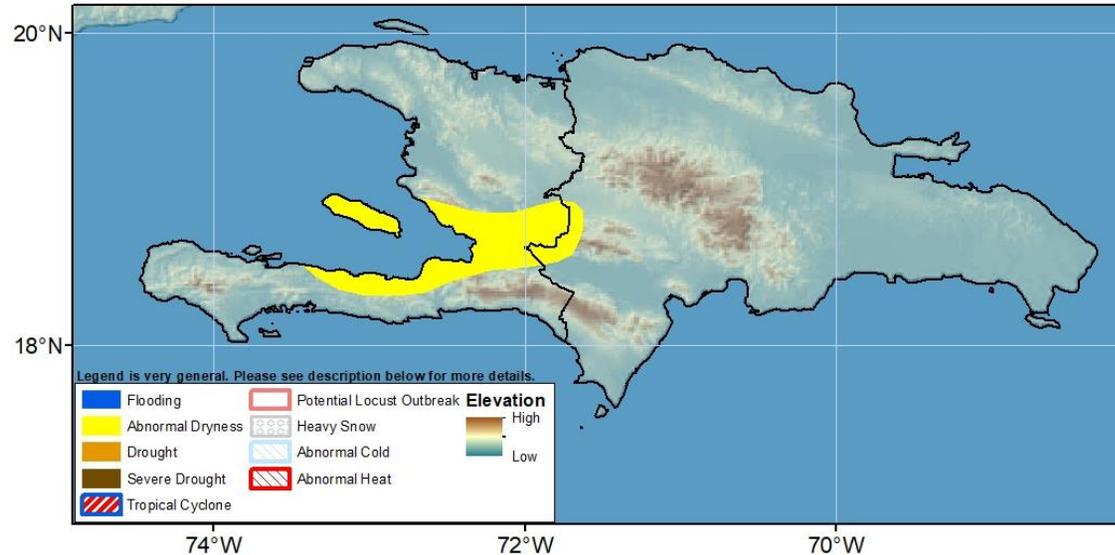


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 – 19 April 2023

Abnormal dryness has developed in central Haiti over the month of March.



Last week, wetter than average weekly rainfall conditions were observed over most places of Hispaniola. In particular, a high resolution recalibrated satellite rainfall estimate data (CMORPH) showed widespread and heavy rainfall over the Dominican Republic with weekly rainfall totals reaching 100 mm and a one-month Standardized Precipitation Index tuning positive for the first time since the beginning of the year. Although the 30-day rainfall accumulation is close to the long term average over most of Haiti, a few deficits in the range of 25-100mm are still evident in and around the Gulf of Gonâve in central Haiti. Meanwhile, in the 90-days seasonal period, many parts of central, southern and western parts of Haiti recorded below-average seasonal rainfall conditions, with the highest deficits observed over the Gonâve Island/Gulf of Gonâve in Haiti. As a result of lack of moisture, reports from Haiti indicate that the sowing activities, which usually take place in late February, have been delayed. Further, satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average conditions are still evident across many areas of the Island, including most of Haiti and the southern and western portions of the Dominican Republic. During the next week, models forecast a continuation of moderate to heavy (up to 100 mm) rainfall expanding further west into central-west Haiti. Models also predict 1 - 2°C warmer than average early morning and late afternoon temperatures over north/central Haiti and western 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.

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