



AYITI INTEL | WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

February 08, 2026

Intelligence for Haiti's Democratic Transition

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Haiti's transition crossed a constitutional threshold February 7 when the Transitional Presidential Council dissolved without establishing successor governance architecture, leaving Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aime as sole executive authority backed by United States military and diplomatic intervention. Federal court ruling February 2 blocked deportation of 350,000 Haitian TPS holders but Trump administration Supreme Court appeal creates continuing legal uncertainty. Gang territorial control over 85-90 percent of Port-au-Prince and 23 communes across four departments remained unchanged despite announced PNH operations. The convergence of extraconstitutional governance, active U.S. bilateral intervention including warships deployed to Port-au-Prince Bay, and persistent security fragmentation fundamentally altered Haiti's institutional landscape from collective transitional authority to individual executive power dependent on external legitimacy rather than domestic consensus.

WEEK IN REVIEW

Sunday February 2

U.S. District Judge Ana Reyes issued expected ruling in Washington D.C. blocking Temporary Protected Status termination for 350,000 Haitians as protections faced February 3 expiration. The three-day political dialogue at Petion-Ville hotel brought hundreds of participants from political parties, religious leaders, unions and civil society to negotiate post-February 7 governance but produced no announced consensus framework despite CPT co-presidents emphasizing urgency. No major security incidents occurred following January 31 U.S. Embassy alert though gang territorial control persisted at 80-90 percent of Port-au-Prince. The exchange rate held at 131.20 HTG/USD. Judge Reyes stated during hearings that evidence did not allow determination of whether TPS holders could safely return to Haiti, expressing skepticism about administration safety justifications while U.S. Embassy characterized Haiti as stage four do not travel like a war zone having removed 80-90 percent personnel due to insecurity.

Monday February 3

Judge Ana Reyes released full 87-page temporary injunction finding Department of Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem violated due process requirements and Fifth Amendment equal protection clause when terminating TPS. The court determined Secretary Noem preordained termination based on hostility to nonwhite immigrants rather than conducting required assessment of Haiti conditions, directly addressing President Trump derogatory statements. The three-day Assises de suivi du dialogue inter-haitien concluded with proposed facilitation commission but no definitive transition framework announced despite only four days remaining until CPT mandate expiration. Haiti National Police announced reconquest operations targeting gang-controlled territories though no major attacks occurred in the preceding 24 hours. Le Nouvelliste headline captured situation as Four Days Before February 7 a Disjointed Path of Dialogue. Trump administration announced Supreme Court appeal following the ruling and an earlier July 2025 Brooklyn federal court decision that also blocked attempted TPS termination.

Tuesday February 4

With three days until constitutional mandate expiration, the Conseil Presidentiel de Transition faced dissolution without successor framework as concluded political dialogue produced no binding agreement. Internal government fractures compounded legitimacy crisis as CPT President Leslie Voltaire declared there will be elections this year by all means while Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aime maintained security constitutes essential condition for electoral processes. Viv Ansanm coalition attacked Croix des Bouquets sports facility February 1 while PNH neutralized three armed individuals in counter-operation. Bolt commercial aircraft made emergency landing near Les Cayes with no casualties highlighting aviation infrastructure fragility. Chatham House

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published policy analysis titled Haiti's Vicious Circle arguing that beyond security restoration, structural economic reform and job creation vital to lasting solution, expressing serious doubt on whether Haiti will have government after February 7. Exchange rate remained stable at 130.77 HTG/USD despite political uncertainty.

Wednesday February 5

With 48 hours until CPT mandate expiration, political impasse intensified around rejected three-member council proposal combining one CPT member, one Cour de Cassation judge and one civil society representative. Political party Les Engages pour le Developpement issued communique categorically refusing any CPT involvement after February 7, calling three-member council proposal null and void. Fanm Yo Deside women's coalition also rejected vague prolongation of CPT demanding inclusive transition before February 7. Gazette Haiti reported CPT seeking role in new interim period despite Leslie Voltaire January 30 declaration council would leave and lose legitimacy from February 8. The fundamental disagreement centered on whether any CPT member could participate in post-February 7 governance with 70-plus party coalition, EDE, Fanm Yo Deside and Consensus coalition all rejecting CPT continuity while international actors supported PM Fils-Aime continuation under constitutional fallback provisions. No major security incidents occurred and exchange rate held at 131.00 HTG/USD.

