

SECURITY REPORT

JANUARY 6TH TO JANUARY 20TH, 2025

REPORT NO. 14

01/20/2025

PNH Eliminates Notorious Gang Leader in Savien

Edris Altidor, also known as "Rat Gang Sal Savyen," one of the most feared criminals in Savien, was killed on Friday, January 17, 2025, during a shootout between law enforcement and the Savien gang. Altidor, accused of numerous murders and violent acts that terrorized the region, had long posed a significant threat to the safety of Liancourt's residents. Under his leadership, the Savien gang established itself as a dominant criminal force in the area, perpetrating violent attacks, murders, and widespread extortion.

While the death of Edris Altidor sends a strong message in the fight against insecurity, authorities stress that continued vigilance and collective effort are essential to achieving lasting peace. The path to stability in Liancourt and surrounding areas remains challenging, but the PNH's recent success demonstrates that progress is possible when communities and law enforcement work together.

Mario Andrésol Appointed as Haiti's Secretary of State for Public Security

On Tuesday, January 14, 2025, Mario Andrésol, former Director General of the Haitian National Police (PNH), was officially installed as Secretary of State for Public Security during a ceremony at the Prime Minister's Office. The appointment, attended by Leslie Voltaire, President of the Transitional Presidential Council (CPT), Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aimé, and Minister of Justice Patrick Pélissier, is viewed as a strategic move to address the nation's escalating insecurity.

Andrésol acknowledged the gravity of Haiti's security challenges and outlined his priorities, including revitalizing police forces and intelligence services, coordinating actions among key public security agencies, and formulating a national public security policy.

Despite his extensive experience, Andrésol's tenure as PNH Director General from 2005 to 2012 was marked by significant challenges. During this period, he survived two assassination attempts allegedly orchestrated by politicians linked to gangs, highlighting the complex interplay between political actors and criminal networks in Haiti.



Environmental Crisis in Cap-Haïtien: Unsanitary Conditions and Health Risks



Cap-Haïtien, Haiti's second-largest city, is facing a severe environmental and public health crisis. Persistent unsanitary conditions, blocked drainage canals, and frequent flooding have made life increasingly difficult for residents. The lack of functional drainage systems and proper waste management facilities has left streets, neighborhoods, and main roads overwhelmed by garbage and stagnant water. Since 2016, when all drainage canals became blocked, large parts of the city have transformed into swamps during the rainy season, exacerbating the environmental challenges. The situation has worsened with the arrival of displaced populations fleeing insecurity in Port-au-Prince and other regions, further straining the city's already inadequate infrastructure. Communal sections such as Petite-Anse and Haut du Cap have been particularly affected, with homes near watersheds in neighborhoods like Zo Vincent, Vertières, and Blue Hills experiencing routine flooding. Petite-Anse's coastal location also increases its vulnerability to earthquakes and rising sea levels.

The environmental issues in Cap-Haïtien extend beyond flooding and waste. The uncontrolled incineration of trash has significantly degraded air quality, exposing residents to harmful pollutants that contribute to respiratory illnesses, including asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cardiovascular problems. Stagnant water from the blocked drainage canals has created breeding grounds for mosquitoes, posing significant risks of mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, chikungunya, and Zika virus. Many hotels in Cap-Haïtien are older and porous, which allows mosquitoes to infest guest rooms, increasing the exposure of visitors to these health risks. Additionally, contaminated water sources are a major concern, as they facilitate the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery. Notably, there have been reported cases of typhoid fever within the last month among the expatriate community working with international organizations in the city.

The closure of Port-au-Prince's airport has forced many international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to temporarily relocate to Cap-Haïtien, where poor sanitation and environmental hazards pose serious risks to their employees' health. Staff working in these challenging conditions should be closely monitored for symptoms of respiratory illnesses, gastrointestinal infections, and other health concerns linked to poor environmental conditions. Preventative measures are essential, including ensuring access to clean drinking water, providing protective equipment such as masks and mosquito repellents, and facilitating access to healthcare. Stagnant water, poor waste disposal, and burning trash present compounding risks that must be addressed to safeguard the wellbeing of both residents and temporary workers.

