

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

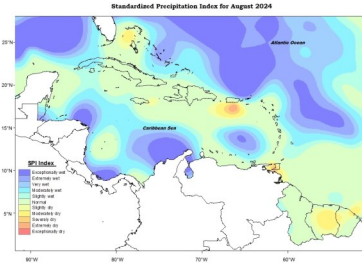
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Announcement

Though there is some chance that Belize, French Guiana and the eastern half of Suriname can receive normal to below normal rainfall during the period October to December 2024, it is unlikely that there will be short term drought that can impact small rivers, streams and ponds by the end of the period. Interest in eastern Suriname should, however, monitor their water resources for short term drought. On the other hand, there is the likelihood that long term drought that can impact large rivers and large reservoirs, and groundwater can occur in Trinidad, French Guiana and southern parts of Belize by the end of November. Further, interests in northern Guyana and Suriname, Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the US Virgin Islands should monitor their water resources for long term drought.

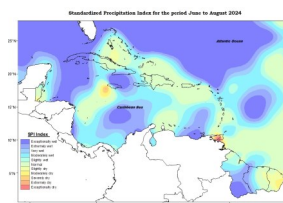
Month at a Glance

Predominantly normal conditions were experienced throughout the eastern Caribbean during the month of August. Trinidad was severely dry to normal; Tobago, Grenada, St Vincent, Saint Lucia, Antigua, St Kitts, St Maarten and St Croix normal; Barbados slight to moderately wet; Martinique, Dominica and Anguilla normal to slightly wet; Guadeloupe normal to moderately wet and St Thomas moderate to extremely wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from mostly normal to moderately wet in western Guyana and to moderately dry in central Suriname as well as western and northern French Guiana. Aruba was slightly wet to normal and Curacao was normal. Puerto Rico ranged from moderately dry in southern areas to very wet in the northeast. The Dominican Republic was predominantly normal with slightly wet areas around the northern coastline. Jamaica ranged from slightly wet to slightly dry west to east. Cuba ranged from moderately wet in western areas to normal in the east. Northern Bahamas ranged from moderately wet to moderately dry and Belize from extremely wet in the south to normal in the north.

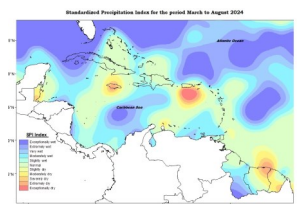


June-July-August

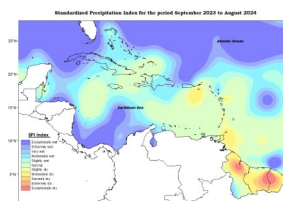
During the three month period, apart from Trinidad that was exceptionally dry in the southwest to moderately wet in the extreme northeast, predominantly normal to above normal conditions were experienced throughout the eastern Caribbean. Tobago was moderately wet; Grenada, St Vincent, Saint Lucia and St Croix normal; Barbados and Martinique slightly wet to normal; Dominica and St. Thomas slightly wet; Guadeloupe and St Kitts slight to moderately wet; Antigua moderate to very wet; St Maarten normal to moderately wet and Anguilla slight to extremely wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from exceptionally wet in southern Guyana to moderately dry in eastern French Guiana. Aruba and Curacao were normal. Puerto Rico was normal. The Dominican Republic was predominantly normal ranging to slightly wet in the south. Jamaica ranged from moderately dry to exceptionally wet from southwest to northeast. Cuba ranged from slightly dry on the northern coastline to exceptionally wet in the west and east. Northern Bahamas was slightly dry to exceptionally wet and Belize moderately dry in the south to slightly wet in the north.



JUN 2024 - AUG 2024
SPI 3 MONTHS



MAR 2024 - AUG 2024
SPI 6 MONTHS



SEP 2023 - AUG 2024
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:

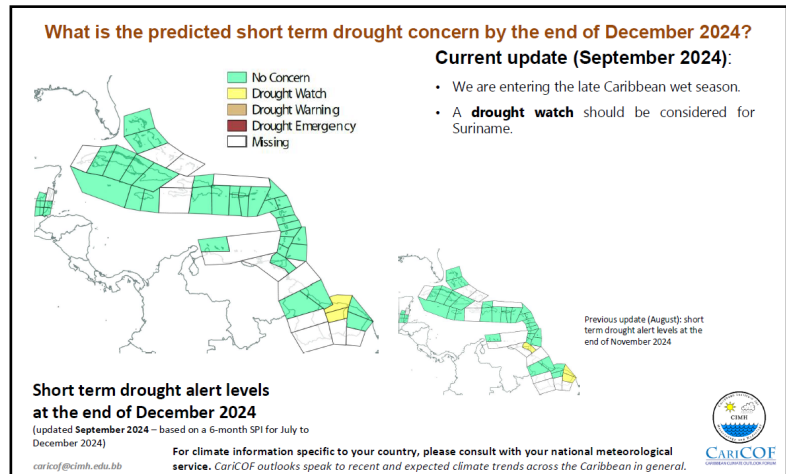
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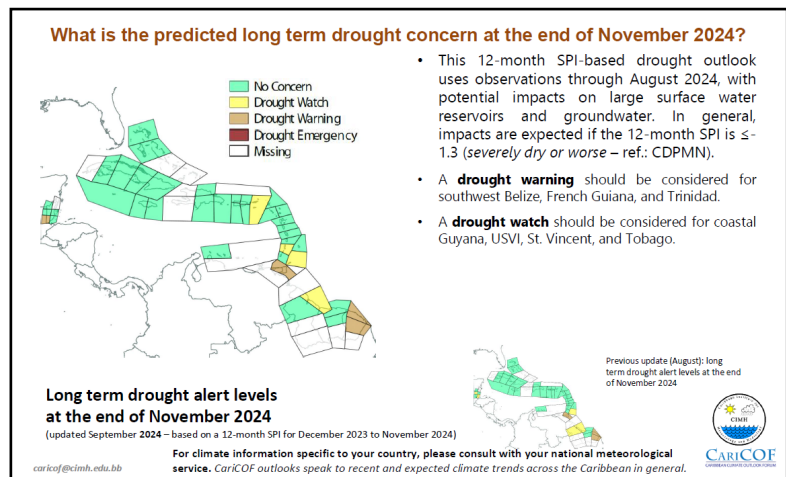
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of December 2024



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of December 2024):
 - Short-term drought might possibly develop in Suriname.

Map of long-term drought by the end of November 2024



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of November 2024):
 - Long-term drought is evolving in southwest Belize, French Guiana, and Trinidad.
 - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in coastal Guyana, USVI, St. Vincent, and Tobago.
 - 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.

"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](#)