



AYITI INTEL | ONE-STOP INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

February 01, 2026

Intelligence for Haiti's Democratic Transition

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY
WEEK 5: JANUARY 26 - FEBRUARY 1, 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The CPT entered its final week before the February 7, 2027 mandate expiration with governance consensus collapsing under international pressure. US visa sanctions targeting two CPT members for gang collaboration combined with Smith Augustin's withdrawal from the dismissal coalition definitively consolidated the Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime executive axis. Gang territorial expansion accelerated with Viv Ansanm massacring seven at Tet Kajak and extending control into Sud-Est Department while aviation security deteriorated further with ZED Airlines suspending operations and US Embassy personnel movements halted. BINUH received one-year mandate renewal but CARICOM mediation collapsed on January 30 leaving the Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime caretaker government as the default post-transition outcome despite contested legitimacy.

WEEK IN REVIEW

JANUARY 26

The United States imposed visa restrictions on two unnamed CPT members for gang collaboration and obstruction of counter-gang operations against designated foreign terrorist organizations. The sanctions targeted individuals involved with Viv Ansanm and Gran Grif gangs designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations in May 2025. Given Fritz Alphonse Jean already received visa sanctions in November 2025 the likely targets were Leslie Voltaire and either Louis Gerald Gilles or Edgard Leblanc Fils as remaining dismissal coalition signatories. The timing twelve days before mandate expiration signaled unprecedented Trump administration intervention against Haiti's transitional leadership. ZED Airlines suspended all Haiti operations after gunfire struck two aircraft approaching Toussaint Louverture International Airport January 25 extending functional aviation isolation of the capital. The airline joined Spirit Airlines JetBlue and Sunrise Airways in service cessation leaving Port-au-Prince with virtually no commercial aviation access beyond limited charter operations. Canada issued parallel sanctions warning January 22 stating any change attempt before February 7 would weaken political stability and risk compromising elections. Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime held strategic meetings with PNH High Command demonstrating executive control over armed state institutions. The convergence of US and Canadian sanctions threats created credible deterrent against the five CPT members formalizing Fils-Aime's dismissal but locked Haiti into governance stalemate with no resolution as the deadline approached.

JANUARY 27

Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime conducted official visit to Forces Armees d'Haiti General Headquarters accompanied by Defense Minister Jean Michel Moise pledging State support for army modernization and operational capacity enhancement. The visit represented systematic executive engagement with security forces under unified command messaging positioning themselves as legitimate security policy coordinators. The synchronized visits with PNH signaled operational power consolidation strategy independent of full CPT consensus. Former interim president Jocelerme Privert stated in Le Nouvelliste interview that no institutional vacuum would occur after February 7 arguing constitutional provisions allow prime minister and government continuation without formal succession authority. Privert position contradicted United States diplomatic messaging urging CPT dissolution by mandate deadline. The constitutional interpretation debate centered on whether government can function without presidential or transitional presidential authority after CPT mandate expires. No CPT member publicly endorsed Privert constitutional interpretation or alternative succession framework in response to US pressure suggesting internal disagreement about post-mandate positioning. Two aircraft were struck by gunfire at Toussaint Louverture Airport on January 25 suspending the last operational international connection pending security review. The attack pattern remained consistent with previous gang targeting of aviation infrastructure. Civil aviation authorities OFNAC and AAN launched security investigation but provided no timeline for service restoration.

JANUARY 28

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Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime paid high-level visit to Gang Suppression Force Commander Godfrey Otunge January 27 marking fourth consecutive day of coordinated executive actions designed to project unified command authority. The visit demonstrated institutional solidarity to international partners while signaling to the five CPT members attempting to dismiss Fils-Aime that security forces remain aligned with the Saint-Cyr executive axis. Saint-Cyr expressed gratitude to partner countries contributing troops and resources while emphasizing complete unity of highest state authorities in fight against insecurity. Fils-Aime declared that the State will not back down during a week when the five-member CPT majority failed to publish dismissal resolution in *Le Moniteur* despite announcing its imminent release January 23. The deliberate engagement of every armed instrument of state power within five days constituted demonstration of executive control designed to deter dismissal coalition and reassure international backers. PNH conducted planned operation at Marche Salomon overnight January 26-27 killing eight suspected gang members and seizing two assault rifles including an AR-15 and M16 with zero police casualties. The operation achieved tactical objectives representing significant operational success for PNH units that have struggled with gang resistance and high casualty rates in recent operations. However operation occurred against troubling backdrop of mounting civilian casualties with security force operations killing fifty civilians since January 1 raising questions about rules of engagement. *Medecins Sans Frontieres* published devastating report revealing sexual violence cases at Port-au-Prince clinic have tripled in four years with over one hundred patients attacked by ten or more perpetrators simultaneously indicating catastrophic humanitarian crisis.

