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# **AFRICA:** Monthly Climate Outlook
# July to April

## Issued: October 2026


Overview

Current Status

Outlooks

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

# Overview

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

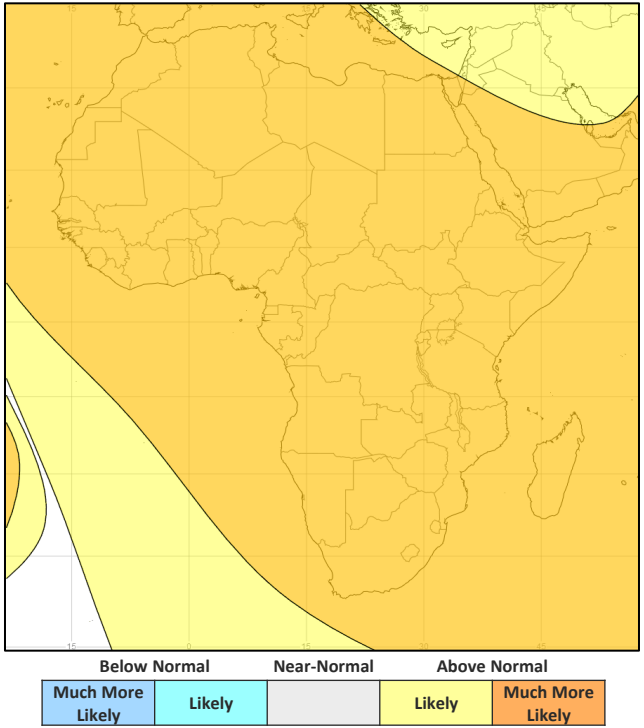
Global Outlook – Rainfall

# Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

**Current Status:** Western and Central Africa was overwhelmingly hot through the July, August and September period. Eastern Africa was mainly hot during July and August but more mixed in September. Although mostly warm or hot, parts of Somalia and Sudan being cool or cold during July and August. Southern Africa was mainly warm or hot during July, more mixed in August but hot in September.

**Outlook**: Above normal temperatures are very likely across the entire continent through the next 3 months.

**3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature**

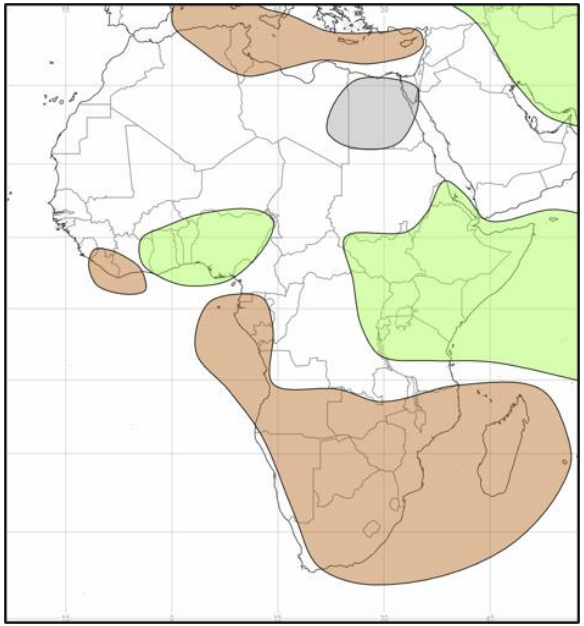


# Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

**Current Status:** In July, most areas were typically dry or drier than normal, but parts of northern Nigeria and western Niger were wet or very wet. By August, southern Mozambique and northeast Madagascar were very wet and eastern parts of South Africa and Ghana were wet. Much of the western Sahel experienced normal precipitation whilst most of the eastern Sahel and southern Africa were very dry or indeed typically dry in August. During September, while many areas were normal or typically dry, Nigeria was wet in the northwest. Part of East and southern Africa were very wet, including southern Somalia, parts of Kenya and southern Ethiopia as well as southern Mozambique, southeastern South Africa and southern Madagascar.

**Outlook:** El Niño may continue to suppress shower and thunderstorm activity in some coastal areas of West Africa. Meanwhile, the short rains over East Africa will likely deliver above normal rainfall, with an early transition already evident. Above normal rainfall is forecast for much of eastern Africa, and also some areas surrounding the northern Gulf of Guinea. Drier than normal conditions are forecast for Madagascar much of southern Africa as well as small areas in the north.

