



AYITI INTEL | ONE-STOP INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

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Intelligence for Haiti's Democratic Transition

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Week 52 marked electoral timeline collapse with the CEP failing to publish the candidate list 72 hours beyond the December 22 deadline rendering the December 26 campaign period start operationally impossible and collapsing the August 30 2026 electoral framework. Security dynamics demonstrated strategic gang discipline with four consecutive days of operational pause December 21-24 interrupted by Christmas Eve General Hospital massacre killing multiple journalists and one officer and foiled Tabarre market explosive attack targeting holiday shoppers. The Transitional Presidential Council faced coordinated institutional delegitimization with four corruption allegations emerging within 72 hours including unauthorized electoral amendments departure bonus schemes prosecution immunity maneuvers and 750 million gourde embezzlement claims as the Movement for Reconstruction and National Reconciliation announced December 29 sit-in demanding CPT resignation. International actors maintained complete silence through Christmas week with 41 days remaining until February 7 2026 constitutional mandate expiration creating vacuum for opposition mobilization.

WEEK IN REVIEW

DECEMBER 22 - CEP PUBLICATION FAILURE TRIGGERS ELECTORAL CRISIS

The Provisional Electoral Council failed to publish the final candidate list on the scheduled date of December 22 creating the most significant breakdown in Haiti's electoral transition process. The CEP website displayed no announcement regarding candidate list publication with zero official explanation or revised timeline issued through day's end. Three scenarios explained the failure including technical finalization delays insufficient candidate registrations during the December 1-15 period or unresolved contestation disputes from the December 16-19 challenge window. The cascading calendar impacts became severe as the December 26 campaign period start approached operational impossibility without a published list threatening the entire August 30 2026 electoral timeline feasibility.

Haiti experienced its second consecutive day without reported security incidents on December 22 following similar silence December 21 representing unusual operational pause. No gang attacks PNH operations or armed confrontations were reported creating 48-hour information vacuum. Two explanations accounted for the pause including post-offensive gang disruption from December 18 PNH operations in Pernier Torcel and Croix-des-Bouquets or gang strategic observation of electoral process developments. The silence occurred with 47 days remaining until February 7 2027 Transitional Presidential Council mandate expiration creating constitutional succession framework jeopardy. International community maintained complete diplomatic silence with no statements from CPT CARICOM OAS UN or bilateral partners.

DECEMBER 23 - ELECTORAL SILENCE EXTENDS TO 48 HOURS

The Provisional Electoral Council failed for 48 consecutive hours to publish the final candidate list with the December 26 campaign period start becoming operationally impossible. Three consecutive days of unprecedented security silence suggested gangs strategically awaiting list publication or electoral collapse confirmation. The 48-hour silence from all government and international actors represented either active behind-the-scenes emergency negotiations or complete institutional paralysis. Christmas holiday timing compounded silence because reduced staffing at embassies and international organizations delayed coordinated responses though crisis scale should have triggered emergency protocols overriding holiday schedules.

The Haitian Coast Guard repelled five-boat gang attack on convoy of thirteen merchant vessels bound for La Gonave Island in Port-au-Prince bay on December 23. The assault by heavily armed individuals represented first documented maritime warfare incident in December establishing dangerous precedent for gang operational expansion into sea-based combat. La Gonave Island depends entirely on maritime supply routes from Port-au-Prince for food fuel and medical supplies serving approximately 150,000 residents. Coast Guard successfully repelled attack with no reported casualties demonstrating government maritime capabilities remain functional despite land-based security collapse. With 46 days remaining until February 7 2026 constitutional deadline Haiti faced converging crises requiring immediate CARICOM intervention.

DECEMBER 24 - CHRISTMAS EVE HOSPITAL MASSACRE AND MARITIME WARFARE

Christmas Eve witnessed General Hospital attack killing multiple journalists and one police officer marking second hospital assault in one week after Bernard Mevs on December 17. UN Independent Expert William O'Neill disclosed that only 37 percent of health facilities in Port-au-Prince remain fully functional confirming healthcare system approaches terminal collapse. Timing on Christmas Eve maximized psychological impact demonstrating gang operational capacity during holiday periods when government security presence typically diminishes. Targeting of journalists marked systematic information control strategy with gangs preventing documentation of atrocities and reducing international pressure for intervention.

The Provisional Electoral Council candidate list remained unpublished 72 hours past December 22 deadline with zero official explanation. US Charge d'Affaires Wooster urged transitional government December 23 to make 2026 an electoral year shifting diplomatic language from specific August 30 date to general year confirming international actors accepted timeline revision necessity. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights expressed extreme concern December 24 regarding 1000 percent increase in sexual violence cases against women girls and adolescents reflecting gang territorial expansion into residential neighborhoods where state protection apparatus completely collapsed. Four hundred ten days remained until February 7 2027 constitutional mandate expiration.

