, pursued by police units, fired at a public transport vehicle with the aim of disrupting the operation. The attack injured at least nine passengers, including six men and three women.

[8] 27 people killed (23 men and four women) and 45 injured (28 men and 17 women)

[9] The most serious incident linked to alleged vodou practices was documented between 6 and 11 December 2024, when at least 207 people were killed on the orders of the leader of the *Wharf Jérémie* gang, who accused the victims of having resorted to vodou practices to cause the death of his son. For further details, see BINUH (December 2024), “207 people executed

Finally, in La Saline (Port-au-Prince), as documented in previous periods, the gang controlling the neighbourhood resorted to violence in the context of alleged vodou ceremonies. On 15 October 2025, a resident was beheaded in a “temple” and used as a “sacrifice” during one of these ceremonies⁹.

Commune of Croix-des-Bouquets

In Croix-des-Bouquets, as in previous quarters, violence perpetrated by the *400 Mawozo* and *Canaan* gangs remained limited. According to local sources, this situation reflects the total control these gangs exert over the population and the fear they instill in this commune under their control.

Between October and December, members of these gangs killed at least 26 people (25 men and one woman) and injured five others (two men and three women). The majority of those killed (24 victims) were attacked brutally, by firearm or machete, on the basis of suspicions of collaboration with the police or simply for having kept on their phones videos of police operations conducted against the gangs. The victims were captured inside their homes or in the street during checks carried out by the gangs. The bodies of the victims were often mutilated or burned with gasoline

As for those injured, they were severely beaten with sticks, either following disputes with gang members or on accusations of involvement in theft or other minor offences.

As in the rest of the capital, in Croix-des-Bouquets, confrontations between gangs remained occasional. Only one incident was documented, on 2 October, in Lilavois 38, following a dispute between the *400 Mawozo* and *Chen Mechan* gangs over control of a “checkpoint”. One member of the population was injured by a stray bullet.

by the Wharf Jérémie gang (Port-au-Prince)”, available at https://binuh.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/flash_report_20241223_wharf_jeremie_en.pdf

Communes of Pétion Ville and Tabarre

The situation in the commune of Pétion-Ville remained generally calm, with three incidents involving gangs resulting in the deaths of four men. A first case was reported on 13 November in Montagne Noire, during which one man was shot dead during a kidnapping carried out by the *Village de Dieu* gang. Two other incidents occurred on 20 November and 3 December, in the areas of Cargo and Diègue, where the *Kraze Baryè* gang shot dead three men belonging to self-defence groups in those areas.

In Tabarre, although no victims linked to gang attacks were documented during the quarter, an incident occurred on 13 November, when several members of the *Kraze Baryè* gang opened fire on the building of the United States Embassy, located in the Tabarre 41 neighbourhood. No casualties were reported¹⁰

According to local sources, this low level of gang activity in Pétion-Ville and Tabarre may be explained by the significant number of security force operations that have weakened the gangs' operational and financial capacities, particularly that of the *Kraze Baryè* gang¹¹.

Commune de Kenscoff

In Kenscoff, since the end of January 2025, despite sustained security operations, the *Grand Ravine* and *Village de Dieu* gangs have taken control of several areas of this rural commune.

[10] The Washington Post (15 November 2025). "U.S. Marines in Haiti exchange gunfire with suspected gang members", available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/2025/11/15/marines-haiti-gangs/>, citing a spokesperson for the United States Marine Corps

[11] In November and December, security operations were conducted notably in Torcel, Pernier, Thomassin and Planchet. They resulted in the deaths of at least 77 men, all belonging to the *Kraze Baryè* and *Village de Dieu* gangs.

During the last quarter, at least seven attacks were carried out by the *Village de Dieu* gang, resulting in at least 22 people killed (12 men and 10 women) and four injured (two men and two women). During these incidents, the victims were killed while on their way to their fields or while inside their homes. According to local sources, some attacks, notably those that occurred on 30 November and 1 December, were reportedly carried out in retaliation for police operations conducted a few days earlier.

Other communes in the West department: Léogâne and Arcahaie

In Léogâne, located south of the metropolitan area and exposed to the threat of gang expansion, the level of violence remained limited, with only one incident documented. On 10 December, the *103 Zombies* and *Ti Bois* gangs carried out attacks against the localities of Bosejou, Gran Plas, Kafoujan and Sisil. Their members fired indiscriminately at the population, killing at least seven people (four men, two women and a 13-year-old girl) and injuring two others (one man and one woman). They also set fire to five houses and kidnapped three people (two men and one woman).

Unlike the third quarter, during which the *Canaan* and *Village de Dieu* gangs carried out violent attacks in the commune of Arcahaie¹², no gang actions were documented there during the period under review. However, gangs remained present in the area, as illustrated by a police operation conducted on 17 December against the *Canaan* gang in Bercy, during which six gang members were killed.

[12] These attacks resulted in at least 42 deaths (23 men, 13 women, four boys and two girls) and 25 injuries (17 women and eight men) among the population. In addition, at least 70 houses were set on fire. For further details, see BINUH (12 November 2025), "Quarterly Report on the Human Rights Situation. July–September 2025", available at https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/report/quarterly-report-on-the-human-rights-situation-in-haiti/3Q-2025-Quarterly-report_EN_.pdf

I. Violence and human rights violations

Artibonite department

Between October and December, and in continuity with previous quarters, human rights abuses linked to gang violence remained very high in the Artibonite department. At least 148 people were killed (120 men, 25 women, two boys and one girl) and 127 others were injured (94 men, 32 women and one girl) as a result of gang attacks.

The commune that recorded the highest number of victims was Liancourt (35 per cent), followed by Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite (11 per cent), Montrouis (10 per cent), as well as L'Estère and Verrettes (nine per cent each).

