

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook December to September

Issued: March 2026

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Overview

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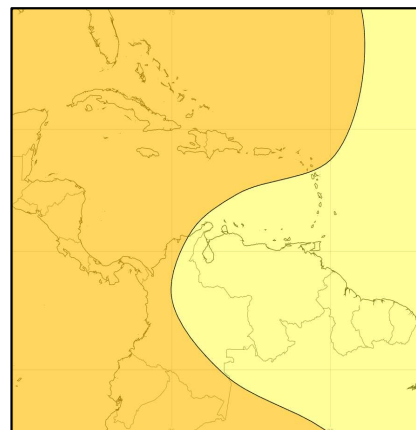
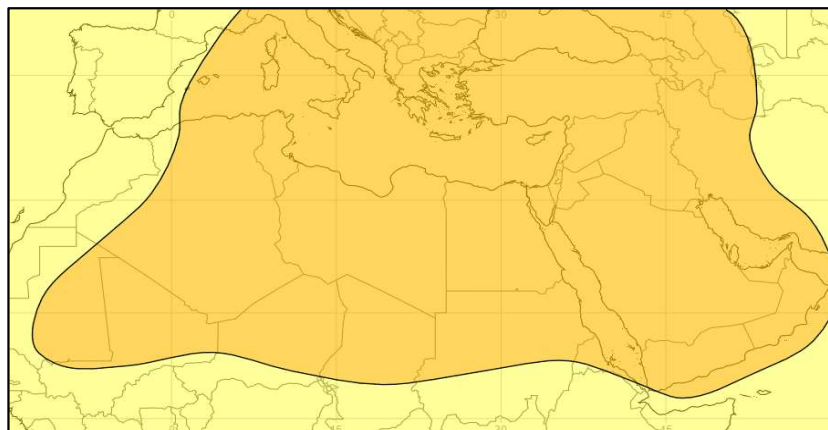
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall](#)

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

Current Status: Much of the Caribbean region was warm or hot in December or January, although northern areas were Cold in February. 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 December and January, conditions were mixed, while most areas still observed normal or above normal temperatures, parts of Syria were cold in January.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions likely across all areas.



3-Month Outlook April to June - Temperature

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

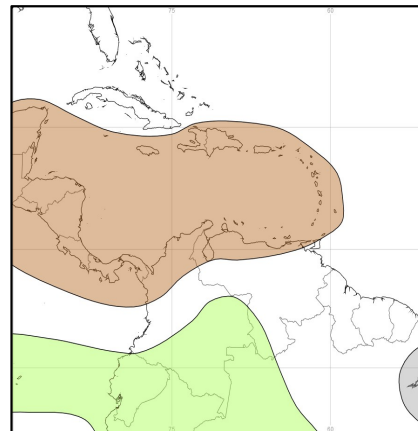
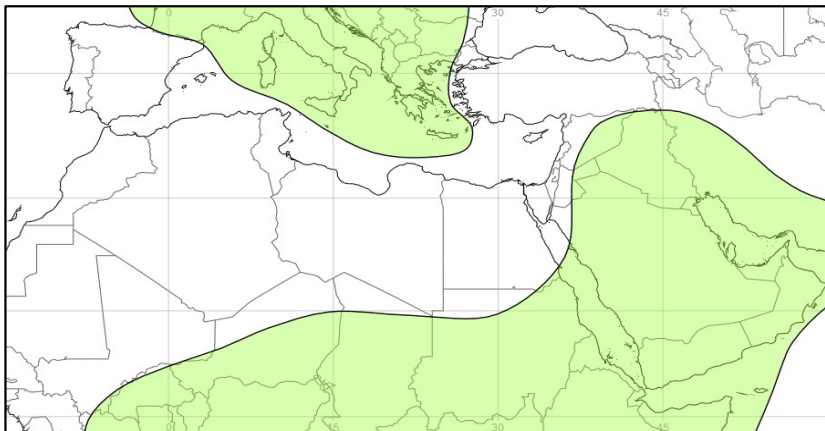
Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

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

Current Status: December to February tends to be part of the wetter time of year across much of MENA. Some areas were wet or very wet in December and January, including Iraq, 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.

Outlook: Across much of the Caribbean, drier than normal conditions are likely. The exception will be Cuba, Turks and Caicos and Bahamas where predictions are more finely balanced. For much of the MENA, except countries bordering the Mediterranean, wetter than normal conditions are more likely. At this time of year, rainfall typically decreases though this period. This suggests the chance of impactful rainfall is higher earlier in the period.



