

# Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook March to December

**Issued: June 2026**

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# Overview

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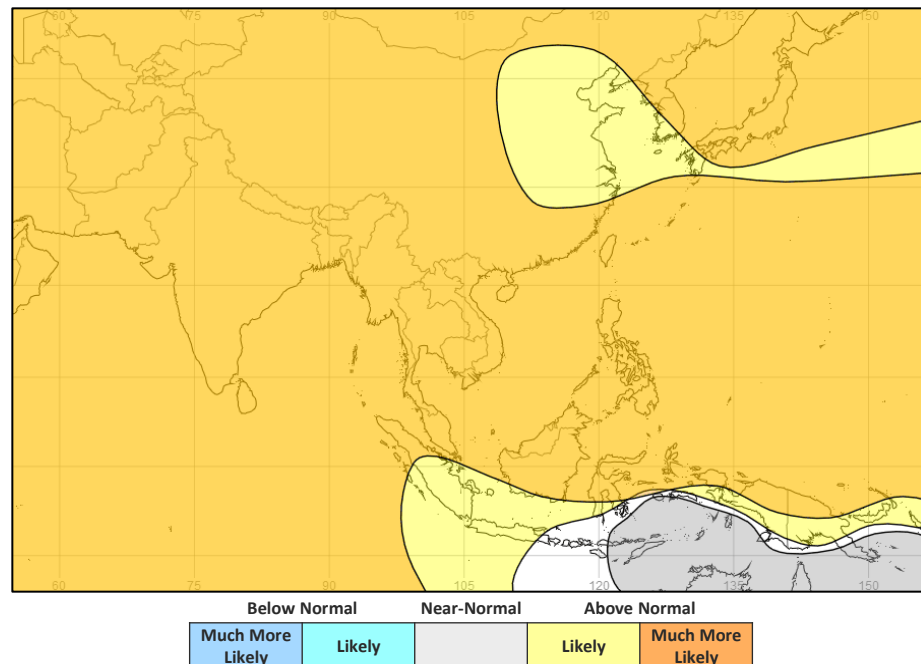
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

# Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

**Current Status:** Much of Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, was warm or hot in March, April and May, though much of Vietnam was cool or cold in May. Much of China and Myanmar saw warm or hot conditions in March and April but were closer to normal in May. Central Asia was more mixed, but with warm or hot conditions occurring at times. Warm or hot conditions were observed across northern India and Pakistan in March, across southern India and Sri Lanka in April and across western India and southern Pakistan in May. Parts of northern Bangladesh were hot throughout. Elsewhere across South Asia, with the exception of northeast India, which was cold in May, temperatures were near normal.

**Outlook:** Warmer than normal conditions are very likely across much of the continent, though likely across northeast China and western parts of Indonesia. Temperatures across eastern Indonesia, Timor-Leste and far southern Papua New Guinea are likely to be near-normal.

