CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

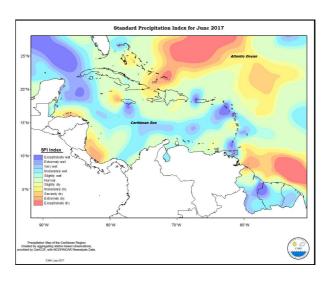
The are are not many concerns for drought until November 2017, other than Haiti where there may be some impacts by the end of September for short term drought that may affect agriculture, and possibly small rivers and streams. It might further be suggested that interests in Tobago (in the case of short term drought by the end of September) monitor the situation there. Similarly in The Bahamas, in the case of long term drought that can impact water supplies including groundwater, such sources should be monitored throughout the remainder of the wet season.

Month at a Glance

Rainfall in the islands of the eastern Caribbean was normal to above normal. Trinidad was predominantly extremely wet; Tobago, Martinique and St. Thomas normal; Grenada extreme to exceptionally wet; Barbados moderate to very wet; St. Vincent slight to moderately wet; St. Lucia from normal in the north to moderately wet in the south; Dominica from normal in the south to very wet in the north; Guadeloupe moderate to extremely wet; Antigua, Anguilla moderately wet; St. Kitts exceptionally wet; St. Maarten and St. Croix slightly wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from moderately dry in northern Guyana to exceptionally wet in northwestern Suriname. Aruba and Curacao were normal and moderately wet respectively. Conditions in Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally wet in the west to normal in the east, while in Hispaniola was predominantly normal apart from a slight to moderately dry western and slightly dry eastern portions. Conditions in Jamaica ranged from moderately dry in the west to extremely wet in the south, but Grand Cayman was normal. In Cuba, western areas were slight to very wet, eastern normal to moderately dry and central areas normal to slightly wet. In Belize, conditions ranged from slightly dry to moderately wet.

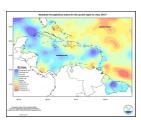
Latest News

On 17th May 2017, CIMH was designated by the World Meteorological Organization as the Regional Climate Centre for the Caribbean.

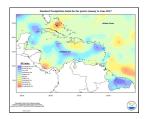


April-May-JuneRainfall Summary

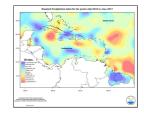
Apart from Tobago that was normal to moderately dry and St. Thomas that was moderately dry, conditions in the islands of the eastern Caribbean were normal to above normal for the three month period. Trinidad and Barbados were normal to moderately wet; Grenada, Antigua, St. Kitts, Anguilla, St. Maarten and St. Croix moderately wet; St. Vincent slightly wet; St. Lucia and Martinique normal to slightly wet; Dominica slight to moderately wet; and Guadeloupe moderate to extremely wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from moderately dry in the north of Guyana to exceptionally wet in northwest Suriname. Aruba was normal but Curacao slightly wet. Conditions in Puerto Rico ranged from moderately wet in the west to normal in the east; but Hispaniola was moderately dry in most of Haiti and western Dominican Republic to normal in the east. Conditions in Jamaica ranged from exceptionally wet in central regions to moderately wet to the east and west; but Grand Cayman was normal. Both Cuba and Belize were predominantly normal apart from some areas in the west and south that had above normal rainfall in the case of Cuba, and in the east in the case of Belize. Read more...



APRIL - JUNE 2017 SPI 3 MONTHS



JAN - JUNE 2017 SPI 6 MONTHS



JULY 2016 - JUNE 2017 SPI 12 MONTHS

Caribbean Drought Bulletin

The Caribbean Drought & Precipitation and Monitoring Network (CDPMN)

The Caribbean Drought and Precipitation Monitoring Network was launched in January 2009 under the Caribbean Water Initiative (CARIWIN). The goal of CARIWIN was to increase the capacity of Caribbean countries to deliver equitable and sustainable Integrated Water resources Management (IWRM).

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 in demonstration phase, coordinates the CariCOF process. Read more...

For more information contact:

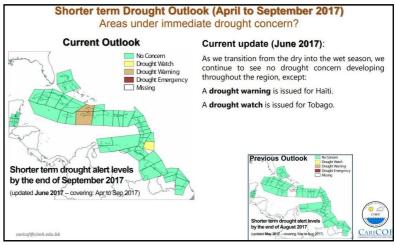
Mr. Adrian Trotman: atrotman(at)cimh.edu.bb

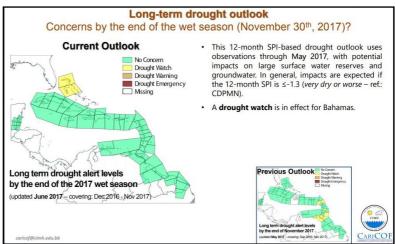
Mr. Anthony Moore: amoore(at)cimh.edu.bb

Mrs. Lisa Kirton-Reed lkreed(at)cimh.edu.bb

Website: CDPMN Drought Monitor

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





Current Drought Situation

Current drought situation (up to the end of May 2017): (more information <u>here</u>)

- After an exceptionally wet month of April, a substantial improvement in short and mid term drought conditions were seen in Grand Cayman. Nevertheless, it remains in long term drought.
- Some other areas in the Caribbean are also facing short term drought concerns, incl. N
 Bahamas, St. Barth's, as well as potentially Belize and Trinidad & Tobago, which are also in
 long term drought.

Shorter

• We expect a shorter term drought situation to possibly manifest in Haïti and to possibly develop term drought situation (by the end of September 2017): in Tobago.

Long

- Long term drought is possible in Bahamas.
- Though the potential long term drought concerns are region-wide at its lowest since at least 2014, we advise all stakeholders to keep monitoring drought and look for our monthly updates.
- One definite reason to keep monitoring the situation is the possibility of an El Niño by the end of the year. If an El Niño manifests, that may once again raise drought concerns when we will go into the next dry season by the end of 2017.

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