

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook

April to January

Issued: July 2026

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Overview

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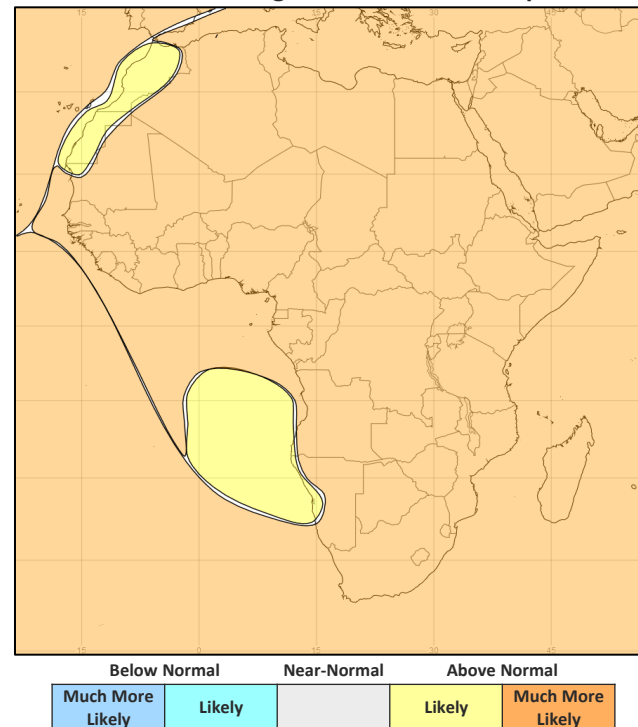
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Much of the Sahel was cool or cold in April, though most of central and eastern Africa was warm or hot. 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.

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

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature

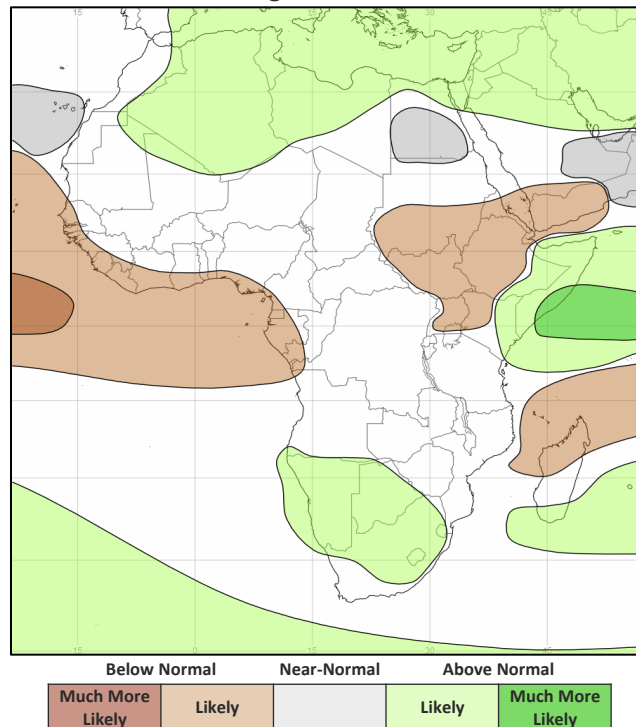


Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Parts of southern South Africa were wet or very wet in April, May and June. Large parts of east Africa, including Madagascar, were near normal in April, but many areas here were dry or very dry in May and June. Sierra Leone and Liberia were very dry in April, generally near normal in May, then Liberia was very wet in June. Nigeria and parts of Cameroon were wet or very wet in April and June, but saw nearer normal rainfall in May. Parts of Mali and Niger were also very wet in May and June, otherwise much of the Sahel was typically very dry.

Outlook: El Niño has now developed and continues to strengthen. This is likely to suppress the West African Monsoon and lead to drier than normal conditions across coastal portions of West Africa, as well as a continuation of drier than normal conditions over parts of Sudan, South Sudan, western Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. It is currently the dry season for southern Africa. However, parts of Southern Africa and southern Madagascar are likely to be wetter than normal. Northern Madagascar is forecast to be drier than normal. The potential for a developing positive IOD is likely to lead to Somalia and parts of eastern Ethiopia and eastern Kenya being wetter than normal.

