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Global: Monthly Climate Outlook January to October

Issued: April 2026

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Overview

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

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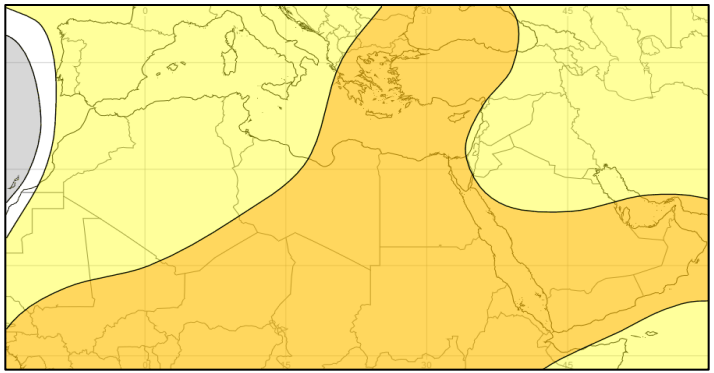
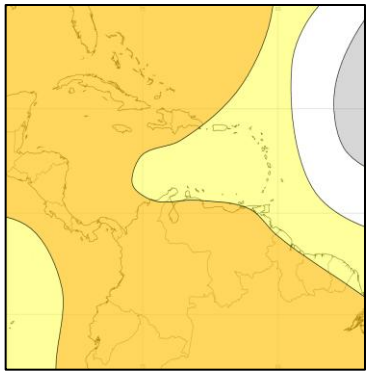
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Much of the Caribbean region was warm or hot in in January, although northern areas were cold in February, with near normal temperatures in March. More mixed for Colombia and Venezuela with some areas experiencing cool or cold conditions. Across MENA many areas were warm or hot in February. In January and March, conditions were mixed, while most areas still observed normal temperatures, parts of Syria and Iraq were cool or cold.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions likely across all areas.





3-Month Outlook May to July - Temperature

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

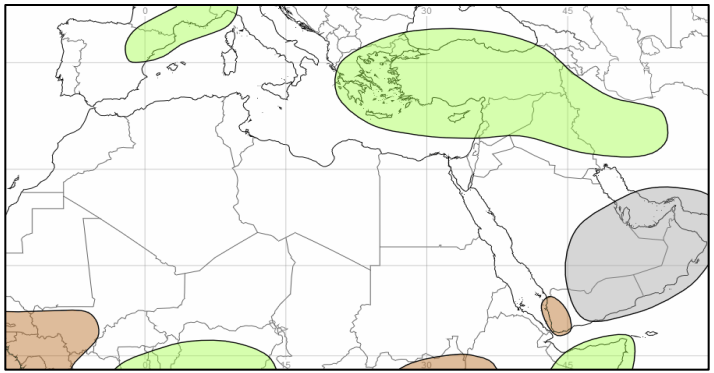
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

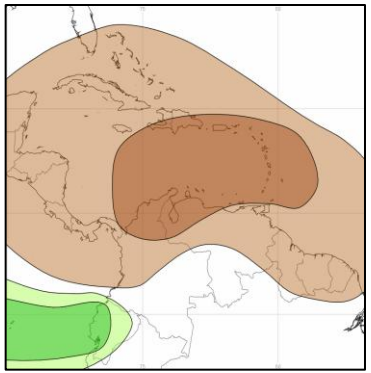
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: January to March tends to be part of the wetter time of year across much of MENA. Some areas were wet or very wet in January and March, including much of the Levant, Algeria and Morocco. Turkey, Syria and Iraq were wet in February, but most other areas in the MENA were dry or very dry. Mostly normal conditions have been observed in the Caribbean region though Guyana was very dry and Hispaniola, Jamaica and Cuba were very wet in March.

