

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

November 2022 | Volume IX | ISSUE 6

Announcement

There was a relative increase in rainfall in September across the Caribbean. With rainfall most likely being normal to above normal into January, except in the northwest of the region, impacts from short drought are not likely by the end of that month. Interests in the northernmost Leeward Islands, St. Vincent and western Belize should continue to monitor their water resources at least until November.

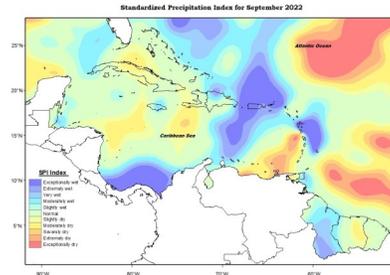
Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions prevailed during the month of September throughout the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad and St Maarten ranged from normal to very wet; Grenada slightly dry; Barbados slight to exceptionally wet; St Vincent moderate to predominantly slightly dry; Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Antigua normal to moderately wet; Martinique moderately wet to moderately dry; Dominica moderately dry to exceptionally wet; Guadeloupe predominantly exceptional to extremely wet; Anguilla moderate to extremely wet; St Croix extremely wet and St Thomas exceptionally wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from extremely wet to moderately dry. Aruba was very wet and Curacao moderate to very wet. Puerto Rico was predominantly exceptional to extremely wet. The Dominican Republic ranged from normal to extremely wet. Jamaica ranged from very wet in central areas to slightly dry in the west and to normal in the extreme east. Grand Cayman was slightly wet. Cuba ranged from moderately dry in the north to moderately wet in the west and normal in the southeast. Northern Bahamas was slightly dry to slightly wet and Belize was predominantly normal ranging to slightly dry in the south and very wet in the southeast.

Latest News

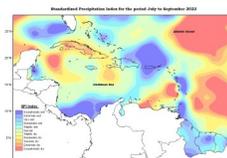
COP27: The climate crisis and a year of record hunger; [Read more](#)

COP27 Drought-stricken work together to fight water woes; [Read more](#)

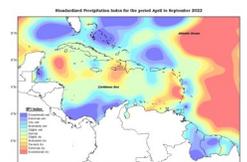


July-August-September

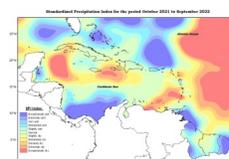
Normal to above normal conditions were predominantly seen over the three month period throughout the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad was exceptionally wet to normal; Grenada predominantly normal to moderately dry; Barbados and Saint Lucia normal to extremely wet; St Vincent exceptional to moderately dry; Martinique very wet to moderately dry; Dominica moderately dry to exceptionally wet; Guadeloupe exceptional to moderately wet; Antigua slightly dry in the extreme south to predominantly normal; St Kitts predominantly normal to slightly dry; St Maarten predominantly normal to moderately wet; Anguilla slight to moderately wet; St Croix extremely wet and St Thomas exceptionally wet. In the Guianas conditions ranged from exceptionally wet to slightly dry. Aruba was moderately wet and Curacao slight to moderately wet. Puerto Rico was exceptionally wet. The Dominican Republic ranged from normal in the south to extremely wet in the north. Jamaica ranged from moderately wet in central areas to normal in the extreme west and east. Grand Cayman was normal. Cuba ranged from extremely dry in west and east central areas to slightly wet in the extreme west and to slightly dry in the extreme southeastern tip. Northern Bahamas ranged from moderately wet to moderately dry and Belize ranged from slightly dry in the south to exceptionally wet in the northeast.



JUL 2022 - SEP 2022
SPI 3 MONTHS



APR 2022 - SEP 2022
SPI 6 MONTHS



OCT 2021 - SEP 2022
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:

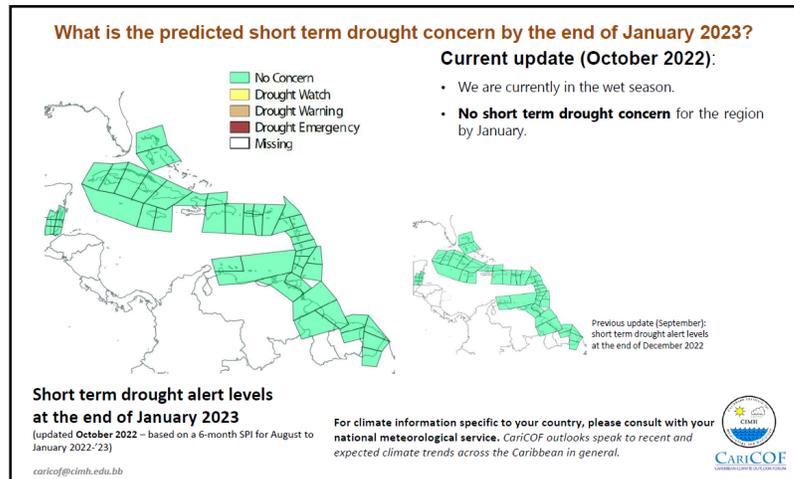
Mr. Adrian Trotman:
atrotman@cimh.edu.bb

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

Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

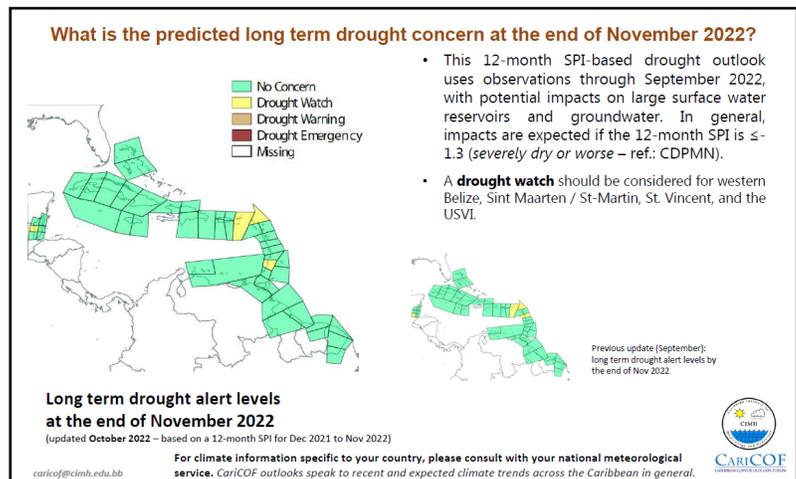
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of January 2023



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of January 2023):
 - There is no concern for short term drought for the region at the end of January 2023.

Map of long-term drought by the end of November 2022



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of November 2022):
 - Long term drought might possibly develop or continue in western Belize, Sint Maarten / St-Martin, St. Vincent, and the USVI.
 - Areas ending up in long term drought by the end of November may experience lower than usual water levels in large reservoirs, large rivers and groundwater, which would become a concern for the 2022-'23 dry season.

"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](#)