In these areas, attacks were carried out not only by local gangs – particularly those of *Délugé*, *Grand Grif*, *Kokorat San Ras* and *Raboteau* – but also by gangs based in the capital, in particular the *Canaan* gang.

Unlike in the capital, where the majority of victims were targeted by gangs for having challenged their “authority,” in the Artibonite 75 per cent of those killed and injured were victims of indiscriminate attacks. These incidents were documented during attacks on localities, often late at night or at dawn – aimed at taking populations by surprise. During these raids, residents were shot inside their homes or in the streets while attempting to flee the violence. Others, particularly those belonging to self-defence groups, were killed during clashes.

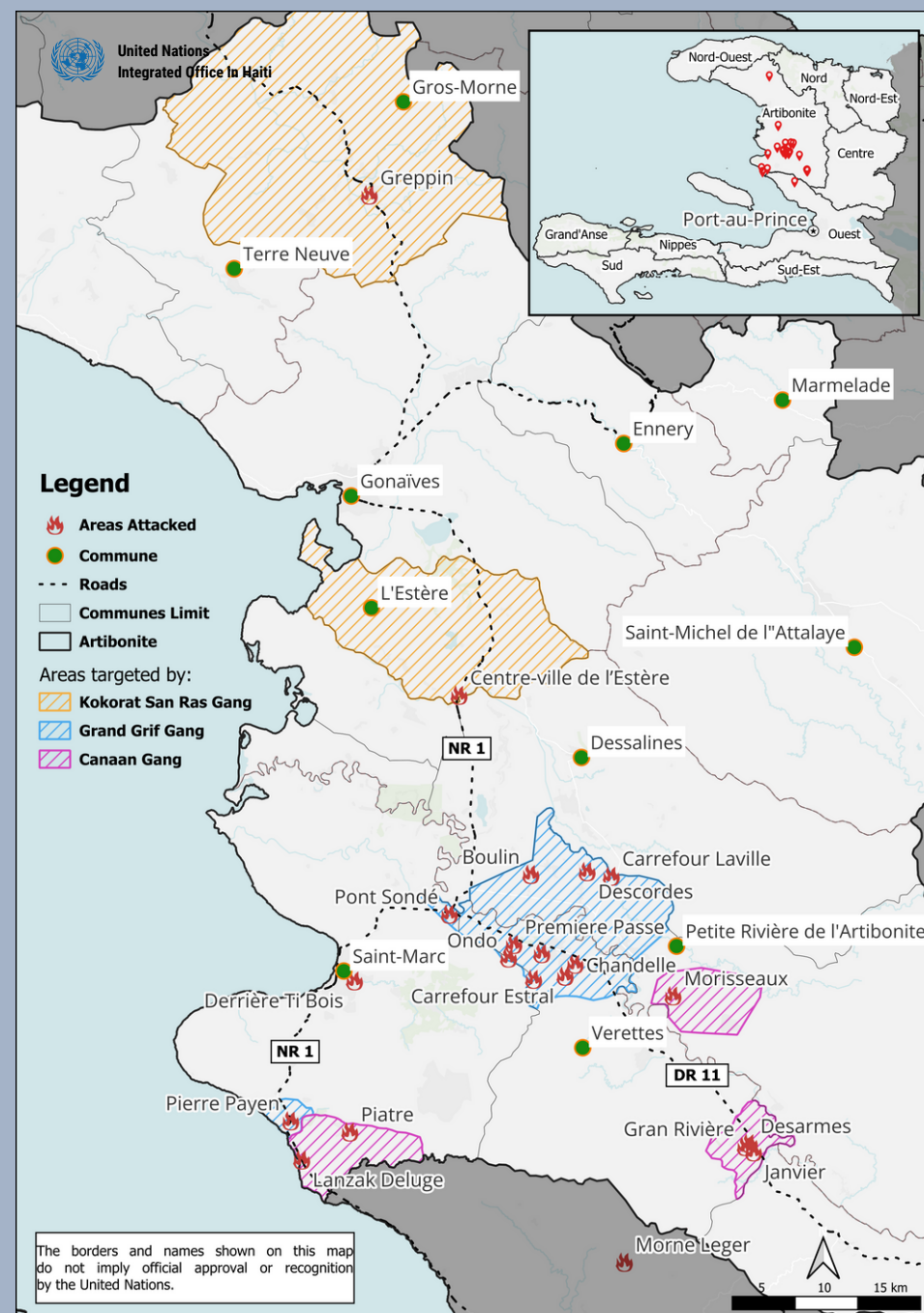
Attacks in Pont Sondé (Saint-Marc)

Between 29 November and 6 December, the town of Pont Sondé (Saint-Marc) was subjected to several attacks by members of the *Gran Grif* gang, who fired indiscriminately at homes, often made of wood and corrugated metal, or at people attempting to flee.

At least 34 residents (25 men, eight women and one boy) were killed, and 22 others were injured (15 men and seven women). This was not the first time that this locality had been targeted by the gang. One of the deadliest attacks occurred in October 2024, when the gang carried out an assault in the middle of the night, killing at least 100 residents (87 men, 10 women and three infants).

Source : SDH

Main gang attacks in the Artibonite department during the last quarter of 2025



I. Violence and human rights violations

At least 39 people (33 men, four women and two children) were also killed in targeted attacks due to their alleged links with the security forces, for having challenged gang “authority”, or during attempted kidnappings carried out inside their homes, in the streets, or while travelling along roadways

Centre department

During the fourth quarter, eight people were killed (four men, two women and two boys) and four others were injured (all men) in the communes of Mirebalais and Saut-d'Eau. This relatively low number of victims may be explained by the fact that since the 400 Mawozo and Canaan gangs took control of these communes, the majority of the population has been displaced to other communes in the Artibonite and Centre departments.

