

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

April 2025 | Volume XI | ISSUE 11

Announcement

Though it is typical for rainfall to increase in the region as June approaches, there are concerns over long term drought that can impact large rivers, reservoirs and groundwater by the end of May 2025 in northern Bahamas, central Cuba, southwest Belize and the US Virgin Islands. Other countries where such conditions can possibly evolve, such as central Bahamas, eastern Cuba, the ABC Islands, coastal Guyana and northern French Guiana, should monitor these water resources. It is further recommended that northern Bahamas, western Cuba, Cayman Islands, north-western Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands monitor their small rivers, streams and ponds for any potential impacts from short term drought by the end of June 2025

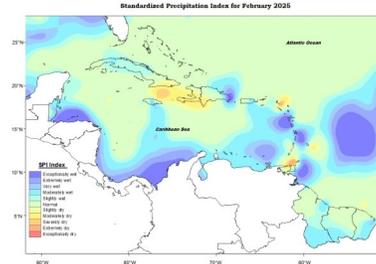
Month at a Glance

Mixed conditions were seen throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of February. Trinidad very wet to extremely dry; Tobago extremely dry to moderately wet; Grenada, St Thomas and Anguilla normal; Barbados normal to very wet; St Vincent normal to moderately wet; Saint Lucia moderate to extremely wet; Martinique exceptional to moderately wet; Dominica exceptional to very wet; Guadeloupe exceptionally wet to normal; Antigua very to moderately wet; St Kitts predominantly normal to moderately dry; St Maarten predominantly normal to moderately dry and St Croix slightly wet to normal. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from very wet to slightly dry. Aruba was slightly wet and Curacao moderately wet. Puerto Rico ranged from normal to moderately wet. [Read More:](#)

Latest News

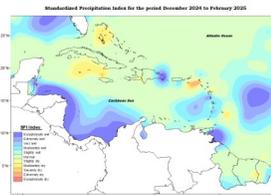
RADA Encourages Farmers to Plan for Drought During Periods of Rain, [Read more:](#)

Necessary evil": Cuban regime extends water distribution cycle in Ciego de Ávila, [Read More:](#)

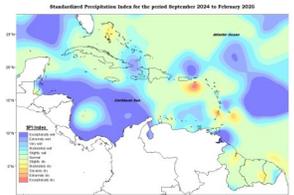


December-January-February

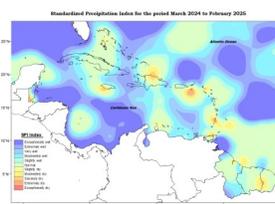
Over the three month period, conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were mixed. Trinidad was exceptionally wet to normal; Tobago and Saint Lucia slight to moderately wet; Grenada normal to predominantly slightly wet; Barbados slightly dry to slightly wet; St Vincent moderate to predominantly very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



DEC 2024 - FEB 2025
SPI 3 MONTHS



SEP 2024 - FEB 2025
SPI 6 MONTHS



MAR 2024 - FEB 2025
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:

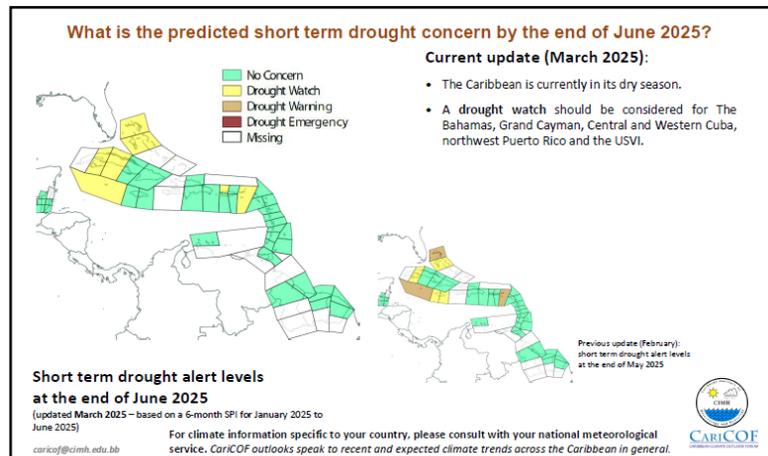
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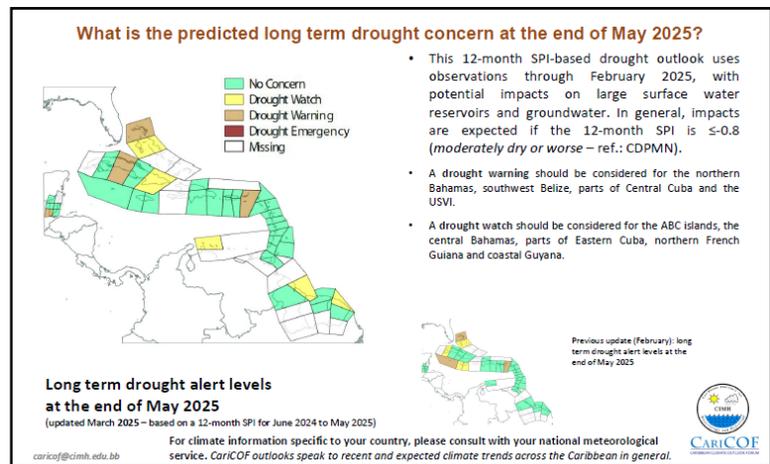
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of June 2025



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of June 2025):
 - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in The Bahamas, Grand Cayman, Western Cuba, northwest Puerto Rico and the USVI.

Map of long-term drought at the end of May 2025



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of May 2025):
 - Long-term drought is evolving the northern Bahamas, southwest Belize, parts of Central Cuba and the USVI.
 - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in the ABC islands, the central Bahamas, parts of Eastern Cuba, northern French Guiana and coastal Guyana.

"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](#)