Met Office

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Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook
April to January

Issued: July 2026

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Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

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Global Outlook – Temperature

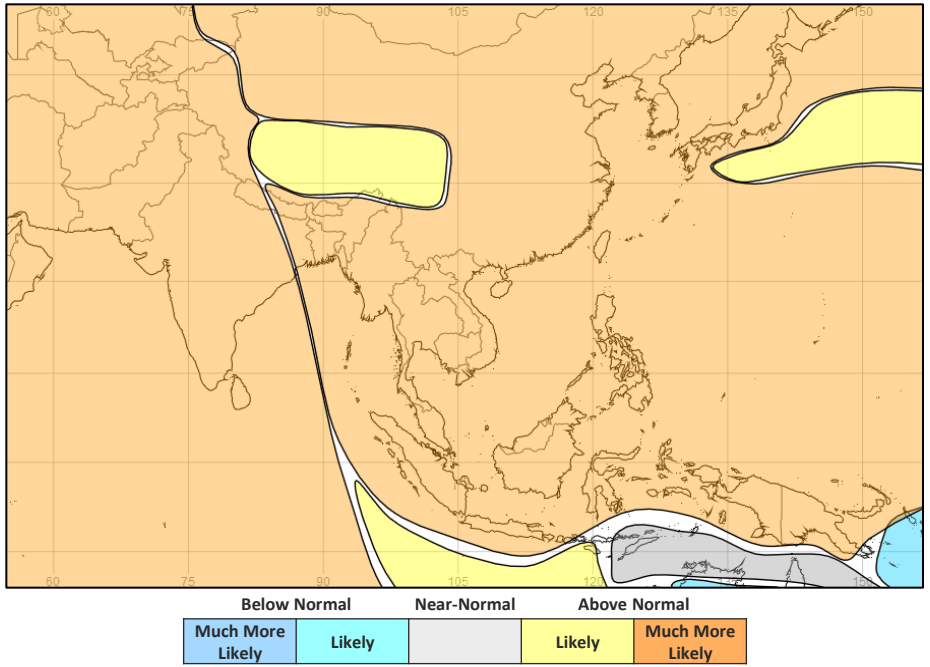
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Much of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, was warm or hot in April, May and June, though parts of Vietnam were cool or cold in May. China and Myanmar often saw warm or hot conditions in April, but this tailed off through May and June, with more places closer to normal temperatures. Parts of northeast China were very cold in June. Quite a mixed pattern across the Indian Subcontinent and into Central Asia, with many areas, away from northern India, very warm or hot at times. Northeast India was cold in May.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are very likely across much of continent. Areas around the central and eastern Himalayas are likely to be warmer than normal. Parts of the far southeast of Indonesia are more likely to be closer to normal.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



