

Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook June to March

Issued: September 2026

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Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

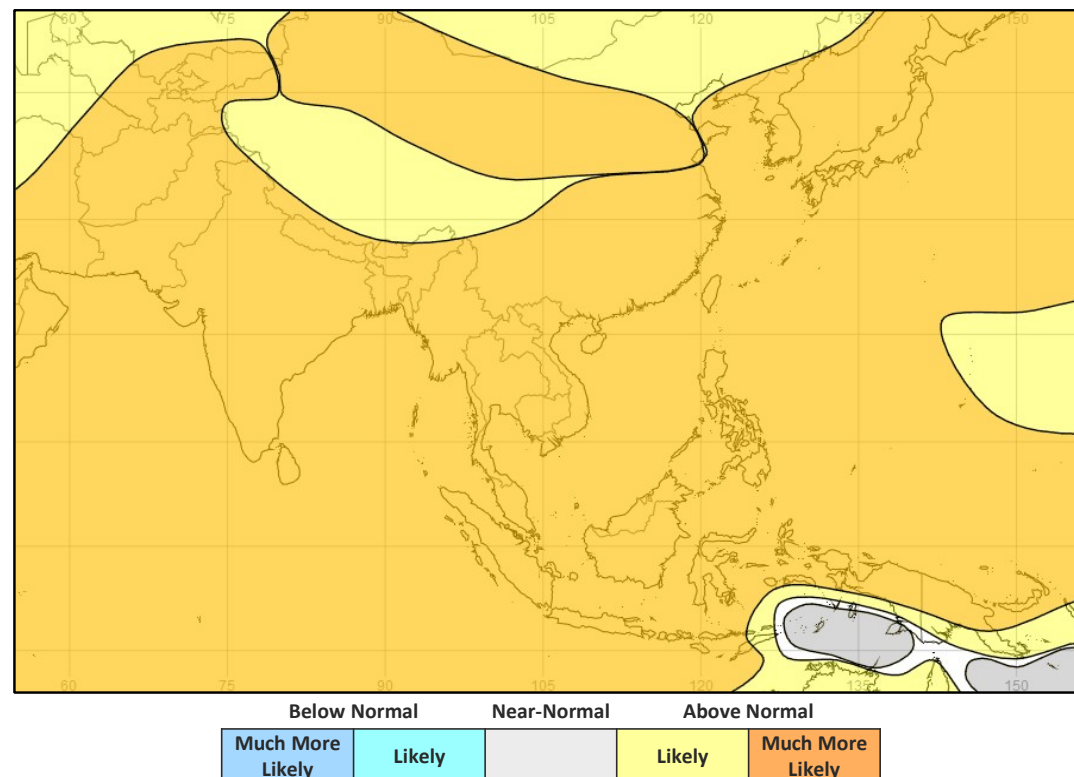
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: In June, parts of northeast China were very cold. Otherwise, a rather mixed picture, but many places away from central China and northern India were warm or hot. Most areas were warm or hot in July, with the exception of southern China, northern Myanmar and parts of northern India, which were generally near normal, and northern Vietnam, where it was cold. In August, much of northern India, northern Pakistan and parts of central and eastern China saw near normal temperatures; elsewhere it was warm or hot. *Note, the cold conditions in Vietnam looks spurious and 'warm' is preferred.*

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are much more likely in many countries, but likely in parts of the Himalayas, central and northeast China and Timor Leste.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Temperature