Thursday February 6

No field report available for this day. Relevant patterns integrated into thematic analysis below regarding final preparations for February 7 transition and international positioning.

Friday February 7

Haiti Transitional Presidential Council formally dissolved at Villa d'Accueil ceremony around 10:00 AM transferring executive power to Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aime who now governs alone through Council of Ministers with no presidential oversight structure. CPT President Laurent Saint-Cyr delivered farewell remarks stating guiding principles are clear: political elections and stability. Three U.S. warships remained deployed in Port-au-Prince Bay under Operation Southern Spear including USS Stockdale DDG 106 Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer, USCGC Stone WMSL 758 National Security Cutter, and USCGC Diligence WMEC 616 medium-endurance cutter. PNH deployed massive security presence including new South Korean armored vehicles. CARICOM Eminent Persons Group announced post-CPT governance model stating that due to lack of consensus, power will be exercised by Council of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister. Four CPT members who voted to oust Fils-Aime in January opted for alternative Presidential College headed by Cour de Cassation judge Jocelyne Casimir with Leslie Voltaire representing CPT and Charles Tardieu representing civil society, but this rival structure appeared sidelined by international community backing. Le Nouvelliste characterized Fils-Aime as new strongman of Haiti noting he enjoys support of Americans which proved decisive. Exchange rate remained stable at approximately 131 HTG/USD with no major security incidents during transition.

Saturday February 8

Post-dissolution governance reality crystallized with PM Fils-Aime as sole executive authority holding no electoral mandate or constitutional legitimacy. Trump Administration imposed visa restrictions under INA 212(a)(3)(C) on five Transitional Presidential Council members and one minister for involvement with Foreign Terrorist Organization-designated gangs, announced in two waves January 25 and January 27. U.S. Embassy issued public endorsement February 5 affirming support for PM Fils-Aime as leader, representing departure from previous U.S. practice of supporting collective transitional bodies. Kenya announced drawdown of its Multinational Security Support mission as UN-authorized Gang Suppression Force begins activation with 5,550 personnel ceiling, creating potential security gap through mid-2026. Armed gangs maintained control over 85-90 percent of Port-au-Prince and 23 communes across four departments. Food insecurity projected to reach 54 percent of

population during March-June 2026 lean season according to humanitarian assessments. No successor governance structure emerged despite multiple proposals including 17-member deliberative assembly suggested by Civil Society Initiative.

THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Constitutional Threshold and Governance Architecture Collapse

The February 7 CPT dissolution represented not merely leadership transition but fundamental breakdown of transitional governance consensus that had structured Haiti's political landscape since April 2024. The April 3, 2024 Political Accord establishing CPT explicitly prohibited mandate extension beyond February 7, yet three days of intensive political dialogue February 1-3 produced no binding framework for succession. Multiple competing proposals existed including 70-party coalition demanding one-year transition excluding all CPT members with dual executive system, civil society initiative framework choosing between retaining PM Fils-Aime or selecting civil society figure, Montana Accord three-member transitional presidential council, and coalition of former prime ministers proposing one-year extension. The proposed three-member council combining one CPT member, one Cour de Cassation judge and one civil society representative was categorically rejected February 5 by Les Engages pour le Developpement, Fanm Yo Deside coalition, and 70-plus party coalition, with EDE calling it null and void.

The collapse of consensus-building efforts revealed deep fracture between two incompatible visions: domestic political forces demanding complete CPT departure and new leadership structure versus international community backing Prime Minister Fils-Aime continuation under constitutional fallback provision. CARICOM Eminent Persons Group, United Nations, United States and Organization of American States uniformly stated CPT must disband February 7 per founding agreement while UN Special Representative Carlos Ruiz noted constitutional provision allowing prime minister to remain in office if political actors fail to reach consensus. This international position effectively predetermined outcome by establishing PM continuation as legitimate constitutional fallback despite lack of domestic political legitimacy. Four CPT members who voted to dismiss Fils-Aime in January proposed alternative Presidential College structure headed by judge Jocelyne Casimir, but international backing rendered this rival architecture stillborn.

