



# AYITI INTEL | ONE-STOP INTELLIGENCE BRIEF

February 09, 2026

*Intelligence for Haiti's Democratic Transition*

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Haiti entered a critical dual-authority crisis within 48 hours of the February 7 CPT dissolution. Prime Minister Alix Didier Fils-Aime holds executive power with explicit US and French backing, but a rival Collège Présidentiel led partly by US-sanctioned former CPT members issued its first official communique establishing parallel governance structures. The US authorized historic military financing for the Forces Armées d'Haiti marking the first such funding since the 1990s. France formally endorsed the transition while three US warships remain deployed off Port-au-Prince. The PNH launched training for 1,200 new recruits under the P4000+ program. This 48-hour window has produced the most significant governance instability since the April 2024 political accord.



### QUICK SUMMARY FOR STAKEHOLDERS

Rival Collège Présidentiel issued first communique creating two commissions challenging PM Fils-Aime authority despite lacking US recognition.

US Congress authorized up to 5 million dollars in military financing for FAd'H through Foreign Military Financing Program first such funding since 1990s.

France officially endorsed orderly transition to Fils-Aime government and pledged continued support for GSF deployment and security operations.

PNH 36th class began training with 1,200 recruits including 239 women representing 40 percent force expansion over 16 months.

US deportation flights continue with 268 Haitians repatriated to Cap-Haitien between February 5-7 following TPS termination effective February 3.

### DEVELOPMENT 1

The emergence of a parallel governance structure represents the most acute political crisis since the April 2024 accord. On February 9, 2026, the self-declared Collège Présidentiel de la République issued its first official communique designated CPR-001 announcing the creation of two institutional commissions and asserting executive authority in direct competition with Prime Minister Fils-Aime. The communique acknowledged the February 3 resolution from inter-Haitian dialogue sessions held at Hotel Montana defining a bicephalous governance structure combining the Collège with the Prime Minister but noted strong social polarization and recognized the need to broaden political consensus beyond current participants.

The Collège established a Communication Commission for liaison with the population and

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political actors plus a Political Accord Commission tasked with drafting a 15-month transition program focused on governance security IDP returns and elections. Coordination of both commissions was assigned to Me Alexandre Joseph Dieunor a retired major of the FAd'H. The Collège originated from February 1-3 deliberation sessions initiated by three CPT members Leslie Voltaire Edgard Leblanc Fils and Louis Gerald Gilles with the latter two under US sanctions. The proposed structure calls for one representative from the former CPT one from the Cour de Cassation and one from civil society.

PM Fils-Aime delivered a national address on February 7 outlining security priorities electoral commitments and a humanitarian emergency plan while flanked by police and army officials signaling security sector backing. He committed to hunting down gang leaders retaking occupied territories organizing free elections and uniting all sectors around a Republican Pact with a roadmap of Security Elections Economic Recovery. France issued a formal statement on February 9 saluting the orderly transfer of executive power and calling on all actors to work with interim authorities toward stability and elections. The US had previously endorsed Fils-Aime and sanctioned five CPT members including two Collège initiators.



### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The April 3, 2024 political accord established the CPT as a transitional executive body with a mandate expiring February 7, 2026. The accord did not authorize successor governance structures beyond transfer to the Council of Ministers under the Prime Minister creating a constitutional vacuum that rival political factions have moved to fill through competing institutional frameworks.

### TALKING POINTS

Dual authority scenario creates immediate governance instability with two competing executive structures claiming legitimacy.

Collège includes US-sanctioned members making international recognition highly unlikely under current conditions.

Fils-Aime holds backing from US France and security forces but lacks constitutional legitimacy or legislative oversight.

February 1-3 dialogue sessions described as marked by vives contestations with political actors denouncing process as waste of time.

Collège acknowledgment of polarization and need for broader consensus reveals internal recognition of weak political foundation.

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Critical question is whether Collège can attract wider support or will be marginalized by international community.

### RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

International stakeholders should issue coordinated statements clarifying which governance structure receives recognition to prevent dual-authority legitimacy crisis.

Monitor for official arrete from Fils-Aime government establishing legal basis for post-CPT authority and compare with Collège proposed framework.

Track composition announcements for both Collège commissions to assess political coalition building and institutional capacity.

Private sector should maintain operational continuity while monitoring for policy divergence between competing structures.

Humanitarian actors should establish clear communication channels with recognized authority to ensure coordination on emergency response.

Diaspora organizations should pressure for unified governance structure to prevent electoral process fragmentation.



### CONFIDENCE



**Moderate confidence based on partial institutional reporting.**

### DEVELOPMENT 2

The United States authorized military financing for Haiti's Forces Armees d'Haiti for the first time since the 1990s marking a historic shift in security cooperation. Congressional authorization came through H.R. 7148 the consolidated appropriations act for fiscal year 2026 signed by President Trump on February 3, 2026. The legislation provides up to 5 million dollars through the Foreign Military Financing Program and Peacekeeping Operations for purchase of defense equipment and services for the Haitian Coast Guard under the Arms Export Control Act plus non-lethal assistance and operational support for FAd'H subject to Congressional consultation.

Defense Minister Jean-Michel Moise described the funding as opening the way to a lasting military partnership noting the FAd'H had never before received American military aid. US Embassy defense attaches recently met with Moise to consolidate joint efforts. The funding

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authorization coincides with US Coast Guard warnings that Haitian ports fail to meet International Ship and Port Facility Security Code standards with a 90-day compliance inspection timeline imposed in November 2025 creating potential sanctions on port operations by approximately February-March 2026.

The military financing comes amid continued US naval presence under Operation Southern Spear with three warships deployed in the Bay of Port-au-Prince. USS Stockdale an Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer plus Coast Guard cutters Stone and Diligence remain on station. Defense One confirmed the vessels arrived under Operation Southern Spear and their images circulated widely on social media February 3 prompting widespread reaction. The US has conducted 37 deadly strikes on alleged drug-trafficking boats in Caribbean and Eastern Pacific waters since the operation began. International Crisis Group analyst Diego Da Rin assessed the naval presence as providing the latest proof of Washington's willingness to use the threat of force to shape politics in the Western Hemisphere.



### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The US suspended military assistance to Haiti in the 1990s following political instability and human rights concerns. The FAd'H was disbanded in 1995 and reconstituted in 2017 but remained excluded from US military financing programs until this authorization representing a three-decade policy reversal.

### TALKING POINTS

First US military financing for FAd'H since 1990s represents major policy shift and long-term security partnership commitment.

Five million dollar authorization split between Foreign Military Financing Program and Peacekeeping Operations with Congressional oversight.

Funding restricted to Haitian Coast Guard equipment under Arms Export Control Act plus non-lethal FAd'H assistance.

Authorization coincides with USCG port security compliance warnings creating potential trade disruption if standards not met by March 2026.

Three US warships remain deployed off Port-au-Prince under Operation Southern Spear with 37 narcotics strikes conducted regionally.

ICG analysis frames naval presence as gunboat diplomacy to shape political outcomes in Western Hemisphere.

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### RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

Defense sector stakeholders should track Congressional consultation process for FAd'H assistance to identify scope limitations and oversight requirements.

Port operators must accelerate ISPS Code compliance measures to avoid sanctions on maritime trade operations by March 2026 deadline.

International partners should coordinate with US on FAd'H capacity building to prevent duplication and ensure professional standards.

Business intelligence units should assess implications of enhanced coast guard capabilities for commercial shipping security.

Civil society should monitor non-lethal assistance implementation to ensure accountability and human rights compliance.



