

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

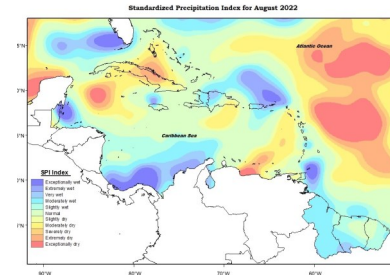
Apart from in Cuba, rainfall continued to increase in August across the region. This is expected to continue with normal to above normal rainfall most likely across the region until November, and with an increase in tropical cyclone development, particularly until October. There are no concerns over short term drought until the end of 2022, but interests in the vicinity of Guadeloupe, northern Leeward Islands, and southern Belize should continue to monitor their water resources, particularly large water bodies such as lakes, large rivers and reservoirs.

Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions prevailed throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of August. Trinidad slightly dry to exceptionally wet southwest to northeast; Tobago exceptionally wet; Grenada, Martinique and St Maarten slightly wet to predominantly normal; Barbados and Antigua normal; St Vincent and Guadeloupe slightly dry to normal; Saint Lucia and St Croix moderately wet; Dominica normal to moderately wet; St Kitts moderately dry; Anguilla slight to moderately wet and St Thomas extremely wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from normal to very wet. Aruba and Curacao were normal. Puerto Rico ranged from normal in the extreme west to extremely wet in the northeast. Hispaniola ranged from normal in the west to very wet on the north and to moderately dry in the east. Jamaica ranged from predominantly normal to extremely wet in northwestern areas. Grand Cayman was slightly dry. Cuba ranged from exceptionally dry in the north to normal in the east and west, and to slightly wet in the extreme southeast. Northern Bahamas ranged from severely dry to normal and Belize ranged from moderately dry in the south to exceptionally wet in northeastern areas.

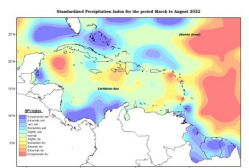
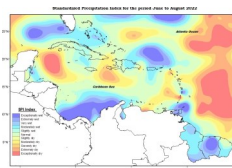
Latest News

Latin America and the Caribbean face growing climate change risks -Moody's; [Latin America and Caribbean face growing climate change risks -Moody's | Reuters](#)



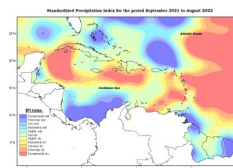
June-July-August

Mixed conditions were experienced over the three-month period across the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad and Saint Lucia ranged from moderate to exceptionally wet; Tobago exceptionally wet; Grenada and Martinique moderately wet to normal; Barbados slightly dry to predominantly normal; St Vincent exceptional to slightly dry; Dominica normal; Guadeloupe normal to severely dry; Antigua slightly dry; St Kitts moderate to severely dry; St Maarten moderately dry to normal; Anguilla and St Croix predominantly normal to slightly wet and St Thomas moderately wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from exceptionally wet to moderately dry. Aruba was moderate to slightly wet and curacao was predominantly slightly wet to normal. Puerto Rico was predominantly moderately wet ranging to very wet in the north with slightly wet conditions in the extreme west. Hispaniola ranged from very wet in central Dominican Republic to severely dry in the extreme southwest and to moderately dry in the extreme east. Jamaica was predominantly normal ranging to slightly wet in the northwest and to moderately dry in the extreme east. Grand Cayman was normal. Cuba ranged from moderately wet in the extreme north to moderately dry in the west and east. Northern Bahamas ranged from moderately wet to normal and Belize ranged from moderately dry in the west to very wet on the northeast.



JUN 2022 - AUG 2022
SPI 3 MONTHS

MAR 2022 - AUG 2022
SPI 6 MONTHS



SEP 2021 - AUG 2022
SPI 12 MONTHS

The Caribbean Drought & Precipitation Monitoring Network

The Caribbean Drought and Precipitation Monitoring Network is led by the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Climate Centre (RCC) for the Caribbean. The Network was launched in January 2009 under the Caribbean Water Initiative ([CARWIN](#)) to support equitable and sustainable Integrated Water Resources Management.

The concept was born out of the need to mitigate and respond to the creeping phenomenon, drought. Drought and the general precipitation status is monitored at the regional scale. Efforts are being made to enhance drought monitoring at the national level.

The Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF)

The CariCOF brings together climate experts and meteorological services in the Caribbean region on an operational basis to produce a monthly climate outlook. CariCOF interacts with sectoral users to assess the likely implications of the outlooks on the most pertinent socio-economic sectors. The Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), in its role as WMO Regional Climate Centre, coordinates the CariCOF process. [Read more.....](#)

For more information contact:

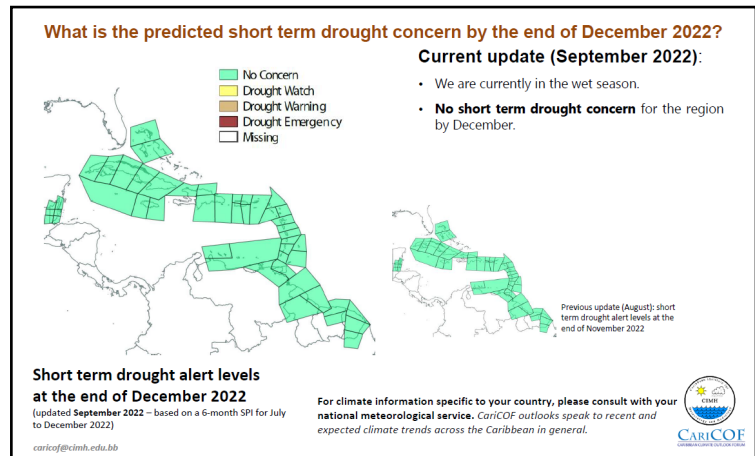
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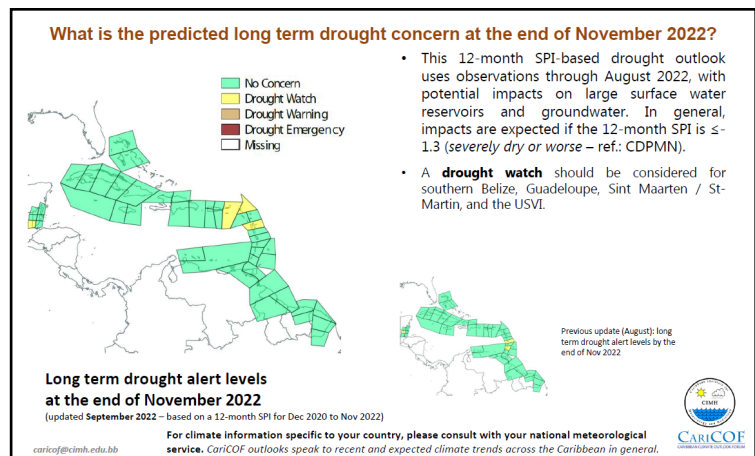
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of December 2022



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of December 2022):
 - There is no concern for short term drought for the region at the end of 2022.

Map of long-term drought by the end of November 2022



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of November 2022):
 - Long term drought might possibly develop or continue in southern Belize, Guadeloupe, Sint Maarten / St-Martin, and the USVI.
 - Areas ending up in long term drought by the end of November may experience lower than usual water levels in large reservoirs, large rivers and groundwater, which would become a concern for the 2022-'23 dry season.

"We advise all stakeholders to keep monitoring their environment for signs of drought, and look out for our monthly updates"

Drought outlook available for download [here](#)