3-Month Outlook April to June - Rainfall

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

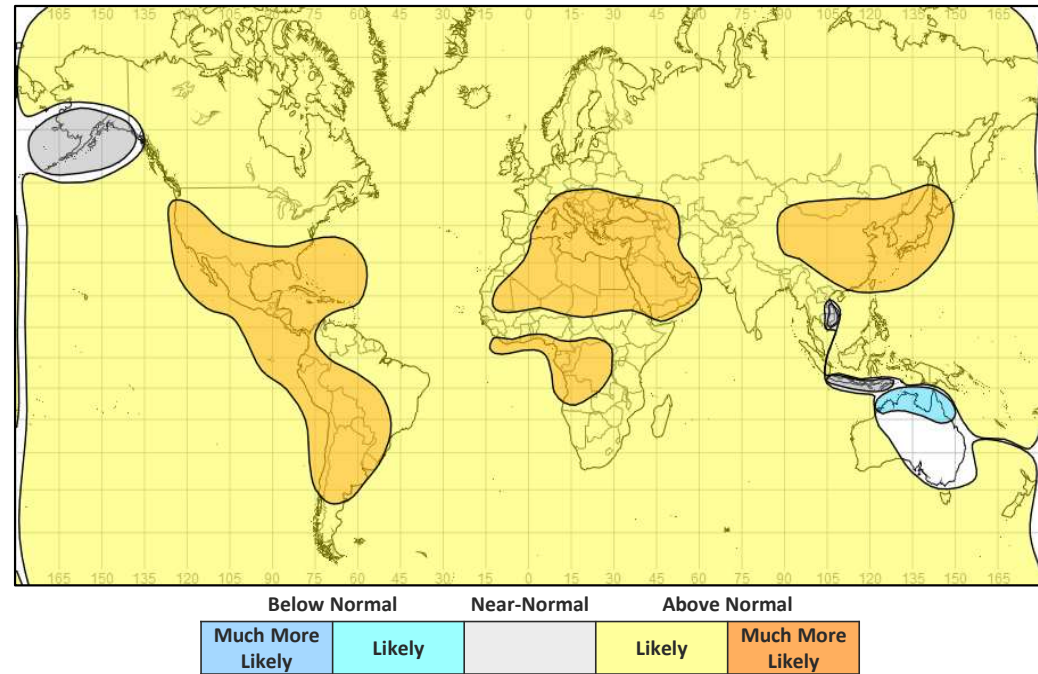
Left: Middle East and North Africa

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 northern Australia, southern parts of Indonesia and Vietnam where near normal temperature or colder than normal conditions are more likely.

3-Month Outlook April to June - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

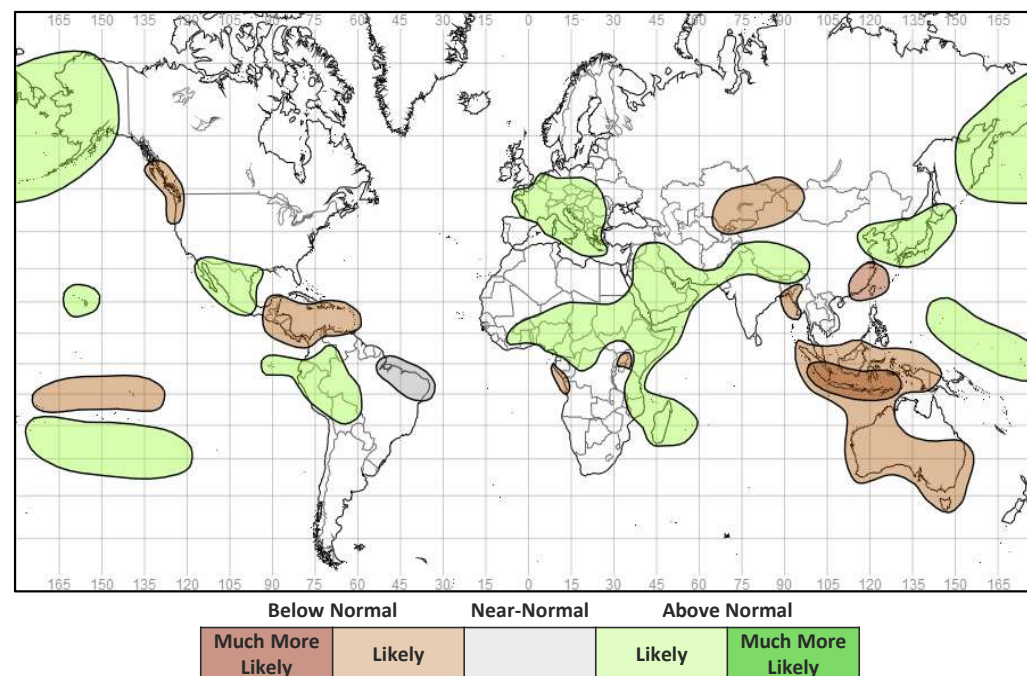
Outlook: El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – La Niña continues to decay in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Even as La Niña weakens, it can continue to influence global weather and climate. However, this effect is likely to be short-lived, probably only lasting a few more weeks.

