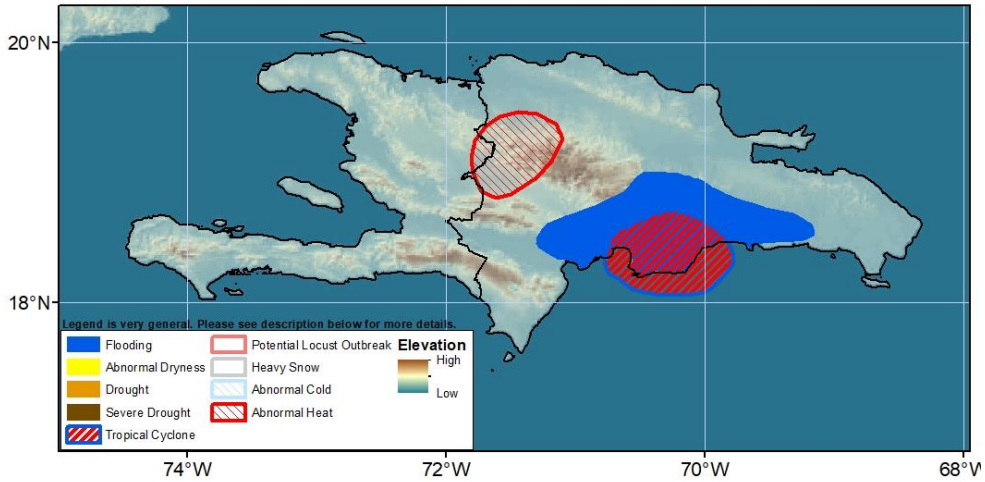
Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
04 July – 10 July 2024

Light to moderate rain was observed in extreme eastern Dominican Republic during last week. Strong winds and localized heavy rainfall likely in association with the passage of Hurricane Beryl in southern Dominican Republic.



During the past week, seasonably dry conditions dominated most of Hispaniola except the eastern tip of the Dominican Republic, where weekly rainfall surpluses reached 10-25mm above the average according to the CPC-Unified Gauge Measurements. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average conditions were observed in southern and eastern Dominican Republic with anomalies ranging broadly from 50 mm to locally more than 100 mm. Likewise, central and southern Haiti showed positive anomalies of 25 mm to more than 100 mm during the same period. However, over the past 90 days, Haiti registered cumulative rainfall deficits between 5-50 percent of the average. During this period, most of the Dominican Republic showed cumulative rainfall surpluses between 150-400 percent of the average. According to satellite analysis, vegetation health is still largely *quite good* across Hispaniola, even in Haiti, where rains have been relatively poor recently. Despite the passage of Hurricane BERYL, the forecast suggests below average rainfall across Hispaniola during the following week. However, much of Haiti will receive between 10 to 25 mm rainfall, while the Dominican Republic will receive 25-75 mm rainfall, with the highest rainfall and strong winds expected in the southern Dominican Republic. Localized flooding is likely especially in south central Dominican Republic including areas surrounding Santo Domingo. West-Central Dominican Republic and adjoining areas of Haiti will have high chances for a hybrid heat index/maximum temperature to exceed the 90th percentile for at least 2 consecutive days.

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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