In this regard, on October 13 and November 26, five of these victims were killed by gang members while they were trying to return to their home, located in downtown Mirebalais. Four of them belonged to the same family, including two children, and were killed with machetes. At least two other men were killed during the two gang attacks documented in the area during the quarter, which took place on 12 and 13 October in downtown Mirebalais and in Piton Laveille, another locality in the commune.



Photo: Social media

Residents fleeing an attack carried out by the 400 Mawozo and Canaan gangs in Piton Laveille on 12 October 2025

Additionally, seven members of the Mirebalais Back-Up Feray self-defense group were also killed or injured by gang members while they were supporting operations of the Haitian National Police (HNP).

By the end of December, the gangs had not succeeded in advancing toward Lascahobas, from where they could continue their advance toward the border with the Dominican Republic, located about 30 kilometers away.

1.2 DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE LINKED TO SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS AND NON-ORGANIZED MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE “BWA KALÉ” MOVEMENT

Between October and December 2025, at least 102 people were killed and 41 others injured^[13] by self-defense groups or non-organized members of the population, bringing the total for 2025 to 676 killed and 76 injured^[14]. Victims were targeted either for their alleged affiliation with gangs or for having committed common criminal offenses with no links to gangs.

The majority of cases recorded during the last quarter of 2025 occurred in the Artibonite department (77 percent), followed by the West department (16 percent) and the Centre department (4 percent).

In some communes of the Artibonite and Centre departments, self-defense groups have become the only security structures still present, providing a certain level of protection against gang attacks. Fifty-one percent^[15] of the individuals killed or injured by these groups, particularly those from Jean Denis, Piatre, the coalition of self-defense groups of Lower Artibonite (Artibonite), and Back Up Feray (Mirebalais), resulted from clashes with gangs.

Beyond interventions aimed at repelling gang attacks, self-defense groups and members of the population acting within the framework of the “popular justice” movement known as “Bwa Kalé” also committed killings of individuals suspected of belonging to gangs or collaborating with them, even though those individuals were neither armed nor involved in acts of violence at the time they were killed.

[13] 102 people killed (101 men and one woman) and 41 others injured (all men)

[14] 676 people were killed (611 men, 63 women, one boy and one girl) and 76 others were injured (67 men, seven women, one boy and one girl)

[15] 43 men were killed and 32 injured

I. Violence and human rights violations

For example, on October 21, a woman living in Sousson (Gressier) was apprehended inside her home by several members of the local population, who accused her of being an informant for the *103 Zombies* group. She was then taken to an isolated area of the same neighborhood along the seafront, where she was severely beaten before being killed with stones and machetes. Her body was subsequently burned with gasoline.

During the quarter, five cases¹⁶ were documented in communes where gangs do not operate, notably in the communes of Hinche (Centre department), Limonade (North department), as well as Grand-Gosier, Jacmel, and Marigot (South-East department). In these areas, three men were killed and one other injured by members of the population due to their alleged involvement in cattle theft or burglaries of homes and shops.

1.3 DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE LINKED TO SECURITY FORCE OPERATIONS AND THE UNNECESSARY AND DISPROPORTIONATE USE OF FORCE

During the last quarter of 2025, security force operations against gangs continued in the communes of Cité Soleil, Croix-des-Bouquets, Delmas, Pétion-Ville, Port-au-Prince, and Tabarre. Operations were also conducted on the outskirts of the capital, notably in the communes of Arcahaie, Cabaret, and Kenscoff. Similarly, in the Artibonite department, police operations were deployed in L'Estère, Liancourt, Montrouis, Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, Saint-Marc, and Verrettes, as well as in Mirebalais, in the Centre department.

During these operations, at least 917 people were killed and 462 others injured¹⁷. This brings the total number of people killed in 2025 to 3,225 and the number injured to 1,693¹⁸. Among these victims, at least 50 children were killed and 37 others injured¹⁹.

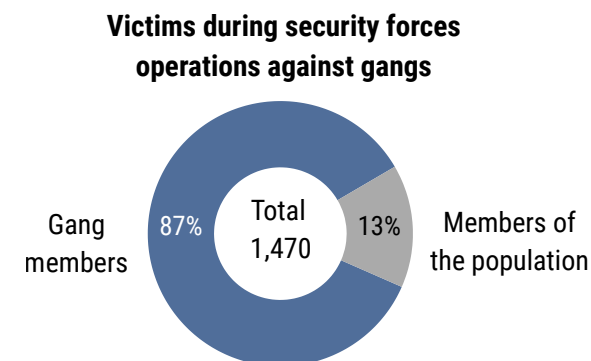
Eighty-five percent of the cases were documented in the West department, while the Artibonite and Centre departments recorded 10 percent and 5 percent respectively.

[16] Four men killed and one other injured

[17] 917 people killed (856 men, 41 women, 17 boys, and three girls) and 462 others injured (403 men, 44 women, nine boys, and six girls)

[18] 3,225 people killed (3,004 men, 171 women, 37 boys, and 13 girls) and 1,693 people injured (1,491 men, 165 women, 26 boys, and 11 girls)

According to HRS data, during the quarter, 13 percent of those killed or injured were members of the population not associated with gangs, who were struck by stray bullets or by drone explosions while they were in their homes or in the streets.



During the operations, three members of the Haitian National Police (HNP) were killed and five others injured. One member of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) was also injured.

In line with the trend observed since March 2025, two types of interventions were carried out: on the one hand, ground operations, conducted in particular by specialized units of the HNP; and on the other hand, operations involving the use of explosive drones and aerial fire from helicopters, with the support of a private military company.