**Haitian government must publish transparency reports on military financing utilization to maintain international donor confidence.**



### CONFIDENCE



**High confidence based on official institutional reporting.**

### DEVELOPMENT 3

The Police Nationale d'Haiti launched training for its 36th class of 1,200 recruits including 239 women on February 8 at the National Police Academy in Petion-Ville representing the most aggressive force expansion in recent history. The cohort is the second under the P4000+ program which aims to train 4,000 new officers between 2026 and early 2027 with support from the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, Canada and BINUH. The previous 35th class designated Aurore graduated 877 officers on January 23, 2026. Prime Minister Fils-Aime described P4000 as a strategic response to the national security emergency.

The recruitment drive occurs as PNH intensifies anti-gang operations following January 2026 drone strikes against Jimmy Barbecue Cherizier's properties in Delmas 6 Port-au-Prince. The operation involved PNH FAd'H GSF elements the PM's task force and a private military company destroying three houses and reportedly dislodging Cherizier from his stronghold according to Le Monde reporting February 7. Current status and location of Cherizier remain

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unconfirmed. The US maintains a 5 million dollar reward for information leading to his capture. Le Nouvelliste reported February 6 that a well-placed source summarized the operational posture of security forces with one word intensifier suggesting continued aggressive operations in Port-au-Prince and potentially expanding to Artibonite.

Infrastructure improvements accompany force expansion. HaitiLibre reported February 9 the reopening of the Port-au-Prince Airport crossroads sub-police station improving security coverage around Toussaint Louverture Airport. Construction progress was reported on a new Nippes departmental police station in Miragoane supported by UNDP and Japan. The 1,200-recruit class represents approximately 40 percent force expansion over 16 months when combined with previous graduations creating significant operational capacity increase but requiring sustained training quality and institutional absorption capability.



### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The PNH has struggled with chronic understaffing and equipment shortages while facing unprecedented gang territorial control. Previous recruitment efforts achieved modest gains but the P4000+ program represents the first systematic attempt to achieve rapid force expansion matching the scale of the security emergency.

### TALKING POINTS

1,200 recruits in 36th class represents largest single cohort in recent PNH history with 239 women comprising 19.9 percent.

P4000+ program targets 4,000 new officers by early 2027 representing 40 percent force expansion if fully implemented.

Training supported by US INL Canada and BINUH indicating sustained international commitment to PNH capacity building.

Expansion coincides with intensifier operational posture against gangs following January drone strikes on Barbecue properties.

Infrastructure improvements at Airport crossroads and Nippes signal institutional development beyond personnel expansion.

Success depends on training quality institutional absorption and ability to prevent corruption infiltration of new recruits.

### RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

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International partners should ensure training quality standards maintained despite accelerated recruitment pace through embedded monitors.

PNH leadership must establish clear deployment plans for graduating classes to prevent institutional bottlenecks and ensure operational readiness.

Security stakeholders should track Barbecue location and status as indicator of operational effectiveness following January strikes.

Private sector should anticipate security coverage improvements in targeted areas but plan for continued gang territorial control in unaddressed zones.

Humanitarian actors must prepare for potential displacement events if intensification extends to Artibonite and other gang-controlled regions.

Civil society should monitor recruitment vetting processes to prevent gang infiltration and maintain professional standards.



### CONFIDENCE



**High confidence based on official institutional reporting.**

### DEVELOPMENT 4

France issued a formal endorsement of Haiti's post-CPT transition on February 9, 2026 becoming the second major Western power after the US to recognize Prime Minister Fils-Aime's authority. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement acknowledged the end of the CPT mandate in accordance with the April 3, 2024 political accord and saluted the orderly transfer of executive power by Laurent Saint-Cyr to the Council of Ministers. France encouraged the government to scale up PNH and FAd'H capabilities and intensify anti-gang operations including by mobilizing the Haitian judicial apparatus. The statement pledged continued support for Haitian security forces and Global Security Force deployment under UNSCR 2793.

The endorsement comes as GSF deployment timelines crystallize. Special Representative Jack Christofides assumes his post in Haiti in February 2026 with first GSF contingents expected April 2026 and full deployment completion by October 2026. The force maintains an authorized personnel ceiling of 5,550 with one-year initial funding approved by the Standing Group of Partners. A critical capacity gap exists between Kenya MSS drawdown announced February 7 and GSF full operational capacity in October creating a six to eight month vulnerability window during which security capacity will be transitioning.