JANUARY 29

UN Security Council voted unanimously to extend BINUH mandate for one year until January 31, 2027 with expanded provisions for DDR planning, pre-trial detention support, and high-risk detainee handling. The resolution authored by Panama and the United States maintained core mandate including political advice, support for Haitian-led political processes, good governance strengthening, human rights advancement, and PNH capacity building. Three significant new provisions expanded operational scope including assistance addressing prolonged pre-trial detention, advisory support for judiciary handling of high-risk individuals anticipated from Gang Suppression Force arrests, and 90-day DDR options report outlining costs for disarmament programming and justice reform. CARICOM Secretary General had advocated January 26 to ensure funding for Haiti mission underscoring that mandate renewal without adequate resources would limit effectiveness. However mandate renewal did not address immediate governance crisis with nine days until CPT non-renewable mandate expired and no consensus successor framework. CEP signed protocol of cooperation with Mexico's Instituto Nacional Electoral on January 28 establishing technical assistance framework to strengthen capacity for August 30 first-round elections. The partnership focuses on capacity building for electoral operators, registry management and updating, technology integration, pre-electoral training workshops, and adherence to best practices for secure materials management. Mexico brings substantial credentials with twelve years experience managing elections and secure central issuance printing facilities. However agreement did not address electoral calendar's fundamental security contingency with gangs controlling 80-90 percent of Port-au-Prince making that prerequisite elusive. An attempt to remove CPT coordinator Laurent Saint-Cyr was aborted January 29 after Smith Augustin opposed the maneuver confirming five-member dismissal coalition collapse.

JANUARY 30

UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2814 extending BINUH mandate through January 2027 but criticized Haitian authorities for lack of progress achieving political consensus eight days before deadline. Associated Press reported Council criticized Haiti for lack of political consensus with mandate to end February 7 underscoring timeline pressure facing political class. US Ambassador Locetta used session to reaffirm unwavering support for Haiti declaring maintaining PM Fils-Aime essential in fight against armed gangs while reiterating Secretary Rubio position that CPT must be dissolved by February 7 without corrupt actors seeking to interfere. Smith Augustin sent formal letter to four colleagues on January 29 unequivocally withdrawing from effort to remove CPT coordinator Laurent Saint-Cyr definitively collapsing five-member coalition. The letter represented complete reversal from Augustin January 22 confirmation to *Le Nouvelliste* that four colleagues and I signed in favor of Prime Minister's dismissal. Strategic significance was profound as without Augustin support the remaining four members Fritz Alphonse Jean, Leslie Voltaire, Louis Gerald Gilles and Edgard Leblanc Fils lacked votes to remove Saint-Cyr who as CPT president pro tempore controls transmission of resolutions to *Le Moniteur*. Augustin urged colleagues to focus on ensuring continuity of state, supporting electoral preparations and fostering environment conducive to

emergence of consensus solution for post-February 7 period. Opposition plurielle and MORN announced demonstrations through February 7 demanding CPT departure and alternative governance frameworks. Civil society groups signaled escalation of street mobilization in final days before deadline testing whether political actors accept executive continuity or demand alternative transition process. TPS work authorization expired February 3 affecting 350,000 Haitians including critical healthcare workers with 18-month departure window beginning. However Ninth Circuit Court ruled January 28 that DHS Secretary exceeded statutory authority by terminating TPS ahead of February 3 deadline creating legal uncertainty around enforcement.

