

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

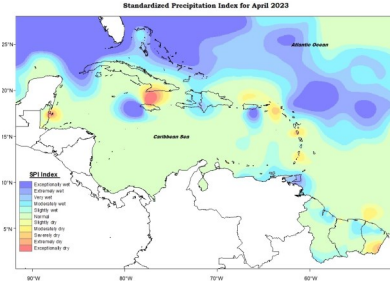
El Niño conditions are developing in the tropical Pacific, while the tropical Atlantic remains warmer than normal. El Niño and an unusually warm Atlantic have opposing effects on rainfall totals and extremes, as well as hurricane season activity. Until we know which of these two drivers will dominate, we can expect little concern for drought by August 2023. However, interests in French Guiana should monitor their water resources for short term drought that could impacts ponds, streams and small rivers by the end of August. Similarly, interests in Trinidad and Dominica should monitor their ground water and larger water resources against long term drought that have some chance for impacts by the end of November 2023.

Month at a Glance

Conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were mixed during the month of April. Trinidad ranged from extremely to moderately wet; Grenada, Martinique and St Thomas normal to slightly dry; Barbados and St Kitts normal; St Vincent moderate to slightly dry; Saint Lucia normal to slightly wet; Dominica extreme to moderately dry; Guadeloupe predominantly normal ranging to moderately dry in the south and to slightly wet in the north; Antigua slight to moderately wet; St Maarten and St Croix moderately dry to normal and Anguilla slightly dry to slightly wet. In the Guianas conditions ranged from very wet in northeastern Guyana and to extremely dry in southeastern French Guiana. Aruba was normal and Curacao was slightly dry to normal. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally wet in the southeast to slightly dry in the northwest. Hispaniola ranged from very wet in the vicinity of the southern Haiti/ Dominican Republic border to normal in the eastern and southwestern areas. Jamaica ranged from exceptionally wet in the west to normal in the east and to exceptionally dry in the north. Grand Cayman was normal. [Read More:](#)

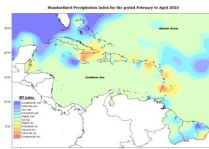
Latest News

Cuba will use artificial intelligence to forecast droughts,
[Read more;](#)

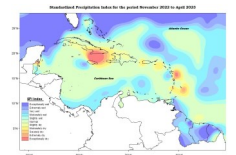


February-March-April

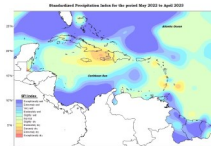
Over the three month period conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were mostly normal to below normal. Trinidad ranged from moderately wet to normal; Grenada moderate to severely dry; Barbados, St Maarten and Anguilla moderate to slightly dry; St Vincent extreme to moderately dry; Saint Lucia normal to slightly wet; Martinique and Dominica normal to moderately dry; Guadeloupe predominantly normal to moderately dry; Antigua slightly wet; St Kitts predominantly normal to slightly dry; St Croix slight to severely dry and St Thomas predominantly normal to slightly dry in the east. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from exceptionally wet to extremely dry in French Guiana, to very wet in portions of Guyana and Suriname. Aruba was normal and Curacao ranged from slightly dry to normal. Puerto Rico ranged from very wet in the southeast to severely dry in the northwest. Hispaniola was mostly normal ranging to slightly dry in the extreme west of Haiti and to moderately dry in central areas of the Dominican Republic. Jamaica ranged from extremely wet in the west to normal in the east and to extremely dry in the north. Grand Cayman was moderately wet. Cuba ranged from exceptionally wet in the extreme west to extremely dry in the southeast. Northern Bahamas ranged from exceptionally wet to normal and Belize ranged from normal in the south to severely dry in the east.



FEB 2023 - APR 2023
SPI 3 MONTHS



NOV 2022 - APR 2023
SPI 6 MONTHS



MAY 2022 - APR 2023
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:

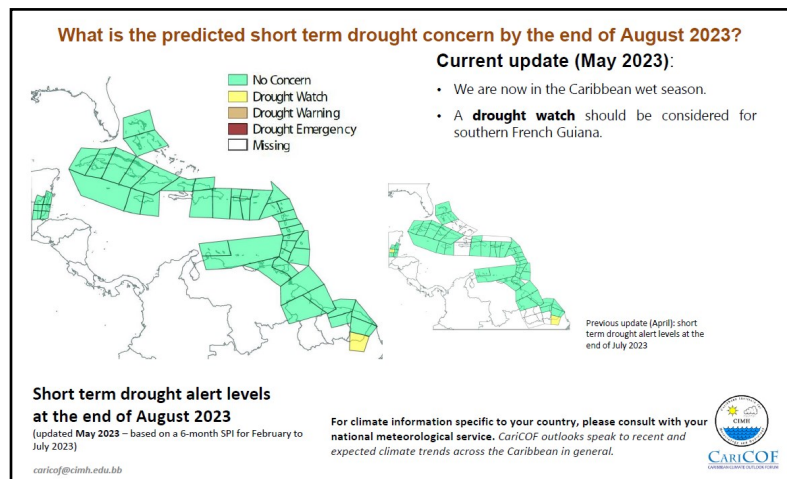
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Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

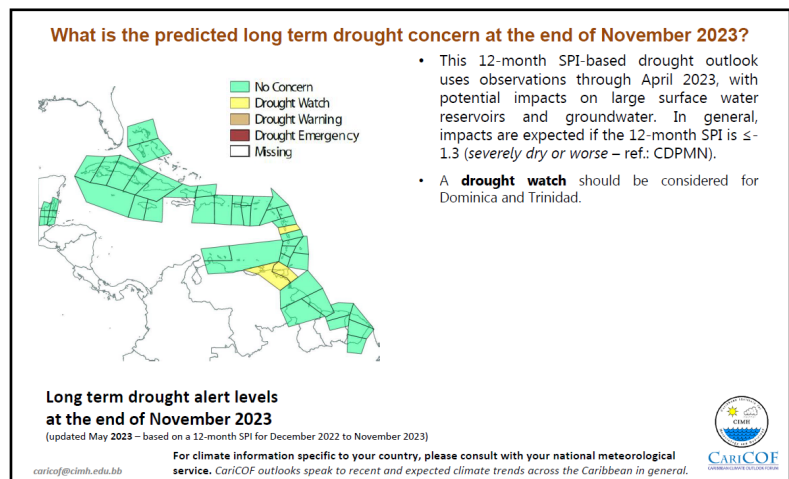
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of August 2023



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of July 2023):
 - Short term drought might possibly develop in southern French Guiana.

Map of long-term drought by the end of May 2023



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of May 2023):
 - Long term drought might possibly develop or continue in Dominica and Trinidad.
 - Areas ending up in long term drought by the end of May are likely to experience lower than usual water levels in large reservoirs, large rivers and groundwater.

"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](#)