

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK

Haiti

Monthly Climate and Weather

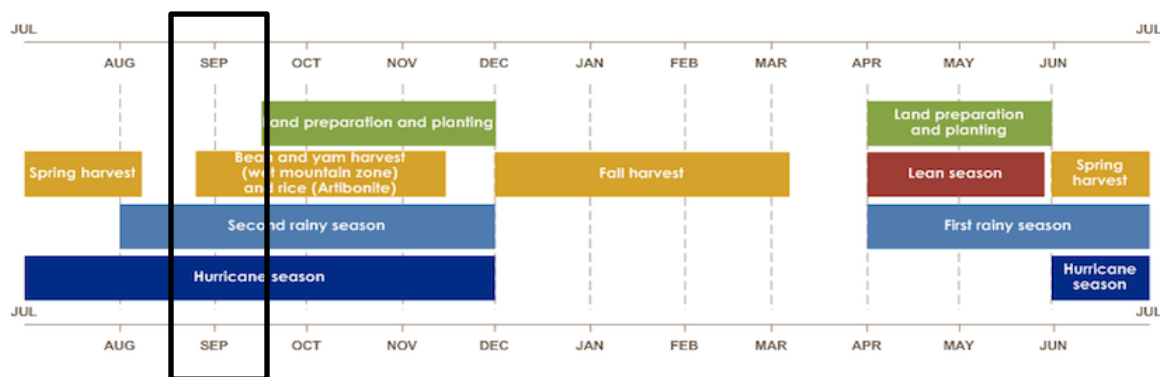
15 October 2026

Highlights

- According to the [El Niño Southern Oscillation \(ENSO\) diagnostic discussion](#), El Niño continues to strengthen, with a greater than 83% probability of a strong-to-very-strong El Niño event persisting through January–March 2027.
- During September 2026, the highest rainfall accumulations, ranging from 75 mm to 150 mm, were observed in central and southeastern Haiti. Most of eastern and southern Haiti experienced below-average rainfall, while positive rainfall anomalies were observed in western Nord-Ouest, northwestern Artibonite, and western Grande-Anse departments.
- During September, most of Haiti experienced above-average maximum temperatures, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 4°C above the mean. Mean minimum temperatures were also above average, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 3°C.
- For the November 2026–January 2027 season, the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) probabilistic seasonal forecast indicates a 36–50% probability of above-normal rainfall across most of Haiti. Regarding temperatures, the NMME probabilistic seasonal forecast indicates a high probability (greater than 70%) of above-normal mean temperatures in northern, western, and southern Haiti.
- During September, positive Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values were observed in western Artibonite, while negative SPI values were recorded in most of the Centre department and parts of southern Haiti. The SPI forecast suggests that drier-than-average conditions will persist in southern Haiti.



The FEWS NET Monthly Climate and Weather information bulletin is based on current weather and climate information and monthly and seasonal outlooks from the NOAA CPC. Information on crops, soil moisture, flooding, and evapotranspiration data were produced by FEWS NET, USGS, NASA and USDA. Various sources were used to assess impacts of extreme conditions. Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Deputy Director, CPC/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the DOS FEWS NET may be directed to Dr. Kiersten Johnson, Program Manager FEWS NET/DOS, johnsonkb2@state.gov.



Haiti seasonal calendar. **Source: FEWS NET**

Current Climate Modes and Teleconnections

- The ENSO outlooks indicate that El Niño strengthened further over the past month, with sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies exceeding $+4.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ in parts of the eastern equatorial Pacific. El Niño is expected to continue strengthening through the end of the year (**Fig. 1**). There is an 83% chance of a historic event that would exceed the strength of previous El Niño events dating back to 1950 ($+2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ or more for a 3-month RONI value) during the October-December 2026 season. For the latest ENSO update from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC), click [here](#).
- During September 2026, SSTs across the eastern Pacific were above average, with positive anomalies ranging from $+1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ to more than $+3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$. SSTs in the Gulf of America, the northern Caribbean Sea, and the subtropical Atlantic Ocean were also above average, with positive anomalies ranging from $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$. In contrast, SSTs in the southern Caribbean Sea were near average.

