

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

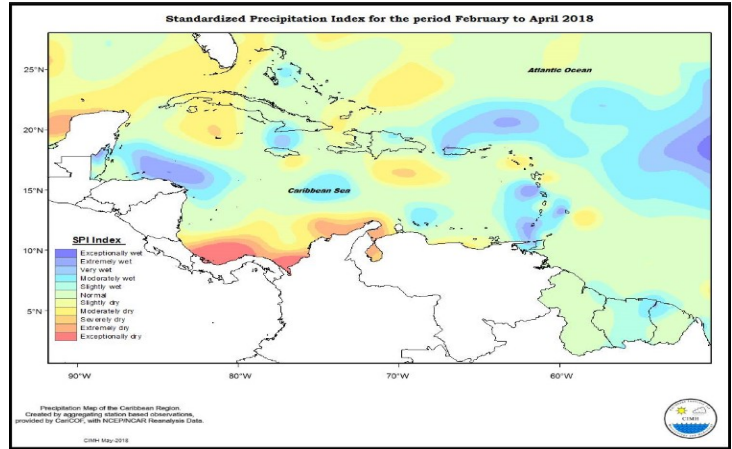
June 2018 | Volume V | ISSUE 1

Announcement

Although drought is not expected to be a major concern throughout the region, there is still the possibility of drier than usual conditions that may at least merit closer monitoring of water resources in some areas. Parts of the region recommended for monitoring of their water resources for short term (by end August 2018) are in the vicinity of Tobago, Barbados and St. Kitts along with northern and eastern Dominican Republic and south-eastern Belize; and for long term (by end November 2018) drought, northern French Guiana and western Cuba.

Month at a Glance

Rainfall in the islands of the eastern Caribbean was predominantly normal to above normal. Trinidad was normal to moderately wet from north to south; Tobago, Grenada, and Dominica normal to slightly wet; Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts, Anguilla and St. Maarten normal; and Martinique moderate to very wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from normal in eastern French Guiana and north-central Guyana to very wet in southern Guyana and to exceptionally wet at the northern border of Suriname and French Guiana. Curacao was normal. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally wet in the northeast to normal in the east, while conditions in Hispaniola ranged from slightly wet in the southeast to moderately dry in the north. Conditions in Jamaica ranged from moderately wet in the west to slightly dry in the east, but Grand Cayman was normal. Cuba ranged from very wet in east central areas to normal in the west and moderately dry in the east. Northern Bahamas ranged from slight to extremely wet, while Belize ranged from normal in central areas to extremely wet in the north and moderately wet in the south.

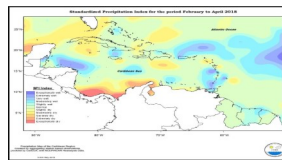


February-March-April

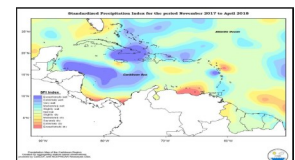
For the three month period, the islands of the eastern Caribbean experienced mixed rainfall conditions. Trinidad and Barbados was normal to very wet; Tobago normal to slightly wet; Grenada very to extremely wet; St. Vincent normal to moderately wet; St. Lucia, Anguilla and St. Maarten normal; Martinique moderately wet; Dominica normal to very wet; Guadeloupe normal to slightly dry; Antigua slightly dry; and St. Kitts moderately dry. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from normal over most of Guyana and French Guiana to very wet at the northern Suriname/French Guiana border. Curacao was moderately wet. Conditions in Puerto Rico ranged from very wet in the west to slightly wet in the east, but Hispaniola though predominantly normal, experienced slight to moderate wetness in northern Dominican Republic and slightly dry conditions in the south of the island and northwest Haiti. Jamaica ranged from normal to moderately wet from south to north, but Grand Cayman was moderately dry. Western Cuba was normal to moderately dry, while eastern Cuba was normal to moderately wet. Conditions in northern Bahamas ranged from moderately dry to moderately wet, but Belize ranged from normal near central areas to extremely wet in the north and moderately wet in the south.

