

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook

June to March

Issued: September 2026

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Overview

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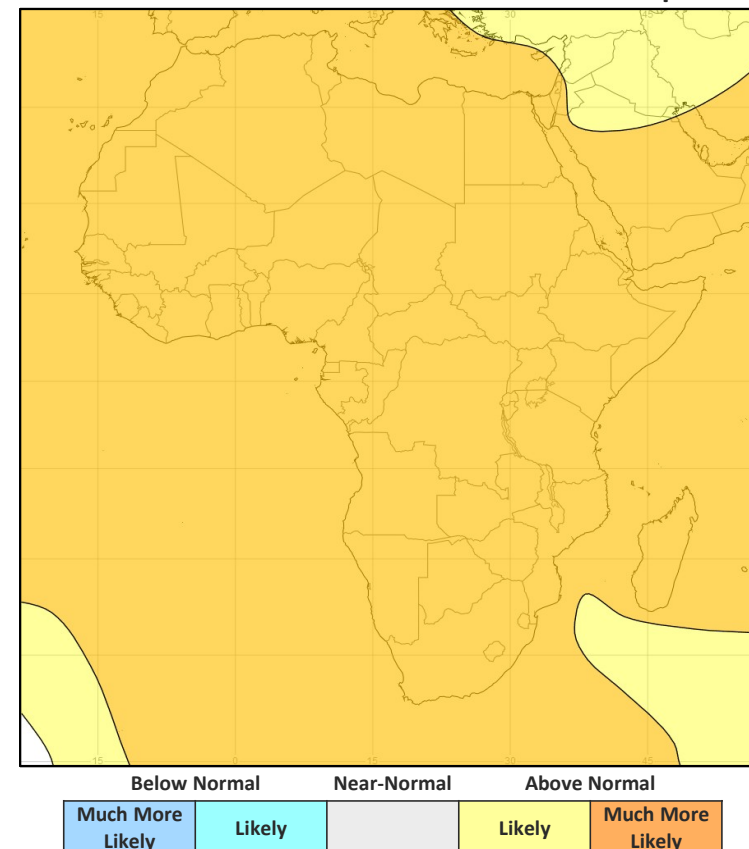
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: In June, most areas were warm or hot, though areas adjoining the Gulf of Guinea were near normal. Parts of northeast Niger were very cold. Much of continental Africa was hot in July, though parts of southern South Africa, some areas adjoining the Gulf of Guinea and northern Sudan were nearer normal. In August, parts of northern Sudan, along with much of Zambia, southern Zimbabwe and central Mozambique were cool or cold, but most other areas were hot.

Outlook: Above normal temperatures are very likely across the entire continent.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Temperature

