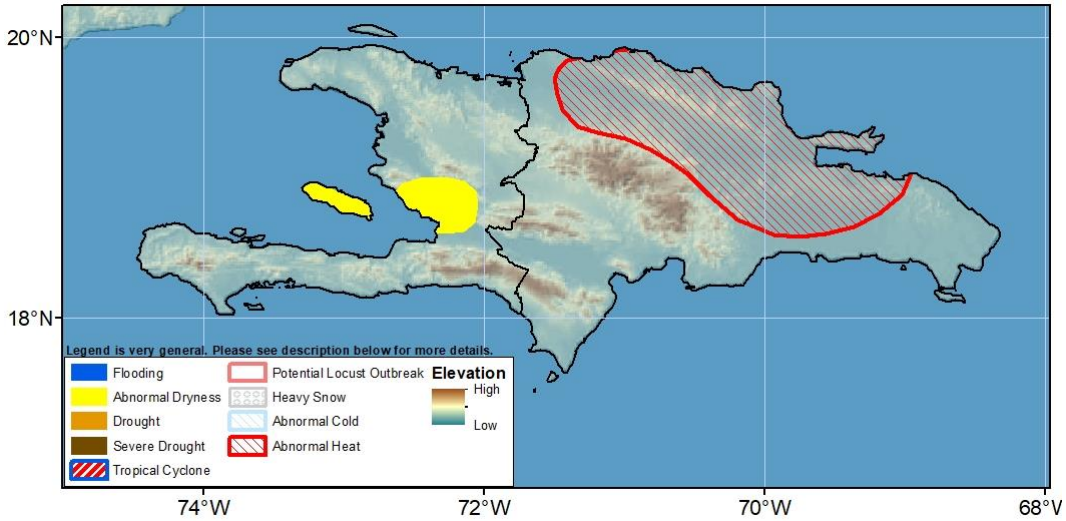
Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
08 June – 14 June 2023

A substantial incease in moisture across the western half of Hispaniola caused flooding and reduced seasonal moisture deficts.



Last week, rainfall increased greatly over Haiti and western portions of the Dominican Republic. Heavy rainfall totaling as much as 100-200mm during the 7-day period was observed. As a result of the torrential rains, flooding was reported in Ouest, Centre, and Grand'Anse departments. At least 42 fatalities are reported with more missing in Port-au-Prince. Light rains, less than 5mm were recorded in eastern Dominican Republic. The 30-day rainfall total has changed dramatically in the past week, with southern Haiti, northwestern Haiti, and west-central Dominican Republic recording surpluses of 50mm to more than 100mm. Central Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic still observe 30-day deficits in the range of 10-100mm. In the last 90-days, central Haiti recorded below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed over the Gulf of Gonâve in Haiti and northeast of this region. Similar deficits are present in eastern Dominican Republic. Satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health is still evident across several 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 that light (less than 25mm) and below-average rains will return to the island. The greatest chance for moderate rains is in southwestern Haiti and southeastern Dominican Republic. Meanwhile, models predict 2-6^{o}C warmer than average maximum temperatures across northeastern Haiti, 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 leading to the placement of an abnormal heat hazard.

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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