



Security Council

Distr.: General
14 April 2026

Original: English

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 15 January 2026 ([S/2026/31](#)).

2. Following the conclusion of the Transitional Presidential Council's mandate on 7 February 2026, the political transition continued, with executive power handed to the Council of Ministers, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Alix Didier Fils-Aimé. Against the backdrop of ongoing international efforts to accelerate the deployment of the Gang Suppression Force and sustained security operations led by the Haitian National Police, the debate on governance arrangements continued to mark the political landscape, amid various inter-Haitian dialogue initiatives, including with BINUH support. As set out in the 21 February National Pact for Stability and the Organization of Elections, hundreds of stakeholder groups agreed to preserve political stability and coalesced around a renewed path towards restoring security and democratic governance. In this context, the reactivation of the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration was a positive development, while the registration of political parties from 2 to 12 March represented a key milestone in advancing electoral preparations.

II. Political issues and good governance

Political developments

3. On 18 January, as the end of its mandate approached, the Transitional Presidential Council launched a national political dialogue aimed at finding consensus on a governance mechanism that could ensure Haiti's stability after 7 February 2026. While the Mouvement pour la réconciliation et la reconstruction nationale, Les Engagés pour le développement, Pitit Dessalines, Ansanm nou fò, Accord historique du 14 août and Platfòm ayisien pou Ayiti participated in the consultations, members of the "group of 10", which includes, among others, Fanmi Lavalas, Parti haïtien Tèt Kale, Organisation du peuple en lutte, En avant and Rassemblement des démocrates nationaux progressistes, did not attend.



4. On 21 January, five members of the Transitional Presidential Council signed a resolution to dismiss the Prime Minister. In a statement issued on 22 January, the coordinator of the Transitional Presidential Council called for restraint and a sense of collective responsibility, stating his opposition to any resolution aimed at undermining governmental stability in the run-up to the 7 February deadline. While some political groups, including Pitit dessalines and a faction of signatories of the Montana Accord, supported a leadership change, others, such as Fanmi Lavalas and Résistance démocratique, denounced the initiative as ill-timed and precipitous.

5. Several international and national partners expressed concern at the developments and called for an end to political manoeuvring. BINUH, in coordination with international partners, advocated for institutional cohesion, national unity and constructive dialogue to lower political tensions, preserve stability and maintain focus on improving security and preparing elections.

6. From 1 to 3 February, three members of the Transitional Presidential Council convened a further round of consultations. Participants suggested the creation of a three-member presidential college composed of representatives from the outgoing Transitional Presidential Council, the Court of Cassation and civil society. In parallel, on 3 February, the Initiative du 24 avril 2025, Accord karibe, Platfòm ayisyen pou Ayiti, Grand bloc du peuple and Opposition plurielle, among others, reiterated calls for alternative transitional governance arrangements.

7. BINUH held multiple consultations with political leaders, former parliamentarians, women and youth representatives and private sector leaders to encourage convergence around a shared approach to move the political transition forward. On 6 February, BINUH briefed more than 50 civil society organizations in Port-au-Prince to clarify its good offices mandate under Security Council resolution [2814 \(2026\)](#) and discuss immediate governance priorities, including the facilitation of inter-Haitian dialogue to support the political process and accelerate electoral preparations. Stakeholders indicated that institutional continuity and sustained dialogue were essential to increase national buy-in, foster accountability and complete the transition by maintaining focus on security and elections.

8. On 7 February, an official event in Port-au-Prince marked the end of the Transitional Presidential Council's mandate and the immediate transfer of executive authority to the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister, who reaffirmed that the restoration of security and the organization of elections represented key government priorities for the transition period. Subsequently, the Council of Ministers adopted a decree indicating that it would exercise full executive authority, pursuant to article 149 of the amended 1987 Constitution, until the inauguration of an elected President, and article 28.1 of the 27 May 2024 decree, which provided it with the same powers in the event that the Transitional Presidential Council were unable to exercise its functions. Although differences over the interpretation of the aforementioned provisions emerged, a broad spectrum of national stakeholders underscored the importance of preserving institutional continuity while continuing inter-Haitian dialogue on ways to complete the transition.

9. Following the peaceful transfer of authority, BINUH continued its engagement with political party leaders and civil society organizations to encourage constructive dialogue with the Prime Minister to advance the transition. To further diversify its outreach, BINUH convened consultations with civil society representatives in Cap-Haïtien (North Department) on 10 February. Participants stressed the need for expanded dialogue spaces, enhanced transparency and government action to create the necessary conditions for elections. On 12 February, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti met with the diplomatic corps to align international

support behind nationally defined priorities and advocate for coordinated assistance for security and electoral preparations.

