

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook February to November

Issued: May 2026

[Overview](#)

[Current Status](#)

[Outlooks](#)

[Annex 1 – Supplemental Information](#)

Overview

[Africa Current Status and Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Africa Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall](#)

[Global Outlook – Temperature](#)

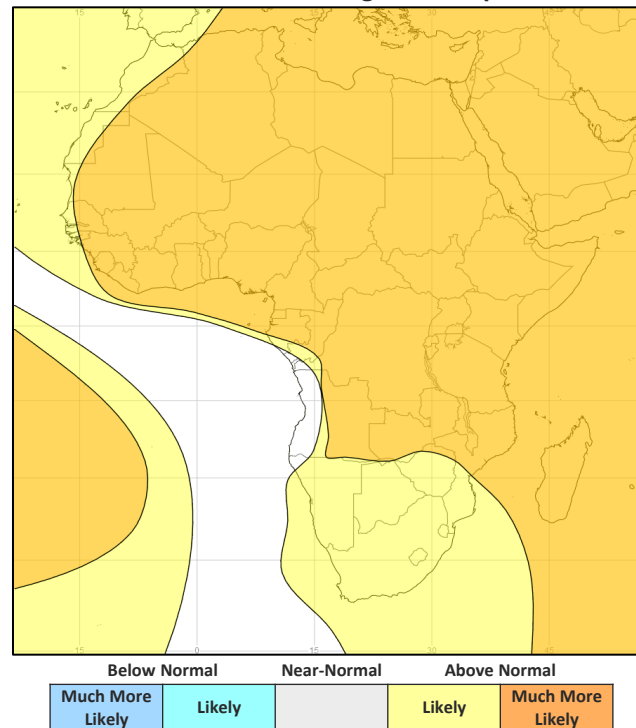
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many parts of central and western Africa were warm or hot in February and March, though with colder conditions for April. In East Africa, some parts of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya were cold in March, otherwise warm or hot conditions were observed. Conditions were more mixed in southern Africa during February, but many places were warm or hot during March and April.

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

3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature

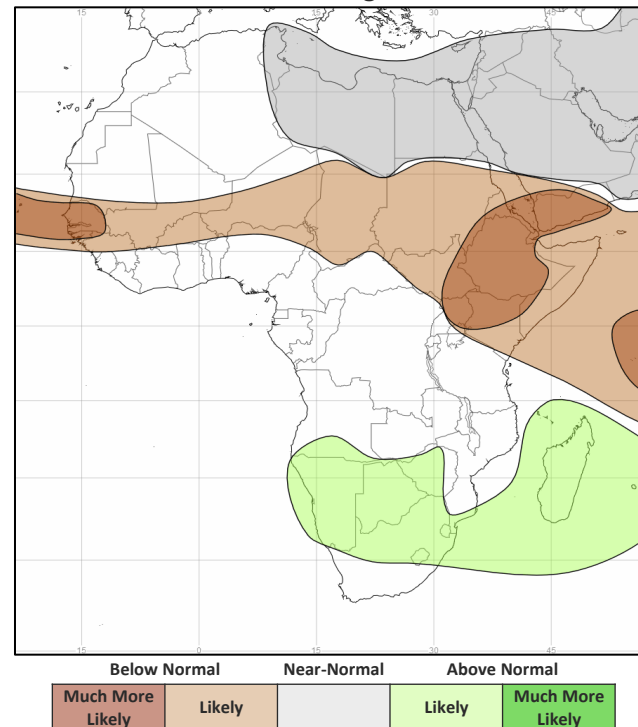


Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Over Southern Africa, mixed conditions were observed. Parts of southwest South Africa were wet, along with northern Mozambique, Malawi and eastern Zambia, whereas southern Mozambique was dry in February. Conditions were also mixed across Central and Eastern Africa. DRC was wet in the north in February and April, while southern areas were drier, from February to April. Much of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda were wet or very wet during February and March, but close to normal in April.

Outlook: El Niño is very likely to develop during this period. This is likely to suppress the West African Monsoon and lead to drier than normal conditions across the Sahel and into Eastern Africa, and very likely to lead to dry conditions in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda. 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.