**3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall**

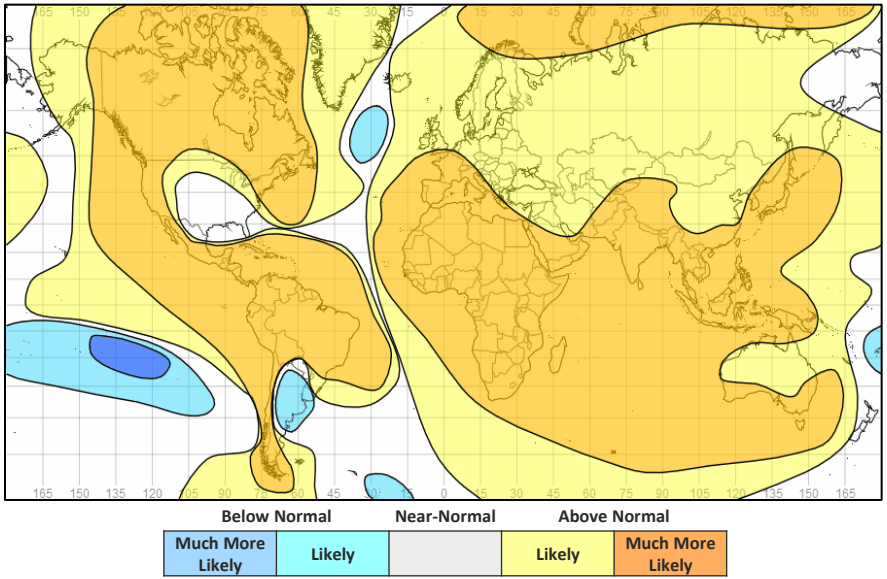


| Below Normal | | Near-Normal | Above Normal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Much More Likely | Likely | | Likely | Much More Likely |

# Global Outlook - Temperature

**Outlook:** Against the backdrop of a warming climate and an already unprecedented, very strong El Niño, which is likely to persist and strengthen further over the next month, almost all land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this are many of the South Pacific Islands and parts of southern South America (especially central Argentina), where below normal temperatures are likely.

**3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature**



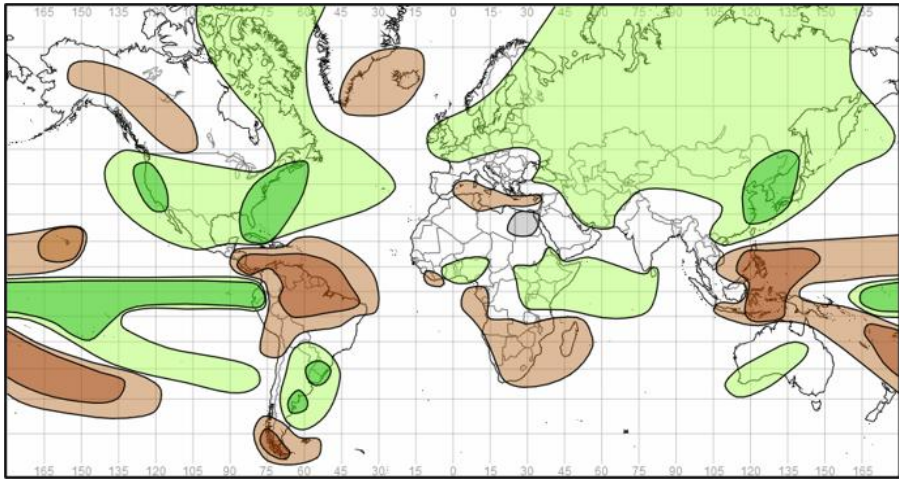
# Global Outlook - Rainfall

**Outlook:**
**El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) –** An already unprecedented El Niño in the central-eastern tropical Pacific. Further strengthening is forecast over the coming month, this likely peaking in November but continuing into early 2027.

