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AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook
May to February

Issued: August 2026

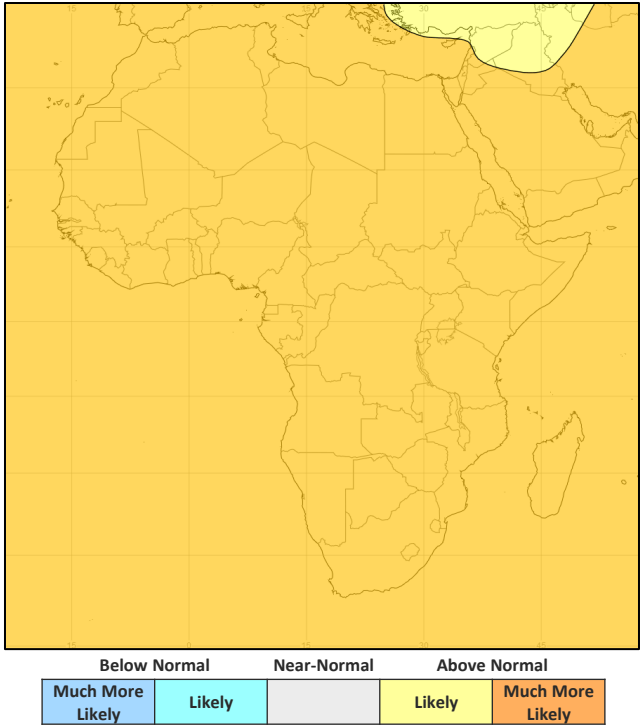
Overview

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: In May, warm or hot conditions occurred across much of central, western and eastern Africa, though parts of Sudan were cool or cold and much of South Africa was near normal. 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. Madagascar was very cold.

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

3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature

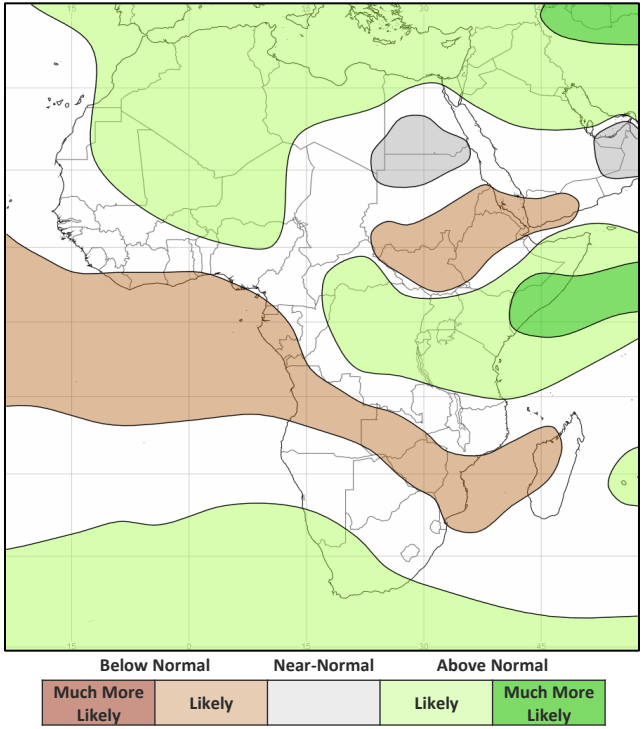


Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Southern South Africa was wet or very wet in May, as were western parts of Tanzania, parts of DRC, Cameroon, Niger and Mali. Parts of eastern Africa and the Sahel were dry or very dry. In June, southern South Africa was again wet or very wet, along with parts of Ghana, Nigeria and eastern Mali. Very dry conditions were observed in western Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, Uganda and western Kenya. In July, parts of eastern Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana saw dry or very dry conditions, as well as South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Outlook: A **Strong to Very Strong El Niño** is now firmly established and will continue to strengthen over the coming months. The West African Monsoon, likely suppressed because of El Niño, typically retreats southwards in September. Drier than normal conditions are expected around the Gulf of Guinea, as well as over southern parts of Sudan, South Sudan, northwest Ethiopia and Eritrea. Parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Madagascar are also likely to be drier than normal. Meanwhile, parts of the western Sahel, western South Africa and east-central Africa are likely to be wetter than normal, with southern Somalia, northern Kenya and southeast Ethiopia much more likely to see above normal rainfall, in response to a positive Indian Ocean Dipole event and El Niño.