For organizations seeking support, HERO Client Services offers essential resources through the HERO Guardian Network, which consists of medical professionals based in Cap-Haïtien. This network provides tailored solutions to address the unique challenges faced in this environment. For additional information or assistance, please contact HERO Client Services. www.heroclientrescue.com

MSF Raises Alarm Over Rising Sexual Violence and Inadequate Support in Port-au-Prince

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has expressed grave concern over the increasing prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in Port-au-Prince, fueled by escalating insecurity and armed conflict in several neighborhoods. The organization highlights the severe lack of essential services for survivors, including medical care, psychological support, and safe accommodation, further compounding their distress.

Despite efforts by local and international organizations, the available infrastructure remains insufficient. Overburdened health centers, limited medical resources, and inadequate safe spaces hinder effective support for victims. MSF also underscores the critical need for psychological support, often neglected in crisis responses. MSF calls on Haitian authorities, the international community, and humanitarian organizations to prioritize and strengthen their efforts to address this growing humanitarian crisis and ensure comprehensive care for survivors.

MINISTER OF TOURISM HOLDS MEETING WITH SUNRISE AIRWAYS

On January 16, 2025, Minister of Tourism John Herrick Dessources met with Sunrise Airways representatives Sebastien and Jonathan Bayard to discuss strategies for revitalizing Haiti's tourism sector, with a primary focus on improving air transport.

A key topic was the resumption of commercial flights to reconnect Port-au-Prince with provincial cities and international destinations. While Sunrise Airways reaffirmed their commitment to resuming flights, no specific dates for the return of commercial services to Port-au-Prince were provided.

Other discussions included plans to enhance airport infrastructure, develop special tourist packages for the carnival season, and improve customer service through joint seminars. Sunrise Airways also confirmed the resumption of cargo flights to Port-au-Prince and announced plans for a temporary terminal in Cap-Haïtien to meet increasing demand.



HAITI'S HUMANITARIAN AND SECURITY CRISIS: ESCALATING VIOLENCE AND DISPLACEMENT

Haiti faced an unprecedented surge in violence throughout 2024 as gangs expanded their control, now governing 85% of Port-au-Prince and significant portions of the provinces. This dominance displaced over one million people, a threefold increase from the previous year, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Most of the displaced are children, forced into overcrowded shelters or reliant on overstretched host communities, with limited access to clean water, food, and essential services.

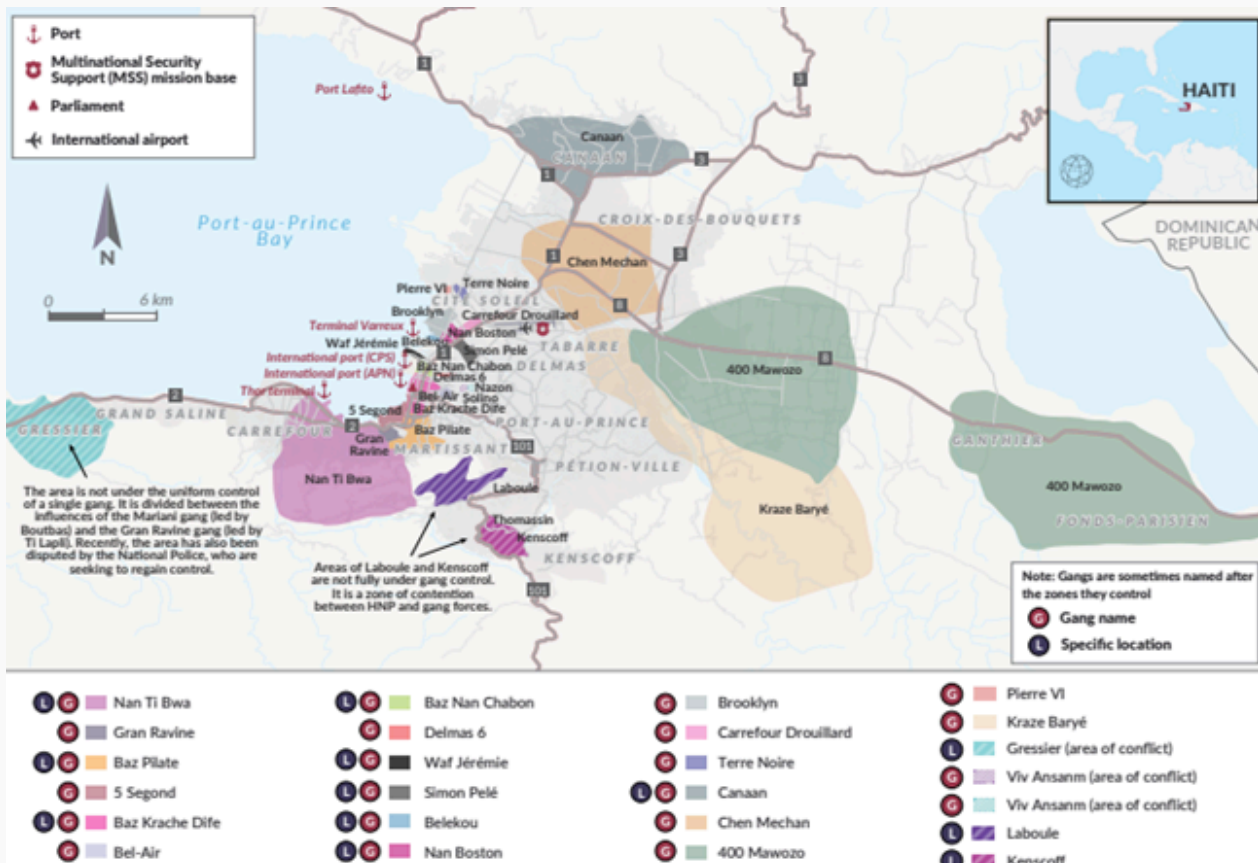
The country recorded 5,601 homicides in 2024, an increase of more than 1,000 from 2023, resulting in a record-high homicide rate of 48 per 100,000 inhabitants. The United Nations also documented 2,200 injuries, 1,494 kidnappings, 315 lynchings of suspected gang members, and 281 alleged summary executions by specialized police units. The escalating violence has been compounded by a shift in gang strategy, with the formation of a coalition called "Living Together" (Viv Ansanm). This group has consolidated its control over communities, enforcing criminal governance through extortion, stricter regulations, and expanding its influence into Haiti's political and economic systems.

