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# *Haiti*

# Monthly Climate and Weather

**19 November 2026**

## Highlights

- According to the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) diagnostic discussion, El Niño continues to strengthen, with a strong-to-very strong El Niño likely through January-March 2027 (remaining greater than a 79% chance).

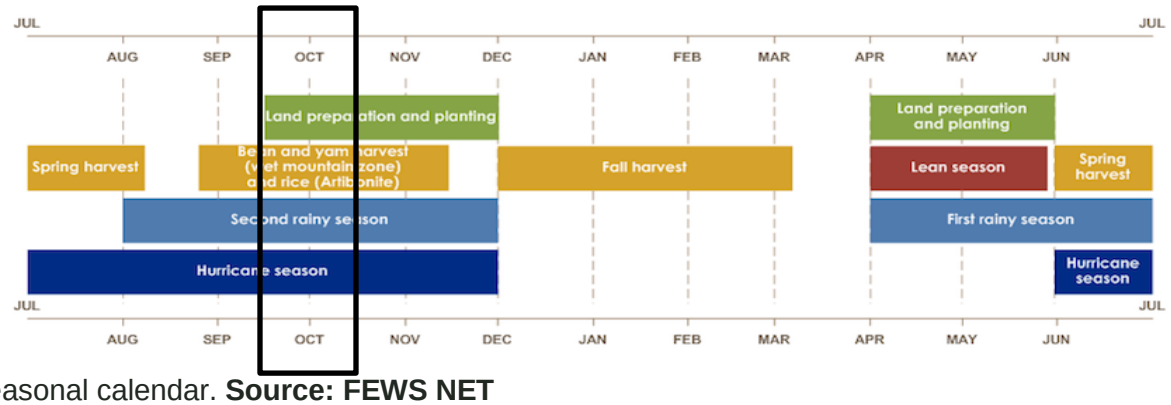
- During October 2026, the highest rainfall accumulations, ranging from 300 mm to 750 mm, were observed in southern peninsula and Gonâve Island. Moderate accumulations of 100 mm to 300 mm occurred across central Haiti, while lower totals, ranging from 75 mm to 100 mm, prevailed in eastern areas.

- During October, most of Haiti experienced above-average maximum temperatures, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 3°C above the mean. Mean minimum temperatures were also above average, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 2°C.

- For the November 2026–January 2027 season, the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) probabilistic seasonal forecast indicates an increased probabilities for above-average rainfall (40%–50%) toward central, eastern, and southern Haiti, while the western tip of the southern peninsula shows a 36%–40% probability. 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 October 2026, positive Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values were observed across most of Haiti, with no regions experiencing meteorological drought. The SPI forecast suggests that wetter-than-average conditions will persist in southern and central-eastern 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 compared to last month, El Niño strengthened as sea surface temperature anomalies exceeded 4.0°C, extending farther westward across the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean (**Fig. 1**). Chances for a historic event exceeding previous El Niños dating back to 1950 (+2.5°C or more for a 3-month RONI value) are now ~60% for the October-December and November-January periods, remaining at better than even odds. For the latest ENSO update from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC), click here.
- During October 2026, SSTs across the eastern Pacific were above average, with positive anomalies ranging from +1.0°C to more than +3.0°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°C to +2.0°C. In contrast, SSTs in the southern Caribbean Sea were near average.