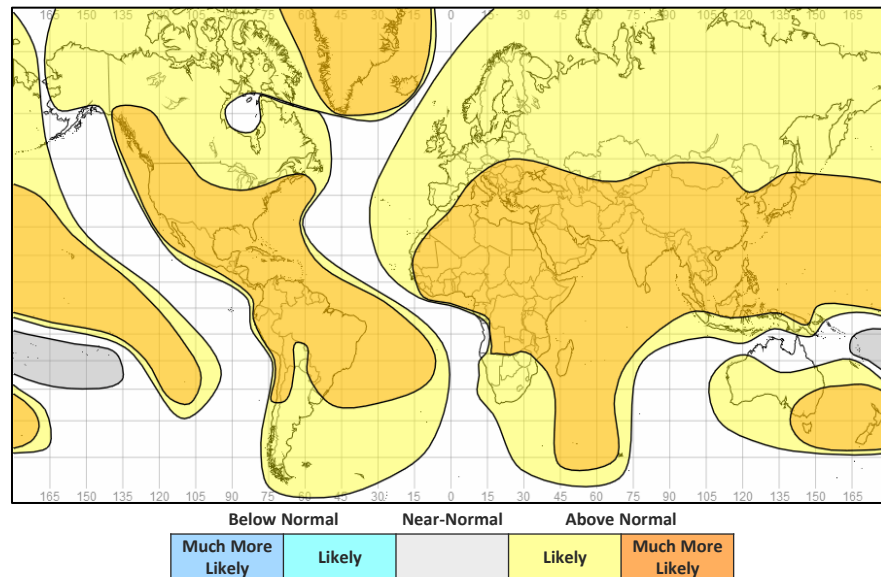
3-Month Outlook June to August - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and the very high chance of El Niño developing during this period, 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 temperature conditions are more likely.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

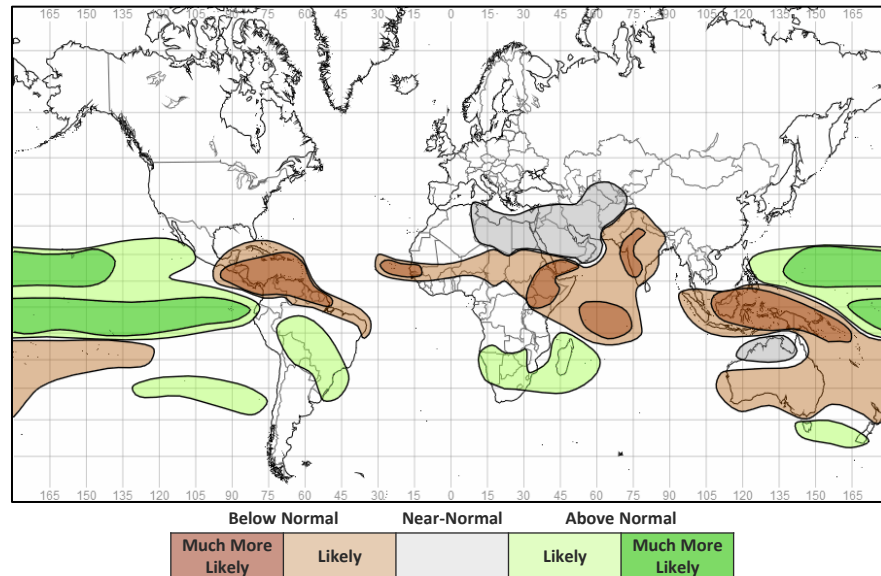
Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – ENSO-neutral conditions are currently present, though sea surface temperature and atmospheric observations suggest a transition toward El Niño. There is now a very high likelihood of El Niño developing over the next three months (over an 80% chance), with this predicted event then likely to persist throughout the rest of the year, well into the northern hemisphere winter. In terms of strength, a moderate El Niño is most likely during the period June – August with around a 70% chance of this El Niño becoming a strong or very strong event later in the year (November – January), rivalling the 1997-98 and 2015-16 events.

El Niño is highly likely to become the dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales. Wide reaching impacts are possible. 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 and is not expected to provide significant predictive value for this period.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

[Western Africa](#)

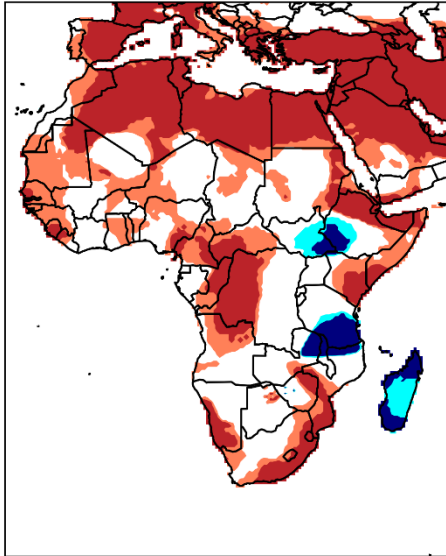
[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

