

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook January to October

Issued: April 2026

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Overview

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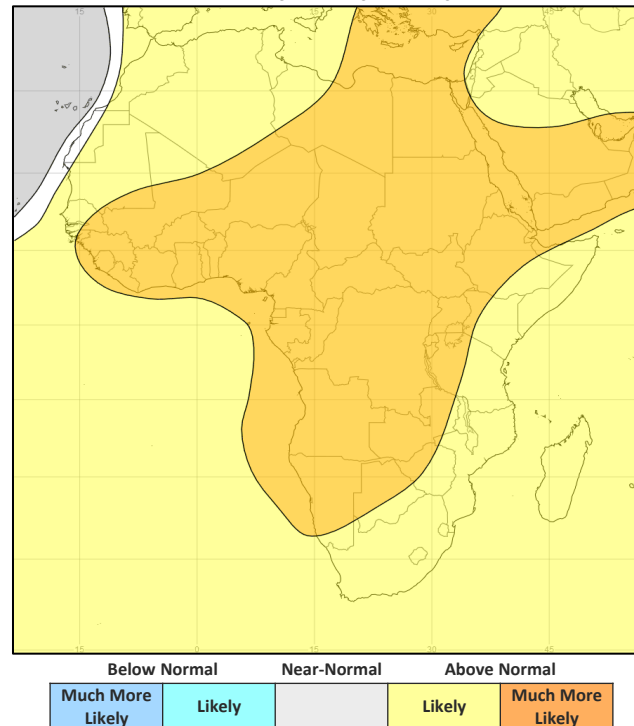
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many parts of central and western Africa were warm or hot over the last three months. In East Africa, some parts of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya were cold in February and March, otherwise warm or hot conditions were observed. Conditions have been more mixed in southern Africa with cold conditions prevailing for Zimbabwe and Madagascar during January and February.

Outlook: Consistent with a warming climate, above normal temperatures are likely across the continent.

3-Month Outlook May to July - Temperature

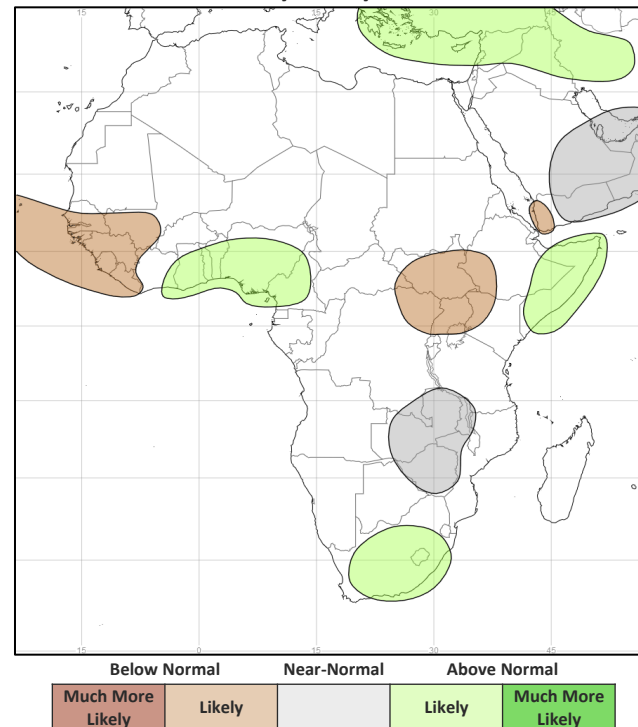


Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: During the rainy season over Southern Africa near normal conditions were observed in January except for southern Mozambique which was very wet. During February more mixed conditions were observed with parts of southwest South Africa wet, along with northern Mozambique, Malawi and eastern Zambia, whereas southern Mozambique was dry. Conditions have been mixed across Central and Eastern Africa. DRC was wet in January, this restricted to the north in February with southern areas becoming drier. Much of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda was wet in February with very wet conditions then becoming more widespread across much of East Africa during March.

