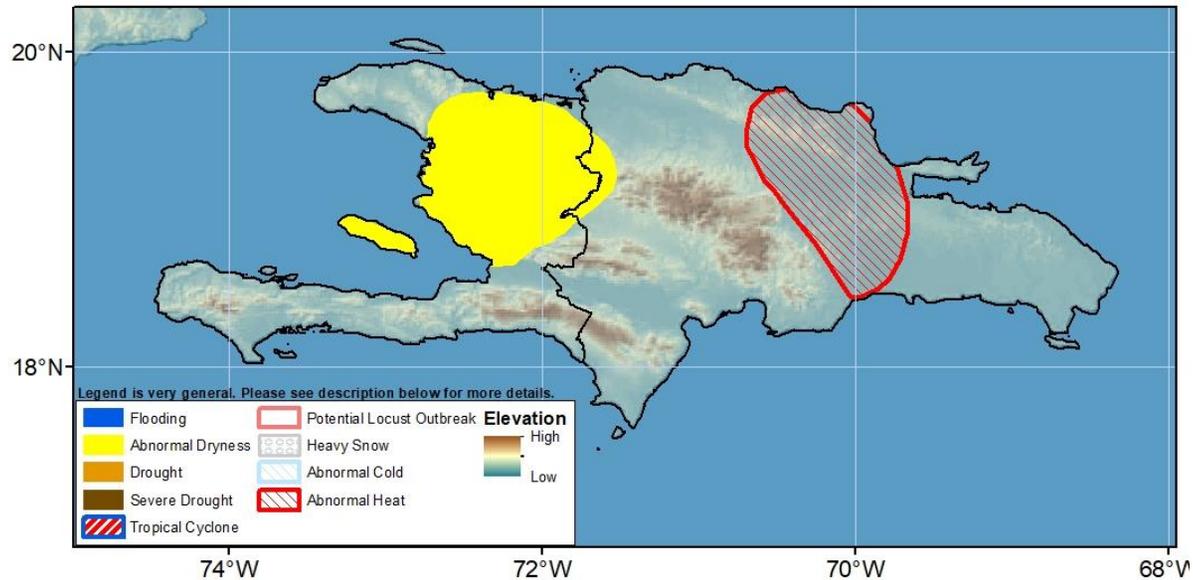


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 07 September – 13 September 2023

Drier than average conditions prevailed last week across Hispaniola.



After tropical storm Franklin affected the island the previous week, the recent 7 days were much drier. Below-average rainfall amounts ranged from 25-50 mm and even slightly more in central Hispaniola and southwestern Haiti to 0 mm of rainfall in parts of Dominican Republic. The 7 days' negative anomalies were ubiquitous and tallied as much as 50-100 mm. 30-day deficits are substantial in many areas, especially central Haiti and western Dominican Republic. Some positive anomalies are present in southern and eastern Dominican Republic. Furthermore, during the 90-day period, western and eastern Hispaniola registered below-average rainfall, with the highest deficits observed in central Haiti (500mm below average). Meanwhile, satellite-based vegetation health products show that degraded conditions cover most parts of the island; mainly, vegetation health deficits are observed in central and northern Haiti and north and eastern Dominican Republic. Due to rainfall deficits and poor vegetation performance, the abnormal dryness hazard is maintained in central Haiti and western Dominican Republic.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) across the island. Correspondingly, negative anomalies between 10-30 mm are expected for much of the island. Tropical storm Lee will quickly strengthen, but as of publication is forecast to pass far-enough north to minimize any impacts. Meanwhile, warmer-than-average maximum temperatures (2-4°C above average) are predicted in central Dominican Republic, so an abnormal heat hazard is added 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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