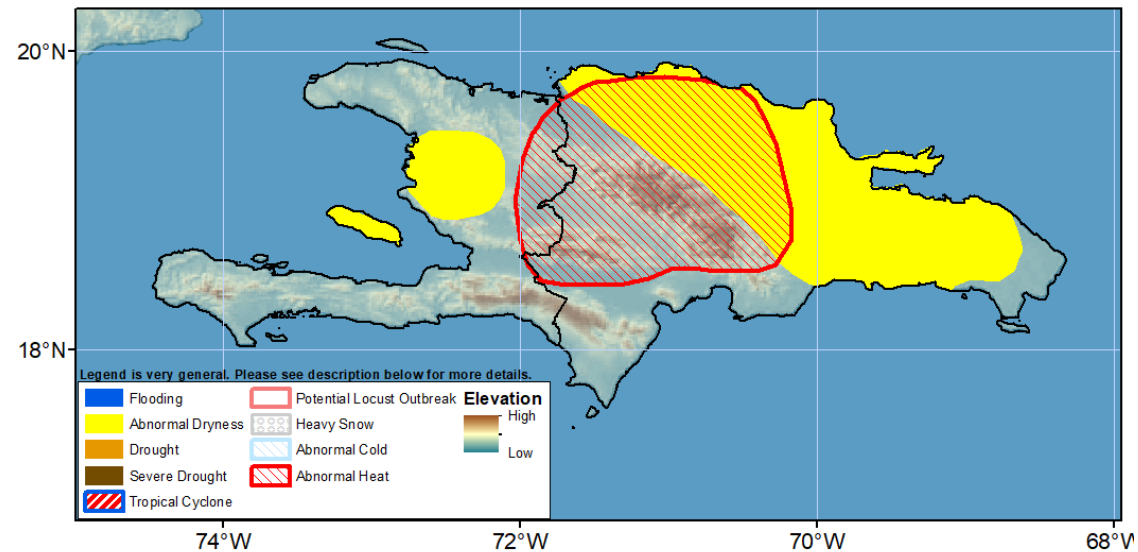


**Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
10 – 16 August 2023**

An abnormal dryness hazard has been expanded across Dominican Republic.



During the last week, rainfall deficits are still observed across Hispaniola. In this regard, CMORPH satellite estimates registered moderate to heavy rain (25-100mm) in Haiti and the western Dominican Republic, while in the eastern Dominican Republic, generally light rain was observed (10-25mm). Moreover, the 30-day rainfall anomaly analysis reveals negative anomalies in central Haiti and the western and eastern Dominican Republic, where deficits are larger than 100mm. Furthermore, in the last 90 days, western and eastern Hispaniola registered below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in central Haiti. Meanwhile, satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health exists across several local areas of Hispaniola, including Haiti's Nippes, Sud, and L'Artibonite provinces and the southwestern, northwestern, and eastern Dominican Republic. Due to the continuing dryness and poor vegetation performance, the abnormal dryness hazard has been extended over the Dominican Republic and is maintained in central Haiti.

The following week, the GEFS model predicts moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm) across the island. Accordingly, above-average rainfall is expected in most parts of the island, with more prominent positive rainfall anomalies in eastern Hispaniola. Meanwhile, models predict warmer-than-average maximum temperatures (2°C to 4°C above average) in central Hispaniola. As a result, an abnormal heat hazard is located in eastern Haiti and most parts of the Dominican Republic.

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.

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