Outlook: The East Africa Long Rains will soon end, although for Somalia, May is the wettest month of the year; here wetter than normal conditions are most likely. Meanwhile, for Uganda, the Kenyan Highlands, South Sudan and the far northeast of DRC drier than normal conditions are more likely. Across parts of western Africa, wetter than normal conditions are likely for Nigeria, Cameroon and Ghana. Conversely, drier than normal conditions are more likely for Liberia, Sierra Leone and parts of Mali. This time of year is the dry season for southern Africa. However, parts of South Africa are more likely to be wetter than normal.

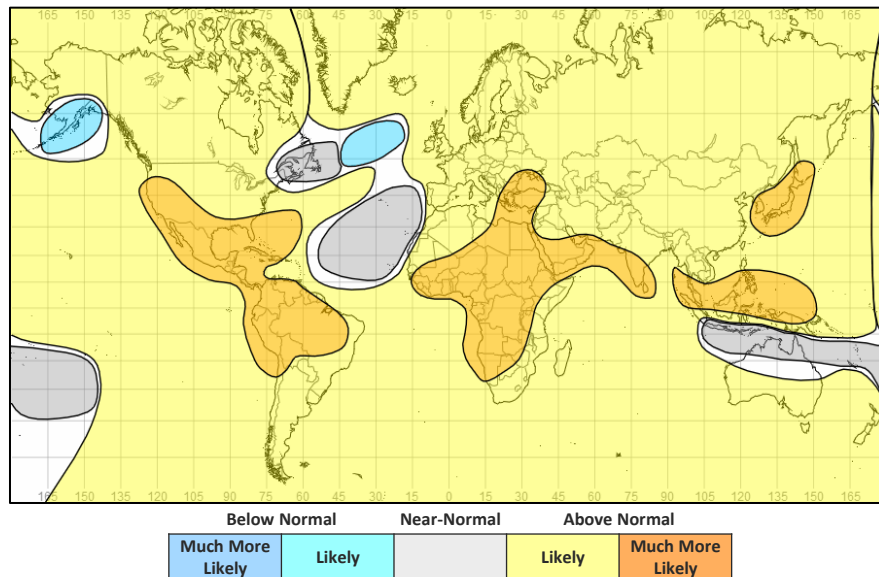
3-Month Outlook May to July - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and the increased chances of El Niño developing later this year, most land areas are likely to be warmer than normal with limited exceptions. These include southern parts of Indonesia, northern Australia and the South Pacific Islands where near normal temperature or colder than normal conditions are more likely.

3-Month Outlook May to July - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

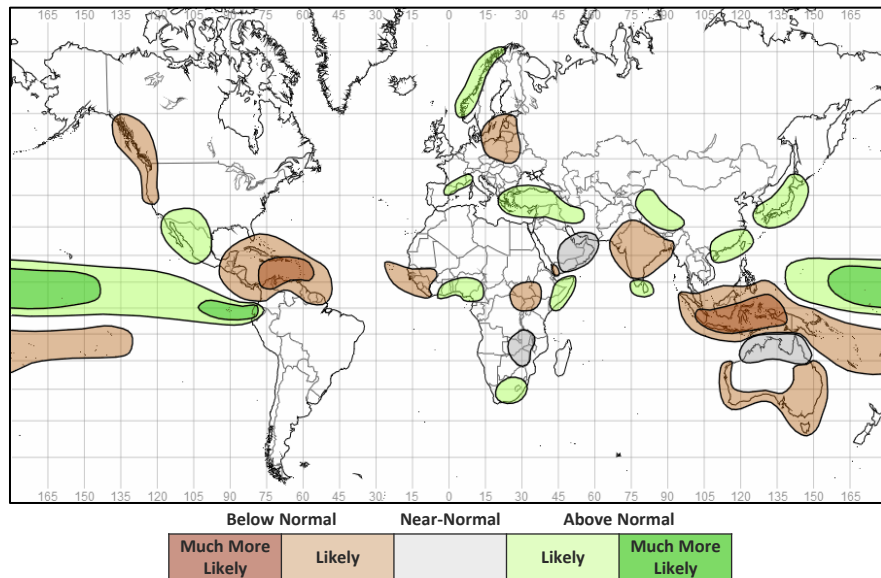
Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. However, there is a high likelihood of El Niño developing over the next three months (over a 60% chance), with this predicted event then likely to persist throughout the rest of the year, well into the northern hemisphere autumn. In terms of strength, a moderate El Niño is most likely during the period May – July with a 20% chance of this El Niño becoming a strong event later in the year (October – December), rivalling the 1997-98 and 2015-16 events.