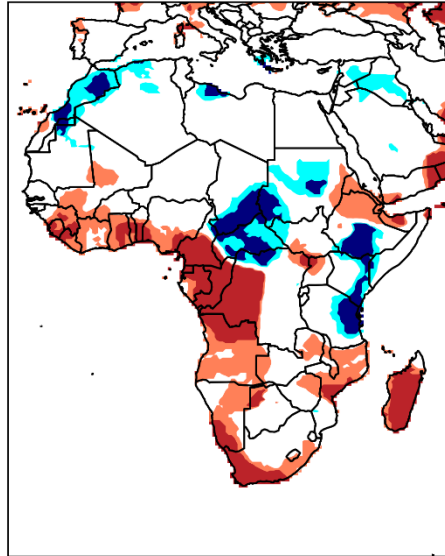
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Feb 2026



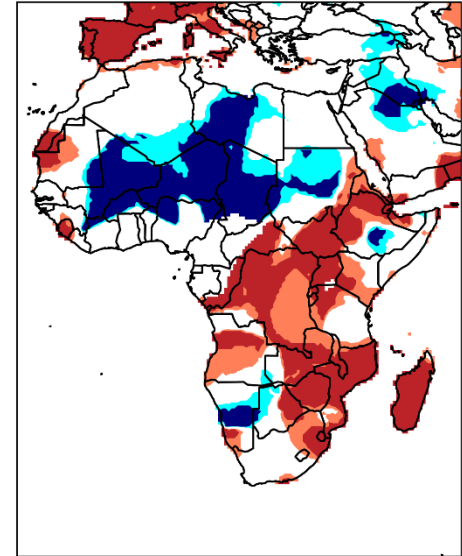
February

Mar 2026



March

Apr 2026



April

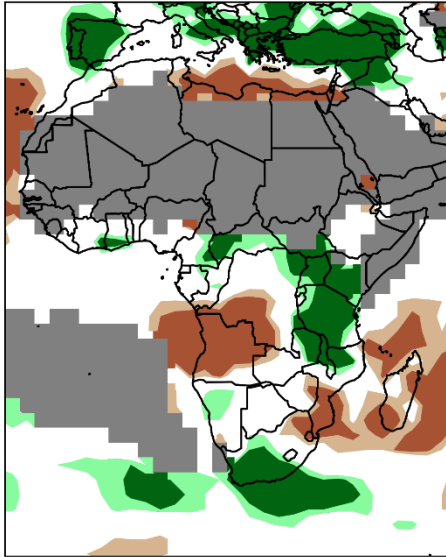
Temperature Percentiles (BLUE below 20th and RED above 80th)



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.

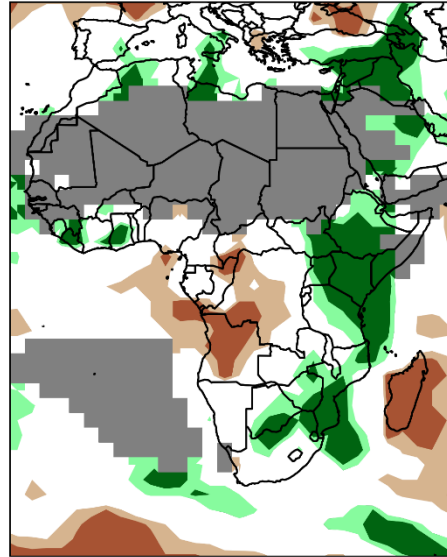
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Feb 2026



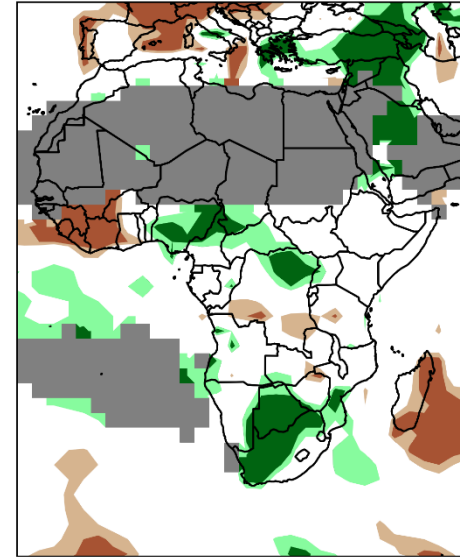
February

Mar 2026

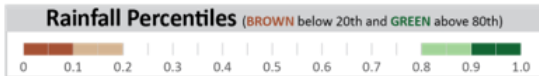


March

Apr 2026



April



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

	February	March	April
Mauritania	Warm	Normal	Normal(1)
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot
Liberia	Warm	Warm	Normal
Mali	Warm	Warm	Cold