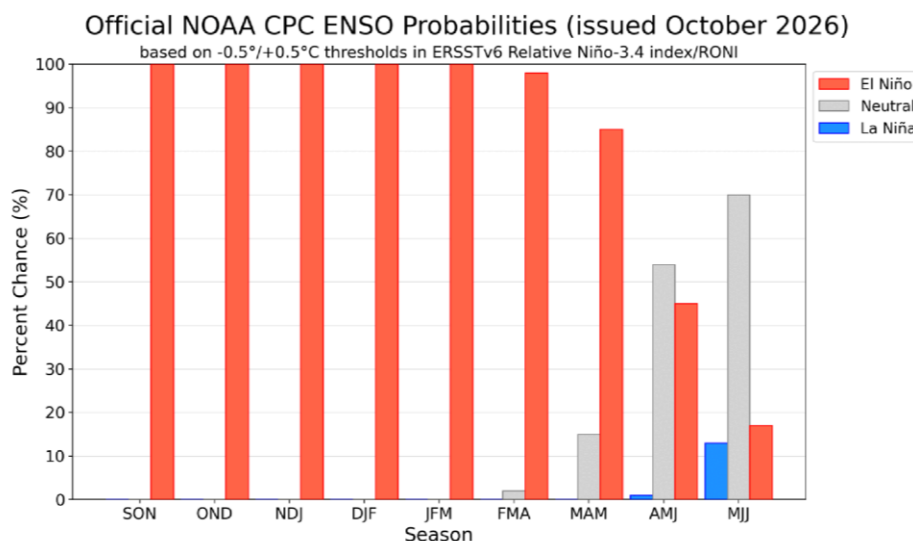


Figure 1. Official ENSO probabilities for the Niño 3.4 relative SST index (5°N – 5°S , 170°W – 120°W) minus tropical mean (20°N – 20°S). Figure updated 08 October 2026. **Source: NOAA/CPC**

- Implications of ENSO conditions: Based on historical records, during El Niño events, drier than average conditions are likely for October to December (OND) season in most of Haiti

(Fig. A1, left panel), while historical El Niño teleconnections indicate warmer than average conditions in eastern and southern portions of Haiti (Fig. A1, right panel).

Extreme Events

- Long-term rainfall deficits have affected have caused a degradation in vegetation in some areas of Haiti and have negatively impacted the maize sowing season (Haiti FEWS NET).
- Above-average temperatures prevailed across most Haiti during September 2026.
- There was no report of fire activity in Haiti during September 2026.

Rainfall/Precipitation

- Climatologically, September is part of the second rainy season of Haiti. During this month, rainfall totals range from 100 mm to 200 mm in central parts of Haiti. Total rainfall values between 25 mm and 100 mm are climatologically observed in northwestern and southern portions Haiti.

Past 3 months (July – September 2026):

- **Totals:** Over the three-month period, the highest cumulative rainfall totals, ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm, were observed across most of Artibonite, central and southern Nord, Nord-Est, Centre, Ouest, western Grande-Anse, and far western Sud departments. Lower cumulative rainfall totals, ranging from 75 mm to 100 mm, were observed elsewhere (Fig. 2a).
- **Anomalies:** Negative precipitation anomalies continued to dominate Haiti over the past three months. The largest cumulative rainfall deficits, ranging from 300 mm to 500 mm, were concentrated in the Centre department. Elsewhere, negative precipitation anomalies ranging from 50 mm to 300 mm were observed (Fig. 2b).

