

# CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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## Announcement

As in the month of June, many countries in the region experienced below normal rainfall in July. However, concerns over short term drought that can impact, streams, small rivers and ponds exist mainly in southern Belize by the end of November 2025. Despite this, interests in eastern Belize, central Cuba, northern Bahamas, Martinique and Trinidad should monitor these water resources. Concerns over long term drought that can impact large rivers, reservoirs and groundwater exists in northern Bahamas, Cayman Islands and St. Vincent by the end of November 2025.

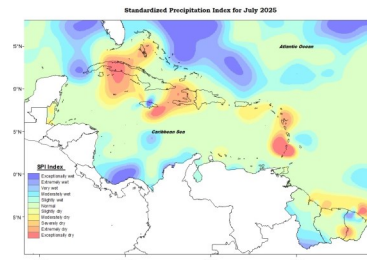
## Month at a Glance

Apart from Tobago and Barbados that were mostly normal to slightly wet, conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were predominantly normal to below normal during the month of July. Trinidad and St Thomas were normal to slightly dry; Grenada moderate to exceptionally dry; St Vincent exceptionally dry; Saint Lucia and Martinique severely dry to normal; Dominica moderate to extremely dry; Guadeloupe and Antigua severe to extremely dry; St. Kitts normal; St Maarten moderate to slightly dry and Anguilla moderately dry to normal. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from extremely wet to exceptionally dry. Curacao was mostly slight to moderately dry. Puerto Rico was predominantly normal ranging to moderately dry in the southeast. The Dominican Republic ranged from normal in central areas to severely dry in the west and slightly dry in the east. Jamaica ranged from exceptionally wet in central areas to exceptionally dry in the east. Grand Cayman was severe to extremely dry. [Read More;](#)

## Latest News

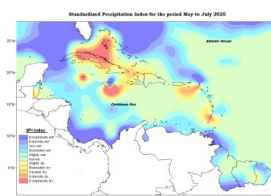
Drought, Breakdowns and Blackouts Leave 2.9 Million Cubans Without Water in August; [Read More;](#)

The regime acknowledges that the drought has heightened water theft and diversion in Cuba; [Read More;](#)

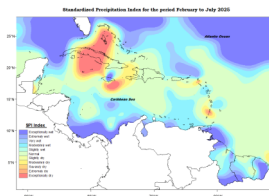


## May-June-July

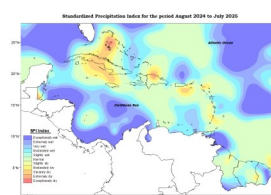
Over the three month period, mixed conditions were experienced throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad was exceptional to moderately wet; Tobago, Barbados, St Kitts and Saint Lucia moderately wet to normal; Grenada slight to severely dry; St Vincent and St Maarten extremely dry to normal; Martinique normal to slightly dry; Dominica and St Thomas normal; Guadeloupe and Antigua normal to slightly wet and Anguilla normal to extremely wet. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from exceptionally wet to moderately dry. Curacao was moderate to slightly wet. Puerto Rico was predominantly normal ranging to moderately dry in the southeast and to slightly wet in the north. The Dominican Republic was mostly normal ranging to moderately dry in the northwest. Jamaica ranged from exceptionally dry in southern areas to exceptionally wet in central and northern areas. Grand Cayman was exceptionally dry. Cuba was exceptionally dry in central areas ranging to exceptionally wet in the extreme west and to extremely dry in the extreme east. Northern Bahamas was exceptionally dry to moderately wet and Belize was severely dry in southwestern areas to very wet in the north.



**MAY 2025 – JULY 2025**  
**SPI 3 MONTHS**



**FEB 2025 – JULY 2025**  
**SPI 6 MONTHS**



**AUG 2024 – JULY 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:

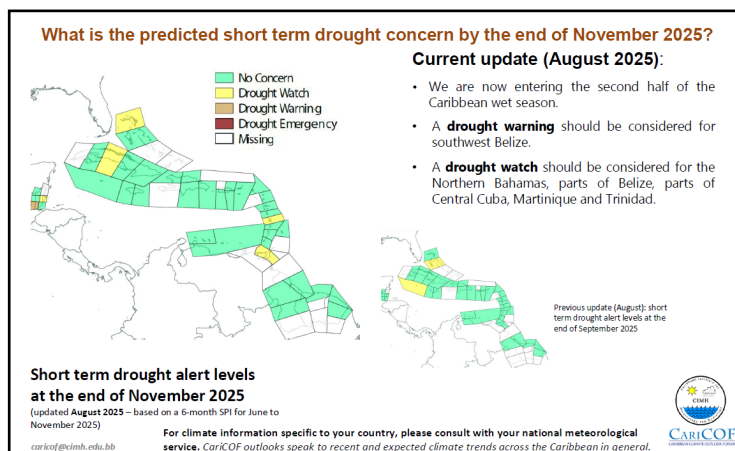
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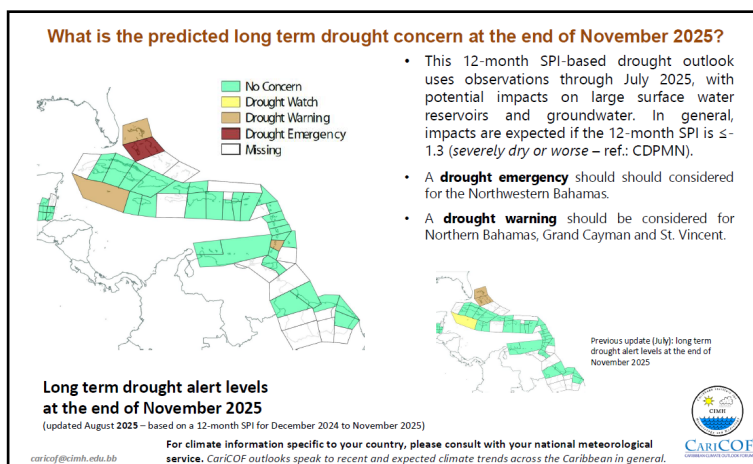
## CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

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



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of November 2025):
  - Short-term drought is evolving in southwest Belize.
  - Short-term drought might possibly develop in the Northern Bahamas, parts of Belize, parts of Central Cuba, Martinique and Trinidad.

### Map of long-term drought at the end of November 2025



- Long-term drought situation (by the end of November 2025):
  - Long-term drought is occurring in the Northwestern Bahamas.
  - Long-term drought is evolving in Northern Bahamas, Grand Cayman and St. Vincent.
  - 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](#)**