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Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook
July to April

Issued: October 2026

Overview

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Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

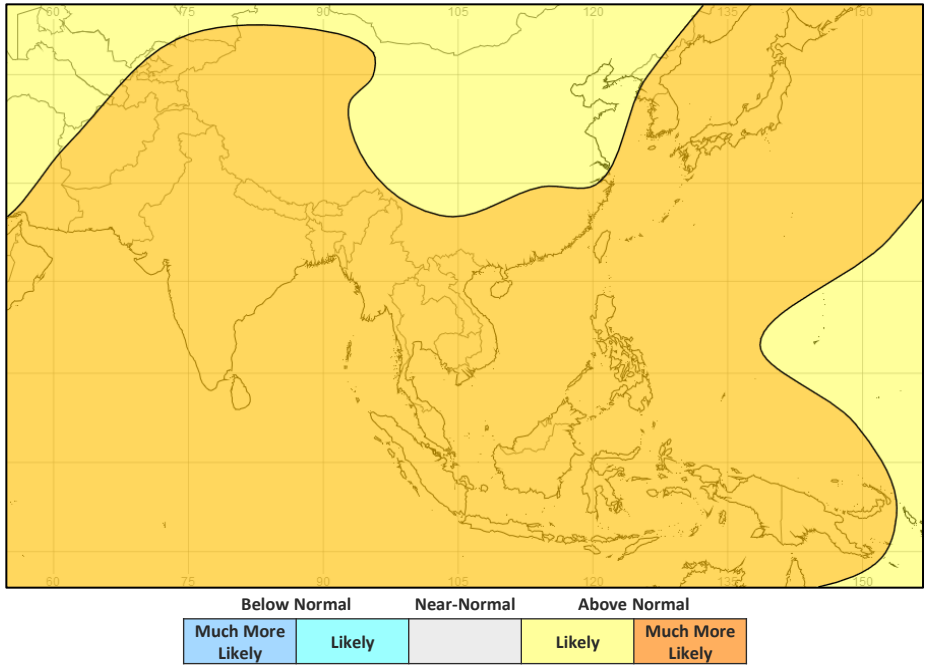
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Most areas were warm or hot in July, with the exception of southern China, northern Laos and parts of northern India, which were generally near normal, and northern Vietnam, where it was cold. In August and September, parts of northern India, northern Pakistan and parts of central and eastern China saw near normal temperatures; elsewhere and for most land areas it was warm or hot.

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and what is already an unprecedented very strong El Niño event, warmer than normal conditions are likely or much more likely across the whole of this region.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



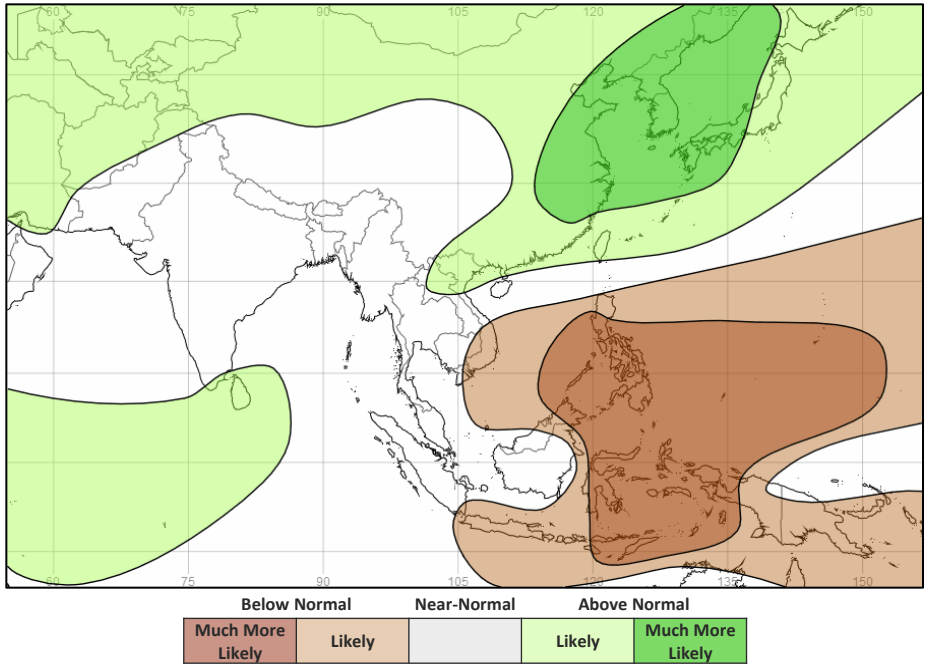
Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: The South Asian Monsoon reached its northerly maximum extent around 9 July and started its withdrawal around 19 September, according to the Indian Meteorological Department. Overall, the Monsoon delivered less rainfall than normal, this likely an El Niño teleconnection.