The governance vacuum created by dissolution without replacement mechanism represents acute institutional risk. PM Fils-Aime now wields executive power alone without legislative check, presidential oversight, or accountability framework despite provisions in April 2024 Agreement requiring such mechanisms. Civil society organization ORDEDH advocated for chambre de controle de la transition but none was established by February 7 deadline. Le Nouvelliste assessment captured reality: over 10,000 deaths recorded during 22 months of CPT rule from April 2024 through February 2026 encompassing gang violence, security operations and self-defense group actions, with council's tenure producing no electoral progress, no constitutional revision, and presiding over deteriorating security conditions. The February 7 transition occurred orderly without violence representing best-case scenario for institutional continuity, but fundamental question shifted from who governs to whether Fils-Aime can govern effectively alone.

U.S. Bilateral Intervention and Dependency Architecture

The Trump Administration intervention during this transition week represented unprecedented level of direct U.S. influence over Haiti's governance architecture through convergence of diplomatic, military and sanctions instruments. Three U.S. naval vessels deployed to Port-au-Prince Bay February 3 under Operation Southern Spear including USS Stockdale guided-missile destroyer providing advanced multi-mission warfare capabilities far exceeding typical counter-narcotics operations. Embassy statement characterized presence as reflecting United States unwavering commitment to Haiti's security, but deployment timing days before February 7 transition

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deadline signaled Washington intent to prevent institutional collapse or gang exploitation of political vacuum. Secretary of State Marco Rubio stated January 28 U.S. may need stronger military posture to confront gangs and transnational criminal networks, while warship presence provided both visible deterrence against gang mobilization and implicit support for Fils-Aime government favored by Washington.

Visa restrictions under INA 212(a)(3)(C) imposed on five CPT members and one minister for involvement with Foreign Terrorist Organization-designated gangs marked most direct U.S. intervention in Haiti internal governance since 2004. Sanctions announced in two waves January 25 and January 27 targeted Edgard Leblanc Fils, Louis Gerald Gilles and three additional CPT members, barring entry to United States and signaling potential for further consequences including asset freezes or criminal referrals. Secretary Rubio warned February 5 of steep cost for corrupt politicians supporting gangs while explicitly backing Fils-Aime leadership. U.S. Embassy issued public endorsement February 5 affirming support for PM Fils-Aime as leader after CPT dissolution, representing departure from previous practice of supporting collective transitional bodies rather than individual leaders.

This convergence established Fils-Aime authority as dependent on continued U.S. backing rather than domestic consensus or constitutional legitimacy. Le Nouvelliste characterized him as strongman noting he enjoys support of Americans which proved decisive in keeping him at Prime Minister Office despite resolution by majority of presidential advisers to dismiss him. The dependency architecture creates immediate leverage for U.S. policy priorities including gang suppression, electoral timeline adherence and cooperation with Gang Suppression Force, but exposes Fils-Aime to accusations of being U.S. puppet and may complicate ability to build domestic political coalitions. Sanctioned CPT members retain political networks and constituencies that could organize resistance portraying arrangement as foreign interference. Duration and depth of Trump Administration commitment beyond current gesture remains uncertain particularly if security conditions fail to improve, with historical pattern of U.S.-Haiti relations alternating between intensive engagement and relative neglect creating uncertainty about commitment durability.

TPS Litigation and Diaspora Economic Linkages

Federal court intervention February 2-3 blocking Temporary Protected Status termination created temporary reprieve for 350,000 Haitian TPS holders whose protections faced February 3 expiration, but Trump administration Supreme Court appeal maintains fundamental uncertainty for diaspora planning and remittance-dependent economic stability. Judge Ana Reyes 87-page temporary injunction found Department of Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem violated due process requirements and Fifth Amendment equal protection clause, determining Secretary preordained termination based on hostility to nonwhite immigrants rather than conducting required assessment whether conditions in Haiti permit safe return. Court directly addressed President Trump derogatory statements about Haiti writing no one rationally could defend such statements, finding substantial likelihood racial animus influenced termination decision.