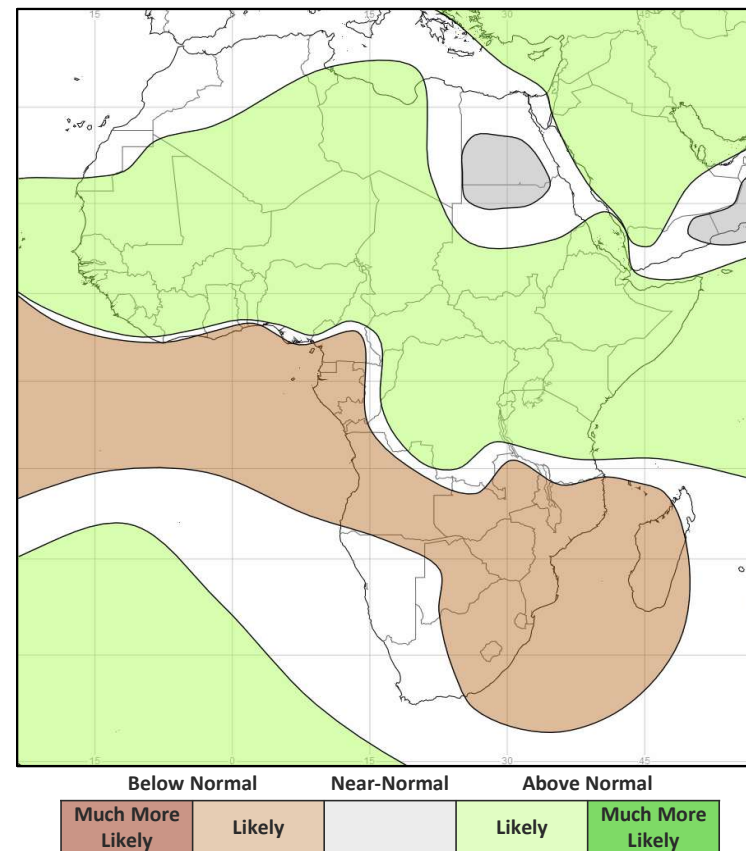


Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: In June, southern South Africa was wet or very wet, along with parts of Ghana, Nigeria and eastern Mali. Elsewhere it was typically dry or drier than normal. 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. Overall, the summer wet season has been drier than normal over West Africa.

Outlook: El Niño may continue to suppress shower and thunderstorm activity in coastal areas of West Africa. Meanwhile, should a positive IOD develop, then the short rains over East Africa would likely deliver above normal rainfall. Above normal rainfall is forecast for much of northern and eastern Africa, though for parts of the former, rainfall amounts are typically small through this period. Drier than normal conditions are forecast for Madagascar and the eastern side of southern Africa.

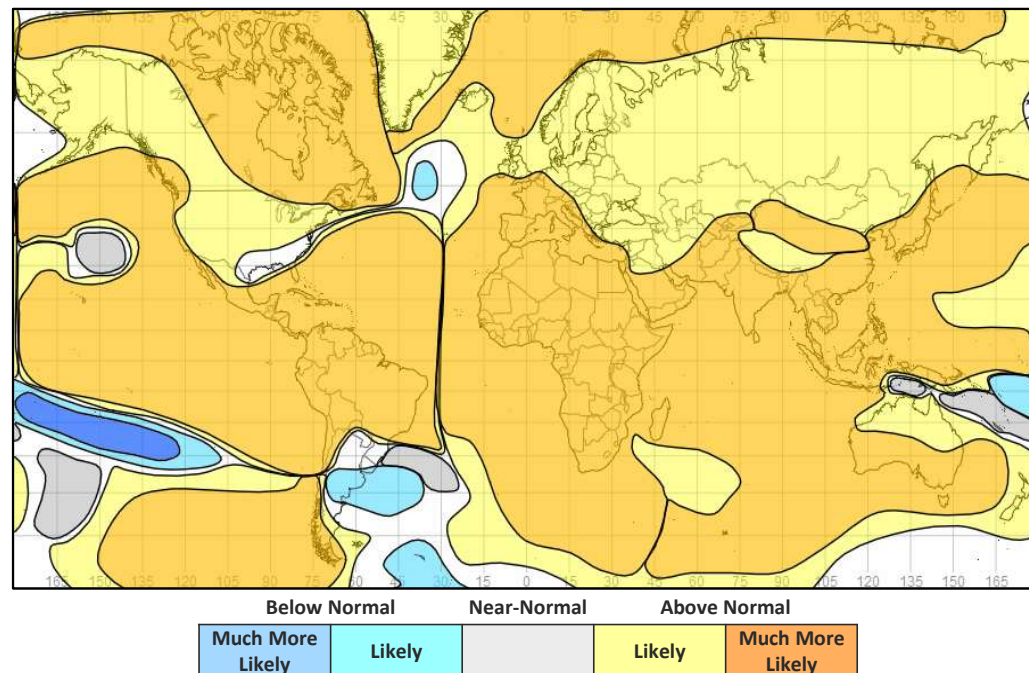
3-Month Outlook October to December - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and what is already an unprecedented El Niño, with further strengthening expected, 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, parts of southern South America (especially central Argentina), parts of the southern USA and parts of southeast Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