Much of southeast Asia was dry or very dry in July, but parts of Myanmar, western and eastern China were wet or very wet. Northeast India was also wet in July. Much of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan were typically very dry in July and August. Indonesia and parts of Southeast Asia were generally very dry in August and September. Parts of southern India were also very dry. Parts of the Himalayas and surrounds were wet or very wet, but elsewhere rainfall was close to normal in August.

Outlook: Large parts of Indonesia are likely or much more likely to remain drier than normal, though forecasts are more balanced for parts of Sumatra. Sri Lanka, central Asia, northern and eastern China are likely to be wetter than normal.

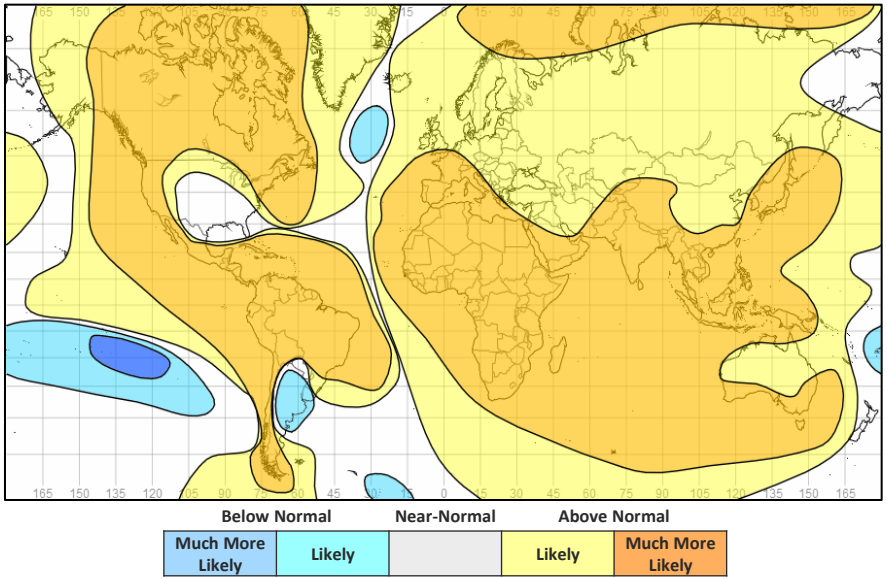
3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and an already unprecedented, very strong El Niño, which is likely to persist and strengthen further over the next month, almost all land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this are many of the South Pacific Islands and parts of southern South America (especially central Argentina), where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

