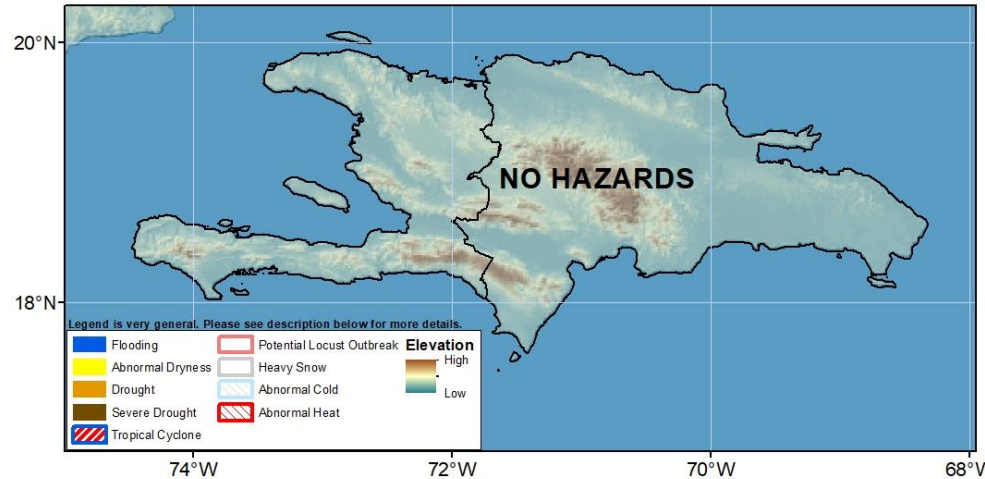


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 June – 26 June 2024

Little to no rain was observed across the island last week



During the past week, the majority of Hispaniola experienced mostly dry conditions with totals less than 5 mm. This led to negative 7-day anomalies, especially in central Haiti where deficits reached 25-50 mm. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average conditions have been observed in southern and eastern Dominican Republic with anomalies of broadly 50 mm to locally more than 100 mm. Conversely, central and southern Haiti show negative anomalies of 25 mm to more than 100 mm. Further, over the past 90 days, central and southern Haiti registered cumulative rainfall deficits between 5-50 percent of the average and received 6-10 less days of rain than average. In contrast, during this period, most of the Dominican Republic showed cumulative rainfall surpluses between 150-400 percent of the average. According to local reports, the long-term rainfall deficits in Haiti negatively impacted the early stages of crop activities. According to satellite analysis, vegetation health is largely quite good across Hispaniola, even in Haiti, where rains have been relatively poor recently.

The forecast suggests an increase to near-average rainfall across Hispaniola during the following week. Most of the island is likely to receive 25 to 50 mm while remaining regions should receive around 10 – 25 mm. Maximum temperatures that are 1-2°C warmer than average are forecasted in the Dominican Republic and near-average temperatures are forecasted in Haiti.

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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