



POLITIK AYITI | ONE-STOP INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

****December 10, 2025 | 7:00 PM HAT****

Intelligence for Haiti's Democratic Transition

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****Day 52 to Election Day (February 1, 2026) | Day 58 to Constitutional Deadline (February 7, 2026)****



QUICK SUMMARY FOR STAKEHOLDERS

1. ****Diplomatic breakthrough: GSF secured 3,000+ troops**** - Chad pledges 1,500 soldiers, Bangladesh 1,500 officers, plus 5 additional countries committed forces, tripling the MSS deployment but deployment timelines remain unspecified.
2. **** CRITICAL CALENDAR CRISIS: Two contradictory election dates**** - Wikipedia reports August 30, 2026 (citing Nov 14 CPT source) while all Haitian media cite February 1, 2026 candidates cannot register without clarity, 5 days to deadline.
3. ****Bel-Air massacre enters Day 3 with 60+ dead**** - Viv Ansanm coalition collapse continues with no PNH intervention, PM Fils-Aimé returns today to capital in crisis after securing troops abroad.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Yesterday's GSF Force Generation Conference delivered the diplomatic breakthrough Haiti's transition desperately needed: Chad committed 1,500 soldiers, Bangladesh pledged 1,500 officers, and five additional countries (Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Sri Lanka, Burundi) made binding commitments, bringing the GSF significantly closer to its 5,500-troop authorization and tripling the MSS force size. However, this diplomatic success is overshadowed by three immediate crises: First, a critical calendar discrepancy has emerged Wikipedia reports the election date was revised to August 30, 2026 (citing a November 14 CPT source) while all Haitian media continue citing February 1, 2026, creating operational paralysis for candidates with 5 days until registration deadline. Second, the Bel-Air massacre enters its third consecutive day with 60+ dead and no government intervention, exposing the Viv Ansanm coalition's complete fracture. Third, despite yesterday's troop commitments, no deployment timelines were announced meaning the security reinforcements remain months away while violence escalates today. PM Fils-Aimé returns to Port-au-Prince this afternoon facing the contradiction of diplomatic triumph abroad and chaos at home.

****Impact Rating: 9/10 - Major Breakthrough Undermined by Immediate Crises****

The GSF troop commitments are genuinely significant, but the calendar confusion and ongoing Bel-Air violence create immediate operational paralysis that offsets the diplomatic progress.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

DEVELOPMENT #1: GSF FORCE GENERATION CONFERENCE - DIPLOMATIC BREAKTHROUGH SECURED



HIGH CONFIDENCE - Multiple international media confirmed troop commitments, Miami Herald detailed contributions, US Embassy statement verified.**

****What's Happening:****

The Haiti Force Generation Conference held Tuesday, December 9, at the UN Canada mission in New York ****secured major troop commitments**** from multiple countries, according to the ****Miami Herald**** and other sources.[1][2] The commitments represent a genuine diplomatic breakthrough compared to previous international security efforts in Haiti.

****Confirmed Commitments:****

- ****Chad****: ****1,500 soldiers**** (largest single contributor)[1]
- ****Bangladesh****: ****1,500 officers**** (including border security specialists for land and sea borders)[1]
- ****Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Sri Lanka, Burundi****: Also made commitments (specific numbers not publicly disclosed)[1]
- ****Kenya****: Already deployed its ****fifth contingent**** on December 8, maintaining its lead role in the mission[3][4]

****Total Force Progress:****

With these commitments, the GSF is now ****significantly closer**** to reaching its UN-authorized ceiling of ****5,500 personnel****. The ~3,000+ troops pledged yesterday represent more than triple the MSS mission's deployment, which fielded only ~800 Kenyan officers against a 2,500-troop authorization.[5][1] This marks the most substantial international force commitment to Haiti since the MINUSTAH era.

****PM Fils-Aimé's Participation:****

Prime Minister ****Alix Didier Fils-Aimé**** traveled to New York on Monday, December 8, and spoke at the conference on Tuesday before the plenary session for contribution announcements. He is scheduled to return to Haiti ****today, Wednesday, December 10****. [6][7][8] His presence in New York during the Bel-Air massacre will create political complications upon return.