10. Meanwhile, from early February, the Prime Minister initiated consultations with political parties, private sector representatives and civil society leaders aimed at consolidating the transitional framework and further broadening stakeholder support. Rounds of discussions culminated in the signing of the National Pact for Stability and the Organization of Elections, formally presented to the public on 23 February. Open for signatures as of 21 February, the Pact was published in the official gazette on 23 February with 350 signatories. It remains open for additional endorsements. The Pact – which brought together a broad cross-section of political parties, including Fanmi Lavalas, Parti haïtien Tèt Kale, Organisation du peuple en lutte, En avant, Alliance pour une société sans exclusion, Rassemblement des démocrates nationaux progressistes, the academia-led initiative Congrès patriotique, alongside private sector organizations and the four chambers of commerce across the country – called for the formation of an “impartial, technical and effective ministerial cabinet”¹ under the leadership of the Prime Minister with the mandate to steer the country to elections. Of note, some stakeholders, including associates of the Montana Accord, Pitit dessalines, Initiative du 24 avril 2025 and Fusion des sociaux-démocrates haïtiens, opted not to sign the Pact, portraying it as insufficiently inclusive and lacking a defined end date.

11. The National Pact prioritized security and the organization of credible elections, calling for strengthened operational capacities of the Haitian National Police and Armed Forces of Haiti, the definition of cooperation protocols with the Gang Suppression Force and the reactivation of the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration. It also foresaw a multi-stakeholder monitoring committee to support the implementation of the transitional road map and underscores commitments to professionalize electoral administration, guarantee the reliability of the voter register and integrate Haitians living abroad into the electoral roll. At the presentation of the Pact on 23 February, the Special Representative welcomed it as an important Haitian-led political initiative and emphasized the need to translate commitments into concrete actions while keeping dialogue open with non-signatories, noting that effective implementation would be decisive for sustaining public confidence in the transitional process.

12. In line with the National Pact, and following a special session of the Council of Ministers on 2 March, the Prime Minister announced a cabinet reshuffle, resulting in an 18-member cabinet, including 11 new ministerial appointees and a Secretary of State for Communication, after having replaced the Minister for Economy and Finance in late February. Notably, five women were appointed at the ministerial level, bringing female representation to almost 28 per cent. The reshuffle elicited mixed reactions from across the political sector. Various stakeholders commended the effort to broaden national support to the political process, while others, including representatives from the Consensus politique pour le redressement national et la réorientation de la transition, the Congrès national de Ouanaminthe and the Montana Accord signatories, argued that the current governance arrangements were not sufficiently inclusive nor conducive to creating the necessary political conditions for organizing credible elections. The youth movement Lajenès kisa w vle welcomed the formation of a new ministerial cabinet, while calling for accountability and results.

¹ See Pacte national pour la stabilité et l’organisation des élections, art. 4. “Upon the signing of the national pact, the Prime Minister, Alix Didier Fils-Aimé, began consultations to form an impartial, technical and effective ministerial cabinet, composed of men and women selected on the basis of competence, objectivity and ethics”.

13. On 13 and 19 March in Port-au-Prince, and on 31 March in Cap-Haïtien, BINUH facilitated engagement between signatories and non-signatories of the National Pact in support of a renewed path towards elections. While recognizing insecurity as the main obstacle to holding credible elections, participants also highlighted the need to maintain confidence in the transition process in order to ensure a peaceful and effective transfer of power to democratically elected authorities.

14. Through his engagement with regional and bilateral partners, the Prime Minister further consolidated international support for Haiti's stabilization and electoral process. At the Fiftieth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held in Saint Kitts and Nevis from 24 to 27 February, he sought to reinforce regional backing for efforts to restore security, strengthen State authority and create the conditions for free, inclusive and credible elections. He subsequently travelled to Chile on 11 March for the inauguration of the President, where he discussed with regional interlocutors, including the Vice President of El Salvador and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), ways to strengthen security, promote stabilization and advance electoral preparations.

Electoral preparations

15. The signing of the National Pact generated a broader convergence among political stakeholders, with a common understanding emerging that credible elections were the only legitimate way to restore constitutional order and end the transitional governance arrangements.

16. Alongside sustained advocacy, BINUH continued to provide technical and strategic support to the Provisional Electoral Council and other relevant stakeholders. On 26 February, the Council launched a three-day series of consultations. The first day brought together approximately 70 civil society organizations, followed on 27 February by consultations with over 100 political parties and political groupings. Discussions focused, inter alia, on the electoral decree in force, implementation of the electoral calendar and preparatory activities already undertaken. In addition, on 27 February, BINUH helped to organize a one-day workshop of the joint electoral programme of the Council and the State University of Haiti. During the session, Haitian experts and academics discussed major challenges ahead of the elections, notably security, meaningful participation, particularly of young people and women, and peaceful acceptance of results.

17. From 2 to 12 March, 320 political parties registered for the elections. On 26 March, the electoral council published a list of 282 parties that had been approved to participate in the elections. BINUH continued to strengthen coordination with international partners – including with OAS, the European Union and the International Organization of la Francophonie – to ensure coherent and efficient support to the electoral process. In a coordination session with OAS held on 2 March, the Special Representative underscored the importance of anchoring international support in a shared understanding of operational priorities, including voter registration requirements and budgeting, to ensure complementary engagement and a coherent and coordinated support package.