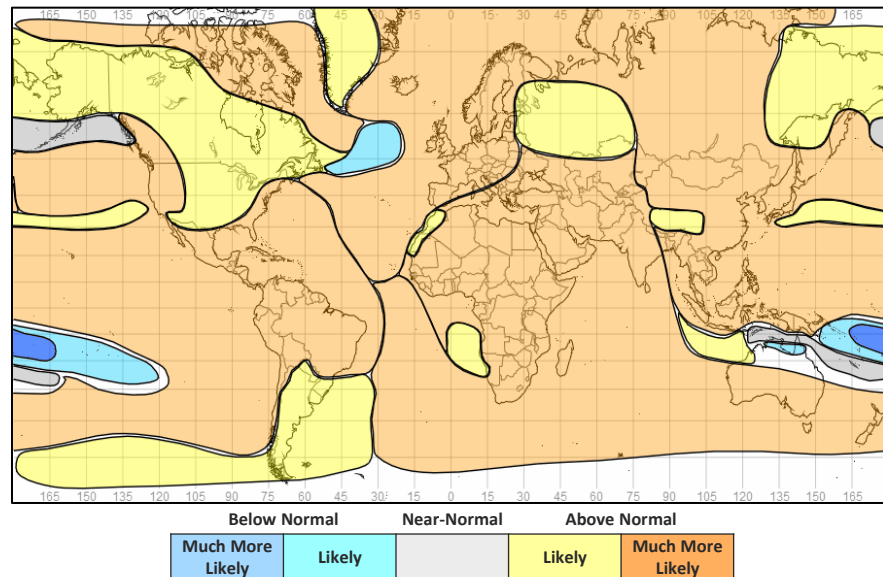
3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and El Niño now under way and increasingly likely to develop into a very strong event, lasting until at least the start of 2027, most land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this will be northern parts of Australia and many of the South Pacific islands, where some of the latter are forecast to see below normal temperatures.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

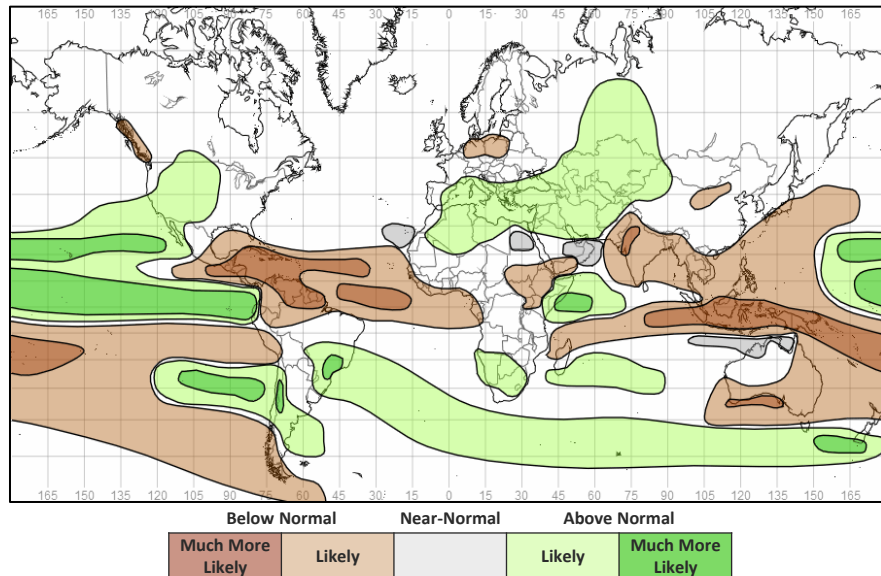
Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) - El Niño conditions are established, with a very strong event looking increasingly likely, and lasting until at least early 2027. Whilst the most likely scenario calls for a very strong event, comparable to those of 1997-98 and 2015-16, it is distinctly possible that this current event could be the highest observed.