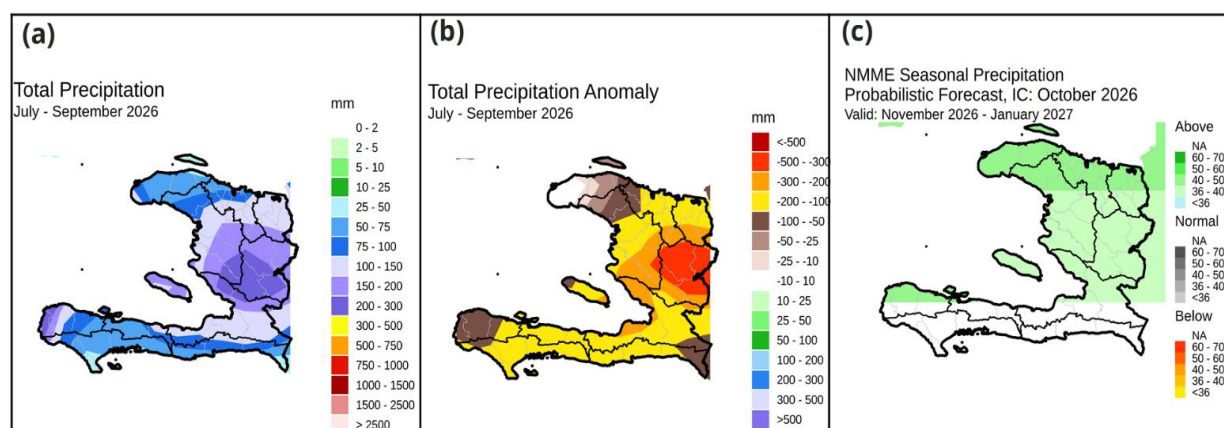


Figure 2. Satellite estimates of precipitation (CMORPH) for July – September 2026: **(a)** 3-month total accumulation and **(b)** 3-month anomaly. **(c)** NMME seasonal rainfall probabilistic forecast for November 2026 – January 2027. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

Past 1 Month (September 2026):

- **Totals:** During September 2026, the highest rainfall accumulations, ranging from 75 mm to 150 mm, were observed in central and southeastern Haiti. Lower rainfall totals, ranging from 10 mm to 75 mm, prevailed across northern and southern Haiti (**Fig. 3a**).
- **Anomalies:** Most of eastern and southern Haiti experienced below-average rainfall, with deficits ranging from 25 mm to 100 mm. In contrast, positive rainfall anomalies, ranging from 10 mm to 50 mm, were observed in western Nord-Ouest, northwestern Artibonite, and western Grande-Anse departments (**Fig. 3b**).

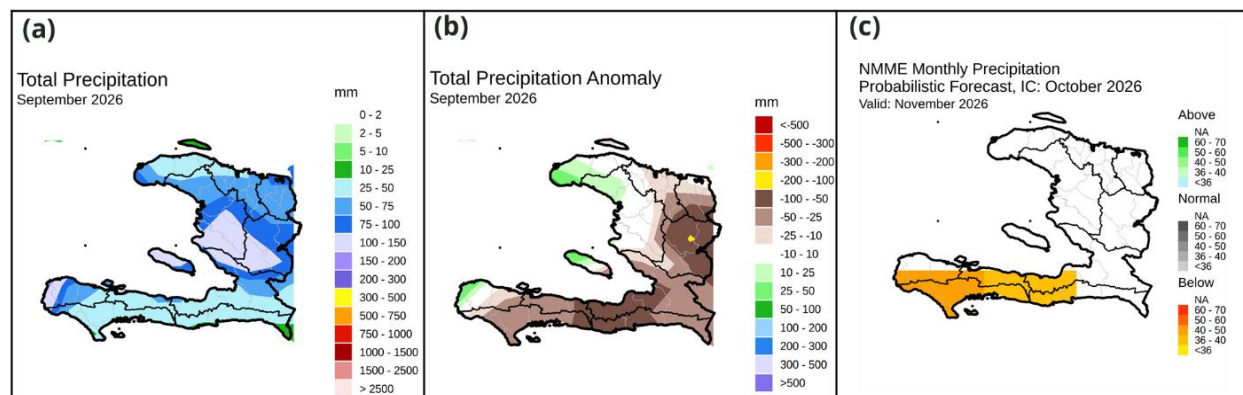


Figure 3. Satellite estimates of precipitation (CMORPH) for September 2026: **(a)** 1-month total accumulation and **(b)** 1-month anomaly. **(c)** NMME monthly rainfall probabilistic forecast for November 2026. **Source:** NOAA/NCEP

Monthly and Seasonal Forecasts (November 2026 and November 2026 – January 2027):

- **Monthly:** The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) forecast indicates a 36–50% probability of below-normal rainfall in the southern part of Grande-Anse and in the Sud, Nippes, western Ouest, and western Sud-Est departments (**Fig. 3c**).
- **Seasonal:** The NMME probabilistic seasonal forecast indicates a 36–50% probability of above-normal rainfall across most of Haiti, including the central and northern departments (**Fig. 2c**).