ENSO-neutral is expected to prevail during the northern hemisphere spring. There are increasing chances of El Niño at longer forecast lead times (early- to mid-summer), though uncertainty is high because of the spring prediction barrier, which typically is associated with lower forecast accuracy. According to NOAA, the chance of ENSO-neutral in the period April – June is over 80%, with the chance of El Niño around 15%. Looking further ahead there is an increased chance of El Niño developing during the coming northern hemisphere summer – NOAA currently rate the likelihood of El Niño developing during the period June to August of around 62%. However, it is worth noting that we are approaching the time of year when ENSO predictions have the lowest skill. In summary, ENSO-neutral conditions are expected for much of the Northern Hemisphere spring with a likely transition to El Niño in early- to mid-summer.

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. 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 April to June - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

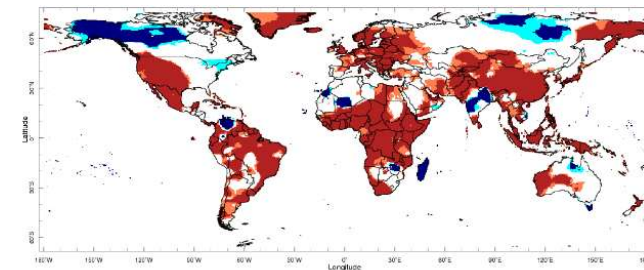
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

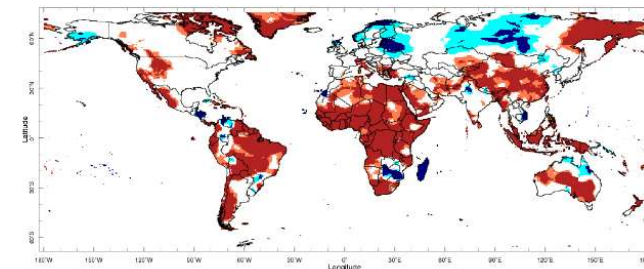
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

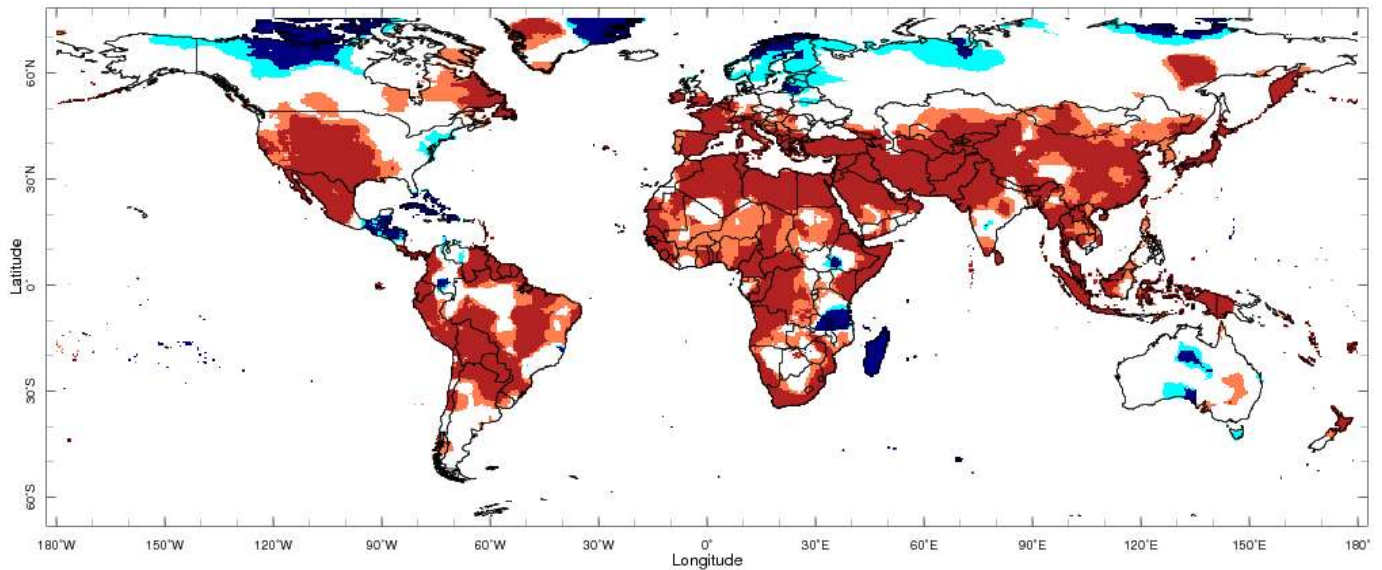
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