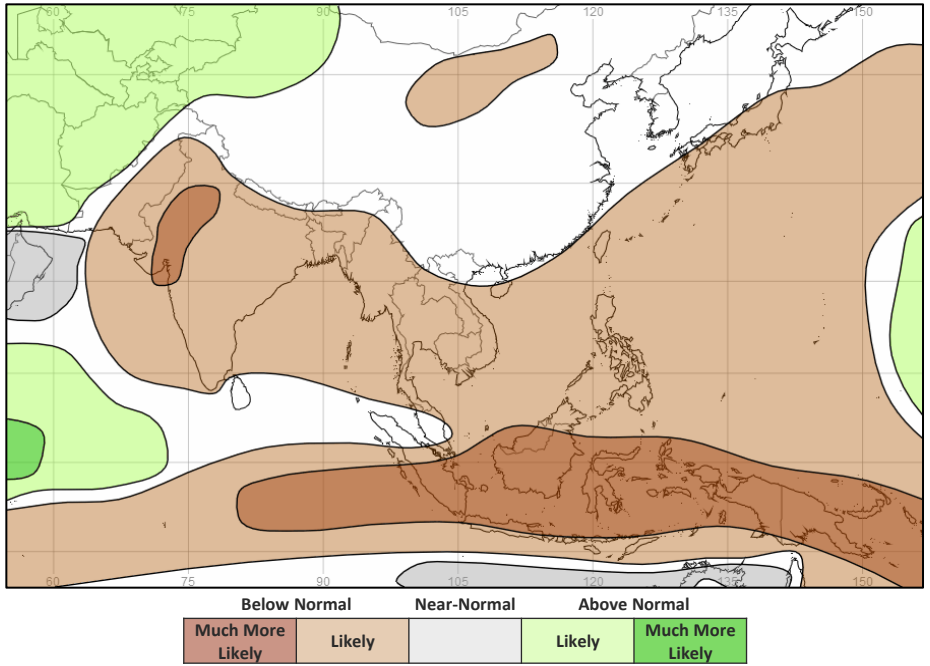
Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: The South Asian Monsoon reached its northerly maximum extent around 9 July, according to the Indian Meteorological Department. Parts of India were dry in April and June, but northern India and Nepal were very wet in May. A rather mixed precipitation pattern across Central Asia across this period, but close to normal rainfall overall. Parts of Myanmar and China were wet or very wet at times, especially northeast China in May. A large part of Southeast Asia was dry or very dry in April and June, but a rather more mixed picture in May, when parts of Sumatra and western parts of Papua New Guinea were wet or very wet.

Outlook: Much of mainland South and Southeast Asia are likely to be drier than normal, along with parts of northern China. Parts of northwest India and much of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea are very likely to be drier than normal, the latter areas attributed to the impacts of a strengthening El Niño.

Afghanistan and much of Central Asia is likely to be wetter than normal.

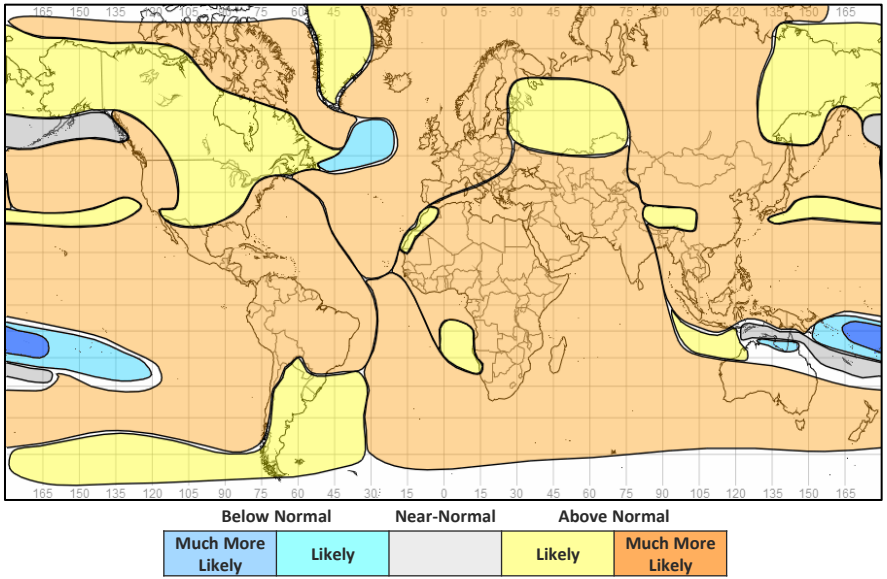
3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