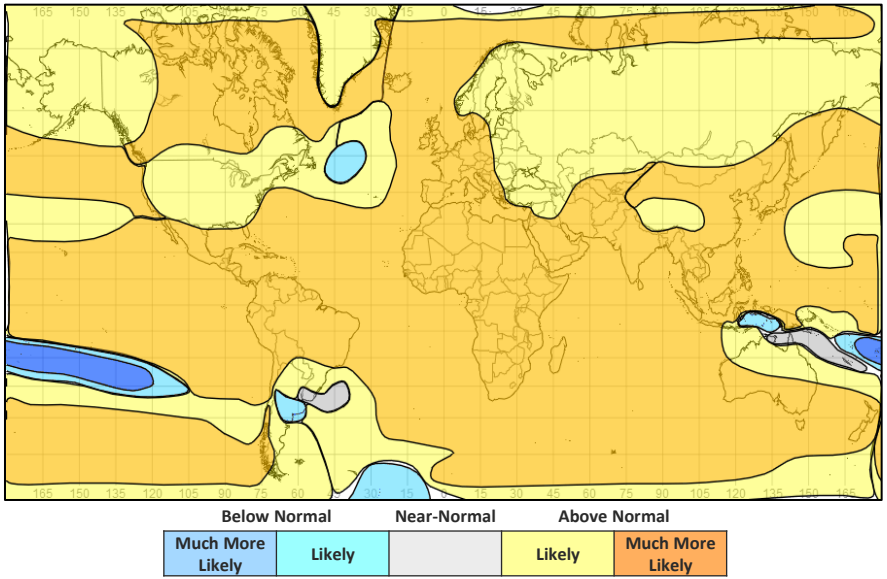
3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and a **Strong to Very Strong** and quite possibly historic El Niño now firmly established and likely to persist into early 2027, almost all land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this are in parts of eastern Indonesia, the far north of Australia and many of the South Pacific islands. The latter are very likely to see below normal temperatures. Parts of Argentina may also be cooler than normal.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature

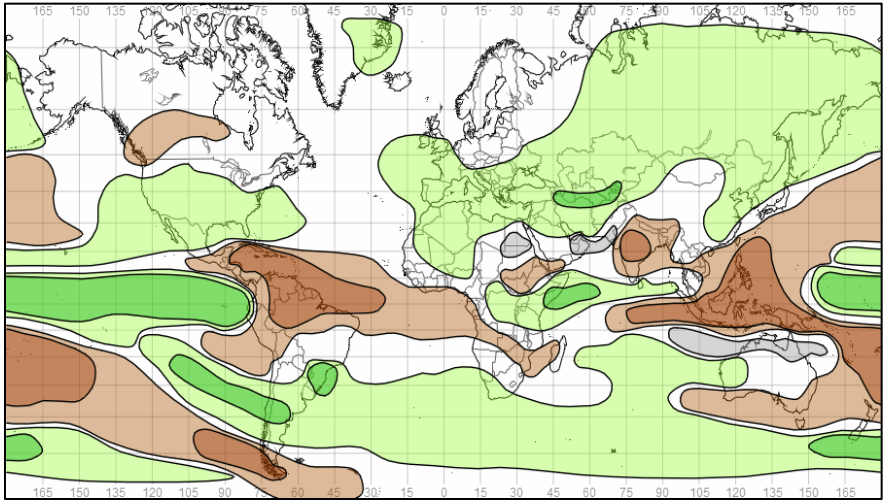


Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook: El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – A **Strong to Very Strong El Niño** is now firmly established and will continue to strengthen over the coming months. This event is forecast to become the largest El Niño in living memory and what is probably the largest such event since the 19th century. El Niño has now become the dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales. Wide reaching and possibly severe impacts are likely. 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. It is also worth noting 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, but a positive IOD is likely to develop through the northern hemisphere autumn and winter, though the timing and magnitude are rather more 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 September to November - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