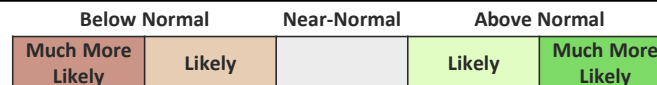
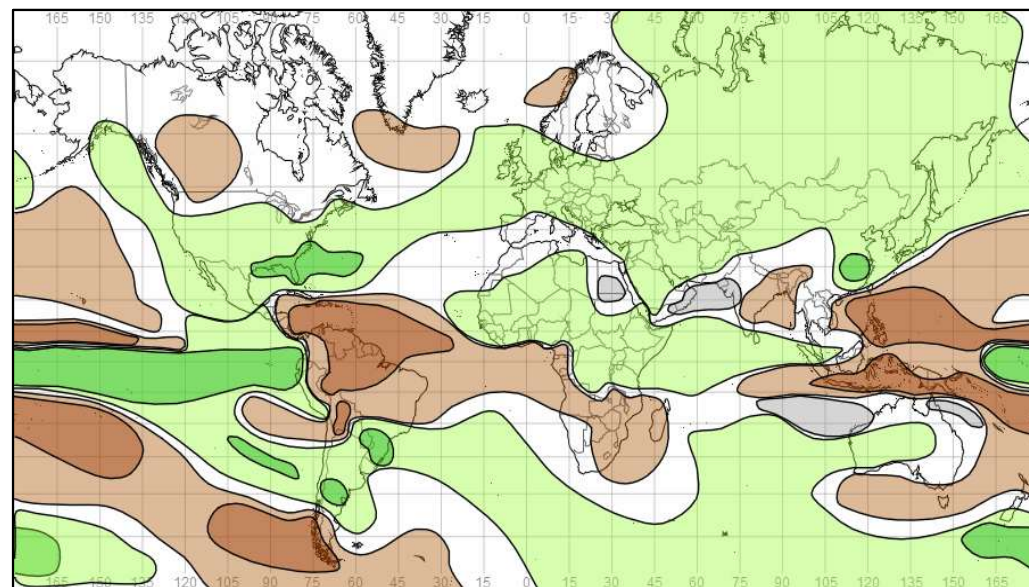
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – An already unprecedented El Niño is unfurling in the central-eastern tropical Pacific. Further strengthening is forecast over the coming months, this likely peaking in November or December, but continuing into early 2027.

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 neutral as of mid-September, though the latest index is now technically positive again (several weeks of positive readings are required for a positive event to be declared). A positive IOD is likely to develop later during the northern hemisphere autumn, though the strength and duration remain uncertain. Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

[Western Africa](#)

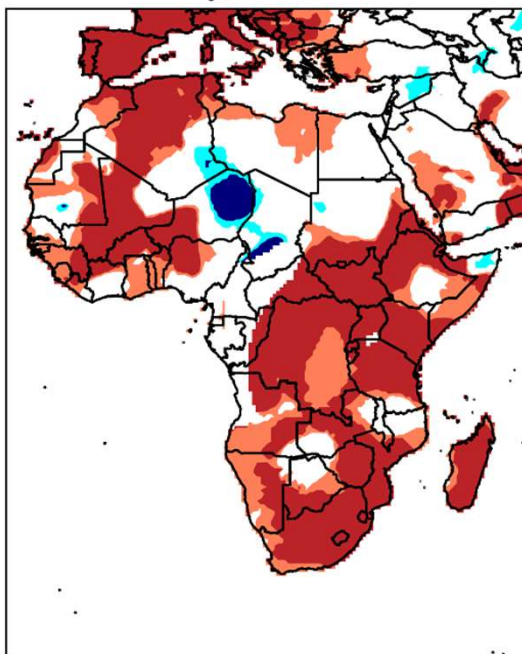
[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