It is important to recall that any use of lethal force by law enforcement officers must always comply with international human rights law and respect the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, non-discrimination, precaution, and accountability²⁰. 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 operations by the security forces and the private military company, including cases in which children were affected.

[19] This figure could be higher, particularly with regard to gang-affiliated children among the victims. This is due in particular to the HRS's limited field capacity, which does not allow for precise determination of the age of young individuals killed or injured during security operations.

[20] 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

I. Violence and human rights violations

Ground operations

During the quarter, at least 498 people were killed and 291 others injured²¹ during ground operations carried out by the security forces, among whom were 147 members of the population, including 11 children²².

The areas where the highest number of victims among members of the population were documented are Carrefour Drouillard and Carrefour Vincent (Cité Soleil), as well as Bel Air, La Saline, Martissant, Pacot, Portail Léogâne, Poste Marchande, Turgeau, and downtown Port-au-Prince (Port-au-Prince).



Weapons and ammunition seized by the HNP during an operation conducted on 30 December against gangs in the Bel Air neighborhood (Port-au-Prince).

Source: HNP on X

Operations conducted using explosive drones and helicopters

A foreign private military company continued to support the actions of the security forces by conducting operations involving the use of explosive drones as well as gunfire from helicopters.

Among the people killed and injured during these operations, 32 were members of the population, including two girls²³.

[21] 498 people killed (452 men, 29 women, 15 boys, and two girls) and 291 others injured (255 men, 30 women, four boys, and two girls)

[22] Among members of the population, 55 were killed (28 men, 22 women, three boys, and two girls) and 92 were injured (57 men, 29 women, four boys, and two girls).

The HRS noted a significant expansion of this company's area of operations compared with the previous quarter, during which its activities had been mainly limited to Port-au-Prince and Kenscoff. New areas such as Cabaret and Pétion-Ville were targeted.

Summary executions

Outside of security operations, persistent allegations of summary executions, or attempted summary executions, were documented in the capital and in the Artibonite and Centre departments, involving certain elements of specialized units of the HNP. At least 58 people, including seven women and one girl, are alleged to have been victims of these executions²⁴. In most cases, prior to being killed, these individuals were arrested during patrols or at police checkpoints, questioned in the street, and then executed on the spot.

The HRS was able to establish that 43 percent of these incidents took place in specific neighborhoods of the capital, such as Nan Rezè (Carrefour), Carrefour Drouillard (Cité Soleil), between the Delmas 19 and Delmas 33 neighborhoods (Delmas), the La Colline and Santo neighborhoods (Gressier), along the Pan-American Highway (Pétion-Ville), and at Champs de Mars and Fort National (Port-au-Prince).

In the Artibonite department, 24 percent of the executions were recorded in the areas of Pont Gaudin (commune of Gonaïves), the downtown area of the commune of Gros Morne, the downtown area of the commune of Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, and Terre Noire (commune of Saint-Marc).

For the Centre department, which also recorded 24 percent of the incidents, the communes of Lascahobas (Flandre) and Mirebalais (Difay) were particularly affected. Finally, nine percent of the cases were documented in Cap-Haitien and Limbé (North department), Fort-Liberté and Trou-du-Nord (North-East department), and Les Cayes and Saint-Louis-du-Sud (South department).

[23] Among the 32 victims, 19 were killed (12 men, six women, and one girl) and 13 others were injured (two men, ten women, and one girl).

[24] 58 people were killed (50 men, seven women, and one girl) and 11 others were injured (nine men and two women).

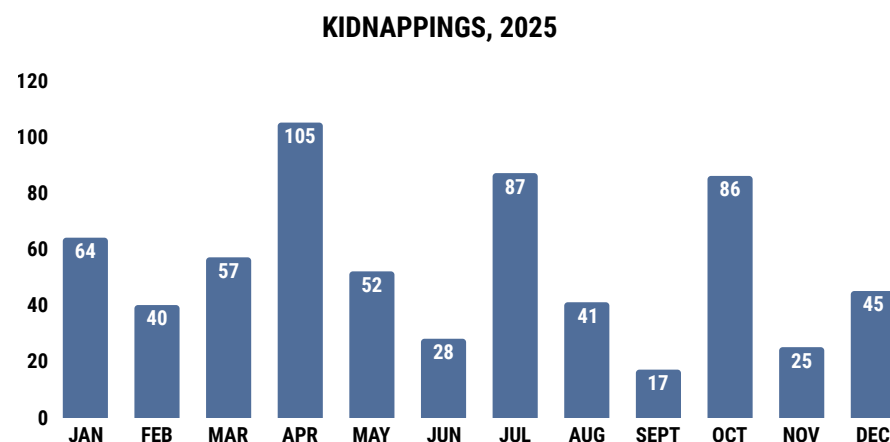
I. Violence and human rights violations

1.4 PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF MIRAGOÂNE

During the last quarter of 2025, no allegations of execution involving the Public Prosecutor of Miragoâne, Jean Ernest Muscadin, were documented.

1.5 KIDNAPPINGS

Between 1 October and 31 December 2025, at least 156 people (64 men, 76 women, nine boys, and seven girls) were kidnapped for ransom by gang members, bringing the total number of people kidnapped in 2025 to 647²⁵.



Sixty-one percent of these kidnappings were documented in the Artibonite department, 36 percent in the West department, and three percent in the Centre department.

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

In the Artibonite department, victims were most often kidnapped in their homes during attacks on their localities, or while traveling in private vehicles or public transportation along the department's main roadways.

