

**Réseau National de Défense des Droits Humains**

**National Human Rights Defense Network**

**(RNDDH)**

Membre de la  
**fidh**

**31st Anniversary of the PNH: Report on the General Operating Conditions of  
the Institution from June 2025 to June 2026**

June 12, 2026

---

## **Table of Contents**

I. Introduction .....	3
<b>II. Context of the Period under Review .....</b>	<b>3</b>
a) Methodology .....	4
<b>III. Changes within the PNH .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>IV. Strengthening of PNH Capacities and International Cooperation .....</b>	<b>6</b>
a) Training.....	6
b) Materials, Equipment and Infrastructure .....	6
<b>V. General Working Conditions of PNH Officers .....</b>	<b>7</b>
a) State of Infrastructure, Equipment and Logistical Resources .....	9
<b>VI. PNH Officers Assassinated and/or Kidnapped.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>VII. Armed Attacks against Police Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>VIII. Comments and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>17</b>

---

## **I. Introduction**

1. June 12, 2026 marks the thirty-first anniversary of the Haitian National Police (PNH), a republican institution that has been facing, for some time now, one of the most critical periods in its history.
2. Today, on the occasion of this commemoration, the National Human Rights Defense Network (RNDDH) proposes to take stock of the situation of the police institution.
3. To do so, the organization reviews, among other things, the main institutional changes recorded within the PNH from June 2025 to June 2026, the general working conditions of its officers, the state of police infrastructure, and the human losses recorded within the ranks of the institution, as well as the attacks it endured over the period under review.

## **II. Context of the Period under Review**

4. From June 2025 to June 2026, the Haitian National Police (PNH) operated in a context marked by the progressive collapse of State authority, the expansion of armed gangs, the accelerated deterioration of security conditions and the multiplication of serious human rights violations.
5. Indeed, while the Haitian State failed, during the period under review, to restore minimal security conditions in the areas already under the control of armed gangs, the latter multiplied their attacks against the population, public infrastructure and the security forces. New neighborhoods in the Artibonite, Centre, Ouest and Sud-Est departments became the scene of episodes of violence. Some were entirely emptied of their population, causing new forced displacements and worsening the already alarming humanitarian crisis in the country.
6. Clashes between armed terrorist gangs and officers of the police institution were also frequent, mobilizing a considerable share of the PNH's human and logistical resources and just as considerably reducing the institution's capacity to carry out its public security missions effectively and to intervene rapidly in other areas facing insecurity.
7. This environment, particularly hostile for citizens in general, has had a heavy impact on the police institution. Between June 2025 and June 2026, many police officers were assassinated; others fell during clashes with armed terrorist bandits. Still others lost their lives during attacks carried out against police patrols or police infrastructure.
8. Consequently, not only did the constant operational pressure on the units deployed in the field multiply the need for police materials and equipment, but the PNH also continued, throughout the period under review, to face a shortage of personnel, a shortage aggravated by the losses recorded within the ranks of police officers as well as by the numerous departures of officers of the institution for foreign countries.
9. Furthermore, during this period, the police institution also underwent several changes at the level of its high command, as significant movements within its administrative and operational structures were observed. And various international cooperation initiatives aimed at

---

strengthening its logistical, technical, and tactical capacities were noted. However, despite these efforts, the challenges remain considerable and reflect the limits of an institution confronted with an unprecedented multidimensional crisis.

10. It is therefore in this context that the June 2025 – June 2026 period unfolded for the police institution.

#### **a) Methodology**

11. For the period under review, the RNDDH carried out one hundred and seven (107) monitoring visits in fifty (50) police stations and substations across the country. Interviews were then conducted with serving PNH officers, some of whom are assigned to the monitored police posts and others to specialized units of the institution.

12. Testimonies from relatives of police officers victimized in the line of duty were also collected. And working meetings were held with members of the institution's senior leadership.

13. It is these data, gathered during the aforementioned activities and subsequently verified and analyzed, that are used for the preparation of this report.

### **III. Changes within the PNH**

14. During the period covered by this report, numerous changes took place within the police institution, which drew the attention of the RNDDH:

- On August 8, 2025, in the Council of Ministers, the Acting Director General of the PNH, Rameau NORMIL, was dismissed. Inspector General André Joseph Vladimir PARAISSON was installed in this position;
- On August 9, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Jacques Joël ORIVAL was appointed head of the Central Directorate of the Administrative Police (DCPA), replacing Arol Enol ALPHONSE. On the same day, Alain AUGUSTE took over the Directorate of Administration and General Services (DGASG);
- On August 13, 2025, Frédéric LECONTE was installed as Inspector General of the PNH, replacing Inspector General Frantz THERMILUS;
- On August 15, 2025, Principal Commissioner Nacius Junior LACOMBE was installed as head of the Delmas police station, replacing Principal Commissioner Lavaud BELIMAIRE, who was transferred, for his part, to the Departmental Directorate of the Ouest - 1 (DDO-1);
- On August 16, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Justin MARC was installed as head of the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police (DCPJ). On the same day, Principal Commissioner Franck MERISIER was installed as the officer in charge of the Toussaint Louverture International Airport police station. He replaces Principal Commissioner Sergo DASMY who, for his part, was installed two (2) days later, on August 18, 2025, as deputy to the PNH Director of Personnel, replacing Rémy JEAN-BAPTISTE;

- 
- On August 19, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Jean Pedro MARS was installed as head of the Coast Guard, replacing Divisional Inspector Jeanty DUROIL;
  - On August 22, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Riguet MILDORT became the new head of the Directorate of Penitentiary Administration (DAP), replacing Divisional Commissioner Marlon W. ROMAGE;
  - On August 23, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Jacques ADER was installed as Departmental Director of the Artibonite (DDA). Less than one (1) month later, on September 21, 2025, he was removed from this position and replaced by Prével Jean CASTRO. On December 12, 2025, he officially took up his duties as Departmental Director of the Ouest 1 (DDO-1), a position he held for only three (3) months, since on March 17, 2026 he was replaced by Divisional Commissioner Cantave YVON;
  - On September 6, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Fred JOSEPH was appointed Departmental Director of the Nord-Ouest (DDNO), replacing Divisional Commissioner Clevens CETOUTE, who was transferred, for his part, to the Central Directorate of the Administrative Police (DCPA);
  - On September 24, 2025, Municipal Commissioner Appolon ALIX was installed as commander of the Departmental Operations and Intervention Brigade (BOID);
  - On October 6, 2025, Divisional Commissioner Jhon Games OLIVIER was installed as head of the National Police Academy (ENP), replacing Divisional Commissioner Prédestin SEM. More than five (5) months later, on March 17, 2026, Principal Commissioner Joseph Rolind JEAN LOUIS was appointed Director of the ENP. Charles VERNET, for his part, was installed as Deputy Director of the ENP;
  - On October 15, 2025, Principal Commissioner Nestor ERESTE, replacing his predecessor Principal Commissioner Jean Jude CHERY, became the new head of the Saint-Marc police station. Five (5) months later, on March 16, 2026, he was replaced by Principal Commissioner Lyvenson GAUTHIER;
  - On November 3, 2025, during a ceremony held at the National Palace, Divisional Commissioner Pierre Louis CANGE was elevated to the rank of Inspector General and was simultaneously installed as coordinator of presidential security;
  - On December 30, 2025, Inspector General Mario AUBERGISTE was appointed chief of staff to the Director General of the PNH. He replaces Berson SOLJOUR in this position;
  - On April 17, 2026, Divisional Inspector Ronald ST ROSE replaced Divisional Commissioner Jean Louis Paul MENARD as head of the Intervention and Law Enforcement Corps (CIMO). On the same day, Divisional Commissioner Magalie BELNEAU was replaced by Divisional Commissioner Apollos VILLETTE as head of the Departmental Directorate of the Sud-Est.

---

## IV. Strengthening of PNH Capacities and International Cooperation

15. From June 2025 to June 2026, several initiatives were undertaken to strengthen the operational capacities of the PNH. To this end, training sessions were conducted for the institution's officers. Police materials and equipment were acquired by the Haitian State or donated by members of the international community. Some infrastructure was repaired and other, new facilities were inaugurated.

### a) Training

16. As part of the implementation of the P4000 project, on October 5, 2025, eight hundred and ninety-two (892) police cadets, including seven hundred and thirty-one (731) men and one hundred and sixty-one (161) women, began their training at the National Police Academy (ENP). A little more than three (3) months later, on January 23, 2026, eight hundred and seventy-seven (877) officers graduated, among them one hundred and fifty-six (156) women. They are part of the 35th class of the PNH;

17. On November 12, 2025, twenty-three (23) police officers, including one (1) woman, left for Colombia to follow a twelve (12) month specialized training course intended to strengthen the professional capacities of the PNH;

18. On December 1, 2025, a training session for officers of the Temporary Anti-Gang Unit (UTAG), the Special Weapons and Tactics unit (SWAT), the Anti-Narcotics Trafficking Brigade (BLTS) and the Search and Intervention Brigade (BRI) was launched at the National Police Academy (ANP), with the support of the elite unit of the French police known as Recherche, Assistance, Intervention, Dissuasion (RAID);

19. On February 8, 2026, the entry into training of the 36th class of the PNH was launched at the National Police Academy (ENP). One thousand two hundred (1,200) cadets, including two hundred and thirty-nine (239) women, were admitted. On May 29, 2026, one thousand one hundred and ninety-two (1,192) new officers were welcomed into the police institution. This class, named "Les Indigènes," comprises nine hundred and fifty-four (954) men and two hundred and thirty-eight (238) women;

20. On May 26, 2026, the General Inspectorate of the Haitian National Police (IGPNH), with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), launched an awareness-raising workshop on respect for human rights for the specialized units engaged in the fight against organized crime in Haiti. This initiative, which falls within the framework of strengthening the professional capacities of the security forces, will run until June 24, 2026.

### b) Materials, Equipment and Infrastructure

- In the police stations of Port-au-Prince and Tabarre, as well as at the Canapé-Vert and Delmas 62 substations, maintenance work was carried out with the support of the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF);

- 
- On September 6, 2025, a batch of materials and equipment acquired by the Haitian government was delivered to the Toussaint Louverture International Airport aboard cargo flight ER-BAR. It consisted of ten (10) armored vehicles and personal protective equipment intended for the specialized units deployed in the field;
  - On December 27, 2025, the PNH received twenty-five (25) armored troop transport vehicles provided with the support of the U.S. government through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL);
  - On February 5, 2026, the PNH received three (3) tracked armored vehicles donated by South Korea;
  - On February 11, 2026, with funding from Canada through the Organization of American States (OAS), a training center for the PNH's specialized units was inaugurated at Morne-Casse, in the Nord-Est department. This center features a shooting range, tactical training courses and a solar power system. Its capacity is estimated at two hundred (200) police officers per session;
  - On February 17, 2026, the PNH received ten (10) armored vehicles from Canada and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);
  - In March 2026, the European Union and the Organization of American States (OAS) launched a project to build five (5) forward operating bases for the PNH in the Ouest department. This project, estimated at ten million (10,000,000) euros, aims to strengthen the fight against armed groups;
  - On April 14, 2026, the PNH received a new building located in the city of Les Cayes, along with various office furniture, for the Departmental Directorate of the Sud. This infrastructure was completed with the financial support of the Canadian government through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
  - On May 27, 2026, the PNH inaugurated the new Robillard substation, in the commune of Plaine-du-Nord;
  - On May 25, 2026, two (2) days before their graduation and with the support of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the United States, Canada and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), the PNH handed over to the officers of the 36th class a batch of materials and equipment intended to support their future missions in the service of the population. These included weapon cleaning kits, parade gloves and hats, shirts, traffic vests and Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) type trousers.

## **V. General Working Conditions of PNH Officers**

21. As already mentioned, in order to describe the general working conditions of PNH officers, the state of infrastructure and the shortage of police materials and equipment, from June 2025 to June 2026 the RNDDH spoke with officers of the institution during the one hundred and seven (107) monitoring visits carried out in fifty (50) police posts. These are:

1) Abricot police station	26) Moron police station
2) Acul-du-Nord police station	27) Ouanaminthe police station
3) Ennery police station	28) Perches police station
4) Bahon police station	29) Pétion-Ville police station
5) Babinet police station	30) Port-au-Prince police station
6) Bas Limbé police station	31) Port-de-Paix police station
7) Belladère police station	32) Roseaux police station
8) Bonbon police station	33) Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye police station
9) Boucan Carré police station	34) Tabarre police station
10) Cerca Carvajal police station	35) Terrier-Rouge police station
11) Chansolme police station	36) Thomonde police station
12) Delmas 33 police station	37) Gonaïves police station
13) Dondon police station	38) Baptiste substation
14) Fonds-des-Nègres police station	39) Beaudouin substation
15) Gros-Morne police station	40) Canapé-Vert substation
16) Haut-du-Cap police station	41) Carrefour Bac substation
17) Jacmel police station	42) Delmas 62 substation
18) Jérémie police station	43) Duchity substation
19) Kenscoff police station	44) Domond substation
20) La Victoire police station	45) Marbial substation
21) Lascahobas police station	46) Puilboreau substation
22) L'Azile police station	47) Ranquitte substation
23) Maïssade police station	48) Robillard substation
24) Marfranc police station	49) Saint Michel des Nippes substation
25) Marmelade police station	50) Vivy Mitchell substation

22. The working conditions of officers of the Haitian National Police (PNH) remain particularly difficult.

23. Owing to the alarming security context in the Artibonite, Centre and Ouest departments, police officers are systematically exposed to attacks carried out by armed terrorist bandits. This exposure is particularly high during interventions, patrols and operations to maintain or restore order.

