

CariCOF Drought Outlook

By the end of January 2027

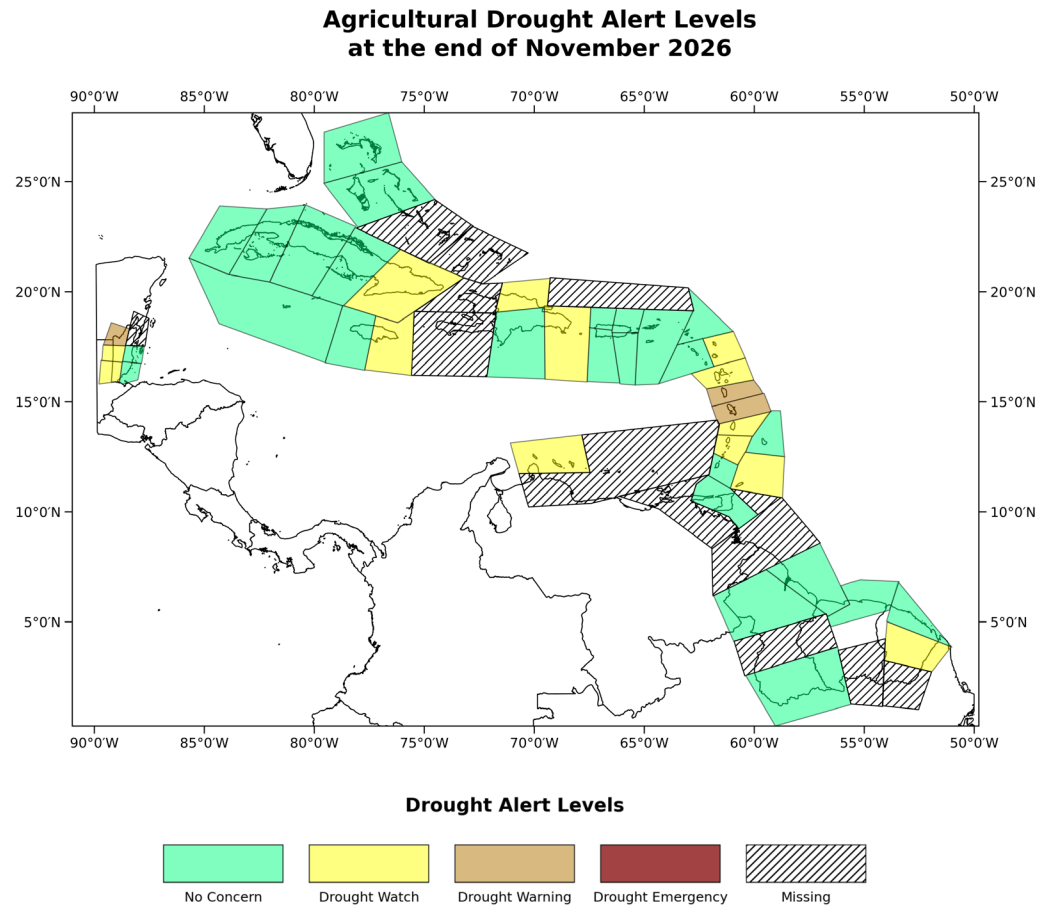
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Participating territories

Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haïti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barts, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Maarten/St. Martin, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago and the US Virgin Islands



What is the predicted *agricultural drought* concern at the end of November 2026?