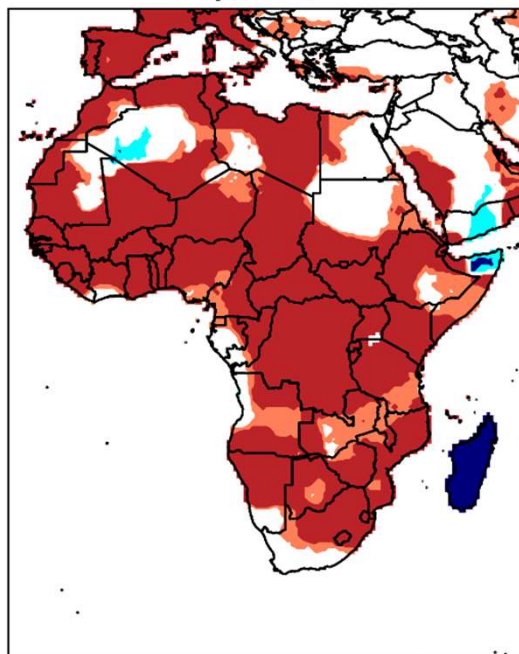
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Jun 2026



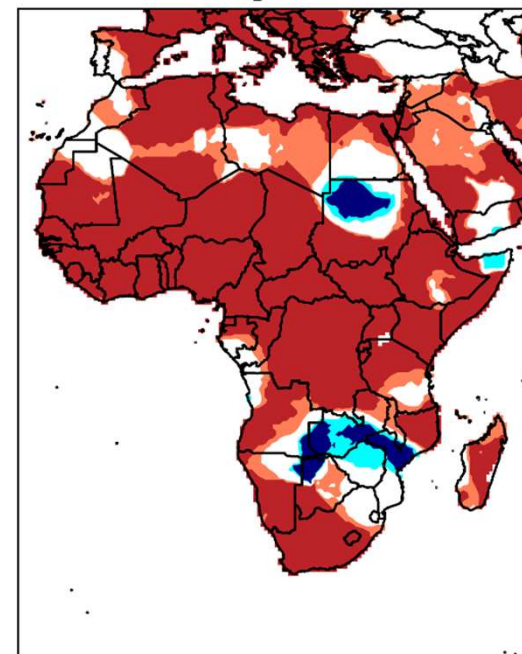
June

Jul 2026



July

Aug 2026



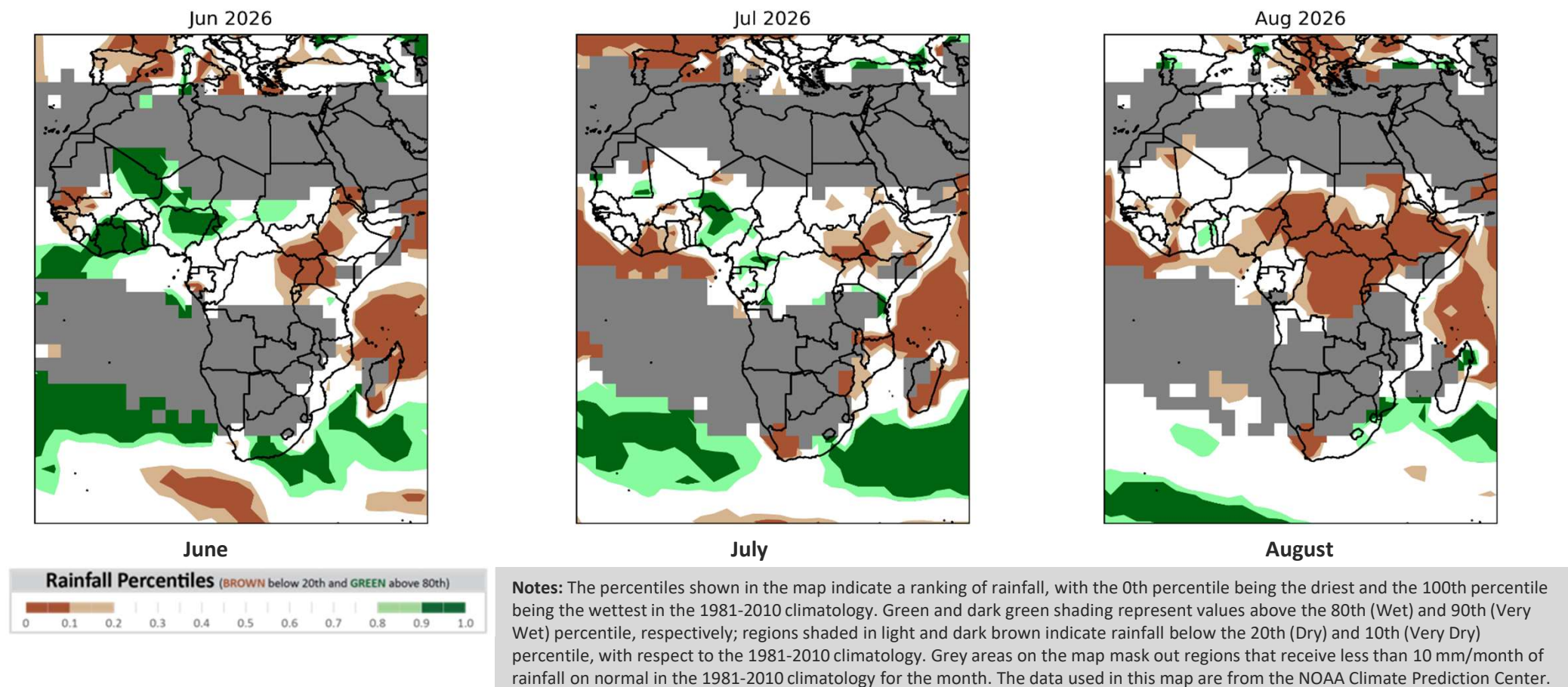
August

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



Current Status – Western Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August		June	July	August
Mauritania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (5)	Hot (9)		Normal*	Normal* (7)	Normal
Sierra Leone	Warm	Hot	Hot		Normal	Normal	Normal
Liberia	Mixed (2)	Hot (6)	Hot		Very Wet	Normal (8)	Normal (10)
Mali	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot (9)		Mixed (4)	Normal	Mixed (11)

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): Mostly normal in the west, warm or hot in the east
Note (2): Warm or hot in the west, normal in the east
Note (3): Normal in the northeast, otherwise hot
Note (4): Very wet in the northeast, otherwise normal or dry
Note (5): Hot in the west and south, normal elsewhere
Note (6): Normal in far east
Note (7): Wet in far southeast
Note (8): Very dry in far east
Note (9): Normal in north
Note (10): Dry in east
Note (11): Dry in south

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	June	July	August
Ghana	Warm	Hot	Hot
Nigeria	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot
Cameroon	Normal	Hot	Hot
Burkina Faso	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August
	Very Wet	Dry (5)	Normal (9)
	Mixed (2)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (10)
	Normal (3)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (11)
	Normal (4)	Normal (8)	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 northwest, otherwise normal

