

# CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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## Announcement

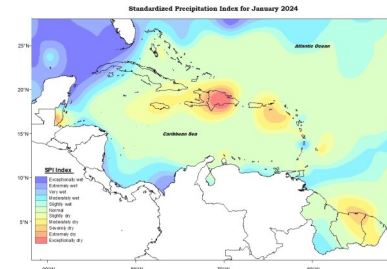
With a fair level of confidence for normal to above normal rainfall through to May 2024 in much of the Caribbean apart from in the northwest, short term drought that that can impact streams, small rivers and ponds is not expected to be of concern apart from in southern French Guiana. However, it is suggested that interest in the west, particularly Jamaica, Cayman Islands, southern Belize; along with the northern portion of the Guianas and the US Virgin Islands, closely monitor their water resources. Long term drought by the end of May can be of concern in the Guianas, Cayman Islands and southern portions of Puerto Rico and Belize, potentially impacting that can impact large rivers and reservoirs and groundwater. Interests in the southern portion of the eastern Caribbean, Dominica, US Virgin Islands, central Cuba and northern Belize should closely monitor such resources.

## Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions were seen throughout the eastern Caribbean during the month of January. Trinidad was moderately wet to normal; Grenada, Antigua, St Maarten and Anguilla normal; Tobago and Dominica slightly dry to normal; Barbados moderately dry to normal; St Vincent slight to moderately wet; Saint Lucia very wet in the south to moderately wet in the north; Martinique slightly wet to slightly dry; Guadeloupe normal to slightly wet; St Kitts moderate to slightly dry; St Croix severely dry and St Thomas moderately dry. In the Guianas, conditions varied from moderately wet in southern areas of Guyana to severely dry in northern Suriname/French Guiana border. [Read More](#)

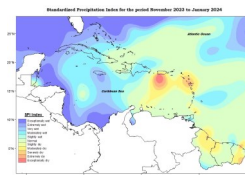
## Latest News

The sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) ; [Read More](#)

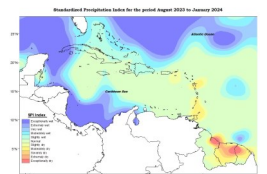


## November-December-January

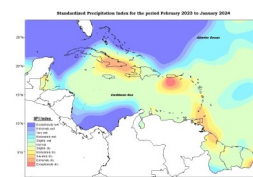
In the eastern Caribbean, rainfall totals were mixed in the south but normal to below normal to the north over the three month period. Trinidad was moderately wet to normal; Tobago and St Maarten slight to moderately dry; Grenada and Anguilla slightly dry; Barbados moderately wet; St Vincent and St Thomas normal; Saint Lucia slightly wet to normal; Martinique normal to moderately dry; Dominica predominantly moderate to severely dry; Guadeloupe severe to extremely dry; Antigua severely dry; St Kitts moderate to severely dry; and St Croix slightly dry to predominantly normal. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from moderately wet in southern Guyana and the northeastern Suriname/French Guiana border to extremely dry in the extreme north of French Guiana. Aruba and Curaçao were slightly dry. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally dry in the extreme south to normal in the north. The Dominican Republic was mostly moderately wet ranging to normal in northwestern and eastern areas. Jamaica was extreme to very wet. Grand Cayman was moderately wet. Cuba ranged from exceptionally wet in the extreme west to normal in the east. Northern Bahamas was very to exceptionally wet and Belize slightly dry in the south to exceptionally wet in northern areas.



NOV 2023 - JAN 2024  
SPI 3 MONTHS



AUG 2023 - JAN 2024  
SPI 6 MONTHS



FEB 2023 - JAN 2024  
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:

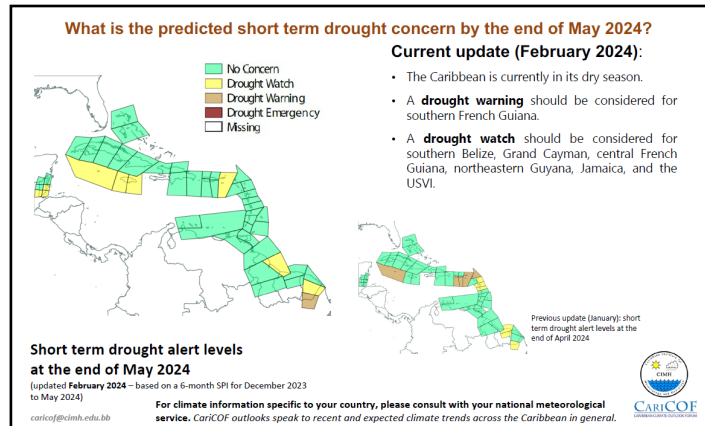
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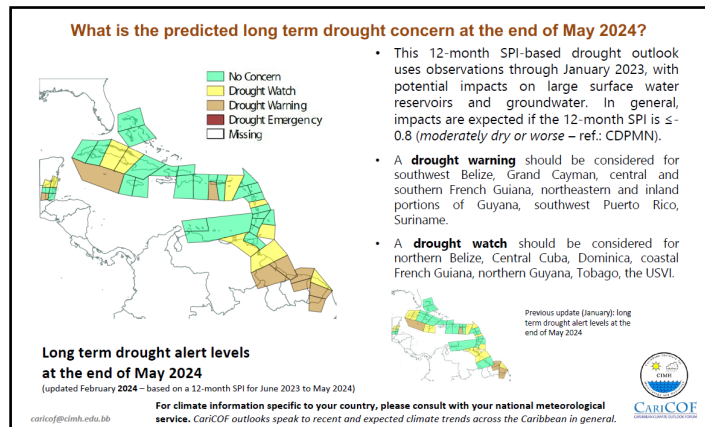
## CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

### Map of short-term drought by the end of May 2024



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of May 2024):
  - Short-term drought is evolving in southern French Guiana.
  - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in southern Belize, Grand Cayman, central French Guiana, northeastern Guyana, Jamaica, 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 southwest Belize, Grand Cayman, central and southern French Guiana, northeastern and inland portions of Guyana, southwest Puerto Rico, Suriname.
  - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in northern Belize, Central Cuba, Dominica, coastal French Guiana, northern Guyana, Tobago, the USVI.

"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](#)