## 3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature

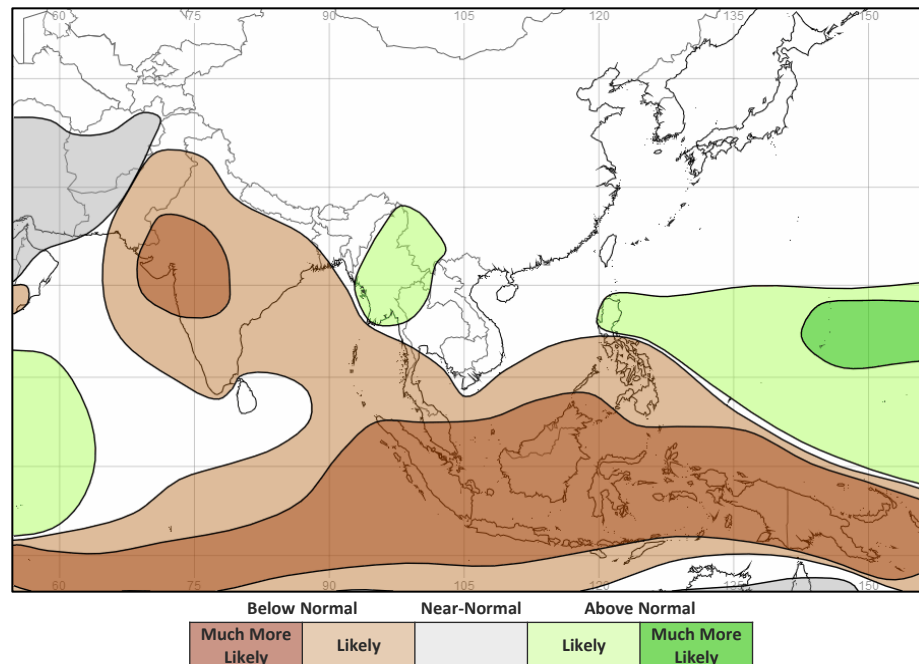


# Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

**Current Status:** A mixed picture across Central Asia, with often wetter than normal conditions in March and April, and with parts of Tajikistan wetter than normal in May. Elsewhere in Central Asia, near normal conditions were observed in May. Mostly normal conditions were observed over South Asia, though parts of northeast India and Bangladesh were wet or very wet in March, April and May and Sri Lanka was wet in May. It was wet or very wet across parts of southern and western China and northern Myanmar in March and April and parts of eastern China in May. Southern Vietnam was dry or very dry in April, otherwise Southeast Asia experienced broadly near normal precipitation. Indonesia was near normal to dry in March and April, and generally near normal in May, though parts of Sumatra were very wet.

**Outlook:** The South Asian Monsoon will reach its most northward extent during July and is currently slightly behind schedule, according to the Indian Met Department. Large parts of India and Pakistan are likely to be drier than normal with parts of western India much more likely to be drier than normal. Much of Indonesia is also very likely to be drier than normal, this attributed to the impacts of El Niño. This will increase the likelihood of wildfires. Meanwhile, much of Myanmar and parts of southwest China are likely to be wetter than normal.

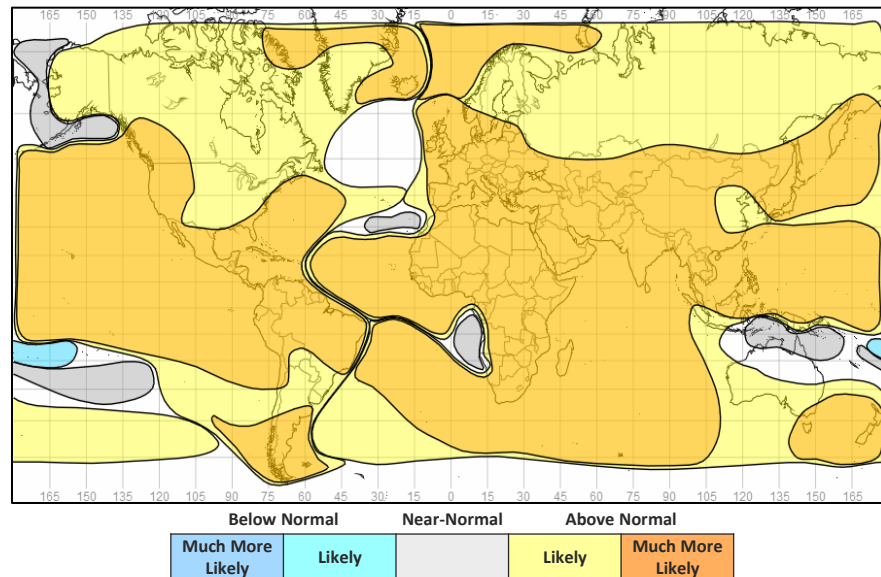
3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



