



EDGE

TRAINING & CONSULTING GROUP

MONTHLY SECURITY REPORT

Haiti Security Report July 2026

EDGE Training and Consulting Group

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● PEOPLE

● ACCESS

● CONTINUITY

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Executive assessment

July 2026 showed how insecurity outside Port-au-Prince can quickly become a national operational problem. Violence and displacement in Artibonite, continuing danger in parts of the capital and the phased deployment of an international security force all shaped the month. This EDGE assessment uses a 14 July UN report and later UN publications to examine events that occurred in July. Later-published figures are labeled as such and should not be mistaken for information available to field teams at the time.

 CONTEXT OPERATIONS DECISIONS

Artibonite and displacement

6,250

PEOPLE DISPLACED

6 JUL

VIOLENCE BEGAN

UNFPA reported in September that violence beginning on 6 July in Dessalines and Petite-Rivière, Artibonite, displaced approximately 6,250 people. The figure describes displacement linked to that episode; it is not a national total. In agricultural and transit areas, sudden displacement can change traffic patterns, increase demand at health facilities and make staff travel plans obsolete within hours. [3]

Capital region

613

DEATHS

375

INJURIES

MAR-JUL

CUMULATIVE PERIOD

An August BINUH and OHCHR flash report documented 613 deaths and 375 injuries between 6 March and 31 July in Cité Soleil and the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac. This is a five-month cumulative figure, not a July-only tally. Rivalries among armed groups and related clashes produced severe harm to civilians. The reporting reinforces the need to monitor neighborhood-level changes rather than assume that a single citywide security rating describes every route. [4]

Security response

1,083

UNIFORMED PERSONNEL

8 JUL

REFERENCE DATE

The UN Secretary-General's 14 July report said the Gang Suppression Force had begun operations and accelerated deployment. It recorded 1,083 uniformed personnel in its military component as of 8 July, following the arrival of contingents including personnel from Sri Lanka. Deployment is a development to monitor, not proof that specific roads or communities have become safe. Organizations should continue local verification and contingency planning independently of national-level announcements. [1]

Operational exposure

Facilities and suppliers face linked risks: delayed deliveries, unreliable commuting, interrupted referrals, pressure on staff with displaced relatives and limited access to emergency care. A site may remain open while its staff cannot reach it safely. Leaders should distinguish site security from route security and from the welfare of people affected at home. Any reduction in activity should follow predefined service priorities and be communicated promptly to staff and partners.

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Protection and duty of care

72 H

CRITICAL CARE WINDOW

Displacement raises exposure to exploitation and violence, particularly for women and girls. UNFPA described limited access to medical support for survivors within the first 72 hours in conflict-affected areas. Organizations should map confidential referral options, ensure staff know how to preserve privacy and avoid assigning security personnel to collect detailed survivor testimony. [3]

Practical priorities

Before dispatch, confirm the route, destination readiness, vehicle condition, fuel and communications; establish a fallback location and an escalation contact. For facilities, test how long essential services can function without resupply and identify minimum staffing. For leadership, hold a short daily review of access restrictions, staff exposure and near misses; update thresholds for suspension as the situation changes.

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EDGE assessment

July's lesson is to plan around interruption. A useful contingency plan specifies who makes the decision, what triggers it and how staff and patients are informed. It should also provide a way to resume services once access is verified. This public-source review is intended for planning and training and does not replace current local intelligence or a site-specific risk assessment.

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Method and sources

This report covers July 2026 and uses later publications retrospectively. Counts have different geographic and time boundaries and must not be added together. EDGE did not independently verify individual incidents.

REFERENCES

- [1] United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on BINUH, S/2026/574, 14 July 2026:
<https://reliefweb.int/node/4223973>
- [3] UNFPA Haiti, Situation Report on the Crisis in Haiti, July - August 2026, published 4 September 2026:
<https://haiti.unfpa.org/en/publications/situation-report-crisis-haiti-july-august-2entity26>
- [4] BINUH and OHCHR, Flash Report on Gang Violence in Plaine du Cul-de-Sac and Cité Soleil, March - July 2026, published August 2026:
<https://binuh.unmissions.org/en/rapports-sur-la-situation-des-droits-de-lhomme>

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Public-source assessment for planning and training.