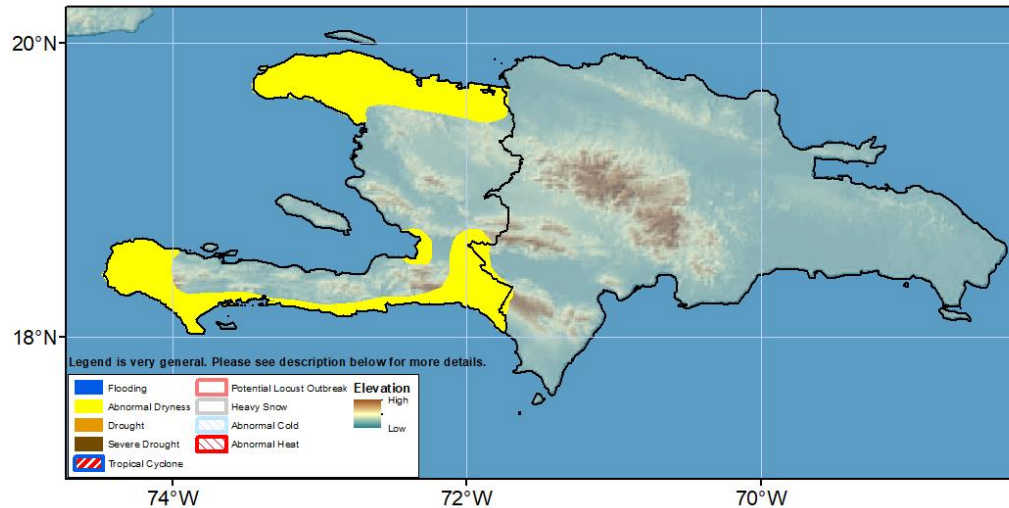


## Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 September – 02 October 2024

**Below-average rainfall continues in northern and southern Haiti.**



During the last 7 days, light to moderate 05 – 50 mm rainfall was received in southern Haiti and southern Dominican Republic. Meanwhile, the rest of Hispaniola observed rainfall of 02 mm to 25 mm. Light below-average conditions were observed in most of Hispaniola, except for southern areas in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which showed light above-average of 10 mm to 50 mm. In the last 30 days, rainfall deficits between 5 to 50 percent of the average have been observed in most of Haiti and the western Dominican Republic, except in the far southwestern Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic, which shown 120 – 200 percent of above-average rainfall. Furthermore, on the 90-day term, rainfall deficits of 100 mm to 500 mm were observed in Haiti, while most of the Dominican Republic showed positive anomalies that ranged from 50 mm to 200 mm. The lack of rainfall during the last months has affected the health of vegetation in northern and southern Haiti and the western Dominican Republic. Additionally, the erratic and deficit rains during the previous months influenced the development of crops in Haiti during September.

For next week, the forecast suggests light to heavy rainfall across Haiti and the Dominican Republic, with weekly rainfall totals of 10-75 mm. Rainfall deficits of 10 mm to 30 mm are expected in eastern and southern Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic, while light positive anomalies are forecasted in eastern Haiti and western Dominican Republic. Maximum temperatures will be between 25-35°C in most of Hispaniola, with warmer-than-average temperatures of 2-4°C in most of the Dominican Republic.

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.