By contrast, the majority of kidnapping cases documented in the capital occurred mainly between Delmas 18 and Delmas 33 (commune of Delmas), as well as in Carrefour-Feuilles, Christ-Roi, and Lalue (Port-au-Prince), and involved the gangs of *Grand Ravine*, *Les Argentins*, and *Village de Dieu*. Victims were intercepted while traveling to their workplace or while near their residences, suggesting that these kidnappings were planned and targeted.

In some circumstances, heavily armed gang members displayed extreme violence during kidnappings, killing individuals who resisted. During the quarter, at least 17 people (16 men and one woman) were killed in this manner, and five others were injured (four men and one woman).

Similarly, victims whose families were unable to pay the demanded ransoms were often killed. For example, on 14 October, the *Canaan* gang executed a woman who had been kidnapped the previous day in downtown Mirebalais (Centre department) because her family was unable to pay a ransom of 20,000 gourdes (USD 150). Gang members made a video call to her relatives during which they shot the woman. The victim's body was subsequently burned with gasoline.

1.6 SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Between October and November (latest available data), the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Mechanism (MARA) documented 301 victims (280 women, 20 girls, and one boy - some as young as ten years old) of sexual violence involving gangs. At least five of these victims were killed after being raped. However, due to persistent reporting constraints, including fear of reprisals, social stigma, and low trust in police and judicial institutions, only a limited number of victims report these incidents.

[25] 374 men, 238 women, 21 boys, and 14 girls

Sexual violence, documented in areas under gang control, was characterized mainly by collective rape, often perpetrated by armed individuals during home intrusions or while victims were moving about in the streets.

For example, on 7 and 10 November, four street vendors were raped by several armed members of the *Village de Dieu* gang in the Portail Léogâne and Fort Saint-Clair areas (Port-au-Prince), where the gang controls “checkpoints.” As the women crossed these checkpoints, they were intercepted, raped, and robbed of their belongings.

Sexual violence is also used for purposes of exploitation or punishment against women and girls. For instance, on 28 October, in the Pandjanmen neighborhood (Gressier), a 19-year-old woman was raped by three members of the *103 Zombies* gang and then killed with machetes as a form of “punishment” for being “unfaithful” to her partner, who was himself a gang member.

The psychological, economic, and social consequences for the victims are devastating. Some have also reported cases of unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission.

1.7 IMPACT OF VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN BY GANGS

Throughout 2025, the trafficking of children by gangs²⁶ for purposes of exploitation and participation in criminal activities was a major concern for the HRS, due to the profound and lasting consequences for the children and their families, as well as for the future of the country.

These children are forced to take part in violent activities, including kidnappings and killings, which, while directly involving them in criminal acts, expose them from a very young age to repeated violence likely to result in severe long-term trauma. In addition, their recruitment by gangs directly exposes them to the risk of being killed or seriously injured during clashes with other gangs or in the course of operations conducted by the security forces.

[26] According to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons through coercive or deceptive means for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude, or

Children killed during gang clashes

On 8 and 9 December, during clashes between the *Krache Dife* and *Tokyo* gangs, and the *Les Argentins* gang in the Bel Air neighborhood (Port-au-Prince), a group of young boys affiliated with the *Les Argentins* gang, some of whom were as young as 12 years old, were attacked.

They were inside a house used by the gang as a base and living quarters and were neither armed nor involved in the clashes in any way when members of the *Krache Dife* and *Tokyo* gangs arrived and opened indiscriminate fire, killing ten of them and injuring three others.

Source: HRS

Despite the serious difficulties Haiti faces in addressing the root causes of this problem, during the period under review national authorities and service providers, with the support of the United Nations and other international actors, continued their efforts to prevent children’s involvement in gangs and to reintegrate those associated with them.

Among these efforts, in the latter part of the year, a center located in Les Cayes (South Department) was handed over to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), the public institution responsible for child protection. This center includes a large rural site with several buildings, including residential facilities for children as well as educational and medical structures. It has the capacity to accommodate several dozen children and is intended to receive boys and girls from across the country, including from Port-au-Prince. However, as of the end of December 2025, the center was not yet operational, mainly due to financial constraints and other logistical challenges.

the removal of organs. In the case of persons under 18 years of age, it is not necessary to prove the use of coercion or deception: any involvement for the purpose of exploitation constitutes an act of trafficking.

In addition, another shelter, supported by UNICEF and the HRS and located in Port-au-Prince, is fully operational. This center can accommodate up to 40 children, primarily for short stays of up to 90 days. During this period, children receive individualized psychosocial support, as well as rehabilitation and longer-term reintegration services.



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

Throughout the fourth quarter, gang attacks continued to affect the population's enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights.

At least 230 residences and other buildings, including at least two schools located in Turgeau (Port-au-Prince), were ransacked, set on fire, or destroyed by gangs. Eighty percent of these residences and buildings were located in the Artibonite department.

Freedom of movement and economic activities were also severely affected by gangs' illegal activities, notably through the extortion of "taxes" imposed on private vehicles, public transportation, and goods vehicles at improvised "checkpoints" established along major roadways.

For example, at "checkpoints" set up by the *400 Mawozo* gang in Croix-des-Bouquets, minibus drivers are forced to pay 5,000 gourdes (approximately USD 30) to cross the area, while pickup trucks must pay 1,000 gourdes (approximately USD 7). Some transport companies pay gangs on a weekly basis to avoid having their trucks stop and pay at each checkpoint. Other aspects of daily life, ranging from commercial activities to religious services, have also been subjected to extortion practices. For instance, in some gang-controlled areas, pastors have been forced to pay approximately 10,000 gourdes (around USD 80) for each religious service.