Western Africa

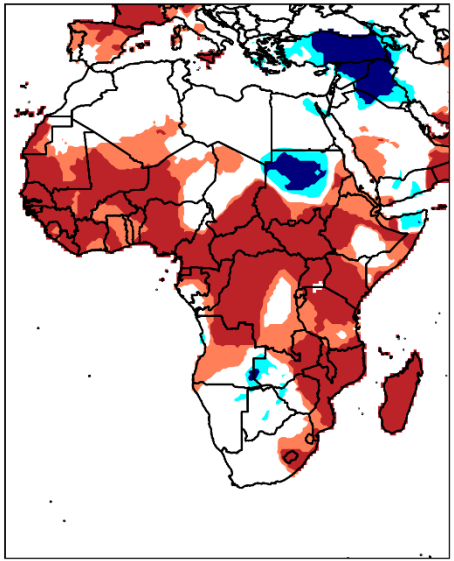
Central Africa

Eastern Africa

Southern Africa

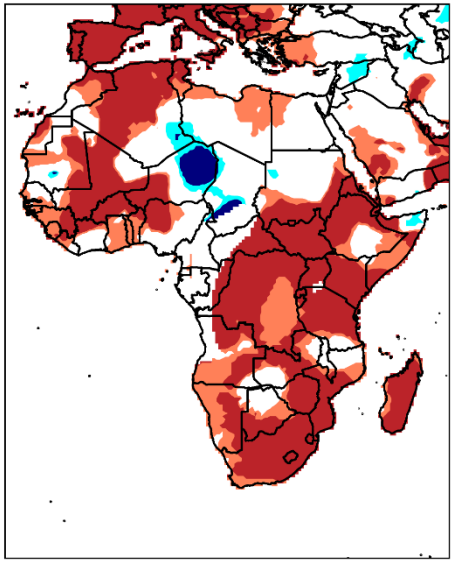
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

May 2026



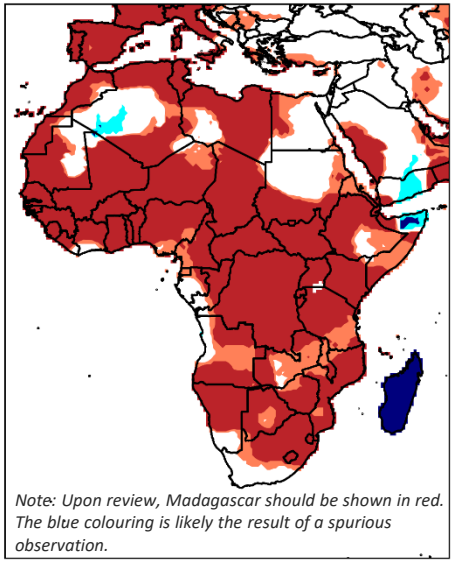
May

Jun 2026



June

Jul 2026



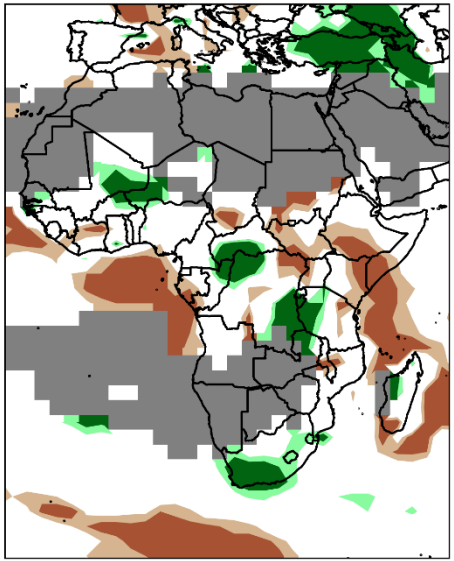
Note: Upon review, Madagascar should be shown in red. The blue colouring is likely the result of a spurious observation.

July

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.