El Niño is highly likely to become the dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales. Wide reaching impacts are possible. Depending on the time of year, El Niño typically results in drier than normal conditions across Southern Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, and northern South America, and wetter than normal conditions in parts of East Africa, southern Europe, southern USA, and parts of South America and East Asia. However, no two events are the same, as the effects of El Niño combine with other drivers of weather and climate variability (such as the Indian Ocean Dipole) and other local geophysical factors. It is also worth noting that a strong El Niño (as currently predicted by some long-range models) does not necessarily equate to strong El Niño impacts in any given location. It is therefore essential to closely monitor the latest seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts to assess possible impacts. More information on typical impacts can be found here <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts>

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole is neutral and therefore won't provide any predictive value for this period.

3-Month Outlook May to July - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

[Western Africa](#)

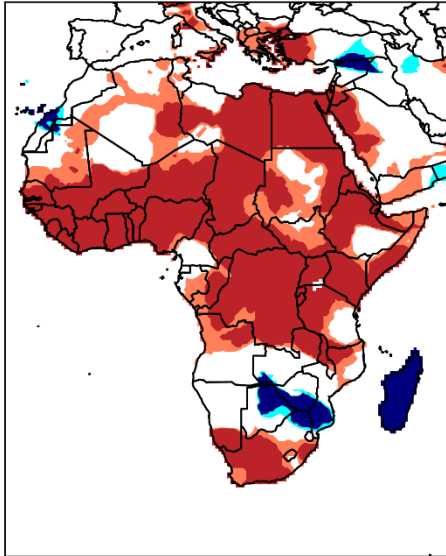
[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

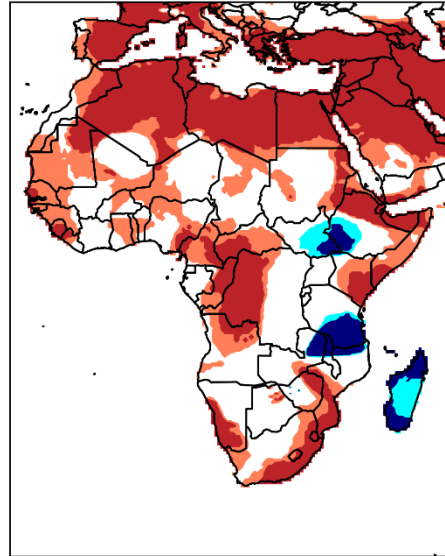
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Jan 2026



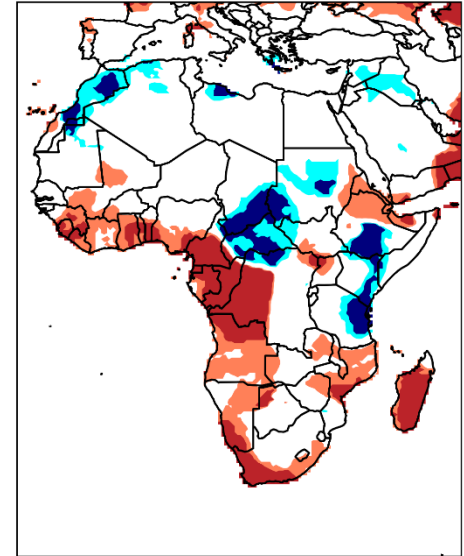
January

Feb 2026



February

Mar 2026



March

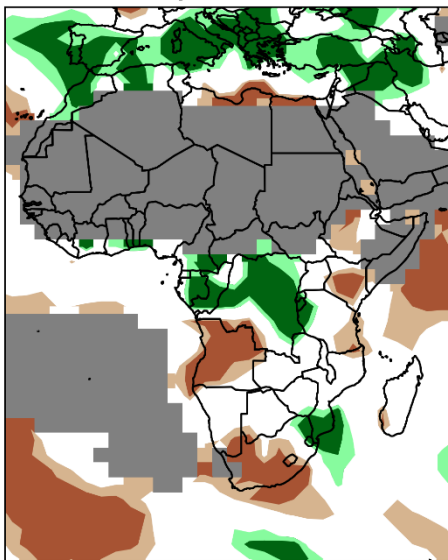
Temperature Percentiles (BLUE below 20th and RED above 80th)



Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark blue indicate values below the 20th (Cool) and 10th (Cold) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

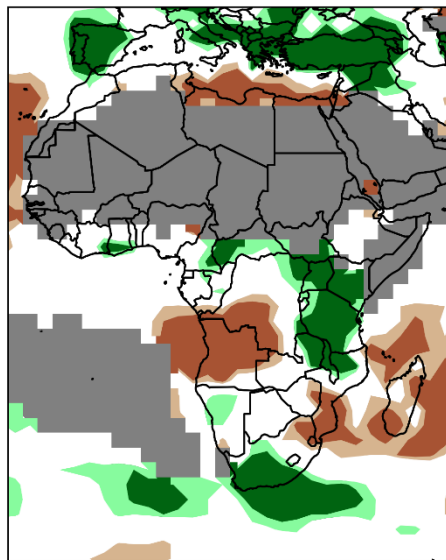
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Jan 2026



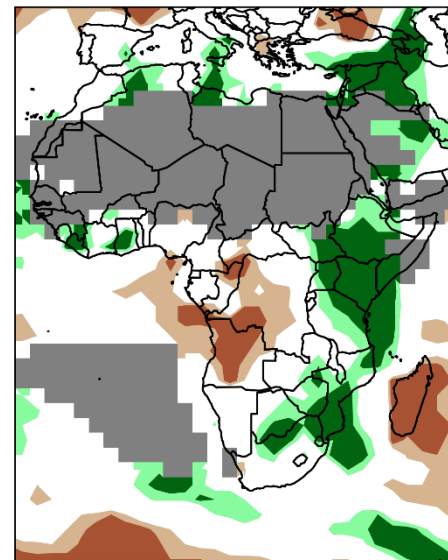
January

Feb 2026



February

Mar 2026



March



Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

Current Status – Western Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	January	February	March
Mauritania	Warm	Warm	Normal
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot
Liberia	Hot	Warm	Warm
Mali	Hot	Warm	Warm

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March
Mauritania	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Sierra Leone	Normal*	Dry	Normal*
Liberia	Normal	Normal	Very Wet
Mali	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	January	February	March
Ghana	Hot	Warm	Warm
Nigeria	Hot	Warm	Normal (2)
Cameroon	Normal	Hot	Hot
Burkina Faso	Hot	Warm	Normal

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March
	Normal	Mixed (1)	Normal
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Wet	Wet	Normal
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal* but Very Wet in the far south

Note (2): Warm in the south

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Niger	Hot	Warm	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Chad	Hot	Warm	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
DRC	Hot	Hot (2)	Mixed (3)	Wet	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Mainly Normal, but Very Dry in the southwest and Very Wet (February) in the northeast

Note (2): Normal in the east

Note (3): Mainly Normal, but Hot in the west and Cold in the far north.

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	January	February	March
Sudan	Warm	Normal (1)	Cool
South Sudan	Warm	Cool	Normal
Uganda	Hot	Normal	Warm
Rwanda	Hot	Normal	Normal

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Very Wet	Very Wet
	Normal	Very Wet	Very Wet
	Wet	Wet	Normal

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Hot in the east

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	January	February	March
Tanzania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Warm
Ethiopia	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)
Kenya	Hot	Hot (4)	Mixed (5)
Somalia	Warm	Warm	Normal

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March
Tanzania	Normal	Very Wet	Wet
Eritrea	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Ethiopia	Dry	Normal	Very Wet
Kenya	Dry	Very Wet	Very Wet
Somalia	Normal*	Normal*	Very Wet

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Mainly Hot, but Normal in parts of the east