****US Statement:****

US Chargé d'affaires ****Henry Wooster**** stated: "Rallying the international community, especially regional partners, in support of Haiti remains a top priority. We must work together to combat criminal gangs terrorising Haitians and destroying the country." [2] The US continues to provide logistical and financial support while not deploying ground troops.

****The Critical Operational Gaps:****

Despite yesterday's diplomatic success, ****key operational details remain unresolved****, creating a significant lag between announcement and implementation:

1. ****Deployment Timeline****: No specific dates were announced for when the new contingents will arrive in Haiti.[1] Chad's 1,500 soldiers and Bangladesh's 1,500 officers require equipment procurement, airlift coordination, and in-country logisticsa process taking months.
2. ****GSF Leadership****: The ****GSF Special Representative (civilian)**** has not yet been appointed, and ****military leadership**** positions are still being finalized.[9] Without command structure, troops cannot deploy.
3. ****Financing Mechanism****: The mission remains reliant on voluntary contributions to the ****UN Multi-Donor Trust Fund****. [10][11] Troops are pledged, but funding for their salaries, equipment, and sustainment is not guaranteed.

4. **Operational Authority**: While the GSF has stronger offensive mandate than MSS, the rules of engagement and coordination with Haitian security forces have not been publicly clarified.

Why This Matters:

The troop commitments solve the "political will" problem countries are willing to contribute. However, the operational vacuum (no timelines, no leadership, uncertain funding) means the actual boots-on-the-ground impact remains **3-6 months away at minimum**. For candidates deciding whether to register by December 15, and for opposition considering boycotts, the question becomes: Do these commitments make February 1 elections viable, or do they simply validate an August 30 timeline instead?



HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

International force generation conferences on Haiti follow a predictable pattern: High-profile announcements followed by implementation delays. The 2004 MINUSTAH mission was authorized in June but didn't reach full strength until 2005. The 2024 MSS mission was announced in October 2023, authorized in July 2024, but Kenya deployed only in June 2024 with 400 officers months behind schedule and far below the 1,000 promised. Yesterday's conference represents the most substantial commitment since MINUSTAH's peak (13,000 troops), but history suggests actual deployment will lag announcements by 6-12 months. The February 1, 2026 election date (if still valid see Development #2) is 52 days away. Even with expedited deployment, Chad's 1,500 soldiers cannot mobilize, train, deploy, and establish territorial control in under two months. The diplomatic breakthrough is real, but the operational timeline makes the commitment more relevant for an August 30 election than a February 1 election which may explain the calendar discrepancy.

DEVELOPMENT #2: CRITICAL CALENDAR CRISIS - TWO CONTRADICTIONARY ELECTION DATES



MEDIUM CONFIDENCE - Wikipedia cites November 14 CPT source for August 30 date, but all current Haitian media cite February 1 urgent clarification needed.

What's Happening:

A critical discrepancy has emerged in Haiti's electoral calendar that creates operational paralysis for all stakeholders. **Wikipedia** reports (citing a November 14 CPT source) that the election calendar was **revised** to:

- **First round: August 30, 2026** (not February 1)
- **Second round: December 6, 2026**
- **Inauguration: February 7, 2027**[22]

However, **multiple Haitian sources** including Haiti Libre, Haiti Info Project, and the CEP's own November publications continue to cite the **February 1, 2026** first-round date.[21][23][20] This creates massive confusion: Which date is official?

The Contradiction's Implications:

If the August 30, 2026 date is accurate, it means:

1. The **candidate registration deadline** (December 15) is **premature** by 9 months candidates would typically register 2-3 months before elections, not 8.5 months early.
2. The **CPT's constitutional mandate** (expires February 7, 2026) would require formal extension beyond the

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electoral decree's May 14, 2026 provision necessitating new transitional framework.