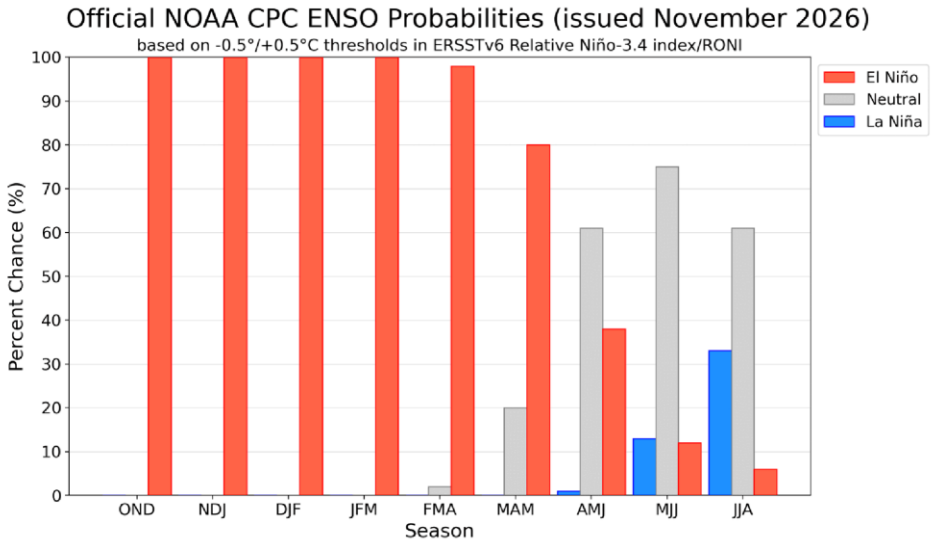



**Figure 1.** Official ENSO probabilities for the Niño 3.4 relative SST index (5ºN–5ºS, 170ºW–120ºW) minus tropical mean (20ºN–20ºS). Figure updated 12 November 2026. **Source: NOAA/CPC**

- Implications of ENSO conditions: Based on historical records, during El Niño events, wetter than average conditions are likely for November to January (NDJ) season in southwestern Haiti and drier than average conditions in northeastern Haiti (**Fig. A1, left**

**panel**). Similarly, historical El Niño teleconnections indicate warmer than average conditions in eastern portions of Haiti (**Fig. A1, right panel**).

## Extreme Events

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

## Rainfall/Precipitation

- Climatologically, October is part of the second rainy season of Haiti. During this month, rainfall totals range from 100 mm to 150 mm in central and southeastern parts of Haiti. Total rainfall values between 50 mm and 100 mm are climatologically observed in northwestern and southern portions Haiti.

### Past 3 months (August - October 2026):

- **Totals:** Over the three-month period, the highest cumulative rainfall totals, ranging from 500 mm to 750 mm, were observed across most of Grande-Anse, Sud, southwestern Ouest departments and Gonâve Island. Lower cumulative rainfall totals, ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm, were observed in eastern Haiti (**Fig. 2a**).
- **Anomalies:** During August–October 2026, wetter-than-average conditions returned to western Haiti, while deficits persisted in the east. Cumulative rainfall surpluses ranging from 100 mm to 500 mm covered the southern peninsula and northwestern regions, peaking at 300 mm – 500 mm in parts of Sud and Gonâve Island. Conversely, negative anomalies of 25 mm to 300 mm remained across eastern departments, with the largest deficits (200 mm – 300 mm) centered in the Centre department (**Fig. 2b**).

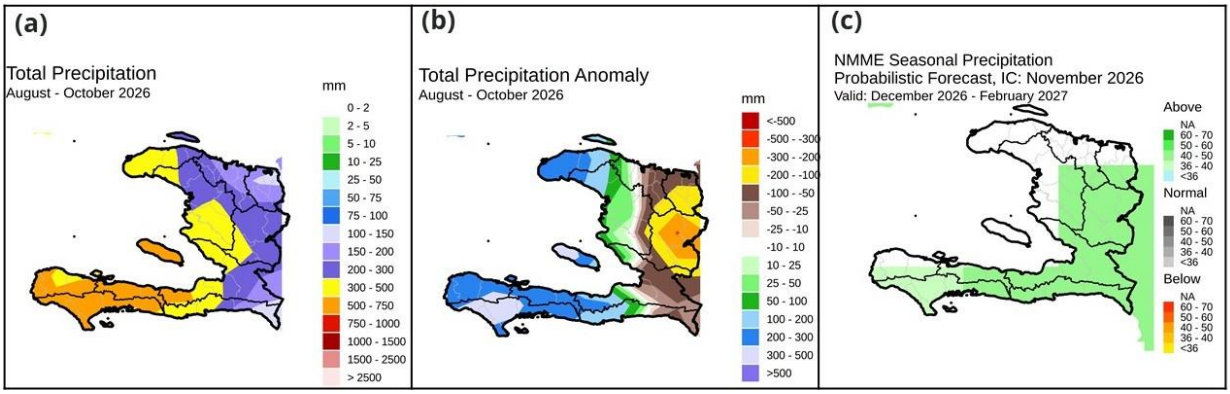



**Figure 2.** Satellite estimates of precipitation (CMORPH) for August -October2026: **(a)** 3-month total accumulation and **(b)** 3-month anomaly. **(c)** NMME seasonal rainfall probabilistic forecast for December 2026 – February 2027. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

