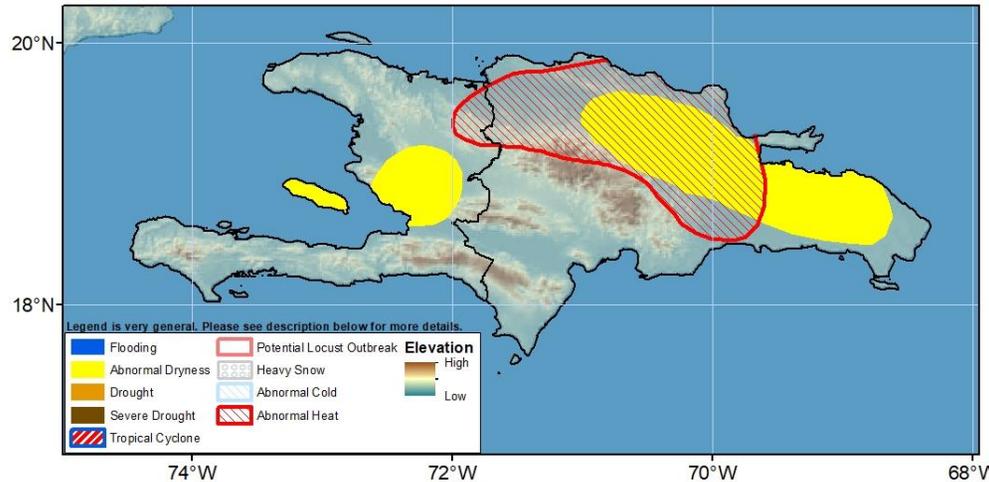


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 – 26 July 2023

An abnormal heat hazard has been expanded westward into Haiti and western Dominican Republic.



The rainfall intensity has reduced further across Hispaniola during 11-17 July 2023. In this regard, few areas in central Haiti recorded moderate to heavy (25-50mm) rainfall. According to CMORPH satellite estimates, eastern Dominican Republic received light to moderate (10-25mm) rainfall during the week. These 7-day totals were much lower than the long-term averages for the week across the island, with severe deficits of 50-100 mm occurring in central Haiti and another center of deficits (25-50mm) situated in eastern Dominican Republic. Analysis of the 30-day rainfall anomaly reveals increasing and expanding negative anomalies over much of the island. Two regions of larger deficits in central Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic exhibit deficits of more than 100mm, even exceeding 200mm in central Haiti. 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 Nippes, Sud, and L'Artibonite provinces, as well as southwestern, northwestern, and eastern Dominican Republic. Due to the continuing dryness, an abnormal dryness polygon has been maintained both in Haiti and Dominican Republic.

During the next week, the GEFS model predicts light to moderate rains across Hispaniola. Accordingly, most parts of Haiti and the Dominican Republic are expected to receive 10-25mm during the coming week. These 7-day totals will be insufficient to meet the long-term averages for the week, leading to deficits of 10-20mm across Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Some places in eastern Dominican Republic will have deficits between 20-30mm. Meanwhile, models predict 2-4°C warmer than average maximum temperatures over the Dominican Republic and bordering areas of Haiti, which led to the placement and expansion of an Abnormal Heat hazard there.

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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