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Wet	Very Dry
	Normal	Very Wet	Very Dry
	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): Normal, but hot in the far west and cold in the far southeast

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Ghana	Warm	Warm	Normal
Nigeria	Warm	Normal (2)	Normal (3)
Cameroon	Hot	Hot	Normal
Burkina Faso	Warm	Normal	Cold

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Mixed (1)	Very Wet (7)	Normal (4)
	Normal	Normal	Very Wet
	Wet	Normal	Mixed (5)
	Normal*	Normal	Mixed (6)

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 Very Wet in the far south

Note (2): Warm in the south

Note (3): Normal but Cold in the far north

Note (4): Mainly Normal, but dry in the south

Note (5): Normal in the south, Very Wet in the north

Note (6): Normal in the east, Very Dry in the west

Note (7): Very Wet, Normal in the north

Current Status – Central Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Niger	Warm	Normal	Cold
Chad	Warm	Normal	Cold
DRC	Hot (2)	Mixed (3)	Warm

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal* (4)
	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)

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): Normal in the east

Note (3): Mainly Normal, but Hot in the west and Cold in the far north

Note (4): Mainly Normal, but Very Wet in the far south

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Sudan	Normal (1)	Cool	Mixed (2)
South Sudan	Cool	Normal	Hot
Uganda	Normal	Warm	Hot
Rwanda	Normal	Normal	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Very Wet	Very Wet	Normal
	Very Wet	Very Wet	Normal
	Wet	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): Hot in the east

Note (2): Mainly Normal, but Cold in central parts and Hot in the southeast

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Tanzania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (5)
Eritrea	Hot	Warm	Warm
Ethiopia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
Kenya	Hot (3)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (5)
Somalia	Warm	Normal	Normal (6)

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Very Wet	Wet	Normal
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
	Very Wet	Very Wet	Normal
	Normal*	Very Wet	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, Cold in the south

Note (2): Warm or Hot in the north, Cold in the southwest

Note (3): Cold in the far northwest

Note (4): Cold in the east, Normal in the west

Note (5): Normal in the east, Hot in the west

Note (6): Normal, but Hot in parts of the north

Current Status – Southern Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
South Africa	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)
Zambia	Mixed (3)	Normal	Hot
Zimbabwe	Mixed (1)	Normal	Hot
Mozambique	Mixed (2)	Warm	Hot
Malawi	Cold	Warm	Hot
Madagascar	Cold	Hot	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Mixed (5)	Normal (7)	Very Wet
	Normal (6)	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Wet	Normal
	Mixed (4)	Very Wet	Mixed (8)
	Very Wet	Normal	Normal
	Dry	Very Dry	Dry

Notes:

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

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Warm or Hot in the north, Normal or Cold in the south

Note (2): Mainly Hot, but Normal or Cold in the northeast

Note (3): Normal in the southwest, Hot in the northeast

Note (4): Dry or Very Dry across most areas, Very Wet in the far north

Note (5): Very Wet in the south, Very dry in the north

Note (6): Very Wet in the east

Note (7): Very Wet in the north

Note (8): Normal in the north Very Wet in the South

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: June to November – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Mauritania	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds, but Much more likely to be drier than normal in the far south	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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Liberia	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter 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 the north, but Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Climatological odds in the north, but 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: June to November – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the south, but Likely to be drier than normal in the far north	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 drier than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
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 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: June to November – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	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	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
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 near-normal in the south, but likely to be drier 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: June to November – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Sudan	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
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	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Uganda	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more 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: June to November – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	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	Climatological odds	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	Much more 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: June to November – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Kenya	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal in the south, but Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Likely to be drier than normal, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal
Somalia	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal in the north, but Likely to be drier than normal in the south	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: June to November – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
South Africa	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds in the south, but Likely to be wetter than normal in the north	Climatological odds
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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Mozambique	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: June to November – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	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.

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_EN.pdf](#) (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>