As such, El Niño is highly likely to be dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales, generating wide reaching and possibly severe impacts. Depending on the time of year, El Niño typically results in drier than normal conditions across much of southern Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, Indonesia, mainland Southeast Asia, eastern and southern Australia, northern South America and the Caribbean. Wetter than normal conditions tend to occur in parts of East Africa, southern and western Europe, parts of the southern and western USA, parts of southern and western South America and parts of Central 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. Note that a strong El Niño 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 IOD remains officially neutral as of mid-October, though is well within the positive range (several weeks of positive readings are required for a positive event to be declared). Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa during the Short Rains period and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

**3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall**



| Below Normal | | Near-Normal | Above Normal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Much More Likely | Likely | | Likely | Much More Likely |

# Current Status

Current Status maps

Western Africa

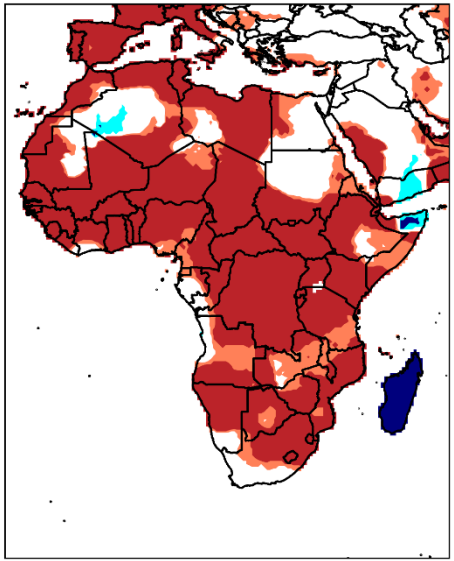
Central Africa

Eastern Africa

Southern Africa

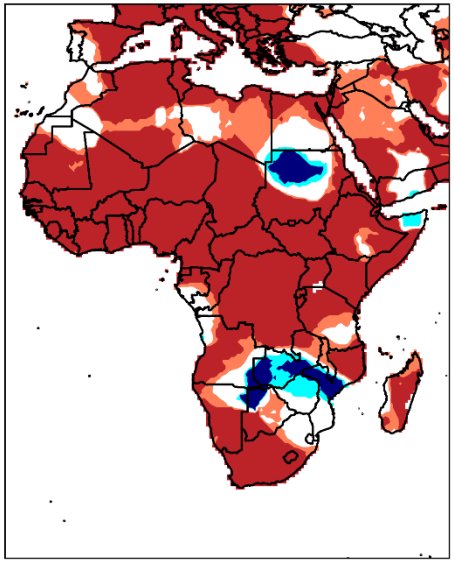
# Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Jul 2026



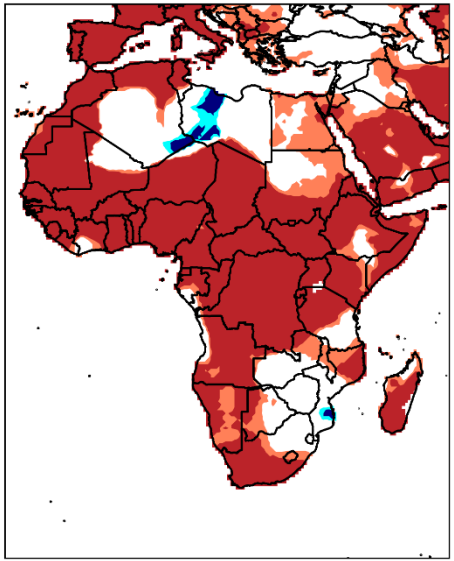
July

Aug 2026



August

Sep 2026



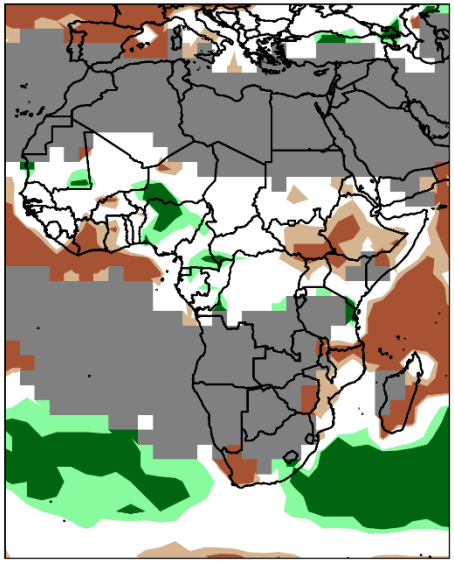
September




**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.

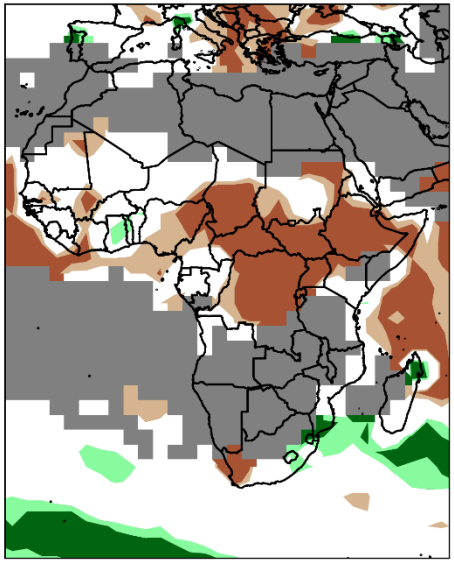
# Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Jul 2026