Temperature

Past 3 months (July – September 2026):

- **Maximums:** Seasonal maximum temperatures across Haiti ranged from 25°C to 35°C (not shown). Positive temperature anomalies of 1°C to 4°C were observed nationwide, with the highest anomalies, ranging from 3°C to 4°C above the mean, recorded in southeastern Centre, eastern Ouest, and northeastern Sud-Est departments (**Fig. 4a**).
- **Minimums:** Seasonal minimum temperatures across Haiti ranged from 20°C to 30°C, with the highest values (25°C–30°C) recorded in northern and southern Haiti, as well as in the

western and central parts of the Ouest department (not shown). Minimum temperatures were above average across the country during this period (**Fig. 4b**).

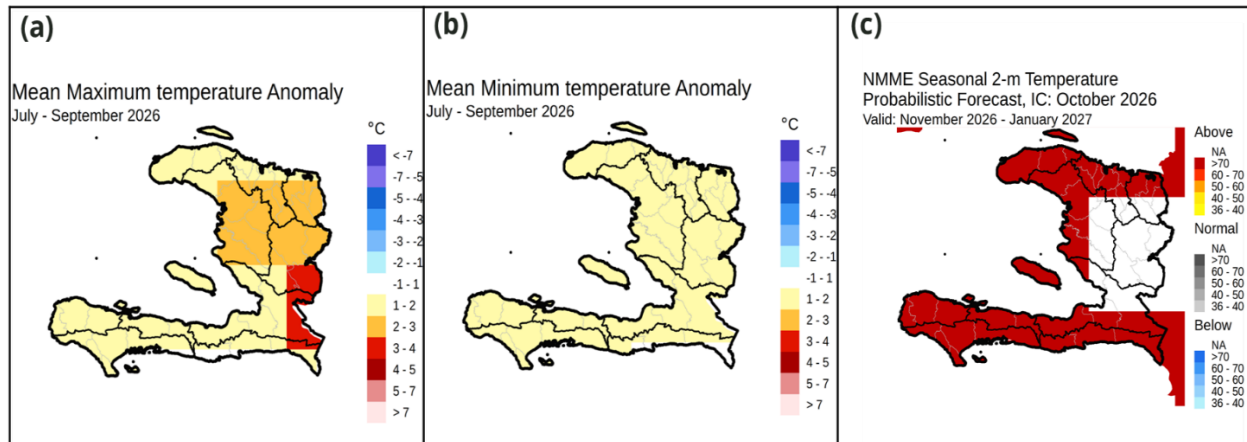


Figure 4. Spatial structure of temperature for July – September 2026: **(a)** maximum temperature anomaly and **(b)** minimum temperature anomaly. **(c)** NMME probabilistic forecast of seasonal 2-m temperature for November 2026 – January 2027. **Source:** NOAA/NCEP

Past 1 Month (September 2026):

- **Maximums:** Mean maximum temperatures across most of Haiti ranged from 30°C to 35°C (not shown). Above-average maximum temperatures were observed across most of the country, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 4°C above the mean. The highest anomalies (3°C–4°C) were recorded in southeastern Centre, eastern Ouest, and northeastern Sud-Est departments (**Fig. 5a**).
- **Minimums:** Mean minimum temperatures across most of Haiti ranged from 20°C to 30°C (not shown). Regarding anomalies, most of Artibonite, central and southern Nord, and northwestern Centre departments experienced positive anomalies between 2°C and 3°C above the mean. The rest of the country experienced above-average minimum temperatures, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 2°C above the mean (**Fig. 5b**).