### Past 1 Month (October 2026):

- **Totals:** During October 2026, the highest rainfall accumulations, ranging from 300 mm to 750 mm, were observed in southern peninsula and Gonâve Island. Moderate accumulations of 100 mm to 300 mm occurred across central Haiti, while lower totals, ranging from 75 mm to 100 mm, prevailed in eastern areas. (**Fig. 3a**).
- **Anomalies:** During October 2026, positive rainfall anomalies dominated nearly all of Haiti, exhibiting a distinct west-to-east gradient. The largest rainfall surpluses, ranging from 300 mm to 500 mm, were concentrated across the southern peninsula and Gonâve Island, while surpluses of 100 mm to 300 mm prevailed in the northwest. Central Haiti recorded moderate positive anomalies (10–100 mm), whereas slightly below-average conditions (-25 mm to -10 mm) were confined to the eastern border departments (**Fig. 3b**).

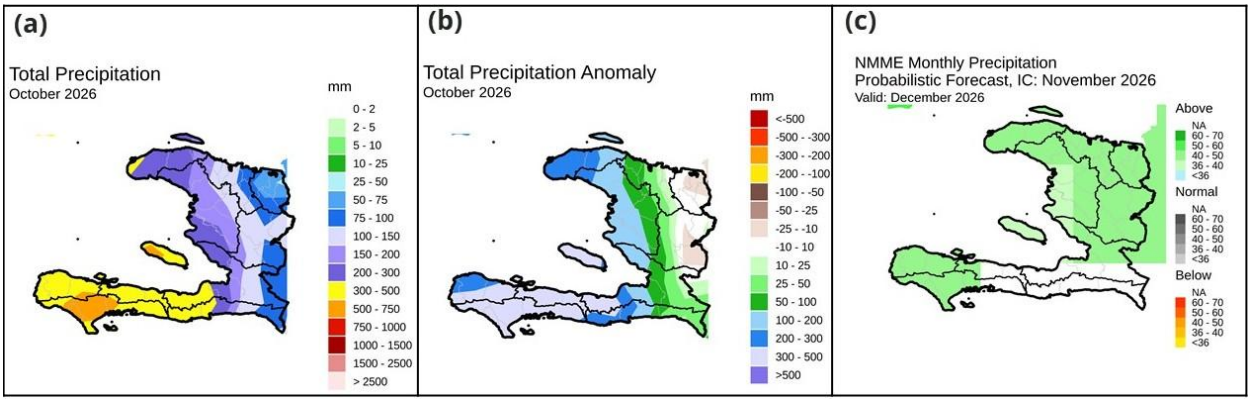



**Figure 3.** Satellite estimates of precipitation (CMORPH) for October 2026: **(a)** 1-month total accumulation and **(b)** 1-month anomaly. **(c)** NMME monthly rainfall probabilistic forecast for November 2026. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

### Monthly and Seasonal Forecasts (December 2026 and December 2026 – February 2027):

- **Monthly:** The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) forecast indicates above-normal precipitation is favored across most of Haiti during December 2026, with probabilities of 40%–50% across the north, center, east, and southwest, and 36%–40% over Gonâve Island and coastal Artibonite departments (**Fig. 3c**).

- **Seasonal:** The NMME probabilistic seasonal forecast indicates an increased probabilities for above-average rainfall (40%–50%) toward central, eastern, and southern Haiti, while the western tip of the southern peninsula shows a 36%–40% probability (**Fig. 2c**).