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

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) - The Indian Ocean Dipole is neutral at present, but a positive IOD is increasingly likely to develop during the northern hemisphere autumn, however the magnitude of any such event is much more uncertain. That said, this could contribute to the wetter than normal conditions forecast over parts of East Africa and drier conditions on the eastern side of the Indian Ocean basin.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

[Western Africa](#)

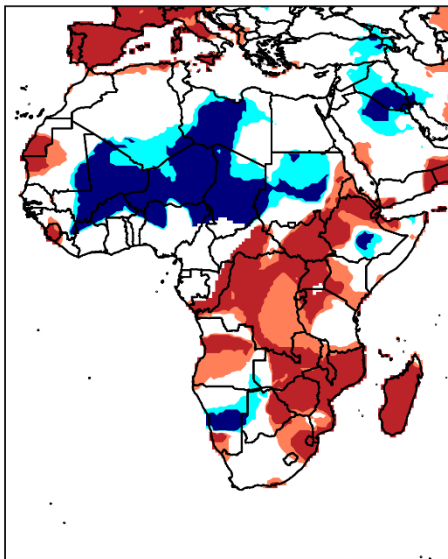
[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

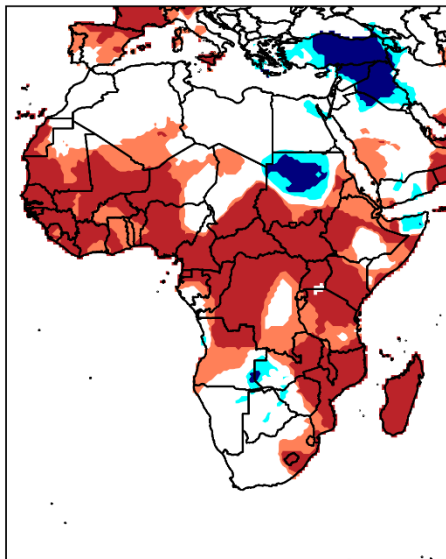
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Apr 2026



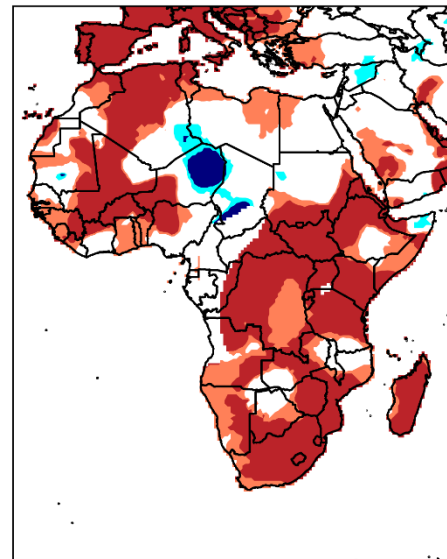
April

May 2026



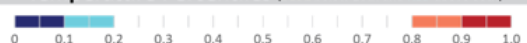
May

Jun 2026



June

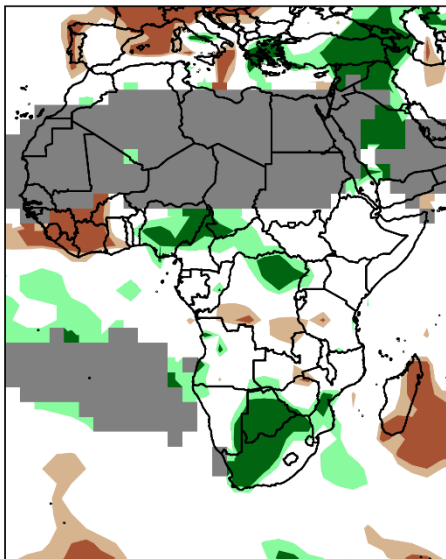
Temperature Percentiles (BLUE below 20th and RED above 80th)



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.

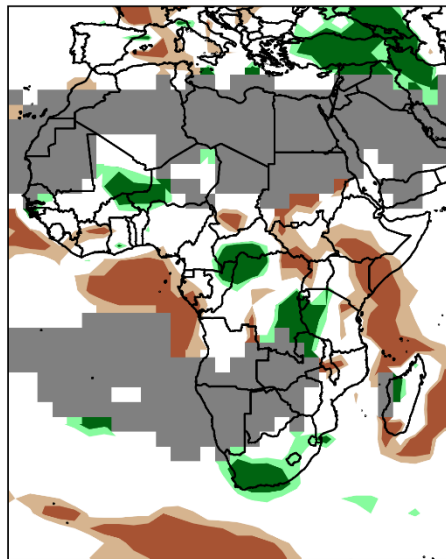
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Apr 2026



