

Reduced rainfall and high temperatures are increasing moisture stress

Key Messages

- Rainfall deficits have persisted across much of Haiti for a second consecutive month, with the largest deficits observed in the Southeast and West.
- Favorable rainfall earlier in the spring season, residual soil moisture, and irrigation continue to support generally near-average vegetation conditions, although vegetation conditions are gradually deteriorating.
- If below-average rainfall and above-average temperatures persist through July, crop development, second planting activities, and localized agricultural production could be adversely affected.

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For the second consecutive month, rainfall has remained well below average across much of Haiti, with deficits exceeding 55 percent of the usual June average. The largest rainfall deficits are concentrated in the Southeast and West, where cumulative deficits locally exceed 70 percent. Despite these deficits, vegetation conditions remain generally near average across much of the country due to favorable rainfall received earlier in the spring season, residual soil moisture, and continued use of irrigation systems. However, recent satellite imagery indicates localized deterioration in vegetation health (Figure 1), suggesting that excess water availability from earlier in the season is no longer sufficient to sustain normal crop development.

Above-average temperatures are accelerating evapotranspiration and further depleting soil moisture, increasing water stress for crops. Although the spring season is still progressing relatively favorably in most areas, continued dry conditions could result in localized production losses, particularly in areas with limited irrigation capacity.

Rainfall observations from the last 10 days and forecasts for the next 15 days (Figure 2) indicate that below-average rainfall is likely to continue across much of the country. If these forecasts materialize, persistent moisture deficits may delay second planting activities, reduce irrigation system effectiveness, and increase crop water stress. Combined with above-average temperatures, these conditions could also favor the development of certain crop pests and diseases. While current vegetation conditions remain generally favorable, continued rainfall deficits through the remainder of the rainy season could accelerate vegetation deterioration and increase localized crop losses, particularly in the Southeast and West.

Figure 1

Percent of mean (2003-2022) NDVI, June 11 - 20, 2026.

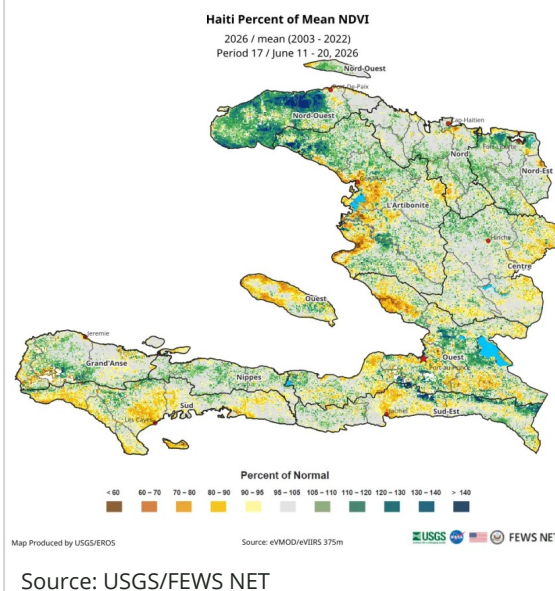
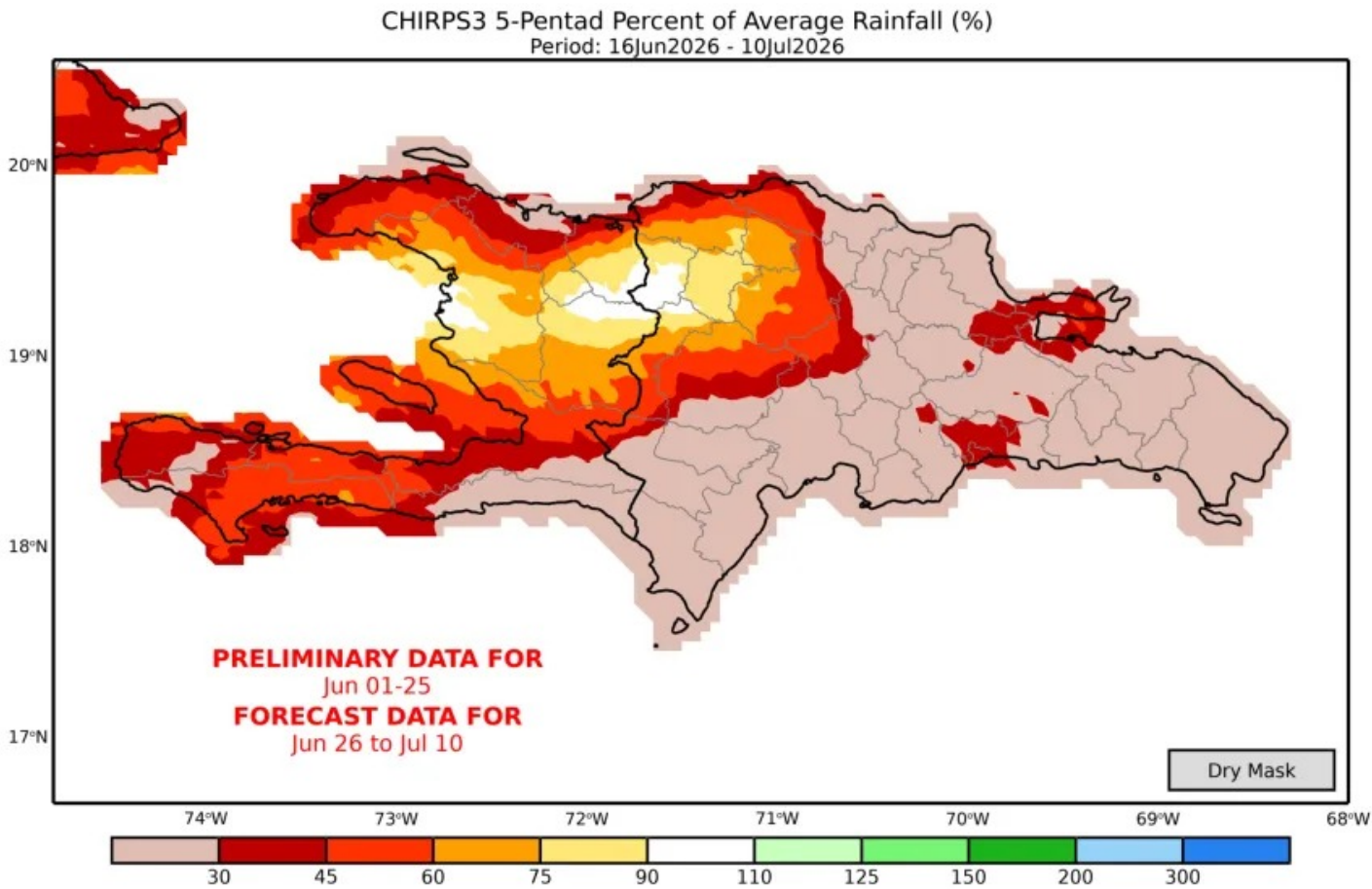


Figure 2

Percent of rainfall, June 16 – July 10, 2026, based on CHIRPS observations and CHIRPS-GEFS forecast



Source: UCSB/FEWS NET

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Seasonal Monitor

FEWS NET's Seasonal Monitor reports are produced for Central America and the Caribbean, West Africa, East Africa, Central Asia, and Somalia every 10-to-30 days during the region's respective rainy season(s). Seasonal Monitors report updates on weather events (e.g., rainfall patterns) and associated impacts on ground conditions (e.g., cropping conditions, pasture and water availability), as well as the short-term rainfall forecast. Find more remote sensing information [here](#).