---

24. Police officers' pay does not reflect the cost of the basic household basket. They thus work on a demanding schedule while their wages cannot even allow them to take care of their families and children. Moreover, delays in the payment of salaries and uncertainty in the granting of certain benefits create a situation of stress that could have been avoided.

25. For several years, State authorities, including members of the Superior Council of the National Police (CSPN), have been promising to adopt a war budget involving, among other things, the acquisition of weapons, ammunition and personal protective equipment for police officers; the purchase of vehicles and other specialized means of transport in sufficient quantity; the adoption of exceptional measures for the care of officers wounded during operations; and the establishment of an accelerated mechanism for processing data collected by the intelligence cells. This promise of a war budget for the 2025–2026 fiscal year did not materialize. Consequently, police officers do not have sufficient materials and equipment to mitigate the risks to which they are exposed during operations to dislodge armed terrorist bandits.

#### **a) State of Infrastructure, Equipment and Logistical Resources**

26. While some of the buildings housing police posts are in good condition or have been repaired with the support of certain PNH partners, others were, during the period, looted, set on fire and then destroyed by armed terrorist bandits, notably in the Artibonite, Centre and Ouest departments. Still others, located in all of the country's geographic departments, are dirty, foul-smelling, without electricity, and do not meet minimum safety standards either for the officers assigned to them or for the citizens who use them.

27. Moreover, despite the various donations and acquisitions made during the period under review, police stations and substations continue to face a significant deficit in equipment and logistical resources. Indeed, officers do not have enough functional vehicles to ensure regular patrols and interventions or to transport personnel during operations. Bulletproof vests, along with all personal protective police equipment, are not distributed to police posts according to the number of officers assigned to them. Likewise, weapons, ammunition, handcuffs, radio communication equipment and tear gas canisters are insufficient. Here are a few examples:

- The Abricot police station is housed in a building in poor condition whose dormitories are completely bare. It has no office equipment, no police equipment and no service vehicle. The owner of the house where the post is located complains that for several years he has received no payment from the State for the rental of his building;
- The Acul-du-Nord police station is housed in a dilapidated building: the roof has collapsed and part of the building has holes in it. The dormitories reserved for police officers are also in very poor condition;
- The roof of the building housing the Bas-Limbé police station is in poor condition. In addition, it has no electricity supply;
- The Bonbon and Roseaux police stations are each housed in a small, cramped house in poor condition. They have no dormitory for police officers, no police materials and equipment, and no service vehicles;

- 
- The Chambellan police station is housed in a house rented by the Haitian State. However, for several years, the owner of the building has received no payment. In addition, the roof is in very poor condition and lets in rainwater. There is no dormitory for police officers;
  - The roof of the Carrefour-Bac substation has partially collapsed. Cramped and, according to many, poorly situated because of the rock beneath which it stands, this police post has no office equipment and no police equipment. No service vehicle is available either;
  - The problems facing the police posts of the Centre department, including the Belladère, Lascahobas and Maïssade police stations as well as the Baptiste and Domond substations, are numerous and similar: lack of vehicles, buildings in poor condition, absence of dormitories reserved for police officers, and energy-related difficulties;
  - The roof of the building housing the Dondon police station has holes in it and the premises are unsanitary overall;
  - At the entrance to the Haut-du-Cap substation, dirty, foul-smelling water flows constantly, making access to the building particularly difficult when it rains;
  - The Jacmel police station is located on the ground floor of the building that houses the Departmental Directorate of the Sud-Est. It has no dormitory for police officers. The holding area comprises two (2) cells plunged into total darkness whenever the electricity is cut. In addition, the Departmental Law Enforcement Unit (UDMO) is also located within the same building, in a small, totally unsuitable room;
  - The Jérémie police station is housed in an old house cracked in places since Hurricane Matthew. With no dormitory and no electricity supply, this station, which represents a danger for the officers assigned to it, also has no means of transport;
  - The building of the Marbial substation, in the Sud-Est, is in very poor condition;
  - The Duchity substation is housed in an old house, part of which is made of wood. It has no office equipment, no police equipment and no service vehicle;
  - The Marfranc and Moron police stations each have a dormitory that is bare of everything. The officers have no police equipment and no service vehicle;
  - The two (2) holding cells of the Pétiion-Ville police station, unsanitary and unventilated, give off a foul smell because of the large number of detainees held there and the precarious hygiene conditions in which they wallow. These cells, which represent a danger for the detainees, are also adjacent to the office of the post commander, a proximity that exposes officers to health risks;
  - In the police stations and substations of Delmas, Kenscoff, Port-au-Prince, Tabarre and Vivy Mitchell, the holding areas, insufficient and unsuited to keeping detainees, are used as detention cells. In addition, Port-au-Prince, Tabarre and Vivy Mitchell do not have enough functional service vehicles to allow them to cover their jurisdictions effectively. The officers also face a major shortage of computer and office equipment, which hampers their work. And while in Tabarre, Port-au-Prince and Kenscoff access to drinking water is difficult, in Vivy Mitchell even service water is rarely available;

