

# CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

November 2023 | Volume X | ISSUE 6

## Announcement

Though much of the region experienced below average rainfall in September, concern over short term drought that can impact streams, small rivers and ponds by the end of January 2024 is largely restricted to Cayman Islands. Interests in southwestern Belize and central Guyana should however monitor their water resources. There is concern over long term drought that can impact large rivers, reservoirs and groundwater in French Guiana, Barbados and Dominica by the end of the traditional wet season at the end of November. Other interests in the southern portion of the eastern chain, the US Virgin Islands, northern Dominican republic, Cayman Islands, western Cuba and western Belize should monitor their water resources for long term drought.

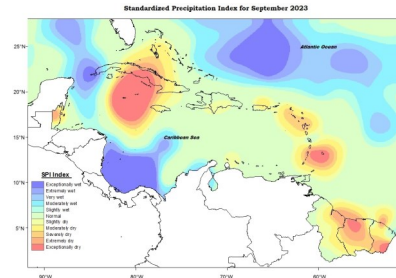
## Month at a Glance

Normal to below normal conditions prevailed throughout the eastern Caribbean during the month of September. Trinidad was predominantly normal ranging to slightly dry in the northeast; Tobago slight to predominantly moderately dry; Grenada, St Maarten and Anguilla moderate to severely dry; Barbados exceptionally dry; St Vincent extremely dry; Saint Lucia extreme to moderately dry; Martinique normal; Dominica predominantly moderately dry ranging to slightly dry in the south and severely dry in the extreme north; Guadeloupe mostly severely dry ranging to extremely dry; Antigua and St Kitts severely dry; and St Croix and St Thomas slightly dry. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from exceptionally dry to slightly wet.

[Read More:](#)

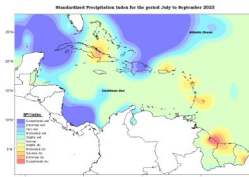
## Latest News

Guyana has adequate water supply amid dry spell – Min. Mustapha; [Read more:](#)

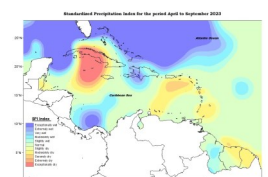


## July-August-September

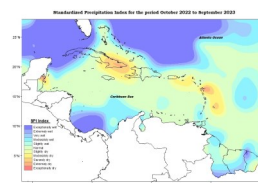
Predominantly normal to below normal conditions were experienced over the three month period throughout the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, Anguilla and St Croix were normal; Barbados severely dry; St Vincent moderate to severely dry; Saint Lucia severe to slightly dry; Martinique predominantly normal to slightly wet in the east; Dominica normal to moderately dry; Guadeloupe moderately dry; Antigua and St Kitts slightly dry, St Maarten slightly dry to normal; and St Thomas moderate to slightly dry. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from mostly normal to moderately wet in the extreme south of Guyana and to exceptionally dry in northeastern Guyana and in the vicinity of the border with Suriname. Aruba and Curacao were normal. Puerto Rico ranged from normal in the west to severely dry in the northeast. The Dominican Republic ranged from exceptional to slightly wet. Jamaica was normal. Grand Cayman was slightly wet. Cuba was exceptionally wet in the west ranging to extremely dry in east central areas. Northern Bahamas was mostly normal ranging to slightly dry and slightly wet and Belize was mostly normal ranging to slightly wet in the east.



JULY 2023 - SEP 2023  
SPI 3 MONTHS



APR 2023 - SEP 2023  
SPI 6 MONTHS



OCT 2022 - SEP 2023  
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:

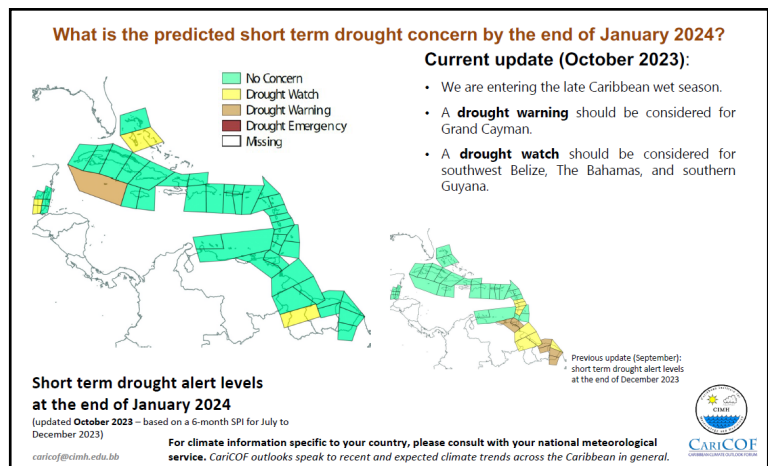
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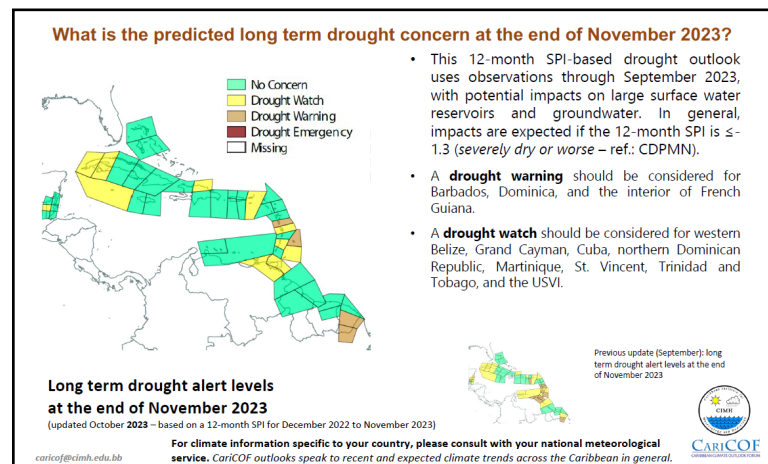
## CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

### Map of short-term drought by the end of January 2024



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of January 2024):
  - Short-term drought is evolving in Grand Cayman.
  - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in southwest Belize, The Bahamas, and southern Guyana.

### Map of long-term drought by the end of November 2023



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of November 2023):
  - Long-term drought is evolving in Barbados, Dominica, and the interior of French Guiana.
  - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in western Belize, Grand Cayman, Cuba, northern Dominican Republic, Martinique, Trinidad and Tobago, and the USVI.
  - Areas ending up in long-term drought by the end of November are likely to experience lower than usual water levels in large reservoirs, large rivers and groundwater going into the Caribbean Dry Season, increasing chances of long-term drought impacts then.

"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](#)