

# SECURITY REPORT

DECEMBER 16TH TO DECEMBER 30TH, 2024

REPORT NO. 12

12/31/2024

## CBIM Base Repels Armed Gang Attack in Clercine

On Friday, December 20 Members of the criminal coalition Viv Ansanm launched a bold offensive against the Corps des Brigades d'Intervention Motorisées (CBIM) base in Clercine. The apparent objective of the attackers was to seize control of the base. Despite the scale of the assault, law enforcement responded decisively. According to the National Police, the swift intervention of CBIM agents successfully repelled the attackers, preventing significant casualties and restoring order to the area. The police union, Synapoha is urging the DGNPH to address the critical need for at least two armored vehicles for CBIM, which has faced approximately ten attacks from the "Viv Ansanm" group since early 2024

## MSS Base Establishment and Operations in Port-au-Prince

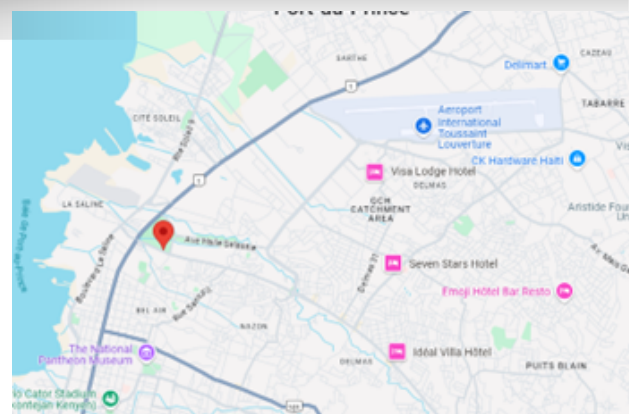
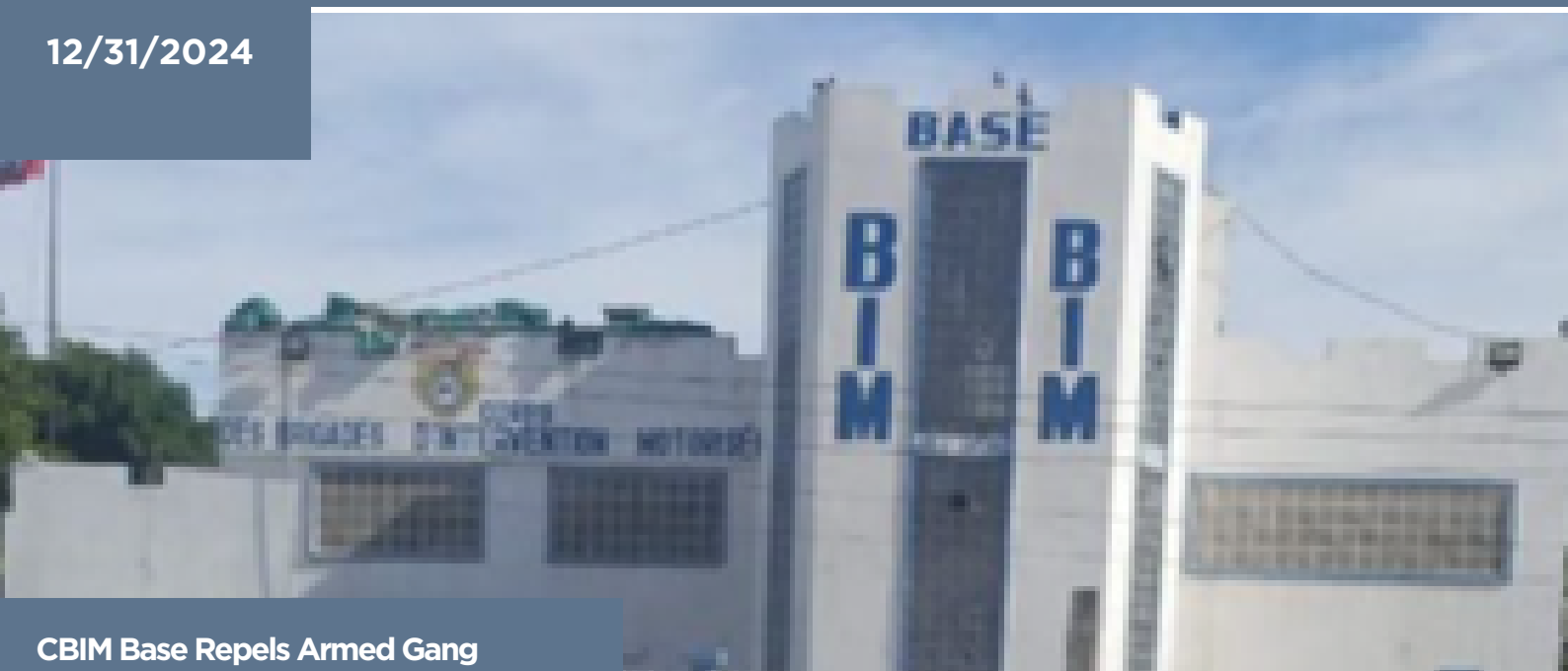
The base which was formerly the IGPNH (Office of the Inspector General) is expected to have a significant impact on enhancing security in the port areas and the lower Delmas region, which are currently under the influence of multiple gangs. By providing a stable and secure operating environment, the MSS aims to contribute meaningfully to restoring order and improving safety in these critical areas.