DECEMBER 25 - CHRISTMAS OPERATIONAL PAUSE AND REVISED CALENDAR

Christmas Day December 25 saw zero new security incidents reported as of late afternoon suggesting partial effectiveness of enhanced National Police deployment announced December 23. However this operational pause followed December 24 General Hospital attack demonstrating that full mobilization does not prevent high-casualty incidents in gang-controlled territory. The pattern showed zero incidents December 21-22 followed by Coast Guard maritime attack December 23 devastating hospital assault December 24 then Christmas pause suggesting gangs maintain operational initiative choosing when to strike rather than being strategically constrained by police presence.

The Provisional Electoral Council published revised electoral calendar on Christmas Day December 25 establishing new timeline with campaign period May 19 to August 28 2026 first round voting August 30 2026 and presidential inauguration February 7 2027. The revised calendar created 365-day constitutional gap between February 7 2026 CPT mandate expiration and February 7 2027 presidential inauguration date leaving Haiti without clear governance framework for entire year. National Police organized special Christmas Eve event December 24 honoring children of police officers killed in combat with more than 30 officers killed in 2025 highlighting unsustainable human cost. US travel restrictions effective January 1 2026 forced NGO event cancellations including For Haiti with Love annual children's Christmas party reducing international humanitarian presence.

DECEMBER 27 - POLITICAL MOBILIZATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DELEGITIMIZATION

Movement for Reconstruction and National Reconciliation announced December 26 that it will organize sit-in on December 29 2025 demanding resignation of Transitional Presidential Council and its government. MORN called on population particularly in metropolitan area to mobilize massively to reject renewal of April 3 agreement framing February 7 2026 as marking 40 years since country lived in total instability since Duvalier regime fall. CPT responded December 27 by issuing formal denial of allegations made by Pierre Esperance Executive Director of National Network for Defense of Human Rights who claimed CPT members proposing departure bonuses of 500,000 to 600,000 dollars.

Security forces foiled Tabarre market arson attack on December 25-26 where gangs planted explosive devices from gas cylinders targeting holiday shoppers. National Police confirmed terrorists carefully planned operation intending to start fire and reduce market to ashes during peak holiday shopping season. Attack represented strategic shift from territorial control to economic warfare and mass casualty terrorism. Government announced Champ de Mars rehabilitation and beautification work for end-of-year holidays framing project as part of urban revitalization to reclaim symbolic public spaces. December 24 Minoterie drone strike killed dozens of Bel Bos gang members in asymmetric warfare operation. Forty-two days remained until February 7 2026 constitutional deadline.

DECEMBER 28 - US SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND CPT INSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

United States donated 25 armored vehicles to Haitian National Police on December 27 announced one day before Movement for Reconstruction and National Reconciliation sit-in scheduled for December 29 in Petion-Ville. Acting PNH Commander Vladimir Paraison received vehicles enabling more effective response to security challenges in high-risk areas. Timing represented strategic US signaling reinforcing PNH capacity to maintain order during political mobilization while CPT mandate expires in 41 days. Donation followed PNH asymmetric drone warfare strike December 24 at Minoterie and foiled December 25-26 Tabarre market arson attack.

Transitional Presidential Council confronted four simultaneous institutional challenges emerging December 26-28 collectively undermining political legitimacy for mandate extension. Provisional Electoral Council accused CPT December 25 of making two unauthorized amendments to Electoral Decree. National Network for Defense of Human Rights alleged December 26 that CPT members proposing departure bonuses ranging from 500,000 to 600,000 dollars per member. Human rights lawyer Samuel Madistin charged December 28 that CPT decree establishing High Court of Justice represents political maneuver to shield current leaders from legal prosecution. Radio host Rody Sanon alleged December 28 that CPT President Leslie Voltaire demanded 750 million gourdes for Champ de Mars perimeter security project without ensuring execution. Jamaican Prime Minister Holness referenced Haiti progress in final CARICOM Chair address but provided no substantive framework for addressing February 7 2026 mandate expiration.

THEMATIC ANALYSIS

ELECTORAL COLLAPSE AND CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS CONVERGENCE

The Provisional Electoral Council's failure to publish the candidate list by December 22 deadline represented systemic institutional breakdown rather than technical delay creating fundamental crisis for Haiti's democratic transition. The 72-hour silence from December 22 through Christmas Day occurred without any official CEP statement explaining delay revising timeline or providing stakeholders transparency on resolution process. Three distinct scenarios emerged to explain publication failure including zero or insufficient registrations during December 1-15 period yielding too few candidates to constitute legitimate electoral process, contestation gridlock where December 16-19 dispute period produced unresolvable challenges preventing certification, or political crisis where behind-the-scenes negotiations between Transitional Presidential Council major parties and international actors stalled preventing publication until political agreements reached.