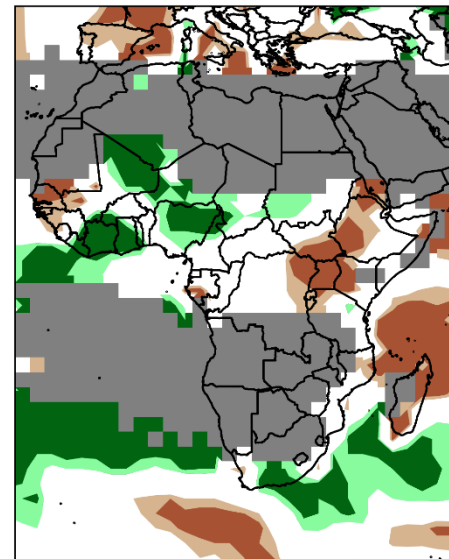
April

May 2026



May

Jun 2026



June

Rainfall Percentiles (BROWN below 20th and GREEN above 80th)



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		
	April	May	June
Mauritania	Normal(1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Warm
Liberia	Normal	Hot	Mixed (5)
Mali	Cold	Hot	Mixed (6)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Very Dry	Normal	Normal
	Very Dry	Dry	Very Wet
	Normal*	Mixed (3)	Mixed (7)

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal, but hot in the far west and cold in the far southeast
Note (2): Normal in the north, hot in the south
Note (3): Very wet in the east, normal elsewhere
Note (4): Mostly normal in the west, warm or hot in the east
Note (5): Warm or hot in the west, normal in the east
Note (6): Normal in the northeast, otherwise hot
Note (7): Very wet in the northeast, otherwise normal or dry

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Ghana	Normal	Mixed (5)	Warm
Nigeria	Normal (1)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (9)
Cameroon	Normal	Hot	Normal
Burkina Faso	Cold	Mixed (7)	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
	Normal (2)	Normal	Very Wet
	Very Wet	Normal	Mixed (10)
	Mixed (3)	Normal	Normal (11)
	Mixed (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): Normal but Cold in the far north

Note (2): Mainly Normal, but dry in the south

Note (3): Normal in the south, Very Wet in the north

Note (4): Normal in the east, Very Dry in the west

Note (5): Warm in the northeast, hot in the southwest

Note (6): Normal in the northeast, hot elsewhere

Note (7): Hot in the northeast, warm in the southwest

Note (8): Very wet in the northeast, normal elsewhere

Note (9): Hot in the northwest, otherwise normal

Note (10): Normal in the south, otherwise wet or very wet

Note (11): Very wet in the north

Note (12): Very wet in the far southwest

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Niger	Cold	Mixed (3)	Mixed (9)
Chad	Cold	Mixed (4)	Mixed (10)
DRC	Warm	Mixed (5)	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Niger	Normal*	Mixed (6)	Normal* (8)
Chad	Normal* (2)	Normal*	Mixed (11)
DRC	Mixed (1)	Mixed (7)	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): Mainly Normal, but Dry or Very Dry in the southwest and Very Wet in the northeast

Note (2): Mainly Normal, but Very Wet in the far south

Note (3): Hot in the west, normal in the east

Note (4): Warm in the north, hot in the southeast, normal elsewhere

Note (5): Hot in the west, north and far southeast, normal elsewhere

Note (6): Very wet in the far west, otherwise normal*

Note (7): Very wet in the far west and far east, very dry in the far northeast, normal elsewhere

Note (8): Wet or very wet in the south

Note (9): Hot in the west, normal in central areas, very cold in the east

Note (10): Cool or cold in the far west and central areas, normal elsewhere

Note (11): Wet or very wet in the southwest, normal elsewhere

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Sudan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot
Rwanda	Hot	Warm	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
	Normal*	Normal* (3)	Normal* (6)
	Normal	Dry	Mixed (7)
	Normal	Normal (4)	Very Dry
	Normal	Normal	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): Mainly Normal, but Cold in central parts and Hot in the southeast