Note (2): Normal in the south, otherwise wet or very wet

Note (3): Very wet in the north

Note (4): Very wet in the far southwest

Note (5): Normal in east

Note (6): Mainly normal in east, wet or very wet in west

Note (7): Normal in northwest, wet or very in southeast

Note (8): Dry in north

Note (9): Wet in central areas

Note (10): Normal in west, dry or very dry in east

Note (11): Normal in southeast, dry or very dry in northwest

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	June	July	August
Niger	Mixed (2)	Hot	Hot
Chad	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot
DRC	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August
Niger	Normal* (1)	Mixed (5)	Normal
Chad	Mixed (4)	Normal (6)	Mixed (8)
DRC	Normal	Normal (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): Wet or very wet in the south

Note (2): Hot in the west, normal in central areas, very cold in the east

Note (3): Cool or cold in the far west and central areas, normal elsewhere

Note (4): Wet or very wet in the southwest, normal elsewhere

Note (5): Normal* in north, wet or very wet in southwest

Note (6): Normal* in north

Note (7): Normal* in south

Note (8): Very dry in south, normal in north

Note (9): Normal* in south, otherwise dry or very dry

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August		June	July	August
Sudan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (7)		Normal* (2)	Normal* (4)	Mixed (8)
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Hot		Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Very Dry
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot		Very Dry	Mixed (6)	Very Dry
Rwanda	Hot	Hot	Hot		Dry	Normal	Very Dry