18. In accordance with the electoral calendar published on 23 December 2025, the Provisional Electoral Council finalized its operational plan and submitted a \$240 million budget to the Executive on 27 January. The proposal remains under consideration by the Executive, which has reportedly expressed reservations regarding its overall magnitude.

19. During the reporting period, the United Nations Office for Project Services enhanced its presence with the full deployment of its electoral team. The United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued providing operational and technical support to the Provisional Electoral Council in the implementation of the electoral operational plan.

III. Security, rule of law and human rights

Armed violence and security related developments

20. Between December 2025 and February 2026, Haiti witnessed an intensification in anti-gang operations. The Haitian National Police, supported by the Armed Forces of Haiti and the Gang Suppression Force, conducted robust operations in gang strongholds in metropolitan Port-au-Prince and surrounding areas. Some 1,343 suspected gang members were killed in anti-gang operations, and 140 firearms were seized. On 20 January, during a press conference, the Director General ad interim of the Haitian National Police urged armed gangs to “surrender their weapons”, stating that “security forces now have enhanced capabilities to respond across the entire country”.

21. During the same period, BINUH recorded 2,444 victims of intentional homicide, including 193 women, 20 girls and 34 boys. Approximately 64 per cent of all victims were suspected gang members. Compared with 1,991 victims reported during the previous period, this represents an increase of 22.8 per cent in the total number of homicide victims. Anti-gang operations also caused casualties among the population, with 158 people not involved in gangs killed and 108 injured. BINUH also recorded at least 267 victims of abductions, including 44 women, 9 girls and 14 boys, compared with 264 recorded over the previous three-month period. Killings by self-defence groups continued, with at least 106 alleged gang members killed between December 2025 and February 2026.

22. Throughout 2025, BINUH recorded a total of 9,063 homicides, including 765 women, 59 girls and 162 boys, of whom 58 per cent (5,269) were suspected gang members killed during police operations, inter-gang clashes or incidents involving self-defence groups and spontaneous mobs. Some victims were killed or injured during clashes with self-defence groups responding to gang attacks, while others were attacked on suspicion of gang affiliation or having committed common crimes, such as theft, or on accusations of practicing witchcraft. This corresponded to a homicide rate of 76.13 per 100,000 inhabitants, placing Haiti among the highest in the Americas and globally. More than 90 per cent of such homicides have occurred in the West, Artibonite and Centre Departments. Despite remaining at critically high levels, kidnapping fell by 38.4 per cent in 2025, with 1,268 cases documented, compared with 2,058 in 2024.

23. Gangs continued to commit human rights abuses, notably in areas under their control, including the targeted killings of at least 36 people suspected of cooperating with the police, violence against residents resisting extortion, widespread sexual violence – particularly affecting girls and young women, including rape, sexual exploitation and sexual slavery – and child trafficking for recruitment and exploitation. In Kenscoff, West Department, entrenched gang cells carried out indiscriminate shootings against the population in retaliation for suspected resident cooperation with the police. Between January and 31 March, at least 29 people were killed and 1 person was injured, and 88 residences were set on fire. In the Centre Department, gangs maintained a presence in Mirebalais and Saut-d’Eau, where at least one person was killed and nine others injured, while the majority of the population remains forcibly displaced in nearby communes. Police operations, often supported by a local self-defence group, helped to prevent gang expansion eastwards towards Lascahobas. Meanwhile, gangs based in Port-au-Prince expanded into

Marigot, South-East Department. An armed attack on that locality was documented on 30 January. Between 29 and 31 March, heavily armed gang members launched coordinated large-scale attacks in the communes of Marchand Dessalines, Montrouis and Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite (Artibonite Department), resulting in dozens of fatalities and injuries and widespread destruction. As the attacks took place during the night, victims were shot dead in their courtyards or in front of their doorways. Others were killed or injured in the streets as they attempted to flee. As announced on social media by a gang leader, these localities were targeted because they hosted self-defence groups that actively resisted the gangs' criminal activities.

24. The Government and the Haitian National Police adopted new measures during a high-level strategic meeting on 25 February, including optimizing mobile patrols and fixed checkpoints, intensifying preventive and offensive operations across all departments, strengthening internal oversight and the visible identification of officers, and expanding road checks and targeted searches. They also decided to reinforce engagement with citizens and improve coordination with judicial and local authorities to restore State authority and strengthen public confidence. On 5 March, the human rights organization Fondasyon je klere issued a public report calling on national authorities to uphold transparency and good governance principles in the issuance of the contracts reportedly concluded with private foreign companies on the provision of security, penitentiary, customs and immigration services.