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

Note (3): Dry in the south

Note (4): Dry in west, Normal elsewhere

Note (5): Normal in the north, hot in the south

Note (6): Wet in the southwest

Note (7): Normal in the north, very dry in the south

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June		April	May	June
Tanzania	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Hot		Normal	Mixed (8)	Normal
Eritrea	Warm	Warm	Hot		Normal	Normal	Very Dry
Ethiopia	Mixed (1)	Mixed (6)	Hot (12)		Normal	Mixed (9)	Normal (14)
Kenya	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot		Normal	Mixed (10)	Normal (14)
Somalia	Normal (4)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (13)		Normal	Mixed (11)	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): Warm or Hot in the north, Cold in the southwest

Note (2): Cold in the east, Normal in the west

Note (3): Normal in the east, Hot in the west

Note (4): Normal, but Hot in parts of the north

Note (5): Hot in the north, warm in the south

Note (6): Warm or hot in the west and north, normal elsewhere

Note (7): Cool in the far northeast, otherwise warm or hot

Note (8): Very wet in the far west, otherwise near normal

Note (9): Normal in the north, dry or very dry in the south

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

Note (11): Normal in the north, dry or very dry in the south

Note (12): Normal in parts of the south

Note (13): Cool in the far northeast, otherwise warm or hot

Note (14): Dry or very dry in the west

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
South Africa	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Hot
Zambia	Hot	Mixed (4)	Mixed (8)
Zimbabwe	Hot	Mixed (4)	Hot
Mozambique	Hot	Hot	Hot
Malawi	Hot	Hot	Hot
Madagascar	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
	Very Wet	Mixed (5)	Mixed (9)
	Normal	Normal* (6)	Normal*
	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Dry	Dry
	Dry	Normal (7)	Mixed (10)

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): Normal in the north Very Wet in the South

Note (3): Warm or hot in the east, normal elsewhere

Note (4): Normal or cool in the west, hot in the east

Note (5): Wet or very wet in the south, normal elsewhere

Note (6): Very wet in the far north, normal elsewhere

Note (7): Very dry in the far south, normal elsewhere

Note (8): Warm or hot in central parts and north, normal elsewhere

Note (9): Wet or very wet in the south, normal elsewhere

Note (10): Dry in much of the west, normal in the east

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: August to January – Western Africa (1)

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

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south
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 the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Climatological odds but, Likely to be drier than normal in the far south	Likely to be wetter 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 the north, Climatological odds in the south	Climatological odds but Likely to be drier than normal in the far southwest	Likely to be wetter 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	Climatological odds	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: August to January – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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	Climatological odds in the west, Likely to be near-normal in the east
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 drier than normal in the far east, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be wetter than normal in the south
Democratic Republic of Congo	Temperature	Climatological odds in far west, 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	Much more likely to be drier than normal in the far west, Likely to be drier than normal in the far east, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds but Likely to be drier than normal in the far west	Climatological odds in the far west, Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the far east, 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: August to January – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 in the far south and far east, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal in the west and far south, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Likely to be near-normal in the north, Likely to be wetter than normal in the south
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	Much more likely to be drier than normal in the west, Likely to be drier than normal in the east	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north and west, Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the 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	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Much more 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: August to January – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 near-normal in the north and east, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Likely to be wetter than normal in the 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	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds	Much more 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	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the 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: August to January – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 near-normal in the far southeast, Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Much more likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in the west and likely to be wetter than normal in the east	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast
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	Much more likely to be drier than normal in the northwest, Climatological odds in the southeast	Likely to be drier than normal in the northwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in the east	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the west, Likely to be wetter than normal in the east
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	Climatological odds in the south, Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in coastal south, otherwise 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: August to January – Southern Africa (1)

Forecast summary

		August	August to October	November to January
South Africa	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the south	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal in central areas, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the far southwest, Much more likely to be drier than normal elsewhere
Zambia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the far south, 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	Likely to be wetter than normal in the west, Climatological odds in the east	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Much more likely to be drier than normal in south
Zimbabwe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in south, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in north	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the west, Climatological odds in the east	Climatological odds	Much more 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: August to January – Southern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the 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	Likely to be wetter than normal in the east and south, Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Likely to be drier than normal in the west, Climatological odds in the east
Mozambique	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal in southwest, else 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 far south, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the north, Much more likely to be drier than normal in the 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.

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

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

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