Efforts to address the crisis, including the deployment of the Kenyan-led Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission in June 2024, have failed to significantly bolster Haiti's National Police (HNP). Both Haitian and Kenyan forces remain outmatched by the gangs, which have expanded their arsenals and territorial control. Meanwhile, institutional weaknesses and political infighting, including the paralysis of the Transitional Presidential Council (TPC) and government established in April 2024, have provided further opportunities for criminal groups to exploit.

The Port-au-Prince metropolitan area remains the epicenter of the crisis, but violence has also spread to other regions, such as Artibonite, where displacement tripled in 2024. Despite resource limitations, IOM has delivered 18 million liters of clean water, shelter materials, hygiene kits, and psychosocial support to thousands of families. However, the scale of the crisis continues to outpace the aid available.

Calls for international intervention have intensified. The United States and Haiti have urged the United Nations Security Council to transform the MSS into a peacekeeping operation, though no resolution has been reached. IOM Director General Amy Pope emphasized the need for immediate humanitarian relief combined with long-term investments in security and stability to address the root causes of violence and displacement.

Haiti's crisis is not only a security emergency but a complex politico-criminal challenge, where gangs are strategically embedding themselves within the system rather than seeking to replace it. The intertwining of organized crime, political instability, and institutional fragility has created a multifaceted crisis that requires urgent and sustained attention to protect lives and stabilize the country.



Haiti Élections

CEP



HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE ARREST KEY MEMBER OF "VIV ANSANM" CRIMINAL GROUP

The Haitian National Police (PNH) achieved a major breakthrough in its efforts to combat organized crime with the arrest of Jameson Felix, a prominent member of the "Viv Ansanm" criminal network affiliated with the Kempes gang operating in Bel-Air.

According to police sources, Felix is implicated in multiple assassinations of law enforcement officers and has committed numerous violent acts against residents of the Solino community, spreading fear and instability. His apprehension marks a critical step in the PNH's ongoing mission to dismantle criminal networks and restore safety in areas heavily impacted by gang violence.

HAITI ELECTIONS: LOCATIONS FOR BRD AND BRC RECRUITMENT EXAMS ANNOUNCED

On January 18, the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) is organizing recruitment exams for BRD and BRC members. This marks a significant step in strengthening Haiti's electoral and referendum systems. According to the CEP, the application process was successfully conducted nationwide. The recruitment exams will take place at designated high schools across Haiti's departments.

