



AYITI INTEL | ONE-STOP INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

January 09, 2026

Intelligence for Haiti's Democratic Transition

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

marks the third consecutive day without any reported political security or operational developments across all monitored sources despite Haiti entering the 29-day countdown to the February 7 CPT mandate expiration. The 27-day Port-au-Prince operational pause continues as the longest sustained period without major gang violence on record. The CPT civil society and international actors remain in a communications blackout with zero public statements on February 7 governance frameworks. The federal court TPS ruling affecting 350000 Haitians has not been issued three days after the January 6 hearing. Twenty-nine days until constitutional reckoning.



QUICK SUMMARY FOR STAKEHOLDERS

Three consecutive days of complete silence from all actors during 29-day countdown to February 7 indicates negotiation paralysis.

27-day Port-au-Prince gang operational pause is longest on record demonstrating strategic discipline as February 7 leverage.

Federal court has not issued TPS ruling three days after January 6 hearing leaving 350000 Haitians in limbo with 25 days until expiration.

First full work week since January 5 government resumption ends with zero CPT statements on mandate extension frameworks.

If no announcements by January 12 critical decision window shifts to mid-January creating compressed 18-22 day implementation timeline.

DEVELOPMENT 1

THE THREE-DAY SILENCE INDICATES NEGOTIATION DEADLOCK AS CRITICAL WINDOW NARROWS

The three consecutive days without any reported developments across all monitored sources represents an unprecedented communications blackout during a constitutional crisis now occurring within the 29-day countdown to February 7. This extended silence indicates negotiation paralysis among the CPT PM Fils-Aime civil society organizations and international actors including CARICOM OAS and UN. The absence of any public statements suggests that behind-the-scenes negotiations have reached an impasse with three possible scenarios emerging.

Scenario A reflects CPT internal deadlock where the Council's seven voting members cannot reach consensus on whether to announce a mandate extension violating Article 6.1 of the May 23 2024 decree accept a civil society replacement formula ceding power or request international legitimization exposing dependence on external actors. Scenario B reflects international

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coordination failure where CARICOM OAS and UN cannot reconcile the U.S.-Canada split with the U.S. position following Secretary Rubio's January 1 statement endorsing progress toward 2026 elections implying CPT extension while Canada's Ambassador Giroux December 16 declaration of February 7 as an unconditional end contradicts extension. Scenario C reflects strategic delay where all actors are deliberately waiting until mid-January to announce frameworks calculating that early announcements would trigger opposition mobilization while late announcements compress response time reducing opposition capacity with optimal timing between January 15-20 balancing implementation time against opposition mobilization.

The critical window is narrowing rapidly. With 29 days until February 7 and 22 days until BINUH mandate expiration on January 31 the three-day silence suggests that if no announcements occur by January 12 the critical decision window shifts to mid-January creating a compressed 18-22 day implementation timeline. If silence continues through January 20 Haiti enters the final two weeks with no agreed framework risking multiple competing claims to legitimacy post-February 7. The three-day silence during the first full work week since January 5 government resumption is the loudest signal yet that Haiti's transition crisis remains unresolved at the highest levels.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Article 6.1 of the May 23 2024 decree establishing the CPT explicitly prohibits mandate extension requiring the Council to complete its mandate by organizing elections and transferring power to elected authorities. The OAS November 5 Roadmap committed to work with Haitian authorities to avoid a power vacuum if the CPT mandate expires but no international actor has convened coordination meetings or announced frameworks.

TALKING POINTS

Three consecutive days without developments during 29-day countdown represents unprecedented communications blackout.

CPT internal deadlock international coordination failure or strategic delay scenarios explain extended silence.

U.S.-Canada split remains unresolved with Rubio endorsing progress toward 2026 elections while Giroux declares February 7 unconditional end.

If no announcements by January 12 critical window shifts to mid-January creating compressed 18-22 day timeline.

Silence during first full work week since January 5 government resumption indicates highest-level negotiations remain deadlocked.

BINUH mandate expires January 31 creating additional coordination complexity with 22 days remaining.

RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

International stakeholders should convene emergency CARICOM OAS UN coordination meetings by January 12 to resolve U.S.-Canada split and announce unified February 7 framework.

