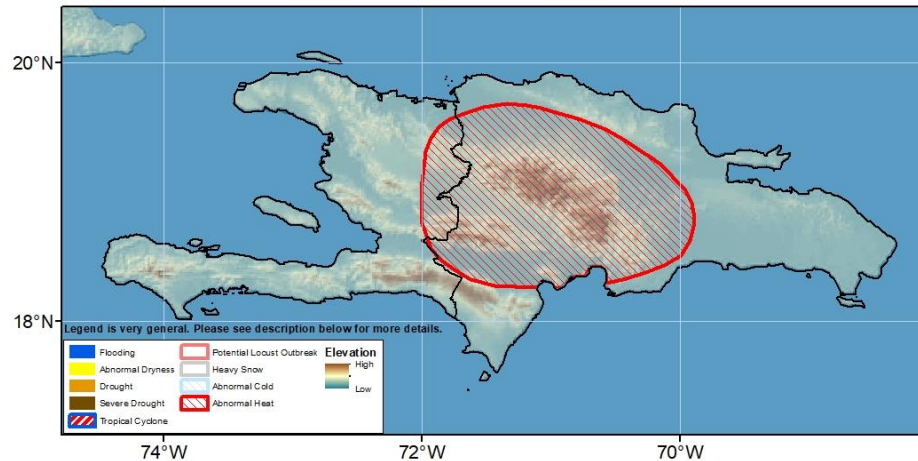


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 August – 04 September 2024

Abnormal heat likely to continue over much of the Dominican Republic and parts of Haiti.



During the last 7 days, light to moderate rainfall was observed in the northern parts of Haiti and Dominican Republic. According to the CPC Unified Gauge measurements, weekly rainfall values ranged from 5 to 50 mm across most parts of the island. These rainfall amounts are near-average for the week except over the northern portions of the island where the rains were 10-25mm above the average. The southern coasts of the island remained dry during the last week. In the last 30 days, 10-50 mm above-average rainfall was observed across the island, which accounts to more than 200% of the long-term average in most places. Furthermore, on the 90-day term, most of the Dominican Republic and eastern Haiti recorded cumulative rainfall surpluses between 200-400 per cent of the average according to the CPC Unified Gauge measurements. Satellite analysis shows healthy vegetation conditions with positive NDVI anomalies across the island with the exception of the central portions of Dominican Republic and northeastern Haiti.

Next week, the forecast suggests moderate to heavy rainfall across most of the island, where weekly rainfall totals of 25-75 mm are predicted. Parts of northeastern Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic are expected to receive 50-75mm. The predicted rainfall is 10-30mm above average in the eastern Haiti and over southern and eastern Dominican Republic. Maximum temperatures are expected to be 2-4°C above-average over most of western Dominican Republic. Probabilities are high (> 80%) for a hybrid maximum temperature/heat index to exceed the 90th percentile for at least 3 consecutive days over western Dominican Republic and eastern 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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