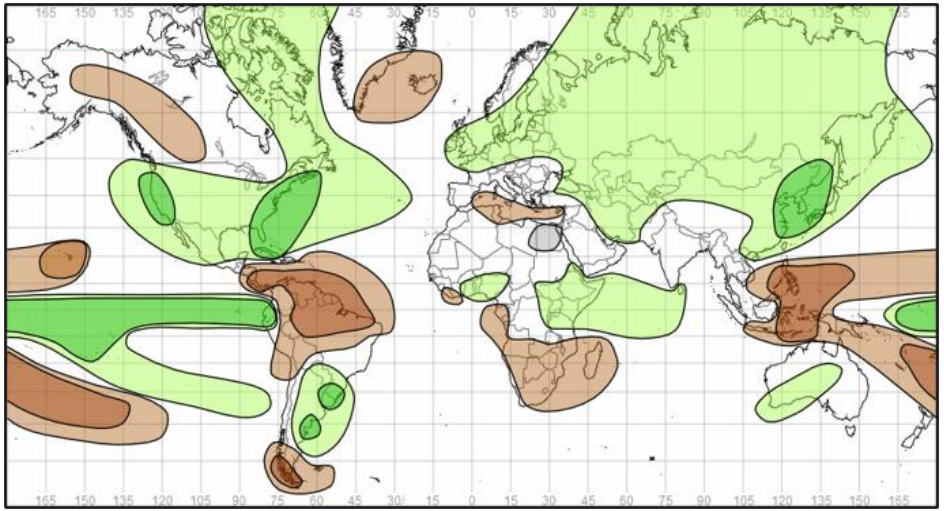
Outlook:

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

As such, El Niño is highly likely to be dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales, generating wide reaching and possibly severe impacts. Depending on the time of year, El Niño typically results in drier than normal conditions across much of southern Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, Indonesia, mainland Southeast Asia, eastern and southern Australia, northern South America and the Caribbean. Wetter than normal conditions tend to occur in parts of East Africa, southern and western Europe, parts of the southern and western USA, parts of southern and western South America and parts of Central and East Asia. However, no two events are the same, as the effects of El Niño combine with other drivers of weather and climate variability (such as the Indian Ocean Dipole) and other local geophysical factors. Note that a strong El Niño does not necessarily equate to strong El Niño impacts in any given location. It is therefore essential to closely monitor the latest seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts to assess possible impacts. More information on typical impacts can be found here https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The IOD remains officially neutral as of mid-October, though is well within the positive range (several weeks of positive readings are required for a positive event to be declared). Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa during the Short Rains period and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall



Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Current Status

Current Status maps

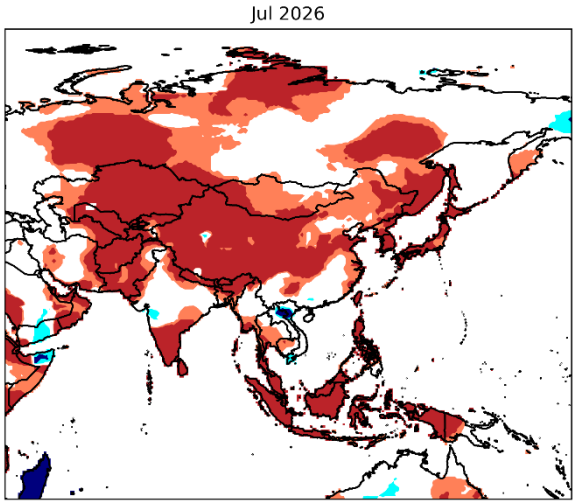
Central Asia

Southern Asia

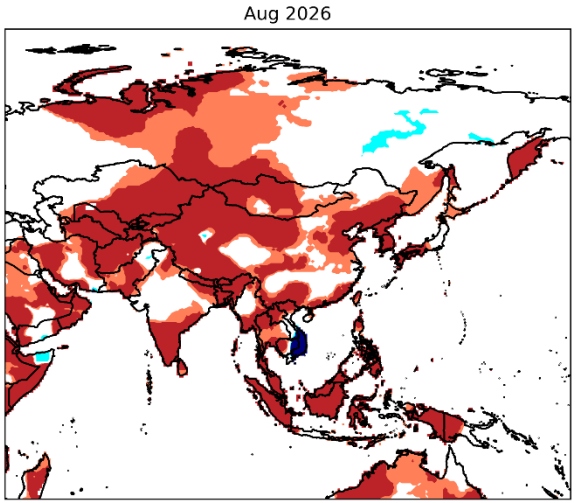
Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

