Association Des Industries d'Haïti

CCI Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie Haïti

Institut Macaya

August 24, 2026

To Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

Re: Advancing U.S. and Haitian Interests Through Temporary Protection and Diaspora Investment

As Haitian institutions representing business, industry and civil-society perspectives across the country, we respectfully offer our views on the situation of Haitians affected by the termination of Haiti's Temporary Protected Status designation and on an opportunity to more closely connect U.S. migration policy with Haiti's economic stabilization.

Temporary legal protection can be understood not only as a humanitarian measure, but also as a temporary tool that can advance Haiti's stabilization while serving American economic and security interests.

Haitians established in the United States are hardworking, entrepreneurial contributors to American society. They fill essential jobs, pay taxes, operate businesses and maintain capital, expertise, professional networks and enduring ties to communities across Haiti. Their skills are urgently needed in their homeland, but returning them before conditions permit safe and economically sustainable reintegration could diminish both their contribution to the United States and their ability to contribute effectively to Haiti's recovery.

The economic connection between the two countries is substantial. Nearly 80 percent of Haiti's officially recorded remittances originate in the United States (approximately $3.6 billion in 2025) and remittances represent more than one-fifth of Haiti's economy. Haitian economists estimate that remittance senders devote roughly 10 percent of their income to supporting relatives. On that basis, remittance-sending Haitian households alone could represent on the order of $36 billion in annual U.S. income, before accounting for the many members of the Haitian diaspora who do not send remittances.

The Haitian diaspora therefore sustains an important economic bridge. Their income supports American businesses, employment, consumption and tax revenues while simultaneously providing an economic lifeline to Haitian families. A significant reduction in their ability to work could create a double economic shock: disrupting U.S. employers and communities while reducing household income and consumption in Haiti and potentially aggravating an already severe humanitarian crisis. The International Monetary Fund has similarly warned that intensified returns from the United States and resulting declines in remittances could deepen Haiti's economic contraction and increase humanitarian and fiscal pressures.

While conditions remain unsafe, an appropriate temporary legal solution for affected Haitians, combined with credible and sustainable financing mechanisms for Haiti's reconstruction and stabilization, could advance both countries' interests. The objective would not be to divert remittances on which families depend, but to mobilize additional diaspora savings and investment. Voluntary contributions and investments could be encouraged through targeted tax incentives and leveraged through institutional co-financing, guarantees and other risk-sharing instruments. Capital could be directed toward commercially viable, job-creating enterprises, Haitian small and medium-sized businesses, decentralized development, infrastructure and essential services.

Such an approach would build on principles and mechanisms already recognized by Congress. The BUILD Act of 2018 expressly encouraged support for diaspora bonds and other financing mechanisms that consolidate and leverage remittances for development outcomes. More recent proposals, the African Diaspora Investment and Development Act, AIDA (H.R. 4586), and the L'Ouverture Economic Development Plan for Haiti Act (H.R. 1114), have advanced complementary ideas including tax incentives, matching and institutional capital, risk-sharing instruments, diaspora investment vehicles and support for Haitian enterprises.

Haitian institutions, business leaders, civil-society organizations and diaspora professionals are themselves developing plans, financing initiatives and partnerships for recovery. Building upon existing U.S. legislative approaches while aligning them with credible Haitian-led efforts could reinforce U.S. security, migration and economic objectives, reduce pressures for irregular migration, preserve valuable economic contributions in the United States and lower the long-term humanitarian and security costs of continued instability in Haiti.

We respectfully encourage Congress to consider an appropriate temporary legal solution for Haitians affected by the termination of TPS while conditions remain unsafe, and to build on these existing legislative approaches by developing a coherent framework of incentives, risk-sharing and institutional co-financing that can mobilize additional diaspora capital for Haiti's reconstruction and stabilization.

As conditions improve, such a strategy could enable more Haitians to return voluntarily, invest, establish businesses or maintain productive economic ties between both countries. Temporary protection and productive diaspora investment should therefore be viewed not as separate policies, but as mutually reinforcing components of a strategy that advances both American and Haitian interests.

Sincerely,

President
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