- Since March 30, 2026, the Ouanaminthe police station has also been housing the city's civil prison. This decision followed the decision to establish the court of first instance of Ouanaminthe. The station has only used office equipment in very poor condition and one (1) functional service vehicle, the others being out of order. The holding area has four (4) cells, three (3) of which now serve the prison. One of the three (3) cells is reserved for women, whether in custody or in detention. A cramped room, equipped with only two (2) chairs, two (2) tables and one (1) filing cabinet, serves as the office of the prison director. Detainees feed themselves at their own expense or through donations;
- The Port-de-Paix police station, in the Nord-Ouest department, is housed in a building in very poor condition. Spaces have been set up in the station's courtyard to accommodate certain offices. Inside the building is a holding area comprising two (2) cells: one (1) for women and one (1) for men. These cells often hold a large number of detainees, which complicates the work of the police. The premises are foul-smelling, mainly because the people held in custody relieve themselves inside the very cells, which remain permanently closed.

## VI. PNH Officers Assassinated and/or Kidnapped

28. For the period from June 2025 to June 2026, thirty-five (35) PNH officers were assassinated; among them, three (3) were kidnapped and remain missing. Twenty-one (21) of them fell in clashes with armed terrorist bandits. These figures bring to forty-five (45) the number of police officers killed from January to December 2025.<sup>1</sup> Here is the information gathered about them by the RNDDH:

- On June 15, 2025, in Campêche, in the Carrefour-Feuilles area, Ouest department, Officer Grégory LEBLANC was killed by armed bandits;
- On the night of June 21 to 22, 2025, in Debussy, Ouest department, Officer Richenord DESCOUBETH, alias Khalifa, was shot dead while attending a festive event. He was assigned to the Departmental Operations and Intervention Brigade (BOID);
- On July 3, 2025, police officer Dickenson KEURETTE was killed at Fer-à-Cheval, on the road linking Mirebalais to Lascahobas in the Centre department. A member of the third class of the PNH, he was assigned to the Intervention Brigade of the Lascahobas police station;
- On July 3, 2025, in Delmas 32, Ouest department, Officer Junior THIMOTHE was killed by members of a self-defense brigade;
- On July 5, 2025, in a clash with armed bandits, Officer Eliov MARCELIN, a member of the Temporary Anti-Gang Unit (UTAG), was killed in the locality of Désarmes, in the Artibonite department;

---

<sup>1</sup>Information concerning police officers killed from January to June 2025 is recorded in the RNDDH report entitled "30th Anniversary of the Haitian National Police (PNH): The RNDDH salutes the struggle of police officers for the restoration of security," published on June 12, 2025: [https://web.rnddh.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/6-Rap-PNH-12Juin2025.FR\\_-1.pdf](https://web.rnddh.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/6-Rap-PNH-12Juin2025.FR_-1.pdf)

- 
- On July 5, 2025, at around 3:00 a.m., police officer Olrich JOSEPH was seriously wounded by gunfire during an attack carried out by armed bandits in Viard, commune of Kenscoff, Ouest department. Rushed to the hospital, he succumbed to his injuries;
  - On July 19, 2025, Pierre Juste VILLARD, an officer assigned to the Intervention and Law Enforcement Corps (CIMO), was killed by armed individuals at Carrefour Pè, commune of Milot, in the Nord department;
  - On July 22, 2025, Officers Jean Louis DANIEL, Darius DANIEL and Fegensly MERTUS, all members of the Departmental Law Enforcement Unit (UDMO), were killed in Liancourt, in the Artibonite department, during an operation in which the armored vehicle they were traveling in was ambushed and set on fire by armed bandits;
  - On the morning of July 25, 2025, police officer Mackly Ritchy ALEXIS, a member of the BOID, was killed by armed bandits in Kenscoff, in the Téléco area, Ouest department;
  - On July 29, 2025, in Delmas 75, police officer Marquès PHILOCLES was killed by armed individuals;
  - On August 11, 2025, Guy Rurley BATHALIEN, an officer assigned to the UTAG, was taking part in a police operation in Liancourt, in the Artibonite department, when he was wounded by gunfire. He died of his injuries;
  - On August 13, 2025, very early in the morning, a PNH armored vehicle was caught in an ambush set by armed bandits in Kenscoff, in the Téléco area. The armored vehicle was set on fire. Two (2) BOID police officers, Jean Guerby TOUSSAINT and Max Youry SAINTE-ROSE, were killed on the spot. Several weapons and other materials were carried off by the armed bandits, who also desecrated the bodies of the assassinated officers and posted the video on social media. Three (3) other officers were wounded;
  - On the afternoon of August 19, 2025, two (2) officers assigned to the SWAT, Jean Porky BISSON and Samuel LISSADE, were killed in Kenscoff by a kamikaze drone that exploded at their cantonment site. In addition to these two (2) officers killed on the spot, at least five (5) others were wounded. They were taken to the hospital;
  - On the afternoon of September 9, 2025, police officer Thelusma DERVILIEN, assigned to the BRI, was killed by armed individuals while he was in Tabarre 48, in the Coin 48 area, Ouest department. He had just stepped out of his vehicle when he, along with two (2) other people accompanying him, was gunned down;
  - On the morning of October 18, 2025, police officer Rivalcey ABNER, assigned to the Fonds-des-Blancs police station in the Sud department, was shot dead by armed individuals. He was taking part in the execution of a writ of arrest issued against Mrs. Venante SENATUS;
  - On the night of October 28 to 29, 2025, in Kenscoff, Ouest department, Officer Rodler BLAISE was killed by armed terrorist bandits;
  - On November 6, 2025, at La Minoterie, not far from Source-Matelas, in the Ouest department, Officer Jean Jude HYACINTHE was kidnapped by armed bandits while