Dec 2025



Jan 2026



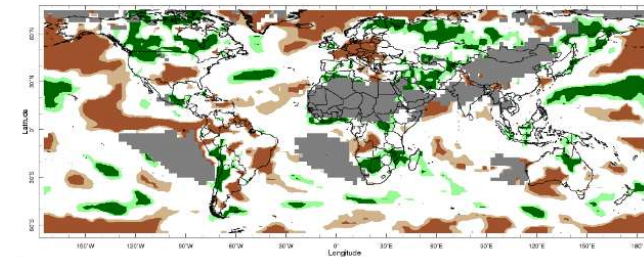
Feb 2026

February

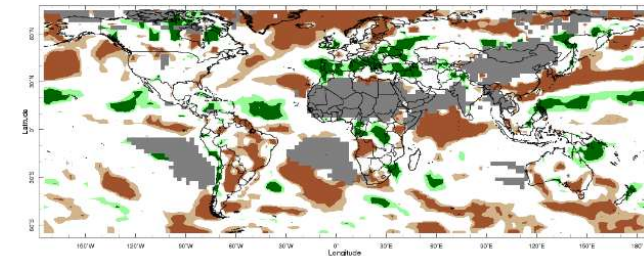


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions 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.

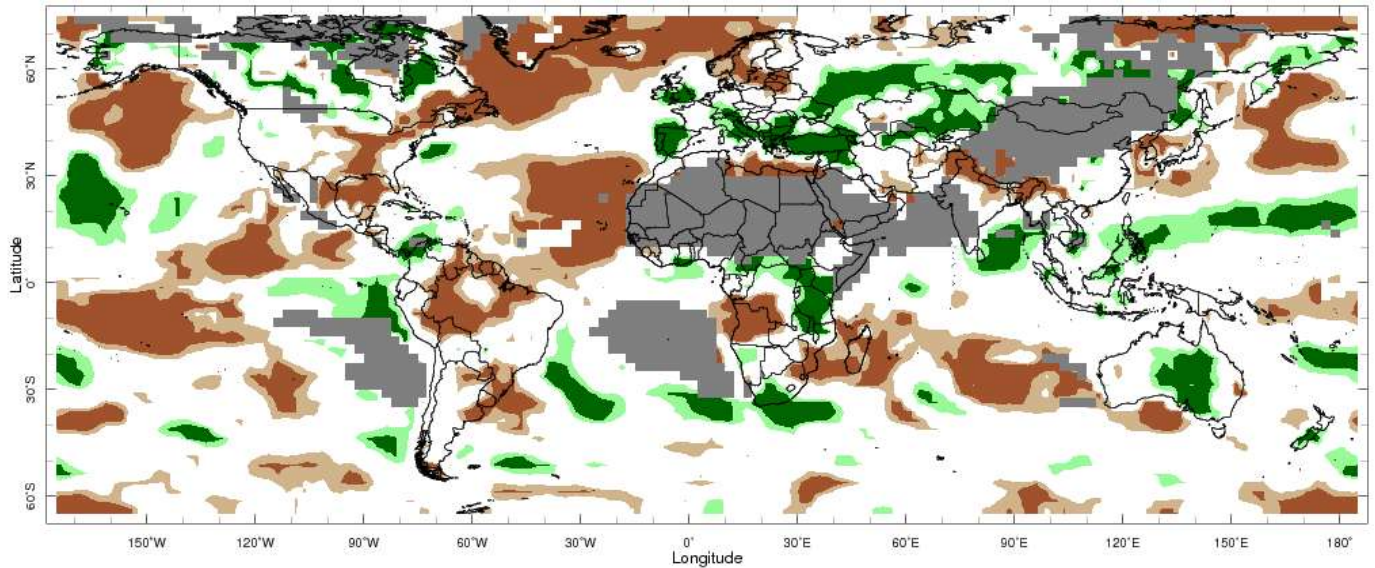
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