Justice, impunity and corruption

25. BINUH, with UNDP, continued to support Haitian authorities and judicial stakeholders to address prolonged pretrial detention. On 19 January, the Minister for Justice and Public Security launched a national caravan to reduce prison overcrowding and prolonged pretrial detention. The pilot phase at the Port-au-Prince Court of First Instance habeas corpus hearing released 19 individuals held for minor offenses. On 20 February, BINUH and the Minister agreed to update the existing national strategy on prolonged pretrial detention. In January and February, continued support from BINUH, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) enabled the release of nine boys and three girls held in prolonged pretrial detention at the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Minors in Conflict with the Law.

26. As at 8 April, the national prison population stood at 7,551 inmates, including 436 women, 240 boys and 21 girls, of whom 6,262 (82.93 per cent) were in pretrial detention. Prisons were operating at 312 per cent of their intended capacity, providing an average of 0.34 m² per detainee. Conditions of detention remained poor, and chronic underfunding and staffing shortages continued to impede improvements, often resulting in escapes of high-risk individuals.

27. Several high-profile judicial cases made limited progress. Investigations against a former senator, Victor Prophane, listed by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) concerning Haiti on 27 September 2024, and others accused of supporting gangs have been concluded and await trial. In the case involving members of the Episcopal Church of Haiti (July 2022), the second investigating judge had submitted his final report to the Court, recommending charges against new individuals, including former high-ranking officials. Limited progress was recorded in the Port-de-Paix (July 2022) and Belladère (March 2025) arms trafficking cases. On 10 March, criminal proceedings were initiated before a federal court in Miami, United States of America, against four defendants in connection with the killing of President Jovenel Moïse on 7 July 2021.

28. On 5 February, the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police issued arrest warrants against several figures, including a former Port-au-Prince mayor, a former

parliamentarian and a businessperson, suspected of financing terrorism, money laundering, conspiracy against the State and criminal association.

29. BINUH, OHCHR and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued supporting the operationalization of the two specialized judicial units established in 2025. One of these units will investigate and prosecute cases of human rights violations, including mass killings and sexual violence, and the other unit will focus on complex corruption and financial crimes. From 11 to 24 March, 20 judicial police officers and 35 judges assigned to the specialized units were trained in investigation techniques, interview methods, and evidence collection and preservation. The Government also signed the lease for the building that will host the units, and OHCHR provided the office equipment required to support their functioning.

30. In early 2026, strikes continued to disrupt the functioning of the justice system. On 9 February, the National Association of Court Clerks of Haiti observed a four-day nationwide strike to protest against the non-payment of benefits and called on the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to address its demands. In addition, the strike launched on 17 November 2025 by prosecutors across the country's 18 jurisdictions continued until its temporary stop on 20 February by the Collectif des magistrats debout d'Haïti. These parallel actions significantly curtailed court activity nationwide. Against this background, BINUH engagement with national authorities supported efforts to address grievances while ensuring ways to maintain minimum services.

31. On 5 March, in a meeting with international partners, the Minister for Justice and Public Security announced enhanced preparatory measures for the implementation of the new Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. In this vein, initiatives including the training of judicial stakeholders and the adoption of key legislative, institutional and capacity-building measures, aimed at facilitating the timely entry into force of the Code, were presented by the newly established ad hoc commission appointed by the Minister in September 2025 to replace the former Penal Reform Commission, with a view to improving efficiency.

32. No significant progress was made in the prosecution of cases involving gross human rights violations, including the massacres of Grand Ravine (2017), La Saline (2018) and Bel Air (2019). In the case of the Wharf Jérémie massacre (December 2024), proceedings remained stalled since October 2025.

Disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration, and community violence reduction

33. On 24 February, the Government reconstituted the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration and appointed its three members. The decision sought to restore a national institution to steer disarmament and community violence reduction efforts after the Presidential Transitional Council dissolved the previous Commission on 2 May 2025 amid controversy surrounding its leadership. The Commission also served as the main interlocutor for international partners on matters related to disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration, community violence reduction, and weapons and ammunition management. BINUH engaged immediately with the newly established National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration and provided its members with technical advice on ways to relaunch Haitian-led initiatives to address gang violence.

34. In parallel, BINUH continued to support initiatives led by the interministerial task force for the national strategy and assisted by the in-country United Nations inter-agency working group on these issues, comprising the International Organization for

Migration (IOM), UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as other United Nations entities.

35. On 25 February, BINUH facilitated technical exchanges for Haitian national counterparts on weapons and ammunition management with the Regional Centre and UNODC. Discussions centred on strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving safe stockpile management and preventing illicit trafficking, while underscoring the need to advance the pending draft law on weapons and ammunition management.

36. On 20 February, through a Peacebuilding Fund-supported research-action programme, 12 youth researchers presented thematic analyses on drivers and impacts of gang violence, expanding community-level evidence to inform prevention programming. On 24 and 27 February, BINUH supported the launch of the civil society-led and Peacebuilding Fund-supported sports initiative “Ti Mondial – Sport for Peace” as a platform for meaningful youth engagement, social cohesion and the prevention of gang recruitment.