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

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

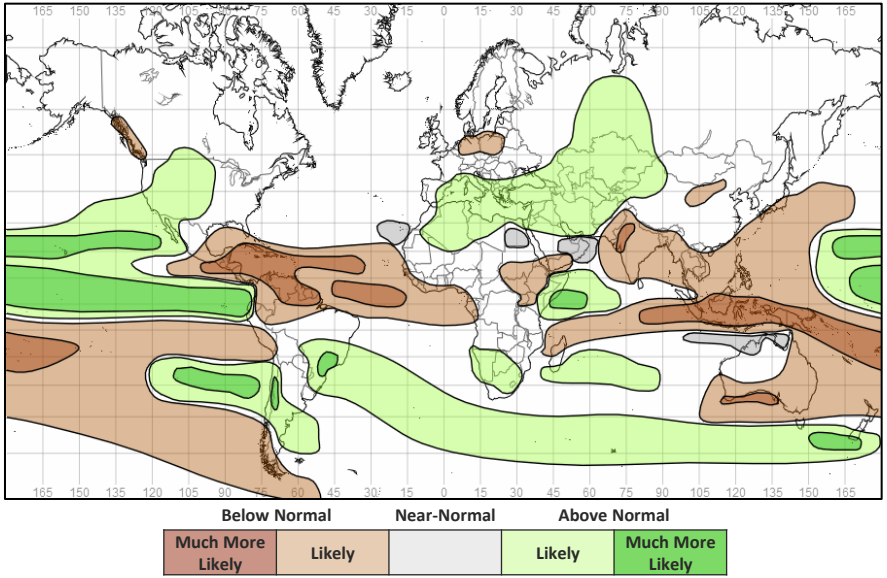
Outlook:

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

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

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

3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

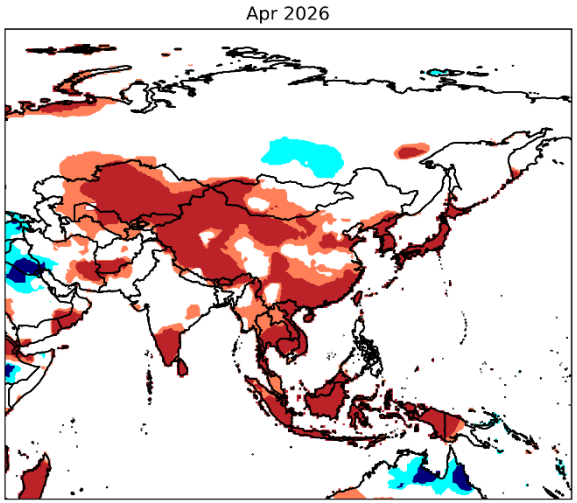
Central Asia

Southern Asia

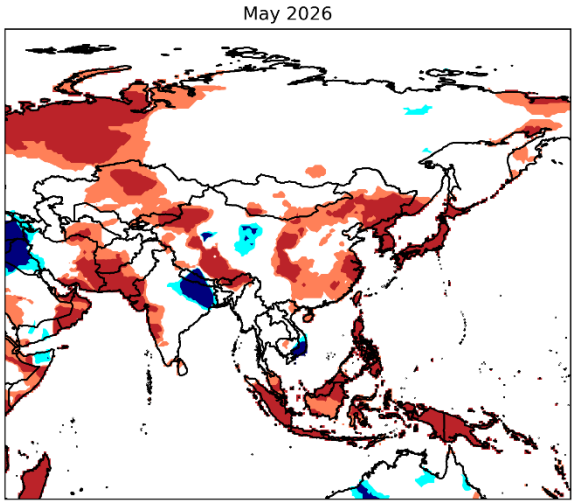
Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

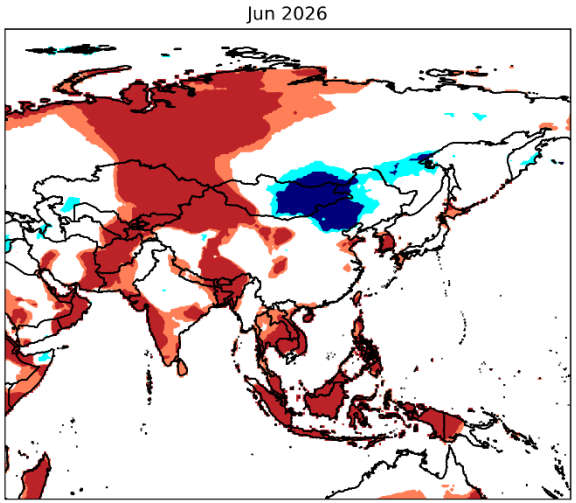
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



