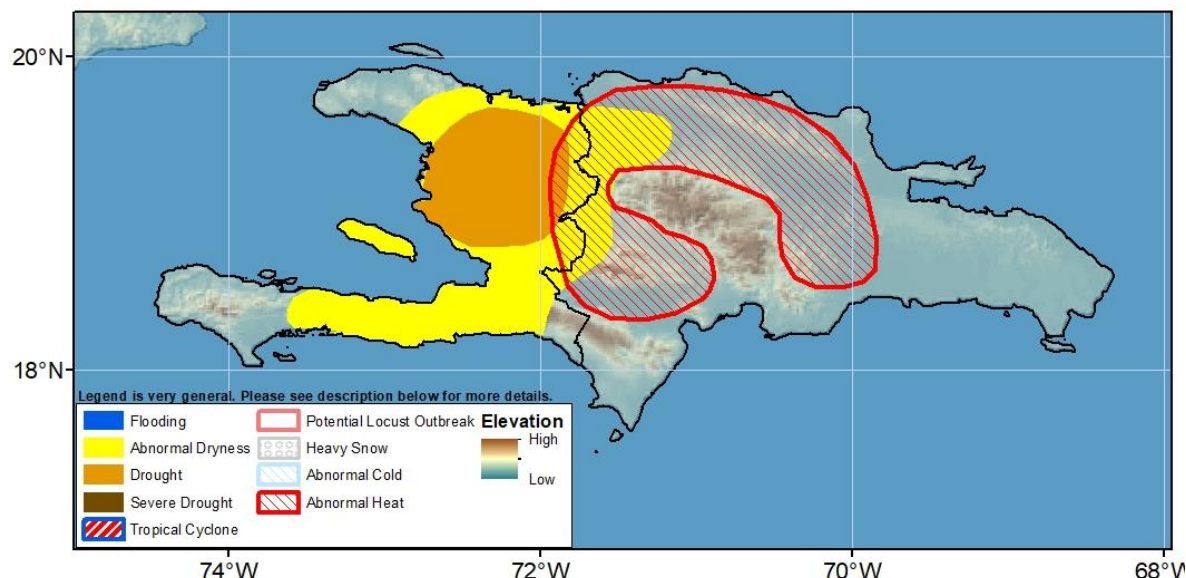


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 28 September – 4 October 2023

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



Last week, below-average rainfall totals were received across much of Hispaniola. Moderate to locally heavy rainfall totaling 25-100mm were observed in northwestern Dominican Republic, and central/northern Haiti. Lighter rains were observed elsewhere. A few localized areas of positive rainfall anomalies were observed in northern Haiti during the last 7 days, while negative anomalies were widely present elsewhere, and tallied as much as 50-100 mm. 30-day deficits are ubiquitous, and they are substantial in many areas (200-500 mm), especially central Haiti and western Dominican Republic. Furthermore, during the 90-day period, the majority of Hispaniola registered below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in central Haiti and western 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 Dominican Republic, with more favorable conditions in southwestern DR. Due to rainfall deficits and poor vegetation performance, the abnormal dryness hazard is expanded further in southern Haiti. A drought hazard is placed in central Haiti where deficits have been present for at least 8 weeks.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) across the island. However, weekly totals are expected to be below average across the island with anomalies of 10-30 mm. Though tropical storm Philippe is expected to approach the vicinity late in the period, it is likely to have fallen apart by that time. Meanwhile, warmer-than-average maximum temperatures (1-4°C above average) are predicted throughout Hispaniola. An abnormal heat hazard is placed over northern and central Dominican Republic and eastern Haiti where maximum temperature anomalies are forecast to be more than 2°C.

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.