Flooding hazard

Key Messages

- An abnormal increase in rainfall is expected over the next 15 days, which may lead to localized flooding and infrastructure damage.
- Vegetation Health: Conditions have improved across most of the country, with the most significant changes observed in southern areas.

Flooding hazard

Over the last 30 days, a general increase in healthy vegetation has been observed across Haiti. Conditions in Nippes, Sud, and Sud-Est are improving despite below-average rainfall during this period (see Figure 1). Meanwhile, Centre, Nord, Nord-Est, and L'Artibonite have transitioned from average to above-average conditions due to increased rainfall in recent weeks.

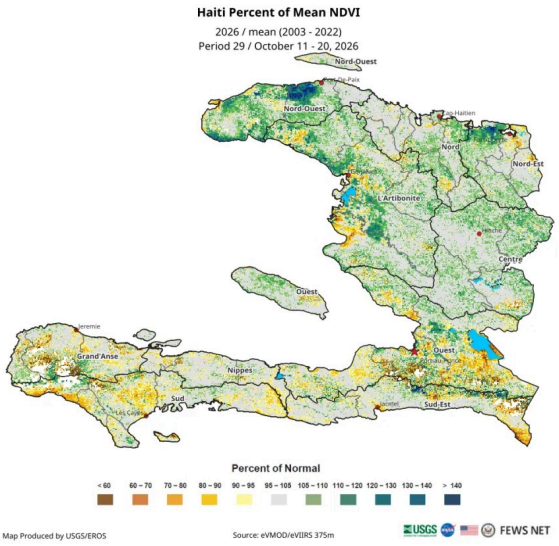
The forecast for the next 15 days indicates an abnormal increase in rainfall. While this will help reduce the long-term seasonal deficit, the expected precipitation could also lead to flooding and damage infrastructure, including roads and irrigation systems. Bean crops may be particularly vulnerable to excessive moisture associated with heavy rainfall over a short period. Forecast rainfall totals exceed 100 mm across the country, with localized accumulations exceeding 300 mm, increasing the risk of waterlogging and crop damage.

As shown in Figure 2, including the accumulated rainfall from October 11th until October 20th and the forecast from October 21st to November 5th most of Haiti is expected to receive between 200 and 300 millimeters of rain (indicated in light blue). Areas exceeding 300 millimeters—located primarily in the western parts of the Ouest and L'Artibonite departments—may face the highest risks. The high cumulative rainfall until November 5th will reduce the medium-term deficits but increase the short time risk.

Despite these short-term risks, the increased rainfall is expected to help replenish surface water resources and contribute to groundwater recharge over the medium term. Additionally, temperatures are expected to decrease slightly, leading to a reduction in evapotranspiration rates.

Figure 1

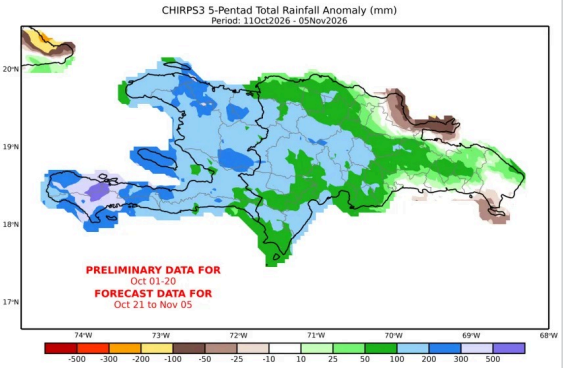
NDVI as a percent of the 2003 – 2022 mean, October 11-20, 2026



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

Figure 2

Total rainfall anomaly (mm) October 11 – November 05, 2026



Source: CHC-UCSB/FEWS NET

Recommended citation: FEWS NET. Haiti Seasonal Monitor October 30, 2026: Flooding hazard, 2026.

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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**.