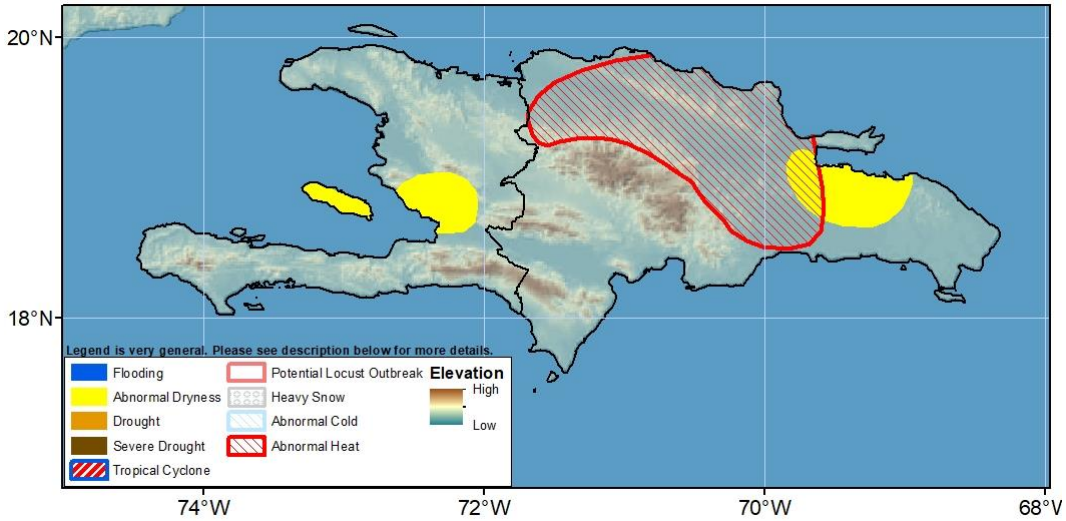
Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
22 June – 28 June 2023

A suppressed rainfall pattern returned to Hispaniola during the past week.



Last week, rainfall remained quite light and sporadic. Portions of Hispaniola received light rains between 2mm and 25mm –especially northwestern Dominican Republic and Northwestern Haiti. Haiti's southern peninsula, however, did not receive any rain. These 7-day totals were below average by 10mm to locally more than 50mm in the center of the island. Analysis of the 30-day rainfall anomaly reveals an area of negative anomalies in central Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic. These areas exhibit deficits of more than 100mm. Southern and northwestern Haiti observed 30-day surpluses in the range of 50mm to more than 100mm. In the last 90-days, central Haiti recorded below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in Centre and Artibonite departments. Similar deficits are present in eastern Dominican Republic. Satellite-based vegetation products show that below-average vegetation health is still evident across several local areas of Hispaniola, including Haiti's Nord-Ouest, Nord-Est, Nippes, Sud, and Artibonite provinces, as well as southwestern, northwestern, and eastern Dominican Republic.

During the next week, models forecast that light to moderate rain (10-50mm) will be observed across the island. Total rainfall is expected to be near normal or result in small deficits. Meanwhile, models predict 1-4ºC warmer than average maximum temperatures over the island with the largest anomalies found in Dominican Republic leading to the placement of an abnormal heat hazard. Tropical storm Bret has formed in the Atlantic's 'main development region' and is moving westward. It will enter the Caribbean Sea during the outlook period, likely as a tropical storm, but is expected to stay well south of Hispaniola.

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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