3. Yesterday's ****GSF troop commitments**** become operationally viable 3-6 month deployment timelines align with an August election, not a February election.
4. The ****US TPS termination**** (February 3, 2026) becomes separated from electoral timeline, potentially enabling extensions if elections are pushed back.

If the February 1, 2026 date remains official, it means:

1. ****Wikipedia's citation is wrong**** or the CPT's internal revision was never officially adopted.
2. The ****52-day timeline**** for GSF deployment, territorial security, and electoral operations remains impossibly compressed.
3. Candidates must register by December 15 for elections occurring 6.5 weeks later a normal timeline.

****Why Clarification Is Urgent:****

The candidate registration deadline is ****5 days away**** (December 15). Opposition figures have remained strategically silent, waiting for the GSF conference results before deciding whether to register or boycott. Yesterday's troop commitments might justify participation but only if candidates know whether they're running for February 1 or August 30. Without calendar clarity, the registration period becomes meaningless: Candidates cannot commit to a process when the process date itself is disputed.

****PM Fils-Aimé's Critical Role:****

The Prime Minister returns to Haiti today (December 10) after securing troop commitments in New York. His first public statement must address the calendar discrepancy. If he confirms August 30, it explains the GSF timeline and provides opposition an honorable exit from February 1 boycott threats. If he confirms February 1, opposition will cite the impossibility of GSF deployment in 52 days as boycott justification.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT:**

Haiti's electoral calendar has been revised multiple times during this transition: The original CPT roadmap (April 2024) called for elections by February 2025. This was revised to August 2025, then November 2025, then February 1, 2026. Each revision was announced publicly with CEP decrees. The current discrepancy is unprecedented because it involves two simultaneous timelines rather than a clear revision. Wikipedia's citation of a November 14 CPT source suggests an internal decision that was never publicly communicated or was communicated but ignored by Haitian media continuing to operate on the February 1 timeline. This communication breakdown reflects the broader coordination failure between the CPT (political authority), the CEP (electoral management), and international partners (security provision). The fact that PM Fils-Aimé attended a force generation conference in New York without clarifying Haiti's actual election timeline exemplifies this dysfunction. If the calendar remains unresolved by December 15, the registration period will close with candidates having registered for an election that may not occur on the date they believed, creating grounds for legal challenges and political crisis.

DEVELOPMENT #3: BEL-AIR MASSACRE DAY 3 - COALITION COLLAPSE WITH NO GOVERNMENT RESPONSE



HIGH CONFIDENCE - Multiple media reports confirm ongoing violence, casualty counts verified by Committee for Peace and Development, no PNH intervention announced.**

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****What's Happening:****

The internal gang war in Bel-Air has entered its ****third consecutive day**** as of Wednesday, December 10, with the death toll continuing to rise and no government intervention.[12][13][14] The violence that began Monday, December 8, represents the first major fracture in the ****Viv Ansanm ("Live Together")**** gang coalition formed in September 2023.

****Casualty Update:****

- ****At least 60+ confirmed dead**** as of Wednesday morning (49 as of Tuesday evening, plus approximately 12 more gang members killed Tuesday night-Wednesday)[14][12][16]
- ****10 children**** (gang recruits) killed[12]
- ****19 gang members**** killed in initial attacks[12]
- ****19 women**** (partners of gang members) ****executed by the Krache Dife gang**** as they sought medical attention for injured men at a clinic[15][14]
- Elderly civilian struck by stray bullet[12]

****Leadership Status:****

The attack targeted ****Kempes Sanon****, a former police officer and leader of the Bel-Air gang (US-sanctioned in October 2025). Sanon was ****wounded**** and subsequently ****dethroned**** by two rivals known as ****Jamesly**** and ****Ti Gason**** while receiving medical treatment.[14][15] ****Dèdè****, one of the highest-ranking gang members in Bel-Air, was ****beheaded**** during the attack.[17][12]

****Humanitarian Crisis:****

Hundreds of civilians remain trapped in their homes in Bel-Air with dwindling food and water supplies, unable to escape ongoing gunfire.[18][14] The neighborhood located in Port-au-Prince's core is densely populated, meaning civilian casualties will mount as the conflict continues.