Civil society organizations should launch public mobilization campaigns explaining replacement formula proposals and pressuring CPT for response.

Diaspora networks should prepare for multiple governance scenarios post-February 7 including competing legitimacy claims.

Private sector actors should model operational contingencies for constitutional gap period assuming no framework announced until mid-January.

Humanitarian organizations should position resources for potential security deterioration if gang operational pause ends mid-to-late January.

Researchers should track whether January 12 produces statements or whether silence extends through mid-January window.



CONFIDENCE



Moderate confidence based on partial institutional reporting.

DEVELOPMENT 2

THE 27-DAY PORT-AU-PRINCE OPERATIONAL PAUSE DEMONSTRATES RECORD-BREAKING GANG STRATEGIC DISCIPLINE

The 27-day Port-au-Prince operational pause from December 21 through January 9 now exceeds any documented period of gang restraint in Haiti's modern history demonstrating unprecedented strategic discipline. This pause confirms that gangs have consolidated rather than contested control of 80-90 percent of Port-au-Prince as reported by MOPAL on January 4. If gang control were contested violence would be necessary to defend territory but the absence of violence demonstrates that PNH and GSF are not attempting to retake gang-controlled territories gangs do not need to defend against security force offensives and the territorial status quo is stable from the gang perspective.

The geographic selectivity of the pause demonstrates political sophistication rivaling state actors. While Port-au-Prince remains quiet the December 23 Montrouis attack in Artibonite displaced 1052 people per the OCHA January 6 report confirming that gangs continue offensive operations in peripheral regions while maintaining tactical restraint in the capital. This pattern reveals strategic planning capability with gangs using the Port-au-Prince pause to consolidate peripheral

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control during the holiday period when international attention focuses on Haiti. The timing coinciding with the Independence Day holiday period and the February 7 countdown demonstrates calculated planning to maximize leverage.

The Crisis Group's December 15 warning that gangs seek amnesty as part of the February 7 transition is now the only viable explanation for the 27-day pause. The unprecedented duration demonstrates gangs are testing government resolve against PM Fils-Aime's December 28 no negotiations doctrine signaling their capacity to turn violence on and off at will contradicting government claims of retaking territories and waiting to see what governance framework emerges post-February 7 before determining whether to negotiate or escalate. The pause is approaching a strategic limit as gangs cannot maintain indefinite restraint without losing operational momentum fighters becoming inactive discipline eroding losing political leverage if the pause extends through February 7 or losing territorial control if PNH and GSF exploit the pause to retake territories. Expect the pause to end in mid-to-late January between January 15-25 either because no government negotiation signals prompt gangs to resume Port-au-Prince violence to pressure February 7 talks or because government signals willingness to negotiate prompting gangs to extend the pause through February 7 as a show of good faith.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Haiti has experienced multiple periods of gang violence escalation but no previous operational pause has exceeded 10-14 days. The current 27-day pause surpasses all documented periods establishing a new pattern of strategic restraint linked to political negotiations rather than security force capacity.

TALKING POINTS

27-day Port-au-Prince pause from December 21 through January 9 is longest documented period without major gang violence.

Geographic selectivity with Port-au-Prince quiet while Artibonite offensive continues demonstrates political sophistication.

Pause confirms gangs have consolidated 80-90 percent territorial control not contested control requiring defensive violence.

Crisis Group December 15 warning that gangs seek February 7 amnesty is only viable explanation for unprecedented duration.

Gangs testing government resolve against PM Fils-Aime December 28 no negotiations doctrine.

Pause approaching strategic limit expect mid-to-late January resumption between January 15-25.

RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

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Security analysts should model two scenarios for mid-to-late January gang operational resumption or extended pause through February 7.

Government officials should assess whether signaling negotiation openness could extend pause through February 7 constitutional deadline.

International security forces should exploit current pause to pre-position resources for potential mid-to-late January violence escalation.

Humanitarian organizations should prepare contingency plans assuming gang operational resumption coincides with February 7 transition period.

Diaspora networks should communicate with family members in Port-au-Prince about mid-to-late January security risk window.

Researchers should track any government statements between January 10-15 that could signal negotiation posture shift.