April



May

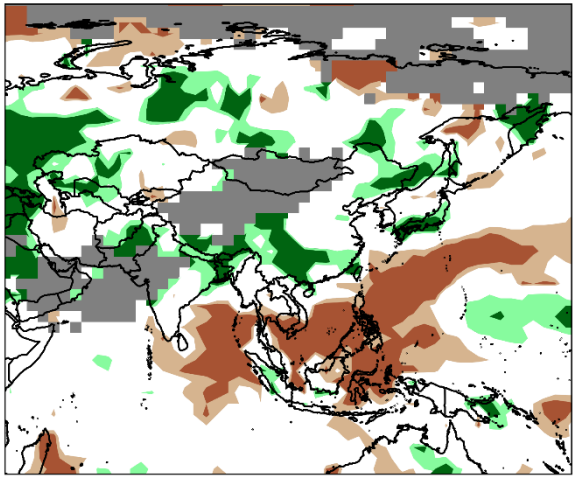


June

Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark blue indicate values below the 20th (Cool) and 10th (Cold) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

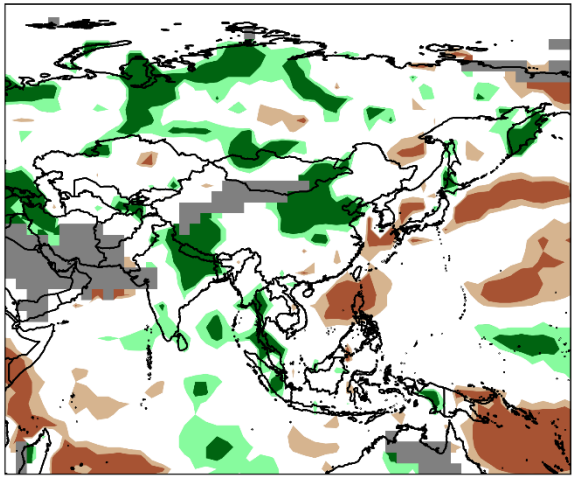
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Apr 2026



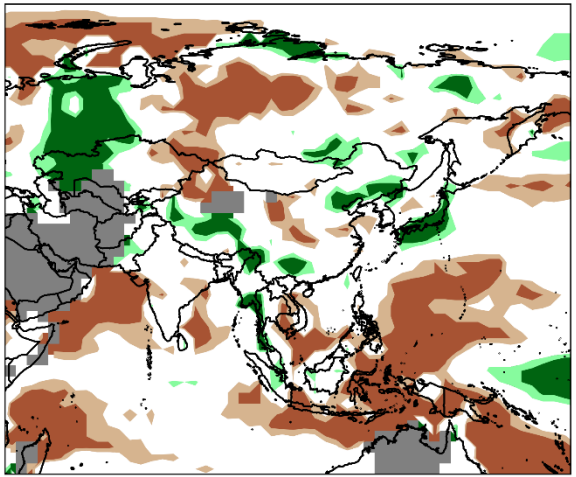
April

May 2026



May

Jun 2026



June

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		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Afghanistan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Hot	Normal (2)	Normal (3)	Normal*
Tajikistan	Normal	Normal	Hot	Normal	Very Wet	Wet
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Warm	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): Hot in the south and east, Normal elsewhere
Note (2): Mainly normal, but wet in the south
Note (3): Mainly normal, but wet in the northeast
Note (4): Hot in the south, Normal elsewhere

Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Pakistan	Normal	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Very Wet	Normal	Normal (8)
India	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (9)
Nepal	Normal	Cold	Warm (7)	Wet	Very Wet	Normal
Bangladesh	Warm	Normal	Hot	Very Wet	Wet	Normal
Sri Lanka	Hot	Normal	Warm	Normal	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): Very Wet in the northeast
Note (2): Mainly Normal but Hot in the south
Note (3): Hot in the southwest, Normal elsewhere
Note (4): Hot in the far west and far northeast, cold in the east, Normal elsewhere
Note (5): Normal in the northeast, warm or hot in the southwest
Note (6): Normal in the north, warm or hot in the south, west and far northeast
Note (7): Hot in the east
Note (8): Wet in parts of the south
Note (9): Very wet in the far northeast, otherwise normal or dry

