

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

September 2017 | Volume IV | ISSUE 4

Announcement

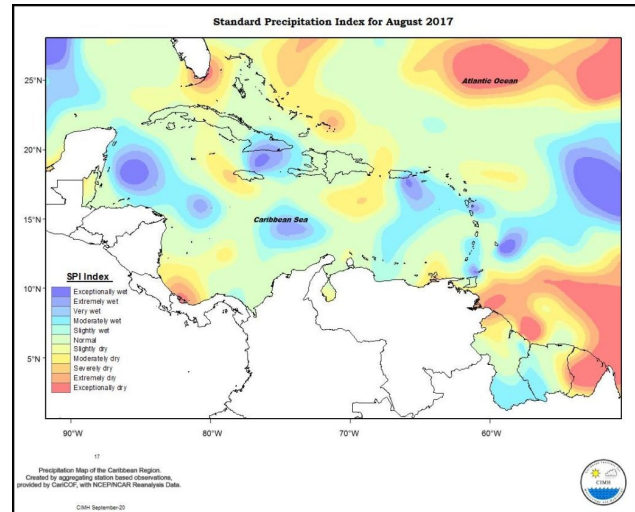
Despite pockets of below normal rainfall in recent months, there is likely to be little concern from drought in most of the region up until the end of November. However Haiti (regarding short term drought) and The Bahamas (short and long term drought), may need to monitor water resources for the rest of the wet season. If conditions persist or evolve, there may be greater concerns entering the dry season.

Month at a Glance

Normal to above normal rainfall was experienced in the islands of the eastern Caribbean during August. Trinidad was predominantly normal, with northern areas being slight to moderately wet; Tobago normal to extremely wet; Grenada, St. Kitts and Anguilla slightly wet; Barbados normal in the west to very wet in the southeast; St. Vincent, St. Croix and St. Thomas moderately wet; St. Lucia normal in the north to slightly wet in the south; Martinique and Antigua normal; and Dominica normal to very wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from exceptionally dry in French Guiana to moderately wet in southern Guyana and southwest Suriname. Aruba was slightly dry while Curacao was normal. Conditions in Puerto Rico ranged from slightly dry in the west to extremely wet in the southeast. Hispaniola was predominantly normal, apart from in the extreme west of Haiti that was slightly wet and the extreme east of the Dominican Republic that was slight to moderately dry. Apart from the extreme west that was slight to moderately dry, Jamaica was also predominantly normal, and Grand Cayman was normal. Conditions in Cuba ranged from slightly dry in the northwest to moderately wet in the east. Belize was normal in the south and slightly

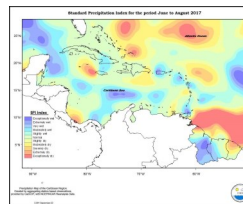
Latest News

Though all models do not currently agree, the Climate Prediction Centre (CPC) is suggesting an increasing chance of La Niña during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter 2017–18 (http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ens0_advisory/ensodisc.pdf). La Niña conditions typically imply an increase in rainfall and reduced risk from drought in most of the Caribbean, except for in the northwest Caribbean in the vicinity of The Bahamas where dryness could be enhanced particularly during the dry season. The CDPMN will closely monitor any such development.

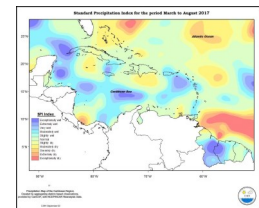


June-July-August

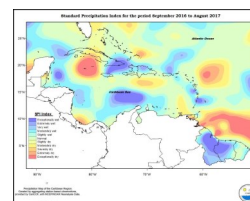
For the three month period, normal to above normal rainfall dominated the eastern Caribbean islands. Trinidad ranged from normal to extremely wet; Tobago, Martinique, Antigua and St. Croix normal; Grenada moderately wet; Barbados slight to moderately wet; St. Vincent, Anguilla and St. Thomas slightly wet; St. Lucia normal to slightly wet; Dominica normal in the southwest to moderately wet in the northeast; and St. Kitts very wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from exceptionally dry in northern Guyana and French Guiana to exceptionally wet in east central Guyana. Aruba and Curacao were normal. Conditions in Puerto Rico ranged from extremely wet in the west to moderately wet in the east; moderately dry. Cuba ranged from normal in central and eastern areas to moderately wet in the west and southeast. Conditions in Belize ranged from normal in eastern and central areas to moderately wet in the north.



JUN - AUG 2017
SPI 3 MONTHS



MAR - AUG 2017
SPI 6 MONTHS



SEP 2016 - AUG 2017
SPI 12 MONTHS

The Caribbean Drought & Precipitation Monitoring Network

The Caribbean Drought and Precipitation Monitoring Network was launched in January 2009 under the Caribbean Water Initiative (CARWIN). The goal of CARWIN 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, coordinates the CariCOF process. [Read more.....](#)

For more information contact:

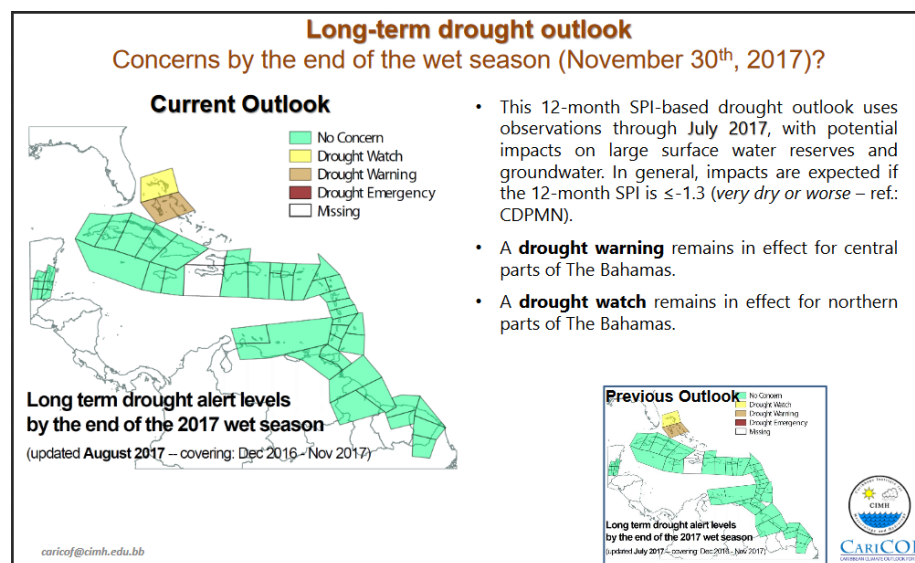
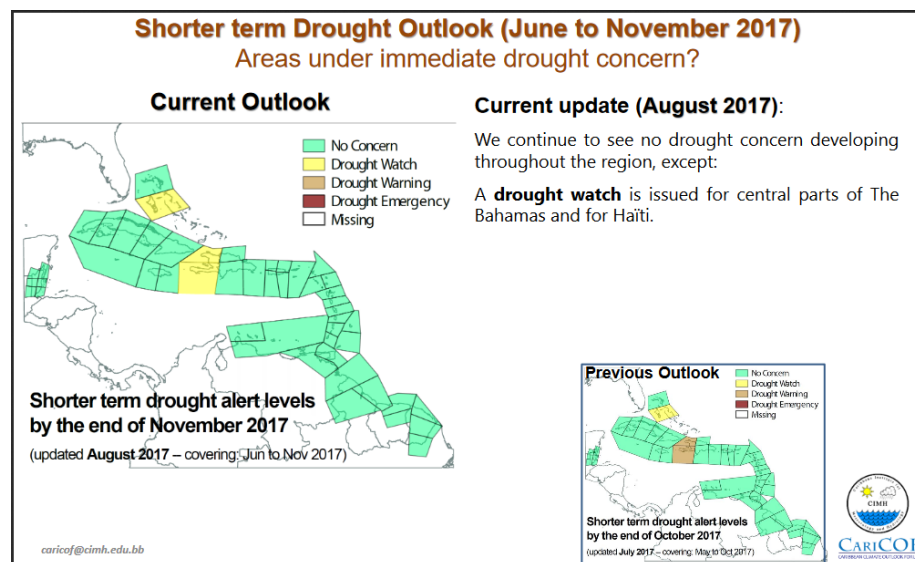
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Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

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



Current Drought Situation

- **Current drought situation (up to the end of July 2017):**
 - Central parts of The Bahamas have seen long term drought developing.
 - Short term drought is seen in Turks and Caicos and Hispaniola
- **Shorter term drought situation (by end of November 2017):**
 - Due to a marked rainfall deficit in Haiti in June, we expect a shorter term drought situation to possibly remain there. Short term drought might also develop in central parts of The Bahamas
- **Long term drought situation (by end of November 2017):**
 - Long term drought is evolving in central parts of The Bahamas and will possibly develop in northern Bahamas.
 - Though the potential long term drought concerns are very few region-wide at this time, we advise all stakeholders to keep monitoring drought and look for our monthly updates.

Drought outlook available for download [here](#)