

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

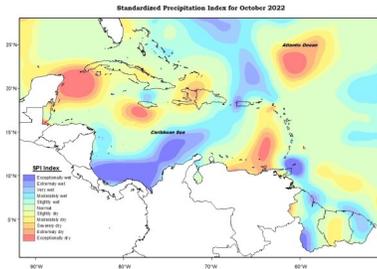
With contrasting outlooks in rainfall between the eastern Caribbean and the west, drought impacts are less likely in the wetter than normal eastern Caribbean during December 2022 and May 2023. This translates to concerns over short and long term drought in the west and northwest of the region, particularly in Cuba for short term drought by the end of February. Interests in The Bahamas, Belize and Cayman islands should also monitor their water resources.

Month at a Glance

The islands of the eastern Caribbean experienced mixed conditions during the month of October. Trinidad ranged from moderately dry to exceptionally wet southwest to northeast; Tobago exceptionally wet; Grenada very to slightly wet; Barbados, St Vincent and St Croix normal to slightly dry; Saint Lucia and Anguilla normal to slightly wet; Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua and St Thomas normal; St Kitts normal to moderately dry and St Maarten severely dry to normal. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from extremely dry to exceptionally wet. Aruba and Curaçao were normal. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally wet to normal west to east. Hispaniola ranged from slightly wet in southern areas of the Dominican Republic to extremely dry on the northern border of the two countries. Jamaica ranged from extremely dry in southern areas to moderately wet in the north. Grand Cayman was slightly dry in the west to predominantly normal. Cuba ranged from exceptionally dry in the west to slightly wet on the extreme southeast. Northern Bahamas ranged from moderately wet to moderately dry and Belize ranged from normal in central areas to exceptionally dry in the south, severely dry in the north and slightly wet in the extreme southeast.

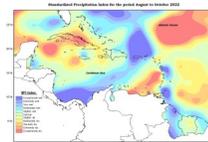
Latest News

Eight warmest years on record witness upsurge in climate change impacts; Read more; [Eight warmest years on record witness upsurge in climate change impacts | World Meteorological Organization \(wmo.int\)](#)

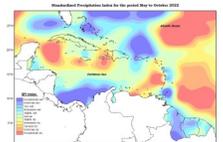


August-September-October

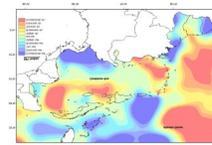
Mixed conditions prevailed throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the three month period. Trinidad moderately dry to exceptionally wet southwest to northeast; Tobago exceptionally wet; Grenada and Barbados slightly wet to normal; St Vincent moderate to slightly dry; Saint Lucia and Anguilla normal to moderately wet; Martinique moderately wet to moderately dry; Dominica moderately dry to exceptionally wet; Guadeloupe extreme to slightly wet; Antigua normal; St Kitts predominantly normal to moderately dry; St Maarten slightly dry to slightly wet; St Croix very wet and St Thomas extreme to predominantly exceptionally wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from exceptionally wet in southern and northern Guyana to moderately dry in northeast central Suriname. Aruba was slightly wet and Curaçao normal to slightly wet. Puerto Rico was predominantly exceptionally wet, and extremely wet in the extreme east. Hispaniola ranged from moderately dry in western Haiti to very wet in the extreme east of the Dominican Republic. Jamaica ranged from normal in southern and eastern areas to severely dry in the west and to very wet in the north. Grand Cayman ranged from slightly dry in the west to predominantly normal. Cuba ranged from exceptionally dry in central areas to normal in the extreme west and east. Northern Bahamas ranged from moderately dry to slightly wet. Belize was predominantly normal, ranging from extremely dry in the south to very wet in the southeast.



[AUG 2022 - OCT 2022](#)
[SPI 3 MONTHS](#)



[MAY 2022 - OCT 2022](#)
[SPI 6 MONTHS](#)



[NOV 2021 - OCT 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:

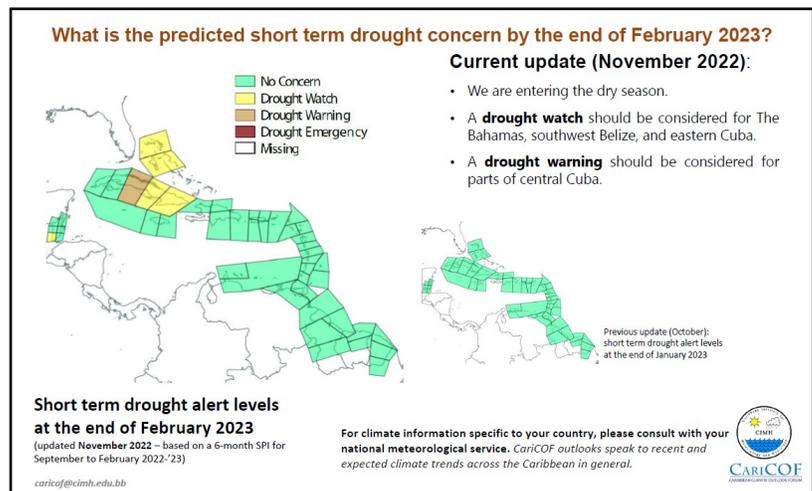
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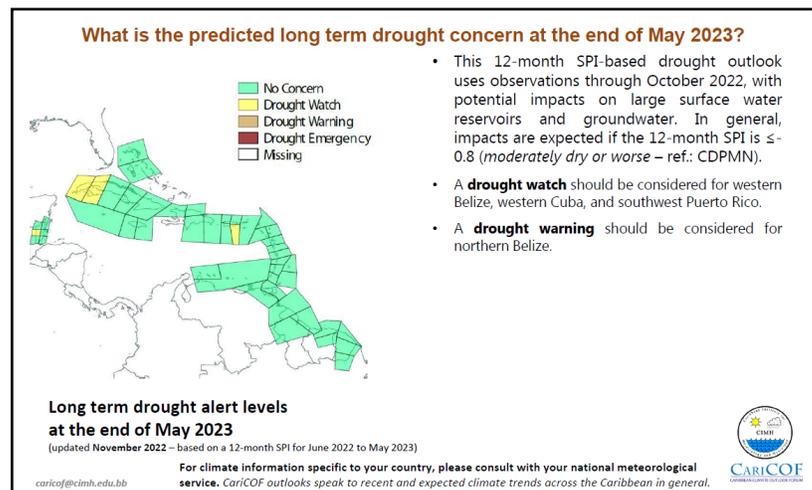
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

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



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of February 2023):
 - Short term drought might possibly develop in The Bahamas, southwest Belize, and eastern Cuba.
 - Short term drought is evolving across central Cuba.

Map of long-term drought by the end of May 2023



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of November 2022):
 - Long term drought might possibly develop or continue in The Bahamas, southwest Belize, and eastern Cuba.
 - Long term drought is evolving along northern Belize.
 - Areas ending up in long term drought by the end of May are likely to experience lower than usual water levels in large reservoirs, large rivers and groundwater.

"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](#)