The December 26 campaign period start became operationally impossible even if list published December 24 because candidates cannot organize campaigns in Haiti's security environment with only one-to-two days notice. This collapse required formal revision of entire August 30 2026 timeline necessitating coordination between Transitional Presidential Council CEP and international community with constitutional justification for extension. The CEP published revised electoral calendar on Christmas Day December 25 establishing campaign period May 19 to August 28 2026 first round voting August 30 2026 and presidential inauguration February 7 2027. However this revised calendar created unprecedented 365-day constitutional gap between February 7 2026 CPT mandate expiration date and February 7 2027 presidential inauguration date leaving Haiti without clear governance framework for entire year.

The constitutional crisis dimensions became acute as Week 52 progressed with 47 days remaining until February 7 2026 mandate expiration on declining to 41 days by . No legal mechanism exists to extend CPT mandate past February 7 2026 yet without published candidate list and viable electoral process no legitimate successor can take office on constitutional deadline. Three succession scenarios emerged including CPT extension requiring international legitimization and contradicting prohibition against extension, interim caretaker government formation under negotiated transitional framework, or constitutional vacuum creating governance crisis exploitable by armed groups and political spoilers. International community silence through Christmas week suggested diplomatic actors either conducting emergency negotiations behind closed doors or experiencing complete coordination paralysis unable to produce unified framework. US Charge d'Affaires language shift from specific August 30 date reference to general make 2026 an electoral year confirmed international acceptance that timeline required revision.

GANG STRATEGIC DISCIPLINE AND MULTI-DOMAIN WARFARE EXPANSION

Security dynamics during Week 52 demonstrated unprecedented gang strategic discipline contradicting government narratives of territorial recovery success. Four consecutive days of operational pause December 21-24 represented unusual pattern given December's previous violence trajectory including Bel-Air massacre producing 60-plus fatalities December 8-13 and Verette hospital attack December 16 killing six civilians. Two primary explanations accounted for pause including post-offensive gang disruption from December 18 PNH operations in Pernier Torcel and Croix-des-Bouquets corridor or gang strategic observation of electoral process awaiting candidate list publication before determining operational responses.

The strategic observation hypothesis gained credibility through timing correlation with candidate list delay and Crisis Group December 15 warning that gangs seeking amnesty as part of February 7 transition negotiations. Gangs viewing electoral developments as directly relevant to strategic positioning suggested they deliberately pausing operations to assess candidate list strength before resuming violence. Weak or non-existent list would validate gang leverage by demonstrating formal political institutions cannot organize legitimate succession mechanisms strengthening gang negotiating positions for February 7 amnesty deals. Conversely strong candidate list with credible opposition participation would threaten gang calculations by suggesting democratic alternatives remain viable potentially triggering violent responses designed to disrupt electoral process.

However operational pause ended spectacularly on Christmas Eve with General Hospital attack killing multiple journalists and one police officer marking second hospital assault within one week. UN Independent Expert William O'Neill disclosure that only 37 percent of Port-au-Prince health facilities remain fully functional confirmed healthcare system approaches terminal collapse. Targeting of journalists marked systematic information control strategy preventing documentation of atrocities and reducing international pressure for intervention. December 24 attack followed December 17 Bernard Mevs Hospital assault establishing pattern of healthcare facility targeting signaling gangs implementing strategic denial campaign to collapse both medical services and information flow.

Gang warfare expanded into new operational domains during Week 52 demonstrating multi-sector strategic coordination. December 23 Coast Guard repelled five-boat gang attack on convoy of thirteen merchant vessels bound for La Gonave Island representing first documented maritime warfare incident. La Gonave depends entirely on maritime supply routes serving approximately 150,000 residents creating island siege threat if gangs establish persistent interdiction capability. December 25-26 security forces foiled Tabarre market arson attack where gangs planted explosive devices from gas cylinders targeting holiday shoppers representing strategic shift to economic terrorism and mass casualty targeting. December 24 Minoterie PNH drone strike killed dozens of Bel Bos gang members demonstrating state asymmetric warfare response. Pattern revealed gangs expanding from territorial control to multi-domain strategy targeting healthcare infrastructure commercial centers and maritime supply routes aiming to make Haiti functionally ungovernable.