## Temperature

### Past 3 months (August – October 2026):

- **Maximums:** Seasonal maximum temperatures across Haiti ranged from 25°C to 35°C (not shown). Positive temperature anomalies of 1°C to 3°C were observed nationwide, with the highest anomalies, ranging from 2°C to 3°C above the mean, recorded in Centre,

Artibonite, southern and central Nord, most of the Nord-Est, and northern and eastern Ouest, and northeastern border of 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**).

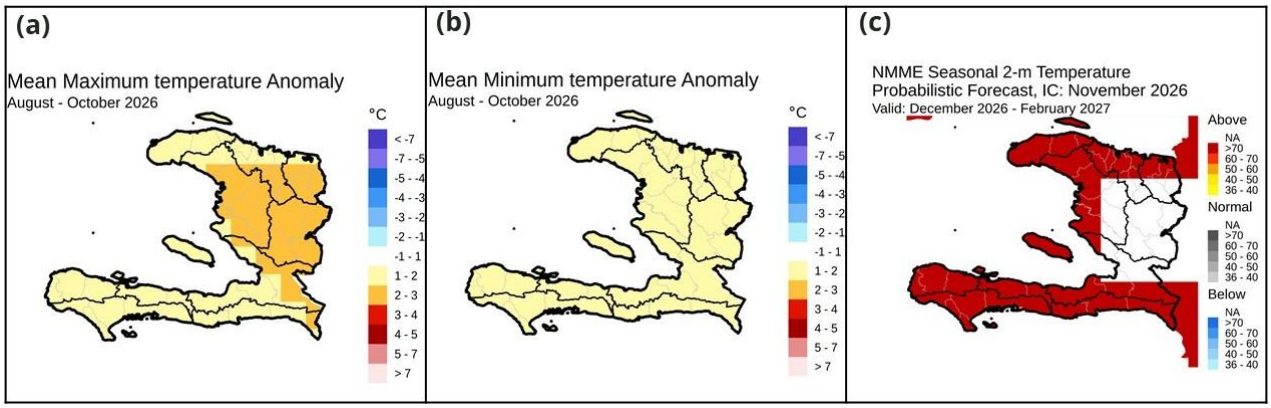



**Figure 4.** Spatial structure of temperature for August - October 2026: **(a)** maximum temperature anomaly and **(b)** minimum temperature anomaly. **(c)** NMME probabilistic forecast of seasonal 2-m temperature for December 2026 – February 2027. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

### Past 1 Month (October 2026):

- **Maximums:** Mean maximum temperatures across most of Haiti ranged from 25°C to 35°C (not shown). Above-average maximum temperatures were observed across most of the country, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 3°C above the mean. The highest anomalies (2°C–3°C) were recorded in Centre, eastern Ouest, and central-eastern Artibonite departments (**Fig. 5a**).

- **Minimums:** Mean minimum temperatures across most of Haiti ranged from 25°C to 30°C, dominating the Tiburon Peninsula, Gonâve Island, Tortuga Island, Nord-Ouest, western Artibonite, northern coastal areas, and western Ouest. Slightly cooler minimum temperatures ranging from 20°C to 25°C were observed across the central-eastern interior, covering most of Centre, eastern Artibonite, northern Ouest, and southern portions of the Nord and Nord-Est departments (not shown). Above-average minimum temperatures were observed across the country, with anomalies ranging from 1°C to 2°C above the mean (**Fig. 5b**).

