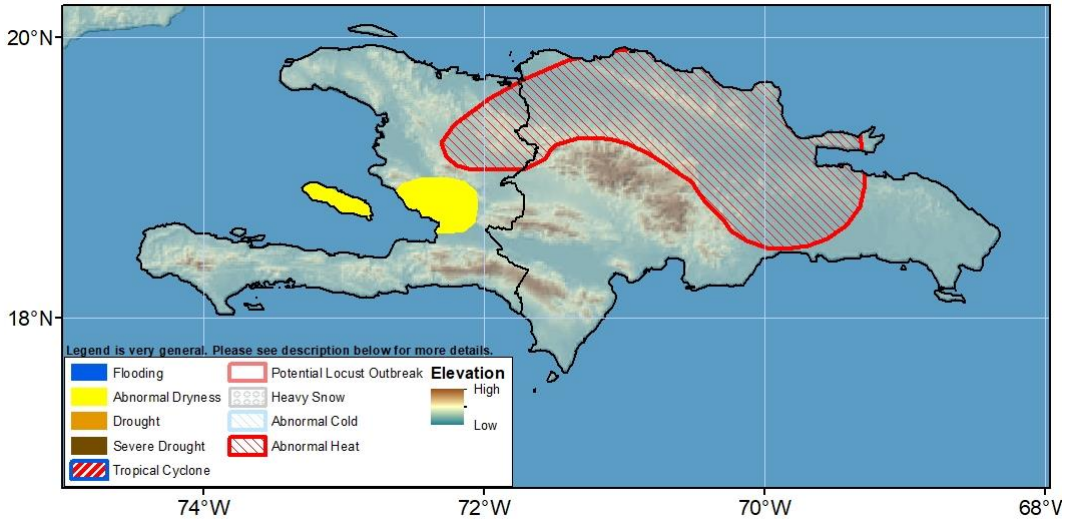
Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
15 June – 21 June 2023

A suppressed rainfall pattern returned to Hispaniola during the past week.



Last week, rainfall was much lighter than the previous week. A few small portions of northern Hispaniola received light rains between 2mm and 25mm. The majority of the island, however, did not receive any rain. These 7-day totals were below average by 10mm to locally more than 50mm in the center of the island. Analysis of the 30-day rainfall anomaly indicates that southern Haiti, northwestern Haiti, and west-central Dominican Republic exhibit surpluses of 50mm to more than 100mm. Central Haiti observed 30-day deficits in the range of 50 to more than 100mm and eastern Dominican Republic in the range of 25-100mm. 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 Nord-Ouest, Nord-Est, Nippes, Sud, and Artibonite provinces, as well as southwestern, northwestern, and eastern Dominican Republic.

During the next week, models forecast that light (< 25mm) and below-average rains will continue across the island. North-central Hispaniola has the greatest chance for moderate rains. Deficits of 10-30mm should be prevalent. Meanwhile, models predict 1-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures over the island with the largest anomalies found in Dominican Republic. Maximum temperatures north and 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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