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AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook March to December

Issued: June 2026

Overview

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

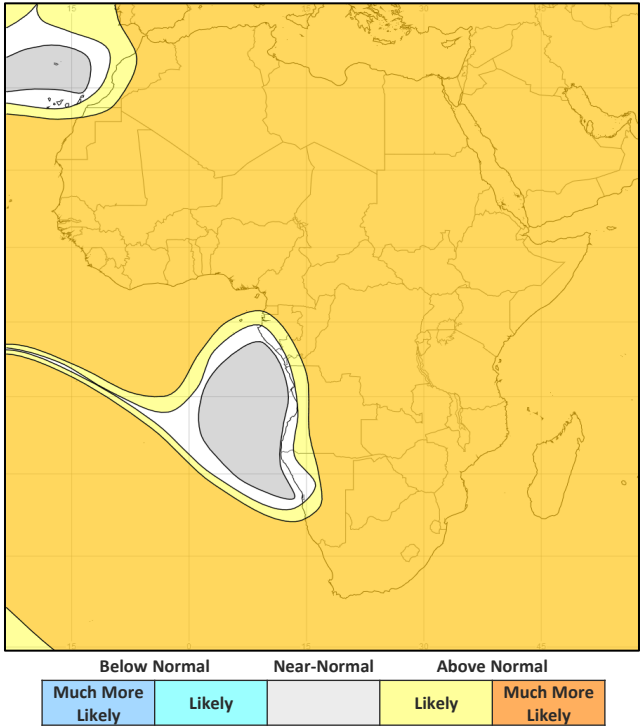
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many parts of central and western Africa were warm or hot in March, though with colder conditions for April. In May, warm or hot conditions occurred across much of central and western Africa. In East Africa, some parts of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya were cold in March, otherwise warm or hot conditions were observed. Many places in Southern Africa were warm or hot during March, April and May, though southern and western parts of South Africa were near normal in April and May.

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

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



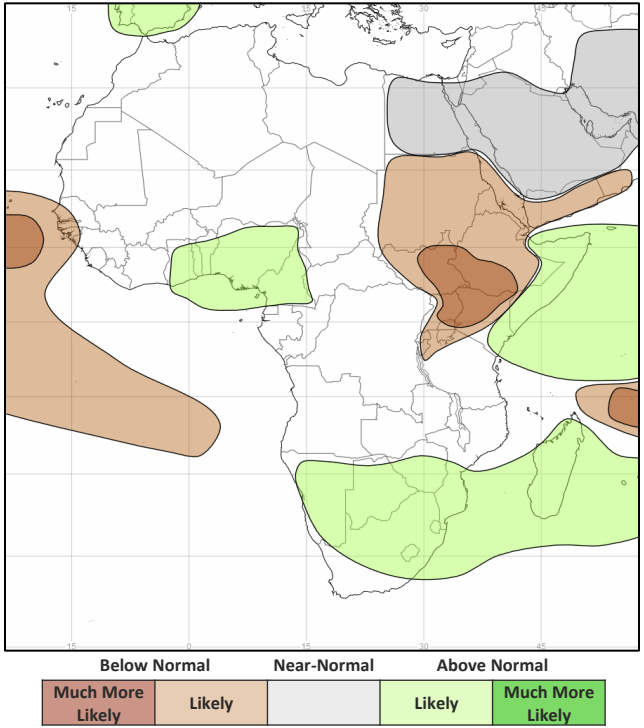
Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Over Southern Africa, mixed conditions were observed in the period March to May. Many parts of South Africa were wet or very wet, along with Mozambique and Zimbabwe in March. Nearer normal precipitation was observed across Mozambique and Zimbabwe in April and May. Much of the region from Tanzania northwards to Ethiopia and Somalia was wet or very wet in March, saw near average precipitation in April and in places was dry or very dry in May. Madagascar was dry or very dry in March and April, but closer to normal in May. Parts of West Africa, including Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana were wet or very in March, but very dry in April and normal to dry in May. Nigeria, Cameroon and DRC were normal or dry in March, wet or very wet in places in April and generally near normal in May, though parts of DRC were very wet. Much of the Sahel was typically very dry though southeast Mali was very wet in May.