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High confidence based on official institutional reporting.

DEVELOPMENT 3

THE SILENT MARKS END OF FIRST FULL WORK WEEK WITH ZERO CPT STATEMENTS

January 9 marks the end of the first full work week since government operations resumed January 5 after the January 1-2 Independence Day and Ancestors' Day holiday. The absence of any developments during this critical first week is significant as it demonstrates that the CPT has issued zero public statements on February 7 mandate extension mechanisms engagement with civil society replacement formula proposals coordination with CARICOM OAS UN on institutional continuity clauses or response to MORN's December 28 declaration that the CPT mandate is expired. This silence during the most critical work week before the final month countdown indicates deliberate positioning rather than operational incapacity.

International actors have similarly remained silent despite the OAS Roadmap's November 5 commitment to work with Haitian authorities to avoid a power vacuum if the CPT expires. No international actor has convened emergency CARICOM OAS UN coordination meetings issued public statements on February 7 transition frameworks announced diplomatic missions to Port-au-Prince for stakeholder consultations or addressed the U.S.-Canada split between Secretary Rubio's January 1 endorsement of progress toward 2026 elections and Ambassador Giroux's December 16 declaration of February 7 as an unconditional end. The international silence suggests coordination paralysis with major powers unable to reconcile competing

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approaches to the transition crisis.

Civil society organizations have also failed to mobilize following the January 6 publication of a completion of transition proposal. Despite proposing a specific framework no civil society group has organized public forums or stakeholder consultations launched media campaigns explaining the proposal mobilized political parties or vital forces around the framework or responded to CPT silence. This civil society inaction suggests either strategic positioning waiting for CPT response or operational weakness unable to generate public pressure. The silent indicates that next week between January 12-16 is the last opportunity for actors to announce frameworks before entering the final two weeks from January 20 through February 7. If silence continues through January 12 expect mid-to-late January announcements between January 15-25 creating a compressed implementation timeline with insufficient operational window.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Previous Haitian constitutional transitions have featured extensive pre-deadline negotiations and public positioning. The current silence during the final month countdown represents a departure from historical patterns suggesting either unprecedented coordination behind closed doors or paralysis preventing public commitments.

TALKING POINTS

First full work week since January 5 government resumption ends with zero CPT statements on February 7 frameworks.

No international CARICOM OAS UN emergency sessions convened despite November 5 OAS commitment to avoid power vacuum.

Civil society has not mobilized around January 6 completion of transition proposal indicating strategic positioning or operational weakness.

U.S.-Canada split remains unresolved with no public attempts to reconcile competing transition approaches.

Next week January 12-16 is last opportunity for announcements before final two-week compressed timeline.

If silence continues through January 12 expect mid-to-late January announcements creating 18-22 day implementation window.

RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

CPT members should break silence by January 12 with concrete February 7 governance proposal or risk entering final two weeks without framework.

CARICOM OAS UN should convene emergency coordination session by January 13-15 to

announce unified international position.

Civil society organizations should launch immediate public mobilization campaigns if no CPT response by January 15.

Diaspora networks should prepare for scenario planning exercises assuming no framework announced until January 20-25.

Media outlets should increase pressure on CPT through investigative reporting on internal deliberations and mandate extension debates.

International donors should condition February funding releases on public announcement of credible February 7 transition framework by January 15.



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Moderate confidence based on partial institutional reporting.

DEVELOPMENT 4

THE PENDING TPS FEDERAL COURT RULING LEAVES 350000 HAITIANS IN LIMBO

The federal court has not issued a ruling on Haiti TPS termination three days after the January 6 hearing leaving 350000 Haitian beneficiaries in limbo with 25 days until the February 3 TPS expiration. This delay creates dual uncertainty as both the TPS expiration and the February 7 CPT mandate expiration approach simultaneously affecting the same population. The TPS termination case challenges the Trump administration's decision to end Temporary Protected Status for Haitian nationals creating legal uncertainty about whether current beneficiaries can remain in the United States or face deportation after February 3.