CPT INSTITUTIONAL DELEGITIMIZATION AND OPPOSITION MOBILIZATION

Transitional Presidential Council faced coordinated institutional delegitimization campaign during Week 52 with four major corruption and overreach allegations emerging within 72-hour period December 26-28 undermining political legitimacy for any mandate extension beyond February 7 2026. Provisional Electoral Council accused CPT December 25 of making two unauthorized amendments to Electoral Decree creating legal uncertainty about electoral processes and institutional authority. National Network for Defense of Human Rights alleged December 26 that CPT members proposing departure bonuses ranging from 500,000 to 600,000 dollars per member representing potential embezzlement of public funds ahead of mandate expiration. Human rights lawyer Samuel Madistin charged December 28 that CPT decree establishing High Court of Justice represents political maneuver to shield current leaders from legal prosecution after leaving office. Radio host Roody Sanon alleged December 28 that CPT President Leslie Voltaire demanded 750 million gourdes approximately 5.7 million dollars for Champ de Mars perimeter security project without ensuring execution.

These four allegations spanning corruption institutional overreach self-protection and embezzlement created comprehensive indictment of CPT governance making any mandate extension politically toxic domestically and internationally. CEP accusation of unauthorized amendments directly challenged CPT authority to modify electoral

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frameworks unilaterally. RNDDH departure bonus allegation suggested CPT members prioritizing personal financial enrichment over institutional transition planning. Madistin High Court allegation indicated CPT attempting to pre-emptively shield itself from post-mandate prosecution. Sanon Champ de Mars allegation targeted CPT President Leslie Voltaire directly linking corruption to highest transitional authority level. CPT issued formal denial December 27 regarding departure bonus allegations representing defensive positioning as scrutiny intensified.

Convergence of allegations within 72 hours represented coordinated pressure from civil society organizations human rights groups and political opposition to delegitimize any CPT mandate extension beyond February 7. Movement for Reconstruction and National Reconciliation capitalized by announcing December 26 sit-in scheduled for December 29 exactly 40 days before mandate expiration forcing CPT into impossible choice between announcing mandate extension now politically toxic given corruption allegations negotiating new transitional mechanism with CARICOM requiring international legitimacy CPT lacks or expiring February 7 without successor creating constitutional crisis. MORN framed February 7 2026 as marking 40 years since country lived in total instability since Duvalier regime fall creating symbolic and legal pressure points. First major opposition mobilization announcement since Electoral Council published revised calendar aimed to force political crisis compelling CPT to announce mandate extension framework or creating street pressure collapsing Council before constitutional deadline.

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FAILURE AND HUMANITARIAN ISOLATION

International community maintained unprecedented silence throughout Week 52 as Haiti approached constitutional crisis with no statements from CPT CARICOM OAS UN or bilateral partners regarding candidate list delay or February 7 succession frameworks. Complete diplomatic silence entering third day by December 23 represented either active behind-the-scenes emergency negotiations or institutional paralysis with no actor willing to acknowledge crisis publicly. Christmas holiday timing compounded silence because reduced embassy and international organization staffing delayed coordinated responses though crisis scale should have triggered emergency protocols overriding holiday schedules. Continued silence past December 24 strongly indicated institutional paralysis rather than active negotiation because viable negotiation should produce interim statements by Christmas preventing panic.

US Charge d'Affaires Wooster statement December 23 urging government to make 2026 an electoral year rather than specifically referencing August 30 date confirmed international actors accepted timeline revision necessity. However no specific proposals emerged for addressing constitutional crisis created by February 7 2026 mandate expiration. Jamaican Prime Minister Holness referenced Haiti progress in final CARICOM Chair address December 28 but provided no substantive framework for addressing mandate expiration. International silence revealed fundamental weakness in coordination mechanisms failing to bridge US-Canada split on CPT extension or produce unified framework for post-February 7 governance. OAS November 5 Roadmap committed to work with Haitian authorities to avoid power vacuum if CPT mandate expires but no coordination meetings or announced frameworks emerged during Week 52.

Humanitarian isolation intensified as US travel restrictions effective January 1 2026 forced NGO withdrawals and event cancellations. For Haiti with Love cancelled annual children's Christmas party due to flight operation uncertainty representing broader pattern of reduced international presence precisely when Haiti needs maximum humanitarian engagement. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights December 24 statement expressing extreme concern regarding 1000 percent increase in sexual violence cases against women girls and adolescents highlighted deteriorating protection environment. Only 37 percent of Port-au-Prince health facilities remain fully functional per UN Independent Expert creating medical access crisis for approximately two million residents. Religious groups including Catholic and Protestant missions continued striving to celebrate Christmas and provide services to displaced populations but operated under severe constraints with diminishing resources and escalating insecurity.

TREND ANALYSIS

ELECTORAL TIMELINE COLLAPSE TRAJECTORY - CONTINUING DETERIORATION

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The Provisional Electoral Council candidate list publication failure trajectory continued downward throughout Week 52 demonstrating institutional incapacity to execute basic electoral administration functions. Timeline began week with December 22 scheduled publication deadline passing without list issuance or official explanation extending to 48-hour silence by December 23 then 72-hour silence by Christmas Eve creating operationally impossible December 26 campaign period start. CEP published revised electoral calendar Christmas Day December 25 establishing May 19 to August 28 2026 campaign period and August 30 2026 first round voting but created unprecedented 365-day constitutional gap between February 7 2026 CPT mandate expiration and February 7 2027 presidential inauguration.

Three deterioration indicators emerged during week. First CEP maintained complete opacity with no explanatory statements about December 22 miss causes whether technical insufficient registrations or contestation gridlock. Second international actors including CARICOM OAS UN and bilateral partners issued zero statements through Christmas week suggesting coordination paralysis or emergency negotiations failing to produce frameworks. Third opposition mobilization gained momentum with MORN December 29 sit-in announcement capitalizing on electoral collapse and CPT corruption allegations to demand Council resignation. Trajectory suggests electoral credibility continues declining absent urgent intervention with candidate list delay validating perceptions that formal political system cannot organize legitimate succession mechanisms.

Looking forward if CEP cannot publish credible candidate list with major opposition participation by early January 2026 entire electoral framework risks collapse forcing either emergency CPT mandate extension contradicting legal prohibition interim caretaker government formation through negotiated transition or constitutional vacuum. Pattern indicates electoral administration capacity insufficient to execute complex multi-stage process required for legitimate democratic transition suggesting structural reform beyond calendar revision necessary. Absent international technical assistance surge and domestic political consensus building around electoral participation incentives trajectory points toward prolonged constitutional crisis rather than successful August 30 2026 election completion.

GANG STRATEGIC SOPHISTICATION - ESCALATING COORDINATION

Gang operational sophistication trajectory demonstrated significant escalation during Week 52 with unprecedented strategic discipline multi-domain warfare expansion and political calculations rivaling state actors. Four-day operational pause December 21-24 represented unusual restraint contrasting with December violence patterns. Pause ended with coordinated multi-sector attacks including Christmas Eve General Hospital massacre killing journalists and officer Coast Guard December 23 maritime warfare targeting La Gonave supply convoys and foiled December 25-26 Tabarre market explosive attack planning mass casualties during holiday shopping.

Three escalation indicators emerged. First geographic selectivity with Port-au-Prince operational pause while Artibonite offensive continued demonstrated gangs can maintain tactical restraint in capital while conducting peripheral operations. Second multi-domain expansion targeting healthcare facilities commercial centers and maritime routes showed gangs implementing strategic denial campaign beyond territorial control. Third timing coordination with electoral developments and February 7 deadline suggested gangs viewing political process as directly relevant to amnesty negotiating leverage. December 24 Minoterie PNH drone strike killing dozens demonstrated state asymmetric warfare escalation creating action-reaction cycle.

Looking forward gang strategic sophistication likely continues escalating as February 7 deadline approaches. Crisis Group December 15 warning that gangs seeking amnesty suggests operational pause reflects negotiating posture rather than security force success. If government signals willingness to negotiate gangs may extend restraint through February 7 as good faith gesture. If government maintains PM Fils-Aime December 28 no negotiations doctrine gangs likely resume Port-au-Prince violence mid-to-late January to pressure transition talks. Inter-American Commission 1000 percent sexual violence increase indicates gangs institutionalizing terror weapons for population control. Maritime warfare capability threatens island siege scenarios for La Gonave and potentially other coastal communities. Trajectory points toward gangs maintaining operational initiative dictating violence timing and intensity based on political calculations rather than security force constraints.

CPT POLITICAL LEGITIMACY - ACCELERATING EROSION

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Transitional Presidential Council legitimacy trajectory experienced accelerated erosion during Week 52 with four corruption allegations emerging within 72 hours combined with electoral timeline collapse and opposition mobilization announcement. Week began with CPT facing 47 days until February 7 2026 constitutional mandate expiration without published candidate list or succession framework. Deteriorated to 41 days by week's end with coordinated institutional delegitimization campaign undermining any mandate extension justification.

Three erosion indicators emerged. First corruption allegations spanning unauthorized electoral amendments departure bonus schemes prosecution immunity maneuvers and 750 million gourde embezzlement created comprehensive indictment making mandate extension politically toxic. CPT December 27 denial of bonus allegations represented defensive posture as scrutiny intensified. Second electoral calendar revision creating 365-day constitutional gap between February 7 2026 expiration and February 7 2027 inauguration exposed CPT inability to organize legitimate succession within mandated timeframe. Third MORN December 29 sit-in announcement scheduled 40 days before expiration demonstrated opposition mobilizing to deny CPT legitimacy for unilateral extension or force Council collapse before constitutional deadline.