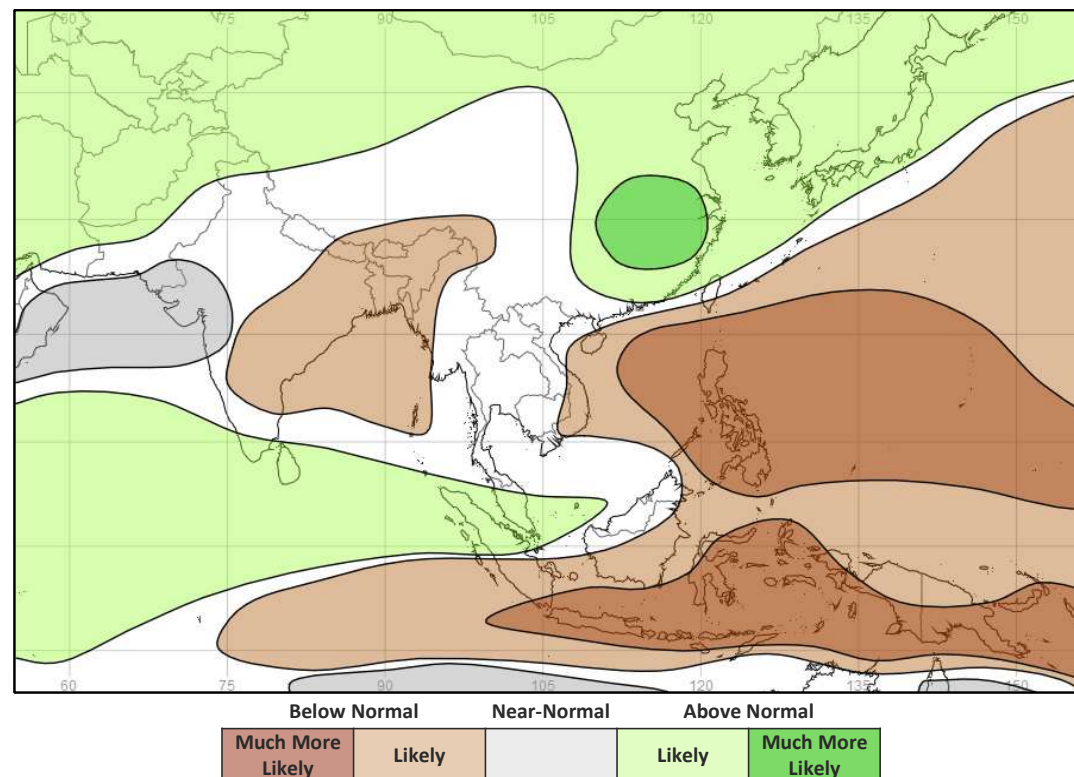
Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

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 has delivered less rainfall than normal, this likely an El Niño teleconnection.

Much of southeast Asia was dry or very dry in June, but parts of Myanmar, western and eastern China were wet or very wet (despite a later than normal onset of the Meiyu front) with a similar pattern evident in July too. Northeast India was also wet in July. Much of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan were typically very dry in July and August. Indonesia and southeast Indo-China were generally very dry in August. 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 parts of Sumatra could be wetter than normal. Southern India, Sri Lanka, central Asia, northern and eastern China are likely to be wetter than normal. The area around the Bay of Bengal is likely to be drier than normal, this could be as a result of the development of a positive IOD event.

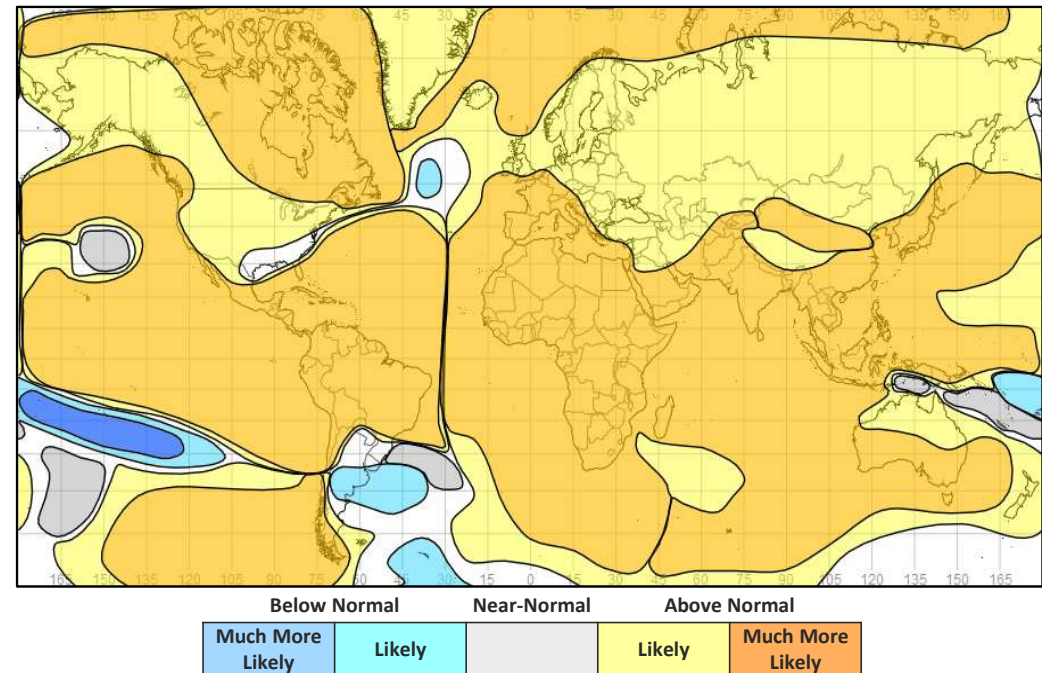
3-Month Outlook October to December - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and what is already an unprecedented El Niño, with further strengthening expected, 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, parts of southern South America (especially central Argentina), parts of the southern USA and parts of southeast Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