Outlook: Across much of the Caribbean and northern parts of South America, drier than normal conditions are likely. Early indications for the tropical cyclone season in the Atlantic basin suggest below normal activity, particularly around the Caribbean. Across large parts of the Levant, wetter than normal conditions are more likely. However, only small amounts of rain usually falls in the northern hemisphere summer, with some areas completely dry. This suggests the chance of impactful rainfall is highest early in this period, i.e. May.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook May to July - Rainfall

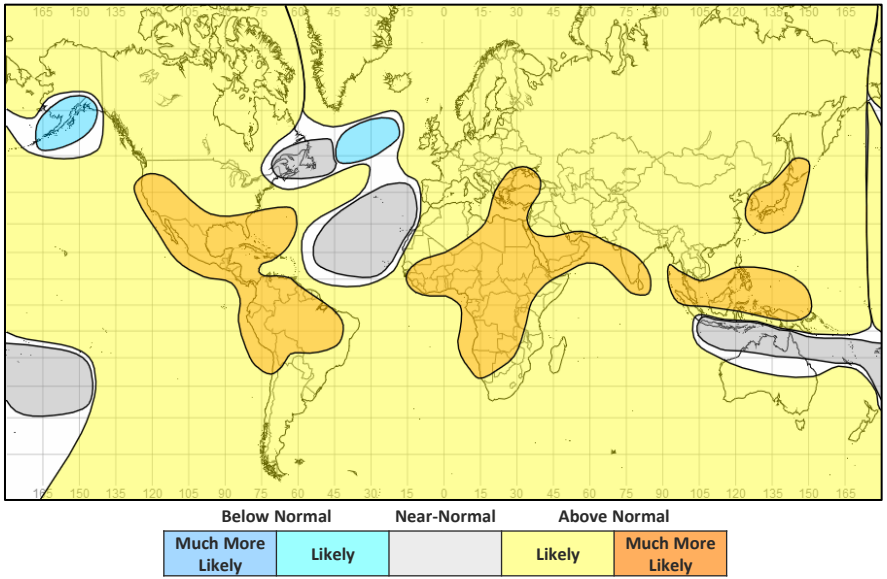
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and the increased chances of El Niño developing later this year, most land areas are likely to be warmer than normal with limited exceptions. These include southern parts of Indonesia, northern Australia and the South Pacific Islands where near normal temperature or colder than normal conditions are more likely.

3-Month Outlook May to July - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

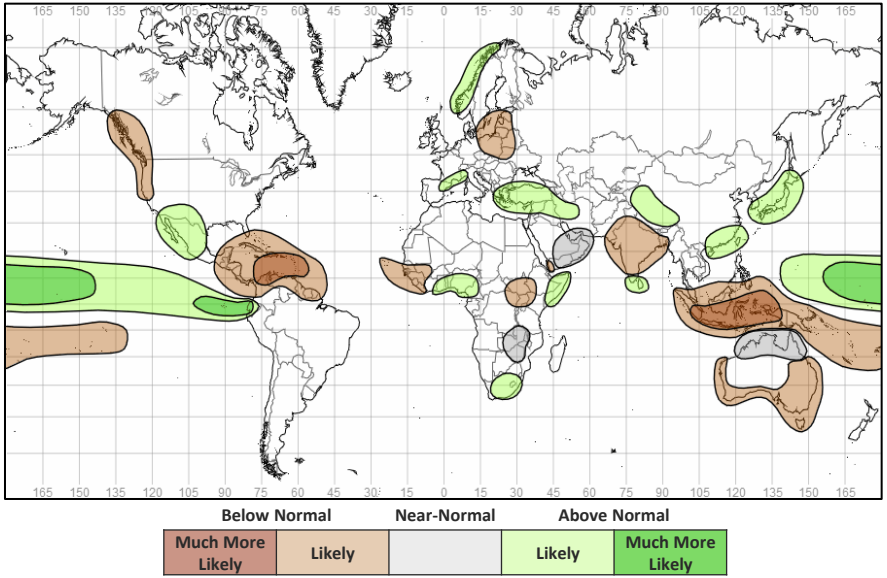
Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. However, there is a high likelihood of El Niño developing over the next three months (over a 60% chance), with this predicted event then likely to persist throughout the rest of the year, well into the northern hemisphere autumn. In terms of strength, a moderate El Niño is most likely during the period May – July with a 20% chance of this El Niño becoming a strong event later in the year (October – December), 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, the Indian subcontinent, 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 (as currently predicted by some long-range models) 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 therefore won't provide any predictive value for this period.

