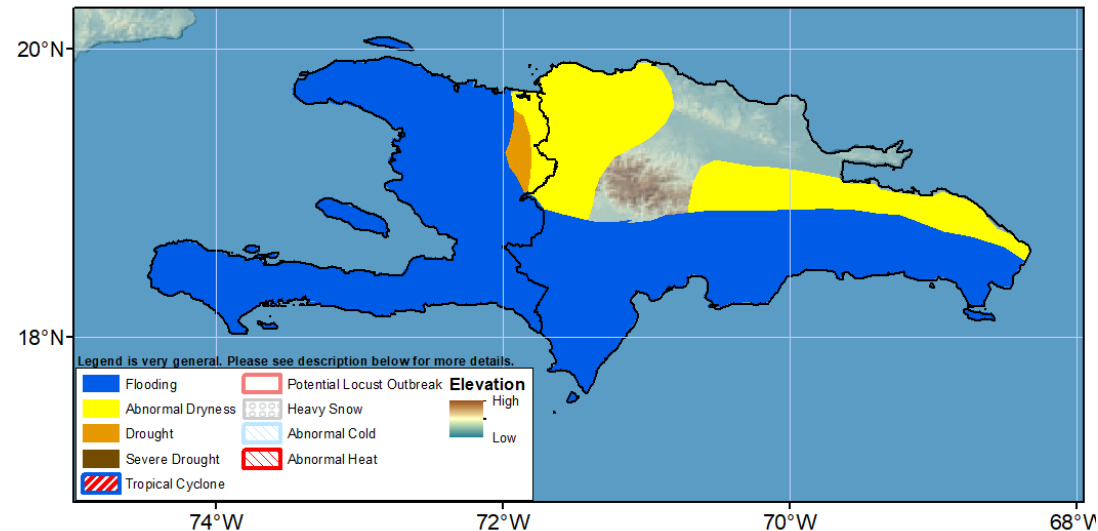


## Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 16 – 22 November 2023

**Heavy precipitation is expected for most parts of Haiti and the southern Dominican Republic**



During the last week, little to moderate rainfall was observed over Hispaniola. Most of Haiti and the Dominican Republic maintained rainfall values between 10 mm and 25 mm, while the northeastern Dominican Republic registered rainfall between 25 and 50 mm. Moreover, no rainfall was recorded in northern Haiti and northwestern and southwestern portions of the Dominican Republic. An analysis of rainfall over the past 30 days indicated that dryness persisted throughout Hispaniola, particularly in east-central Haiti and east-central Dominican Republic, where cumulative rainfall accounted for only 5-50% of the average. Over the past 90 days, most places in Haiti and the western Dominican Republic registered a total rainfall below 50% of the average, leading to large moisture deficits, dryness, and degraded vegetation over many local areas.

During the outlook period, there is a chance larger than 60% that a low-pressure system would form in the southwestern Caribbean Sea. This tropical disturbance has the potential to produce heavy rains over portions of Haiti and the southern Dominican Republic. In these areas, the GEFS model predicts rainfall values between 75 mm and 200 mm over Haiti and the western Dominican Republic, with above-average rainfall anomalies expected to be larger than 50 mm of rain. Therefore, potential flooding is also expected across eastern and southern Hispaniola during the following week. Even though large rainfall weekly totals are expected, dry polygons are kept because this rainfall will unlikely be sufficient to fully erode accumulated rainfall deficits over the dry portions of the Island.

**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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)