Looking forward CPT legitimacy trajectory continues declining absent dramatic governance improvements or international legitimization surge. December 29 sit-in will test CPT capacity to manage opposition protest determining whether security forces allow assembly or disperse demonstrators risking escalation. If CPT announces unilateral mandate extension without CARICOM OAS UN coordination faces domestic delegitimization and international isolation. If CPT expires February 7 without announcing framework creates constitutional vacuum with multiple competing legitimacy claims. If CPT negotiates new transitional mechanism requires international actors bridging US-Canada split producing unified framework. All scenarios require decisive action within compressed January 2026 timeline but Week 52 silence suggests paralysis rather than progress. Trajectory points toward February 7 constitutional crisis rather than orderly democratic transition.

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FRAGMENTATION - DEEPENING PARALYSIS

International community coordination trajectory demonstrated deepening paralysis during Week 52 with unprecedented silence through Christmas period as Haiti approached constitutional deadline. Week began with zero statements from CARICOM OAS UN or bilateral partners regarding December 22 candidate list publication failure. Silence extended 48 hours by December 23 then 72 hours through Christmas Eve suggesting either emergency negotiations or institutional paralysis. US Charge d'Affaires December 23 statement urging make 2026 electoral year confirmed timeline revision acceptance but offered no February 7 succession framework. Jamaican PM Holness December 28 final CARICOM Chair address referenced Haiti progress but provided no substantive mandate extension proposal.

Three fragmentation indicators emerged. First US-Canada split remained unresolved with no unified position on CPT mandate extension legitimacy or legal mechanisms. Second CARICOM OAS UN coordination appeared absent with no emergency sessions convened despite constitutional crisis urgency. Third bilateral partners including United States maintained operational support through December 27 armored vehicle donation to PNH but avoided political positioning on February 7 governance frameworks. Pattern suggests international actors awaiting Haitian-led consensus rather than imposing solutions but domestic consensus appears impossible given CPT corruption allegations and opposition mobilization.

Looking forward international coordination trajectory requires urgent reversal if constitutional crisis to be averted. If silence continues through early January 2026 window for coordinated intervention narrows dangerously with 40-day timeline insufficient for negotiating implementing and legitimizing new transitional frameworks. US armored vehicle donation timing one day before December 29 MORN sit-in suggests Washington reinforcing PNH order maintenance capacity hedging against political instability but not providing political solution. Absence of CARICOM emergency session or OAS mediation proposal by year-end indicates international actors either deeply divided on appropriate response or waiting for crisis intensification before intervening. Trajectory points toward reactive crisis management rather than proactive framework coordination risking multiple competing February 7 legitimacy claims absent urgent multilateral alignment.

OUTLOOK FOR THE UPCOMING WEEK

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December 29 MORN sit-in in Petion-Ville represents first major test of CPT capacity to manage opposition mobilization during 40-day countdown to February 7 mandate expiration. Turnout levels and coalition participation will indicate breadth of anti-CPT movement with high turnout validating opposition claims of popular dissatisfaction. PNH response determines escalation trajectory with peaceful assembly tolerance demonstrating democratic space but heavy-handed dispersal risking broader political crisis. US December 27 armored vehicle donation positioned PNH with enhanced crowd control capability creating tactical options but political dilemma whether to deploy force. Gang operational indicators during December 29 mobilization will signal whether armed groups exploit political unrest to resume Port-au-Prince violence ending extended operational pause or maintain restraint awaiting February 7 governance framework clarity.

CARICOM OAS or UN emergency coordination meetings become critical during December 30 to January 3 period following MORN mobilization and Christmas week silence. Absence of international statements through December 28 suggests either active behind-the-scenes negotiations producing frameworks announcement early January or complete institutional paralysis requiring crisis escalation before intervention. US-Canada split on CPT mandate extension legitimacy requires urgent resolution with unified international position necessary to legitimize any February 7 succession mechanism. If international actors cannot bridge divisions by early January compressed timeline makes orderly transition increasingly unlikely with 35-40 day window insufficient for negotiating implementing and legitimizing new frameworks.

CPT faces impossible choice requiring decision by year-end whether to announce unilateral mandate extension risking domestic delegitimization and international isolation negotiate new transitional mechanism requiring CARICOM OAS coordination currently absent or expire February 7 without successor creating constitutional vacuum. Four corruption allegations emerging December 26-28 make mandate extension politically toxic requiring CPT to address departure bonus embezzlement prosecution immunity and unauthorized amendment charges before claiming legitimacy for continued governance. December 25 revised electoral calendar creating 365-day constitutional gap exposed CPT inability to organize legitimate succession within mandated timeframe forcing acknowledgment that August 30 2026 elections cannot produce government by February 7 2026 expiration.