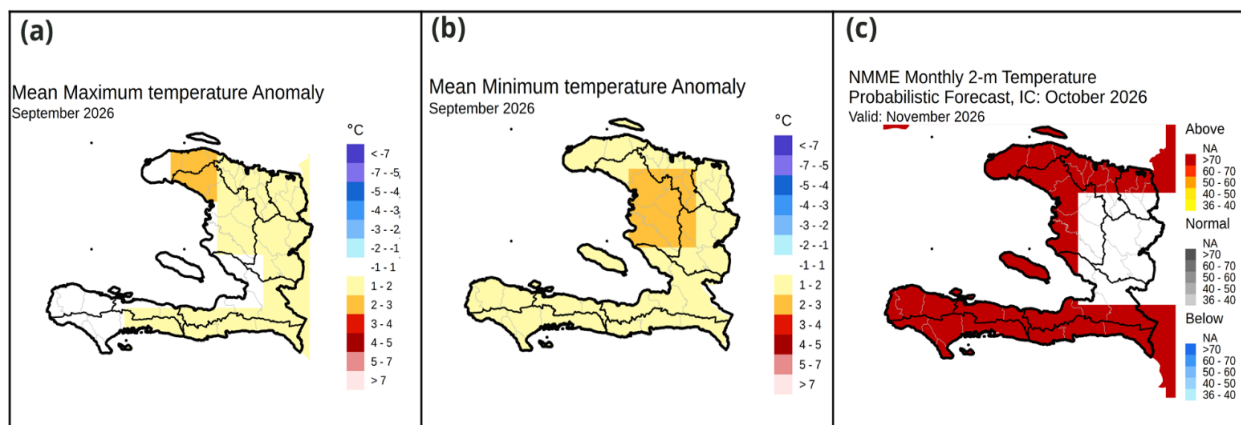


Figure 5. Spatial structure of temperature for September 2026: **(a)** maximum temperature anomaly and **(b)** minimum temperature anomaly. **(c)** NMME probabilistic forecast of monthly 2-m temperature for November 2026. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

Monthly and Seasonal Forecasts (November 2026 and November 2026 – January 2027):

- **Monthly:** The monthly North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) forecast indicates a high probability (greater than 70%) of above-normal mean temperatures in Nord-Ouest, northern Nord, northern Nord-Est, and western Artibonite departments. High probabilities of above-normal mean temperatures are also forecast for the southern departments of Grande-Anse, Nippes, Sud, and Sud-Est, as well as most of Ouest department (**Fig. 5c**).
- **Seasonal:** Similar to the monthly outlook, the NMME probabilistic seasonal forecast for November 2026–January 2027 indicates a high probability (greater than 70%) of above-normal mean temperatures in northern, western, and southern Haiti (**Fig. 4c**).

Drought and Dryness

The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) is used to characterize meteorological drought. SPI compares the precipitation over a specific period of time with the climatology from that same period. Therefore, the SPI values can be thought of as the number of standard deviations the observed anomaly deviates from the climatology. The 1-month SPI values are a good representation of the monthly precipitation anomaly as well as the soil moisture and vegetation health. The 3-month SPI values are a good representation of seasonal precipitation anomalies. The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) is similar to the SPI, but it also takes evapotranspiration into account (and therefore the impact of temperatures on water demand).

Past 3 Months (July – September 2026):

- Dry conditions persisted across Haiti over the past three months, with SPI values ranging from 0.8 to 1.3 standard deviations below the mean observed across most of the country. More pronounced dryness, with SPI values ranging from 1.3 to 1.6 standard deviations

below the mean, was observed in eastern Grande-Anse, most of Sud and Nippes, western Ouest, and western Sud-Est departments (**Fig. 6a**).

Past 1 Month (September 2026):

- During September, positive SPI values ranging from 0.5 to 1.3 standard deviations above the mean were observed in western Artibonite. In contrast, negative SPI values ranging from 0.5 to 1.3 standard deviations below the mean were recorded across most of Centre, western Ouest, eastern Nippes, most of Sud-Est, and eastern Sud departments (**Fig. 6b**).

Current/Forecast (5 August 2026 – 2 November 2026):

- The SPI forecast suggests that drier-than-average conditions, with SPI values ranging from 0.5 to 1.3 standard deviations below the mean, will persist in southern Haiti (**Fig. 6c**).