# Global Outlook - Temperature

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

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



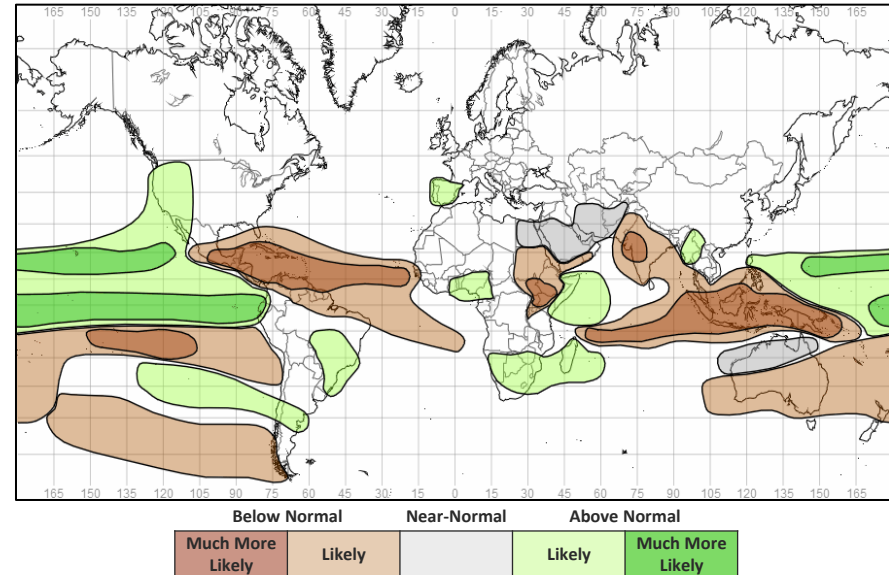
**El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** – El Niño conditions are present and are predicted to persist for at least the remainder of 2026. In terms of strength, a moderate or strong El Niño is expected during the period July to September, and it is likely (60%) El Niño will become strong or very strong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

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

No two El Niño events are the same, as the effects usually combine with other drivers of weather and climate variability (such as the Indian Ocean Dipole) and other local geophysical factors. It is also worth noting that a strong El Niño does not necessarily equate to strong El Niño impacts in any given location. It is therefore essential to closely monitor the latest seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts to assess possible impacts. More information on typical impacts can be found [here](#).

**Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** – The Indian Ocean Dipole is neutral at present, though there is a possibility of a positive event developing during this period, and this could contribute to the wetter than normal conditions forecast over parts of East Africa and drier conditions on the eastern side of the Indian Ocean basin.

## 3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



# Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

[Central Asia](#)

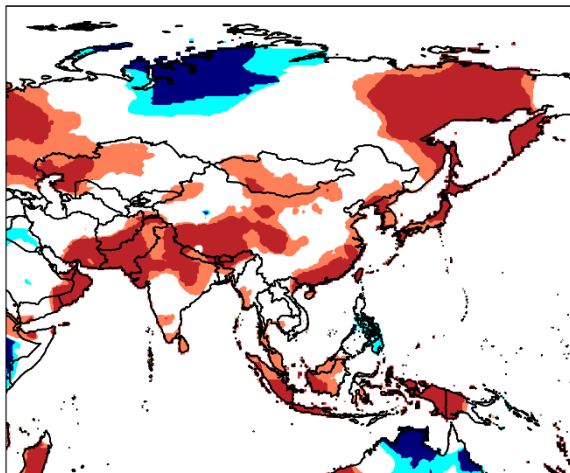
[Southern Asia](#)

[Southeast Asian Peninsula](#)

[Southeastern Asia / Indonesia](#)

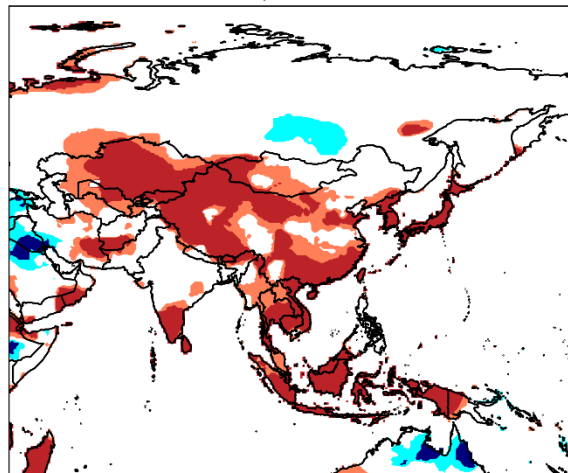
# Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Mar 2026



