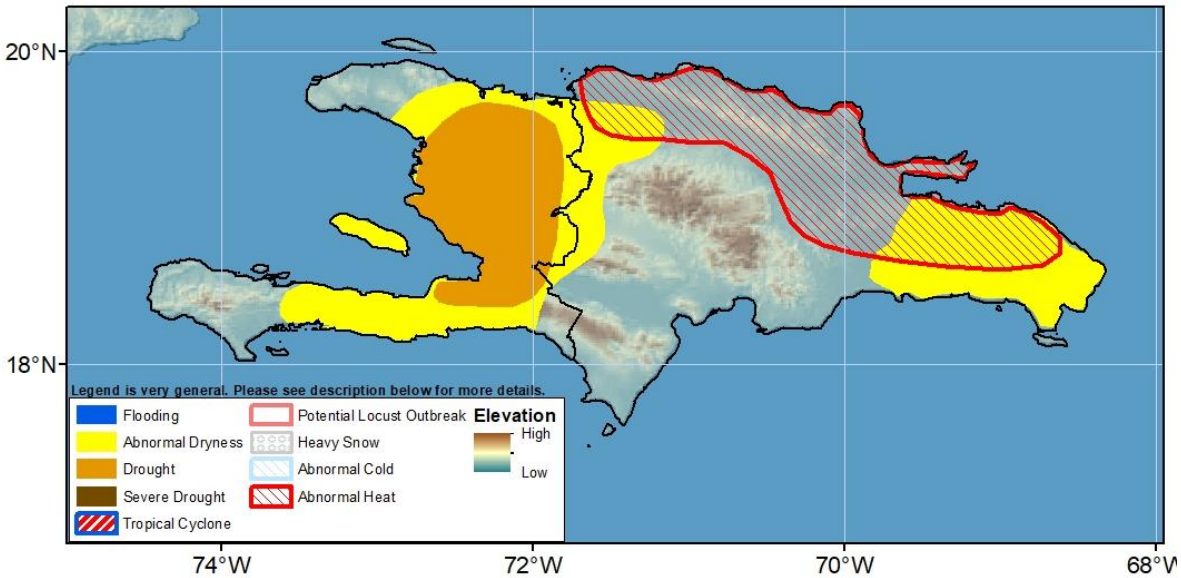
Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
19 – 25 October 2023

Hotter and drier-than-average conditions are expected to continue over Hispaniola during the next week.



During the past week, decreased rainfall was observed over Hispaniola. Except for central Haiti and northern Dominican Republic, where light (< 25 mm) rainfall was received, most places experienced dry conditions. An analysis of rainfall over the past 30 days indicated that below-average rainfall has dominated over Hispaniola, with the largest deficits exceeding 100 mm over Haiti, western, and eastern Dominican Republic. Moreover, over the past 90 days, rainfall totals only accounted for between 25-50% of the average in Haiti and bordering western Dominican Republic, which reflected a poor seasonal rainfall performance to the ongoing second rainfall season. For vegetation, the latest analyses showed below-average conditions over localized areas in northwestern, central, and southern Haiti, northwestern, and western Dominican Republic. A return of favorable rainfall is much needed to offset the accumulated rainfall deficits and replenish soil moisture over many local areas.

During the next week, moderate rainfall is forecast over most places in Hispaniola. However, light rainfall is expected in northwestern and southern Haiti and parts of southern Dominican Republic. The forecast near-average to below-average rainfall is likely to maintain dryness over many local areas. Meanwhile, maximum temperatures and heat index are expected to rise above 35°C for at least three consecutive days in northern Dominican Republic. Over the Atlantic Basin, a broad area of low-pressure system, located to the east of the Windward Islands has a high chance of becoming a tropical storm or depression over the next few days.

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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