In the West 1 and 2 areas, candidates will take their exams at the National High School of Pétion-Ville, while applicants from the Artibonite department will gather at the Bicentenaire High School. The Dumarsais Estimé High School in Hinche will host candidates from the Centre department. For Grand-Anse, the Lycée des Jeunes Filles in Jérémie has been selected, and in Nippes, exams will occur at Lycées Jacques Prévert and Lycées des Jeunes Filles de Miragoâne.

The South department's candidates will convene at the Lycée Philippe Guerrier des Cayes, while those from the South-East will head to the EFACA of Meyer. The Lycée National Philippe Guerrier of Cap-Haïtien will host applicants from the North, and the Lycée Paul Eugène Magloire of Fort-Liberté will serve as the examination center for the North-East. Finally, candidates from the North-West will take their exams at the Lycée Tertulien Guilbaud of Port-de-Paix.

These recruitment exams are a critical step toward ensuring that competent individuals are selected to manage the referendum processes at the local and departmental levels. The success of this initiative will directly impact the efficiency, transparency, and credibility of referendums and elections in Haiti, bolstering democratic governance and public confidence in the system.

In Haiti, the Departmental Referendum Bureaux (BRD) and Municipal Referendum Bureaux (BRC) are critical administrative entities tasked with managing referendum-related activities at the departmental and municipal levels, respectively. These bureaux play pivotal roles in ensuring the smooth execution of referendums, including organizing voter registration, coordinating polling locations, distributing voting materials, and tabulating results.

The BRD operates at the departmental level, overseeing and coordinating referendum processes within Haiti's administrative divisions. It ensures compliance with national electoral laws, manages the distribution of essential voting materials, and consolidates and transmits results from the municipal level to the national electoral authorities. Conversely, the BRC, functioning at the municipal level, supervises polling stations, maintains accurate voter rolls, manages logistical operations such as distributing materials to local voting centers, and reports vote counts to the BRD.

While these entities are primarily designed for referendums, their structure closely mirrors that of the Departmental Electoral Bureaux (BED) and Municipal Electoral Bureaux (BEC), which manage general elections. Both systems are vital in facilitating democratic processes by connecting the national electoral authority with local populations, ensuring transparency, and fostering public trust.

URGENT CALL FOR SECURITY MEASURES IN MONTROUIS

Reverend Father Mackenzy Célestin, parish priest of Saint-Jean-Baptiste in Montrouis, has called on government authorities to address the critical security situation in the commune. He highlighted frequent incidents of violence, including kidnappings and killings, often linked to land disputes dating back to the 1990s.



The priest reported that multiple murders occur weekly, severely impacting the region's social and economic activities. Businesses, including Decameron, have closed, and agricultural work has been disrupted. Father Célestin emphasized the need for a sustained police presence and judicial intervention to restore order and protect citizens in this region located just an hour from the capital.

PORT OF SAINT-LOUIS-DU-SUD TO OPEN AND NEW NATIONAL INITIATIVE LAUNCHED

On Tuesday, January 14, 2025, Leslie Voltaire, coordinator of the Presidential Transitional Council (CPT), announced that the port of Saint-Louis-du-Sud will officially open on Friday, January 17, 2025. This milestone follows the signing of an agreement between the National Port Authority (APN) and port officials. Voltaire highlighted the recent rehabilitation of access roads to the port, enhancing traffic flow for heavy vehicles and boosting the country's logistics capacity.

Earlier that day, Voltaire inaugurated the "Tuesdays of the Nation," a weekly initiative to improve communication between the government and citizens by sharing updates on projects and fostering transparency. During the first session, announcements included an official visit by Colombian President Gustavo Petro to Jacmel on January 22 and plans for a cooperation protocol between Haiti and Colombia covering trade, education, security, and humanitarian aid.

ALLEGATIONS OF POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR ARMED GROUPS IN HAITI

"General Meyer," also known as Kokorat San Ras, who operates primarily in Lacroix Perisse within the commune of Estère, has alleged that former Haitian Senator Youri Latortue played a significant role in the formation and structuring of his armed group. According to Meyer, Latortue, an influential political figure, assisted in organizing the group's forces and provided resources and strategic training.

These armed groups have been frequently accused of engaging in violence, kidnapping, and drug trafficking, leading to increased territorial control and heightened insecurity for the local population. The purported involvement of Latortue raises concerns about the intersection of politics and criminal activities in Haiti.

