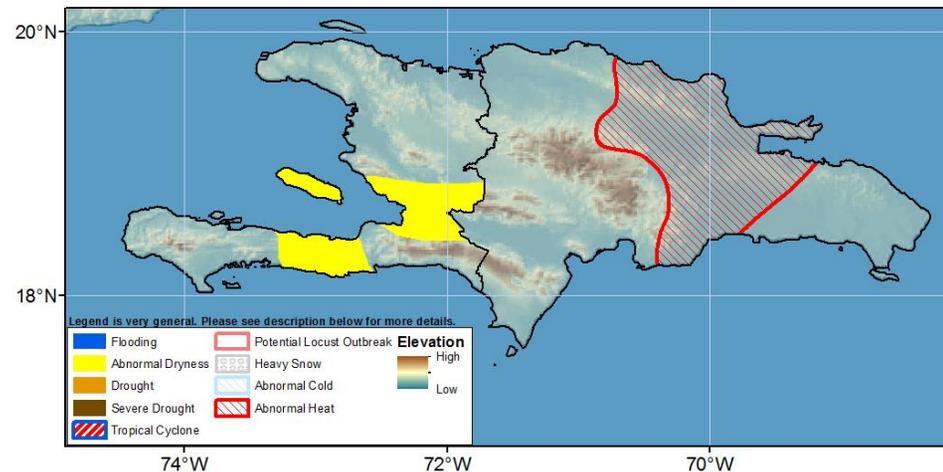


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 01 June – 07 June 2023

Abnormal dryness has persisted in central and southern Haiti (outside of the Sud-Est/parts of the Ouest regions). An abnormal heat polygon has been placed east of the Cordillera Central mountain range.



Last week, below average rainfall was observed over most of Hispaniola. Parts of northwestern Dominican Republic and northeastern/southwestern Haiti recorded between 50-100 mm of rainfall. Although the 30-day rainfall accumulation is close to or slightly wetter than (by 10-100mm) the long term average over northwestern/southeastern Haiti and west-central/southeastern Dominican Republic, southwestern/central Haiti and eastern/northwestern Dominican Republic have observed 30-day deficits in the range of 10-200mm, especially in and around the Gulf of Gonâve in central Haiti. In the last 90-days, central and southern Haiti recorded below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed over the Gulf of Gonâve in Haiti and east of this region, extending into west-central Dominican Republic. Satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health is still evident across many areas of Hispaniola, including Haiti's regions of Nord-Ouest, Nord-Est, Nippes, Sud, and Artibonite, as well as southwestern/northwestern/eastern Dominican Republic.

During the next week, models forecast moderate rainfall (up to 100 mm), with the heaviest falling in eastern, southwestern, and northwestern Haiti, as well as northwestern Dominican Republic. Rainfall accumulation is expected to decrease into eastern Dominican Republic (10-50 mm for much of the region). The predicted weekly rainfall total is likely to be above the long-term average in most places across the region (particularly northwestern/southwestern Haiti), except for eastern Dominican Republic. Meanwhile, models predict 1-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures across central and eastern Dominican Republic. Maximum temperatures east of the Cordillera Central mountain range in Dominican Republic are expected to be above the 90th percentile for at least three consecutive days, although cloud cover could decrease the potential for abnormal heat in the region.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product takes into account long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.