

# CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

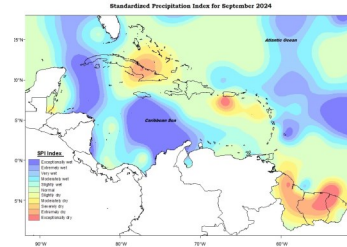
November 2024 | Volume XI | ISSUE 6

## Announcement

Though diverse rainfall totals are likely until April 2025 - above normal generally in the east and below normal generally in the west - there is concern for short term drought (by January 2025) in only southern Belize. Further, interests in southern Puerto Rico should monitor their resources for short term drought that can impact streams, small rivers and ponds. On the other hand, there are concerns over long term drought that can impact large rivers, reservoirs and ground water by April 2025 in French Guiana, US Virgin Islands and southern Belize. Interests in northern Guyana, northern Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and southern Puerto Rico should monitor their water resources for long term drought.

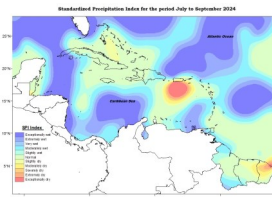
## Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions were experienced throughout the eastern Caribbean during the month of September. Trinidad and Antigua were slightly wet to normal; Tobago, Saint Lucia, Dominica and St Kitts slightly dry to normal; Grenada, St Vincent, St Croix and St Thomas normal; Barbados extreme to exceptionally wet; Martinique slight to very wet; Guadeloupe slightly dry to slightly wet; St Maarten slight to moderately wet and Anguilla moderately wet. Rainfall in the Guianas was largely below normal and ranged from exceptionally dry to moderately wet. Aruba was very wet and Curacao was moderately wet. Puerto Rico ranged from exceptionally dry in the south to normal in the north. Hispaniola was predominantly normal ranging to slightly dry in north-western Haiti. Jamaica ranged from exceptionally wet in the extreme south to normal in the west. Grand Cayman was moderate to slightly wet. Cuba ranged from exceptionally wet in the west to exceptionally dry in east central areas. Northern Bahamas ranged from moderately dry to moderately wet and Belize from moderately dry in the south to normal in the north.

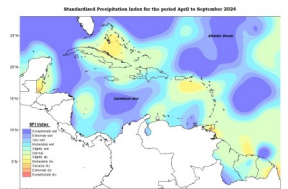


## July-August-September

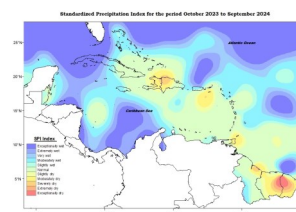
Over the three month period conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were predominantly normal to above normal, apart from St Croix which was severe to slightly dry. Trinidad was very wet to normal; Tobago, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St Kitts and St Thomas were normal; Barbados slight to moderately wet; St Vincent slightly wet; Saint Lucia normal to slightly wet; Martinique and St Maarten moderately wet; Dominica moderately wet in the south to normal in the north and Anguilla moderate to very wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from very wet in southern Guyana to exceptionally dry in northeastern French Guiana. Aruba was normal and Curacao normal to slightly wet. Puerto Rico was exceptionally dry to moderately wet. Hispaniola ranged from normal in Haiti to very wet in eastern areas of the Dominican Republic. Jamaica ranged from slightly wet in the south to predominantly normal. Grand Cayman was moderate to mostly slightly wet. Cuba ranged from exceptionally wet in the west to slightly dry on the northeastern coast. Northern Bahamas ranged from slightly dry to exceptionally wet and Belize was moderately dry in the south ranging to predominantly normal in the north.



**JUL 2024 - SEP 2024**  
**SPI 3 MONTHS**



**APR 2024 - SEP 2024**  
**SPI 6 MONTHS**



**OCT 2023 - SEP 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:

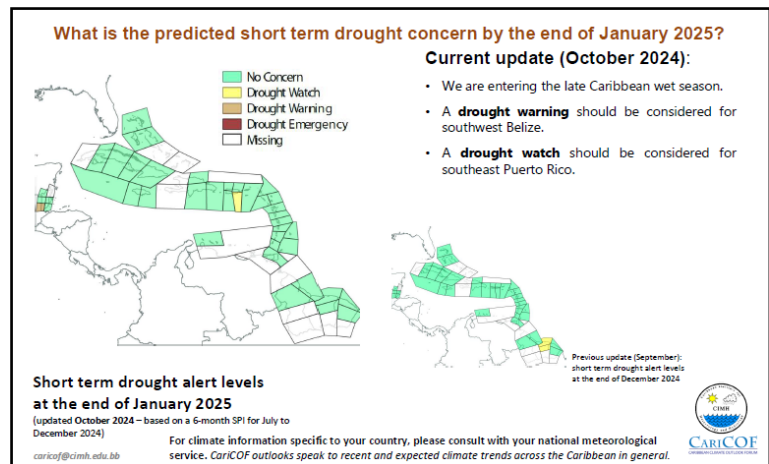
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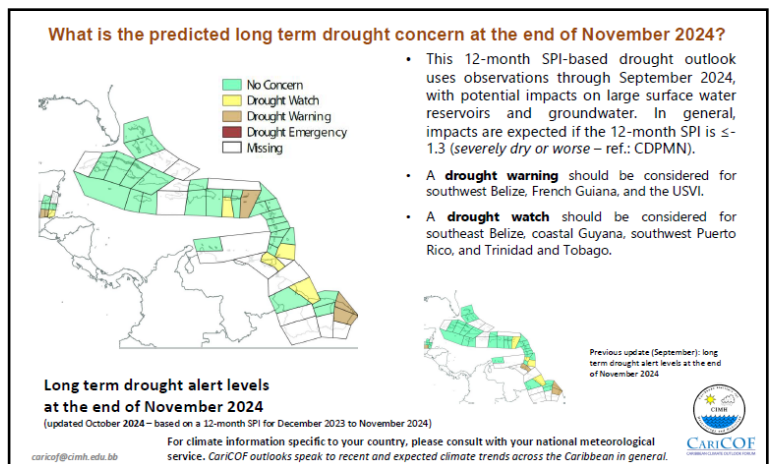
## CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

### Map of short-term drought by the end of January 2025



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of January 2025):
  - Short-term drought is evolving in southwest Belize.
  - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in southeast Puerto Rico.

### Map of long-term drought at 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 the USVI.
  - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in southeast Belize, coastal Guyana, southwest Puerto Rico, and Trinidad 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 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](#)