---

traveling aboard a public transport vehicle bound for Port-au-Prince to attend the funeral of a relative. That day, he was carrying neither his weapon nor his badge. His assailants intercepted the vehicle and abducted only the police officer, letting the other passengers continue on their way. Officer Jean Jude HYACINTHE, who was assigned to the CIMO and posted in Arcahaie, never returned home, according to information obtained by the RNDDH;

- On November 14, 2025, Officer I Wadley JEUNE, assigned to the BRI, was taking part in a police operation against armed bandits in Lascahobas, Centre department, when he was wounded by gunfire. He died of his injuries;
- On the morning of November 15, 2025, in Delmas 33, Officer Angelot JEANTY was killed by multiple gunshots;
- On November 17, 2025, police officer Josué SAINTIMA, assigned to the UDMO, was taking part in a police operation in the locality of Laboderie, between the communes of Arcahaie and Cabaret, when he was seriously wounded. Taken to the hospital late because of difficulties encountered during his evacuation, he died of his injuries;
- On the evening of November 18, 2025, police officer Richard JEAN-LOUIS, assigned to the Port-au-Prince police station, was killed by armed bandits while confronting them in Turgeau, in the area of the Sacré-Cœur church. His body was set on fire;
- On November 25, 2025, Officer Jackson PETIT-MAITRE, assigned to the UDMO, was killed at Croix-des-Bouquets by bandits belonging to the 400 Mawozo gang. He had returned from Saint-Louis-du-Nord to settle a transfer order to Port-au-Prince when he was assassinated;
- On November 26, 2025, Officer Daphney SIMILIEN, assigned to the General Security Unit of the National Palace (USGPN), was returning from a commercial bank when she was killed in Delmas 75, Cassagnol 19 area, by unidentified armed individuals;
- On December 19, 2025, two (2) officers of the Intervention and Law Enforcement Corps (CIMO), Ézéchiél MAITRE and Fleurant PHILIPPE, who were aboard a public transport bus, were kidnapped by armed bandits in the Canaan area. They were on their way to Arcahaie to take up their posts. To this day, they remain missing;
- On the evening of January 20, 2026, police officer Schneider LOUIS was shot dead in Delmas 95 by unidentified armed individuals;
- On February 23, 2026, in Delmas 17, Junior DORELUS, a police officer assigned to the SWAT, was taking part in a police operation to apprehend kidnappers when he was shot dead;
- On the same day, February 23, 2026, Officer III Isreno ÉTIENNE was seriously wounded by armed individuals in Delmas 31, not far from the Institution Saint-Louis de Gonzague. He succumbed to his injuries at the hospital. He was taking part in a police operation to foil an attempted kidnapping;

- 
- On May 29, 2026, at Morne Robert, an area located between the communes of Verrettes and Saint-Marc, in the Artibonite department, three (3) police officers, Pierre Emmanuel GERMAIN, head of the Temporary Anti-Gang Unit (UTAG) of Verrettes, Richecarde CASIMIR, UTAG officer, and Schneider HILAIRE, BIM officer, accompanied by citizen Claubens Norius PETIT, were all killed in an ambush set by members of the armed terrorist gang Gran Grif. The victims were taking part in a police operation to dislodge armed bandits when they were attacked by the latter. During the raid, the vehicle carrying the police officers and their companion went off the road and ended up in a ravine. The armed bandits took advantage of this to seize the weapons, ammunition, bulletproof vests and other police equipment in the victims' possession before abandoning their bodies at the scene. Their remains were recovered on May 31, 2026.