Gang attacks have also continued to cause significant population displacement. According to the latest available data, more than 1.4 million people were displaced across the country by the end of 2025²⁷. These displacements are accompanied by urgent humanitarian needs, particularly in terms of food, health care, and shelter, despite ongoing humanitarian assistance.

[27] International Organization for Migration (IOM) (September 2025). "Haiti – Report on the Situation of Internal Displacement in Haiti – Round 11," available at <https://dtm.iom.int/node/57231>



Photo: © HRS

II. JUDICIAL SYSTEM

During the fourth quarter, persistent constraints in terms of resources, capacity, and institutional functioning remained an obstacle to combating corruption and to accountability efforts. Investigations into emblematic cases of serious human rights violations recorded no significant progress. Despite this context, some positive actions were undertaken by judicial actors.

2.1 FUNCTIONING OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In October, the Superior Council of the Judiciary (CSPJ) made public the results of its deliberations concerning the review of 112 case files of magistrates assessed by the Technical Certification Commission. At the conclusion of this process, 73 magistrates were certified, 12 were not certified and were excluded from the judicial system, while 27 case files were submitted for further review.

In mid-November, the functioning of the judiciary was severely disrupted by a general strike launched by the Collective of Standing Magistrates of Haiti (COMADH), denouncing salary and treatment disparities between prosecutors and judges. The collective is calling for the implementation of the Law of 27 November 2007 on the status of the judiciary, with a view to harmonizing working conditions. This strike continued despite dialogue efforts initiated by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.

In December, two new courts of first instance were inaugurated in the North and North-East departments, in Limbé and Ouanaminthe, strengthening access to justice and bringing the total number of such courts nationwide to twenty.

In addition, during the same month, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree postponing indefinitely the entry into force of the new Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, which had initially been scheduled for the end of 2025. According to the authorities, this postponement is intended to prevent legal uncertainty and to allow for adequate preparation of the judicial authorities.



2.2 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING MASSACRES AND OTHER SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

During the period under review, the HRS, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to provide technical and financial support for the operationalization of the two specialized judicial units established by decree in April 2025 to handle cases related to mass crimes, including sexual violence, and financial crimes. By the end of December, ten public prosecutors had been selected, while the appointment of judges and certain logistical arrangements, notably the allocation of a building to house the judicial units, were still ongoing.

In 2025, the judicial investigation into the Wharf Jérémie massacre (2024), during which at least 207 people were killed²⁸, enabled the hearing of 17 witnesses, with technical support from the HRS. However, since October, no new hearings have been held, as the proceedings were suspended following the referral of the case back to the prosecutor's office in order to obtain the opinion of the Public Prosecutor on the issuance of arrest warrants against several identified alleged perpetrators. By the end of December, no arrests had been made.

Some progress was also recorded in the case concerning the assassination of Monferrier Dorval (2020), the former President of the Port-au-Prince Bar Association. On 22 October, the Public Prosecutor officially filed the final indictment before the investigating chamber against at least seven individuals. However, no investigating judge had been assigned to the case, as the four judges previously designated had recused themselves. The Chief Judge of the Port-au-Prince Court of First Instance will now have to appoint a new investigating judge to ensure the continuity of the investigation.

Regarding the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021, on 13 October the Port-au-Prince Court of Appeal annulled the decision of 25 January 2024 issued by investigating judge Walther Wesser Voltaire, which had dismissed

the case in favor of 51 individuals implicated in the proceedings. The Court reportedly identified serious procedural irregularities and shortcomings in the assessment of evidence, considering that the investigation had failed to exhaust all relevant lines of inquiry. Consequently, it ordered the appointment of a new judge to resume the investigation, which will have to be entirely restarted from the beginning. The Court also ordered the continued detention of the 21 individuals already incarcerated in connection with the case (including 17 Colombian nationals) and requested judicial cooperation from the United States and Canada in order to obtain key testimonies.

By contrast, no progress was made in the cases related to the Grand Ravine (2017), La Saline (2018), and Bel Air (2019) massacres. Similarly, with regard to the more recent Pont-Sondé massacre of October 2024, during which more than 100 people were killed, no action had been taken by the judicial authorities of Saint-Marc against the alleged perpetrators, despite complaints having been filed and the case having been referred to their jurisdiction, as it remains under investigation.

2.3 JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS INITIATED FOR SUPPORT TO GANGS AND ARMS TRAFFICKING

By the end of November, the Haitian authorities extradited three Haitian nationals to the United States in connection with a case related to the seizure of weapons and ammunition in Belladère. The case dates back to March 2025, when a police operation led to the seizure of 36,000 rounds of ammunition, several magazines, one weapon fitted with a silencer, and 23 firearms originating from Miami.

Judicial proceedings continued in cases involving Profane Victor (a former member of parliament)²⁹, a former director of the National Solid Waste Management Service (SNGRS), and a former director of the Social Assistance Fund (CAS). In December, the investigating judge referred the three suspects to the criminal court sitting without a jury. According to a report by the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police (DCPJ), the accused were allegedly involved in transactions with gang leaders.

[29] Profane 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.

[28] For further details, see BINUH and OHCHR (December 2024). "207 people executed by the Wharf Jérémie gang (Port-au-Prince)," available at https://binuh.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/flash_report_20241223_wharf_jeremie_en.pdf

Progress was also recorded in the investigations targeting former senator Nènè Cassy, in particular the announcement by the Public Prosecutor of Port-au-Prince that his judicial file was being reconstructed following the disappearance of the original case file, in connection with allegations of collusion with armed gangs.

However, no major progress was made in the case concerning the alleged purchase of drones by gang members in the Dominican Republic. To date, 23 of the 36 individuals implicated have been released by the prosecutor's office attached to the Port-au-Prince Court of First Instance.