3-Month Outlook May to July - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

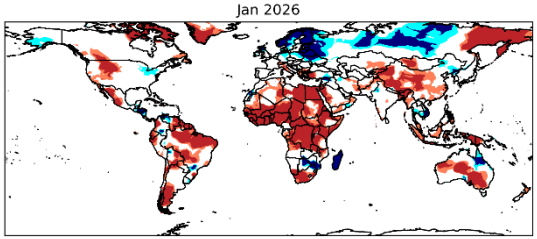
MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

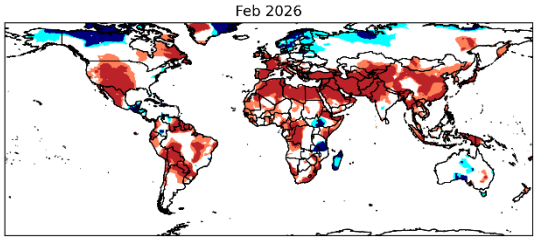
Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

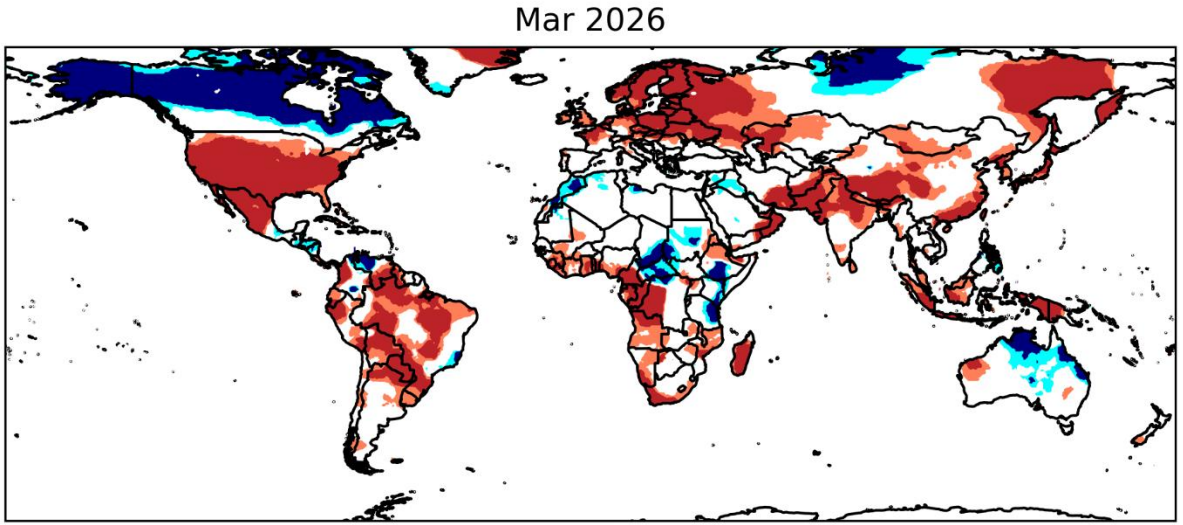
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



January



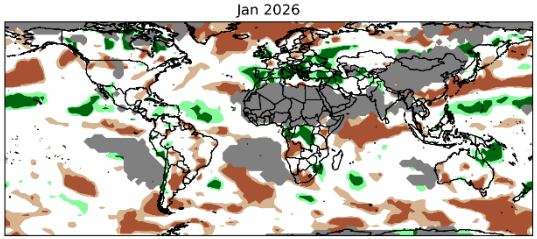
February



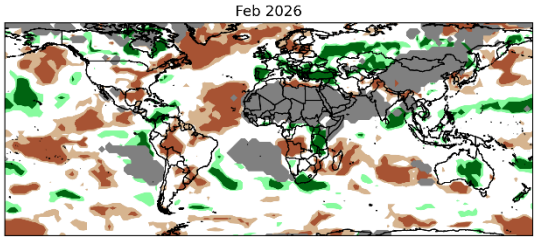
March

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.

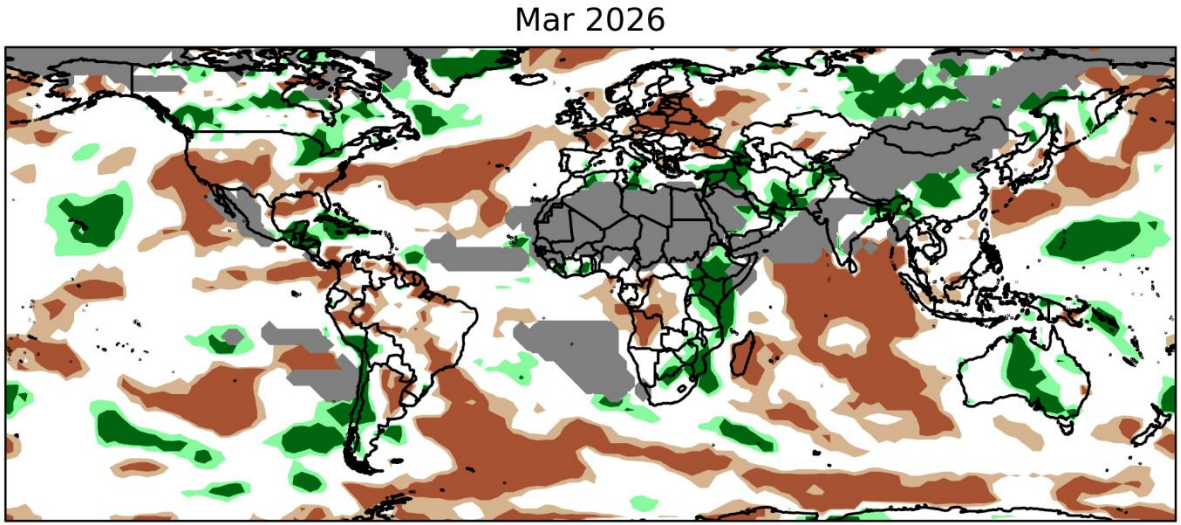
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



January



February



March

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.

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Current Status – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Turkey	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal	Wet	Very Wet	Normal (3)
Palestine	Warm	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Wet
Lebanon	Normal	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Wet
Jordan	Warm	Hot	Normal	Normal	Very Dry	Wet
Syria	Mixed (2)	Hot	Cool	Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet
Iraq	Normal	Hot	Cool	Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet
Yemen	Warm	Warm	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): Hot in the west, normal elsewhere
Note (2): Cold in the north, normal elsewhere
Note (3): Very Wet in the south

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Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	January	February	March
Morocco	Normal	Warm	Cold
Algeria	Normal	Hot	Normal
Tunisia	Warm	Hot	Normal
Libya	Hot	Hot	Normal
Egypt	Hot	Hot	Normal

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March
Morocco	Wet	Normal	Normal
Algeria	Wet (1)	Normal	Wet
Tunisia	Normal	Very Dry	Normal
Libya	Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Wet
Egypt	Dry	Very 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 south, Wet or Very Wet in parts of the north

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Caribbean Region	Warm	Mixed (3)	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal (6)
Haiti	Warm	Cold	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Wet
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Very Dry	Dry
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal (4)	Normal (7)
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal (5)	Normal (7)

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 east, but cool or cold in the west
Note (2): Normal or cool, but hot in the west
Note (3): Hot across the Lesser Antilles, Cold elsewhere
Note (4): Very Dry in southeast
Note (5): Very Wet in the north.
Note (6): Very Wet across Hispaniola, Cuba and Jamaica.
Note (7): Some central and northern regions Dry.

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	January	February	March	January	February	March
Southern Europe	Normal	Hot	Normal	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Cold	Normal	Normal	Very Dry
Central Pacific	Normal	Cold	Cold	Normal	Very 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): Very Wet in Gibraltar, normal in Cyprus

Outlooks

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: March to August – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Turkey	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Palestine	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Lebanon	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Jordan	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	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.

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Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Syria	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Iraq	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Yemen	*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 wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the Western Highlands, Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	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.

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Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Morocco	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Algeria	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Tunisia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Libya	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Egypt	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Caribbean Region	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be drier than normal
Haiti	*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 drier than normal	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be drier than normal
Guyana	*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 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: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Venezuela	*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 drier than normal	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the north, Climatological odds in the south	Likely to be drier than normal
Colombia	*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 drier than normal	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the north, Climatological odds in the south	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.

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Outlook: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		May	May to July	August to October
Southern Europe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in Cyprus, Climatological odds in Gibraltar	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Central Pacific	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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.

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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/

Tropical Cyclones
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/index

Met Office
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development

Climate Outlook Fora (WMO Factsheet), including:
Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF): April – June 2026 Statement.

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

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

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

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