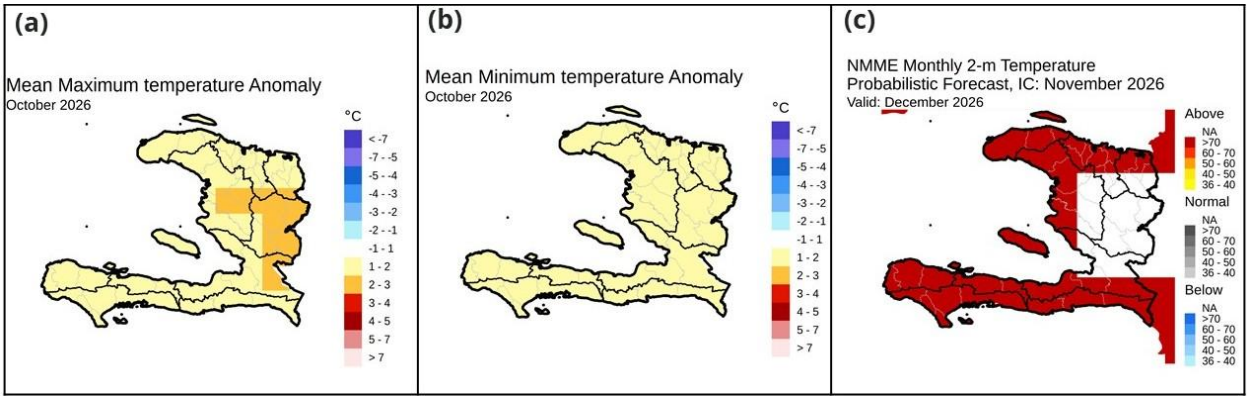



**Figure 5.** Spatial structure of temperature for October 2026: **(a)** maximum temperature anomaly and **(b)** minimum temperature anomaly. **(c)** NMME probabilistic forecast of monthly 2-m temperature for December 2026. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

### Monthly and Seasonal Forecasts (December 2026 and December 2026 – February 2027):

- **Monthly:** The monthly North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) forecast indicates a high probability (greater than 70%) of above-normal mean temperatures in northern, southern, and the central-western interior of Haiti, while central-eastern interior regions (specifically Centre, eastern Artibonite, northern Ouest, and southern parts of Nord and Nord-Est) exhibit no dominant climate signal (**Fig. 5c**).

- **Seasonal:** Similar to the monthly forecast, the NMME probabilistic seasonal forecast for December 2026–February 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 (SPI1) values are a good representation of the monthly precipitation anomaly as well as the soil moisture and vegetation health. The 3-month SPI (SPI3) 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 (August – October 2026):

- Over the 3-month period from August to October 2026, the SPI3 analysis reveals a distinct east-west moisture contrast across the country. October rainfall established moderate to wet cumulative conditions (0.5 to 2 standard deviations above normal) over the Tiburon Peninsula, eastern Gonâve Island, and western Artibonite. Conversely, mild moisture deficits (-0.8σ to -0.5σ) persisted across the northeastern interior—covering Nord-Est,

southeastern Nord, and northern cand central Centre, due to residual late-summer dryness, while near-normal conditions (-0.5σ to 0.5σ) characterized Nord-Ouest, central Artibonite, and most of Ouest departments (**Fig. 6a**).

### Past 1 Month (October 2026):

- The 1-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI1) for October 2026 indicates widespread wet conditions across most of Haiti, with no regions experiencing meteorological drought. Significant moisture surpluses ranging from 1.3 to >2 standard deviations above the mean dominated the Tiburon Peninsula, coastal Artibonite, western Ouest, and eastern Gonâve Island. Moderate wet anomalies (0.5σ to 1.3σ) extended across central Artibonite, Centre, northern and eastern Ouest, and Sud-Est, while near-normal conditions (-0.5σ to 0.5σ) prevailed along the northern coastal belt and the far western tip of Grand'Anse departments (**Fig. 6b**).

### Current/Forecast (11 September 2026 – 9 December 2026):

- The SPI forecast suggests that wet conditions (0.5 to >2 standard deviations above the mean) will persist across the eastern Gonâve Island, Artibonite, southwestern Nord, western Ouest, eastern Grand'Anse, Nippes, eastern Sud, and western Sud-Est (**Fig. 6c**).