Latest News

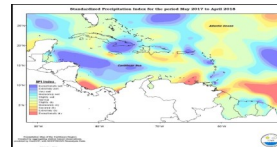
Drought concerns in Antigua and Barbuda, reported to have eased. <https://anumetservice.wordpress.com/2018/05/31/usual->



FEB 2018- APR 2018
SPI 3 MONTHS



NOV 2017- APR 2018
SPI 6 MONTHS



MAY 2017- APR 2018
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.....](#)

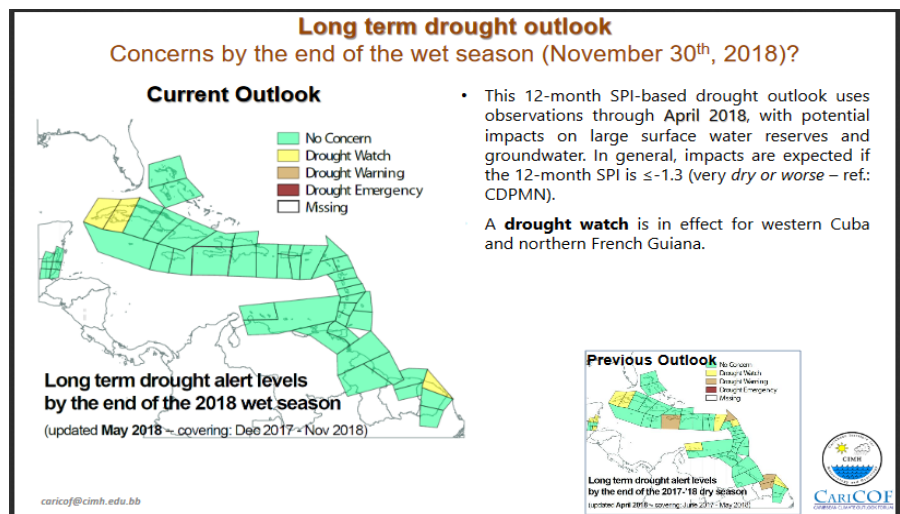
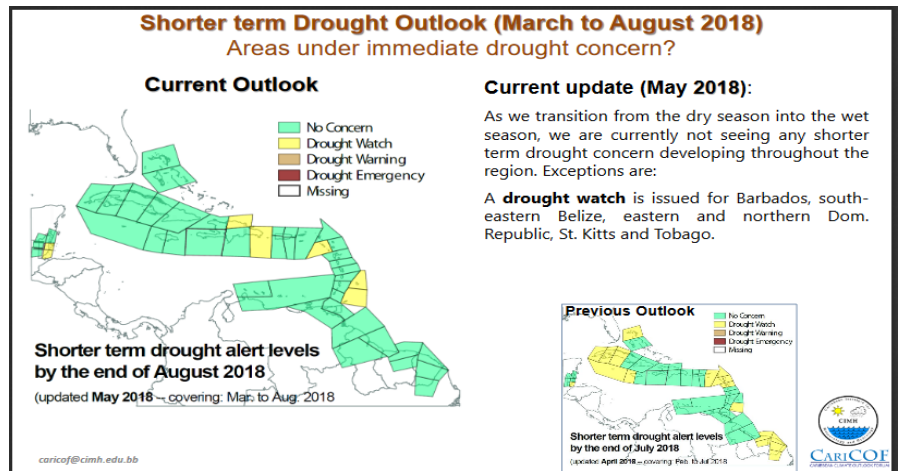
For more information contact:

Mr. Adrian Trotman:
atrotman@cimh.edu.bb

Mrs. Lisa Kirton-Reed
lkreed@cimh.edu.bb

Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

Drought Outlook for the End of August CariCOF's Drought Alert Map



Current Drought Situation

- Current drought situation (up to the end of April 2018):**
 - The dry season received a good amount of rainfall due to the presence of a weak La Niña.
 - Short term drought conditions are seen in Cayman, Western Cuba, and St. Kitts. Though not severe.

Shorter term drought situation (by end of August 2018):

- Shorter term drought might possibly develop in Barbados, South-eastern Belize, eastern and northern Dominican republic, St. Kitts and Tobago.

- Long term drought situation (by end of November 2018)**

- Long term drought might possibly develop in Western Cuba and Northern French Guiana.

We advise all stakeholders to keep monitoring drought and look for our monthly updates.

Drought outlook available for download [here](#)