Outlook: El Niño has now developed. This is likely to suppress the West African Monsoon and lead to drier than normal conditions across parts of the Sahel and into Eastern Africa, and very likely to lead to dry conditions in Ethiopia, South Sudan and parts of Sudan. This time of year is the dry season for southern Africa. However, parts of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Madagascar are more likely to be wetter than normal, along with Somalia and countries adjoining the Gulf of Guinea.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.

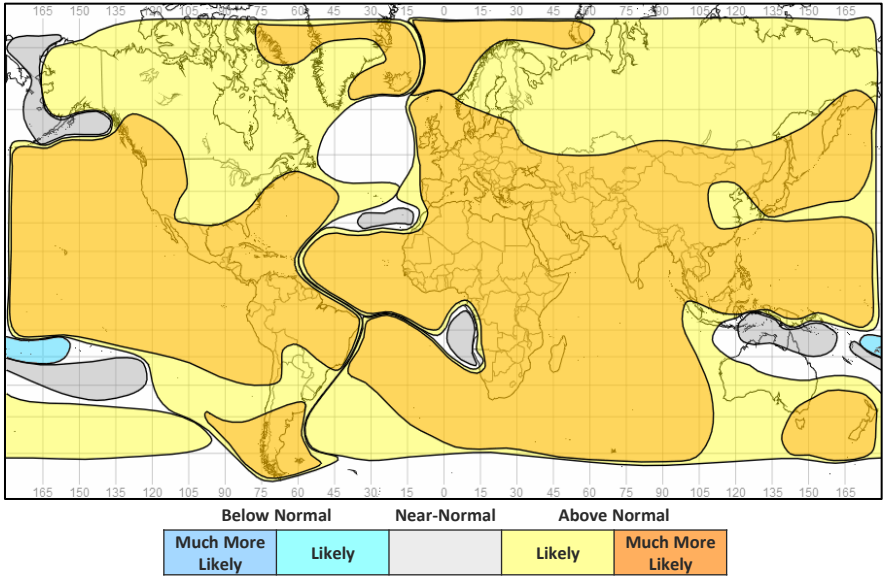
3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and El Niño having now developed and expected to become a strong event, lasting until at least the end of 2026, most land areas are likely to be warmer than normal with very limited exceptions. These include, northern Australia and the South Pacific Islands where near normal or, for the latter, below normal temperatures are more likely. Near normal temperatures are also expected near the western coast of Southern Africa and near far northwest Africa.

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

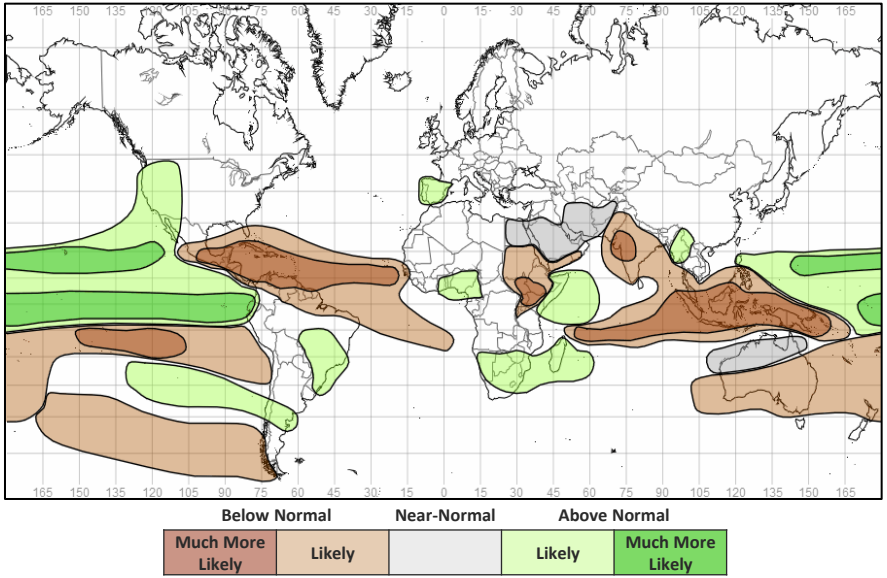
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – El Niño conditions are present and are predicted to persist for at least the remainder of 2026. In terms of strength, a moderate or strong El Niño is expected during the period July to September, and it is likely (60%) El Niño will become strong or very strong later in the year (October-November onwards). There is potential that this event could peak at levels amongst the highest observed since 1950, rivalling the 1997-98 and 2015-16 events.