Note (2): Normal in the north, Cold in the south

Note (3): Warm or Hot in the north, Cold in the southwest

Note (4): Cold in the far northwest

Note (5): Cold in the east, Normal in the west

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	January	February	March
South Africa	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
Zambia	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Normal
Zimbabwe	Cold	Mixed (1)	Normal
Mozambique	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Warm
Malawi	Hot	Cold	Warm
Madagascar	Cold	Cold	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March
South Africa	Dry (4)	Mixed (6)	Normal (8)
Zambia	Normal	Normal (7)	Normal
Zimbabwe	Normal	Normal	Wet
Mozambique	Normal (5)	Mixed (4)	Very Wet
Malawi	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Madagascar	Normal	Very Dry	Very Dry

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room: <http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

- Note (1):** Warm or Hot in the north, Normal or Cold in the south
- Note (2):** Mainly Hot, but Normal or Cold in the northeast
- Note (3):** Normal in the southwest, Hot in the northeast
- Note (4):** Dry or Very Dry across most areas, Very Wet in the far north
- Note (5):** Very Wet in far south
- Note (6):** Very Wet in the south, Very dry in the north
- Note (7):** Very Wet in the east
- Note (8):** Very Wet in the north

Outlooks

[Notes for use](#)

[Western Africa](#)

[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above, near and below normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

Outlook: May to October – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Mauritania	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Sierra Leone	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Liberia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Mali	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the southwest, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Ghana	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Nigeria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Cameroon	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Burkina Faso	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Niger	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Chad	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Democratic Republic of Congo	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the far northeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Sudan	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
South Sudan	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Uganda	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Tanzania	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Rwanda	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Eritrea	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Ethiopia	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in the southeast, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Kenya	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the Highlands, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Somalia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
South Africa	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Zambia	Temperature	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Mozambique	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: May to October – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Malawi	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Madagascar	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)

https://www.wmolc.org/seasonPmmeUI/plot_PMME

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>

NOAA El Niño technical info

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/>

Met Office

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>

Climate Outlook Fora ([WMO Factsheet](#)), including:

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): [GHACOF 72 Statement](#) (January 2026)

Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF): [SARCOF 32 Statement](#) (January 2026)

Technical notes

The [WMO lead centre for long-range forecast multi-model ensemble \(LC-LRFMME\)](#) produce a probabilistic multi-model mean forecast product in which the multi-model mean is based on uncalibrated model output with a model weighting system that accounts for errors in both the forecast probability and ensemble mean. The method used by LC-LRFMME separately computes a probabilistic forecast and calculates tercile probabilities with respect to climatology for each individual model, before creating the weighted multi-model mean. In seasonal prediction, shifts in the tercile probabilities are always closely associated with the shifts in the probability of extremes, and we can use the probability of terciles to provide information on the likelihood of above- or below- normal conditions. The thresholds used in the forecast summaries are defined below.

Seasonal forecasts rely on the aspects of the global weather and climate system that are more predictable, such as tropical sea-surface temperatures or the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). However, whilst such forecasts may be able to show what is more or less likely to occur, they acknowledge that other outcomes are possible.

In addition, forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range so the 6-month outlook is less reliable. It is also based on less information, because not all models are available to this range. Therefore the information presented here should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards, and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

In the report and tables precipitation is referred to as rainfall but in fact encompasses any form of water, liquid or solid, falling from the sky. Temperatures are the (2 metre) near-surface temperature.

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile > 70%
Likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile > 70%
Climatological odds	When probabilities for all categories are roughly 33%

Global Producing Centres (GPC) forecasts used by WMO LC-LRFMME:

- GPC CPTC (INPE),
- GPC ECMWF,
- GPC Exeter (Met Office),
- GPC Melbourne (BOM),
- GPC Montreal (CMC),
- GPC Moscow (Hydromet Centre of Russia),
- GPC Offenbach (DWD),
- GPC Pretoria (SAWS),
- GPC Seoul (KMA),
- GPC Tokyo (JMA),
- GPC Toulouse (Meteo France),
- GPC Washington (NCEP)

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

Web: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>