Caribbean Drought & Precipitation Monitoring Network (CDPMN)

CARIBBEAN DROUGHT BULLETIN

November 2026 | VOLUME XIII | ISSUE6

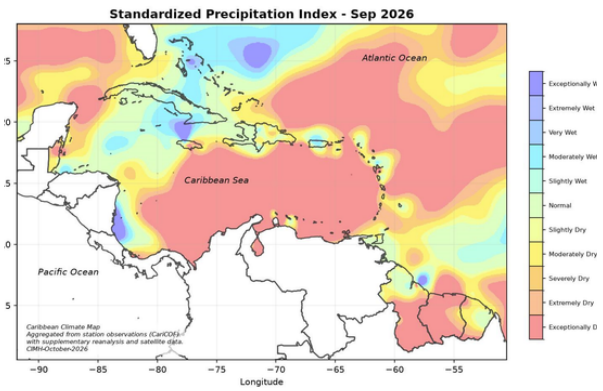
Key Messages

- El Niño continues to strengthen toward a potential peak around December and maintaining strong to very strong status through January to March
- Much of the Caribbean show some level of concern over drought by the end of January 2027
- Short term drought that can impact ponds, streams and small rivers a concern for ABC Islands, most of the eastern Caribbean, northern Belize, French Guiana, coastal Guyana. Interests in southern Guyana, northern Suriname, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica should monitor their water resources for short term drought impacts
- Long term drought by the end of November is a concern in Saint Lucia (in particular), ABC Islands, Antigua, USVI, the Northern Bahamas and northern Belize. These locations can experience impacts on large rivers and reservoirs and groundwater

Month at a Glance

Predominantly normal to below normal conditions were experienced throughout the islands of the eastern Caribbean during the month of September. Trinidad, Barbados, Antigua and Anguilla were normal to moderately dry; Tobago normal to extremely dry; Grenada extreme to exceptionally dry; St Vincent extreme to severely dry; Saint Lucia moderate to severely dry; Martinique exceptional to moderately dry; Dominica exceptionally dry to normal; Guadeloupe exceptionally dry to moderately wet; St Kitts moderate to severely dry; St Maarten severely dry to normal; St Croix slight to severely dry and St Thomas moderately dry.Read More;

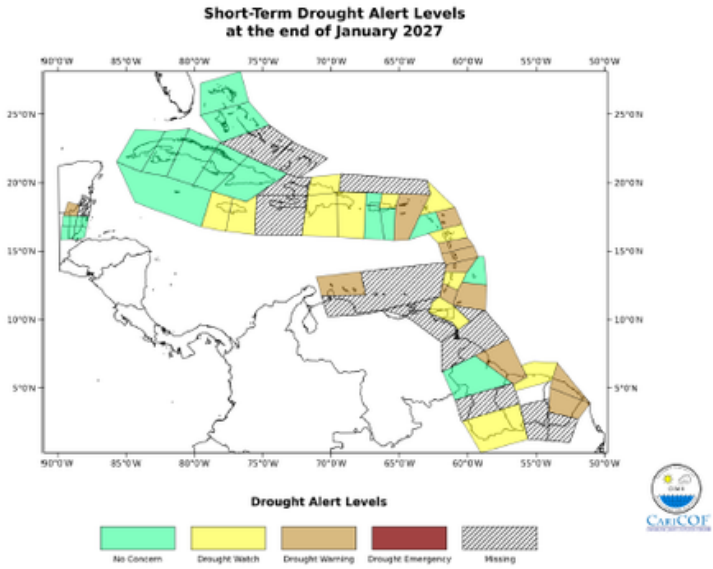
Standardized Precipitation Index for September 2026



CariCOF Drought Alert Maps

Map of short-term drought by the end of January 2027

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 ≤-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.

Anticipated Short-term drought situation (at the end of January 2027):

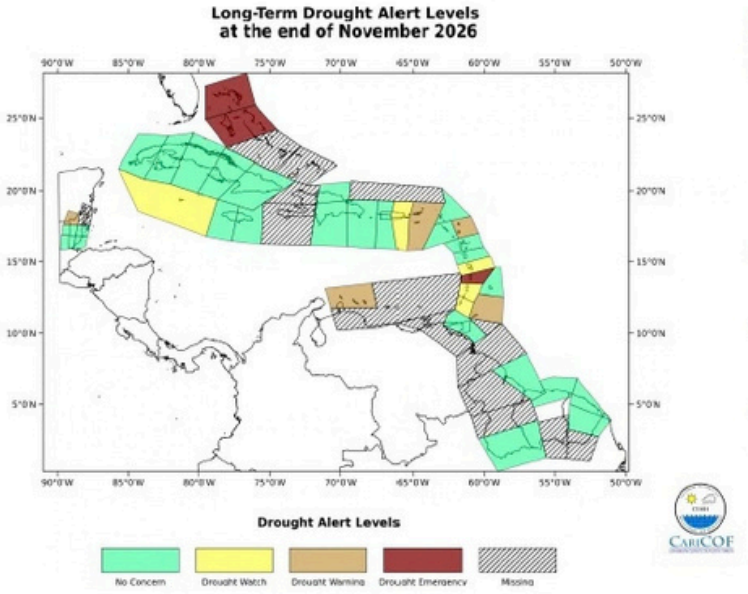
–Short-term drought is evolving in the ABC Islands, Antigua, northern Belize, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, coastal Guyana, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Tobago, USVI.

–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.

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.

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

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 ≤-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.