## **VII. Armed Attacks against Police Infrastructure**

29. During the period covered by this report, at least eight (8) armed attacks were carried out by armed terrorist bandits against police infrastructure.

- On the morning of June 22, 2025, members of the armed terrorist coalition Viv Ansanm, along with armed bandits of the Taliban gang operating in Canaan, attacked and then set fire to the La Chapelle police station, located in the Artibonite department. The next day, June 23, 2025, they proceeded to demolish the building;
- On the night of July 11 to 12, 2025, the Viv Ansanm terrorists attacked and then set fire to the Furcy substation, in the commune of Kenscoff, before demolishing it completely;
- On July 17, 2025, early in the morning, terrorist bandits of the Kokorat San Ras gang attacked the commune of Marchand-Dessalines and partially burned down the city's police station;
- On the night of September 14 to 15, 2025, members of the Gran Grif armed gang, operating in Savien, attacked the Liancourt police station in the Artibonite department and then completely demolished the building;
- In retaliation for a police operation conducted the day before, on the night of September 17 to 18, 2025, armed bandits operating in Délugé-Montrouis set fire to the Montrouis substation;
- On September 18, 2025, armed bandits of the Kokorat San Ras gang based in Ti Bwadòm, Gros-Morne, in the Artibonite department, attacked Bassin-Bleu, in the Nord-Ouest department. During this attack, the city's substation was set on fire;
- On March 30, 2026, armed bandits of the Kokorat San Ras gang stormed the commune of Marchand-Dessalines. And as soon as they arrived in the city, they began demolishing the police station;
- Early in the morning of April 14, 2026, armed bandits of the terrorist criminal coalition Viv Ansanm attacked the locality of Seguin, in the commune of Marigot, Sud-Est

department. They set fire to the substation as well as a police vehicle. During this attack, at least seven (7) people were killed.

30. It should be noted that these new figures bring to eighty-five (85) the number of armed attacks carried out against police stations and substations in the Artibonite, Centre, Ouest and Sud-Est departments. And forty-one (41) posts have been partially or completely razed by armed bandits, or decommissioned by State authorities:

#	Infrastructure	Date of demolition
1)	Cabaret police station	March 3, 2024
2)	Caf��teria police station	March 6, 2024
3)	Carrefour police station	April 18, 2024
4)	Cit��-Soleil police station	June 5, 2021
5)	Ganthier police station	July 21, 2024
6)	Gressier police station	June 30, 2024
7)	La Chapelle police station	June 22, 2025
8)	Croix-des-Bouquets police station	On the night of March 2 to 3, 2024
9)	Liancourt police station	On the night of September 14 to 15, 2025
10)	Marchand-Dessalines police station	March 30, 2026
11)	Martissant police station	June 1, 2021
12)	Mirebalais police station	March 31, 2025
13)	PNH General Inspectorate	March 1, 2024
14)	Cabaret civil prison	January 30, 2024
15)	Croix-des-Bouquets civil prison	On the night of March 2 to 3, 2024
16)	Mirebalais civil prison	March 31, 2025
17)	Port-au-Prince civil prison	On the night of March 2 to 3, 2024
18)	Bicentenaire substation	June 5, 2021
19)	Bon Repos substation	February 29, 2024
20)	Calvaire substation	On the night of March 2 to 3, 2024
21)	Carrefour-Feuilles substation	August 29, 2023

22)	Cazeau substation	March 1, 2024
23)	Cesselesse substation	March 1, 2024
24)	Corail Cesselesse substation	January 23, 2023
25)	Delmas 3 substation	March 1, 2024
26)	Duvivier substation	June 5, 2021
27)	Furcy substation	On the night of July 11 to 12, 2025
28)	Grand-Ravine substation	May 22, 2024
29)	Marché Salomon substation	March 6, 2024
30)	Montrouis substation	On the night of September 17 to 18, 2025
31)	Pernier substation	On the night of January 28 to 29, 2023
32)	Saint-Charles substation	July 2, 2024
33)	Saut-d'Eau substation	March 31, 2025
34)	Savane Pistache substation	August 29, 2023
35)	Sierra II substation	June 5, 2021
36)	Station des Gonaïves substation	June 5, 2021
37)	Terre Rouge substation	March 24, 2025
38)	Thomazeau substation	October 4, 2023
39)	Titanyen substation	January 30, 2024
40)	Portail Léogane substation	February 29, 2024
41)	Portail Saint Joseph substation	June 6, 2021

31. At least six (6) police outposts that also came under attack by armed terrorist bandits no longer exist today:

#	Infrastructure	Date of demolition
1)	Canaan 1 police outpost	January 23, 2023
2)	Canaan 3 police outpost	January 23, 2023
3)	Drouillard police outpost	June 5, 2021
4)	PNH Bon Repos Hospital outpost	February 29, 2024

5)	Morne-à-Cabris outpost	March 4, 2024
6)	Village Renaissance outpost	February 29, 2024

### VIII. Comments and Recommendations

32. As demonstrated in this report, between June 2025 and June 2026, the Haitian National Police (PNH) operated in an extremely difficult context.