El Niño is expected to be the dominant driver of global seasonal weather patterns, with widespread impacts likely. The signature of El Niño has become increasingly evident in seasonal climate model forecasts during the first half of 2026. Most notably, model output (as shown on the right) indicates drier than normal conditions across the Maritime Continent (El Niño promotes this year-round), during the Indian Summer Monsoon (El Niño promotes this from May–September), and across Central America and northern South America (El Niño promotes this at varying times through the year). Wetter than normal conditions are also projected for the Greater Horn of Africa from (El Niño promotes this from September to January). However, the expected El Niño signal is less apparent in some regions, particularly across West Africa and the Sahel, where the typically associated drier-than-normal conditions are not consistently projected.

No two El Niño events are the same, as the effects usually 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.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole is neutral at present, though there is a possibility of a positive event developing during this period, and 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 July to September - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

Western Africa

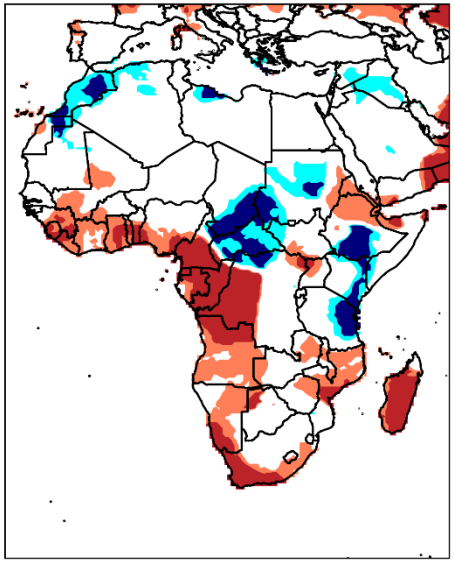
Central Africa

Eastern Africa

Southern Africa

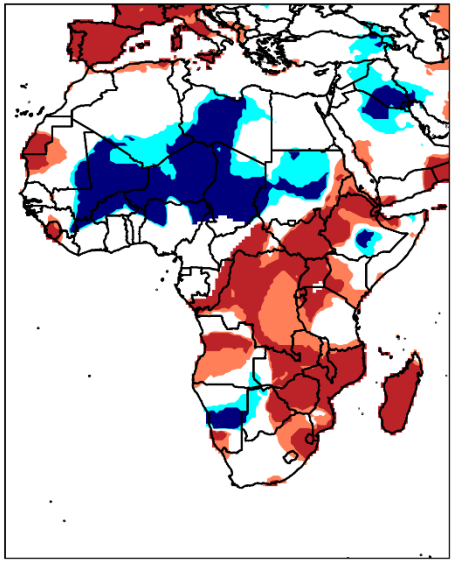
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Mar 2026