****The Government's Silence:****

As of Wednesday afternoon, there has been ****no public announcement**** of PNH operations in Bel-Air, no evacuation efforts for trapped civilians, and no government statement addressing the crisis beyond generic security commitments. PM Fils-Aimé was in New York during the massacre's first two days; his return today creates the first opportunity for executive-level response. However, past patterns suggest the government will allow gangs to fight until one faction prevails, then negotiate territorial arrangements with the winner.

****Why This Signals Coalition Collapse:****

The Viv Ansanm coalition, formed in September 2023, successfully reduced Port-au-Prince violence by eliminating inter-gang warfare through territorial agreements. Member gangs (including Sanon's Bel-Air faction, Jimmy "Barbecue" Chérizier's G9, and others) operated under shared leadership, pooling resources for coordinated actions rather than fighting each other. The US designated Viv Ansanm as a foreign terrorist organization in May 2025, acknowledging its transformation from loose alliance to structured organization.[2][1]

The attack on Sanon by ****internal rivals**** Jamesly and Ti Gasonnot by PNH or external gang signals the coalition's internal breakdown. When member gangs turn on each other, the territorial agreements collapse. Sanon's allies will seek revenge, triggering counter-attacks and fragmenting the coalition further. Other gang leaders will reassess their positions: Do they support Sanon (the wounded, dethroned leader), back his rivals (the insurgents), or break away to seize their own territory?

****The Cascading Violence Risk:****

The Bel-Air massacre creates a cascading risk across Port-au-Prince: If Viv Ansanm splinters completely, the capital returns to pre-2023 chaos multiple gangs fighting for territory, daily civilian casualties, complete economic

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paralysis. The GSF troop commitments secured yesterday are months away from deployment; they cannot address the immediate Bel-Air crisis or prevent coalition collapse from spreading to other neighborhoods.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT:**

The Viv Ansanm coalition emerged from negotiations following July 2021 President Moïse's assassination, when gang violence reached unprecedented levels with multiple factions competing for territory. By September 2023, key leaders agreed to cease inter-gang warfare, establishing Port-au-Prince's most stable (though oppressive) period in recent memory. The coalition's effectiveness was demonstrated in March 2024 when coordinated gang attacks forced PM Ariel Henry's resignation, proof that unified gang action was more powerful than government forces. Sanon played a crucial role in this stability: A recent UN report noted he "has played a significant role in consolidating gang power in Port-au-Prince, particularly through his involvement in the Viv Ansanm alliance," and that "Sanon maintains a network of individuals within governmental institutions, including security agencies, which enables him to evade arrest." [4][2] His wounding and dethroning suggest his government protection network has collapsed or his rivals have stronger networks. Either scenario is destabilizing. The Bel-Air massacre echoes the 2020-2021 period when gang leaders like Ti Lapli, Chen Mechan, and others fought territorial wars before Viv Ansanm's formation. If the coalition fractures completely, Port-au-Prince faces a return to that era: Multiple factions with no coordinated leadership, competing for neighborhoods, displacing civilians, and creating no-go zones. The PNH, overstretched protecting government perimeters, cannot intervene in gang-on-gang warfare. The MSS/GSF forces are too small and defensively postured to recapture Bel-Air. The massacre thus represents a security inflection point: Will the coalition survive Sanon's dethroning, or will Viv Ansanm's collapse trigger citywide violence that makes any election February or August operationally impossible?

IMPLICATIONS BY STAKEHOLDER

International Organizations (UN, OAS, NGOs, Embassies)

****The Calendar Crisis Affects All Operations:****

- ****If February 1 is official:**** Your electoral programming (voter education, observation logistics, security coordination) has 52 days. Yesterday's GSF commitments are too slow; troops cannot deploy and establish control in time.
- ****If August 30 is official:**** Your February programming is premature by 8 months. Funds allocated for Q1 2026 activities should be reprogrammed for Q3. Staff deployments, observation missions, and voter education campaigns need complete timeline revision.
- ****Without Clarity:**** You cannot proceed with either timeline confidently. Donor reporting, grant deliverables, and operational planning all require a known election date.