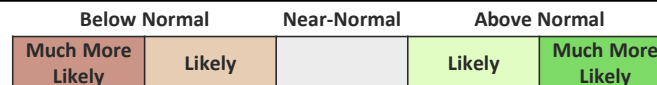
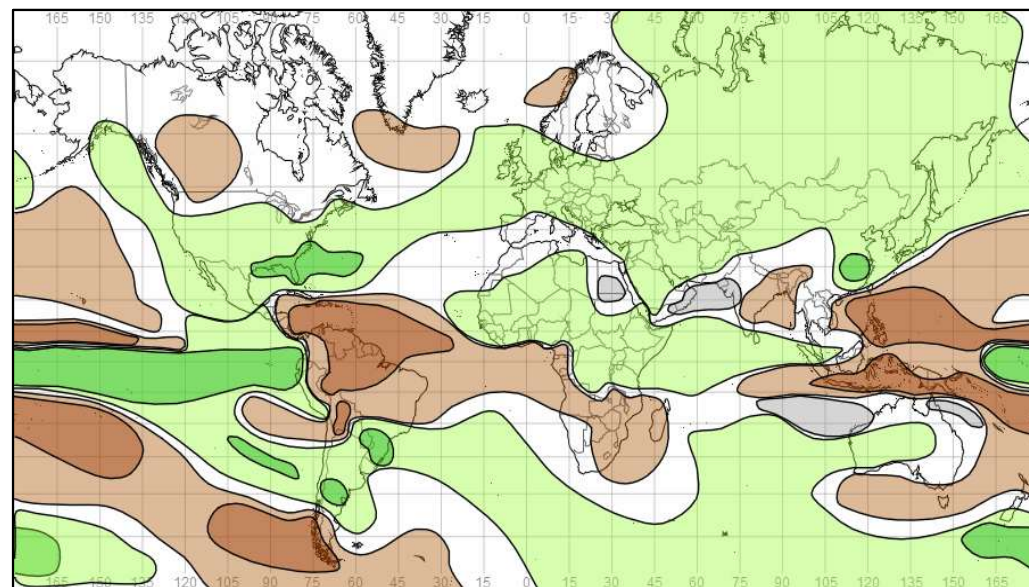
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – An already unprecedented El Niño is unfurling in the central-eastern tropical Pacific. Further strengthening is forecast over the coming months, this likely peaking in November or December, but continuing into early 2027.

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 neutral as of mid-September, though the latest index is now technically positive again (several weeks of positive readings are required for a positive event to be declared). A positive IOD is likely to develop later during the northern hemisphere autumn, though the strength and duration remain uncertain. Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

3-Month Outlook October to December - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

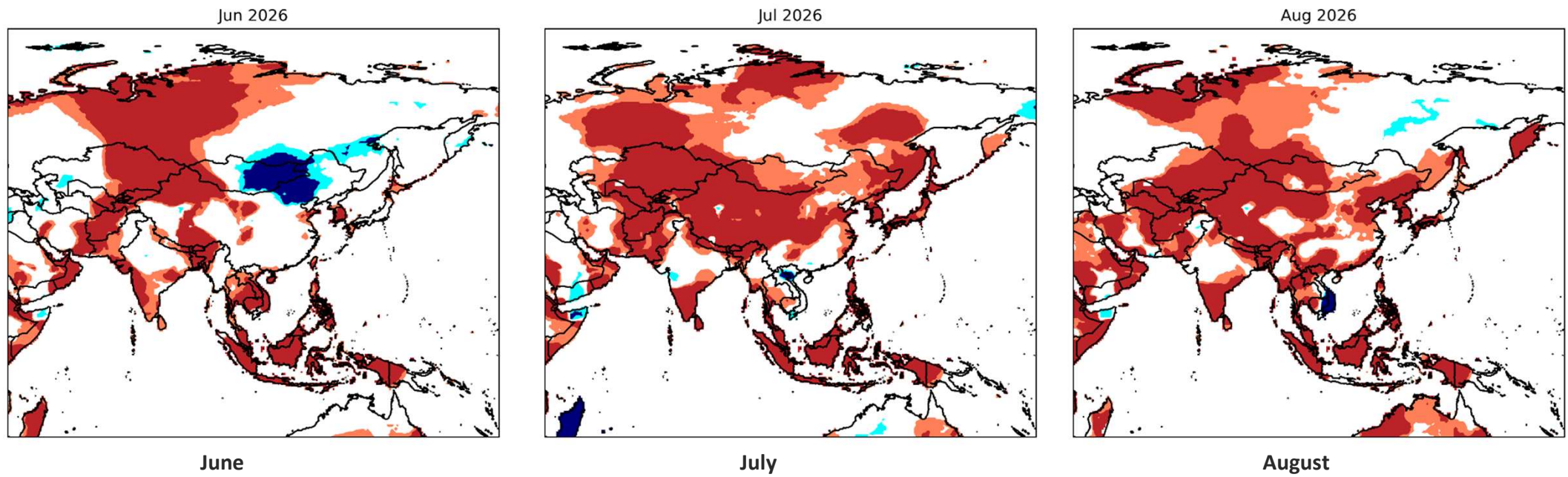
[Central Asia](#)