The first convoy arrived at the site with eight vehicles, including approximately six black and tan armored personnel carriers, believed to consist of three Kenyan and three SWAT units, along with additional armored cars.

The second convoy brought approximately 20 construction vehicles and additional armored personnel carriers. While an exact count of the armored vehicles in the second convoy is still being confirmed, it is clear that significant resources have been deployed to support this operation.

The current plan involves the Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission maintaining a presence of 36 soldiers and 45 Haitian contractors, all of whom will reside on-site during the construction phase. The reconstruction of the facility, which has a projected budget of \$1.5 million, is expected to take approximately 45 days. Once the base is fully operational, 100 MSS personnel will be stationed there full-time to ensure sustained operations. The Haitian National Police (PNH) are currently providing support to secure the area but are not intended to remain on-site permanently. At present, PNH personnel leave the area at nightfall and are not staying overnight.

Once the base is established, the only regular movement in and out of the site is expected to be for supply chain logistics, scheduled every 2-3 days following the initial stabilization phase. Establishing the base has required meticulous planning, including procuring essential supplies such as beds for personnel.



# AIRPORT UPDATES



## CHARTER FLIGHTS RESUME FROM HAITI TO BRAZIL AMID FAA BAN ON COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS

A charter flight to Brazil was conducted on Tuesday from Toussaint Louverture International Airport, marking the second such operation from Port-au-Prince following the suspension of scheduled commercial flights due to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) ban. The first charter flight departed from Port-au-Prince on December 14, while earlier flights were organized from Cap-Haïtien Airport on December 4 and December 10.



## EXTENDED FLIGHT SUSPENSIONS LEAVE HAITI ISOLATED FROM THE U.S.

JetBlue Airways, the only airline offering direct flights between Haiti, South Florida, and New York, has announced an extension of its flight suspension to Haiti until at least April 30, 2025, citing ongoing civil unrest. This decision aligns with the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) ban on commercial flights to Port-au-Prince, effective until March 12, 2025. Similarly, American Airlines has indefinitely suspended its Miami-Port-au-Prince route, with no plans to reconsider until late 2025. While Haitian authorities have reopened Toussaint Louverture International Airport and Guy Malary Terminal for domestic flights, international connectivity remains uncertain, further isolating the nation. Both airlines emphasize passenger and crew safety as their primary concern in making these decisions.

## OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES IMPACT SUNRISE AIRWAYS IN CAP-HAITIEN

Sunrise Airways is currently facing operational challenges at Cap-Haitien Airport, the sole functioning airport in the region. A fuel shortage, coupled with logistical and technical issues, has significantly disrupted the airline's flight operations.

Adding to these difficulties, Sunrise Airways had to cancel several flights on December 22 and 23 due to adverse weather conditions. These unforeseen circumstances have compounded delays and impacted the travel plans of numerous passengers. The airline continues to address these challenges to restore reliable service as swiftly as possible.

## U.S. MILITARY HELICOPTER OVERFLIGHT CAUSES GANG PANIC IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

December 28- Two U.S. military helicopters allegedly conducted a flight over gang-controlled areas in Port-au-Prince before landing at the airport to evacuate sick personnel from the U.S. Embassy. The overflight reportedly caused widespread panic among members of the "Chen Mekan" gang. Mistakenly believing the helicopters signaled an imminent military operation against their network, the gang members fled, abandoning weapons in their retreat.

Local reports indicate that members of the "Viv Ansanm" coalition, who control areas on the capital's outskirts, also reacted strongly to the helicopters' presence. Believing the aircraft's movements were part of a targeted operation to dismantle their organization, they scattered, leaving behind weapons and vehicles in their haste. The situation underscores the heightened tensions and sensitivity in gang-controlled regions of the capital.



## **ATTACK AT GENERAL HOSPITAL OF PORT-AU-PRINCE RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE**

**On Tuesday, December 24, 2024, an attack occurred at the General Hospital of the State University of Haiti (HUEH) in Port-au-Prince. The assault, carried out by members of the group "Viv Ansanm," resulted in the deaths of police officer Daniel Raynaud and journalists Nathoux Mackendy and Jimmy Jean. Nine others were injured, including seven journalists and two police officers. Among the injured were media professionals Petyon Robens, Reginald Baltazar, and Miracle Velondie, whose conditions remain critical, according to medical authorities.**

**The attack occurred during a reopening ceremony of the hospital, led by the Minister of Health, Dr. Duckenson Lorthé Bléma. The reopening had been announced as a "Christmas gift" for Haitians, meant to restore health services. However, the attack and the casualties have raised questions about the security of the hospital and the feasibility of returning to normal operations.**

**Video footage released by the gang shows their leader, Izo, using a drone to control the airspace during the assault. Witnesses report that police officers and journalists were targeted. A police officer from the CMPAP support team was injured with a bullet wound and a fracture, though his condition has been stabilized. Images shared on social media show journalists lying on the ground, injured from gunfire. DASH Hospital has announced that it will provide free medical care to the journalists injured in the attack.**

**The incident has led to criticism and accusations. Pierre Espérance, Executive Director of the National Network for the Defense of Human Rights (RNDDH), accused former Arcahaie mayor Rosemila Petit-Frère and ex-Minister Bléma of negotiating with armed groups to facilitate the reopening. Espérance described this decision as a miscalculation, given the hospital's history of attacks by the same groups. He criticized the reliance on criminal groups rather than law enforcement to ensure security, alleging that funds were distributed to the gang "Viv Ansanm" in exchange for cooperation.**

**Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aimé has acknowledged the incident and pledged support for the victims. A government delegation visited the injured to assess their needs and provide assistance. The Prime Minister committed to covering medical expenses for the wounded, funding the funerals of the deceased, and providing support to affected families. He emphasized that impunity would not be tolerated and directed security forces and judicial institutions to pursue those responsible for the attack.**

**The attack has prompted calls for accountability and a reassessment of governance and security strategies. Espérance and other human rights advocates are demanding a full investigation into the events, holding Dr. Bléma, Petit-Frère, and others accountable for their roles. The incident has also raised concerns about the risks of negotiating with criminal groups and the importance of lawful security measures in protecting public spaces.**

**As the government responds, it faces pressure to deliver justice and address the issues that allowed this attack to occur. The event underscores challenges in ensuring security and restoring stability in Haiti.**



## **ATTACK ON BERNARD MEVS HOSPITAL HIGHLIGHTS GROWING THREATS TO HAITI'S MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Armed groups have increasingly targeted medical facilities in Haiti, with the most recent attack on Bernard Mevs Hospital occurring between December 16 and 17, 2024. Criminals ransacked and set fire to several parts of the hospital, destroying vital services including the operating room, laboratories, pediatrics, and imaging equipment. This attack adds to the growing list of health institutions rendered inoperable or functioning at reduced capacity due to ongoing violence, with approximately 40 health facilities in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area reportedly affected, according to the Haitian Medical Association.