JANUARY 31

Viv Ansanm gang coalition executed coordinated attack on Tet Kajak village in Marigot commune early morning January 30 killing at least seven people including three vigilante brigade members and wounding four others. The assault originated from gang-controlled Kenscoff territory and resulted in burning of multiple houses, motorcycle theft and destruction, widespread pillaging, and resident displacement toward Jacmel. Tet Kajak sits at West Department and Sud-Est Department junction and attack represents strategic escalation beyond Viv Ansanm's Kenscoff stronghold seized January 27, 2025. Marigot fall to gang control would sever road corridor connecting Port-au-Prince to Jacmel and southern coast isolating capital further and providing Viv Ansanm access to maritime smuggling routes. Attack coincided with first anniversary of Kenscoff commune gang takeover demonstrating one year of territorial control enabled Viv Ansanm to consolidate positions and project force into adjacent departments. US Embassy issued security alert January 31 warning of ongoing security operations north and south of embassy and in Croix-de-Bouquets with heavy gunfire reported in area. Alert stated US government personnel halted all movements indicating threat conditions severe enough to restrict even armored embassy convoys. CARICOM virtual mediation January 30 produced no consensus among political stakeholders seven days before CPT mandate expiration. Le Nouvelliste reported meeting produced cacophony rather than consensus with political parties refusing compromise despite 10,000 deaths during CPT governance. CARICOM Eminent Persons Group credibility exhausted after two years of mediation produced no consensus but group remains at disposal for facilitation. PNH Director General Rameau Normil summoned to Criminal Court February 2 for investigation into 317 missing police rifles creating additional security leadership instability during political transition period.

FEBRUARY 1



Critical three-day political dialogue launched February 1 in Petion-Ville bringing together hundreds of participants from political parties, religious leaders, labor unions and civil society to negotiate post-February 7 governance architecture. CPT co-presidents Leslie Voltaire and Edgard Leblanc Fils emphasized urgency of reaching new political accord stating it constitutes indispensable framework for redefining national governance beyond February 7. Under April 3 and 4, 2024 political agreement establishing CPT Article 12.1 explicitly states council mandate ends February 7, 2027 with Article 13 prohibiting any extension. Leslie Voltaire confirmed January 30 that council will leave office as scheduled expressing confidence political actors will reach agreement before deadline. However as of February 1 no official succession mechanism announced. Multiple competing transition proposals emerged including 70-plus political party coalition proposing one-year transition excluding current CPT members with dual executive system, civil society initiative suggesting framework with choice between retaining Fils-Aime or selecting civil society figure, and Montana Accord Bureau advocating three-member transitional presidential council plus technocratic cabinet. US Secretary of State Marco Rubio stated unequivocally January 23 that CPT must be disbanded by February 7 without corrupt individuals attempting to interfere in Haiti electoral governance. BINUH reported 5,915 deaths and 2,708 injuries in 2025 from gang violence with 1.3 million internally displaced persons representing 11 percent of national population. IOM documented 24 percent increase in displacement compared to December 2024 with 83 percent of IDPs remaining with host families rather than displacement sites. In 272 active displacement sites conditions alarming with one latrine per 315 people on average, 40 percent of sites having no health services, and 18 percent of sites where no children attend school.

THEMATIC ANALYSIS

EXECUTIVE CONSOLIDATION AND COALITION COLLAPSE

The Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime executive axis achieved complete consolidation of institutional authority during the week through systematic engagement with every armed instrument of state power combined with the definitive collapse of the five-member dismissal coalition. Between January 23 and January 27 Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime conducted coordinated high-level visits to PNH High Command, Forces Armees d'Haiti General Headquarters, and Gang Suppression Force leadership demonstrating unified command authority to both domestic and international audiences. The deliberate sequencing of security force engagement within five days constituted a demonstration of executive control designed to deter the dismissal coalition and reassure international backers particularly the United States and Canada whose support remained critical for post-February 7 continuity scenarios. Saint-Cyr as CPT president pro tempore controlled transmission of resolutions to Le Moniteur preventing the January 21 dismissal resolution from acquiring legal force even if the five-member majority attempted to formalize it.

Smith Augustin's January 29 formal withdrawal letter to the four remaining dismissal coalition members definitively ended their capacity to challenge the Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime executive. Augustin's letter explained that he initially supported Fils-Aime's dismissal following recommendations from national stakeholders within framework of political dialogue initiated January 18, 2026 believing action could facilitate institutional transition starting February 7, 2027. However given evolution of events and following thorough reflection I have decided to withdraw my support for any action aimed at removing coordinator Laurent Saint-Cyr or any other CPT member at this critical stage. Augustin urged colleagues to focus on ensuring continuity of state, supporting electoral preparations and fostering environment conducive to emergence of consensus solution for post-February 7 period. Gazette Haiti characterized the reversal as occurring in context of strong diplomatic pressures notably American.