Similarly, no progress was noted in the "Miss Lily" case, opened in 2022 and related to arms and ammunition trafficking in Port-de-Paix (North-West department). The case file has remained with the Prosecutor's Office of the Port-au-Prince Court of First Instance since June 2025, even though it should have been transferred to the Port-de-Paix Court of First Instance, the jurisdiction in which the investigation should take place.

No progress was recorded either in the arms trafficking case linked to the Episcopal Church of Haiti (2022). Although the Court of Appeal of Haiti reopened the case in mid-2025, annulling an earlier decision that had exonerated the Church and ordering the resumption of the investigation, seven suspects remain in pretrial detention.

2.4 FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Several emblematic cases of corruption and criminality saw notable developments.

Notably, proceedings initiated against former senator Youri Latortue for alleged embezzlement of public funds continued before the competent courts.

In November, the DCPJ issued summonses to two Haitian businessmen as part of an investigation opened following the circulation, on 10 November of a video on social media in which Joseph Wilson, leader of the *400 Mawozo* gang, accused

them of producing and trafficking large quantities of marijuana in Haiti. The judicial proceedings were ongoing at the end of December.

The Anti-Corruption Unit (ULCC) also intensified its investigative activities, submitting on 8 December eight reports implicating several high-ranking public officials, including a former President of the Republic, and calling for the initiation of judicial proceedings.

On 17 December, the Presidential Transition Council adopted a decree establishing the organization and functioning of the High Court of Justice (as provided for in Chapter V of the Constitution), with the aim of "strengthening the rule of law and combating impunity". Following this decree, some human rights organizations expressed concern, viewing the initiative as an attempt to shield high-ranking state officials from accountability, particularly in matters of corruption, as it removes cases involving these authorities from the jurisdiction of ordinary courts in favor of a special court (the High Court of Justice)³⁰.

2.5 FIGHT AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE

During the quarter, the HRS continued monitoring the handling of sexual violence complaints reported to police stations in the capital. In this regard, several sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) platforms, involving service providers as well, were established within the police stations.

As a result, according to the Haitian National Police (HNP), 145 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported to the police across the country, 84 percent of which involved incidents against children. Among these 145 cases, only three cases involving collective rape committed by gangs and one case of kidnapping accompanied by collective rape, reported in Mirebalais and Tabarre, were officially recorded, highlighting the impact of fear of reprisals and social stigma on reporting such crimes when the perpetrators belong to gangs.

[30] See, for instance, Vant Bèf Info (24 December 2025). "L'OCNH conteste le décret encadrant le fonctionnement de la Haute Cour de Justice", available at <https://vantbefinfo.com/lochnh-conteste-le-decret-encadrant-le-fonctionnement-de-la-haute-cour-de-justice/>



2.6 INVESTIGATIONS INTO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS COMMITTED BY POLICE OFFICERS

During the quarter, through a dedicated information-sharing mechanism, the HRS transmitted to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGPNH) 48 alleged cases of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions involving members of the HNP, in order to enable the continuation of investigations and the adoption of appropriate measures. As these cases were transmitted at the end of December, no investigations had been opened by the end of the quarter.

Of the 222 alleged cases of extrajudicial executions and attempted extrajudicial executions transmitted to the IGPNH in 2025, none had been completed and forwarded to the justice system. However, 174 of these 222 cases are the subject of ongoing investigations.

2.7 CONDITIONS OF DETENTION IN HAITIAN PRISONS

As of 30 December 2025, 7,448 people were being held in Haiti's prisons (7,274 in September 2025). Individuals in pretrial detention continued to make up the majority of the prison population (82 percent, compared with 81 percent in the second quarter of 2025). Detention conditions in Haiti remain inhumane and degrading. In the fourth quarter of 2025, 31 detainees died, most of them due to lack of medical care, unsanitary cell conditions, insufficient food, and limited access to drinking water. This brings the number of detainees who died in 2025 to 134.



In October and December, the HRS carried out visits to the prisons of Cap-Haitien, Gonaïves, Hinche, and Port-au-Prince to assess compliance with human rights standards. These visits enabled the monitoring and support of 88 detained minors. As of 30 December, five hearings held in Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Port-au-Prince resulted in the release of 16 children, who were placed in foster families, while follow-up for the remaining cases continues as part of efforts to combat unlawful pretrial detention and to strengthen safeguards for children deprived of their liberty.

During the quarter, 32 case files concerning 33 minors detained at CERMICOL were reconstructed by the judicial authorities, with the support of the HRS. These efforts led to the release of six minors, among those included in the 32 case files, following hearings held in October and November, while nine others were granted release decisions on 24 December, pending execution. The remaining cases are still under review by the judicial authorities.

2.8 INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ABROAD

In November, the United States imposed targeted restrictions, including visa revocations, against several Haitian figures accused of corruption and collusion with gangs, reportedly including political officials and members of the economic elite.

Moreover, in December, the European Union (EU) sanctioned Michel Martelly, Youri Latortue, and Rony Célestin for their alleged roles in the financing and arming of gangs. The United Nations Security Council also sanctioned the *Village de Dieu* gang for its involvement in serious criminal activities, including violence, kidnappings, obstruction of humanitarian assistance, and arms and drug trafficking.

As of 31 December 2025, 35 individuals remained under sanctions by Canada, 20 by the United States, ten by the United Kingdom, and 18 by the European Union (EU), for acts undermining peace, security, and stability in Haiti, as well as for serious human rights violations. In addition, ten individuals and two entities (*Gran Grif gang* and the *Viv Ansanm* coalition of gangs) remained subject to the United Nations Security Council sanctions regime, which was extended in October³¹.