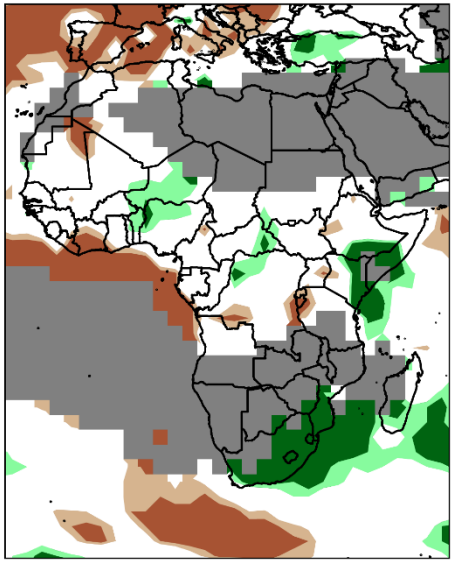
July

Aug 2026



August

Sep 2026



September




**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 | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | July | August | September |
| Mauritania | Mixed (1) | Hot (5) | Hot | Normal* (3) | Normal | Normal (6) |
| Sierra Leone | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Liberia | Hot (2) | Hot | Hot (9) | Normal (4) | Normal (6) | Normal (6) |
| Mali | Hot | Hot (5) | Hot (2) | Normal | Mixed (7) | Normal (8) |

**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 west and south, normal elsewhere**
**Note (2): Normal in northeast**
**Note (3): Wet in the southeast**
**Note (4): Very dry in far east**
**Note (5): Normal in north**
**Note (6): Dry or Very dry in the east and northeast.**
**Note (7): Dry in south**
**Note (8): Dry in far northwest, wet in far east, otherwise normal.**
**Note (9): Warm or normal in the far east.**

# Current Status – Western Africa (2)

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | July | August | September |
| Ghana | Hot | Hot | Hot | Dry (1) | Normal (5) | Normal (8) |
| Nigeria | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (2) | Mixed (6) | Normal (9) |
| Cameroon | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (3) | Mixed (7) | Normal |
| Burkina Faso | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal (4) | 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 in east**
**Note (2): Mainly normal in east, Wet or Very Wet in the west**
**Note (3): Normal in northwest, Wet or Very Wet in southeast**
**Note (4): Dry in north**
**Note (5): Wet in central areas**
**Note (6): Normal in west, Dry or Very Dry in east**
**Note (7): Normal in southeast, Dry or Very Dry in northwest**
**Note (8): Dry or very dry in the far southwest, otherwise normal.**
**Note (9): Wet or very wet in the northwest**

# Current Status – Central Africa

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | July | August | September |
| Niger | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (1) | Normal | Mixed (4) |
| Chad | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal | Mixed (2) | Normal |
| DRC | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal | Mixed (3) | Mixed (5) |

**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* in north, wet or very wet in southwest**
**Note (2): Very dry in south, Normal in north**
**Note (3): Normal* in south, otherwise dry or very dry**
**Note (4): Normal* in the northeast, wet in the southwest**
**Note (5): Very dry in parts of east and southwest. Wet or very wet in the far northwest, otherwise normal.**

# Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | July | August | September |
| Sudan | Mixed (1) | Mixed (5) | Mixed (7) | Normal* (2) | Mixed (6) | Normal |
| South Sudan | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (3) | Very Dry | Normal |
| Uganda | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (4) | Very Dry | Normal (8) |
| Rwanda | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal | Very Dry | 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): Normal in the north, hot in the south**
**Note (2): Normal in south**
**Note (3): Normal in north, dry or very dry in south**
**Note (4): Normal in south, dry in north**
**Note (5): Hot in south, normal or warm in north**
**Note (6): Normal* in north, normal or dry in south**
**Note (7): Normal in the northwest, warm or hot in the south and east**
**Note (8): Normal but dry in parts of the far east.**

# Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | July | August | September |
| Tanzania | Hot (1) | Hot | Mixed (10) | Mixed (3) | Normal* | Normal* |
| Eritrea | Warm | Hot | Hot | Dry | Normal | Normal |
| Ethiopia | Hot (2) | Hot | Hot (8) | Dry | Very Dry | Mixed (9) |
| Kenya | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (4) | Mixed (7) | Mixed (3) |
| Somalia | Warm (6) | Hot (6) | Hot (11) | Mixed (5) | Mixed (7) | Mixed (9) |

**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 in far south**
**Note (2): Warm in southeast**
**Note (3): Wet in the northeast, otherwise Normal**
**Note (4): Normal in south, normal* or dry in north**
**Note (5): Normal in north, normal* or dry in south**
**Note (6): Cool in far northeast**
**Note (7): Normal in south, very dry in north**
**Note (8): Hot, but normal in parts of the south.**
**Note (9): Mainly Normal, but Very Wet in parts of the south**
**Note (10): Warm or hot in the north and west, and warm in the far southeast, otherwise normal.**
**Note (11): Hot, but warm or normal in the far southwest, and warm in the northeast.**

# Current Status – Southern Africa

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | August | September | July | August | September |
| South Africa | Mixed (2) | Mixed (2) | Mixed (12) | Mixed (5) | Mixed (5) | Mixed (5) |
| Zambia | Mixed (3) | Mixed (8) | Mixed (11) | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Zimbabwe | Hot | Mixed (9) | Normal | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Mozambique | Hot | Mixed (10) | Mixed (10) | Mixed (6) | Mixed (5) | Mixed (5) |
| Malawi | Warm (4) | Warm | Warm | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Madagascar | Warm | Hot | Hot (13) | Mixed (7) | Mixed (1) | Mixed (5) |

**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): Very wet in far north, Normal elsewhere**
**Note (2): Hot in the north, Normal in the south**
**Note (3): Hot in the north and west, Warm elsewhere**
**Note (4): Hot in south**
**Note (5): Wet in far south or southeast, otherwise Normal***
**Note (6): Normal in east and south, Dry in west and north**
**Note (7): Normal* in west, Very Dry in east**
**Note (8): Hot in north, Cool or Cold in west and south**
**Note (9): Cool or cold in north, otherwise Normal**
**Note (10): Hot in north, Cool in central areas, Normal in south**
**Note (11): Warm or hot in the north and east, otherwise normal.**
**Note (12): Warm or hot in the south and west, normal in the north and east.**
**Note (13): Hot, but warm or normal 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: November to April – Western Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Mauritania** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds | Climatological odds |
| **Sierra Leone** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | **Likely to be drier than normal in the south** otherwise Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Liberia** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | **Likely to be drier than normal** | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Mali** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the southwest, otherwise 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: November to April – Western Africa (2)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Ghana** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | **Likely to be wetter than normal** | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Nigeria** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | **Likely to be wetter than normal** | **Likely to be wetter than normal** | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Cameroon** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | **Likely to be wetter than normal in the far north and west**, otherwise climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Burkina Faso** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | **Likely to be wetter than normal** | **Likely to be wetter than normal in the far south,** 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: November to April – Central Africa

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Niger** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds | Likely to be near-normal |
| **Chad** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal in the south, otherwise Likely to be near-normal |
| **Democratic Republic of Congo** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the northeast but **Likely to be drier than normal** in the far west, otherwise Climatological odds | **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the northeast, otherwise Climatological odds | 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: November to April – Eastern Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Sudan** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Likely to be near-normal | Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal in the south, otherwise Likely to be near-normal |
| **South Sudan** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Likely to be wetter than normal | Likely to be wetter than normal | Climatological odds |
| **Uganda** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more 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: November to April – Eastern Africa (2)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Tanzania** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | **Likely to be wetter than normal** | **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the north, otherwise Climatological odds | Climatological odds |
| **Rwanda** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more 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 |
| **Eritrea** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more 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: November to April – Eastern Africa (3)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Ethiopia** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more 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 |
| **Kenya** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more 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 |
| **Somalia** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more 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: November to April – Southern Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **South Africa** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Zambia** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Likely to be drier than normal | Climatological odds in the northeast, otherwise likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Zimbabwe** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Mozambique** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds in the north, but Likely to be drier than normal in the south | Likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier 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: November to April – Southern Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | November | November to January | February to April |
| **Malawi** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds in the north, otherwise likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Madagascar** | *Temperature* | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Much more likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier than normal | Likely to be drier 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.

# 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 73 Statement - May 2026
Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS): PRESASS 2026 Statement - April 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 CPTEC (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

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