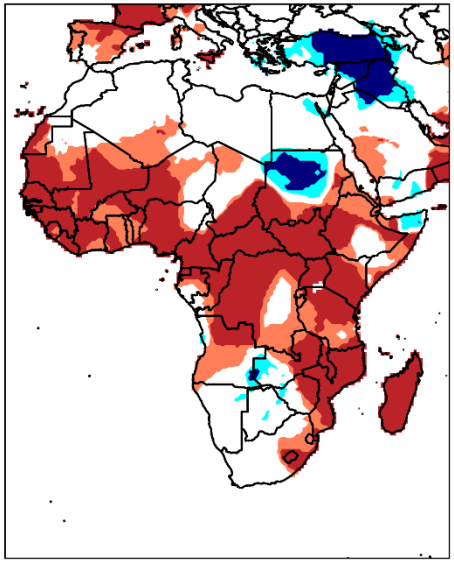
March

Apr 2026



April

May 2026

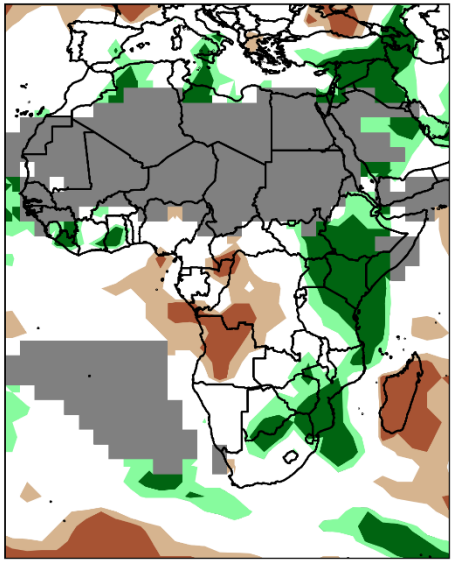


May

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.

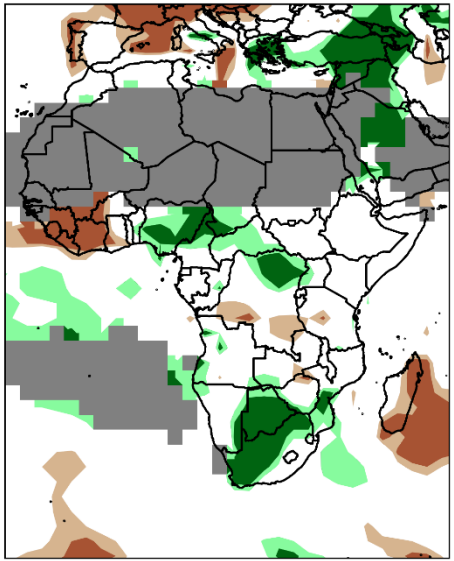
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Mar 2026



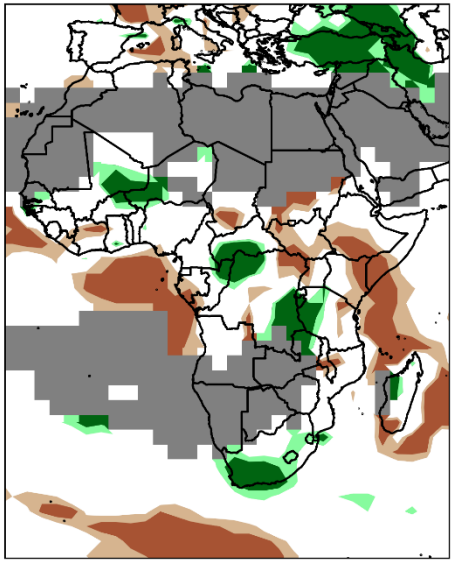
March

Apr 2026



April

May 2026



May

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		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Mauritania	Normal	Normal(1)	Mixed (2)	Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Very Dry	Normal
Liberia	Warm	Normal	Hot	Very Wet	Very Dry	Dry
Mali	Warm	Cold	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Mixed (3)

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

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Ghana	Warm	Normal	Mixed (6)	Very Wet (10)	Normal (3)	Normal
Nigeria	Normal (1)	Normal (2)	Mixed (7)	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Cameroon	Hot	Normal	Hot	Normal	Mixed (4)	Normal
Burkina Faso	Normal	Cold	Mixed (8)	Normal	Mixed (5)	Normal (9)

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:
Note (1): Warm in the south
Note (2): Normal but Cold in the far north
Note (3): Mainly Normal, but dry in the south
Note (4): Normal in the south, Very Wet in the north
Note (5): Normal in the east, Very Dry in the west
Note (6): Warm in the northeast, hot in the southwest
Note (7): Normal in the northeast, hot elsewhere
Note (8): Hot in the northeast, warm in the southwest
Note (9): Very wet in the northeast, normal elsewhere
Note (10): Very Wet but Normal in the north and far south.