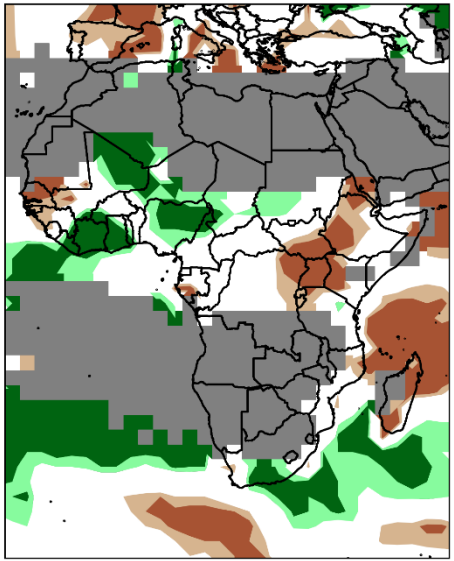
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

May 2026



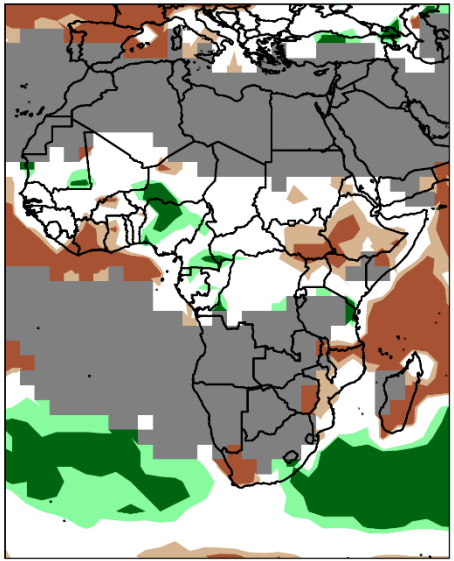
May

Jun 2026



June

Jul 2026



July

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		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Mauritania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (7)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal* (9)
Sierra Leone	Hot	Warm	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Liberia	Hot	Mixed (4)	Hot (8)	Dry	Very Wet	Normal (10)
Mali	Hot	Mixed (5)	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (6)	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 the north, hot in the south
Note (2): Very wet in the east, normal elsewhere
Note (3): Mostly normal in the west, warm or hot in the east
Note (4): Warm or hot in the west, normal in the east
Note (5): Normal in the northeast, otherwise hot
Note (6): Very wet in the northeast, otherwise normal or dry
Note (7): Hot in the west and south, normal elsewhere
Note (8): Normal in far east
Note (9): Wet in far southeast
Note (10): Very dry in far east

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	May	June	July
Ghana	Mixed (1)	Warm	Hot
Nigeria	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Hot
Cameroon	Hot	Normal	Hot
Burkina Faso	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall		
May	June	July
Normal	Very Wet	Dry (9)
Normal	Mixed (6)	Mixed (10)
Normal	Normal (7)	Mixed (11)
Normal (4)	Normal (8)	Normal (12)

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 the northeast, hot in the southwest
Note (2): Normal in the northeast, hot elsewhere
Note (3): Hot in the northeast, warm in the southwest
Note (4): Very wet in the northeast, normal elsewhere
Note (5): Hot in the northwest, otherwise normal
Note (6): Normal in the south, otherwise wet or very wet
Note (7): Very wet in the north
Note (8): Very wet in the far southwest
Note (9): Normal in east
Note (10): Mainly normal in east, wet or very wet in west
Note (11): Normal in northwest, wet or very in southeast
Note (12): Dry in north

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Niger	Mixed (1)	Mixed (7)	Hot	Mixed (4)	Normal* (6)	Mixed (10)
Chad	Mixed (2)	Mixed (8)	Hot	Normal*	Mixed (9)	Normal (11)
DRC	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot	Mixed (5)	Normal	Normal (12)

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

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Sudan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Normal* (2)	Normal* (5)	Normal* (7)
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Mixed (6)	Mixed (8)
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal (3)	Very Dry	Mixed (9)
Rwanda	Warm	Hot	Hot	Normal	Dry	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): Cold in the north, Hot in the south
Note (2): Dry in the south
Note (3): Dry in west, Normal elsewhere
Note (4): Normal in the north, hot in the south
Note (5): Wet in the southwest
Note (6): Normal in the north, very dry in the south
Note (7): Normal in south
Note (8): Normal in north, dry or very dry in south
Note (9): Normal in south, dry in north