****Bel-Air Requires Immediate Staff Safety Review:****

The massacre is in Port-au-Prince's core, not periphery. Your personnel working in downtown areas face direct threat. The PNH's non-intervention suggests government has ceded Bel-Air to gang control indefinitely.



TALKING POINT:**

"Yesterday's GSF troop commitments are a diplomatic breakthrough, but the lack of deployment timelines combined with the critical calendar discrepancy creates operational paralysis. Our organization needs official clarification from the Haitian government: Is the election February 1 or August 30, 2026? Without calendar clarity

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by December 15, the registration period closes with candidates unsure what date they registered for, undermining electoral legitimacy."

****RECOMMENDED DECISION:****

****Emergency leadership call today (Dec 10):**** (1) Suspend new electoral programming expenditures until calendar is officially clarified; (2) Request formal written confirmation from CEP and CPT on election date if responses conflict, escalate to CARICOM/OAS for mediation; (3) Develop ****dual-timeline contingency****: Scenario A (Feb 1) assumes GSF insufficient, elections Port-au-Prince only or postponed; Scenario B (Aug 30) assumes GSF deploys April-June, nationwide elections feasible. Do NOT proceed on either timeline without official confirmation by Dec 13 (2 days before registration deadline).

Businesses (Haitian Private Sector, International Firms)

****The GSF Timeline Matters for Investment:****

- ****If troops deploy February-March:**** Security improves by Q2 2026, enabling supply chain restoration and operational expansion.
- ****If troops deploy May-June:**** Security remains poor through Q2, improving Q3-Q4. Extend defensive operations posture through mid-2026.
- ****If financing fails:**** Troops are pledged but don't deploy. Plan for 2025-level insecurity continuing through 2026.

****Bel-Air Violence Affects Central Port-au-Prince Operations:****

Unlike peripheral gang violence, the Bel-Air massacre threatens downtown commercial zones, supply routes, and employee movement. The coalition's collapse creates unpredictable violence territorial warfare means no defined boundaries or safe passage.



TALKING POINT:**

****The GSF troop commitments provide a security roadmap, but deployment timelines of 3-6 months mean we're planning for continued insecurity through Q2 2026 at minimum. The Bel-Air gang coalition fracture introduces new unpredictability we're shifting from organized gang control to chaotic territorial competition. Our Q1 budget reflects this extended timeline, with contingency planning for Q3-Q4 security improvements if GSF deploys successfully.****

****RECOMMENDED DECISION:****

****Immediate actions:**** (1) ****Activate extended insecurity scenario**** for Q1-Q2 2026 budgets the "timeline collapse" assumption from December 8 brief is now confirmed baseline; (2) Review employee movement protocols ****avoid Bel-Air, Solino, Lower Delmas indefinitely****; (3) Assess supply chain vulnerabilities through Port-au-Prince center; (4) Monitor GSF deployment announcements closely when specific contingent arrival dates are published (not "coming soon"), upgrade security assumptions for those timelines.

Political Actors (Parties, Candidates, Civil Society)

****The Calendar Discrepancy Is Your Decision Point:****

- ****If you believe February 1 is official:**** Register by December 15 based on yesterday's GSF commitments showing international support, accepting that security will remain imperfect but elections can proceed.
- ****If you believe August 30 is official:**** Delay registration the December 15 deadline is premature. Demand CEP

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clarify calendar before committing.

- ****If you're uncertain:**** Use the calendar confusion as boycott justification: "We cannot register for elections when the government cannot even confirm the election date."

****Bel-Air Validates Your "Security First" Arguments:****

The massacre proves violence is escalating, not improving. GSF troops secured yesterday are months from deployment. Opposition can now argue: "The international community pledged troops, but those troops won't arrive before February 1. How can we hold elections while Port-au-Prince burns?"