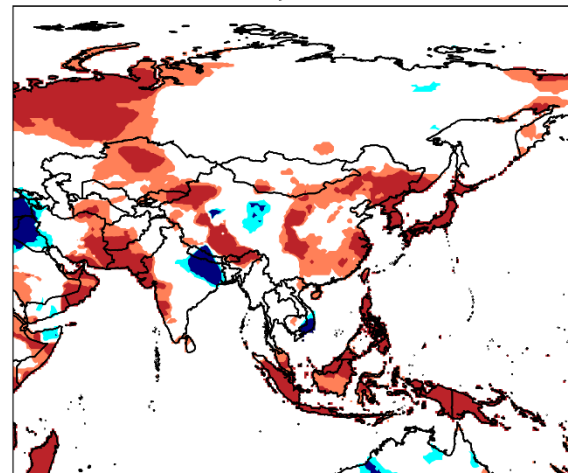
March

Apr 2026



April

May 2026



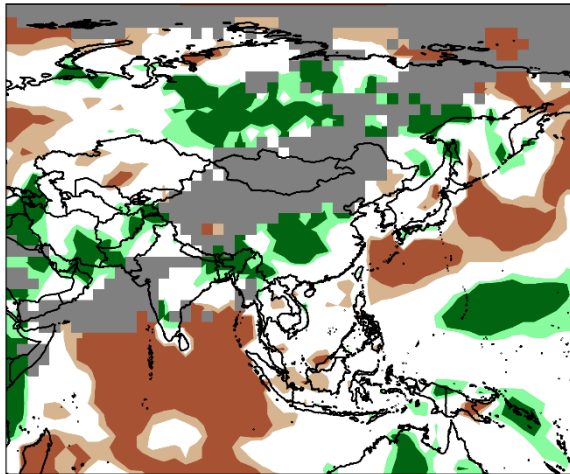
May



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

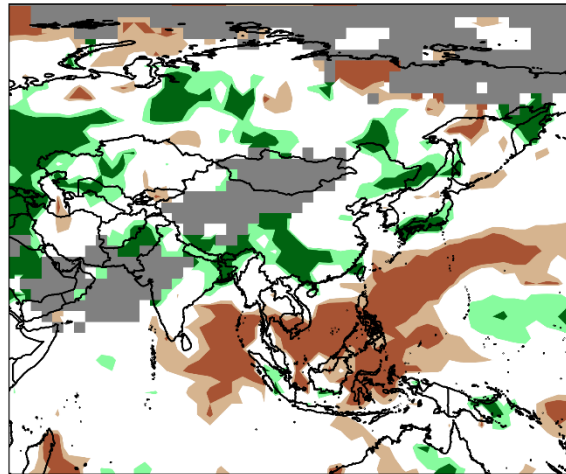
# Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Mar 2026



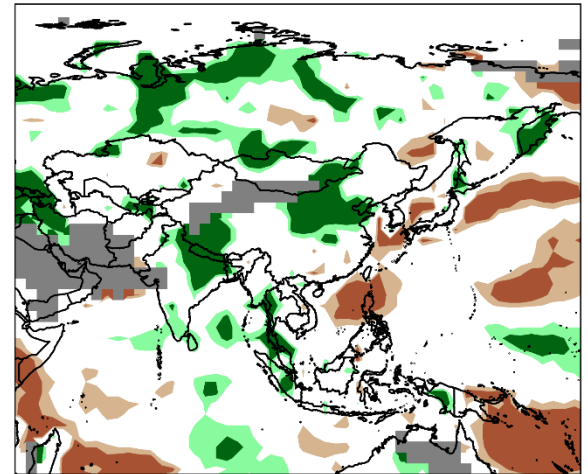
March

Apr 2026

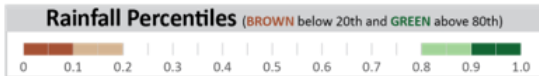


April

May 2026



May



**Notes:** The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

# Current Status – Central Asia

## Current Status: Temperature

	March	April	May
Afghanistan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)
Tajikistan	Normal	Normal	Normal
Kyrgyzstan	Normal	Hot	Warm