The Haitian government condemned the attack on Bernard Mevs Hospital and announced measures to secure the facility. These measures include a permanent Haitian National Police presence at the hospital and throughout its perimeter, additional resource allocation to enable the hospital to resume operations, and a broader security plan for critical health infrastructure nationwide. Despite these efforts, the risks to medical facilities and professionals persist, with numerous health training centers and private hospitals also reporting closures, looting, and threats from armed gangs.

The destruction of health institutions has significant implications for public health, particularly for individuals with chronic illnesses and those requiring consistent treatment. Vaccination coverage, already low compared to other Caribbean nations, is expected to decline further due to displacement and disruption of services. Professional organizations and medical experts have called for urgent state intervention to establish security perimeters around hospitals and protect these critical facilities from further attacks.

Less than 72 hours after the arson attack on Bernard Mevs Hospital, the Haitian government announced funding for its rehabilitation, demonstrating swift action for this private medical facility. However, this urgency contrasts starkly with the neglect of the General Hospital, Haiti's largest public healthcare center, which has been closed for nearly a year despite promises of reopening by December 25. This disparity in resource allocation raises concerns about the government prioritizing private interests over free and accessible public healthcare, further deepening inequalities. The rehabilitation of the General Hospital should be treated as a national emergency, not a forgotten promise, as it remains a crucial lifeline for the country's most vulnerable.



## HAITIAN GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES "TI KAT LA" PROGRAM TO SUPPORT POLICE OFFICERS

The Haitian government, recognizing the sacrifices made by police officers who are mobilized on multiple fronts, has allocated 1.9 billion gourdes annually to support the Haitian National Police (PNH) through a financial assistance program known as "Ti Kat La." This initiative, announced by Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aimé and reported by *Le Nouvelliste*, provides PNH personnel with direct financial support via a debit card system. The "Ti Kat La" program is designed to improve the welfare of police officers by enhancing their living and working conditions. It represents a key component of the government's broader strategy to strengthen the PNH and address the country's pressing security challenges.

## PUBLIC SUPPORT GROWS FOR HNP CHIEF NORMIL RAMEAU AMID POLITICAL PRESSURE

In recent developments, hundreds of residents of National Fort have taken to the streets to express their support for Haitian National Police (HNP) Director General Normil Rameau, urging the Presidential Transition Council (CPT) to provide him with increased resources. This public backing comes amid reports that Rameau is facing pressure to resign after refusing to sign contracts favoring government affiliates. Rameau, who previously led the HNP from mid-2019 to late 2020, was reappointed in June 2024 to address escalating gang violence in Haiti.

His tenure has been marked by a steadfast commitment to integrity and transparency, often placing him at odds with political interests seeking to influence police operations. Despite these challenges, Rameau has garnered support from several HNP advisors who commend his leadership and recent successes in operations against criminal groups. They highlight his dedication to restoring state authority in areas previously dominated by gangs, underscoring his unwavering commitment to public safety. The situation underscores the complex dynamics within the HNP, as it strives to balance internal political pressures with the imperative of effectively combating gangs that threaten the populace. Rameau's adherence to principles of honesty and integrity remains central to his leadership approach, reinforcing his resolve to navigate these tensions while enhancing the police force's effectiveness. As the HNP intensifies efforts to restore order, the provision of political support and adequate resources for its operations remains crucial. The public's call for increased means for Rameau reflects a broader desire for a security apparatus that operates free from undue political influence, prioritizing the safety and well-being of Haiti's citizens.