[Southern Asia](#)

[Southeast Asian Peninsula](#)

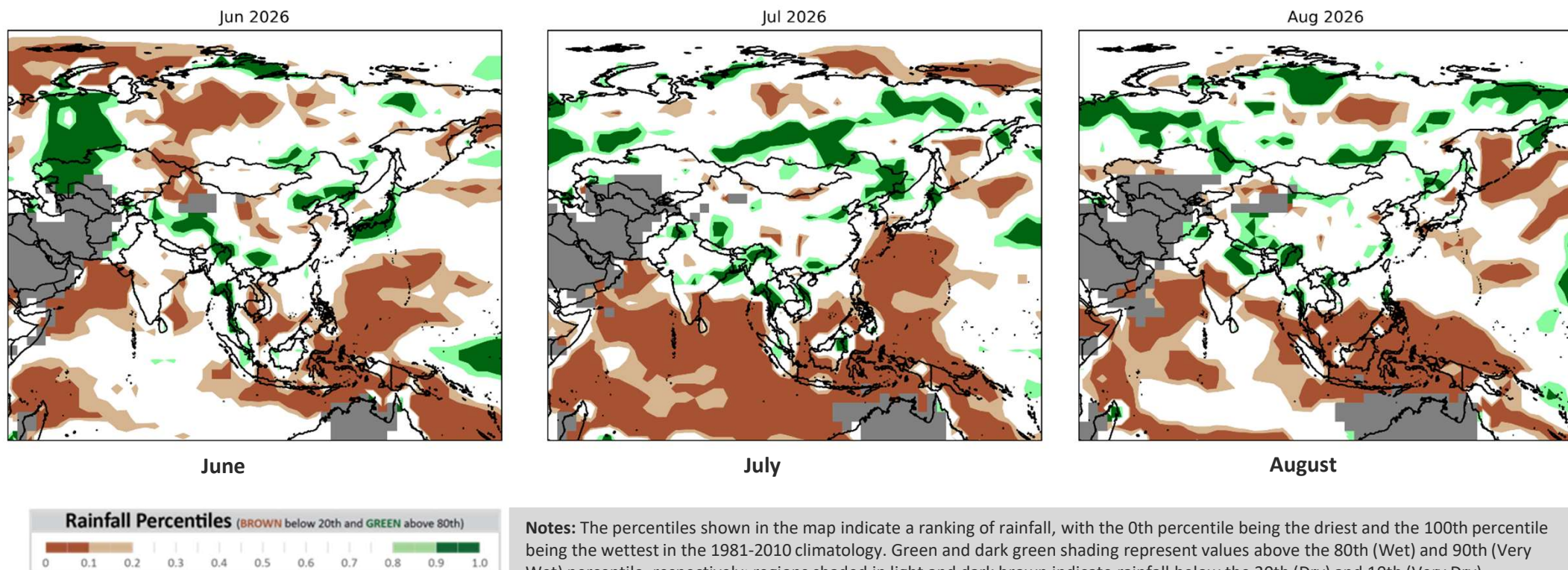
[Southeastern Asia / Indonesia](#)