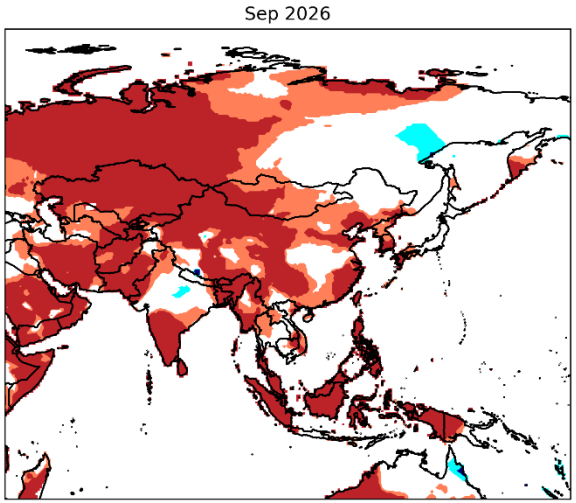
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



July



August



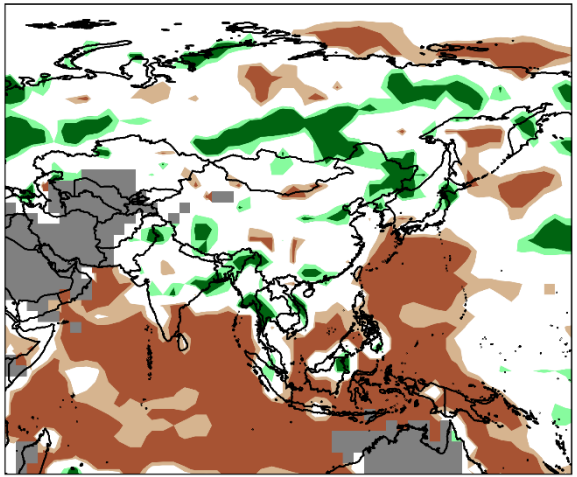
September



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.

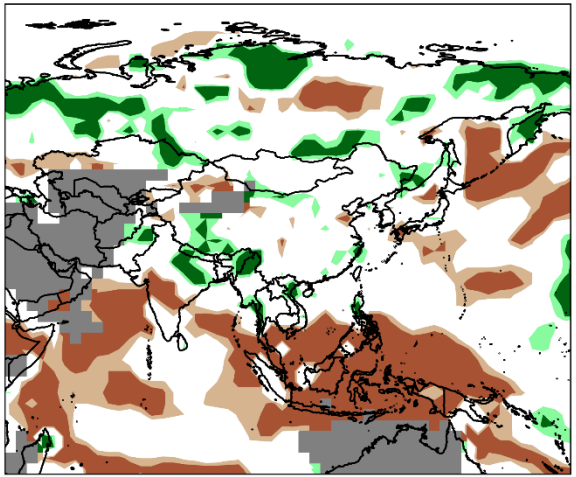
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Jul 2026



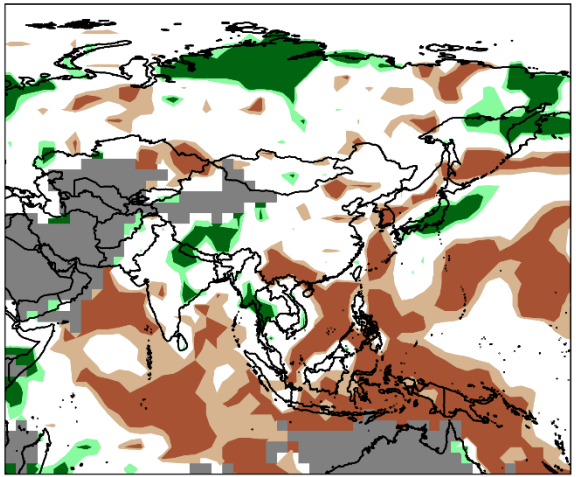
July

Aug 2026



August

Sep 2026



September



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 – Central Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Afghanistan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Normal* (1)	Normal* (1)
Tajikistan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Hot	Hot	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): Wet in parts of the east

Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Pakistan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Normal
India	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (6)	Normal (8)
Nepal	Hot	Hot	Mixed (10)	Normal	Wet	Very Wet (9)
Bangladesh	Warm	Hot	Hot	Wet	Normal	Normal
Sri Lanka	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	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 in far northeast, otherwise warm or hot
Note (2): Hot in the south and far north, otherwise normal
Note (3): Very wet in the far northeast, otherwise mostly normal
Note (4): Very wet in northeast, very dry in southeast, otherwise normal
Note (5): Wet or very wet in central areas, otherwise normal
Note (6): Wet or very wet in northeast, very dry in central areas, otherwise normal
Note (7): Warm or Hot in the south and northeast. Cold in some northern parts, otherwise Normal
Note (8): Wet or Very Wet in parts of the east and north
Note (9): Very Wet in the west, Normal in the east
Note (10): Warm or hot in the east, otherwise normal.

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
China	Mixed (1)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (12)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (11)
Myanmar	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)
Vietnam	Mixed (3)	Warm	Mixed (13)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (9)	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 in south, otherwise warm or hot
Note (2): Normal in north, warm or hot in south
Note (3): Cold in parts of the north, otherwise normal or cool
Note (4): Very wet in parts of the northeast and south, otherwise normal
Note (5): Very wet in south (and far north July and August), otherwise normal
Note (6): Wet or very wet in central areas, otherwise normal
Note (7): Normal in some central areas, otherwise warm or hot
Note (8): Wet in parts of the west, south and northeast, otherwise normal
Note (9): Very wet in north, very dry in far south, otherwise normal
Note (10): Hot in the north, Cold in the south
Note (11): Very Dry in parts of the south, Very wet in parts of the west, otherwise normal
Note (12): Normal in some central and northeast areas, otherwise warm or hot.
Note (13): Warm or hot in some central and northeast areas, otherwise normal.

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot (5)
Papua New Guinea	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
Indonesia	Mixed (2)	Very Dry (3)	Very Dry (3)
Papua New Guinea	Very Dry	Very Dry (4)	Very Dry
Timor-Leste	Very Dry	Very Dry	Very 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): Hot in west, normal in east
Note (2): Wet in parts of Sumatra and Kalimantan, otherwise dry or very dry
Note (3): Normal for most of Sumatra
Note (4): Normal in east
Note (5): Normal for parts of Java.

Outlooks

Outlooks – Notes for use

Central Asia

Southern Asia

Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

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: November to April – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Afghanistan	*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
Tajikistan	*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**	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	Likely to be wetter than normal
Kyrgyzstan	*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**	**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: November to April – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Pakistan	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	**Likely to be wetter than normal in the far north,** otherwise climatological odds	Climatological odds
India	*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 drier than normal in the south, otherwise Climatological odds
Nepal	*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

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: November to April – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Bangladesh	*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
Sri Lanka	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	Likely to be drier than normal

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

Outlook: November to April – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
China	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal, and **much more likely to be warmer than normal** in parts of the south and west	Likely to be warmer than normal, and **much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the south and west	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in many places, but climatological odds in parts of the southwest	Mainly likely to be wetter than normal and **much more likely to be wetter than normal** in the east, but climatological odds in the southwest	Likely to be wetter than normal
Myanmar	*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	Much more likely to be drier than normal
Vietnam	*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	Likely to be drier than normal in the south, but likely to be wetter than normal in the far north	Likely to be drier than normal and 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.

Outlook: November to April – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Indonesia	*Temperature*	Mainly **Much more likely to be warmer than normal**, but **Likely to be colder than normal** in some southeastern parts	**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 many parts, but Likely to be wetter than normal in northern Sumatra**	**Likely to be drier than normal in many parts and much more likely to be drier than normal in the east,** but Climatological odds for much of Borneo and Sumatra	Generally Likely to be wetter than normal, but Climatological odds in the southwest and Likely to be drier than normal in northern Sumatra
Papua New Guinea	*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
Timor-Leste	*Temperature*	**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

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/

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:

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) SASCOF34_outlook_statement_JJAS2026.pdf

Technical notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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