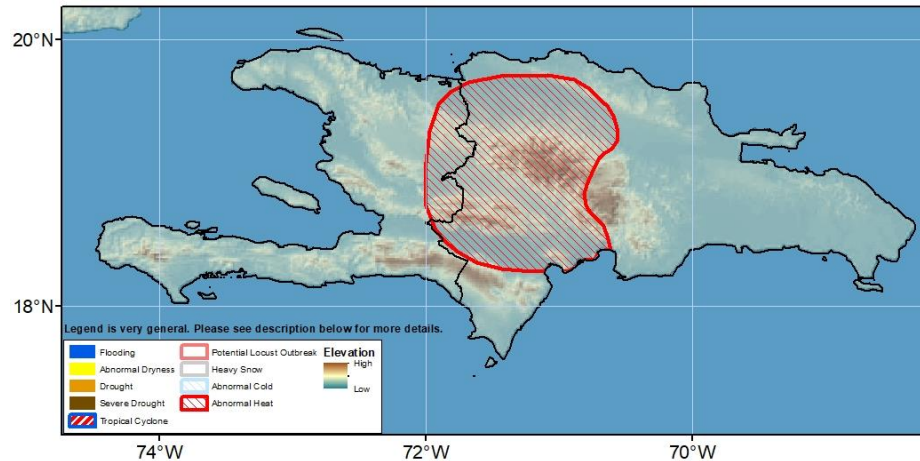


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 05 August – 11 September 2024

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



During the last 7 days, moderate rainfall of 25 – 75 mm was received in eastern Dominican Republic. Light rain, generally less than 10 mm, was received elsewhere. Some south-central portions of the island did not receive any rain. As a result, most of Haiti and western Dominican Republic registered 10 - 50 mm deficits over the last 7 days, while eastern Dominican Republic was wetter than average. In the last 30 days, 10 – 50 mm above-average rainfall was observed in northeastern Dominican Republic. Conversely, increasing deficits of 50 – 200 mm now amount to less than 25 percent of average rainfall for the period across much of Haiti. Furthermore, on the 90-day term, most of the Dominican Republic recorded cumulative rainfall surpluses between 200 – 400 percent of the average according to CMORPH estimates, while Haiti shows 5 – 50 percent of the average. Satellite analysis shows healthy vegetation conditions with positive NDVI anomalies across most of the island with the exception of northwestern portions of Dominican Republic and northwestern Haiti.

Next week, the forecast suggests light to moderate and below average rainfall across the island, where weekly rainfall totals of 10-50 mm are generally predicted. The predicted rainfall is 10-30 mm below average in Haiti and western parts of the Dominican Republic. Maximum temperatures are expected to be 2-4°C above average over most of western Dominican Republic and eastern Haiti. 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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