

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

August 2026 | Volume XIII | ISSUE 3

Announcement

As the El Niño intensifies toward a very strong event, what continues to emerge until at least October is a broad area of below normal rainfall from the Guianas in the south, across the eastern chain and into the Greater Antilles, accompanied by significantly greater number of hot spell days. Such conditions will likely translate into short term drought that can impact streams, small rivers and ponds over most of the Windwards, Leeward, ABC and Cayman Islands and portions of The Bahamas by October. Interests in French Guiana, Hispaniola, and Belize should also monitor their water resources for short term drought impacts. Concerns over long term drought that can impacts large rivers and reservoirs, and groundwater exists for Saint Lucia, Martinique, Antigua, St. Kitts, Cayman Islands and parts of The Bahamas by November. Interests in the southern Windwards, The ABC and the Virgin Islands should monitor their water resources for long term drought.

Month at a Glance

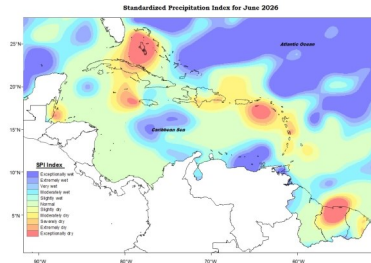
Apart from Trinidad that was exceptionally wet to slightly dry from southwest to northeast, normal to below normal conditions prevailed throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of June. Tobago was normal; Grenada and Barbados normal to slightly dry; St Vincent, St Thomas and St Maarten moderately dry; Saint Lucia, Antigua and Anguilla moderate to slightly dry; Martinique moderate to extremely dry; Dominica and Guadeloupe moderate to severely dry; St Kitts severe to extremely dry and St Croix exceptionally dry. [Read More:](#)

Latest News

Drought To Continue Its Rein For Remainder Of 2026; [Read More:](#)

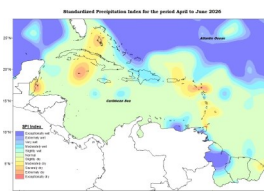
Strong El Niño expected to intensify as much of the world faces above normal temperatures and major changes in rainfall patterns; [Read More:](#)

Ministry says water conservation also has a key role to play in combatting the increasing drought in the region - (1343/2026) ; [Read More:](#)

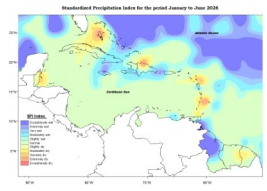


April-May-June

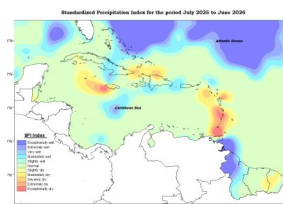
Mixed conditions were experienced across the islands of the eastern Caribbean over the three month period. Trinidad was extremely wet to extremely dry southwest to northeast; Tobago moderately dry to normal; Grenada and Saint Lucia slightly dry; Barbados, St Vincent, Martinique, St Croix and St Thomas moderately dry; Dominica normal to moderately wet; Guadeloupe slightly wet to severely dry; Antigua extremely dry; St Kitts extreme to moderately dry; St Maarten slightly dry to normal and Anguilla normal to slightly wet. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from exceptionally wet in northern portions of Guyana to moderately dry in northeast French Guiana. Aruba was normal. Puerto Rico was normal to severely dry from west to northeast. The Dominican Republic ranged from normal in the extreme southwest to mostly moderately wet. Jamaica was moderately wet in central areas ranging to normal in the west and to slightly dry in the east. Grand Cayman was extremely dry. Cuba was moderately dry in central areas ranging to normal in the west and east. Northern Bahamas was severely dry to moderately wet and Belize normal in the south to extremely dry on the eastern coastline.



APR 2026– JUNE 2026
SPI 3 MONTHS



JAN 2026 – JUNE 2026
SPI 6 MONTHS



JULY 2025 – JUNE 2026
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:

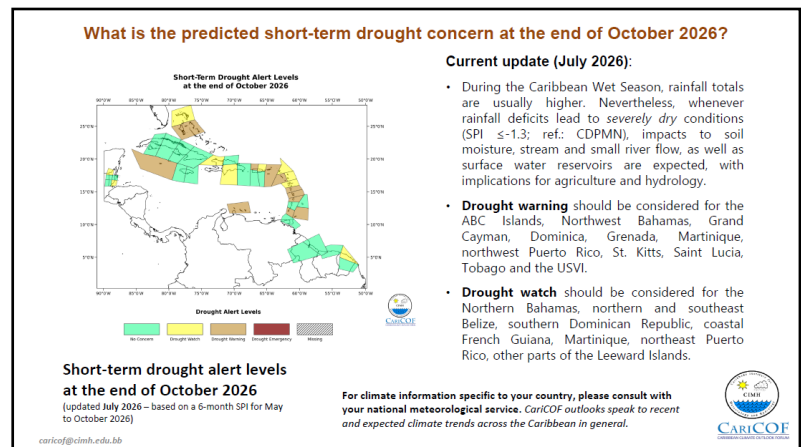
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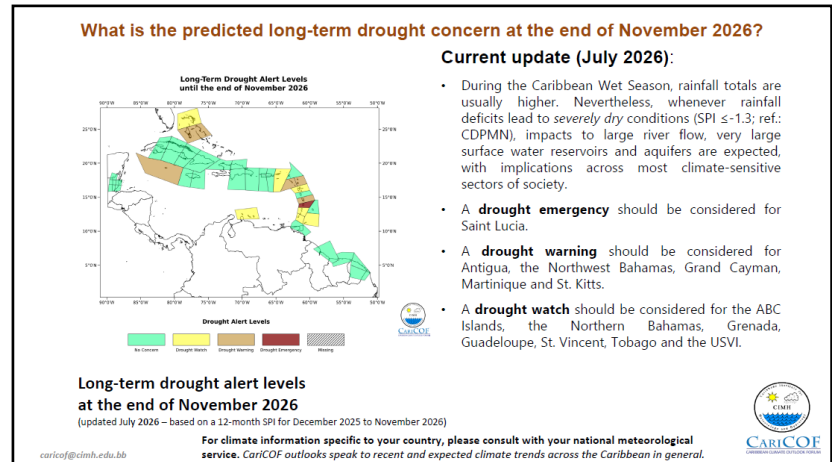
CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

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



- Short-term drought situation (at the end of October 2026):
 - Short-term drought is *evolving* in ABC Islands, Northwest Bahamas, Grand Cayman, Dominica, Grenada, Martinique, northwest Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, Saint Lucia, Tobago and the USVI.
 - Short-term drought *might possibly develop or continue* in the Northern Bahamas, northern & southeast Belize, southern Dominican Republic, coastal French Guiana, Martinique, northeast Puerto Rico, other parts of the Leeward Islands.

Map of long-term drought at the end of November 2026



- Long-term drought situation (at the end of November 2026):
 - Long-term drought is *imminent* in Saint Lucia and *evolving* in Antigua, the Northwest Bahamas, Grand Cayman, Martinique and St. Kitts.
 - Long-term drought *might possibly develop or continue* in ABC Islands, the Northern Bahamas, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent, Tobago and 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 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](#)