Cold signal in N Sudan looks a bit suspicious on the climate maps

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): Wet in the southwest
Note (3): Normal in the north, very dry in the south
Note (4): Normal in south
Note (5): Normal in north, dry or very dry in south
Note (6): Normal in south, dry in north
Note (7): Hot in south, normal or warm in north
Note (8): Normal* in north, normal or dry in south

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
Tanzania	Hot	Hot (4)	Hot (10)	Normal	Mixed (7)	Normal*
Eritrea	Hot	Warm	Hot	Very Dry	Dry	Normal
Ethiopia	Hot (1)	Hot (5)	Hot	Normal (3)	Dry	Very Dry
Kenya	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal (3)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (12)
Somalia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (6)	Hot (11)	Normal	Mixed (9)	Mixed (13)

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 parts of the south
- Note (2): Cool in the far northeast, otherwise warm or hot
- Note (3): Dry or very dry in the west
- Note (4): Warm in far south
- Note (5): Warm in southeast
- Note (7): Wet in the northeast, otherwise normal or normal*
- Note (8): Normal in south, normal* or dry in north
- Note (9): Normal in north, normal* or dry in south
- Note (10): Normal in parts of the south
- Note (11): Cool in far northeast
- Note (12): Normal in south, very dry in north
- Note (13): Normal* in south, dry or very dry in north

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
South Africa	Mixed (1)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (12)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (9)
Zambia	Mixed (3)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (13)	Normal* (2)	Normal*	Normal*
Zimbabwe	Mixed (3)	Hot	Mixed (14)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Mozambique	Hot	Hot	Mixed (15)	Normal	Mixed (10)	Mixed (17)
Malawi	Hot	Warm (8)	Warm	Dry	Normal*	Normal*
Madagascar	Hot	Warm	Hot (16)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (11)	Mixed (2)

Cold signal in Madagascar in July and central Mozambique in August looks a bit suspicious on the climate maps

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 east, normal elsewhere
 Note (2): Very wet in far north, normal elsewhere
 Note (3): Warm or hot in the east, normal elsewhere
 Note (4): Wet or very wet in the south, normal elsewhere
 Note (5): Dry in much of the west, normal in the east
 Note (6): Hot in the north, normal in the south
 Note (7): Hot in the north and west, warm elsewhere
 Note (8): Hot in south
 Note (9): Wet in far southeast, otherwise normal*
 Note (10): Normal in east and south, dry in west and north
 Note (11): Normal* in west, very dry in east
 Note (12): Normal in northeast, otherwise hot
 Note (13): Hot in north, cool or cold in west and south
 Note (14): Cool or cold in north, otherwise normal
 Note (15): Hot in north, cool in central areas, normal in south
 Note (16): Warm in far north and far south
 Note (17): Very wet in far south, otherwise normal

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: October to March – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Mauritania	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in far northwest, Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in north, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal
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 wetter than normal	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	Climatological odds in far south, otherwise Likely to be wetter 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	Likely to be wetter 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: October to March – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south	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 in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south	Climatological odds in far south, otherwise 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	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south	Likely to be drier than normal in south, Likely to be wetter than normal in north	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	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: October to March – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	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 drier than normal in far west, Climatological odds in far south, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in far west, Climatological odds in south, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	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: October to March – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal in north, Likely to be wetter than normal in south	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	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in north, Likely to be wetter than normal in south
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	Climatological odds	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: October to March – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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 north, Climatological odds in south	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south
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	Climatological odds	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	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: October to March – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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	Climatological odds in west, Likely to be wetter than normal in east	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	Climatological odds in west, Likely to be wetter than normal in east	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: October to March – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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	Climatological odds in west, Likely to be drier than normal in east	Much more likely to be drier than normal in central areas, otherwise 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	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Mozambique	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in north, Likely to be warmer than normal in south	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

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: October to March – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Malawi	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
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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in far northeast, otherwise Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal

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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)

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