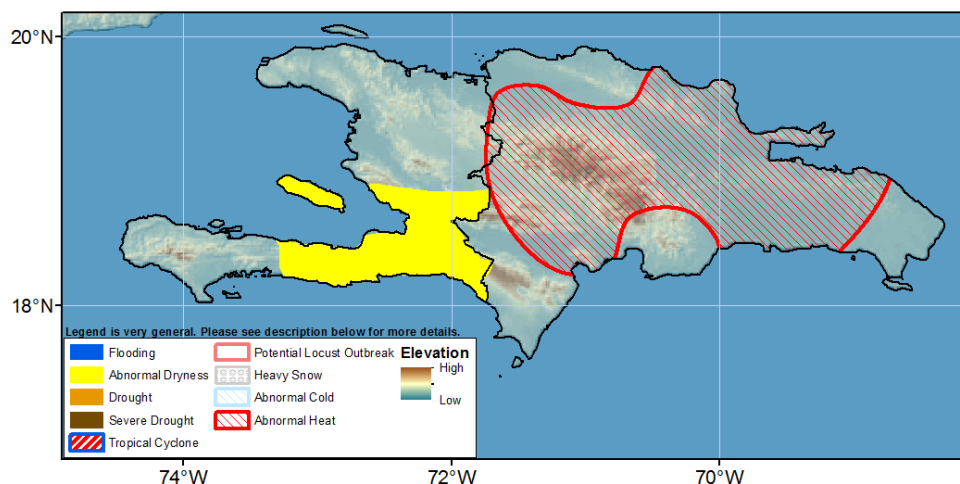


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 May – 31 May 2023

Abnormal dryness has persisted in central and southern Haiti, and heavy rainfall has decreased rainfall deficits in western and central Dominican Republic. An abnormal heat polygon has been placed along the Cordillera Central mountain range and due east.



Last week, above average rainfall was observed over most of Hispaniola. Parts of northwestern Dominican Republic recorded up to 150 mm of rainfall while far northern Haiti received light precipitation. Although the 30-day rainfall accumulation is close to or slightly wetter than (by 10-50mm) the long term average over northwestern Haiti and west-central Dominican Republic, southern/central Haiti and eastern/northwestern Dominican Republic have observed 30-day deficits in the range of 10-100mm, especially in and around the Gulf of Gonâve in central Haiti. In the last 90-days, central and southern Haiti recorded below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed over the Gulf of Gonâve in Haiti and east of this region, extending into west-central Dominican Republic. The lack of moisture has slowed sowing activities in Haiti, exacerbating food insufficiency especially in central and southern parts of the country. Satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health is still evident across many areas of Hispaniola, including most of Haiti (especially central/southern Haiti) and southwestern/northwestern Dominican Republic).

During the next week, models forecast light to moderate rainfall (up to 75 mm), with the heaviest falling in central Haiti to northwestern Dominican Republic. The predicted weekly rainfall total is likely to be below the long-term average in most places across the region, except for northeastern Haiti. Meanwhile, models predict 1-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures across most of Dominican Republic and northeastern Haiti. Maximum temperatures along and east of the Cordillera Central mountain range in Dominican Republic are expected to be above the 90th percentile for at least three consecutive days, although cloud cover could decrease the potential for abnormal heat in the region.

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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