Consecutive months with reduced rainfall and high temperatures

Key Messages

- Except in the central part of Haiti, rainfall deficits have persisted across much of Haiti for more than two consecutive months, with the largest deficits observed in the West and Southeast.
- A degradation of the vegetation conditions is observed due to the low moisture conditions and the beginning of the harvest in some major staple-producing areas.
- Below-average rainfall and above-average temperatures are forecast to persist through August, likely delaying second-season planting activities and increasing moisture stress on newly established crops.

Reduced rainfall and high temperatures are increasing moisture stress

For more than 70 days, erratic rainfall and below-average precipitation have affected much of Haiti. These conditions have reduced soil moisture, increased thermal stress on vegetation, and resulted in below-average vegetation health conditions as shown in Figure 1. In some crop production areas, early planting during the Printemps season has led to earlier-than-normal harvests, which has also contributed to the observed below-average vegetation health conditions.

In July, the lowest values of rainfall were reported in Jeremy, Jacmel and Gonaives. Based on observations and a 15-day CHIRPS-GEFS forecast from July 26th, cumulative rainfall from June 26 to August 10 is projected to be less than 60 percent of average across most livelihood zones (Figure 2). If these conditions materialize, soil moisture deficits are likely to intensify, delaying second-season planting and reducing crop establishment in rainfed production areas.

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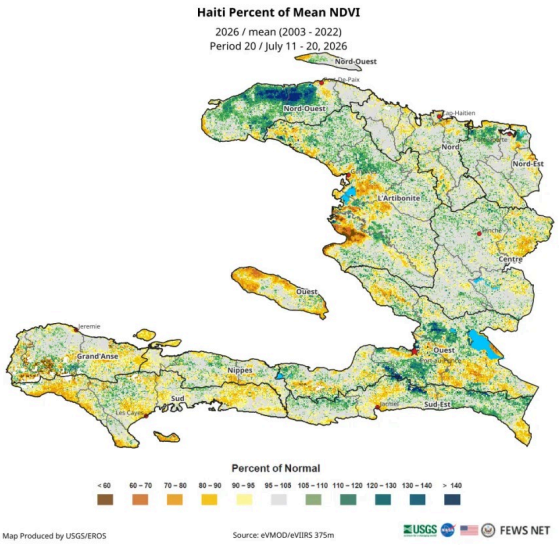
Figure 1

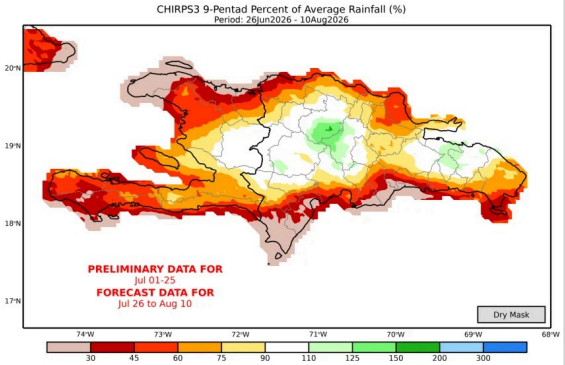
Percent of mean (2003-2022) NDVI, July 11 - 20, 2026.



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Figure 2

Percent of rainfall, June 26 – August 10, 2026 based on observations and a 15-day CHIRPS-GEFS forecast from July 26, 2026.



Source: CHC-UCSB/FEWS NET

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**.

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