

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

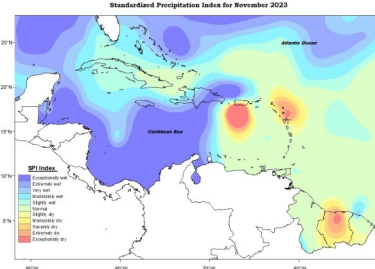
With below normal to normal rainfall being most likely during the first quarter of 2024, significant enough concerns exist about short term drought by the end of March 2024 that can impact streams, small rivers and ponds in southern French Guiana, northern Suriname, Grenada, western Puerto Rico and northern and western Belize. It is recommended that the remainder of the region monitor their water resources for short term drought particularly the southern portion of the eastern Caribbean chain, the western Caribbean from Hispaniola to Cuba, northern Bahamas and southwestern Belize. Though there is uncertainty in the rainfall amounts during the second quarter of the year at this time, interests in southern French Guiana, western Puerto Rico and Belize should be concerned about long term drought by the end of May 2024 that can impact large rivers and reservoirs and groundwater. The islands and Suriname should monitor their water resources for long term drought.

Month at a Glance

Normal to below normal conditions were seen throughout most of the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of November. Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, St Vincent and Saint Lucia normal; Martinique mostly slightly dry to normal; Dominica mostly normal to slightly dry; Guadeloupe moderate to exceptionally dry; Antigua extremely dry; St Kitts slight to moderately dry; St Maarten and Anguilla moderately dry; St Croix and St Thomas normal to slightly wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from exceptionally dry in northern Suriname to very wet on the northern coastline of French Guiana and to moderately wet in southwestern Guyana. Aruba was very wet and Curacao moderate to slightly wet. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally dry in the south to very wet in the extreme northwest. Hispaniola was predominantly wetter than usual, ranging from normal in northwestern areas to exceptionally wet in eastern areas. [Read More;](#)

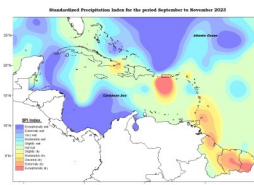
Latest News

Impact of Amazon's climate-driven drought may last until 2026; [Read more;](#)

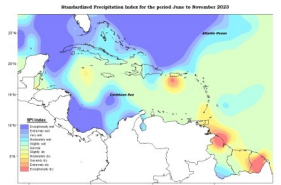


September-October-November

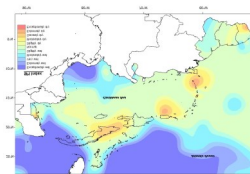
Normal to below normal conditions were mostly seen over the three month period throughout the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad slight to severely dry; Tobago extremely dry; Grenada predominantly moderate to severely dry on the eastern coastline; Barbados, St Maarten and Anguilla moderately dry; St Vincent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



SEP 2023 - NOV 2023
SPI 3 MONTHS



JUN 2023 - NOV 2023
SPI 6 MONTHS



DEC 2022 - NOV 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:

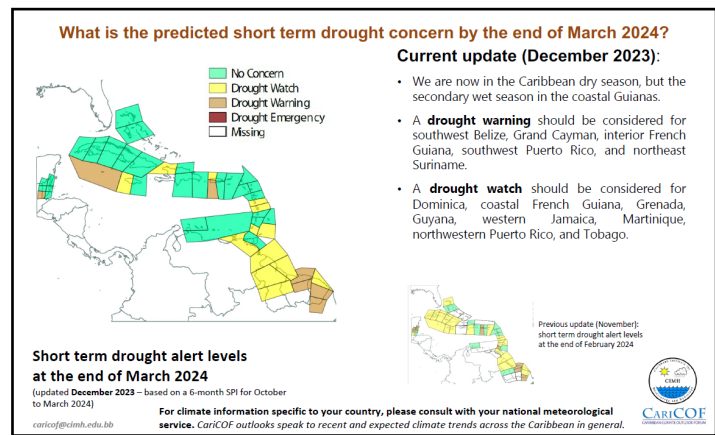
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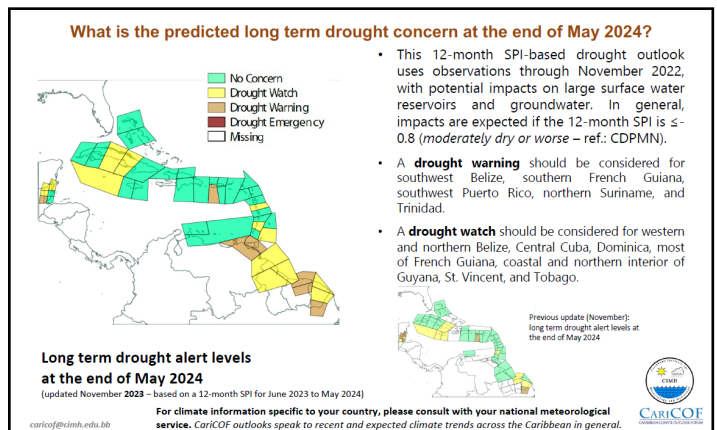
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

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



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of March 2024):
 - Short-term drought is evolving in southwest Belize, Grand Cayman, interior French Guiana, southwest Puerto Rico, and northeast Suriname.
 - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in Dominica, coastal French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, western Jamaica, Martinique, northwestern Puerto Rico, and Tobago.

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 southwest Belize, southern French Guiana, southwest Puerto Rico, northern Suriname, and Trinidad.
 - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in western and northern Belize, Central Cuba, Dominica, most of French Guiana, coastal and northern interior of Guyana, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

"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](#)