Youri Latortue, born on October 13, 1967, in Gonaïves, is a former senator who served as President of the Haitian Senate from January 13, 2017, to January 9, 2018. He has faced multiple allegations of corruption and involvement in criminal activities. In a 2006 U.S. Embassy cable released by WikiLeaks, former U.S. Ambassador Janet Sanderson described Latortue as "one of the most brazenly corrupt of leading Haitian politicians." Further cables implicated him in drug trafficking and connections with gangs. On November 4, 2022, the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctioned Latortue for his alleged involvement in international narcotics trafficking. The Treasury stated that Latortue had "abused [his] official positions to traffic drugs and collaborated with criminal and gang networks to undermine the rule of law in Haiti." Concurrently, the Canadian government imposed similar sanctions, citing his participation in "gross and systematic human rights violations." Despite these serious allegations, Latortue has consistently denied any direct involvement with armed groups or illicit activities. However, the recent claims by Kokorat San Ras have intensified scrutiny of Latortue's political and criminal associations, potentially impacting his political future and further complicating Haiti's security challenges.

NATIONWIDE TEACHERS' STRIKE PARALYZES SCHOOLS IN HAITI

The ongoing teachers' strike in Haiti has disrupted education across multiple regions, sparking widespread protests from students and educators alike. In the Southeast, schools have been paralyzed for several weeks as teachers demand improved working conditions, including salary increases and enhanced safety measures. On Wednesday in Jacmel, frustrated students took to the streets, carrying placards and chanting slogans, to demand the resumption of classes. They denounced the prolonged strike as an "injustice," emphasizing its detrimental impact on their education and future prospects.

Similarly, in the Northeast, public school teachers demonstrated for the third time in Fort-Liberté on Thursday, January 16, 2025. Their demands include resolving irregular employment statuses, addressing salary arrears, and implementing overdue salary adjustments. Protesters criticized what they see as unfair disparities in qualifications and benefits between teachers and police officers, noting that teachers require a four-year degree while police officers start with a 9th-grade education and a 30,000-gourde debit card.

These protests, led by the Coalition of Platforms and Unions for Quality Haitian Education (COPLASEHQ), have escalated tensions, with barricades and threats against private institutions attempting to operate. Students and teachers across the country are calling on the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training (MENFP) to take urgent action to resolve the crisis. Until then, the strike continues to disrupt education and strain the future of Haiti's academic system.



STRATEGIC VICTORY IN ARTIBONITE: LAKANSYEL HOTEL SECURED AS LAW ENFORCEMENT BASE

The Haitian National Police (PNH) has achieved a significant milestone in the fight against insecurity in Haiti by reclaiming the Lakansyel Hotel in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite.

Previously under the control of Savien's gangs and used as a hub for illicit activities, the hotel was transformed into a strategic asset for law enforcement.

Through targeted operations, the PNH successfully regained control of this emblematic site, marking a turning point in the ongoing efforts to combat criminal groups in the Artibonite region. According to sources within the authorities, the facility will now serve as a joint operational base for the PNH and the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSS). The Lakansyel Hotel will play a pivotal role in planning operations, monitoring sensitive areas, and maintaining a consistent security presence. However, challenges persist, including the need to bolster human and material resources to ensure a sustainable and effective presence in the region.

CHALLENGES FACING THE MULTINATIONAL SECURITY SUPPORT MISSION IN HAITI

The Multinational Security Support (MSS) Mission, authorized by the United Nations in October 2023 to assist Haiti in addressing escalating gang violence, is facing significant financial and operational challenges that threaten its effectiveness. Initially envisioned as a 2,500-strong force, the mission is operating with only 866 personnel as of January 2025, including 700 Kenyan officers following the arrival of 300 additional troops on January 18, 2025. This figure falls far short of the manpower required to provide adequate support to Haiti's struggling National Police (HNP).

Financial constraints are a major obstacle, with the mission receiving only \$97.4 million in funding, well below the estimated \$600 million needed annually to sustain its operations. This shortfall has hindered the MSS's ability to equip its personnel properly and execute large-scale anti-gang operations. At the same time, the HNP, already under-resourced and ill-equipped, has borne the brunt of relentless confrontations with heavily armed gangs. The sustained clashes have taken a severe mental and physical toll on Haiti's police force, further weakening their capacity to address the growing security crisis.