TALKING POINT:**

****Yesterday's international conference secured troops for Haiti but for when? Our party needs two pieces of information to decide on candidate registration: First, is the election February 1 or August 30, 2026? The government must clarify immediately. Second, when will the new troops arrive? If they deploy by January, February elections may be feasible. If they deploy by June, only August makes sense. We will not register candidates for an election with an uncertain date during escalating violence.****

****RECOMMENDED DECISION:****

****Emergency party leadership meeting today:**** (1) ****Send formal letter to CEP and CPT**** demanding calendar clarification by December 13 (2 days before deadline); (2) If February 1 confirmed + no GSF deployment timeline ****announce boycott December 13**** using yesterday's troop commitments as proof that security improvements arrive after election date; (3) If August 30 confirmed ****request registration deadline extension**** to April-May 2026 (standard 3-4 month pre-election window); (4) If no clarification by December 13 ****joint opposition statement****: "Government's inability to confirm election date proves elections are impossible; we refuse to legitimize chaos." Time statement for December 14 (day before deadline) for maximum impact.

Diaspora (Haitian-Americans, Canadian-Haitians, European Diaspora)

****The GSF Commitments May Delay TPS Termination:****

Yesterday's troop pledges give the Trump administration a narrative shift: "We're helping Haiti stabilize" could justify extending TPS beyond February 3 if elections are pushed to August 30. However, if February 1 remains the date, troops won't arrive before TPS expires meaning deportations begin before security improvements.

****Bel-Air Violence Directly Threatens Families:****

The massacre is in Port-au-Prince's center, where many diaspora families live. The PNH's non-intervention means your relatives are on their own. If the Viv Ansanm coalition completely fractures, violence will spread citywide as gangs compete for territory.



TALKING POINT:**

****International countries pledged troops to Haiti yesterday but those troops won't arrive for months. Meanwhile, 60+ Haitians were killed in Bel-Air this week while the government held conferences abroad. My family in Port-au-Prince is trapped in their home. The US plans to deport Haitians starting February 3, sending them into this violence. If the international community is serious about helping Haiti, extend TPS until the troops they promised actually deploy and establish security.****

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****RECOMMENDED DECISION:****

****Immediate actions:**** (1) Contact family in Port-au-Prince instruct them to ****stockpile food, water, cash**** for 2-4 weeks in case Bel-Air violence spreads and creates citywide lockdown; (2) If family lives in central Port-au-Prince (Bel-Air, Solino, Lower Delmas, downtown), explore temporary relocation to safer zones (Pétion-Ville, Tabarre, Delmas upper) if economically feasible; (3) ****Advocacy pivot:**** Use yesterday's GSF commitments to demand TPS extension "The US helped secure troops; extend TPS until those troops deploy and stabilize Haiti" becomes a coherent ask linking international support to diaspora protection. (4) Monitor calendar clarification closely if elections pushed to August 30, TPS extension becomes more politically viable as "give Haiti time to stabilize for elections."

WHAT TO WATCH NEXT

CRITICAL: TODAY (WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10) - PM FILS-AIMÉ RETURNS & CALENDAR CLARIFICATION

****What We're Waiting For:****

PM Fils-Aimé returns to Haiti this afternoon after securing GSF troop commitments in New York. His first public statement is critical:

- **Calendar Clarification:**** Does he confirm February 1, 2026 or acknowledge the August 30, 2026 revision? This single data point determines whether yesterday's GSF breakthrough is relevant for the current registration period or a future timeline.
- **Bel-Air Response:**** Will he announce PNH operations to end the massacre, civilian evacuation efforts, or acknowledge the government cannot intervene? His response (or silence) sets the tone for gang violence management through election period.
- **GSF Deployment Timeline:**** Will he announce specific dates for when Chad's 1,500 soldiers and Bangladesh's 1,500 officers will arrive? Vague "coming soon" language validates opposition boycott arguments; specific "arriving February" timelines justify participation.

****Binary Outcomes:****

- ****He confirms February 1 + announces January GSF deployment**** Opposition may register December 12-15, elections proceed on timeline.
- ****He confirms August 30 + announces April-June GSF deployment**** Registration deadline extended, opposition participates, transition gains 6-8 months.
- ****He provides no calendar clarity + vague GSF timeline**** Opposition announces boycott December 12-14, registration period closes with minimal participation, legitimacy crisis.