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
China	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (7)	Normal (2)	Normal (6)	Mixed (8)
Myanmar	Warm	Normal	Normal	Normal	Mixed (4)	Mixed (9)
Vietnam	Hot	Mixed	Hot	Normal (1)	Normal	Mixed (10)

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Dry or Very Dry in the south, Normal elsewhere
Note (2): Very Wet in parts of the west and south
Note (3): Mainly Warm or Hot
Note (4): Mainly Normal but Very Wet in parts of the south
Note (5): Mainly Normal but hot in the west, Warm in parts of the east and Cool in some central parts.
Note (6): Mainly Normal but Very Wet in parts of the west and east.
Note (7): Hot in parts of the west, cold in parts of the northeast, otherwise normal
Note (8): Very wet in parts of the west and northeast, dry in some central areas, otherwise normal
Note (9): Very wet in the south and far north, otherwise normal
Note (10): Dry in some central and southern areas, otherwise normal

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Papua New Guinea	Warm	Hot	Hot (4)
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Indonesia	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)
Papua New Guinea	Mixed (2)	Dry	Very Dry
Timor-Leste	Normal	Normal	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): Mostly Normal but Very Dry in the east
Note (2): Mostly Normal but Very Wet in parts of the east
Note (3): Many places Wet or Very Wet, but normal for Borneo, Sulawesi and parts of the east
Note (4): Normal in the east
Note (5): Mostly dry or very dry, but wet in parts of Sumatra

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: August to January – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Afghanistan	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Likely to be warmer than normal in the north
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-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**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-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 near-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: August to January – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Pakistan	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north and west, **Likely to be warmer than normal** in the south and east	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal in the far north, otherwise Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be near-normal** in the southwest, otherwise **Likely to be drier than normal**	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the east. **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the far northwest, elsewhere Climatological odds.	Likely to be wetter than normal
India	*Temperature*	**Likely to be warmer than normal** in parts of the east, otherwise **Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal in the far north, otherwise Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the east, **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the northwest, **Likely to be drier than normal** elsewhere	**Likely to be drier than normal** and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the northwest.	Climatological odds in central areas, otherwise Likely to be wetter than normal
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 drier than normal** in the far west, Climatological odds elsewhere	**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: August to January – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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	Climatological odds	**Likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be near-normal
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 drier than normal**	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be wetter than normal

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

Outlook: August to January – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
China	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the south and parts of the west, otherwise **Likely to be warmer than normal**	**Likely to be warmer than normal** in Himalayan regions and northeast, otherwise **Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal in Himalayan regions and northeast, otherwise Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the far southwest and parts of the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds but **Likely to be drier than normal** in northern parts.	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the east, otherwise 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 in the north, **Likely to be wetter than normal** in central areas, **Likely to be drier than normal** in the south	**Likely to be drier than normal**	Climatological odds in the northwest, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere
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** in the south, Climatological odds in central and northern areas	**Likely to be drier than normal** but Climatological odds in the north.	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, 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: August to January – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Indonesia	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north, **Likely to be warmer than normal** in the southwest, **Likely to be near-normal** in the southeast	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**, **Likely to be near-normal** in the far southeast.	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be near-normal** in the far south, otherwise **Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Climatological odds in northern Sumatra, **Much more likely to be drier than normal** elsewhere.	Likely to be wetter than normal in northern Sumatra, Kalimantan and northern New Guinea, otherwise Likely to be drier than normal
Papua New Guinea	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north, **Likely to be near-normal** in the south	**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 in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in central areas, Much more likely to be drier than normal in the south
Timor-Leste	*Temperature*	**Likely to be warmer than normal**	**Likely to be near-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 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) http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim_RCC_LRF/Index.html
Latest Output (September 2022) - http://sahfhydromet.rimes.int/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Enhanced-SCOS-SASCOF-23-JJAS.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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