[31] Canada :: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2022-226/FullText.html>;
United States : <https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov/>; European Union :
[https://www.sanctionsmap.eu/#/main/details/54,16/?](https://www.sanctionsmap.eu/#/main/details/54,16/?search=%7B%22value%22:%22%22%22searchType%22:%22%7B%7D%7D)
[search=%7B%22value%22:%22%22%22searchType%22:%22%7B%7D%7D](https://www.sanctionsmap.eu/#/main/details/54,16/?search=%7B%22value%22:%22%22%22searchType%22:%22%7B%7D%7D) ;

United Kingdom : <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/686f89c92557debd867cbf20/Haiti.pdf> ; United Nations : https://scsanctions.un.org/fr/?keywords=Haiti&_gl=1*14bpo85*_ga*MzUyMTU0ODkzLjE2ODAxMTM4NDc.*_ga_TK9BQL5X7Z*M_TcyOTA4MjkzMC45Ny4xLjE3MjkwODMwMzMuMUMC4wLjA

III. SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY



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Photo: © HRS

During the quarter, the HRS continued to provide technical assistance to public institutions and civil society actors in order to strengthen their capacities in the protection of human rights and to contribute to reinforcing transparency and the rule of law.

3.1 . SUPPORT TO PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

In support of the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF) and RAID ³², the HRS participated in a training course for officers of the Haitian National Police (HNP) aimed at strengthening their capacity to conduct anti-gang operations in compliance with international human rights law and applicable standards. More than 74 officers from specialized units, all men, were sensitized to issues related to human rights norms and standards, including the use of lethal force, the treatment of children, and the protection of all persons not involved in acts of violence during such operations.

The HRS continued its support programme for the HNP in the areas of investigation and data management related to sexual and gender-based violence. In November, in Cap-Haitien (Nord department) and Les Cayes (Sud department), 58 investigators and unit heads (34 men and 24 women) from seven departments were trained by Haitian trainers, with the support of the HRS, on techniques for investigating sexual violence, with a particular focus on incidents involving armed gangs. In parallel, the HRS, in collaboration with the National Coordination Office for Women's Affairs and Gender Issues (CNAFQG), trained 59 police officers (34 men and 25 women) in the use of a digital tool developed with the HNP, aimed at improving data reliability, case traceability, and the integrated care of survivors of sexual violence.

3.2 SUPPORT TO THE GANG SUPPRESSION FORCE

During the quarter, the HRS organized a training-of-trainers programme for instructors of the Gang Suppression Force (GSF) ³³. The training aimed to strengthen the knowledge and skills of 19 GSF trainers (16 men and three women) in the planning, design, facilitation, implementation, and evaluation of tailored and participatory training on law enforcement and human rights, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. The objective was to enable participants to train other

[32] RAID (Research, Assistance, Intervention, Deterrence) is a specialized intervention unit of the French National Police.

[33] On 30 September, the United Nations Security Council authorized, through Resolution 2793, the deployment of an Anti-Gang Task Force (FRG), which is required to comply with human rights norms and standards in the conduct of its operations. This new force replaces the Multinational Security Support mission.



United Nations
Integrated Office in Haiti

III. Soutien aux institutions nationales et à la société civile

members of the GSF on these same topics, in particular those to be deployed imminently to Forward Operating Bases (FOBs) located in areas outside the capital and that are difficult to access. By the end of December, 69 per cent of GSF personnel had received human rights training.

In December, the HRS continued its engagement with community actors to strengthen the implementation of the GSF Complaints and Reporting Mechanism (CRM). Training sessions were organized with a focus on risk assessment, trauma-sensitive interviewing techniques, and the principles of “do no harm,” confidentiality, and informed consent, in order to help identify potential victims of abuse committed by security forces and to support them in filing complaints.

Between October and December, the HRS monitored nearly 40 operations conducted by Haitian security forces with the support of the GSF. The findings from this monitoring were reviewed with the GSF leadership within the framework of a joint evaluation mechanism.

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

Support to human rights defenders remained a major area of intervention during the quarter. In November, the HRS continued the implementation of its mentoring programme, launched at the beginning of 2025, for 23 civil society organizations. These efforts helped improve the alignment of participating organizations with international standards on transparency and accountability, through sessions focused on project development and management, budget planning, strengthening administrative and financial systems, and the adoption of key internal policies on accountability, fraud prevention, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Efforts to strengthen accountability and transparency within public institutions also continued. In the Nord department, the HRS conducted follow-up and evaluation visits related to its social audit project implemented earlier in the year, in cooperation with the Office for the Protection of Citizens (OPC). More than 160 local organizations across the country benefited from this project.

The HRS also provided technical and financial support to 38 youth organizations in eight municipalities, supporting initiatives on human rights and community strengthening, including the rehabilitation of public spaces, dialogue with law enforcement, peace promotion, and the training of young women. In total, 2,600 people (1,299 men and 1,301 women) benefited from this support.

In December, on the occasion of International Human Rights Day, the HRS supported a secondary school as well as five youth and academic organizations in the implementation of awareness-raising, advocacy, and exchange activities, which brought together 554 participants in Port-au-Prince. These initiatives contributed to strengthening knowledge of human rights and promoting civic participation, community dialogue, and youth engagement.



3.4 LAND TENURE DISPUTES

Building on similar initiatives carried out throughout the year in the capital and in the Sud department, the HRS organized a focus group in Gonaïves (Artibonite) during the last quarter of 2025. The discussion brought together 86 representatives of civil society and State representatives working on land disputes, or holding a professional mandate in this field, in order to document and examine existing endogenous land dispute resolution mechanisms with a view to informing future initiatives.



North department, Haiti
Photo: © HRS