## Current Status: Rainfall

	March	April	May
Afghanistan	Wet	Normal (2)	Normal (3)
Tajikistan	Very Wet	Normal	Very Wet
Kyrgyzstan	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):** 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

	March	April	May
Pakistan	Hot	Normal	Mixed (4)
India	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)
Nepal	Warm	Normal	Cold
Bangladesh	Warm	Warm	Normal
Sri Lanka	Warm	Hot	Normal

### Current Status: Rainfall

	March	April	May
	Wet	Very Wet	Normal
	Normal (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
	Normal	Wet	Very Wet
	Wet	Very Wet	Wet
	Normal	Normal	Wet

#### 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 north, Normal or Warm in the south

**Note (2):** Very Wet in the northeast

**Note (3):** Mainly Normal but Hot in the south

**Note (4):** Hot in the southwest, Normal elsewhere

**Note (5):** Hot in the far west and far northeast, cold in the east, Normal elsewhere

# Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

## Current Status: Temperature

	March	April	May
China	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (6)
Myanmar	Normal	Warm	Normal
Vietnam	Normal	Hot	Mixed

## Current Status: Rainfall

	March	April	May
China	Mixed (3)	Normal (3)	Normal (7)
Myanmar	Normal	Normal	Mixed (5)
Vietnam	Normal	Normal (2)	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, Normal in the north

**Note (2):** Dry or Very Dry in the south, Normal elsewhere

**Note (3):** Very Wet in parts of the west and south

**Note (4):** Mainly Warm or Hot

**Note (5):** Mainly Normal but Very Wet in parts of the south

**Note (6):** Mainly Normal but hot in the west, Warm in parts of the east and Cool in some central parts.

**Note (7):** Mainly Normal but Very Wet in parts of the west and east.

# Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Warm	Hot	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Dry
Timor-Leste	Normal	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):** 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.

# 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: July to December – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Afghanistan	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 near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal, and Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the north
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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Much more 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	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: July to December – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Pakistan	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 the west, and Likely to be drier than normal in the north and east	Likely to be near-normal in the west, Climatological odds in the north, and Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal, and Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the north
India	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north and east, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the south and west	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the far east, and Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the northwest	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north and far south, and Likely to be drier than normal in central and eastern areas
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 the east, and Likely to be drier than normal in the west	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: July to December – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than 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: July to December – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
China	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> in the south	Likely to be warmer than normal in central-eastern areas, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> elsewhere	Likely to be warmer than normal in southwest and far northeast, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the north, and Likely to be wetter than normal in the south	Likely to be wetter than normal in far southwest, and Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in the far southwest, Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the far east, and Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere
Myanmar	Temperature	<b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b>	<b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b>	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in the east, and Likely to be wetter than normal in the west
Vietnam	Temperature	<b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b>	<b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b>	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the far north, and Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere

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

# Outlook: July to December – SE Asia / Indonesia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Indonesia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> in the north	Likely to be near-normal in far east, Climatological odds in the lesser Sunda Islands, <b>Likely to be warmer than normal</b> in Java and southern Sumatra, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> in northern Sumatra and Kalimantan	Likely to be warmer than normal in Sumatra and in far east, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> elsewhere
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the south and west, and <b>Much more likely to be drier than normal</b> in the north and east	<b>Much more likely to be drier than normal</b>	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north, and <b>Much more likely to be drier than normal</b> elsewhere
Papua New Guinea	Temperature	<b>Likely to be warmer than normal</b>	Likely to be near-normal in far southeast, <b>Likely to be warmer than normal</b> in central areas, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> in north	Likely to be warmer than normal in far south, and <b>Much more likely to be warmer than normal</b> elsewhere
	Rainfall	<b>Much more likely to be drier than normal</b>	<b>Much more likely to be drier than normal</b>	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north, and <b>Much more likely to be drier than normal</b> elsewhere

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

## Outlook: July to December – SE Asia / Indonesia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Timor-Leste	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than 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) <https://rcc.imdpune.gov.in/sascof.php>

ASEAN Climate Outlook Forum (ASEANCOF): [ASEANCOF-26 Statement – May 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

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