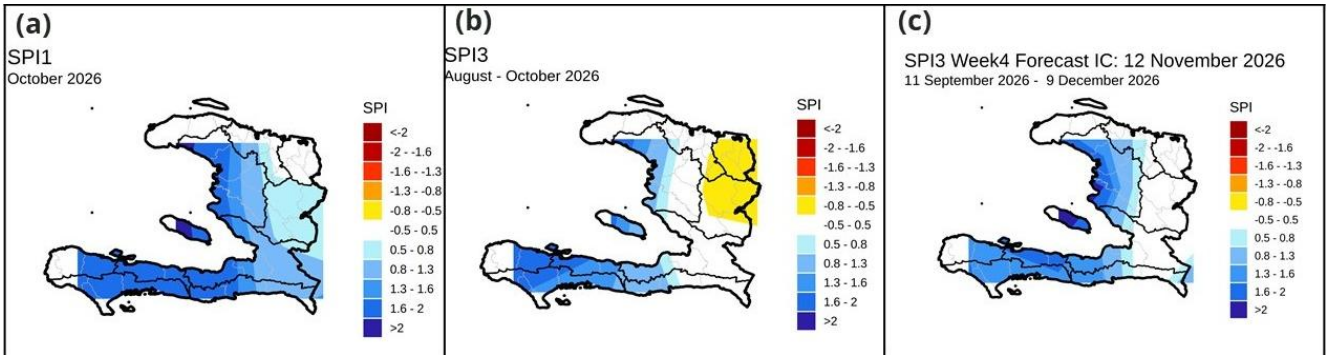



**Figure 6:** Spatial structure of the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for **(a)** August -October2026, **(b)** October 2026, and **(c)** Spatial structure of SPI constructed from observations from 5 August to 5 October 2026 and 4 weeks forecast ending on 2 November 2026. **Source: NOAA/NCEP**

## Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI)

- USGS/EROS crop WRSI: The latest available WRSI extended product, for the third dekad of October 2026, indicates "*Good*" crop conditions in the Centre, Nord, Nord-Est departments as well as several areas of the Tiburon Peninsula. Furthermore, "Very Good" conditions are observed in central Nord and central Centre. Conversely, "*Mediocre*" to "*Average*" crop conditions are indicated across parts of Nord-Ouest, Artibonite, Ouest, and most of the Sud-Est departments.

## GEOGLAM Crop Monitor

- According to the October 2026 GEOGLAM Global Crop Monitor report, sowing of the Été season maize crop and harvesting of the main-season rice crop are continuing under favorable conditions.

## Additional Resources

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

# Annex

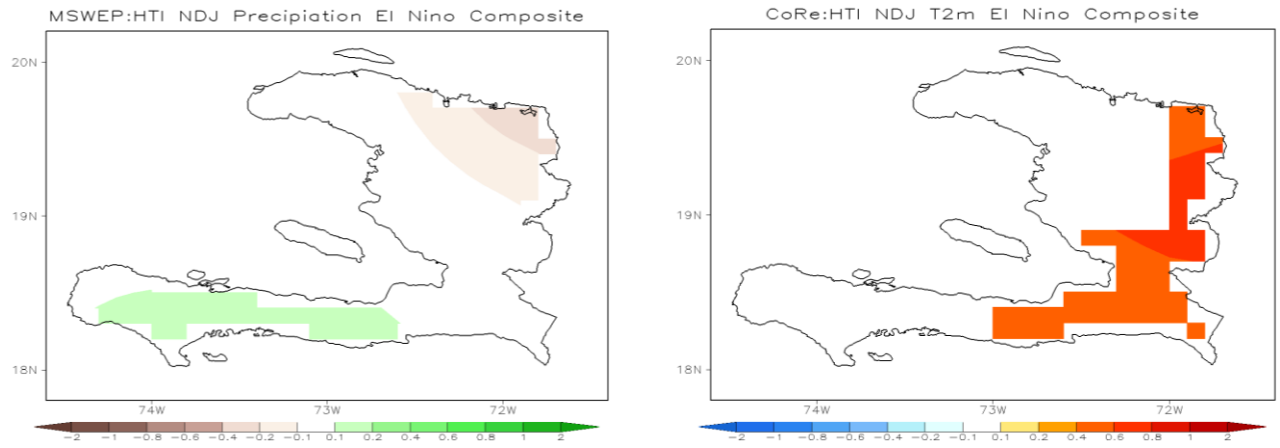



**Figure A1**. ENSO teleconnection for the November – January (NDJ) season. El Niño-3.4 composites for precipitation anomaly (mm/day; left panel) and temperature anomaly (°C; right panel), based on MSWEP precipitation and CORe temperature data sets, respectively. Period is 1982-2025.