National human rights institutions and civil society organizations

37. Between January and February, 12 cases involving 30 victims implicating police officers in human rights violations were referred to the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police for investigation and possible disciplinary or judicial action. As referrals were transmitted quarterly, these cases would be submitted in early April for investigation and potential disciplinary or judicial action to the General Inspectorate. Given their gravity, two cases involving the killing of a woman and a girl had been already submitted, with investigations now completed and pending endorsement by the Inspector General in Chief for referral to the justice system. As of March 2025, investigations had been opened into all 125 incidents (involving 222 victims) referred by BINUH and OHCHR in 2025, although none had been finalized or endorsed by the Inspector General in Chief.

38. Training and technical assistance provided by BINUH and OHCHR supported police accountability and the integration of international human rights standards into police operations. In February and March, 65 investigators from the General Inspectorate in the West and North Departments were trained on investigation techniques. The National Police Academy was supported in adapting modules on international human rights standards applicable to police operations. In April, 25 police instructors completed a training-of-trainers course on international human rights standards, and 1,200 new police recruits received training on international principles governing the use of lethal force.

39. Following the human rights training delivered to 28 human rights defenders from 23 national human rights organizations in the first semester of 2025, the project continued with a mentorship component to support these beneficiaries in developing and implementing human rights-related projects. This included support to ensure compliance with donor requirements and partnerships with international organizations, particularly with regard to transparency, accountability, financial management and project monitoring and reporting.

IV. Security Council resolution 2793 (2025)

40. In accordance with Security Council resolution 2793 (2025), on 31 March the United Nations Support Office in Haiti (UNSOH) successfully met its mandated tasks to provide the Gang Suppression Force with full logistical and operational support within six months of the resolution’s adoption. Key milestones in the establishment

of UNSOH included the establishment of essential facilities and services to support the Gang Suppression Force, such as civilian aviation capability and medical services, the provision of rations and fuel, freight forwarding and the initial deployment of troops. This was enabled by the rapid deployment of surge capacities across operational and logistical support areas, the appointment and deployment of its Head of Mission and Director of Mission Support to Port-au-Prince on 19 March and 24 January, respectively, and the recruitment of 87 UNSOH personnel deployed in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, supported by a surge capacity of 45 personnel provided by other missions and Secretariat entities. On 1 February, UNSOH assumed full responsibility, on a cost recovery basis, for providing the standard range of mission support services to BINUH.

41. The establishment of facilities to support the Gang Suppression Force was ongoing in multiple locations in Port-au-Prince. Aviation operations commenced, with the first contracted civilian helicopter deployed on 12 January and the second helicopter deployed on 25 March. The UNSOH office in Santo Domingo was established on 20 January to provide non-location-dependent functions, including transactional human resource and financial services, and to support medical evacuations for Gang Suppression Force and United Nations personnel.

42. The United Nations trust fund established pursuant to the request of the Security Council in its resolution [2699 \(2023\)](#) to support the operationalization of the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti expanded its scope to enable and operationalize the mandate of the Gang Suppression Force. A total of \$203,301,149 in voluntary contributions had been pledged by a total of 13 Member States, with \$174,050,628 in cash received, and additional contributions expected to be received in the future. Of the \$174.1 million received, \$58.5 million had been disbursed, with the majority being used for personnel entitlements (41 per cent) and medical and casualty evacuations (32 per cent).

43. OHCHR continued to support the Gang Suppression Force with trainings on international human rights law and standards to newly deployed personnel, bringing the proportion of trained personnel to 75 per cent of the 998 personnel deployed in Haiti. OHCHR continued to support the Gang Suppression Force's engagement with the population and civil society organizations by improving understanding of the Force's mandate and helping civil society to document potential human rights violations involving Force personnel, safely report cases through the complaint and reporting mechanism and support victims in line with the "do no harm" principle. On 17 March, OHCHR launched a campaign to raise awareness of the hotline operational since December 2025 for reporting incidents. National partners were implementing the campaign in the West and Artibonite Departments through sports and cultural events, as well as posters displayed in community spaces and radio spots.

V. Women and peace and security

44. From 1 December to 28 February, the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements implemented by BINUH to track sexual violence by armed individuals documented 277 incidents of sexual violence involving 302 victims (234 women, 54 girls, 1 man and 3 boys). Collective rape remained the primary violation, accounting for 77 per cent of incidents. Although 166 incidents occurred prior to the reporting period, they were disclosed to United Nations entities only later, demonstrating the challenge that survivors faced in seeking support and reporting sexual violence.

45. During the same period, the protection cluster, through its gender-based violence coordination forum, recorded 2,013 cases of gender-based violence reported

by humanitarian stakeholders, of which 57 per cent involved rape or sexual assault. Through mobile clinics, the United Nations Population Fund distributed 29 post-rape kits to strengthen emergency clinical management services and distributed dignity kits to 1,245 women and girls.

