





Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 5 – 11 October 2023

Little to no rainfall was observed over Hispaniola during the past week; but heavy rainfall is forecasted to return during the next week.



During the past week, drier-than-average conditions, with little to no rainfall were observed over Hispaniola. The continuation of insufficient rainfall has maintained prevailing dryness and drought over the Island both in the short-term and long-term time scales. Over the past 30 days, rainfall deficits in excess of 100 mm spread across central Hispaniola, including Haiti and central Dominican Republic. Over the past 90 days, Haiti and western Dominican Republic registered between 25-50% only of their average rainfall, resulting in low soil moisture content, degraded vegetation, and drought in the region.

During the next week, rainfall forecasts indicate that heavy and above-average rainfall will return over Haiti and western Dominican Republic, which could partially alleviate dryness over many local areas. Light to moderate and near-average to below-average rainfall is, however, forecasted elsewhere. Over the Atlantic, Tropical Storm Philippe is located near the Leeward Islands and is expected to track North North West-ward away from and is not posing a direct threat to Hispaniola. Meanwhile, mean maximum temperatures are expected to rise up to 4°C above average, prompting an abnormal heat hazard, which could affect vulnerable people in northeastern Dominican Republic.

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

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.