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Accelerating US deportation operations compound humanitarian pressures. The US repatriated 132 Haitians to Cap-Haitien on February 5 followed by 136 additional deportees on February 7 including TPS and Green Card holders with children. Haiti TPS was terminated effective February 3, 2026 placing over 350,000 Haitian nationals at risk despite the State Department's active Level 4 Do Not Travel advisory. DHS Secretary Noem concluded Haiti no longer meets statutory requirements for TPS. Deportees arrive into a country where 90 percent of the capital remains under gang control, 5.7 million face food insecurity and 1.4 million are internally displaced.



### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

France maintained colonial control over Haiti until 1804 and subsequently imposed a massive indemnity debt that shaped Haiti's economic trajectory. Contemporary French engagement focuses on security cooperation humanitarian assistance and diplomatic coordination with the international community on transition support.

### TALKING POINTS

France becomes second major Western power after US to formally endorse Fils-Aime government following CPT dissolution.

French statement explicitly calls for mobilizing judicial apparatus against gang supporters signaling expectation of legal accountability beyond military operations.

GSF deployment timeline shows April 2026 first contingents and October 2026 full deployment creating six to eight month capacity gap.

Kenya MSS drawdown and GSF arrival not synchronized creating vulnerability window during transition period.

268 Haitians deported February 5-7 into crisis environment with 90 percent capital gang control and 5.7 million food insecure.

TPS termination effective February 3 places 350,000 plus at risk despite active State Department Level 4 Do Not Travel advisory.

### RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

International community should accelerate GSF force generation to minimize capacity gap between Kenya withdrawal and full deployment.

BINUH must serve as key coordination node between GSF PNH and international partners

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during transitional security period.

Humanitarian organizations should establish reception protocols for deportees arriving at Cap-Haitien to prevent acute distress.

Diaspora advocacy groups should document TPS termination impacts and deportation incidents for policy pressure on US administration.

Private sector should assess workforce impacts from accelerating deportations particularly in northern departments receiving flights.

French diplomatic channels should clarify judicial mobilization expectations and provide technical assistance for anti-corruption prosecutions.



### CONFIDENCE



**High confidence based on official institutional reporting.**

### WHAT TO WATCH NEXT

#### NEXT 24 TO 48 HOURS

Monitor for US CARICOM or OAS reactions to Collège Présidentiel CPR-001 communique to determine international recognition trajectory. Official arrete from Fils-Aime government establishing legal basis for post-CPT authority expected with content defining executive power framework. Security operations likely to intensify per Le Nouvelliste reporting with potential for civilian casualties displacement events and Barbecue location confirmation. Additional US deportation flights to Cap-Haitien probable following established pattern with public reaction monitoring essential.

#### THIS WEEK

GSF Special Representative Jack Christofides formal assumption of post in Haiti with first public statements and coordination meetings indicating operational timeline. USCG port inspection compliance deadline approaching with potential trade restrictions if ISPS Code standards not met by March 2026. ULCC asset declaration enforcement for departing CPT members with publication revealing financial accountability. Collège Présidentiel commission composition announcements indicating political coalition strength and institutional viability. Security forces may expand operations beyond Port-au-Prince into Artibonite based on intensification signals.

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### STRATEGIC HORIZON

GSF first contingents arrive April 2026 creating initial capacity increase but full deployment delayed until October 2026. Kenya MSS withdrawal timing unclear creating risk of security gap if not coordinated with GSF buildup. Electoral calendar shows campaign period beginning May 19, 2026 with first round August 30, 2026 but competing governance structures create uncertainty about which authority oversees process. France judicial mobilization call may trigger prosecutions of gang supporters and corrupt officials altering political landscape. US military financing implementation for FAd'H will establish partnership precedent affecting long-term security cooperation architecture.

### PRIMARY SOURCES

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