Security environment likely deteriorates during upcoming week as gang operational pause approaching strategic limit. Four-day restraint December 21-24 demonstrated unprecedented discipline but gangs cannot maintain indefinite pause without losing operational momentum fighter discipline or political leverage. Crisis Group warning that gangs seeking February 7 amnesty suggests pause reflects negotiating posture testing government resolve. If CPT or PM Fils-Aime signal negotiation willingness gangs may extend restraint as good faith gesture. If government maintains no negotiations doctrine gangs likely resume Port-au-Prince violence late December or early January to pressure transition talks. Maritime warfare capability demonstrated December 23 La Gonave convoy attack threatens island siege scenarios. Economic terrorism shift shown in foiled Tabarre market explosive attack indicates mass casualty targeting during high-traffic periods. Healthcare facility attacks continuing pattern from December 17-24 hospital massacres suggest strategic denial campaign accelerating.

STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Week 52 exposed fundamental failures in international coordination mechanisms requiring urgent strategic reassessment before February 7 constitutional crisis. CARICOM OAS UN and bilateral partners maintained unprecedented silence through Christmas period with zero statements on candidate list publication failure or succession frameworks despite 47-day declining to 41-day countdown. US Charge d'Affaires December 23 language shift from specific August 30 election date to general make 2026 electoral year confirmed timeline revision acceptance but offered no governance solution for 365-day constitutional gap between February 7 2026 CPT expiration and February 7 2027 inauguration. Jamaican PM Holness December 28 CARICOM Chair address referenced Haiti progress without substantive proposals revealing international actors either paralyzed by internal divisions or deliberately waiting for crisis escalation before intervening.

US armored vehicle donation December 27 timing one day before MORN sit-in suggests Washington prioritizing

order maintenance over political solutions hedging against instability. However tactical security assistance cannot substitute for strategic governance frameworks addressing constitutional succession crisis. US-Canada split on CPT mandate extension legitimacy remains unresolved creating fundamental obstacle to unified international position. Canadian position declaring February 7 unconditional end contradicts US implication of CPT extension tolerance creating leverage opportunity for CPT to play international actors against each other delaying decisive action.

Upcoming week requires emergency CARICOM OAS UN coordination meetings bridging divisions producing unified February 7 framework. If international actors cannot reconcile positions by early January compressed 35-40 day timeline makes orderly transition impossible. Three scenarios require preparation including CPT mandate extension requiring explicit international legitimization despite legal prohibition interim caretaker government formation through negotiated transitional framework or constitutional vacuum management preventing gang exploitation and multiple legitimacy claims. International community must decide whether to support Haitian-led consensus currently absent impose external frameworks risking sovereignty concerns or prepare for governance breakdown scenarios. Humanitarian implications of US travel restrictions effective January 1 2026 reducing NGO presence during peak crisis period require reassessment balancing security concerns against assistance delivery needs.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND INVESTORS



Week 52 developments signal accelerating economic and operational risks requiring immediate contingency planning for February 7 constitutional crisis scenarios. Electoral timeline collapse with CEP candidate list publication failure and revised calendar creating 365-day governance gap eliminates predictability necessary for investment decisions and long-term planning. Four CPT corruption allegations emerging December 26-28 including departure bonus schemes and embezzlement claims undermine confidence in transitional governance fiscal management. Gang multi-domain warfare expansion demonstrated through December 23 maritime convoy attack December 24 hospital massacre and foiled Tabarre market explosive targeting commercial infrastructure threatens business continuity across multiple sectors.

Maritime warfare capability targeting La Gonave supply convoys creates insurance surcharge risk for international shipping accessing Port-au-Prince port facilities potentially increasing import costs across Haiti. Economic terrorism shift toward commercial center targeting shown in foiled Tabarre market attack using gas cylinder explosives indicates gangs implementing systematic denial strategy making business operations increasingly dangerous. Healthcare facility collapse with only 37 percent Port-au-Prince facilities remaining functional per UN Independent Expert creates workforce health access crisis affecting productivity. US travel restrictions effective January 1 2026 constraining NGO operations and international staff movements compounds operational challenges limiting business development and partnership opportunities.

