

Dry conditions persist since the middle of November 2014

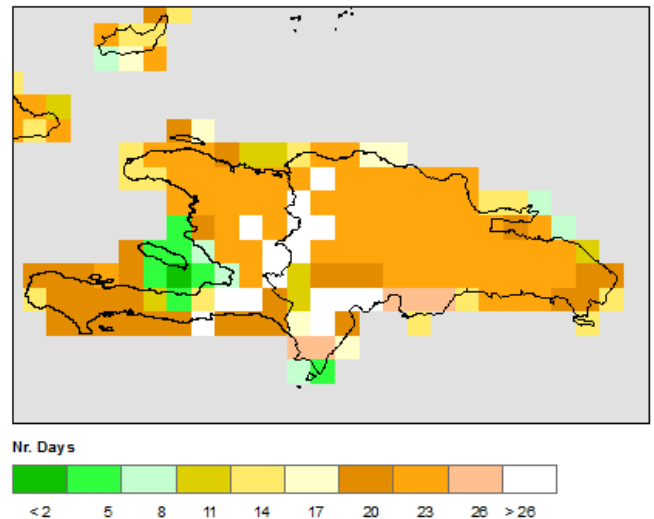
KEY MESSAGES

- Dry conditions over Haiti reduce the availability of water stored for irrigation systems. Twenty-three (December 7, 2014 – January 5 2015) consecutive days without rainfall have been observed in Nord - Ouest, Artibonite and Nord, meanwhile in Grande - Anse and Sud the total days are 20 (Figure 1), with little to no rainfall observed since the middle of November.
- Forecasts suggest a 50 percent probability that January to March 2015 temperatures will be above normal, which could reduce the availability of groundwater and well water. Pumping water from wells could increase the cost of cropping activities due to the use of electricity. There could be a reduction of water availability for crops in Artibonite Valley, Plaine de l'Arcahaie, Plaine des Cayes, Plaine du Cul de sac, St Raphael and Grison Garde.
- Rainfall amounts are considered to be below normal, even for this time in the dry season. The reduction of rainfall since middle of November affected the yields of *Fall* season. In addition, forecasts suggest a high likelihood of below normal rainfall for the coming months (January – March 2015).

ABOUT THIS REPORT

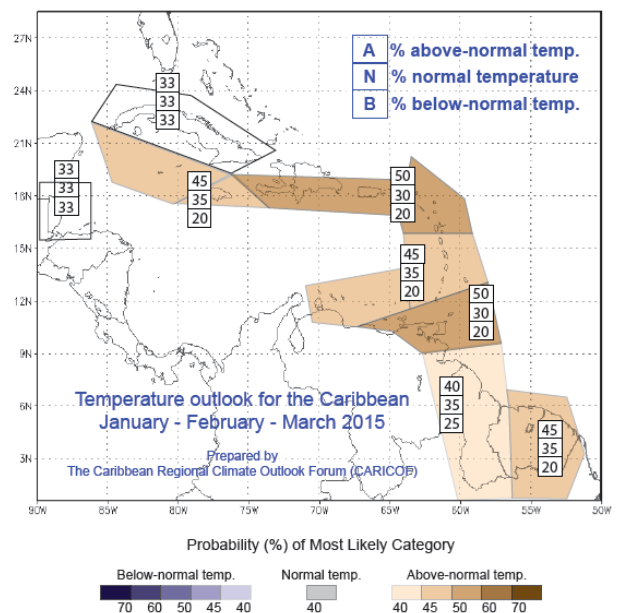
The seasonal monitor, produced by the FEWS NET USGS regional scientist and FEWS NET Regional Technical Manager, updates rainfall totals, the impact on production, and the short-term forecast. It is produced every 20 days during the production season. Find more remote sensing information [here](#).

Figure 1 Maximum consecutive dry days in past 30 days, as of 05 January, 2015



Source: USGS/FEWSNET

Figure 2 Temperature Outlook January - February - March 2015



Source: CARICOF

Please see http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/african_desk/cpc_intl/ and <http://earlywarning.usgs.gov/?!-en> for more information on remote sensing.