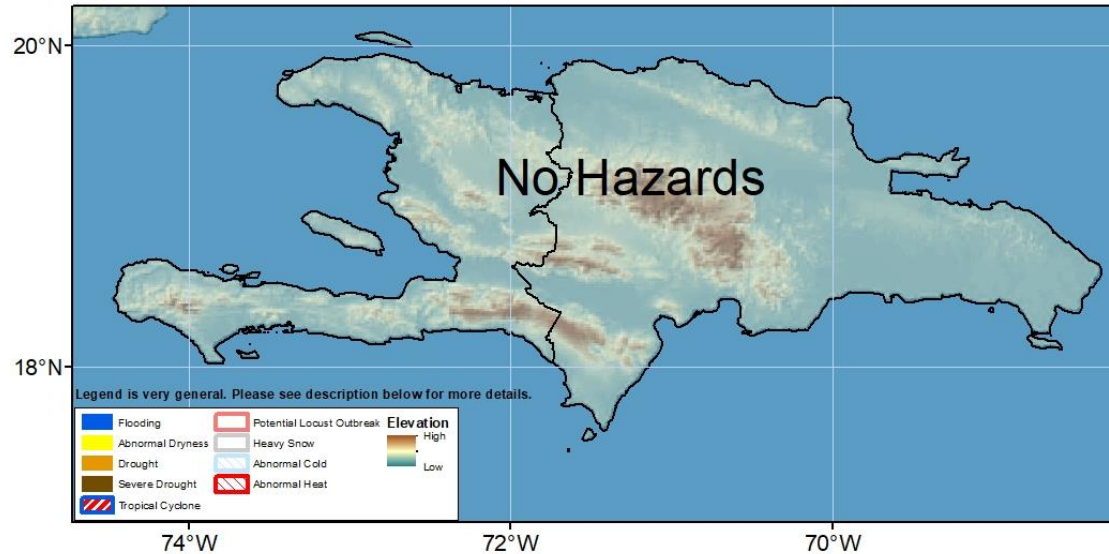


Climate Prediction Center's Hispaniola Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 5 – 11 December 2024

Typical, moderate rainfall continues across the island.



Last week, there was light to moderate rainfall (10 – 75 mm) across much of the island. However, heavy rainfall (75 – 300 mm) was recorded over the western portion of the Tiburon Peninsula which resulted in anomalies ranging 100 – 200 mm. Resulting flooding in Grand-Anse department effected nearly 80% of Jérémie city causing damage and at least 2 casualties according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. During the past 30 days, small precipitation deficits (10 – 50 mm) were recorded over central Haiti and central/southern Dominican Republic. Conversely, rainfall surpluses occurred over southwestern Haiti and most coastal portions of the island according to satellite rainfall estimates. Over the last 90 days, rainfall has continued to be below-average in central Hispaniola, while total rainfall has been above average over western portions of Haiti. Vegetation health conditions appear quite mixed near the end of the rainy season. According to remotely sensed indices, vegetation health is generally good across northwestern and southeastern Haiti and southwestern Dominican Republic while vegetation health is relatively poor over the eastern half of the Dominican Republic.

For next week, light to moderate rainfall (5 – 50 mm) is forecasted for the region with higher rainfall totals expected over the northern coast. This rainfall is expected to be near-typical conditions with small precipitation surpluses over the northern half of the island and small deficits over the southern half of the island. Maximum temperatures are expected to range between 25 – 30°C over the region which is very close to average.

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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