Kenya has played a leading role in the mission, deploying 400 officers to Port-au-Prince in June 2024, followed by 200 more in July. With the latest deployment of 300 officers in January 2025, Kenya's total contribution now stands at 700 personnel. Jamaica has also contributed to the mission, sending 20 soldiers and four police officers in September 2024 to provide command, planning, and logistical support. However, logistical difficulties have delayed the deployment of Jamaica's full pledged force of 170 soldiers and 30 police officers. Guatemala joined the mission in early January 2025, deploying 150 military police officers in two phases, with the first 75 arriving on January 3 and the remainder shortly thereafter. Despite these deployments, the MSS remains critically understaffed, limiting its operational effectiveness.

Compounding the mission's challenges, tensions have emerged among participating contingents. Reports indicate that some Jamaican and Guatemalan personnel have expressed reluctance to engage in anti-gang operations, citing a mandate focused solely on securing public buildings. This stance has raised concerns about the coordination and unity of the mission, as well as its ability to achieve its primary objective of combating gang violence. These differences, if unresolved, risk undermining the MSS's overall effectiveness and could necessitate a reevaluation of the terms of collaboration between Haitian authorities and international partners.

Kenyan President William Ruto has publicly criticized the mission's lack of adequate equipment, logistical support, and funding, calling for greater international commitment to address Haiti's security crisis. Without sufficient resources and a unified operational strategy, the MSS remains unable to provide the robust assistance necessary to counter the pervasive gang violence. The reluctance of certain contingents to participate in sensitive operations has further complicated the mission's efforts, raising questions about the depth of commitment from contributing nations.

STABILITY IN HAITIAN NATIONAL POLICE LEADERSHIP DEEMED ESSENTIAL AMID SECURITY CHALLENGES

Recent discussions regarding the potential dismissal of Haitian National Police (HNP) Director General Rameau Normil have been halted, highlighting the importance of stable leadership within the force. Former Jacmel MP Kétel Jean-Philippe revealed that a plan to terminate Normil's duties was nearly finalized on January 3, 2025, but was prevented by presidential advisor Edgard Leblanc. Leblanc reportedly intervened, stating, "This is not the time to make such a decision. I don't think we should go in this direction."

Rameau Normil, who previously led the HNP from August 2019 to November 2020, was reappointed as Director General in June 2024, succeeding Frantz Elbé. His reappointment was part of efforts to address escalating gang violence and restore public confidence in the police force. Under Normil's leadership, the HNP has undertaken initiatives to strengthen its capabilities, including the graduation of 739 new officers in January 2025, bolstering the force's capacity to combat crime.

The HNP has experienced frequent changes in leadership over the past four years, with Directors General including:

- Léon Charles: Appointed in November 2020, resigned in October 2021.
- Frantz Elbé: Appointed in October 2021, served until June 2024.
- Rameau Normil: Initially served from August 2019 to November 2020, reappointed in June 2024.

Frequent leadership changes can disrupt strategic initiatives and hinder the development of long-term security plans. Maintaining continuity at the helm of the HNP is crucial for fostering stability, ensuring consistent policy implementation, and strengthening relationships with international partners. The international community has emphasized the need for stable leadership within Haiti's security forces to effectively address the country's complex security challenges.

In light of these considerations, retaining Rameau Normil as Director General of the HNP is viewed as a strategic decision to maintain continuity, bolster institutional integrity, and effectively combat the pervasive insecurity affecting Haiti.

FORMER DEPUTY PROPHANE VICTOR ARRESTED AMID CRACKDOWN ON GANG AFFILIATIONS

The arrest of Prophane Victor, former deputy of Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, has been widely welcomed by organizations across the Artibonite department. Victor, sanctioned by the Canadian government, U.S. Treasury, and UN Security Council for alleged ties to armed gangs, was apprehended by the Haitian National Police (PNH) on January 12, 2025, at his residence in Pétion-Ville. His arrest occurred in the presence of PNH Director General Rameau Normil.

This development comes amid intensified efforts by the Saint-Marc Public Prosecutor's Office, specialized PNH units, and Kenyan troops of the Multinational Security Support Mission (MMAS) to combat gangs in Artibonite, where communities have suffered from massacres, looting, and violence.