## COORDINATED POLICE OPERATION IN SAUT-D'EAU DISRUPTS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

During the night of December 26-27, 2024, the Haitian National Police (PNH) conducted a large-scale operation in Grosse Pierre, a locality in the commune of Saut-d'Eau, to address escalating criminal activity. The operation involved specialized units, including the Intervention Group of the Haitian National Police (GIPNH), the Transport and Assistance Management Unit (UTAG), the Departmental Operations and Intervention Bureau (BOID), and the Departmental Unit for Maintaining Order (UDMO). This collaboration underscores the collective mobilization of law enforcement in response to the growing threat of armed groups. The operation was marked by intense gunfire between police officers and armed individuals, resulting in the fatal injury of two suspects. Law enforcement seized a Kalashnikov AK-47 rifle and ammunition.

## JOINT SECURITY OPERATIONS AGAINST ARMED GANGS IN ARTIBONITE

The Haitian National Police (PNH), in coordination with the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSS), has been conducting operations for over ten days against armed gangs in Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite, particularly in Savien. These operations have made progress in combating organized crime, neutralizing members of the Gran Grif gang during exchanges of gunfire. On December 28, 2024, an MSS armored vehicle became stuck in a swamp during a patrol in Savien and was subsequently set on fire by armed criminals from the Gran Grif gang. Despite this setback, the PNH and MSS publicly claimed to be committed to dismantling gang strongholds across the country and have called on the public to resist intimidation from criminal groups.



# Haitian National Police Intensify Operations Against Gangs in Artibonite with Support from Kenyan Forces



The Haitian National Police (PNH), supported by Kenyan police officers, have intensified their operations against gangs in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite. During a major intervention on December 14 and 15, 2024, in the Palmiste locality, more than 16 members of the notorious Gran Grif gang were neutralized in armed confrontations. The remaining individuals fled to nearby Savien. This operation marks a significant breakthrough against one of the region's most violent criminal organizations.

The Gran Grif gang has been linked to several recent massacres that have devastated communities in the Artibonite department. Notable among these atrocities are the Pont-Sondé attack, which left over 115 people dead, and the incidents on December 10 and 11 in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite, which claimed more than 20 lives. The gang's activities have plunged the region, often referred to as Haiti's "breadbasket," into a state of insecurity, crippling economic activity and endangering the livelihoods of thousands of families. With Port-au-Prince already under 80% control of criminal groups, rural areas, once considered safe havens, are now primary targets for gang violence.

The ongoing operations have garnered strong support from the local population. Residents have mobilized resources to rehabilitate the police station, provide fuel for PNH vehicles, and assist officers in navigating the terrain. This collaboration aims to strengthen security and eradicate gang activity in the municipality. In addition, the PNH recently arrested three women associated with the Gran Grif and Palmis gangs in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite. These individuals were reportedly romantically involved with gang members and are believed to have facilitated criminal activities.

While these interventions represent progress, observers emphasize the need for sustained efforts to consolidate these gains and establish lasting security. The collaboration between the community and law enforcement in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite has been highlighted as a potential model for addressing similar challenges in other regions. However, the population continues to call for concrete actions to eliminate gang dominance and restore stability in Haiti.

## EL SALVADOR'S MILITARY DEPLOYMENT TO HAITI: WHEN ARE THEY COMING?

A contingent of El Salvador's armed forces is reportedly preparing for deployment to Haiti as part of the Multinational Security Support Mission (MMSS). The Salvadoran Legislative Assembly approved the initiative on October 31 with 59 votes out of 60, passing a law to authorize the mission. However, nearly two months later, neither the number of military personnel nor their arrival date has been confirmed, raising questions about the mission's readiness and timeline. While the deployment is said to include fully equipped aircraft for medical evacuations, as reported by the EFE agency, the lack of clear action since the ratification casts doubt on the urgency and effectiveness of this contribution to Haiti's security and assistance efforts in its ongoing instability.

