

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

November 2025 | Volume XII | ISSUE 6

Announcement

Up until the end of September, many countries in the eastern Caribbean have been experiencing below normal rainfall and this portion of the region should keep a close eye on this as the dry season approaches. Despite this, concerns over short term drought that can impact, streams, small rivers and ponds exist mainly in Dominica by the end of January 2026. Interests in Saint Lucia should monitor this situation. Concerns over long term drought that can impact large rivers, reservoirs and groundwater by the end of November exists in northern Bahamas. Interests in the Virgin Islands should also monitor their water resources.

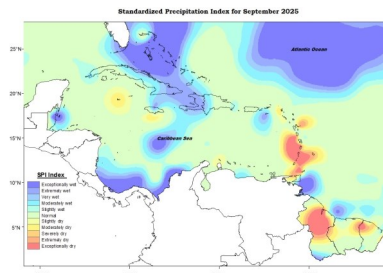
Month at a Glance

Predominantly below normal conditions were seen throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of September. Trinidad was exceptionally wet to extremely dry southeast to northwest; Tobago and Guadeloupe extremely dry to normal; Grenada moderate to extremely dry; Barbados predominantly extreme to severely dry; St Vincent exceptionally dry; Saint Lucia exceptional to severely dry; Martinique moderately dry to mostly normal; Dominica extremely dry to slightly wet southwest to northeast; Antigua normal; St Kitts predominantly slightly dry to normal; St Maarten moderate to slightly dry; Anguilla moderately dry to normal; St Croix extreme to moderately wet and St Thomas slightly wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from extremely wet to exceptionally dry. Aruba was slightly dry and Curacao was normal. Puerto Rico was predominantly normal ranging to slightly wet in the east. [Read More;](#)

Latest News

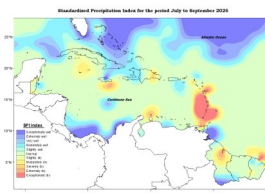
Fire chief, environmentalists sound alarm as seasons collide; [Read More;](#)

Call for urgent action to close Caribbean water security gap; [Read More;](#)

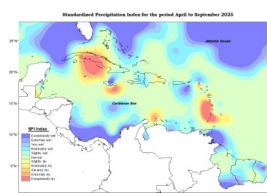


July-August-September

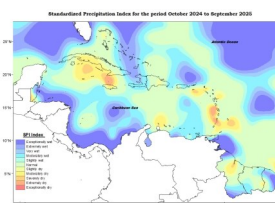
Over the three month period predominantly below normal conditions were seen throughout the eastern Caribbean. Trinidad was exceptionally wet to extremely dry; Tobago and St Maarten normal to moderately dry; Grenada and St Vincent exceptionally dry; Barbados and Saint Lucia exceptional to extremely dry; Martinique exceptional to slightly dry; Dominica and Guadeloupe exceptional to moderately dry; Antigua moderate to slightly dry; St Kitts normal to slightly dry; Anguilla normal; St Croix moderate to slightly wet and St Thomas normal. Conditions in the Guianas ranged from exceptionally wet to exceptionally dry. Aruba was severe to extremely dry and Curacao was moderately dry to normal from west to east. Puerto Rico normal to slightly wet. The Dominican Republic moderately wet to severely dry from west to east. Jamaica was severely dry to exceptionally wet. Grand Cayman was moderately dry. Cuba was mostly normal ranging from slightly dry in the southwest to extremely wet in the west and to very wet in eastern areas. Northern Bahamas ranged from exceptionally wet to normal and Belize ranged from moderately dry to moderately wet.



JULY 2025 - SEP 2025
SPI 3 MONTHS



APR 2025 - SEP 2025
SPI 6 MONTHS



OCT 2024 - SEP 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:

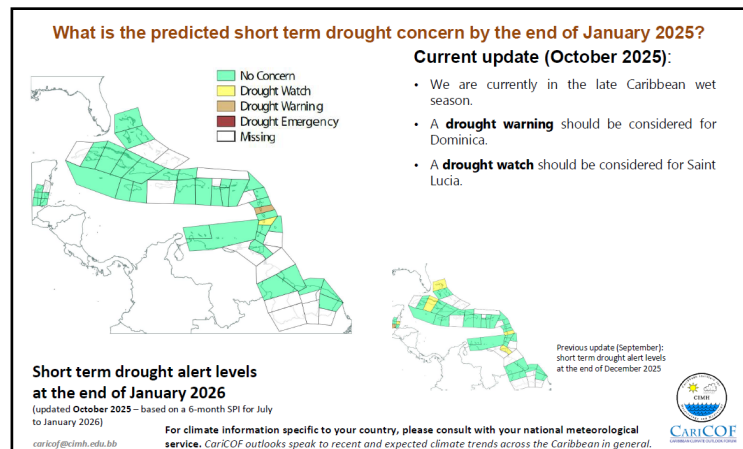
Mr. Adrian Trotman:
atrotman@cimh.edu.bb

Mrs. Lisa Kirton-Reed
lkreed@cimh.edu.bb

Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

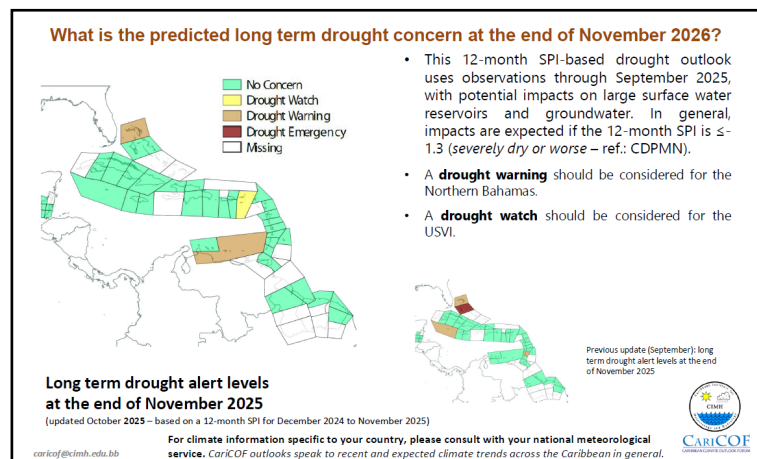
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of January 2026



- Short-term drought situation (by the end of January 2026):
 - Short-term drought is evolving in Dominica.
 - Short-term drought might possibly develop or continue in Saint Lucia.

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 evolving in the Northern Bahamas.
 - Long-term drought might possibly develop or continue in the USVI.
 - 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](#)