33. During the period under review, donations were made by the institution’s partners and the Haitian State acquired certain police materials and equipment. These nonetheless remained insufficient. Officers still do not have adequate materials and equipment suited to the population’s security needs. And the lack of weapons, ammunition, armored vehicles, communication equipment and appropriate personal protective gear has increased the vulnerability of police officers during operations or clashes with armed gangs which, for their part, possess long-range weapons of war.

34. From June 2025 to June 2026, thirty-five (35) police officers were assassinated. Twenty-one (21) of them fell during clashes with armed terrorist bandits. Three (3) others were kidnapped and remain missing. At least eight (8) armed attacks against police posts were carried out. And with these new raids, a total of eighty-five (85) attacks have targeted police infrastructure from 2021 to the present day. The consequences for the PNH are enormous, as forty-one (41) police stations and substations have been partially or totally razed or decommissioned. Likewise, at least six (6) police outposts have disappeared.

35. Several of the buildings housing the country’s police stations and substations, run-down and dilapidated, are falling into ruin. The roofs of some let in rainwater and the walls of others are cracked. These premises pose a danger both to the citizens who use them and to the police officers assigned to them. The holding areas, unsuitable and, for the most part, insufficiently ventilated and lit, are buckling under the weight of the persons deprived of liberty. The cells are unsanitary and foul-smelling, and expose officers, as much as detainees, to high health risks.

36. Logistical difficulties remained enormous throughout the period covered by this report. The shortage of functional service vehicles prevented police posts from covering the full extent of their jurisdictions. Likewise, the lack of armored vehicles, together with the degraded state of the roads, made police movements considerably more difficult. This situation facilitated ambushes set by armed terrorist bandits, some of whom even placed explosive devices on certain road routes leading to Canaan, Lilavois, Santo and Croix-des-Bouquets.

37. Furthermore, the operational capacity of the PNH is severely affected by the high number of police officers regularly assassinated in the line of duty and by the various departures of officers of the institution for foreign countries. These losses have increased the pressure on officers who, from June 2025 to June 2026, were forced to work many hours at a stretch, in the same conditions.

---

38. Given this reality, while it is true that expectations regarding the P-4000 project are enormous, without the granting of pay that reflects the high cost of living and of solid social protection that takes into account the dangerous nature of the work of PNH officers and includes social benefits for all officers, and not only for the institution's leadership, this staffing problem will only be solved temporarily.

39. The general working conditions described in this report, to which PNH officers are subjected, have enormous consequences for their psychological and professional well-being. The stress generated by the work they are called upon to perform, the uncertainty and delays recorded in the payment of salaries and the granting of benefits, the insufficiency of pay in the face of the cost of living, and the fatigue accumulated through long hours of service constitute a serious breach of police officers' rights to occupational safety and social protection.

40. The RNDDH considers that from June 2025 to June 2026, PNH officers, apart from those in collusion with armed terrorist bandits, did their utmost to respond to the enormous operational pressures and the population's various expectations in terms of security and the protection of public order. However, this was not enough. And while cooperation between the Haitian State and certain international partners remains important for the recovery and professionalization of the police institution, the fact remains that it is incumbent upon the Haitian State authorities to assess the institution's needs and to provide it, in sufficient quality and quantity, with all the materials and equipment it requires in order to restore order and security in the country in general and in the various areas controlled and/or occupied by armed terrorist bandits in particular. This is why the RNDDH recommends that the State authorities:

- Make available to all police stations and substations in the country, in sufficient quantity, the police materials and equipment officers need to carry out their work: service vehicles, armored vehicles, firearms, ammunition, means of communication, personal protective equipment, etc.;
- Ensure a better allocation of the PNH's human and material resources, in order to guarantee their optimal use;
- Strengthen the capacities of the PNH's intelligence service in order to guarantee better planning and better coordination of operations in the field;
- Assess and, where necessary, repair the premises of all police posts in the country, particularly in remote regions;
- Improve the general working conditions of police officers, revise their salaries, and ensure the regular payment of their wages and the granting of social benefits to all police officers, particularly those deployed in the field.