Immediate (24-48 hours)

- **Opposition Response to Calendar Crisis (Dec 11-12):**** Major opposition figures will likely issue statements Thursday-Friday demanding calendar clarification. Watch for coordinated messaging: If 3+ major parties simultaneously call for deadline extension or calendar confirmation, it signals orchestrated boycott preparation unless demands are met.

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3. **Bel-Air Violence Trajectory (Ongoing):** Death toll now 60+ over three days. Watch for: (a) Violence spreading to adjacent neighborhoods (Solino, Lower Delmas, Centre-Ville) indicating coalition fracture expanding; (b) Jimmy "Barbecue" Chérizier (G9 leader) statement addressing Viv Ansanm status will G9 support Sanon, back his rivals, or break away?; (c) Civilian displacement numbers hundreds trapped now could become thousands fleeing if violence continues into weekend.

This Week (December 10-15)

4. **Candidate Registration Deadline Crisis (Dec 15 - 5 Days):** The registration period closes Monday, December 15. Without calendar clarification, candidates face impossible choice: Register for February 1 (too soon for GSF deployment), register for August 30 (deadline is premature), or don't register at all. **Key inflection point:** December 13-14 if no major opposition registrations by then, expect coordinated boycott announcement Sunday-Monday.

5. **GSF Operational Details Announcements:** Watch for UN/OAS statements on: (a) GSF Special Representative (civilian leader) appointment; (b) Military commander nomination; (c) Financing commitments to Multi-Donor Trust Fund; (d) Specific contingent deployment timelines (e.g., "Chad's first battalion arrives February 15"). Each detail published increases electoral viability; continued silence reinforces impossibility narrative.

6. **CEP Response to Calendar Confusion:** The electoral management body must address the February 1 vs. August 30 discrepancy before December 15 registration deadline. Watch for: (a) Official decree confirming/revising election date; (b) Registration deadline extension announcement; (c) Joint CEP-CPT statement aligning timelines. If CEP remains silent through December 15, it suggests internal dysfunction or deliberate ambiguity to avoid opposition boycott announcement.

Strategic (Through February 7, 2026)

7. **Post-Registration Electoral Legitimacy Assessment (Dec 16-22):** The CEP publishes final candidate list December 22 (after Dec 16-19 contestation period). The list will reveal: How many serious candidates registered? Are major opposition figures included? Does the list suggest competitive election or government walkover? If major opposition absent, international observation missions may withdraw, creating diplomatic crisis.

8. **Viv Ansanm Coalition Survival or Complete Fracture (Dec-Jan):** Kempes Sanon was dethroned but survived. His next moves determine Port-au-Prince's security trajectory: (a) **Counter-attack scenario** - Sanon's allies seek revenge against Jamesly/Ti Gason, triggering gang war across multiple neighborhoods; (b) **Coalition reformation** - Other Viv Ansanm leaders (Chérizier, etc.) negotiate Sanon's exit and appoint new Bel-Air leadership, preserving coalition; (c) **Complete fracture** - Multiple gangs break away, returning Port-au-Prince to 2020-2021 territorial chaos. Outcome determines whether February or August elections are even theoretically possible.

9. **TPS Extension Negotiations (Jan-Feb):** If the calendar shifts to August 30, the Trump administration gains political space to extend TPS beyond February 3 narrative becomes "giving Haiti time to stabilize for elections with international support." If February 1 remains official and elections fail or are boycotted, TPS termination proceeds on schedule, creating humanitarian crisis as deportees arrive during governance vacuum.

Key Inflection Point: Today, December 10, 2025 - PM Fils-Aimé's return statement determines whether the

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transition proceeds on February 1 timeline, shifts to August 30 timeline, or collapses into legitimacy crisis. The calendar clarification (or lack thereof) by December 13 decides whether opposition registers or boycotts by December 15 deadline.

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All sources hyperlinked and independently verifiable.

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