•drought watch should be considered for Grand Cayman, Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent, Tobago.

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

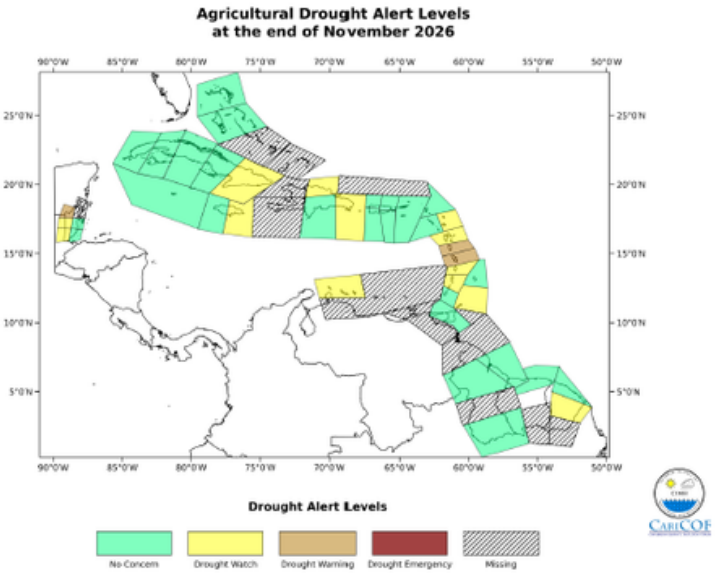
–Long-term drought is imminent in Saint Lucia, and evolving in the ABC Islands, Antigua, the Northern and Northwest Bahamas, northern Belize, USVI.

–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.

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 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 ≤-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.

Latest News

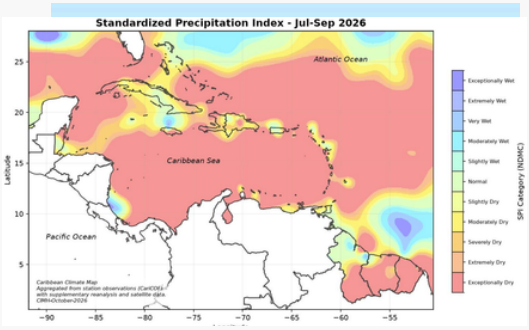
A warning, we cannot ignore; Read More;

PSOJ urges national reset on water security amid worsening drought; Read More;

Met officials warn El Nino, drought threaten Saint Lucia's water supply; Read More;

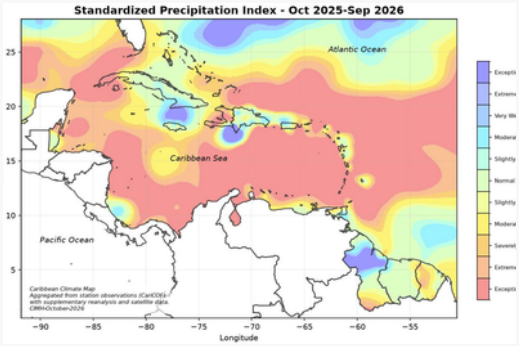
$35-B drought threat; Read More;

Standardized Precipitation Index for the period July to September 2026



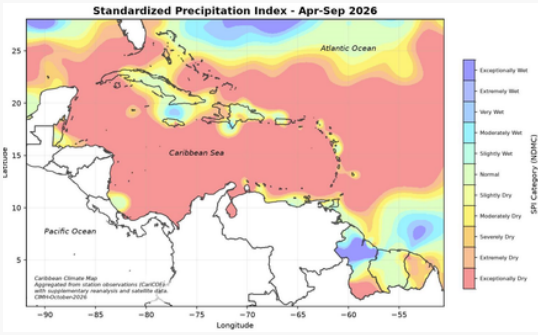
JULY 2026– SEP 2026 SPI 3 MONTHS

Standardized Precipitation Index for the period October 2025 to September 2026



OCT 2025 – SEP 2026 SPI 12 MONTHS

Standardized Precipitation Index for the period April to September 2026



APR 2026 – SEP 2026 SPI 6 MONTHS

July-August-Sept in Review

Conditions throughout the eastern Caribbean were normal to below normal over the three month period. Trinidad and Antigua were normal to severely dry; Tobago slight to exceptionally dry; Grenada and St Thomas exceptionally dry; Barbados slight to severely dry; St Vincent exceptional to extremely dry; Saint Lucia severe to exceptionally dry; Martinique, St Kitts and Dominica exceptional to moderately dry; Guadeloupe exceptionally dry to normal; St Maarten exceptionally dry to normal; Anguilla extremely dry to normal; St Croix exceptional to severely dry and St Thomas exceptionally dry. In the Guianas, conditions ranged from exceptionally dry over most of the area to very wet in northeastern Guyana.

Aruba and Curacao were exceptional to moderately dry. Puerto Rico was normal ranging to exceptionally dry in western and eastern areas. The Dominican Republic ranged from exceptionally dry to normal. Jamaica was exceptionally dry over much of the island to very wet in the north. Grand Cayman was normal to slightly dry. Cuba was normal to exceptionally dry. Northern Bahamas was exceptionally dry to normal and Belize normal in central areas to exceptionally dry in the north and to severely dry in the south.

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 out- look. CariCOF interacts with sectoral us- ers to assess the likely implications of the outlooks on the most pertinent socio- economic sectors. The Caribbean Insti- tute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), in its role as WMO Regional Climate Centre, coordinates the CariCOF process. Read more.....

"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

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