## Kenyan Police: Balancing Domestic Challenges and International Commitments

Kenyan police face low public trust, with only 18% of citizens expressing confidence, ranking third lowest among 39 African nations in a recent Afrobarometer survey. Allegations of police brutality, particularly during protests in 2024, have damaged their reputation.

Despite these issues, Kenya leads the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSSM) in Haiti, deploying 400 officers since October 2024 to combat armed gangs, with 600 more expected by year-end. However, delays in salary payments have led to resignations.

In Haiti, the Haitian National Police (HNP) continues operations against increasingly violent gangs. International partners, including the U.S. Department of State INL Bureau are providing critical training support. However, progress remains difficult, as gangs gain ground despite some HNP successes.

## Guatemala to Deploy 150 Military Police to Support Haiti's Security Efforts

Guatemalan President Bernardo Arévalo announced at the U.N. General Assembly that his country will send 150 military police officers to assist Haiti in combating violent gangs. This deployment is part of the Multinational Security Support Mission (MSSM), aimed at restoring order in Haiti amid escalating insecurity.

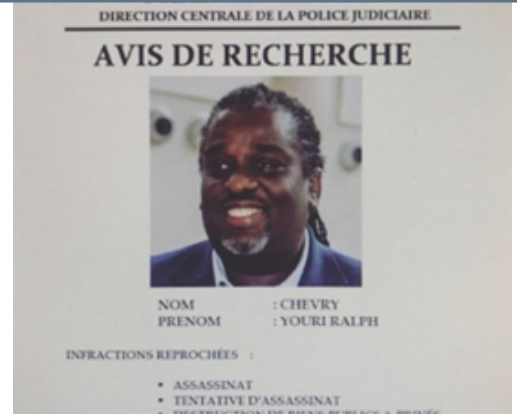
The Guatemalan forces, specialized in maintaining security and public order, are scheduled to arrive in Haiti on December 22, 2024. This contribution aligns with a broader international effort, which has seen pledges of personnel from other nations, including the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, and Chad, although deployment timelines for these countries remain unclear. The mission is expected to involve a total of 2,500 personnel upon full mobilization.

The deployment was confirmed during a recent discussion between the foreign ministers of Guatemala and Haiti, where operational details were finalized. This initiative underscores the commitment of international partners to support Haiti through cooperative efforts, reflecting solidarity and the shared goal of addressing organized crime and restoring stability in the region.



## FORMER PORT-AU-PRINCE MAYOR YOURI CHEVRY REINSTATED AMID CONTROVERSY

The reinstatement of former Port-au-Prince Mayor Youri Chevry, who is currently wanted by the Central Directorate of the Judicial Police (DCPJ) under unclear circumstances, has become a reality. During the Council of Ministers meeting on Wednesday, December 18, 2024, Chevry was officially reinstated as mayor despite his unresolved judicial issues, a decision that has drawn significant public attention and sparked widespread debate.



This reinstatement comes amidst broader anticipated changes in the leadership of key municipalities in the metropolitan area. According to government sources, a leadership shift is being considered in Tabarre, where the team led by Nice Simon could be replaced. However, the mayors of Delmas and Pétion-Ville, Wilson Jeudi and Patrick Normil, are expected to remain in their positions, though adjustments to their teams may be made.

While agreements have reportedly been reached regarding the replacement of certain general directors, this topic was not on the official agenda for Wednesday's ministerial meeting, according to a government insider. The reinstatement of Chevry has raised concerns about the consistency of this decision in light of his unresolved judicial status. This situation highlights broader questions about the management of public affairs and the responsibilities of government officials in addressing judicial issues involving their members. Chevry's reinstatement underlines the complex intersection of governance and accountability, as Haiti grapples with significant political and legal challenges.