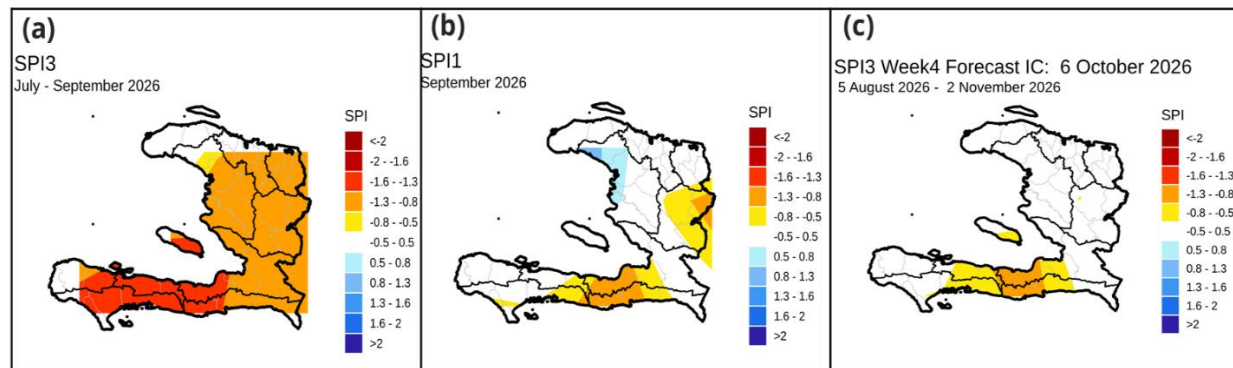


Figure 6: Spatial structure of the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for (a) July – September 2026, (b) September 2026, and (c) Spatial structure of SPI constructed from observations from 5 August to 5 October 2026 and 4 weeks forecast ending on 2 November 2026. **Source:** NOAA/NCEP

Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI)

- [USGS/EROS crop WRSI](#): The latest available WRSI extended product, for the third dekad of September 2026, indicates “Average” crop conditions in the Centre, northwestern Nord, and southern Nord-Est departments, as well as in parts of southwestern Ouest, western Nippes, north-central Sud, and western and eastern Grande-Anse. However, “Failure” to “Poor” crop conditions are indicated in parts of Nord-Ouest, northern Nord-Est, western Artibonite, and northern Ouest, as well as in localized areas of Grande-Anse and Nippes. Elsewhere, WRSI indicates mostly “Mediocre” crop conditions.

GEOGLAM Crop Monitor

- According to the September 2026 GEOGLAM Global Crop Monitor report, the maize sowing season during the *Été* season have been affected by the erratic distribution of rainfall. Meanwhile, the main rice-growing season is ongoing.

Additional Resources

- <https://protectioncivile.gouv.ht/>
- <https://www.meteo-haiti.gouv.ht/>

Annex

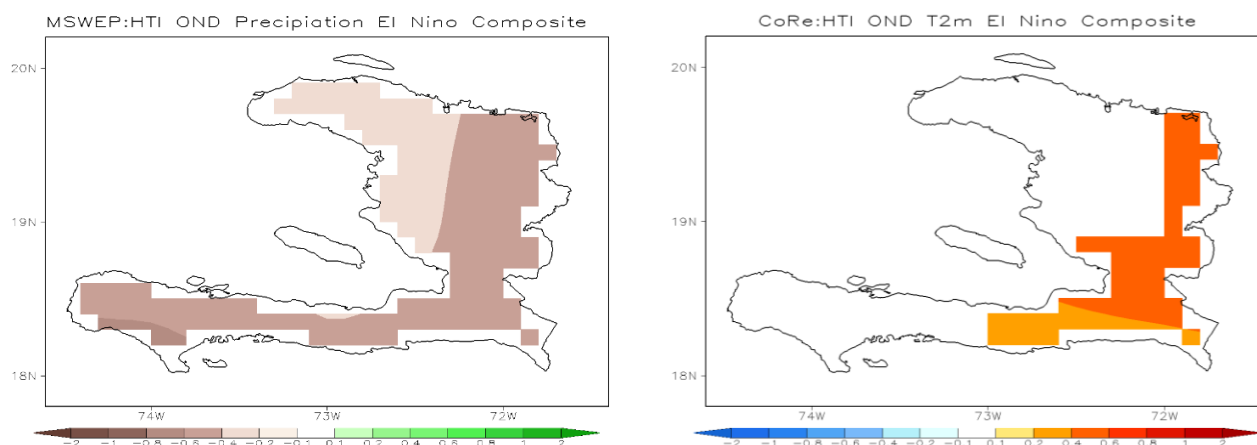


Figure A1. ENSO teleconnection for the October – December (OND) season. El Niño-3.4 composites for precipitation anomaly (mm/day; left panel) and temperature anomaly (°C; right panel), based on MSWEP precipitation and CORe temperature data sets, respectively. Period is 1982-2025.