

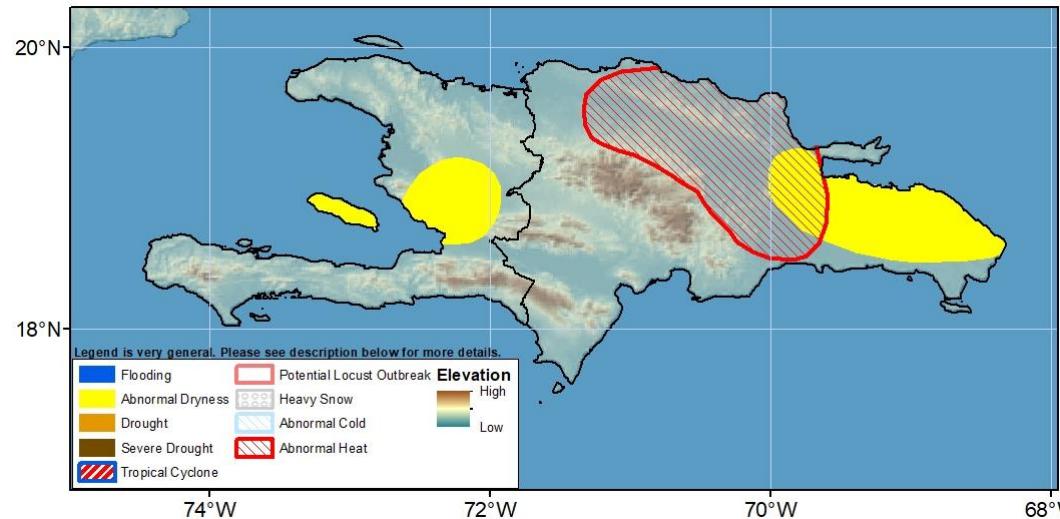


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook

For USAID / FEWS-NET

29 June – 5 July 2023

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



Last week, portions of Hispaniola received light to locally moderate rains. Northwestern Dominican Republic, along with northern, central, and western Haiti received between 10 and 50mm. Most of the remainder of the island, however, received little or no rain. These 7-day totals were below average by at least 10mm across the island and locally more than 50mm in the center of Haiti. Analysis of the 30-day rainfall anomaly reveals increasing negative anomalies over much of the island. Two regions of larger deficits in central Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic exhibit deficits of more than 100mm. However, southern and northwestern Haiti observe 30-day surpluses in the range of 50mm to more than 100mm. In the last 90-days, central Haiti recorded below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in Centre and Artibonite departments. Similar deficits are present in eastern Dominican Republic. Satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health is still evident across several local areas of Hispaniola, including Haiti's Nippes, Sud, and L'Artibonite provinces, as well as southwestern, northwestern, and eastern Dominican Republic.

During the next week, models forecast that rains should increase over Hispaniola. Moderate to heavy rain (25-100mm) is forecasted across the island according to weather models. Total rainfall is expected to be above normal and may help reduce present deficits. Meanwhile, models predict 1-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures over the island with the largest anomalies found in Dominican Republic leading to the placement of an abnormal heat hazard. As former tropical storms Bret and Cindy have not approached Hispaniola, no tropical cyclone activity is anticipated this outlook period.

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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