

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

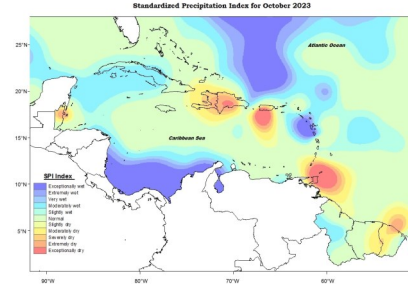
With below normal to normal rainfall being most likely during the first half of the Caribbean Dry Season for most of the Caribbean, significant enough drought concerns exist about short term drought by the end of February 2024 in the southern French Guiana, northern Suriname, Grenada, western Puerto Rico and northern Belize that can impacts streams, small rivers and ponds. It is recommended that the remainder of the region monitor their water resources for short term drought leading up to the end of February. With increasing chance of rainfall in the second half of the season, there are fewer concerns over long term drought by the end of May 2024 that can impact large rivers and reservoirs and groundwater. Interests in southern French Guiana, southwest Puerto Rico and Belize should pay close attention to conditions during the course of the dry season. The Guianas, St. Vincent, eastern Cuba and Grand Cayman should monitor their water supplies.

Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions were seen throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of October, with normal to above normal rainfall in the north of the chain and normal to below normal rainfall in the south. Trinidad was moderate to exceptionally dry; Tobago exceptionally dry; Grenada extreme to severely dry; Barbados, Martinique, St Maarten, Anguilla and St Thomas normal; St Vincent slightly dry in the south to predominantly normal; Saint Lucia and St Croix normal to slightly wet; Dominica extreme to predominantly exceptionally wet; Guadeloupe exceptional to slightly wet; Antigua extremely wet and St Kitts exceptional to moderately wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from moderately wet in western areas of Guyana to extremely dry in northern French Guiana. Aruba was slightly wet and Curacao was normal. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally dry in the south to normal in the northwest and eastern areas. [Read More;](#)

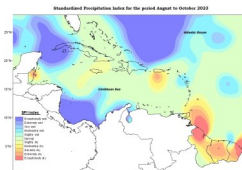
Latest News

Unprecedented drought emergency demands urgent action; [Read More;](#)

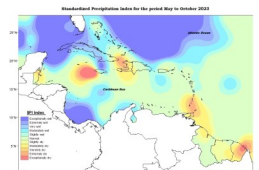


August-September-October

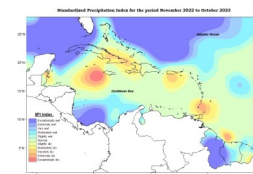
Over the three month period mixed conditions were seen throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean, with normal to above normal rainfall in the north of the chain and normal to below normal rainfall in the south. Trinidad ranged from slight to severely dry; Tobago severely dry; Grenada and Barbados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



AUG 2023 - OCT 2023
SPI 3 MONTHS



MAY 2023 - OCT 2023
SPI 6 MONTHS



NOV 2022 - OCT 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:

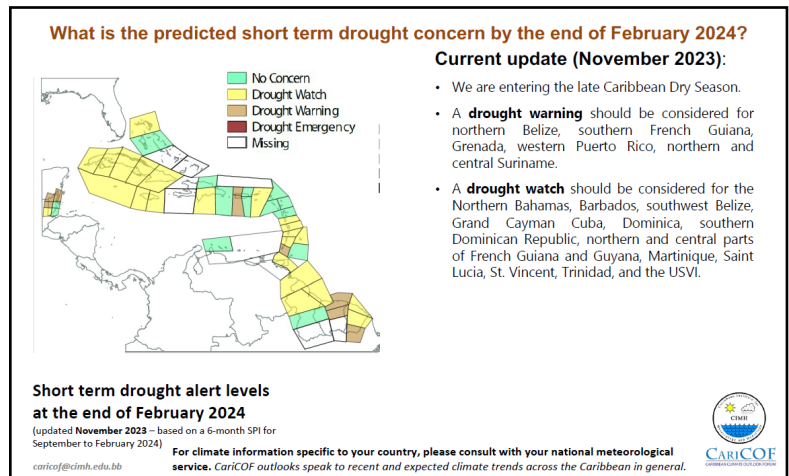
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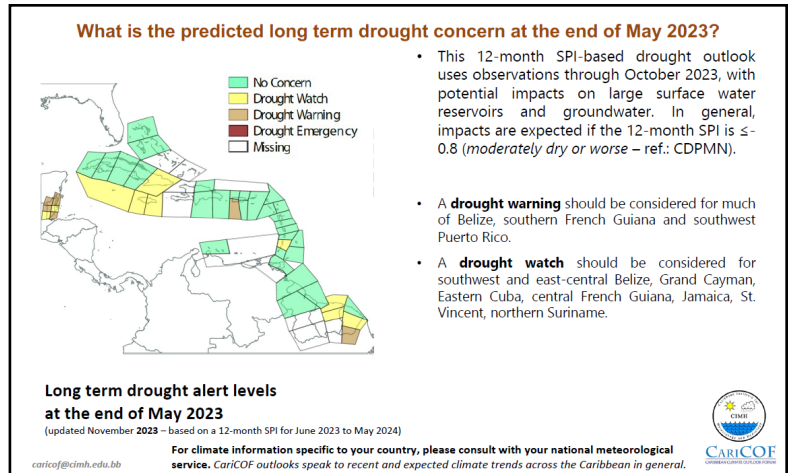
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of February 2024



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of February 2024):
 - Short-term drought is evolving in northern Belize, southern French Guiana, Grenada, western Puerto Rico, northern and central Suriname.
 - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in the Northern Bahamas, Barbados, southwest Belize, Grand Cayman Cuba, Dominica, southern Dominican Republic, northern and central parts of French Guiana and Guyana, Martinique, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and the USVI.

Map of long-term drought by the end of May 2024



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of May 2024):
 - Long-term drought is evolving in much of Belize, southern French Guiana and southwest Puerto Rico.
 - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in southwest and east-central Belize, Grand Cayman, Eastern Cuba, central French Guiana, Jamaica, St. Vincent, northern Suriname.

"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](#)