The operational implication is that Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime will almost certainly remain in their positions through February 7 and likely beyond operating as de facto caretaker government under constitutional provision allowing prime minister to continue if no successor is installed. Former interim president Jocelerme Privert provided legal cover for this scenario stating January 26 that no institutional vacuum will occur after February 7 because constitution allows prime minister and government to continue if no successor is installed. Emmanuel Vertilaire representing Moise Jean-Charles's Pitit Dessalines party has functionally aligned with the Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime axis by participating in executive coordination meetings despite his party leader's opposition. With Augustin's withdrawal the dismissal coalition was reduced to four members at least two of whom face US visa sanctions imposed January 25 creating severe international travel constraints that reinforce their political marginalization.

INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS AND DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION

United States diplomatic pressure escalated from verbal warnings to concrete accountability measures with visa restrictions imposed January 25 on two unnamed CPT members for gang collaboration and obstruction of counter-gang operations against Viv Ansanm and Gran Grif designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations in May 2025. The State Department declined to identify sanctioned individuals citing standard diplomatic procedure but given Fritz Alphonse Jean already received visa sanctions in November 2025 for signing the January 21 dismissal resolution the likely targets were Leslie Voltaire and either Louis Gerald Gilles or Edgard Leblanc Fils. The timing twelve days before mandate expiration signaled Trump administration determination to prevent the five-member majority from installing a new government before the mandate expires. Secretary of State Marco Rubio told Fils-Aime that the CPT must be dissolved by February 7 without corrupt actors interfering in Haiti's path to elected governance establishing clear red line against dismissal coalition maneuvers.

Canada issued parallel warning January 22 stating that any change attempt before February 7 would weaken political stability and risk compromising elections announcing readiness to take targeted measures against persons whose actions threaten peace and electoral process. The convergence of US and Canadian sanctions threats created coordinated deterrent against CPT governance changes demonstrating unprecedented direct intervention in Haiti's executive decision-making. US Ambassador Locetta declared during UNSC session January 29 that maintaining PM Fils-Aime is essential in fight against armed gangs and restoring public order while reiterating Rubio position that CPT must be dissolved by February 7. The diplomatic language emphasized Haitian people have had enough with gang violence and political infighting signaling Trump administration hardline approach prioritizing

stability over diplomatic nuance in transition management.

The sanctions mechanism employed INA Section 212(a)(3)(C) authorizing visa restrictions for individuals whose entry would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences. This approach allows targeted pressure without formal asset freezes or travel bans that would require Treasury Department coordination and broader international consensus. The unnamed nature of sanctions created internal uncertainty about which members face restrictions potentially amplifying council tensions while providing political cover for sanctioned individuals to avoid public identification. However the strategic effect was unambiguous as at least two members of the four-member remnant dismissal coalition now face international travel constraints that reinforce political marginalization and signal to domestic actors that international community backs Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity.

Civil society actors denounced external pressure as blackmail raising sovereignty concerns about foreign interference in Haiti's internal governance. Opposition plurielle and MORN mobilized demonstrations through February 7 demanding CPT departure and alternative governance frameworks rejecting the international community's preferred Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity scenario. The contested legitimacy creates operational uncertainty for international partners who must balance support for stability with sensitivity to domestic political opposition. BINUH renewed mandate includes inter-Haitian dialogue facilitation but the mission faces prospect of operating in environment where significant political actors reject international community's preferred governance outcome.

GANG TERRITORIAL EXPANSION AND AVIATION COLLAPSE

Gang territorial control expanded beyond established Port-au-Prince strongholds during the week threatening previously secure Sud-Est Department and demonstrating capacity for strategic infrastructure targeting that extends to international aviation. Viv Ansanm coalition executed coordinated attack on Tet Kajak village in Marigot commune January 30 killing seven people including three vigilante brigade members and forcing resident displacement toward Jacmel. The assault originated from gang-controlled Kenscoff territory seized January 27, 2025 demonstrating one year of territorial control enabled consolidation and force projection into adjacent departments. Tet Kajak sits at West Department and Sud-Est Department junction and controls access between Port-au-Prince and Jacmel. Marigot fall to gang control would sever road corridor connecting capital to southern coast isolating Port-au-Prince further and providing Viv Ansanm access to maritime smuggling routes.