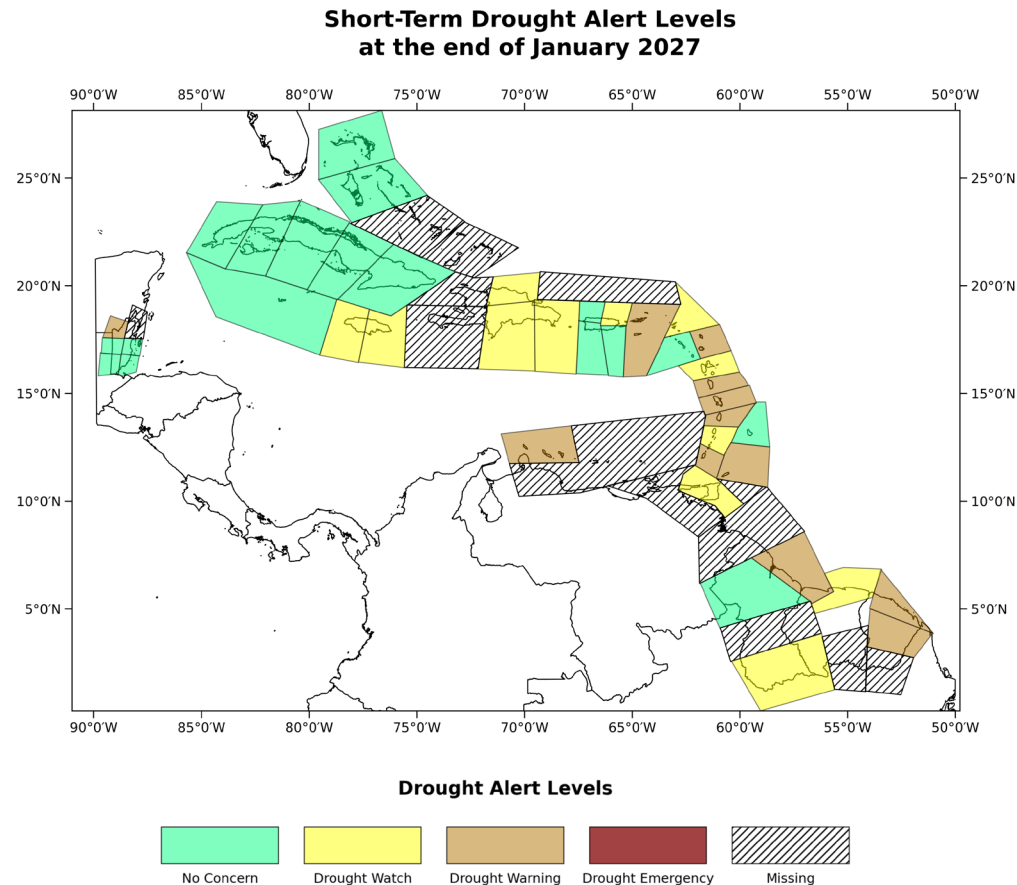


October 2026 update:

- During the Caribbean Wet Season, rainfall totals are usually higher. Nevertheless, whenever rainfall deficits lead to *severely dry* conditions ($SPI \leq -1.3$; ref.: CDPMN), impacts to surface and soil moisture leading to negative impacts on rainfed crop agriculture.
- **Drought warning** should be considered for Northern Belize, Dominica, Martinique.
- **Drought watch** should be considered for Antigua, northern and western Belize, Eastern Cuba, northern and eastern Dominican Republic, interior French Guiana, Guadeloupe, eastern Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago.

For climate information specific to your country, please consult with your national meteorological service. CariCOF outlooks speak to recent and expected climate trends across the Caribbean in general.

What is the predicted *short-term drought* concern at the end of January 2027?

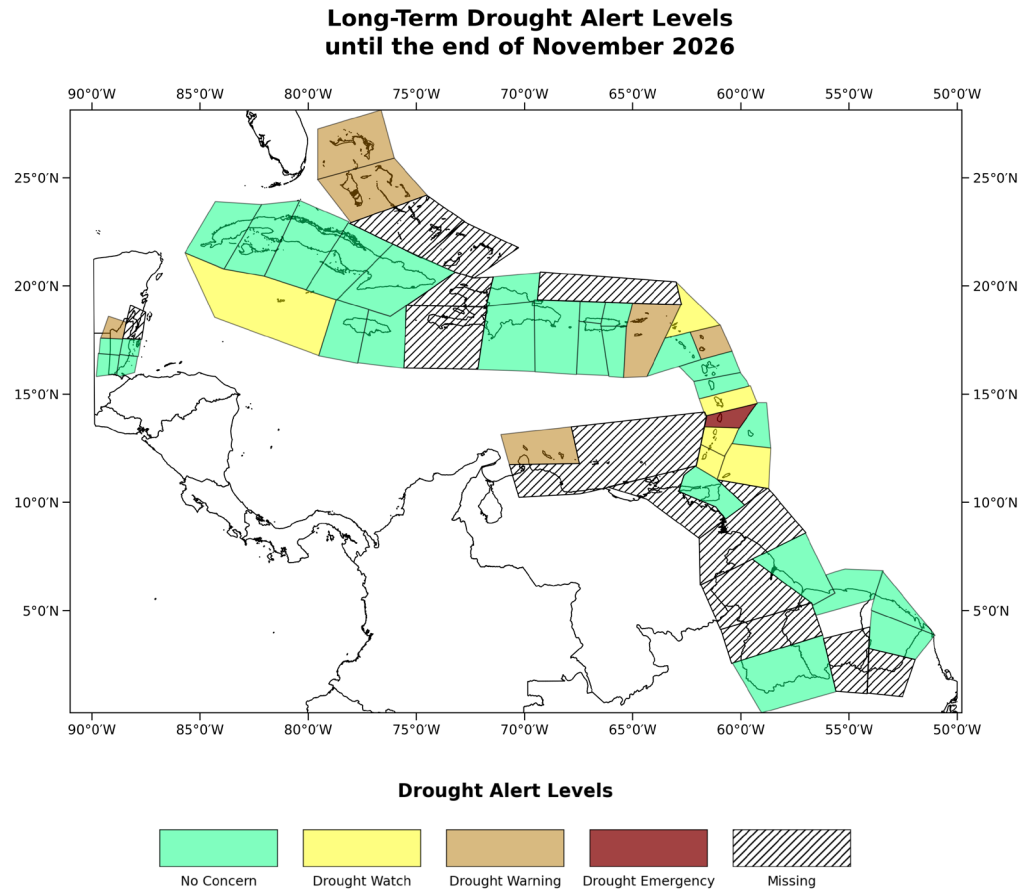


October 2026 update:

- After November, the Caribbean moves from the Wet Season – when rainfall totals are usually higher – to the Dry Season. Nevertheless, whenever rainfall deficits lead to *dry* conditions by the end of January (such that $SPI \leq -1$), impacts to soil moisture, stream and small river flow, as well as surface water reservoirs are expected, with implications for agriculture and hydrology.
- **Drought warning** should be considered for the ABC Islands, Antigua, northern Belize, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, coastal Guyana, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Tobago, USVI.
- **Drought watch** should be considered for the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, southernmost Guyana, Jamaica, northeast Puerto Rico, St. Barts, St. Martin, St. Vincent, coastal Suriname, Trinidad.

For climate information specific to your country, please consult with your national meteorological service. CariCOF outlooks speak to recent and expected climate trends across the Caribbean in general.

What is the predicted *long-term drought* concern at the end of November 2026?



October 2026 update:

- During the Caribbean Wet Season, rainfall totals are usually higher. Nevertheless, whenever rainfall deficits lead to *severely dry* conditions ($SPI \leq -1.3$; ref.: CDPMN), impacts to large river flow, very large surface water reservoirs and aquifers are expected, with implications across most climate-sensitive sectors of society.
- A **drought emergency** should be considered for Saint Lucia.
- A **drought warning** should be considered for the ABC Islands, Antigua, the Northern and Northwest Bahamas, northern Belize, USVI.
- A **drought watch** should be considered for Grand Cayman, Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent, Tobago.

For climate information specific to your country, please consult with your national meteorological service. CariCOF outlooks speak to recent and expected climate trends across the Caribbean in general.

Outlook – agricultural / short- / long-term drought concern?

- **Current drought situation** (up to the end of September 2026): (more information [here](#))
 - Severe (or worse) **agricultural drought** has developed across the Antilles (except parts of Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Central Cuba, Grand Cayman, several areas in the Dominican Republic, northeast Guadeloupe, northern Jamaica, much of Puerto Rico, Trinidad), the Bahamas (except the Northern and parts of the Northwest Bahamas), northern Belize, the Guianas (except most of northern Guyana and northwest Suriname).
 - Severe (or worse) **short-term drought** has developed across the Antilles (except parts of Barbados, northeast Dominica, most parts of the Dominican Republic, northeast Guadeloupe, northern and western Jamaica, interior and northern Puerto Rico, Trinidad), the Bahamas (except the Northern and parts of the Northwest Bahamas), northern Belize, much of French Guiana, southern Guyana.
 - Severe (or worse) **long-term drought** has developed in the ABC Islands, southeast Bahamas, northern Belize, Central and easternmost Cuba, Haiti, western interior of French Guiana, the Leeward Islands (except Antigua and eastern parts of Guadeloupe), southeast Puerto Rico, the Windward Islands (except parts of Martinique), Tobago, northern Trinidad, Turks & Caicos Islands.
- **Anticipated Agricultural drought situation** (at the end of November 2026):
 - Agricultural drought is *evolving* in Northern Belize, Dominica, Martinique.
 - Agricultural drought *might possibly develop or continue* in Antigua, northern and western Belize, Eastern Cuba, northern and eastern Dominican Republic, interior French Guiana, Guadeloupe, eastern Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago.
- **Anticipated Short-term drought situation** (at the end of January 2027):
 - Short-term drought is *evolving* in the ABC Islands, Antigua, northern Belize, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, coastal Guyana, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Tobago, USVI.
 - Short-term drought *might possibly develop or continue* in the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, southernmost Guyana, Jamaica, northeast Puerto Rico, St. Barts, St. Martin, St. Vincent, coastal Suriname, Trinidad.
- **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, the Northern and Northwest Bahamas, northern Belize, USVI.
 - Long-term drought *might possibly develop or continue* in Grand Cayman, Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent, Tobago.
 - 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 drought and look for our monthly updates.*

ALERT LEVEL	MEANING	ACTION LEVEL
NO CONCERN	No drought concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ monitor resources ✓ update and ratify management plans ✓ public awareness campaigns ✓ upgrade infrastructure
DROUGHT WATCH	Drought possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ keep updated ✓ protect resources and conserve water ✓ implement management plans ✓ response training ✓ monitor and repair infrastructure
DROUGHT WARNING	Drought evolving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ protect resources ✓ conserve and recycle water ✓ implement management plans ✓ release public service announcements ✓ last minute infrastructural repairs and upgrades ✓ report impacts
DROUGHT EMERGENCY	Drought of immediate concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ release public service announcements ✓ implement management and response plans ✓ enforce water restrictions and recycling ✓ enforce resource protection ✓ repair infrastructure ✓ report impacts



**Regional climate data, information, tools,
experimental and operational products
are available at**

<https://rcc.cimh.edu.bb>

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