### DECISIVE OPERATION IN BOUDEN AREA OF LES CAYES

On Thursday, December 19, 2024, Commissioner Muscadin led a decisive operation in the Bouden area of Les Cayes, resulting in the neutralization of Sene Wilfride, alias "Tirach," an active member of the "Krazebaryè" gang affiliated with notorious gang leader Vitelhomme Innocent. Tirach was intercepted by Muscadin's team while traveling to visit family in the Grand'Anse department. Known for his firm approach, Commissioner Muscadin eliminated Tirach on the spot, deeming him a significant threat. Tirach was a prominent figure in the gang operating in Pernier 17, Port-au-Prince, notorious for extortion, racketeering, and armed violence, often acting openly and without concealment.



### CONTROVERSY AT THE HAITIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON OVER DIPLOMATIC ROTATIONS AND STAFF APPOINTMENTS

The U.S. Department of State requested the Haitian government to rotate several diplomats accredited in Washington who have been stationed in the United States for over 20 years. Although the Haitian government has recalled these diplomats, Ambassador Louis Harold Joseph has refused to comply. This week, he also rejected the replacement of several staff members assigned to the Passport Unit. While the Minister of the Interior appointed other individuals for these positions, Louis Harold Joseph insists that only employees from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (MAEC) should manage this section. This has sparked a new controversy within the Haitian Embassy in Washington.

## OPINION: A SYMBOLIC MEETING THAT RISKS FALLING SHORT

While the historic binational cabinet meeting between Colombian President Gustavo Petro and Haiti's Transitional Council President Leslie Voltaire is being heralded as a landmark moment, skepticism about its actual impact is warranted. This event, while symbolically significant, risks becoming yet another instance of political posturing without delivering tangible results.

The choice of La Guajira as the venue, a region plagued by extreme poverty and marginalization, sends a message of inclusivity. However, it also raises questions about whether this symbolic gesture will translate into concrete actions for both La Guajira and Haiti. President Petro's focus on marginalized communities is admirable, but his government's ability to deliver meaningful change in Colombia is already under scrutiny. Adding Haiti's complex and deeply entrenched crises to the equation could stretch Colombia's capacities and resources too thin.



For Haiti, the promise of Colombian support in addressing its dire security challenges is a lifeline, but it's hard to ignore the bitter irony. The involvement of Colombian mercenaries in the 2021 assassination of Haitian President Jovenel Moïse remains a glaring stain on bilateral relations. While the meeting attempts to move past this dark chapter, trust cannot be rebuilt with words alone. Concrete actions—particularly in ensuring accountability for those implicated in Moïse's murder—are necessary before Haiti can fully embrace Colombia as a reliable partner.

The ambitious agenda discussed—economic development, food security, education, and security collaboration—sounds promising on paper. Yet, these issues require long-term commitment and substantial resources, neither of which have been demonstrated by either nation in their respective domestic challenges. Haiti continues to grapple with spiraling gang violence and political instability, while Colombia faces persistent poverty, corruption, and governance issues.

President Petro's statement, "It's time to say thank you and act in favor of its democratic stabilization," is noble, but risks sounding hollow if not backed by actionable support. Meanwhile, Haiti's leadership must contend with the optics of relying on external assistance when it has struggled to establish internal stability.

Ultimately, while this meeting is an important step in fostering dialogue, it risks being overshadowed by the enormous challenges both countries face. Without a clear roadmap and measurable outcomes, this historic event may be remembered more for its symbolism than its substance. As both nations navigate their own crises, the burden lies in ensuring this collaboration doesn't become another empty gesture in the realm of international relations.