Aviation security deteriorated further with ZED Airlines suspending all Haiti operations after gunfire struck two aircraft approaching Toussaint Louverture International Airport January 25. The airline joined Spirit Airlines struck four times November 11, 2024 during landing with one flight attendant injured, JetBlue flight hit by bullet same day discovered after JFK landing, and Sunrise Airways suspension November 23, 2025. These incidents triggered Federal Aviation Administration ban on US carriers flying to Port-au-Prince through March 7, 2026 leaving capital's main international airport with virtually no commercial service beyond limited charter operations. US Embassy issued security alert January 31 warning of ongoing security operations north and south of embassy and in Croix-de-Bouquets with heavy gunfire reported in area halting all government personnel movements. The alert followed major PNH operation in Croix-de-Bouquets targeting 400 Mawozo gang stronghold resulting in killing of multiple high-value gang leaders including Zotolan identified as second-in-command of Carrefour Marassa gang. In response 400 Mawozo fighters launched retaliatory attack on Tabarre 27 causing civilian casualties and forcing residents to flee homes.

The operational implications create severe constraints on humanitarian logistics, business continuity, and diaspora travel. Port-au-Prince airport paralysis forces reliance on Cap-Haitien in the north but the 150-mile overland route from capital is controlled in segments by armed groups making access dangerous and unpredictable. Aviation attacks demonstrate gang capacity to target critical infrastructure with impunity a capability extending to January 24-25 fire at Cap-Haitien's historic Cluny Market that destroyed approximately 30 warehouses and over 100 small shops. Security forces outnumbered with 12,000 PNH officers against estimated 12,000 armed gang members and Gang Suppression Force fielding only 1,000 personnel versus authorized 5,550 creating severe force ratio disadvantages that limit counter-gang operational capacity. PNH announced January 31 nationwide security reinforcement plan for February 2026 planning to deploy newly graduated officers to priority departments including Artibonite Nord Centre Nippes and Sud-Est. However Haitian media noted skeptically that similar announcements

have been made before without implementation while gangs continue operations with impunity.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS DEEPENING

BINUH reported 5,915 deaths and 2,708 injuries in 2025 from gang violence with violence levels representing significant escalation compared to previous years. International Organization for Migration documented 1,287,593 internally displaced persons representing 11 percent of Haiti population marking 24 percent increase compared to December 2024. Geographic distribution shows 77 percent displaced in provinces outside Port-au-Prince and 23 percent in capital with 55 percent of provincial IDPs now originating from other rural areas rather than capital. Most IDPs at 83 percent remain with host families rather than displacement sites creating enormous strain on fragile local resources and exhausting social support networks that risk secondary displacement.

In 272 active displacement sites conditions alarming with one latrine per 315 people on average creating disease outbreak risk especially approaching rainy season. Forty percent of sites have no health services and 18 percent of sites have no children attending school. An average of 27 women and girls experience gender-based violence daily predominantly rapes including gang rapes. Medecins Sans Frontieres published devastating report January 28 revealing sexual violence cases at Port-au-Prince clinic have tripled in four years with over one hundred patients attacked by ten or more perpetrators simultaneously. Humanitarian Coordinator reported children constitute as much as 50 percent of gang membership due to forced recruitment and sexual violence cases attended have tripled since 2021.

Food security conditions remain critical with 5.7 million people suffering from severe food insecurity placing Haiti among six largest hunger hotspots globally. Emergency IPC Phase 4 conditions persist in Port-au-Prince and IDP areas with 3.0 to 3.49 million people requiring food assistance through July 2026. An estimated 277,000 children suffer from acute malnutrition. UN launched 880 million dollar humanitarian appeal December 17, 2025 to assist 4.2 million vulnerable people focusing on urgent multisectoral interventions in West Centre and Artibonite departments where armed violence generates severe needs. However UN trust fund for Gang Suppression Force has received no new donations since August 2025 and holds only 113 million dollars of 800 million needed annually. The 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan seeks 880 million for 4.2 million people but 2025 saw Haiti as one of least funded humanitarian appeals in world.