December

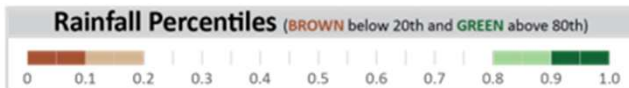


January



Feb 2026

December



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 – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	December	January	February	December	January	February
Turkey	Normal	Mixed (3)	Hot	Normal	Wet	Very Wet
Palestine	Normal	Warm	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Lebanon	Normal	Normal	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Normal	Warm	Hot	Wet	Normal	Very Dry
Syria	Normal	Mixed (4)	Hot	Mixed (2)	Very Wet	Very Wet
Iraq	Normal	Normal	Hot	Wet	Very Wet	Mixed (5)
Yemen	Mixed (1)	Warm	Warm	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):** Normal, but Hot in the south
- Note (2):** Normal, but Very Wet in the east
- Note (3):** Hot in the west, normal elsewhere
- Note (4):** Cold in the north, normal elsewhere
- Note (5):** Normal, but Very Wet in the north

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	December	January	February
Morocco	Mixed (1)	Normal	Warm
Algeria	Normal	Normal	Hot
Tunisia	Normal	Warm	Hot
Libya	Mixed (2)	Hot	Hot
Egypt	Mixed (3)	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	December	January	February
Morocco	Mixed (4)	Wet	Normal
Algeria	Wet (4)	Wet (4)	Normal
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Very Dry
Libya	Mixed (4)	Very Dry	Very Dry
Egypt	Normal*	Dry	Very Dry

Notes:

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

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

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal in the north, Cold in the south

Note (2): Normal in the west, Hot in the east

Note (3): Normal in the east, Hot in the west

Note (4): 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		
	December	January	February	December	January	February
Caribbean Region	Mixed (5)	Warm	Mixed (7)	Normal (3)	Normal	Normal
Haiti	Normal	Warm	Cold	Normal	Normal	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal	Normal (8)
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (6)	Normal	Normal (9)

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):** Mainly Normal
- Note (3):** Dry or very dry across northern Leeward Islands
- Note (4):** Cool or cold, but hot in the west
- Note (5):** Mostly Normal, but many places Warm or Hot
- Note (6):** Very Dry in the southwest, Normal in the northeast
- Note (7):** Hot across the Lesser Antilles, Cold elsewhere
- Note (8):** Very Dry in southeast
- Note (9):** Very Wet in the north.

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	December	January	February	December	January	February
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Normal	Hot	Normal	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Normal	Normal	Cold	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): Hot in Cyprus, normal in Gibraltar

Note (2): Very Wet in Gibraltar, normal in Cyprus

Outlooks

[Outlooks – Notes for use](#)

[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

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		
		April	April to June	July to September
Turkey	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
Palestine	Temperature	Much more 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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Lebanon	Temperature	Much more 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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Jordan	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	Climatological odds in the west, Likely to be wetter than normal in the east	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 – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		April	April to June	July to September
Syria	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	Climatological odds in the west, Likely to be wetter than normal in the east	Climatological odds
Iraq	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 wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Yemen	Temperature	Much more 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 wetter than normal	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 – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		April	April to June	July to September
Morocco	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Algeria	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
Tunisia	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
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	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		
		April	April to June	July to September
Caribbean Region	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal but Climatological odds in the north	Likely to be drier than normal
Haiti	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Guyana	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	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: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		April	April to June	July to September
Venezuela	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds but Likely to be drier than normal in the far north	Likely to be drier than normal
Colombia	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Likely to be wetter than normal in the south	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 – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		April	April to June	July to September
Southern Europe	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
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Pacific	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	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.

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](#))

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)

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

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