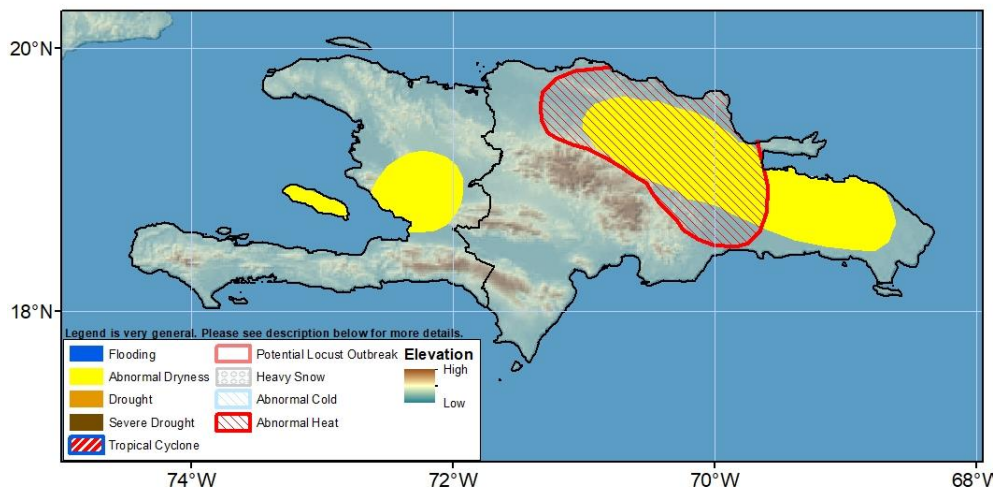


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 – 19 July 2023

An abnormal dryness hazard has been expanded westward into north-central Dominican Republic.



The rainfall intensity has reduced substantially across Hispaniola during 4-10 July 2023. In this regard, light to moderate (10-25mm) rainfall covered central and southern Haiti, and portions of the Dominican Republic. According to CMORPH satellite estimates, eastern parts of the Dominican Republic received 25-50mm during the week, while the remaining parts of Hispaniola received up to 25 mm. These 7-day totals were close to the long-term average over eastern Dominican Republic, but severely below average over central Haiti according to CMORPH satellite estimates. Analysis of the 30-day rainfall anomaly reveals increasing negative anomalies over much of the island. Two regions of larger deficits in central Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic exhibit deficits of more than 100mm. In the last 90-days, central Haiti recorded below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in Centre and Artibonite departments. Similar deficits are present in eastern Dominican Republic. Satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health is still evident across several local areas of Hispaniola, including Haiti's Nippes, Sud, and L'Artibonite provinces, as well as southwestern, northwestern, and eastern Dominican Republic. Due to the continuing dryness, an abnormal dryness polygon has been extended further west.

During the next week, models forecast that light to moderate rains will continue across Hispaniola. Accordingly, Nord, Nord-Est and L'Artibonite departments of Haiti and eastern portions of the Dominican Republic are expected to receive 25-50mm (up to 75 mm over eastern Dominican Republic) during the coming week. These 7-day totals will be insufficient to meet the long-term averages for the week, leading to deficits of more than 10 mm over western Dominican Republic and southern Haiti. Meanwhile, models predict 2-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures over the Dominican Republic, which led to the placement of an Abnormal Heat hazard there.

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.

Questions or comments about the hazards outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov