

Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook February to November

Issued: May 2026

[Overview](#)

[Current Status](#)

[Outlooks](#)

[Annex 1 – Supplemental Information](#)

Overview

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

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

[Global Outlook – Temperature](#)

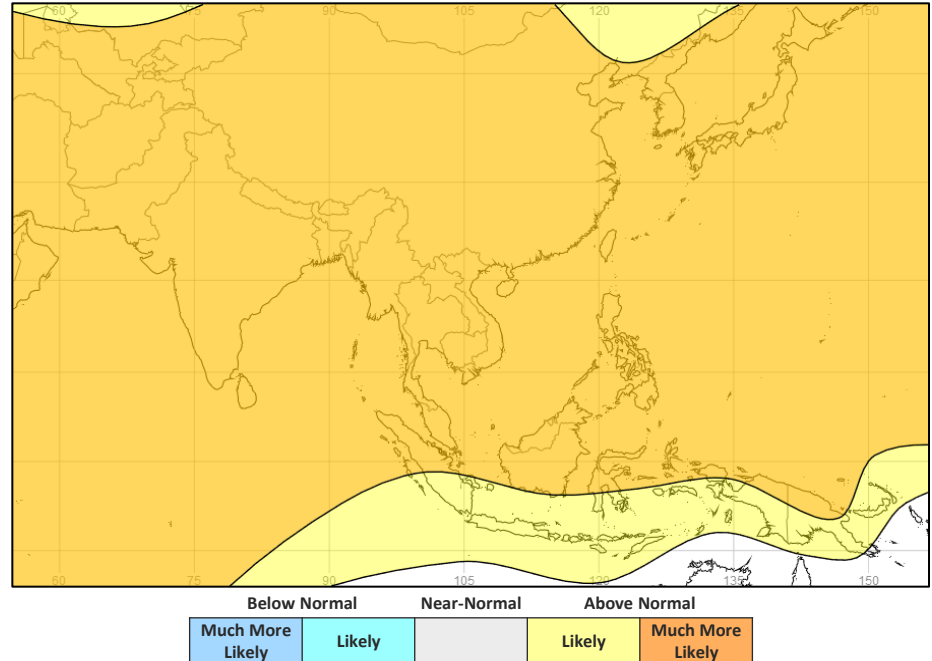
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Across Southeast Asia, many places have been warm or hot. Much of Central Asia was warm or hot in February, though nearer normal in March and April. Across South Asia, warm or hot conditions were observed across Pakistan and northern India and Nepal in February and March. Across China, many parts have been warm or hot.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are much more likely across the continent. The only exception is parts of southern Indonesia where temperatures are more likely to be closer to normal.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature

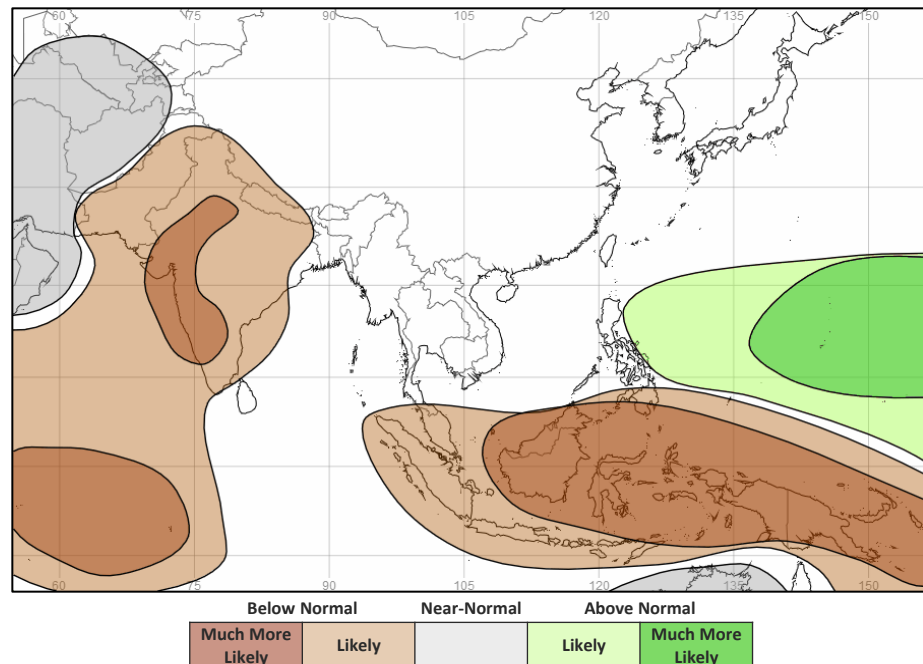


Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Rainfall conditions have been mostly normal across Southeast Asia, though Myanmar was wet during April. In Central Asia, normal conditions were observed, although Afghanistan was wet in March with Tajikistan very wet. Mostly normal conditions have been observed over South Asia and China although parts of southeast China was very wet through March and April. Pakistan, northern Indian, Nepal and Bangladesh were dry or very dry in February, before becoming wet or very wet in March and April.

Outlook: The South Asian Monsoon has now begun and will progress northwards through June. Early predictions for the Southwest Monsoon indicate drier than normal conditions are most likely for large parts of India, Pakistan and Nepal. The Outlook for many other areas remains balanced. The strongest rainfall signal continues to be across Indonesia and Papua New Guinea with drier than normal conditions likely widely, increasing the likelihood of wildfires.

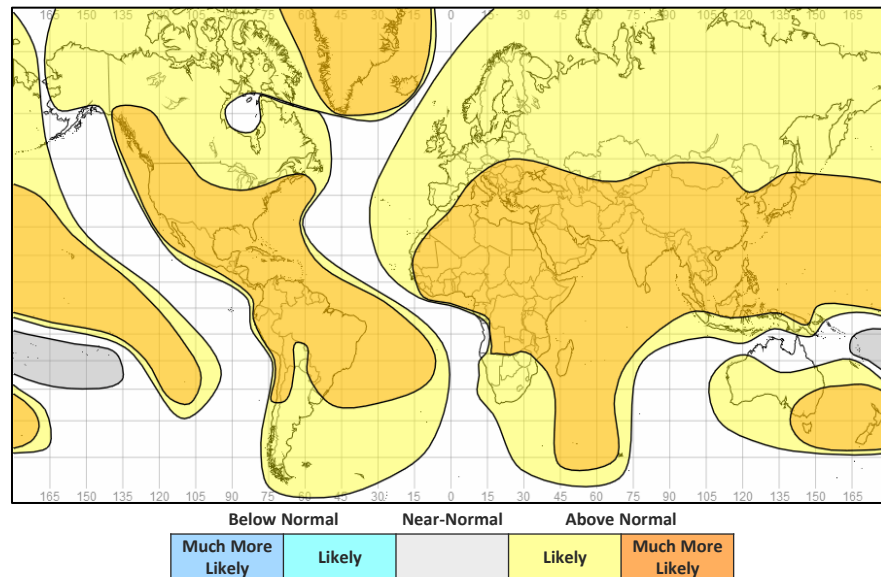
3-Month Outlook June to August - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and the very high chance of El Niño developing during this period, most land areas are likely to be warmer than normal with very limited exceptions. These include, northern Australia and the South Pacific Islands where near normal temperature conditions are more likely.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

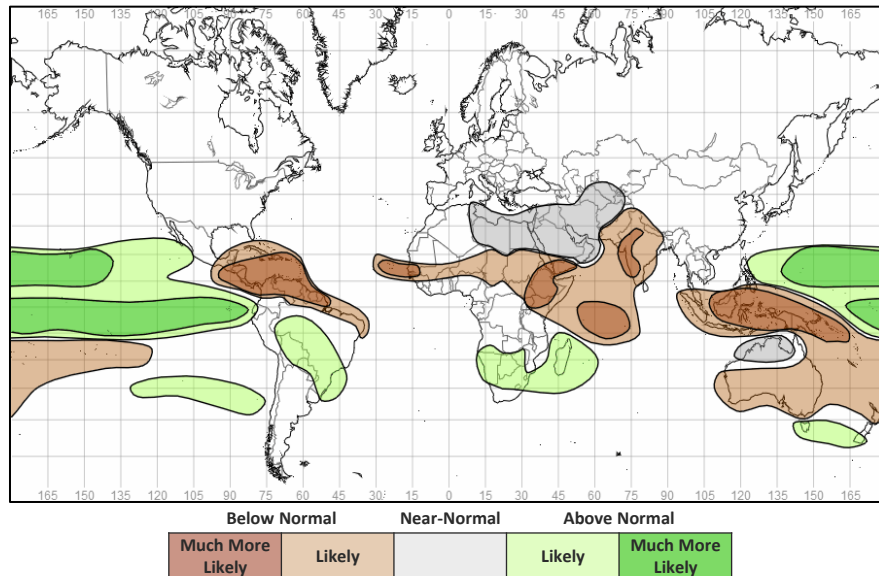
Outlook:

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

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

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole is neutral and is not expected to provide significant predictive value for this period.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

[Central Asia](#)

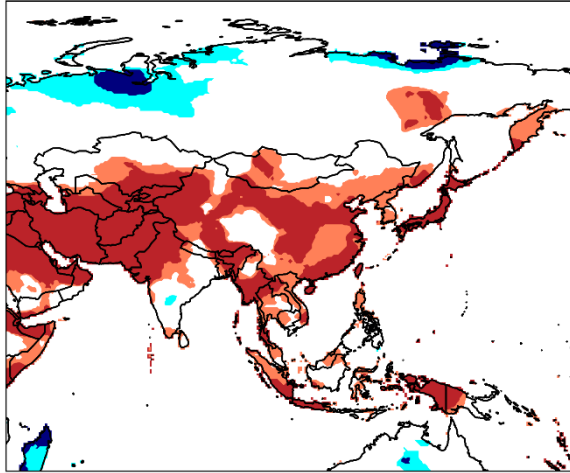
[Southern Asia](#)

[Southeast Asian Peninsula](#)

[Southeastern Asia / Indonesia](#)

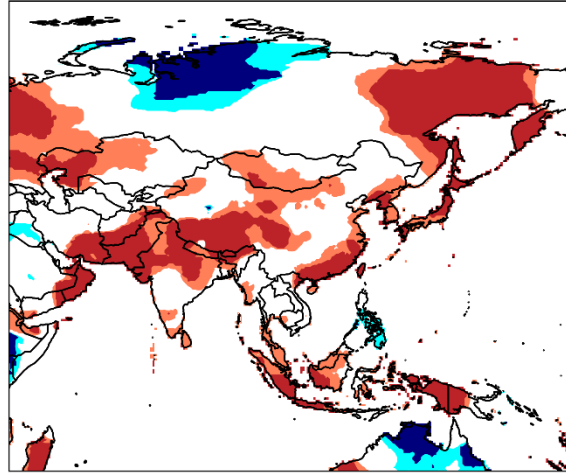
Current Status – Temperature percentiles

Feb 2026



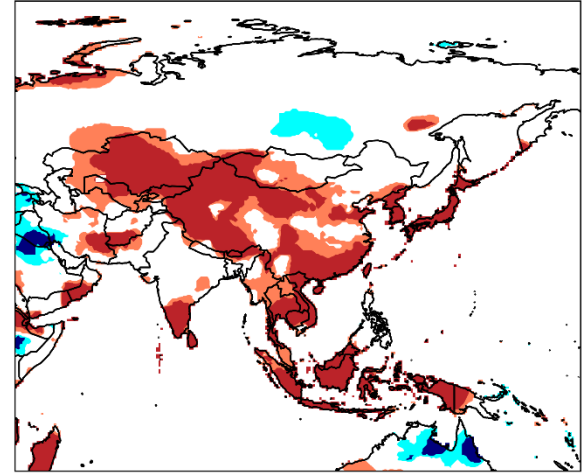
February

Mar 2026



March

Apr 2026



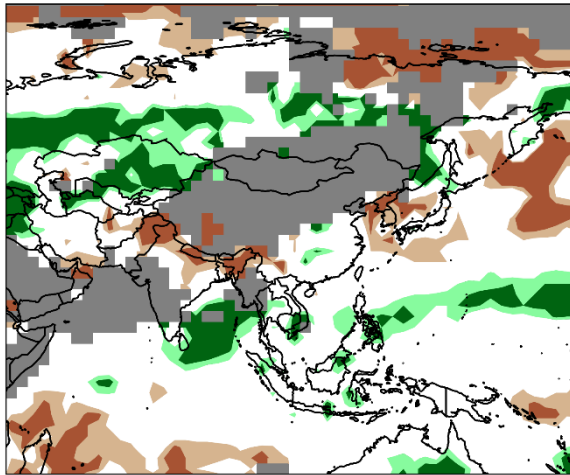
April



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

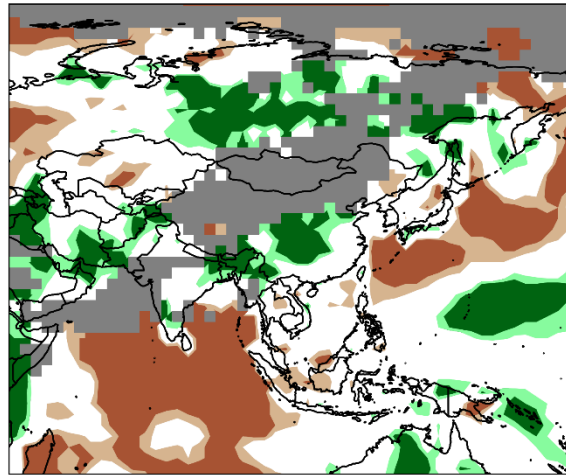
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

Feb 2026



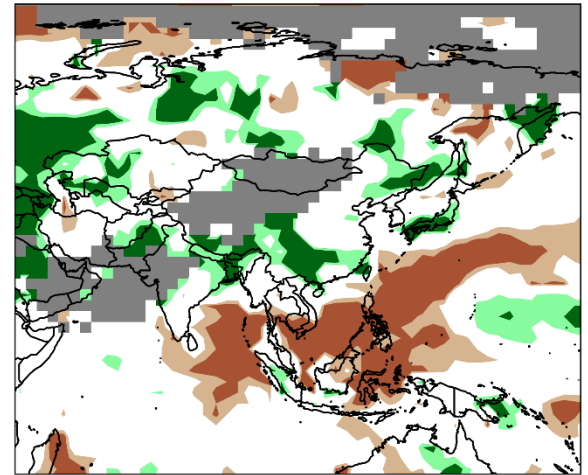
February

Mar 2026

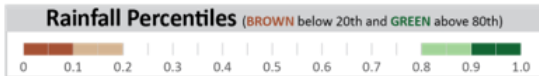


March

Apr 2026



April



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

Current Status – Central Asia

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Afghanistan	Hot	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Tajikistan	Hot	Normal	Normal
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Normal	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Dry	Wet	Normal (2)
	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
	Normal	Normal	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 the south and east, Normal elsewhere

Note (2): Mainly normal, but wet in the south

Current Status – Southern Asia

Current Status: Temperature

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

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Very Dry	Wet	Very Wet
	Normal (2)	Normal (4)	Mixed (4)
	Very Dry	Normal	Wet
	Dry	Wet	Very Wet
	Wet	Normal	Normal

Notes:

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

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Hot in the northeast and northwest, otherwise Normal

Note (2): Very Dry in the north

Note (3): Hot in the north, Normal or Warm in the south

Note (4): Very Wet in the northeast.

Note (5): Mainly Normal but Hot in the south

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	February	March	April	February	March	April
China	Warm	Normal (1)	Mixed (4)	Normal	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)
Myanmar	Hot	Normal	Warm	Normal*	Normal (5)	Normal (6)
Vietnam	Warm	Normal	Hot	Normal (3)	Normal	Normal (2)

Notes:

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

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal but Warm or Hot in central, southwest and southeast

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

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

Note (4): Mainly Warm or Hot

Note (5): Normal but Wet or Very Wet in the north

Note (6): Normal but very dry in far south

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature		
	February	March	April
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Warm
Timor-Leste	Warm	Normal	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	February	March	April
Indonesia	Normal	Normal	Mixed (1)
Papua New Guinea	Normal	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)
Timor-Leste	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 Dry in the east

Note (2): Mostly Normal but Very Wet in 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: June to November – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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
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	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal

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

Outlook: June to November – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
India	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, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the west	Likely to be drier than normal
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 drier than normal	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.

Outlook: June to November – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal

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

Outlook: June to November – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
China	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	Generally Climatological odds, but Likely to be wetter than normal in parts of the far east and west
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	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	Climatological odds	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: June to November – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Indonesia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north and east	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north and east
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal in many places, but Likely to be near-normal in the southwest	Likely to be drier than normal, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the east	Much more likely to be drier than normal
Papua New Guinea	Temperature	Likely to be warmer 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	Much more likely to be drier than normal
Timor-Leste	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	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) [Climate Research & Services, Pune](#) Latest Output (April 2026)

ASEANCOF [ASMC Climate Bulletin \(Mar 2026\) – ASMC](#) – Latest report (May 2026) due imminently

Technical notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

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