# **Halo Solutions Firm S.A. assesses that armed groups in Haiti target medical facilities for several strategic, economic, and symbolic reasons:**

- 1. Control and Territory:** Health facilities are often located in key areas that armed groups seek to control. By targeting these facilities, they assert dominance over a region and intimidate both the local population and authorities.
- 2. Economic Gain:** Medical facilities may be targeted for looting valuable equipment, medications, and supplies that can be sold on the black market or used to support their operations. These resources are in high demand and can generate significant income for armed groups.
- 3. Intimidation and Influence:** Attacking health institutions can instill fear in the population and undermine public trust in the government's ability to maintain security. This can increase the influence of armed groups over local communities by demonstrating their capacity to act without consequence.
- 4. Symbolic Value:** Hospitals and clinics are vital to community survival, making them high-value symbolic targets. Destroying or disrupting them sends a powerful message of control and chaos.
- 5. Hostage and Ransom Situations:** In some cases, medical staff and patients may be kidnapped for ransom, a common tactic used by armed groups in Haiti to fund their activities.
- 6. Retaliation or Resistance to State Presence:** Health facilities often work in partnership with government initiatives or international organizations. Armed groups may view them as extensions of state influence or foreign intervention, making them targets in broader political conflicts.
- 7. Humanitarian Crises as Leverage:** By attacking medical facilities, armed groups exacerbate humanitarian crises, which can lead to increased aid flow to their areas. This creates opportunities for them to divert resources or demand concessions in exchange for allowing aid to reach affected populations.

**These attacks have far-reaching consequences, including the disruption of essential health services, increased mortality rates, and further destabilization of an already fragile state. Halo Solutions Firm S.A. continues to monitor and assess the impact of these actions to support efforts aimed at securing critical infrastructure and mitigating the effects of armed violence on vulnerable populations.**

**leaving behind weapons and vehicles in their haste. The situation underscores the heightened tensions and sensitivity in gang-controlled regions of the capital.**

# List of Reported Incidents with Dates (Dec 16–30, 2024)

1. Dec 16 – Poste Marchand: Heavy shooting and gang activity in progress.
2. Dec 16 – Sarthe and Carrefour Vincent: Armed men reported.
3. Dec 16 – Port de Paix to Trois Rivières: Roads flooded and impassable due to heavy rains.
4. Dec 16 – Route de l'aéroport near Bernard-Meys Hospital: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
5. Dec 17 – Avenue Christophe/Downtown: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
6. Dec 17 – Champs de Mars/Downtown: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
7. Dec 17 – Sarthe/Croix des Bouquets/RN1: Shooting; gang activity in progress.
8. Dec 17 – Carrefour Drouillard: Shooting; clash between gang and police.
9. Dec 17 – Village Solidarité: Shooting; clash between gang and police.
10. Dec 17 – Savien/Artibonite: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
11. Dec 18 – Palmis/Savien/Liancour/Artibonite: Police and population tracking gang members.
12. Dec 18 – Burning Tires in Vertière: Protests demanding road repairs.
13. Dec 18 – Downtown Port-au-Prince: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
14. Dec 23 – Canapé Vert: Burning tires; protests against the installation of Youry Chevry at Town Hall.
15. Dec 23 – Ruelle Alerte: Armed men reported.
16. Dec 23 – Marché Salomon: Shooting near Champs de Mars; clash between gang and police.
17. Dec 23 – Propane Truck Leak on Route de l'aéroport: Safety hazard reported.
18. Dec 23 – Delmas 30 & 32: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
19. Dec 26 – Belle Ville, Vivy-Michel, Torcell: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
20. Dec 27 – Carrefour Vincent/Plaine du Cul-de-sac: Gang activity in progress.
21. Dec 27 – Gros Morne/RN5/Artibonite: Gang activity in progress.
22. Dec 27 – Savien/Artibonite: Heavy shooting; police tracking gang members.
23. Dec 27 – Downtown Port-au-Prince/Stade Sylvio Cator Area: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
24. Dec 27 – Port de Paix: Roads flooded and impassable due to heavy rains.
25. Dec 27 – Torcelle/Police Academy Area: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
26. Dec 27 – Graveyard/Downtown/Stade Sylvio Cator: Heavy shooting; clash between gang and police.
27. Dec 28 – Wharf Jérémie: Heavy shooting.
28. Dec 30 – Lalue: Gang activity in progress.

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