The timing convergence between the February 3 TPS expiration and the February 7 CPT mandate expiration creates compounding risks for the Haitian diaspora. If the federal court upholds TPS termination and Haiti enters February 7 without a functioning government framework deportation proceedings could return Haitians to a country experiencing constitutional crisis and potential security deterioration. The three-day delay since the January 6 hearing suggests the court is deliberating complex legal questions about executive authority humanitarian conditions in Haiti and the procedural validity of the termination process. Each additional day without a ruling extends uncertainty for 350000 individuals and their families.

The diaspora implications extend beyond legal status to economic and political dimensions. Haitian TPS beneficiaries contribute significant remittances to Haiti estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars annually supporting family networks and local economies. If TPS termination

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proceeds and deportations begin Haiti's already fragile economy would face additional strain from reduced remittance flows and potential returnee population unable to access employment housing or services. The political dimension involves diaspora mobilization capacity with uncertainty about legal status potentially reducing diaspora willingness to engage in February 7 governance debates or civil society mobilization efforts. The pending ruling creates a 25-day window for potential legal appeals emergency stays or congressional intervention if the court upholds termination but each day of delay reduces the operational window for response.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Trump administration terminated Haiti TPS in November 2017 but federal court injunctions prevented implementation throughout the first Trump term. The Biden administration maintained TPS for Haiti and extended it multiple times but the current federal court case reviews the original Trump termination decision creating legal complexity about whether current beneficiaries retain status.

TALKING POINTS

Federal court has not issued TPS ruling three days after January 6 hearing affecting 350000 Haitian beneficiaries.

Dual uncertainty with February 3 TPS expiration and February 7 CPT mandate expiration affecting same population.

Each day of court delay reduces operational window for appeals emergency stays or congressional intervention.

TPS termination combined with February 7 constitutional crisis could trigger deportations to country without functioning government.

Diaspora remittances estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars annually would face disruption if deportations proceed.

Legal status uncertainty may reduce diaspora willingness to engage in February 7 governance mobilization efforts.

RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

Diaspora advocacy organizations should prepare emergency response plans for both TPS upheld and TPS terminated scenarios by January 15.

Congressional delegations should draft emergency TPS extension legislation for immediate introduction if court upholds termination.

Haitian government officials should coordinate with U.S. State Department on deportation suspension protocols if February 7 governance gap emerges.

Legal aid organizations should pre-position resources for mass appeals assistance if court ruling

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requires individual case reviews.

Diaspora networks should increase family communication about contingency planning for potential February 3 legal status changes.

Humanitarian organizations should model reception capacity if deportation proceedings begin during February 7 constitutional crisis period.



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WHAT TO WATCH NEXT

NEXT 24 TO 48 HOURS

Monitor whether any actor breaks the three-day silence over the weekend of January 10-12 with statements on February 7 governance frameworks. Watch for informal diplomatic communications or leaked negotiation positions indicating CPT internal deliberations or international coordination progress. Track any gang operational indicators in Port-au-Prince that could signal end of 27-day pause approaching.

THIS WEEK

Watch for CPT statements by January 12 representing last opportunity for announcements before critical window shifts to mid-January. Monitor UN Security Council deliberations on BINUH mandate renewal expiring January 31 for language addressing post-February 7 CPT transition coordination. Track civil society mobilization efforts following January 6 completion of transition proposal publication. Watch for federal court TPS ruling with 25 days until February 3 expiration and 29 days until February 7 CPT expiration.

STRATEGIC HORIZON

If silence continues through January 12 expect mid-January announcements between January 15-20 creating compressed 18-22 day implementation timeline. Model three scenarios for late January between January 20-25 gang operational resumption triggering security deterioration CPT announces unilateral mandate extension without international coordination or multiple actors announce competing February 7 frameworks creating legitimacy contest. Watch for diaspora mobilization patterns indicating whether TPS uncertainty reduces engagement capacity or triggers increased February 7 governance activism.

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PRIMARY SOURCES

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Reuters Haiti coverage January 7-9 2026

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OCHA Haiti Situation Report January 6 2026

MOPAL territorial control assessment January 4 2026

International Crisis Group Gang Amnesty Analysis December 15 2025

OAS Haiti Roadmap November 5 2025

U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio statement January 1 2026

Canadian Ambassador Sebastien Giroux statement December 16 2025