The ruling preserved legal status, work authorization and remittance capacity for 350,000 TPS holders plus approximately 150,000 with pending applications. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations planned for Springfield Ohio, Charleroi Pennsylvania, San Diego and New York City went on hold. The 4.1 billion dollars in annual remittances representing 18.43 percent of Haiti projected 2026 Gross National Disposable Income remained protected in short term. However Trump administration announced Supreme Court appeal seeking emergency stay to overturn injunction which would trigger immediate deportation resumption planning. Supreme Court composition favors administration on executive power questions but procedural violations finding complicates appeal strategy. Work authorization documents remain valid during litigation with automatic extension provisions triggered by preliminary injunction, yet uncertainty persists for long-term planning as Court could reverse district court decision or remand for expedited administrative review.

Economic implications extend beyond individual beneficiaries to systemic stability of Haiti's crisis-response

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capacity. Remittances totaling approximately 400 million USD annually from TPS holders represent critical economic lifeline amid gang violence and state collapse. Termination would eliminate this income source while forcing recipients to liquidate U.S.-based assets and disrupt established community networks across Florida, New York, Massachusetts and other concentration areas. The exchange rate stability at 130-131 HTG/USD throughout transition week depended heavily on continued remittance inflows which TPS preservation maintains but deportation risk threatens. Deportation logistics face insurmountable barriers as Toussaint Louverture Airport operates under FAA commercial flight ban until March 7, gangs control airport access roads, and Haiti lacks reception capacity for mass returns.

Haitian diaspora organizations mobilized Congressional advocacy for legislative TPS extension independent of court proceedings recognizing judicial protection remains vulnerable to reversal. Community terror widespread according to Guerline Jozef of Haitian Bridge Alliance who reported planned 30-day ICE raids targeting major cities with Haitian populations. Political mobilization increased with elected officials including Massachusetts State Representative Latyna Humphrey and Everett Mayor Robert Van Campen holding community meetings calling for TPS extension. Congressional Black Caucus and Caribbean-American caucus coordinated advocacy pressure. The litigation timeline for Supreme Court hearing with potential oral arguments or summary ruling establishes planning parameters for diaspora and remittance-dependent economic sectors through spring and summer 2026.

Security Stasis and Gang Suppression Force Deployment Gap

Gang territorial control over 85-90 percent of Port-au-Prince and 23 communes across four departments remained fundamentally unchanged during transition week despite Haiti National Police announced reconquest operations February 2 and massive security deployment February 7 protecting CPT dissolution ceremony. PNH showcased new South Korean armored vehicles during transition but announced reinforcement followed pattern of unfulfilled promises according to Haitian media coverage. Viv Ansanm coalition attacked Croix des Bouquets sports facility February 1 while PNH neutralized three armed individuals demonstrating ongoing operation-retaliation cycle without territorial recovery. Gender-based violence surged with Medecins Sans Frontieres reporting January 28 that sexual abuse cases at Port-au-Prince clinic tripled in past four years, with average 27 women and girls experiencing violence daily predominantly rapes including gang rapes.

Kenya announced drawdown of Multinational Security Support mission as UN-authorized Gang Suppression Force begins activation with 5,550 personnel ceiling, creating deployment gap through mid-2026 that risks security deterioration before replacement capacity operational. GSF severely understrength at approximately 950-1,000 personnel against authorized ceiling with major elements not expected until summer 2026. Jack Christofides assumed Special Representative role mid-February but first contingent arrivals scheduled April at earliest determining which countries contribute personnel beyond Kenya's reduced presence. Private military operations continued with Vectus Global providing drone and helicopter strike support resulting in 973 deaths in 2025 including 934 suspected gang members and 39 residents including 16 children, with UN High Commissioner for Human Rights assessing most drone strikes likely unlawful under international human rights law.

The security stasis during politically sensitive transition week demonstrated gang strategic calculation not to exploit February 7 vulnerability through major attacks that might trigger international military response. U.S. warship presence in Port-au-Prince Bay provided credible deterrence posture. However absence of attacks represented gang restraint rather than PNH capability improvement or territorial recovery. French Ambassador Antoine Michon acknowledged February 5 that organizing electoral process very difficult in current conditions, with August 30 2026 first round target requiring security improvements enabling voter registration and electoral infrastructure access across gang-controlled territories. Chatham House analysis published February 4 warned security-only approach insufficient without structural economic reform, arguing beyond security restoration push to rebuild Haiti society and create jobs vital to lasting solution.