TREND ANALYSIS

GOVERNANCE VACUUM MATERIALIZING WITH SAINT-CYR AND FILS-AIME CONTINUITY AS DEFAULT OUTCOME

Direction: Stabilizing toward executive continuity despite contested legitimacy. The week began with governance uncertainty as five CPT members attempted to dismiss Fils-Aime but ended with Smith Augustin withdrawal definitively collapsing dismissal coalition and cementing Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime executive consolidation. Former interim president Privert provided constitutional interpretation allowing prime minister to continue if no successor is installed creating legal framework for caretaker government scenario. US and Canadian diplomatic backing combined with visa sanctions against dismissal coalition members reinforced international preference for Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity. CARICOM virtual mediation January 30 produced no consensus among political stakeholders demonstrating two years of facilitation exhausted credibility. Critical three-day political dialogue launched February 1 in Petion-Ville represents last opportunity to reach alternative consensus but multiple competing transition proposals have failed to generate unified framework. Conditions for continuation include international recognition particularly from United States and Canada, security force loyalty demonstrated through systematic executive engagement, and constitutional cover from Privert interpretation. Reversal would require unexpected political agreement from February 1-3 dialogue producing alternative framework accepted by majority of stakeholders or sustained civil society mobilization creating legitimacy crisis. Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime caretaker government represents default post-February 7 outcome barring dramatic last-minute developments.

GANG TERRITORIAL EXPANSION ACCELERATING BEYOND PORT-AU-PRINCE STRONGHOLDS

Direction: Deteriorating with expansion into previously secure Sud-Est Department. Gang territorial control evolved

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from defensive positions in Port-au-Prince strongholds to offensive projection into adjacent departments. Viv Ansanm January 30 attack on Tet Kajak killing seven people marked first gang territorial expansion from Kenscoff stronghold into Sud-Est Department threatening Jacmel corridor and southern coast access. One year of Kenscoff territorial control enabled Viv Ansanm to consolidate positions and project force demonstrating strategic patience and operational capacity. 400 Mawozo retaliation in Tabarre 27 after PNH killed gang leaders in Croix-de-Bouquets demonstrated gang capacity for immediate countermeasures even in supposedly secured zones near diplomatic facilities. Aviation attacks forcing ZED Airlines suspension extended systematic targeting of critical infrastructure that includes Spirit Airlines, JetBlue and Sunrise Airways creating functional aviation isolation of capital. PNH Marche Salomon operation January 26-27 killing eight gang members with zero police casualties represented tactical success but mounting civilian casualties with fifty killed since January 1 raised rules of engagement concerns. Force ratio disadvantages persist with 12,000 PNH against 12,000 gang members and Gang Suppression Force at 1,000 versus 5,550 authorized strength limiting sustained counter-gang operational capacity. Conditions for reversal require Gang Suppression Force deployment acceleration reaching authorized strength by April timeline, PNH operational tempo increase with civilian protection protocols, and territorial clearing operations in Port-au-Prince before gang consolidation enables further departmental expansion. Absent force generation breakthrough gang territorial expansion likely continues into breadbasket regions and previously secure southern departments.

INTERNATIONAL MISSION MANDATE RENEWED BUT RESOURCE GAPS PERSIST

Direction: Stabilizing institutionally but resource constraints limit operational effectiveness. UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2814 January 29 extending BINUH mandate for one year until January 31, 2027 with expanded provisions for DDR planning, pre-trial detention support, and high-risk detainee handling. One-year extension rather than short-term renewal reflects Council assessment Haiti transition remains fragile well beyond February 7 and requires sustained international political engagement through 2026 and into 2027. New DDR mandate tasks Secretary-General to submit 90-day report outlining full range of options and costs for UN and international support for Haitian-led disarmament programming as well as justice reform and accountability measures. CEP signed protocol of cooperation with Mexico Instituto Nacional Electoral January 28 establishing technical assistance framework to strengthen capacity for August 30 first-round elections. However resource gap remains critical with GSF trust fund holding 113 million of 800 million needed annually and no donations since August 2025. 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan seeks 880 million for 4.2 million people but 2025 saw Haiti as one of least funded humanitarian appeals in world. Conditions for improvement require donor funding commitments aligning resources with BINUH mandate expectations, GSF force generation acceleration with partner country troop deployments by April timeline, and electoral timeline clarity including voter registration restart. Risk factors include donor fatigue with protracted crises, February 7 governance vacuum triggering coordination failures if Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity contested by political actors, and security environment deterioration requiring humanitarian program suspensions or evacuations. International commitment remains but resource-mandate gap limits capacity to deliver Security Council expectations.

OUTLOOK FOR THE UPCOMING WEEK

February 7 CPT mandate expiration represents critical decision point determining whether Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime announce formal caretaker government framework or maintain strategic ambiguity pending political dialogue outcomes. Three-day summit concluding February 3 requires monitoring for consensus framework or collapse without agreement on post-February 7 governance. If political actors fail to reach consensus by February 6 the UN envoy noted constitution allows prime minister to remain in office under such circumstances suggesting Fils-Aime continuation as baseline scenario. US State Department and Canadian government signals on post-February 7 recognition will determine governance legitimacy and operational environment stability for international partners.

