





Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 – 21 September 2022

Rains were once again widely suppressed over the island last week.



During early September, light to moderate rain was observed over Hispaniola. Observed 7-day totals were generally between 5mm and 25mm. The largest totals were observed in interior portions of the island while the least rain was observed near the coasts. Weekly precipitation was well-suppressed below normal amounts across the island by amount 100mm. An analysis of the cumulative rainfall over the past 30 days has indicated that the entire Island received below-average rain, with deficits ranging between 50 – 300mm. The largest deficits were observed over central Haiti. The drier-than-average conditions indicate a slow onset and poor performance thus far to the second rainfall season over Hispaniola. Based on the latest soil moisture products, a low soil moisture content was recorded over much of Haiti and Dominican Republic. A return of favorable rain is needed to offset moisture deficits and aid cropping activities which are being negatively impacted over many local areas.

During the outlook period, an increase in rain is expected over Hispaniola. A tropical depression traversing the main development region of the Atlantic is likely to pass close to or over the island. Some further development through the weekend is possible, but chances for a hurricane strength system remain low. Regardless, 50-100mm or more of rain is likely with the largest amounts in eastern Dominican Republic.

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

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.