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The deployment gap between Kenya MSS drawdown and GSF full operational capacity creates window of vulnerability through spring and summer 2026. Business planning horizons remain constrained to weeks rather than months with contract negotiations, investment commitments and strategic expansion decisions impossible until security trajectory established. Humanitarian operations face continued difficult access conditions with more than 1.4 million people internally displaced and over 50 percent of 12 million population facing acute food insecurity. Infrastructure constraints compound operational difficulties including FAA ban on U.S. carriers through March 7, gang control of port approach roads disrupting container terminal operations, and Peligre hydroelectric facility offline since June 2025 resulting in severe electricity rationing. BINUH mandate renewed through January 2027 provides mission continuity but effective coordination requires recognized government counterparts creating legitimacy challenges if post-February 7 authorities remain contested.

TREND ANALYSIS

Extraconstitutional Governance Normalization

Direction: Deteriorating. Haiti's post-February 7 governance arrangement represents deepening departure from constitutional order with Prime Minister Fils-Aime exercising sole executive authority without electoral mandate, legislative oversight or domestic consensus framework. What changed this week was formalization of extraconstitutional rule through CPT dissolution without establishing successor architecture mandated in April 2024 Agreement. PM Fils-Aime authority derives entirely from U.S. backing and expired political accord rather than constitutional process, creating dependency on external legitimacy. No functioning legislature exists, no elected officials serve at any level of government, and national elections scheduled seven months away face fundamental feasibility questions given security conditions.

Conditions for reversal require either establishment of oversight mechanism such as chambre de controle de la transition advocated by civil society organization ORDEDH, or formation of broader political consensus framework incorporating opposition movements currently boycotting PM-led arrangement. However international community explicit backing of Fils-Aime continuation reduces incentive for him to pursue inclusive governance architecture that might constrain executive authority. Political actors face strategic choice between constructive engagement particularly on electoral preparations or confrontational opposition risking international sanctions given U.S. naval presence and diplomatic pressure. Continuation of extraconstitutional arrangement through August 2026 election cycle appears most probable trajectory absent major security crisis forcing institutional reconfiguration.

U.S. Bilateral Intervention Intensity

Direction: Escalating. Trump Administration intervention during transition week marked qualitative shift from diplomatic engagement toward direct bilateral control instruments including naval deployment, targeted sanctions on transitional leadership, and explicit endorsement of individual leader rather than collective governance structure. What changed was convergence of military presence through Operation Southern Spear warships in Port-au-Prince Bay, visa restrictions barring five CPT members from U.S. entry for gang collaboration, and public Embassy backing of PM Fils-Aime representing unprecedented coordination of intervention tools. Secretary Rubio warning of steep cost for corrupt politicians signals willingness to expand measures beyond initial sanctioned individuals.

Conditions for de-escalation depend on whether Trump Administration views February 7 transition as mission accomplished requiring reduced engagement or opening phase of sustained commitment requiring active management. Historical pattern suggests U.S.-Haiti relations alternate between intensive engagement and relative neglect creating uncertainty about durability beyond immediate gesture. However scale of intervention including guided-missile destroyer deployment far exceeding typical counter-narcotics missions suggests more than symbolic presence. Duration of naval deployment under Operation Southern Spear serves as indicator of

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Washington commitment level. If security conditions fail to improve within three to six months creating pressure for U.S. policy adjustment, intervention posture could shift toward either deeper military engagement or withdrawal leaving Fils-Aime government without external legitimacy foundation.

Diaspora Legal and Economic Vulnerability

Direction: Stabilizing with high residual uncertainty. TPS litigation outcome February 2-3 providing temporary injunction against deportations prevented immediate crisis for 350,000 Haitian beneficiaries and preserved 4.1 billion dollar annual remittance flows supporting exchange rate stability and household economic resilience. What changed was shift from imminent February 3 expiration creating deportation risk toward extended legal process through Supreme Court appeal cycle that could take weeks or months. Work authorization remains valid during litigation maintaining employment continuity and remittance transfer capacity.

Conditions for continued stabilization require either Supreme Court decision upholding district court injunction finding procedural violations in termination process, or Congressional passage of legislative TPS extension independent of litigation removing executive authority to terminate protections. However Supreme Court composition favors administration on executive power questions and Trump Administration demonstrated commitment to appeal creating ongoing vulnerability. Court could issue emergency stay overturning temporary injunction triggering immediate deportation resumption planning and remittance flow disruption. Haitian diaspora organizations coordinate legal defense and Congressional advocacy but timeline remains undefined. Business and humanitarian stakeholders should maintain dual scenario planning for TPS preservation versus Supreme Court reversal outcomes affecting not just individual beneficiaries but systemic economic stability through remittance channels supporting half of Haiti population facing acute food insecurity.

OUTLOOK FOR THE UPCOMING WEEK

Post-dissolution governance implementation determines whether PM Fils-Aime establishes consultative mechanisms incorporating opposition political forces or governs unilaterally leveraging U.S. backing without domestic consensus framework. Fils-Aime first official addresses as sole executive signal policy priorities, cabinet confirmation processes and governance approach with international recognition statements from UN Secretary-General, U.S. State Department, CARICOM and European Union providing diplomatic validation or withholding pending accountability framework establishment. Most probable outcome involves Fils-Aime consolidating executive authority without meaningful oversight mechanisms given lack of institutional pressure for inclusive governance and international community explicit backing reducing incentive for power-sharing. Gang strategic response indicators emerge showing whether Viv Ansanm or other groups test new power structure through attacks or provocations, or maintain operational pause recognizing U.S. naval presence as credible deterrence against exploitation of governance transition.

Supreme Court TPS appeal filing establishes timeline for protections continuation affecting Haitian diaspora planning and remittance flows. Trump administration likely files emergency motion seeking stay of temporary injunction within 7-10 days of February 2 district court ruling. Court could grant emergency stay triggering immediate deportation resumption planning or deny stay maintaining protections during full appeal process. Most probable near-term outcome involves Court declining emergency stay allowing temporary injunction to remain in effect while appeal proceeds on normal schedule, but substantive decision timeline remains months away creating extended planning uncertainty for 350,000 beneficiaries and remittance-dependent economic sectors. Congressional advocacy intensifies through Black Caucus and Caribbean-American caucus but legislative TPS extension faces procedural obstacles in Republican-controlled Congress.

Gang Suppression Force activation progress becomes visible through mid-February as Jack Christofides assumes Special Representative post and first April contingent deployment preparations advance. Kenya MSS

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drawdown pace determines depth of security gap before GSF replacement capacity operational. Most probable outcome involves gradual Kenya force reduction through February-March creating decreased international military presence while GSF activation proceeds slowly with contributing countries beyond Kenya announcing personnel commitments or declining participation. Security conditions likely remain static without major territorial recovery operations or gang escalation, maintaining 85-90 percent gang control baseline through first quarter 2026. Electoral timeline viability assessment crystallizes as CEP August 30 first round schedule confronts security realities acknowledged by French Ambassador as very difficult current conditions, with voter registration completion and electoral infrastructure access requirements unmet across gang-controlled territories forcing either postponement decision or proceeding with non-credible process.

STAKEHOLDER IMPLICATIONS

International Community

BINUH mandate renewed through January 2027 provides operational continuity but coordination effectiveness depends on Fils-Aime government legitimacy which faces domestic contestation despite international backing. Single executive counterpart simplifies engagement compared to nine-member CPT but accountability vacuum creates donor risk if governance decisions lack transparency or oversight. Humanitarian programming requires firewall from political arrangements while post-February 7 authorities remain extraconstitutional. Electoral preparation support faces fundamental tension between CEP August 30 timeline and security conditions preventing voter registration or infrastructure deployment across 85-90 percent gang-controlled territories. International organizations should establish formal monitoring mechanisms for Fils-Aime government actions with regular accountability reporting, condition continued assistance on measurable progress toward electoral preparation and security improvement benchmarks independently verified, and prepare contingency protocols for potential legitimacy disputes if rival authority claims emerge from sanctioned CPT members or opposition coalitions. UNSOH April 1 operational deadline for UN support office providing GSF logistics serves as deployment progress indicator requiring close monitoring.