46. The United Nations system continued to support the Haitian National Police response to sexual violence. From 29 to 30 January, OHCHR and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) trained 31 national police officers, including 22 women, in designing and delivering survivor-centred assistance. With United Nations support, the Haitian National Police held a sports outreach event for 500 students (including 200 girls) to raise awareness of sexual violence and strengthen trust between schools and the police. From 23 to 26 February, OHCHR trained 31 participants (21 women), including police officers and members of civil society organizations, on sign language techniques to facilitate communication with deaf and hearing-impaired sexual violence survivors.

47. With the assistance of UNDP and UN-Women, and with the participation of the Ministry for the Status of Women and Women's Rights, the Haitian National Police and the Legal Aid Bureau, the gender-based violence model jurisdiction in Cap-Haïtien launched mobile hearings between 24 January and 2 February 2026. Three sessions were held in remote areas of the North Department, reaching 224 participants (113 women), with 10 cases documented for further investigation.

48. In January, the Ministry for the Status of Women and Women's Rights adopted its annual work plan, prioritizing women's political participation ahead of the upcoming elections, the prevention of gender-based violence during the electoral process and advocacy for equitable representation in decision-making bodies. The Ministry also completed the first cohort of its socioeconomic insertion project, training 289 young women and mothers in construction, electricity, solar energy and information technology, thereby enhancing women's economic empowerment, addressing structural vulnerabilities to violence and supporting social cohesion and conflict prevention.

49. From 19 to 21 February, in cooperation with the Ministries of Health and Justice and Public Security, and with support from the United Nations, the Ministry for the Status of Women and Women's Rights convened a workshop to strengthen coordination and response to gender-based violence. On 6 March, the Special Representative participated in the national commemoration of International Women's Day, organized by the Ministry, and highlighted the United Nations' commitment to advancing women's political participation and addressing gender-based violence.

VI. Unemployment, young people and other vulnerable groups

Socioeconomic situation

50. Haiti's socioeconomic situation continued to deteriorate, with over 60 per cent of the population living below the national poverty line and nearly 30 per cent in extreme poverty. Although the national budget for the period 2025–2026 was based on a slightly positive growth outlook, projections by the International Monetary Fund in February 2026 indicated that the overall macroeconomic outlook remained fragile, with estimates of continued economic contraction in 2026 amid persistent insecurity and the lasting economic impact of Hurricane Melissa. Labour market conditions remained characterized by high informality, with more than 80 per cent of all employment being in the informal sector and limited access to stable livelihoods, particularly for young people and women.

51. In the Grand'Anse Department, a youth-focused livelihood initiative included training carried out from October to February that was attended by 31 young people (17 women and 14 men). The training focused on bamboo-based craftsmanship, agroforestry and digital entrepreneurship, combining income generation with environmental restoration. In addition, as of February 2026, 80 jobs had been created across 40 cocoa purchasing centres supported by the United Nations, including 15 new centres that opened in January and February 2026.

52. The United Nations also continued to promote youth and women's participation in peacebuilding processes and to create a conducive environment for development. Between 21 January and 4 February, consultations in Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes supported by the Peacebuilding Fund informed conflict-prevention strategies beyond 2027. These efforts complemented other Peacebuilding Fund-supported interventions led by women's rights organizations, under which a platform of 50 trained women mediators was established under the framework of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#). In addition, a youth-led initiative was launched by BINUH and OHCHR to facilitate national ownership of Council resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#). The initiative aimed to strengthen youth engagement in public decision-making, including through the establishment of national and local youth-led structures dedicated to this purpose.

Social protection and food security

53. Food insecurity remained widespread. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis covering projections up to June 2026 remained valid and indicated that 5.7 million people were facing acute food insecurity (phase 3) or worse – representing 51 per cent of the population analysed, including nearly 2 million people in emergency conditions. An analysis published in February 2026 showed that, between 2023 and 2025, 2,800 hectares of agricultural land had been abandoned due to insecurity and the displacement of the labour force, including 7.4 per cent of cultivated land in the Artibonite Department. Markets remained severely disrupted by road blockages, armed attacks and market closures, resulting in persistent increases in food prices. In October 2025, Hurricane Melissa caused major damage to the agricultural sector and livestock in the South Department.

Child protection

54. Children continue to face heightened risks of trafficking and recruitment by armed gangs, exposing them to abuse and exploitation. According to UNICEF, recruitment surged by an estimated 200 per cent in 2025, indicating a sharp increase in child exploitation amid escalating violence. UNICEF and partners continued to support the identification and reintegration of affected children, with over 500 children assisted since 2024 through protection programmes.

55. During the first quarter of 2026, as part of implementing the handover protocol, BINUH, in cooperation with UNICEF and other members of the United Nations country team, supported the Government in establishing a joint task force to coordinate interventions related to the release, transfer and reintegration of children allegedly associated with gangs. A cooperation framework between UNICEF and the juvenile police was being developed to strengthen the protection of children in conflict with the law, particularly those linked to gangs. In parallel, a rehabilitation centre in Les Cayes (South Department), with a capacity for over 600 children, was being refurbished ahead of the deployment of the Gang Suppression Force, in anticipation of an expected increase in child releases.