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Niger	Normal	Cold	Mixed (4)	Normal*	Normal*	Mixed (7)
Chad	Normal	Cold	Mixed (5)	Normal*	Normal* (3)	Normal*
DRC	Mixed (2)	Warm	Mixed (6)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (8)

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Mainly Normal, but Dry or Very Dry in the southwest and Very Wet in the northeast
Note (2): Mainly Normal, but Hot in the west and Cold in the far north
Note (3): Mainly Normal, but Very Wet in the far south
Note (4): Hot in the west, normal in the east
Note (5): Warm in the north, hot in the southeast, normal elsewhere
Note (6): Hot in the west, north and far southeast, normal elsewhere
Note (7): Very wet in the far west, otherwise normal*
Note (8): Very wet in the far west and far east, very dry in the far northeast, normal elsewhere

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Sudan	Cool	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal* (3)
South Sudan	Normal	Hot	Hot	Very Wet	Normal	Dry
Uganda	Warm	Hot	Hot	Very Wet	Normal	Normal (4)
Rwanda	Normal	Hot	Warm	Normal	Normal	Normal

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): 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

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Tanzania	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Wet	Normal	Mixed (8)
Eritrea	Warm	Warm	Warm	Normal*	Normal	Normal
Ethiopia	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (6)	Very Wet	Normal	Mixed (9)
Kenya	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)	Hot	Very Wet	Normal	Mixed (10)
Somalia	Normal	Normal (4)	Mixed (7)	Very Wet	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): 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

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
South Africa	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Normal (3)	Very Wet	Mixed (7)
Zambia	Normal	Hot	Mixed (6)	Normal	Normal	Normal* (8)
Zimbabwe	Normal	Hot	Mixed (6)	Wet	Normal	Normal*
Mozambique	Warm	Hot	Hot	Very Wet	Mixed (4)	Normal
Malawi	Warm	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Dry
Madagascar	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Dry	Normal (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): Mainly Hot, but Normal or Cold in the northeast
Note (2): Normal in the southwest, Hot in the northeast
Note (3): Very Wet in the north, normal elsewhere
Note (4): Normal in the north Very Wet in the South
Note (5): Warm or hot in the east, normal elsewhere
Note (6): Normal or cool in the west, hot in the east
Note (7): Wet or very wet in the south, normal elsewhere
Note (8): Very wet in the far north, normal elsewhere
Note (9): Very dry in the far south, normal elsewhere

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: July to December – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Mauritania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in the west, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in central and eastern areas	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal in the west, and Likely to be wetter than normal in the east	Climatological odds	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	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	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 near-normal	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds in the southwest, and Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast	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: July to December – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Nigeria	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be 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	Likely to be wetter than normal	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	Likely to be wetter than normal	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: July to December – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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**	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than 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 wetter than normal
Democratic Republic of Congo	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in the northwest, Climatological odds in central areas, and **Likely to be near-normal** in the southeast	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the far east, and 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: July to December – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Sudan	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the south
	Rainfall	**Likely to be near-normal** in the north, and **Likely to be drier than normal** in the south	**Likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be wetter than 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** in the west, and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the east	Likely to be wetter than normal
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**	**Much more 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: July to December – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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 northwest, and **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the southeast	Climatological odds	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 near-normal**	**Likely to be drier than normal**	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	**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: July to December – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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 drier than normal**	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the northeast, **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the southwest, and **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the far east	Likely to be wetter than normal in the west, and Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the east
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 near-normal** in the south, and **Likely to be drier than normal** in the north	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the northwest, and **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the southeast	Much more likely to be wetter than normal
Somalia	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north
	Rainfall	**Likely to be near-normal** in the southeast, and **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the northwest	**Likely to be wetter 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: July to December – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in the south, and Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds in the south, and Likely to be drier than normal in the north
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	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, and Likely to be drier than normal in the south
Zimbabwe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the north, and Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	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: July to December – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Mozambique	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the north, and Likely to be wetter than normal in the south	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, and Likely to be drier than normal in the south
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
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	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.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)
https://www.wmolc.org/seasonPmmeUI/plot_PMME

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/

NOAA El Niño technical info
https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/

Met Office
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development

Climate Outlook Fora (WMO Factsheet), including:
Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): (GHACOF 73 Statement - May 2026)
Prévisions Climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS): PRESASS 2026 Statement – April 2026

Technical notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

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