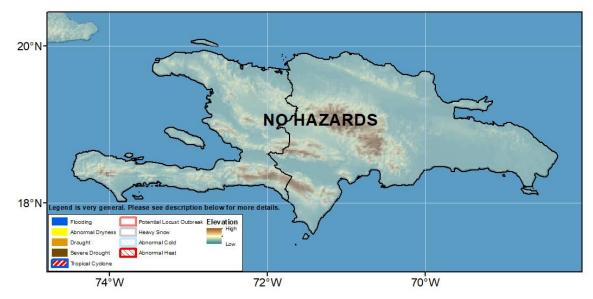






Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 12 September – 18 September 2024

Above-average rainfall conditions are likely in Haiti and western parts of the Dominican Republic.



During the last 7 days, light to moderate rainfall of 10 - 75 mm was received in Dominican Republic. Meanwhile, light rain, generally less than 10 mm, was received across Haiti. Some portions of Haiti and northwestern Dominican Republic did not receive any rain. As a result, most of Haiti registered 10 - 50 mm deficits, while eastern Dominican Republic was wetter than average, with values that ranged from 10 mm to 50 mm. In the last 30 days, 10 - 50 mm above-average rainfall was observed in northern and eastern Dominican Republic. Conversely, 25 - 200 mm deficits have been observed in Haiti. Furthermore, on the 90-day term, most of the Dominican Republic recorded cumulative rainfall surpluses between 150 - 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 except northwestern portions of the Dominican Republic and of Haiti.

Next week, the forecast suggests light to heavy rainfall in most of Haiti and the western Dominican Republic, with weekly rainfall totals of 50-100 mm. In these areas, the expected rainfall is 10-50 mm above average. Maximum temperatures will top 35°C across the island, with 2-4°C above average conditions in western 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 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.