Local organizations such as the Komite Inisyativ pou Lapè nan Ba Latibonit (KILBA) and the Syndicate of Visionary Planters for the Development of Artibonite (SPVDA) praised the police's actions while calling for thorough investigations. SPVDA President René Charles emphasized the need for accountability for all financiers of gang activities. Other groups, including the Front of Militant Organizations for the Salvation of the Artibonite Valley (FORMISVAL) and the Organization of Citizens Engaged for a New Haiti (OCENH), highlighted Victor's alleged links to gang leaders and broader criminal networks.

Artibonite residents expressed widespread support for the arrest, with many viewing it as a critical step in addressing insecurity and holding political figures accountable. Social media and local media have been dominated by discussions of the arrest, reflecting growing public demand for justice and the dismantling of gang-related corruption in the region.





FOILED DECAPITATION ATTACK ON HAITIAN POLICE OFFICER IN CAP-HAITIEN HIGHLIGHTS SECURITY CONCERNS

On Tuesday, January 14, 2025, an attempted attack on a Haitian National Police (PNH) officer was thwarted on 10 Boulevard du Cap-Haïtien. The assailant, armed with a machete, tried to decapitate Officer Hensley St. Fleur, severely injuring him in the left arm. Witnesses reported that the attacker approached the officer unexpectedly in the street, wielding the machete in an attempt to decapitate the officer. Despite the serious injury, Officer St. Fleur was able to defend himself and neutralized the assailant by shooting him. The attacker, described as a suspected criminal, died at the scene.

This incident has intensified concerns over the safety of law enforcement in Cap-Haïtien and has reignited discussions about the government's responsibility to enhance protection for police officers and ensure public safety. With officers consistently exposed to extreme risks, citizens are questioning the effectiveness of current measures to safeguard those tasked with maintaining order.

SAINT-MARC POLICE ARREST GANG AFFILIATES IN ARTIBONITE CRACKDOWN

The Saint-Marc Police, in the Artibonite Department, have arrested three individuals as part of ongoing efforts to combat gang activity in the region. Two of the individuals are alleged affiliates of armed gangs operating in Artibonite. Mervilus Judel, also known as "Anperè," a native of Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, was apprehended for his suspected membership in the Palmiste gang, led by an individual known as Jonas. Additionally, Raymond Julmeus was arrested for his involvement in activities tied to the Gran Grif gang, which operates in Savien. The third individual, Fritz Poulard, alias "Blan," was taken into custody for criminal association. During questioning, Poulard admitted to frequently using illegal firearms to carry out unlawful acts.

The Haitian National Police (PNH) reiterated its commitment to restoring security across the country. As part of its efforts, the PNH encourages citizens to participate in the "Police-Population Marriage" strategy, fostering collaboration between law enforcement and local communities to combat crime effectively.



PNH AND PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE CRACK DOWN ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES NEAR CAP-HAÏTIEN

On Saturday, January 11, 2025, the Haitian National Police (PNH), in collaboration with the Fort-Liberté prosecutor's office, led an operation in "Ti Bwadòm," a neighborhood in Ouanaminthe known as a hub for criminal activity. Under the supervision of Government Commissioner Me Éno Zéphirin, the operation resulted in the destruction of a suspected gang base and the arrest of approximately ten individuals, most of whom were young men.

Me Zéphirin confirmed the arrests, noting that the base harbored individuals wanted by the justice system and posed a significant threat to the local population. He also announced plans for further operations to dismantle similar criminal hideouts in the North-East department.

This marks the third joint operation in the region in less than a week, reflecting the commitment of law enforcement and judicial authorities to combating insecurity in strategic areas, including those near Cap-Haïtien, to restore peace and safety for residents.

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- **Flight Frequency:** 1–5 flights daily, averaging 4 flights per day.
- **Destinations:**
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 - **Arrival:** Cap-Haïtien International Airport.
 - **Additional Route:** Flights between Cap-Haïtien (CAP) and Port-au-Prince (PAP) areas.

Key Details

- **Cost:** \$2,500 per person (invoiced after completing the request form).
- **Baggage Allowance:** 20 lbs in a backpack-style bag only (no carry-ons or luggage).
- **Scheduling:** Confirmations provided a few days in advance, pending permit approval.
- **No Refund Policy:** All payments are final—no exceptions.

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Landing Zones (LZ)

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