

# CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

July 2024 | Volume XI | ISSUE 2

## Announcement

With rainfall quantities continuing to increase and expected to be more than normal in almost all of the Caribbean, there is very little concern over short term drought that can impact small rivers, streams and ponds by the end of September. Interests in central and northern Belize should monitor their water resources for short term drought. Concerns exist over long term drought in northern French Guiana and Trinidad that can impact large reservoirs, large rivers or groundwater by the end of November 2024. Interests in central French Guiana, Tobago and parts of central and northern Belize should monitor their water resources for long term drought, particularly during the later months of the year.

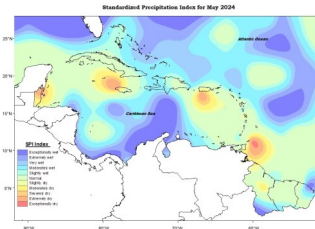
## Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions were experienced throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of May. Trinidad was normal to moderately dry west to east; Tobago normal to extremely dry; Grenada, Guadeloupe and Dominica slightly wet to normal; Barbados, St Vincent, Saint Lucia, St Kitts, St Croix and St Thomas normal; Martinique slightly dry; Antigua, St Maarten and Anguilla slight to moderately wet. In the Guianas, conditions were mostly normal ranging to moderately dry in northern and central Guyana and to exceptionally wet in southern Guyana and the extreme north of French Guiana. Aruba was extremely wet and Curacao was very wet. Puerto Rico ranged from severely dry in the south to normal in the north. Hispaniola ranged from normal in central areas of the Dominican Republic to very wet in the extreme south and to moderately wet in most of Haiti and eastern areas of the Dominican Republic. [Read More;](#)

## Latest News

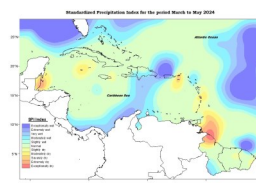
[400+ families displaced as wildfires continue to ravage Belize \(breakingbelizenews.com\)](#) ; [Read More;](#)

Drought affecting Belize may cause further power rationing ; [Read More;](#)

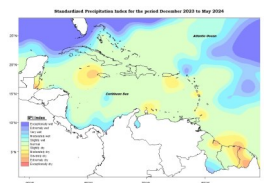


## March-April-May

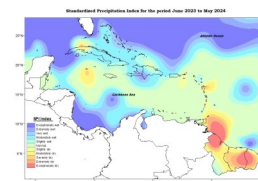
Over the three month period mixed conditions were experienced throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad and Tobago were moderately dry to normal; Grenada and St Vincent slightly dry; Barbados normal; Saint Lucia slight to moderately dry; Martinique moderately dry; Dominica and Guadeloupe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



**MAR 2024 - MAY 2024**  
**SPI 3 MONTHS**



**DEC 2023 - MAY 2024**  
**SPI 6 MONTHS**



**JUN 2023 - MAY 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:

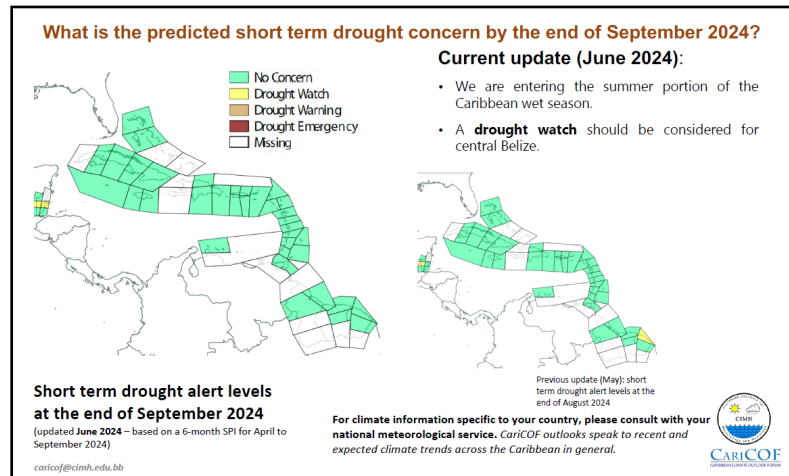
Mr. Adrian Trotman:  
[atrotman@cimh.edu.bb](mailto:atrotman@cimh.edu.bb)

Mrs. Lisa Kirton-Reed  
[lkreed@cimh.edu.bb](mailto:lkreed@cimh.edu.bb)

Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

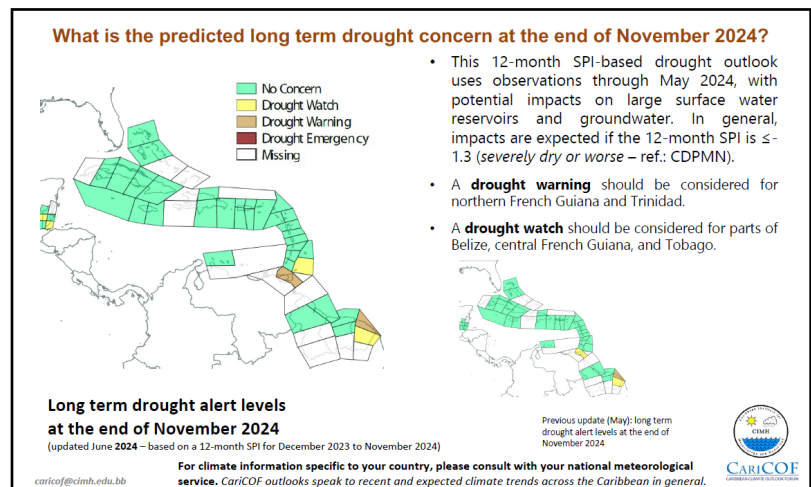
## CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

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



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of September 2024):
  - Short term drought might possibly develop in central Belize.

### 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 northern French Guiana and Trinidad.
  - Long term drought might possibly develop or continue in parts of Belize, central French Guiana, 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 in the ensuing 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](#)