

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

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Announcement

As the El Niño continues to intensify toward a very strong event, much of the island chain is expected to have normal to below normal rainfall until November 2026. These conditions are likely to be accompanied by normal to above normal temperatures and significantly greater number of hot spell days than usual for this period. Such conditions will likely translate into short term drought that can impact streams, small rivers and ponds in many island states from Tobago in the southeast to Hispaniola, The Bahamas further north, and to the ABC Islands in the south. Concerns over long term drought that can impact large rivers and reservoirs, and groundwater by November exists for the ABC Islands, Tobago, Antigua, parts of The Bahamas and significantly so for Saint Lucia by November. Interests in the Windward Islands, the Virgin Islands and northern Belize should monitor their water resources for long term drought.

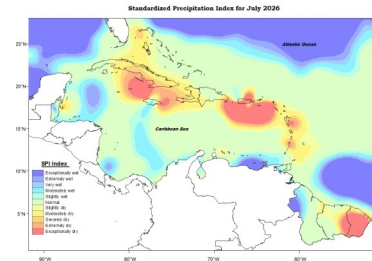
Month at a Glance

Conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were mostly normal to below normal during the month of July, apart from Trinidad which was mostly normal ranging to slightly wet in the southwest and to slightly dry in the extreme northeast. Tobago, Barbados and St Thomas were slight to moderately dry; Grenada normal; St Vincent extremely dry; Saint Lucia and Martinique mostly moderate to severely dry; Dominica and St Maarten moderate to exceptionally dry; [Read More](#);

Latest News

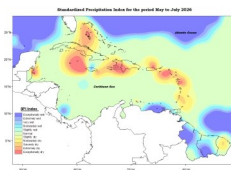
Opinion: Drought creating crisis in the Caribbean; [Read More](#)

Drought in the Caribbean : An underestimated climate challenge; [Read More](#);

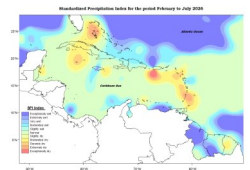


May-June-July

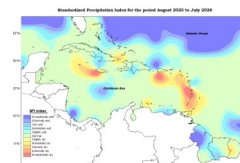
Over the three month period, conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were mostly normal to below normal, with the exception of Trinidad which ranged from moderately wet in southwestern areas to slightly dry in the extreme northeast. Tobago, Barbados, Saint Lucia and St Thomas were moderately dry; Grenada normal to slightly dry; St Vincent severe to moderately dry; Martinique slight to moderately dry; Dominica, Guadeloupe and St Maarten moderate to exceptionally dry; Antigua severely dry; St Kitts severe to exceptionally dry; Anguilla severe to slightly dry and St Croix severe to extremely dry. Conditions in the Guianas varied from exceptionally wet in northwestern Guyana and southern Suriname to severely dry in northern French Guiana. Aruba was normal and Curacao normal to slightly dry. Puerto Rico was normal to be exceptionally dry from southwest to northeast. The Dominican Republic ranged from exceptionally dry in the southwest to normal in northern areas. Jamaica was extremely wet in central areas ranging to exceptionally dry in the west and to severely dry in the east. Grand Cayman was extreme to exceptionally dry. Cuba was extremely dry in central areas ranging to normal in the west and to moderately dry in the extreme east. Northern Bahamas was exceptionally dry to normal and Belize mostly normal ranging to exceptionally dry in the extreme northeast.



MAY 2026- JULY 2026
SPI 3 MONTHS



FEB 2026 - JULY 2026
SPI 6 MONTHS



AUG 2025 - JULY 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:

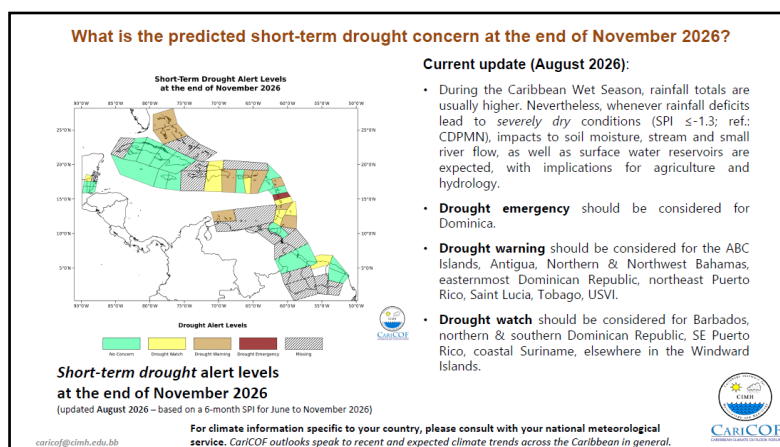
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Website: [CDPMN Drought Monitor](#)

CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

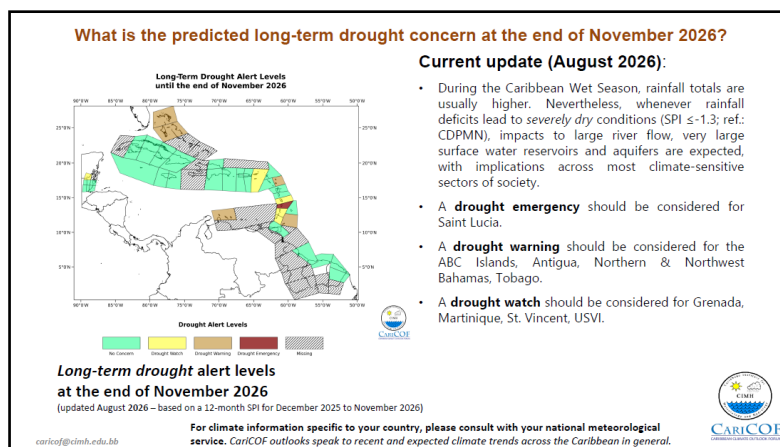
Map of short-term drought by the end of November 2026



Anticipated Short-term drought situation (at the end of November 2026):

- Short-term drought is *imminent* in Dominica and *evolving* in ABC Islands, Antigua, Northern & Northwest Bahamas, easternmost Dominican Republic, northeast Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Tobago, USVI.
- Short-term drought *might possibly develop or continue* in Barbados, northern & southern Dominican Republic, southeast Puerto Rico, elsewhere in the Windward Islands.

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



Anticipated Long-term drought situation (at the end of November 2026):

- Long-term drought is *imminent* in Saint Lucia and *evolving* in the ABC Islands, Antigua, Northern & Northwest Bahamas, Tobago.
- Long-term drought *might possibly develop or continue* in Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent, 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](#)