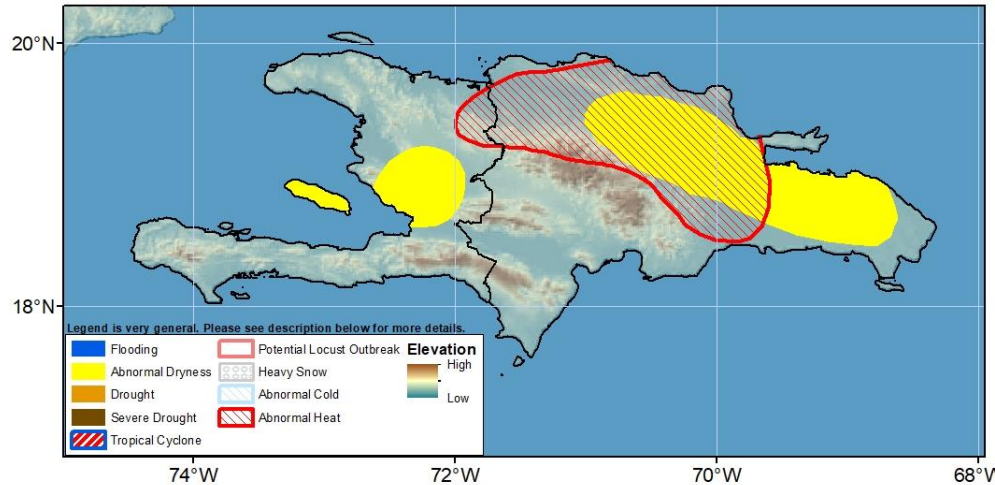


## Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 July– 2 August 2023

**An abnormal heat hazard has been expanded westward into Haiti and western Dominican Republic.**



During 17-23 July 2023, the rains continued with reduced intensity across Hispaniola. In this regard, few areas in central Haiti recorded moderate to heavy (25-50mm) rainfall. According to CMORPH satellite estimates, eastern Dominican Republic received light to moderate (10-25mm) rainfall during the week. These 7-day totals were much lower than the long-term averages for the week across the island, with severe deficits of 50-100 mm occurring in central Haiti and another center of deficits (25-50mm) situated in eastern Dominican Republic. Analysis of the 30-day rainfall anomaly reveals increasing and expanding 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, even exceeding 300mm in central Haiti where deficits are quickly adding up. 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. Due to the continuing dryness, an abnormal dryness polygons are maintained both in Haiti and Dominican Republic.

During the next week, the GEFS model predicts moderate to heavy rain showers to continue across the island. Accordingly, most parts of Haiti and western and eastern Dominican Republic will see 25-50mm during the coming week. These 7-day totals will be near the long-term average for the week, with slight deficits of up to 10mm in eastern Dominican Republic and southern Haiti and slight surpluses of up to 10mm in northern Haiti. Meanwhile, models predict 2-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures over the Dominican Republic and bordering areas of Haiti. As a result, the previous Abnormal Heat hazard is maintained through the forecast 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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