VII. Basic social service delivery and resilience

Humanitarian needs and access to basic services

56. Due to escalating insecurity, large-scale displacement and severe funding constraints, the humanitarian situation worsened. Humanitarian partners estimated that 6.4 million people in Haiti required humanitarian assistance in 2026, an increase of 6.7 per cent compared with 2025.

57. Internal displacement continued to rise. IOM reported that, as of February 2026, more than 1.45 million people, over half of them children, had been internally displaced, with the Artibonite Department recording the highest increase (23 per cent). Over 741,000 children faced barriers to education due to disruptions caused by displacement, and many schools were being used as shelters.

58. In parallel, forced migration dynamics intensified, with 270,214 Haitian migrants forcibly returned in 2025, of whom approximately 25 per cent were women and 10 per cent were children, many in highly vulnerable situations, a 36 per cent increase compared with 2024. The vast majority of returnees originated from the Dominican Republic, and IOM data indicate that economic factors were the primary driver of migration for approximately 85 per cent of returnees. From January to mid-March 2026, 52,000 people had already been deported, placing additional pressure on already vulnerable border communities.

59. Health services remained severely disrupted, with only approximately 10 per cent of health facilities with hospitalization capacity being fully operational nationwide. In the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, the Hôpital universitaire la paix remained the only functioning hospital for advanced care.

60. In 2026, the World Food Programme planned to scale up its school feeding support to 800,000 children under the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. This expansion built on consolidated 2025 data published in February 2026 showing that 639,297 children (40 per cent of girls) received daily hot meals, supporting food and nutrition security as well as school enrolment, attendance and academic performance. Impact was amplified with 70 per cent of local purchases sourced from 239 farmers' cooperatives (32,789 members, including 15,351 women), injecting more than \$13 million into the local economy and strengthening community resilience.

61. In 2025, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reached almost 150,000 vulnerable households affected by severe acute food insecurity, distributed 207 tons of seed and trained 4,400 people. FAO intended to strengthen its interventions under the humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach to consolidate local food systems and the resilience of rural communities by promoting farmers' resilience to shocks, sustainable natural resources management and value chains for key crops, such as rice, cassava, beans and maize.

62. Humanitarian funding remained critically insufficient, constraining the scale of the response across health, education and water, sanitation and hygiene. As at 13 March 2026, the 2026 humanitarian response plan, by which \$880 million had been requested, was funded at 18.4 per cent.

VIII. Sexual exploitation and abuse

63. Between 1 December and 28 February, BINUH recorded no allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving its personnel or those of previous United Nations missions. In January 2026, the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

network, comprising BINUH, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations, held a workshop with 40 focal points to develop an action plan and better coordinate its implementation. A group of 66 humanitarian stakeholders were trained on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and its reporting channels.

64. The United Nations system was conducting a mapping of training on sexual exploitation and abuse across its personnel, the preliminary findings of which indicated that 1,059 staff members had received training and 130 United Nations implementing partners had undertaken sexual exploitation and abuse capacity assessments. Efforts were under way to plan for the roll out of the United Nations protocol on victim assistance. Technical support had also been provided to inter-cluster coordination groups and the cash working group on the integration of protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

IX. Observations

65. Amid persistent challenges, Haiti entered a decisive phase of its transition, by preserving institutional continuity and building new momentum towards a return to constitutional order. I welcome the orderly conclusion of the mandate of the Transitional Presidential Council and the peaceful handover of executive authority on 7 February to the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

66. I also welcome the cross-sectoral engagement that culminated in the signing of the National Pact for Stability and the Organization of Elections, which reaffirmed security and elections as the commonly agreed pathway to restoring democratic institutions. I encourage sustained outreach to all parties to maintain and further broaden national buy-in to support the implementation of transition priorities. BINUH, through its good offices, will maintain balanced relations with stakeholders from across the spectrum, with a view to continuing to play a critical role in facilitating inclusive inter-Haitian dialogue to advance the political process and to accelerating efforts to achieve a peaceful transfer of authority to elected authorities. The ability of national authorities to deliver timely progress on security, public service delivery and electoral preparations will be critical to foster credibility and sustain confidence in the efforts to complete the transition and restore democratic institutions.

67. In this vein, I commend national authorities for advancing technical electoral preparations, with the launching and completion of the political parties' registration, one of the most advanced milestone achieved in recent years. Maintaining progress will require unwavering political commitment, continued coordination and predictable resourcing. BINUH will continue to coordinate international electoral assistance in cooperation with other regional and international stakeholders and to support electoral authorities as they seek to further strengthen engagement with political parties, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to enhance transparency, build trust and support civic participation. These remain key elements to ensure the conduct of a credible electoral process and a peaceful handover to elected authorities. Going forward, I trust that key operational decisions required to advance the electoral process, particularly on electoral financing, will be taken swiftly, enabling the timely implementation of the electoral timetable and the prompt resolution of any outstanding budgetary and legal matters.