Opposition plurielle and MORN street demonstrations escalate in final days before deadline testing whether political actors accept executive continuity or demand alternative transition process. Civil society mobilization capacity and security force response patterns indicate whether contested legitimacy triggers sustained instability or protests remain contained. Gang strategic response to political transition period could include violence escalation to exploit uncertainty as demonstrated by Tet Kajak attack and embassy perimeter operations or negotiations if major leaders genuinely pursue dialogue.

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PNH Director General Rameau Normil Criminal Court appearance February 2 for 317 missing rifles investigation will determine whether security leadership faces resignation or dismissal during political transition creating additional institutional instability. US federal court ruling expected February 2 on challenge to TPS termination affects 350,000 Haitians with major implications for remittance flows and deportation risk. TPS work authorization expiration February 3 implementation requires monitoring for mass deportation initiation or phased approach though Ninth Circuit January 28 ruling blocking termination creates enforcement uncertainty.

Gang Suppression Force deployment progress with Special Representative Jack Christofides assuming post mid-February and first April contingent arrivals determines force generation timeline for territorial clearing operations. BINUH activation of renewed dialogue facilitation mandate under Resolution 2814 including inter-Haitian stakeholder consultations provides institutional framework for succession negotiations if CPT authority expires without replacement. Electoral timeline adherence with May 19 campaign launch deadline approaches requiring CEP decision to proceed postpone or admit infeasibility given security constraints and Artibonite Department planting season subject to gang interference affecting breadbasket food production.

STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

UN Security Council mandate renewal through January 31, 2027 provides institutional continuity but does not resolve February 7 governance vacuum with eight days until expiration. BINUH good offices can facilitate dialogue but mission faces prospect of operating in environment where significant political actors reject international community's preferred Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity scenario. Diplomatic missions must coordinate position on recognition of post-February 7 authorities establishing unified international community messaging to prevent competing legitimacy claims. US and Canadian visa sanctions against CPT members signal coordinated multilateral pressure campaign but civil society denounces external interference as blackmail raising sovereignty concerns. Resource gap remains critical with GSF trust fund holding 113 million of 800 million needed annually and no donations since August 2025 limiting operational capacity to deliver Security Council expectations. Donor governments should clarify 2026 funding commitments for GSF and humanitarian response aligning resources with renewed BINUH mandate. International organizations should prepare contingency plans for both negotiated political transition and Fils-Aime caretaker government scenarios given ten-day window and absence of published consensus framework. Gang territorial expansion into Sud-Est Department and aviation collapse constrains humanitarian logistics requiring alternative routing protocols through Cap-Haitien or Dominican border crossings for essential operations.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND INVESTORS

Aviation access collapse with ZED Airlines suspension leaves Port-au-Prince with virtually no commercial service forcing reliance on Cap-Haitien with dangerous 150-mile overland route controlled in segments by armed groups. Businesses should immediately audit supply chain dependencies on Port-au-Prince airport access and establish alternative routing through Dominican Republic or Cap-Haitien with timeline assumptions of 60-90 day closure. US Embassy security alert January 31 halting all government personnel movements signals deterioration in security conditions across multiple zones simultaneously requiring executive evacuation protocols and secure shelter-in-place procedures review. Private sector actors should monitor US State Department and Canadian government signals on post-February 7 recognition as these will determine governance legitimacy and operational environment stability. Gourde stability at 131.06 HTG per USD provides macroeconomic anchor but sustained political vacuum could trigger capital flight and exchange rate deterioration. Businesses should implement 30-day inventory buffers for critical inputs and plan alternative routing if National Route 1 operations close primary supply corridor during potential PNH offensive. Political risk analysts should advise clients that governance vacuum increases probability of security force fragmentation or PNH leadership changes particularly if Rameau Normil Criminal Court investigation produces dismissal. Security contractors should conduct aviation threat assessments for remaining charter operations implementing evasive approach protocols and passenger manifests limited to essential personnel given demonstrated gang anti-aircraft capability. Civil society demonstrations through February 7 require operations suspension during street mobilization periods in final days before deadline.