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Tanzania	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot (11)	Mixed (4)	Normal	Mixed (14)
Eritrea	Warm	Hot	Warm	Normal	Very Dry	Dry
Ethiopia	Mixed (2)	Hot (8)	Mixed (12)	Mixed (5)	Normal (10)	Dry
Kenya	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (6)	Normal (10)	Mixed (15)
Somalia	Mixed (3)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (13)	Mixed (7)	Normal	Mixed (16)

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

Current Status – Southern Africa

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

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 southwest, Hot in the northeast
Note (2): Warm or hot in the east, normal elsewhere
Note (3): Normal or cool in the west, hot in the east
Note (4): Wet or very wet in the south, normal elsewhere
Note (5): Very wet in the far north, normal elsewhere
Note (6):Very dry in the far south, normal elsewhere
Note (7): Warm or hot in the east, normal elsewhere
Note (8): Wet or very wet in the south, normal elsewhere
Note (9): Dry in much of the west, normal in the east
Note (10): Hot in the north, normal in the south
Note (11): Hot in the north and west, warm elsewhere
Note (12): Hot in south
Note (13): Wet in far southeast, otherwise normal*
Note (14): Normal in east and south, dry in west and north
Note (15): Normal* in west, very dry in east
Note (16): The blue colouring on Slide 8 is likely the result of a spurious observation. Upon review, Madagascar is considered Hot for July.

Outlooks

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: September to February – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Mauritania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in the far north, otherwise **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 southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in northeast	Climatological odds in southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in northeast	Likely to be wetter than normal in west, Likely to be near-normal in east
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	Likely to be drier than normal	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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds in northwest, Likely to be drier than normal in southeast	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	Climatological odds in south, Likely to be wetter than normal in north	Climatological odds in southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in northeast	Likely to be near-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: September to February – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
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 drier than normal**	**Likely to be drier than normal** in far south, otherwise Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds in north, **Likely to be drier than normal** in south	**Likely to be drier than normal** in far south, **Likely to be wetter than normal** in north, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south
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 in northeast, **Likely to be drier than normal** in southwest	**Likely to be drier than normal** in west, **Likely to be wetter than normal** in far east, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south
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	Climatological odds	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in northeast, Climatological odds in southwest	Likely to be near-normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south

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: September to February – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
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 in far east, otherwise **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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	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 northeast, otherwise Climatological odds	**Likely to be drier than normal** in far west, **Likely to be wetter than normal** in central and northern areas, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds in northwest, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere

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: September to February – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Sudan	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south	Likely to be near-normal in north, Climatological odds in central areas, Likely to be drier 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	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds in west, Likely to be wetter than normal in east
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	**Much more likely to be drier 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: September to February – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
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 drier than normal** in far north, Climatological odds elsewhere	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	Likely to be wetter than normal
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 drier 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 drier than normal**	**Likely to be drier 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: September to February – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
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** in far east, **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in far west, otherwise **Likely to be drier than normal**	**Likely to be drier than normal** in northwest, Climatological odds in central areas, **Likely to be wetter than normal** in southeast	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** in far east, **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in far west, otherwise **Likely to be drier than normal**	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in northwest, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere
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 in north,** Much more likely to be wetter than normal in south	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: September to February – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
South Africa	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in northeast, **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in southwest	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in far south, otherwise Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in southwest, Climatological odds in northeast	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	Likely to be wetter than normal in west, Climatological odds in east	Likely to be drier than normal in southwest, Climatological odds in northeast	Likely to be wetter than normal in far north, otherwise 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

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: September to February – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
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	Climatological odds in north, **Likely to be drier than normal** in south	Climatological odds in far north, otherwise Likely to be drier than normal
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	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south
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	**Likely to be drier than normal** in west, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds in northeast, otherwise 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): https://www.icpac.net/publications/technical-statement-from-the-74th-greater-horn-of-africa-climate-outlook-forum-ghacof74/ (August 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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Web: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development