Private Sector and Investors

Orderly February 7 transition without violence or exchange rate disruption represents best-case scenario for business continuity maintaining stable 130-131 HTG/USD range. However fundamental operating environment unchanged with 90 percent gang control, FAA ban until March 7, degraded port access and offline hydroelectric capacity constraining operations. Business planning horizons remain compressed to weeks rather than months pending governance legitimacy clarification and security trajectory establishment. TPS litigation preservation of remittances supports consumer purchasing power and gourde stability but Supreme Court appeal creates planning uncertainty for employers with Haitian workforce exposure in U.S. operations. Senate consideration of HOPE HELP textile program extension critical for formal employment sector but timeline uncertain.

Private sector should develop dual scenario contingency plans for TPS preservation versus Supreme Court reversal outcomes affecting remittance flows and diaspora economic contributions. Plan for 12-18 month continuation of difficult conditions as security gains require sustained GSF deployment with summer 2026 earliest plausible inflection point for gradual improvement. Contract negotiations and investment commitments should incorporate governance stability clauses accounting for extraconstitutional arrangement lacking domestic legitimacy. U.S. warship duration under Operation Southern Spear and scale of GSF deployment signal international commitment level affecting medium-term risk assessment. Infrastructure investment remains constrained until electricity restoration, airport access normalization and port security improvements materialize requiring coordination with government authorities whose legitimacy faces domestic contestation.

Political Actors

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Domestic political forces confront strategic choice between constructive engagement with Fils-Aime government particularly on electoral preparations or confrontational opposition risking international sanctions given U.S. explicit backing and naval presence. The 70-plus party coalition, EDE, Montana Accord and Fanm Yo Deside rejection of any CPT continuity represents significant opposition bloc viewing PM-led arrangement as externally imposed lacking domestic legitimacy. Sanctioned CPT members retain political networks capable of organizing resistance but visa restrictions and asset freeze potential constrain operational capacity. Four CPT members proposed Presidential College alternative headed by judge Jocelyne Casimir appears stillborn absent international recognition, yet could provide rallying point for opposition if Fils-Aime government fails operationally.

Political actors should engage constructively on electoral timeline feasibility assessment pressuring CEP and international community for realistic schedule tied to measurable security benchmarks rather than aspirational dates disconnected from territorial control realities. Opposition movements should mobilize for oversight body establishment such as chambre de controle de la transition as mandated in April 2024 Agreement framework leveraging civil society pressure and donor accountability requirements. Strategic calculation required balancing criticism of extraconstitutional arrangement with participation in electoral preparation processes to avoid marginalization if Fils-Aime consolidates authority through spring 2026. Dissenting CPT members must decide whether to accept dissolution and pursue political mobilization through other channels or contest arrangement risking further sanctions. Regional coordination with CARICOM and OAS offers diplomatic leverage beyond bilateral U.S. relationship for advocating inclusive governance framework.

Diaspora

TPS temporary injunction February 2 provides immediate relief but Supreme Court appeal maintains fundamental planning uncertainty for 350,000 beneficiaries whose work authorization, deportation protection and family stability depend on litigation outcome. Court could issue emergency stay within weeks triggering ICE enforcement operations in Springfield, Charleroi, San Diego, New York and other concentration areas. Automatic work authorization extension during litigation maintains employment continuity but employers face uncertainty affecting hiring and promotion decisions. Remittance capacity preserved supporting 4.1 billion dollar annual transfers to Haiti representing 18.43 percent of projected 2026 GNDI and critical household economic lifeline.

Diaspora organizations should intensify Congressional advocacy coordinating with Black Caucus and Caribbean-American caucus for legislative TPS extension independent of court proceedings. Legal defense fund contributions and rapid response networks for information dissemination on court developments require mobilization. TPS holders should document employment continuity, maintain valid identification and explore permanent residency pathways independent of protected status given vulnerability to Supreme Court reversal. Families in Haiti should prepare financial contingency plans for potential remittance disruption if deportations resume. Community organizations must balance immediate legal defense with long-term political mobilization for comprehensive immigration reform addressing temporary status holders across multiple designation countries. Engagement with Fils-Aime government through diaspora ministry channels offers opportunity to influence Haiti policy priorities including formal country conditions assessment supporting TPS continuation, but extraconstitutional governance arrangement creates legitimacy questions for diaspora political participation.

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