Upcoming week private sector should model three constitutional succession scenarios assessing operational implications of CPT mandate extension creating legitimacy ambiguity interim caretaker government formation requiring new stakeholder engagement or constitutional vacuum enabling gang territorial consolidation. Supply chain vulnerability assessments critical given maritime interdiction capability and commercial infrastructure targeting. Personnel security protocols require enhancement given journalist killings December 24 and sexual violence 1000 percent increase per Inter-American Commission. Cash flow and forex access planning essential anticipating potential banking disruptions if February 7 constitutional crisis triggers institutional instability. Diaspora remittance monitoring important given 350,000 Haitian TPS beneficiaries facing expiration February 3 potentially reducing family support flows. Private sector advocacy for international coordination supporting orderly transition serves commercial interests avoiding prolonged constitutional ambiguity.

POLITICAL ACTORS

Week 52 created critical decision point for Haitian political actors requiring immediate positioning on February 7 constitutional succession before governance vacuum enables gang leverage or international imposition. MORN

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December 29 sit-in announcement demanding CPT resignation represents first major opposition mobilization capitalizing on electoral collapse and corruption allegations to force political crisis. CPT faces impossible choice between announcing unilateral mandate extension politically toxic given delegitimization campaign negotiating new transitional mechanism requiring CARICOM coordination currently absent or expiring without successor creating legitimacy contest. Four corruption allegations within 72 hours including unauthorized electoral amendments departure bonus schemes prosecution immunity and embezzlement created comprehensive indictment requiring CPT response beyond December 27 denial.

CEP revised electoral calendar December 25 creating 365-day constitutional gap exposed fundamental paradox that legitimate elections cannot produce government before February 7 2026 CPT expiration yet no legal mechanism exists for mandate extension. Political parties must decide whether to participate in revised August 30 2026 electoral timeline legitimizing process or boycott demanding immediate CPT departure forcing alternative transition. Civil society replacement formulas published January 6 per previous reporting provide potential frameworks but require political consensus building currently absent. Opposition coalition formation around MORN mobilization determines bargaining power with broader participation strengthening pressure for CPT concessions while fragmentation enabling Council delay tactics.

Upcoming week political actors should leverage December 29 sit-in demonstrating popular pressure for succession clarity while avoiding violence enabling security force crackdown justifications. Coordination with civil society organizations human rights groups and diaspora networks amplifies legitimacy claims pressuring both CPT and international actors. Direct engagement with CARICOM OAS representatives essential communicating political faction positions preventing international framework imposition without Haitian input. Scenario-based planning required for three February 7 outcomes including CPT extension resistance strategy interim government negotiation positions or constitutional vacuum governance claiming mechanisms. Gang amnesty negotiation implications require political consensus that armed groups cannot gain February 7 legitimacy through violence leverage. Political actors possess narrow window before mid-January for influencing succession frameworks after which compressed timeline forces reactive positioning.

DIASPORA

Week 52 developments create acute uncertainty for Haitian diaspora communities facing simultaneous homeland constitutional crisis and United States legal status threats. Federal court TPS ruling affecting 350,000 Haitian beneficiaries pending following January 6 hearing with February 3 expiration approaching while February 7 CPT mandate expiration creates dual timeline crisis. Deportation risk to country experiencing governance collapse healthcare system failure with only 37 percent facilities functional gang territorial control of 80-90 percent Port-au-Prince and sexual violence 1000 percent increase creates life-threatening scenario. US travel restrictions effective January 1 2026 limit diaspora ability to assist family members or participate in homeland political processes during critical transition period.

Remittance implications significant given diaspora families relying on hundreds of millions dollars annually for basic needs. Economic deterioration if February 7 constitutional crisis triggers instability or TPS termination reduces diaspora income affects vulnerable populations already facing 1.4 million internally displaced and 4.2 million requiring humanitarian assistance per OCHA. Gang maritime warfare expansion demonstrated December 23 La Gonave convoy attack threatens island communities including diaspora family members dependent on supply routes. Healthcare facility targeting December 17 and 24 hospital massacres eliminates emergency medical access for family networks. US armored vehicle donation December 27 signals continued American security engagement but political silence on succession frameworks creates uncertainty whether Washington supporting orderly transition or hedging against chaos.

Upcoming week diaspora should mobilize advocacy coordinating with CARICOM member states and United States congressional delegations demanding TPS extension and Haiti succession framework support. Family communication protocols essential preparing relatives for potential December 29 MORN sit-in violence or gang operational pause ending. Legal aid organizations positioning for emergency TPS appeals assistance if federal court upholds termination. Remittance contingency planning anticipating potential transfer disruptions if February 7 constitutional crisis affects banking operations. Humanitarian prepositioning supporting religious and civil society

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organizations maintaining ground presence as international NGOs withdraw. Diaspora political participation in February 7 succession debates critical ensuring homeland frameworks account for transnational community interests including return safety and investment security. Documentary evidence collection of gang atrocities sexual violence and healthcare collapse supporting asylum claims if deportation proceedings begin during constitutional crisis period.

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