68. I welcome the efforts by national authorities to promote inclusive participation in the political process and ensure the representation and leadership of women in key positions in the public administration, including five women at the ministerial level, bringing female representation to almost 28 per cent. Additionally, I commend the

efforts by the Ministry for the Status of Women and Women's Rights to address sexual violence, which primarily affects women and girls. BINUH and the United Nations country team stand ready to support and provide strategic advice in strengthening referral pathways, improving the rule of law and ensuring a comprehensive survivor-centred approach to the response.

69. I remain concerned about the human rights situation and underscore the need for effective accountability mechanisms to address all reported violations and abuses. I acknowledge the efforts of the Haitian authorities and security institutions to counter gang violence and restore State authority, thereby helping to create the conditions conducive to credible elections. At the same time, all security and law enforcement operations must comply fully with national and international human rights norms and standards, supported by credible oversight to address allegations of excessive use of force.

70. I welcome the operationalization of UNSOH as a key enabler of international security assistance. Despite the challenges of establishing support arrangements in a low-infrastructure, high-risk environment, the Office has met the milestones set out in Security Council resolution [2793 \(2025\)](#), including readiness to support the Gang Suppression Force from 1 April 2026. I therefore call upon Member States to accelerate and complete the deployment of the Gang Suppression Force to reinforce Haitian-led stabilization efforts.

71. Notwithstanding these encouraging developments, the challenges ahead remain substantial. Gang violence continues to undermine State authority and affect daily life in several areas of the country. The disproportionate impact of gang violence, particularly on women, children and young people, including grave sexual and gender-based violence, shows no sign of receding. While security operations have disrupted certain gang strongholds and enabled localized improvements in mobility and returns, the overall security situation remains fragile and uneven. Kidnappings and other forms of criminality continue to erode public confidence and restrict civic space. The resulting constraints on mobility and on access to markets and essential services further weaken an already fragile economy, underscoring that durable stabilization is essential to enable broader economic recovery and sustainable development.

72. Durable stabilization will require that enforcement measures and security operations be complemented by longer-term strategies to reduce violence and prevent recruitment into gangs. BINUH will continue to support Haitian-led efforts on disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration, alongside community violence reduction. I welcome the reactivation of the National Commission for Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration and encourage the design of viable pathways for safe exits, disengagement and rehabilitation, particularly for children and young people associated with gangs. BINUH, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, will support national capacity-building to ensure these initiatives complement security gains and strengthen conditions conducive for holding elections. The upcoming report outlining options for international support to a nationally owned disarmament, dismantlement and reintegration programme, alongside justice reforms, will be central in providing key recommendations to optimize current and future efforts, maximize impact and avoid duplication.

73. BINUH will continue to cooperate with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2653 \(2022\)](#) concerning Haiti and its Panel of Experts and will relaunch its cooperation with Haitian authorities in raising awareness of the reporting mechanisms for potential violations of sanctions.

74. I welcome authorities' commitment to revamp efforts aimed at reducing prolonged pretrial detention, with support from international partners. The national caravan to reduce prison overcrowding and prolonged pretrial detention, launched by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security on 19 January, is a timely initiative, as is BINUH support to strengthen the criminal justice chain. I further welcome the national commitment to address judicial stakeholders' grievances, revamp efforts to reduce prolonged pretrial detention and establish a dedicated working group on the matter. BINUH will work closely with all judicial stakeholders to ensure cohesive action to address this critical challenge, including through sustained efforts aimed at accelerating the implementation of the penal reform.

75. The scale of internal displacement remains of grave concern and continues to place extraordinary pressure on host communities and already stretched services. I underscore the urgency of adequately funding the humanitarian response plan, which was funded at 18.4 per cent as of March 2026, and of ensuring that humanitarian assistance remains safe, sustained and accessible to affected populations.

76. Continued and coordinated international support remains essential. I call upon partners to align assistance behind nationally defined priorities, security stabilization, electoral preparations and institutional strengthening. BINUH, working closely with the United Nations country team and international partners, will continue to use its good offices and technical expertise to support national authorities and stakeholders in advancing the political process, including elections, security and governance, in a mutually reinforcing manner. I reaffirm the Organization's commitment to accompanying Haitian-led efforts toward durable stability, democratic restoration and development.

Annex

The United Nations Haiti security and crime data set compiles available information on cases of gang violence, criminal activities and human rights abuses in Haiti, including sexual and gender-based violence, in accordance with the reporting requirements outlined in Security Council resolution [2814 \(2026\)](#). It is designed to capture and visualize monthly trends and shifts in the operational environment, as reflected by indicators such as intentional homicides, kidnappings, lynchings and other violent crimes. Data are also disaggregated by gender and age groups to help identify changes in patterns of victimization and risk, as well as enabling more timely security and human rights monitoring and evidence-based policy responses. The data set is updated monthly and available at <https://psdata.un.org/dataset/BINUH-SCStats>.
