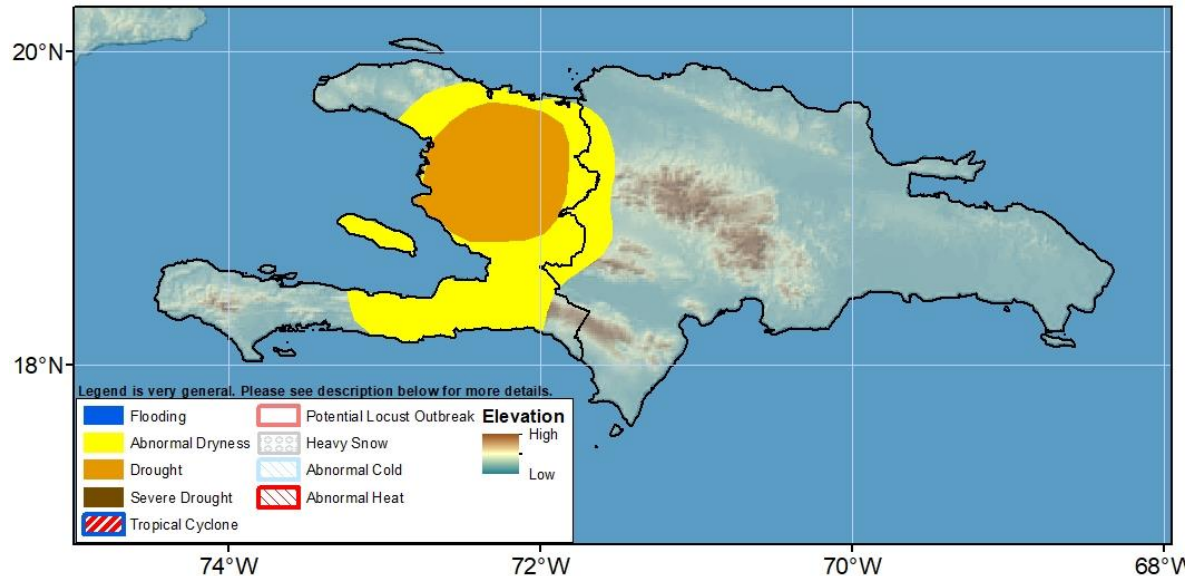


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 21 September – 27 September 2023

Light to moderate, but still suppressed rain was received across the island last week.



Last week, below-average rainfall amounts were received across Hispaniola. Some moderate total of 25-75mm were observed in central Dominican Republic. Lighter rains were observed elsewhere. The 7 days' negative anomalies were nearly ubiquitous, with the exception of a small area of surpluses in northeastern Haiti, and tallied as much as 50-100. 30-day deficits are substantial in many areas, especially central Haiti and western Dominican Republic tallying 200-500mm. Some positive anomalies remain in southern and eastern Dominican Republic. Furthermore, during the 90-day period, the majority of Hispaniola registered below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in eastern Haiti and western/northern Dominican Republic (less than 50% of average). Meanwhile, satellite-based vegetation health products show that degraded conditions cover many parts of the island. The worst vegetation health deficits are observed in Haiti and northern and central Dominican Republic. Due to rainfall deficits and poor vegetation performance, the abnormal dryness hazard is expanded in southern Haiti. The drought hazard is expanded somewhat in central Haiti where deficits have been in place for at least 8 weeks.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) across the island. Correspondingly, weekly totals are expected to be pretty close to averages across the island. Tropical cyclone development is not expected to impact the island. Meanwhile, warmer-than-average maximum temperatures (1-4°C above average) are predicted throughout Hispaniola.

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.

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