POLITICAL ACTORS

Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity scenario gains probability through institutional capture of PNH, Forces Armees d'Haiti, and Gang Suppression Force coordination backed by US and Canadian diplomatic support. Four-member remnant dismissal coalition Fritz Alphonse Jean, Leslie Voltaire, Louis Gerald Gilles and Edgard Leblanc Fils lacks votes to remove Saint-Cyr who controls Le Moniteur transmission preventing resolution formalization. Political actors in remnant coalition should assess personal sanctions risk recognizing US willingness to impose visa restrictions blocks international travel and signals marginalization by international community. Three-day political dialogue concluding February 3 represents last opportunity for alternative consensus but multiple competing transition proposals have failed to generate unified framework suggesting Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity as default outcome. Political parties should clarify position on constitutional interpretation and succession framework before February 7 deadline determining whether to recognize government continuity without CPT authority or maintain pressure for formal succession mechanism. Opposition plurielle and MORN mobilization capacity tests whether contested legitimacy triggers sustained instability or protests remain contained requiring coordination with civil society to channel sovereignty concerns into constructive dialogue participation. Successful road clearance would deliver Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime tangible security win demonstrating executive capacity days before transition but gang retaliation through infrastructure attacks creates pyrrhic victory risk. Political stakeholders should assess whether security force engagement pattern signals post-February 7 governance model or temporary political theater ahead of transition. Electoral timeline credibility depends on succession mechanism resolution and security environment stabilization with August 30 date explicitly conditioned on achieving acceptable security environment currently absent in gang-controlled territories.

DIASPORA

TPS work authorization expires February 3 affecting 350,000 Haitians including critical healthcare workers with 18-month departure window beginning though Ninth Circuit January 28 ruling blocking termination creates enforcement uncertainty. US federal court ruling expected February 2 determines whether DHS enforces expiration despite court decision or advocacy groups obtain enforcement orders preventing deportations. Diaspora communities should monitor enforcement implementation patterns and coordinate legal support for TPS holders facing status changes or removal proceedings. Aviation access collapse constrains diaspora travel with ZED Airlines suspension joining Spirit Airlines, JetBlue and Sunrise Airways leaving virtually no commercial service to Port-au-Prince. Diaspora communities should advise family members to avoid unnecessary travel to Haiti given aviation access collapse and prepare for potential deportee arrivals through Cap-Haitien as TPS termination effects materialize. Remittance flows critical to Haiti economy face potential disruption if mass deportations reduce diaspora income or financial service providers suspend operations due to governance uncertainty. Healthcare facilities in Haiti should contingency-plan for workforce losses if TPS holders cannot return or choose not to return following work authorization expiration. Diaspora networks should advise families in gang-controlled zones to shelter in place during anticipated PNH operations avoiding movement on contested roads until security situation clarifies. Political dialogue outcomes February 1-3 determine whether diaspora advocacy focuses on supporting Saint-Cyr and Fils-Aime continuity or mobilizing for alternative transition framework if consensus emerges. Civil society demonstrations through February 7 provide opportunity for diaspora engagement in governance transition debates but also create security risks requiring coordination with local civil society organizations. International funding commitments for humanitarian response directly affect diaspora families in Haiti with 5.7 million facing severe food insecurity and 1.3 million displaced persons requiring assistance that depends on donor support.

PRIMARY SOURCES

US Department of State statement on visa restrictions for Transitional Presidential Council members January 25 2026

Reuters reporting on US sanctions against CPT members for gang collaboration January 25 2026

ZED Airlines official announcement of indefinite flight suspension to Haiti January 25 2026

Haiti Libre reporting on ZED Airlines gunfire incident and Saint-Cyr Fils-Aime security coordination January 25-27 2026

Prime Minister Office communique on state commitment to reconquest of national territory January 26 2026

Le Nouvelliste interview with former president Jocelerme Privert on institutional continuity January 26 2026

AYITI INTEL | ONE-STOP INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

UN Security Council Resolution 2814 extending BINUH mandate to January 31 2027 adopted January 29 2026
Associated Press reporting on UNSC Haiti criticism January 29 2026
CEP protocol of cooperation with Mexico Instituto Nacional Electoral January 28 2026
Le Nouvelliste coverage of CARICOM virtual meeting failure January 30 2026
US Embassy Port-au-Prince security alert for heavy gunfire and personnel movement suspension January 31 2026
Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals National TPS Alliance v. Noem ruling on DHS statutory authority January 28 2026
Le Nouvelliste coverage of political dialogue launch February 1 2026
IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 10 documenting 1.3 million displaced persons mid-2025
UNODC organized crime and gang violence explainer January 2026