Current Status – Temperature percentiles



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



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		
	June	July	August
Afghanistan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Tajikistan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal* (1)
	Wet	Normal*	Normal*
	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		
	June	July	August		June	July	August
Pakistan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (10)		Normal (4)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (11)
India	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (7)		Mixed (5)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (12)
Nepal	Warm (3)	Hot	Hot		Normal	Normal	Wet
Bangladesh	Hot	Warm	Hot		Normal	Wet	Normal
Sri Lanka	Warm	Hot	Hot		Normal	Dry	Normal

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal in the northeast, warm or hot in the southwest
 Note (2): Normal in the north, warm or hot in the south, west and far northeast
 Note (3): Hot in the east
 Note (4): Wet in parts of the south
 Note (5): Very wet in the far northeast, otherwise normal or dry
 Note (6): Normal in far northeast, otherwise warm or hot
 Note (7): Hot in the south and far north, otherwise normal
 Note (8): Very wet in the far northeast, otherwise mostly normal
 Note (9): Very wet in northeast, very dry in southeast, otherwise normal
 Note (10): Normal in northeast, warm or hot in southwest
 Note (11): Wet or very wet in central areas, otherwise normal
 Note (12): Wet or very wet in northeast, very dry in central areas, otherwise normal

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
China	Mixed (1)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (11)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (12)
Myanmar	Normal	Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (9)
Vietnam	Hot	Mixed (7)	Warm	Mixed (4)	Mixed (10)	Mixed (13)

Note August's temperature plot for Vietnam looks spurious, warm is preferred

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 parts of the west, cold in parts of the northeast, otherwise normal
- Note (2): Very wet in parts of the west and northeast, dry in some central areas, otherwise normal
- Note (3): Very wet in the south and far north, otherwise normal
- Note (4): Dry in some central and southern areas, otherwise normal
- Note (5): Normal in south, otherwise warm or hot
- Note (6): Normal in north, warm or hot in south
- Note (7): Very cold in parts of the north, otherwise normal or cool
- Note (8): Very wet in parts of the northeast and south, otherwise normal
- Note (9): Very wet in south and far north, otherwise normal
- Note (10): Very wet in central areas, otherwise normal
- Note (11): Normal in some central areas, otherwise warm or hot
- Note (12): Wet in parts of the west, south and northeast, otherwise normal
- Note (13): Very wet in north, very dry in far south, otherwise normal

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)	Very Dry (5)
Papua New Guinea	Hot (1)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry (6)
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Hot	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): Normal in the east

Note (2): Mostly dry or very dry, but wet in parts of Sumatra

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

Note (4): Wet in parts of Sumatra and Kalimantan, otherwise dry or very dry

Note (5): Normal for most of Sumatra

Note (6): Normal in east

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: October to March – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
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 in northwest, Climatological odds in southeast
Tajikistan	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
Kyrgyzstan	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.

Outlook: October to March – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Pakistan	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in northwest, Likely to be warmer than normal in southeast	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in northwest, Likely to be near-normal in southeast	Likely to be wetter than normal in north and west, Likely to be near-normal in southeast	Climatological odds
India	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in northeast, 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 near-normal in northwest, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Likely to be near-normal in northwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in far south, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in south, Likely to be near-normal in west, Likely to be wetter than normal in far northeast, Climatological odds elsewhere
Nepal	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 near-normal in west, Likely to be drier than normal in east	Climatological odds in west, Likely to be drier than normal in east	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: October to March – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Bangladesh	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 drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	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: October to March – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
China	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal in Himalayan regions, Likely to be warmer than normal in northeast, Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere	Likely to be warmer than normal in Himalayan regions and far northeast, Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere	Likely to be warmer than normal in northeast, Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in some central areas, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds in central areas, Much more likely to be wetter than normal in east, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal in north and southeast, Climatological odds elsewhere
Myanmar	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in far north, Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in west and north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in west and north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south
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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds in north and far south, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in north, Much more likely to be drier than normal in south

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

Outlook: October to March – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		October	October to December	January to March
Indonesia	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in west and north, Likely to be colder than normal around the Banda Sea	Likely to be near-normal around Banda Sea, Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in N Sumatra, Much more likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in central areas, Likely to be drier than normal in far northwest and far southeast
Papua New Guinea	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in north, Likely to be near-normal in south	Likely to be warmer than normal in far south, otherwise 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 drier than normal in far south, otherwise Likely to be wetter than normal
Timor-Leste	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal	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 drier than normal

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

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)

<https://www.wmolc.org/>

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)

Enquiries

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