Met Office

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Global: Monthly Climate Outlook
July to April

Issued: October 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

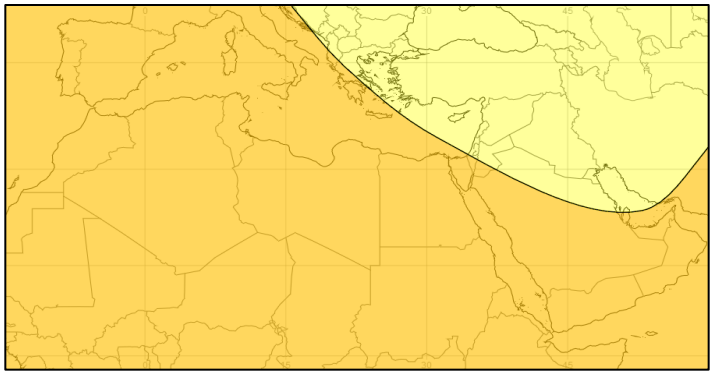
Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

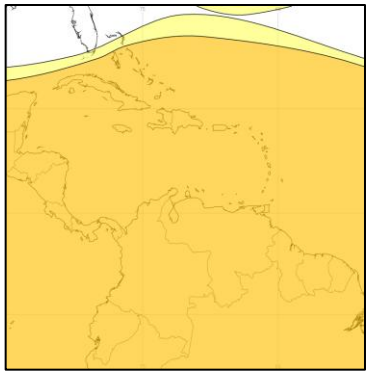
Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

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

Current Status: In July, northwestern Venezuela and northern Colombia were cool or cold. Elsewhere across the Caribbean and northern South America it was predominantly hot. By August and September, only parts of northwest Venezuela and northern Colombia were cool or cold; elsewhere it remained hot. For MENA, many areas bordering the Mediterranean were hot through this period, including Cyprus and Gibraltar, though Turkey, Lebanon, Jordon and Syria were normal in September. Diego Garcia was cool in July and nearer normal in August and September.

Outlook: In line with a warming climate, warmer temperatures are likely or much more likely in most areas. However, the Central Pacific is climatological odds or likely to be colder than normal for overseas territory.





3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature

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

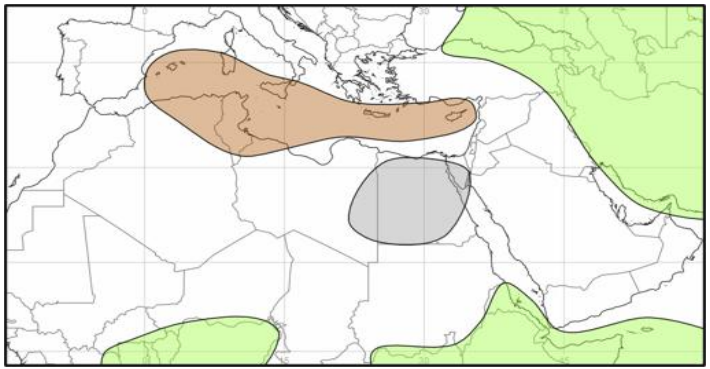
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

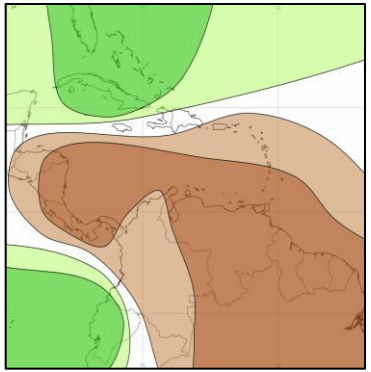
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: This is typically a dry period across the majority of MENA. Parts of western Colombia were wet in July and August, otherwise most areas across the Caribbean and northern South America were dry or very dry.

Outlook: Southern parts of the Caribbean and northern South America are very likely to see drier than normal conditions. Northern parts, including Cuba, are much more likely than normal to be wet. The forecast for Hispania including Haiti is rather more balanced. Cyprus, Tunisia and northern Algeria are likely to be drier than normal, whilst eastern Turkey is likely to be wetter than normal. Elsewhere, the forecast is rather more balanced.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall

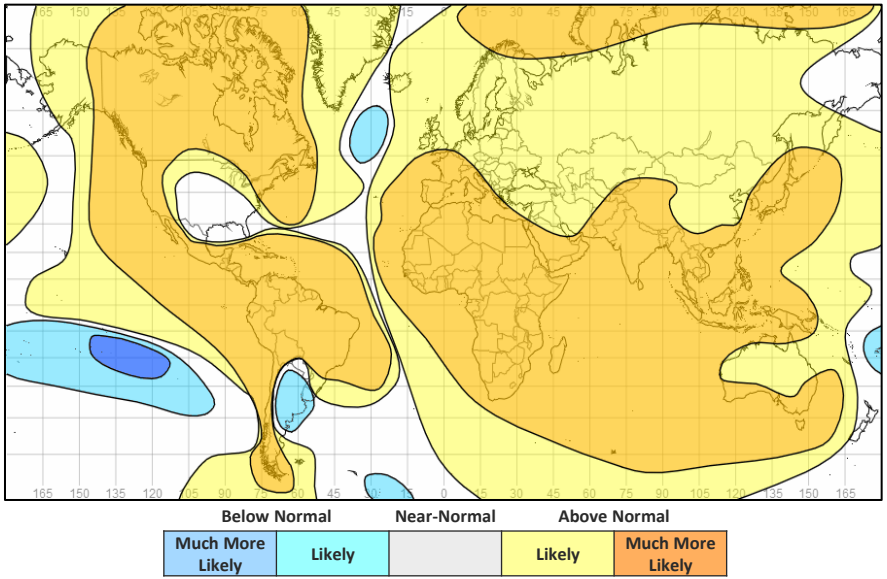
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and an already unprecedented, very strong El Niño, which is likely to persist and strengthen further over the next month, almost all land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this are many of the South Pacific Islands, parts of southern South America (especially central Argentina), where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



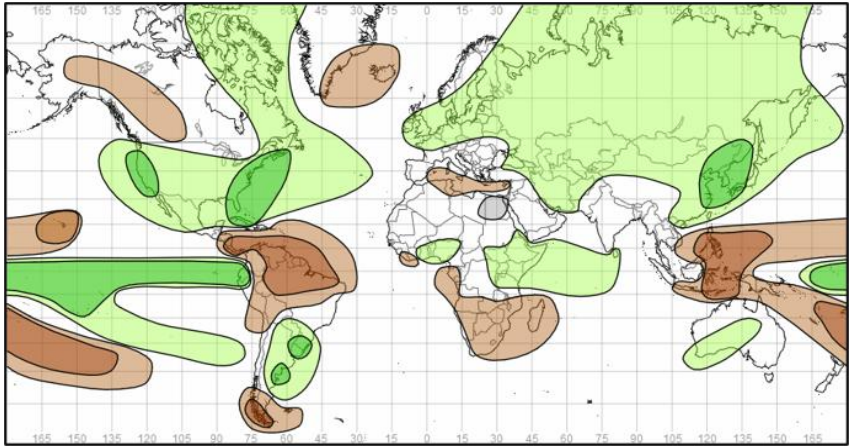
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – An already unprecedented El Niño in the central-eastern tropical Pacific. Further strengthening is forecast over the coming month, this likely peaking in November but continuing into early 2027.

As such, El Niño is highly likely to be dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales, generating wide reaching and possibly severe impacts. Depending on the time of year, El Niño typically results in drier than normal conditions across much of southern Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, Indonesia, mainland Southeast Asia, eastern and southern Australia, northern South America and the Caribbean. Wetter than normal conditions tend to occur in parts of East Africa, southern and western Europe, parts of the southern and western USA, parts of southern and western South America and parts of Central 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. Note 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 IOD remains officially neutral as of mid-October, though is well within the positive range (several weeks of positive readings are required for a positive event to be declared). Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa during the Short Rains period and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall



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

Current Status

Current Status maps

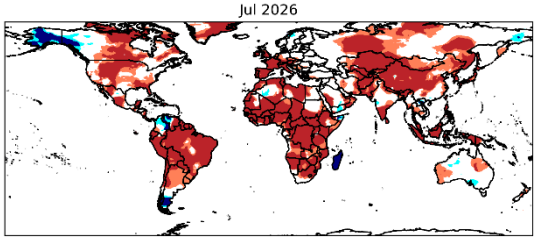
MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

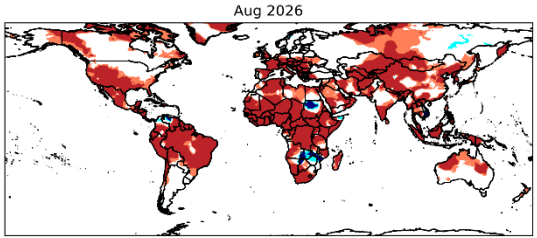
Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

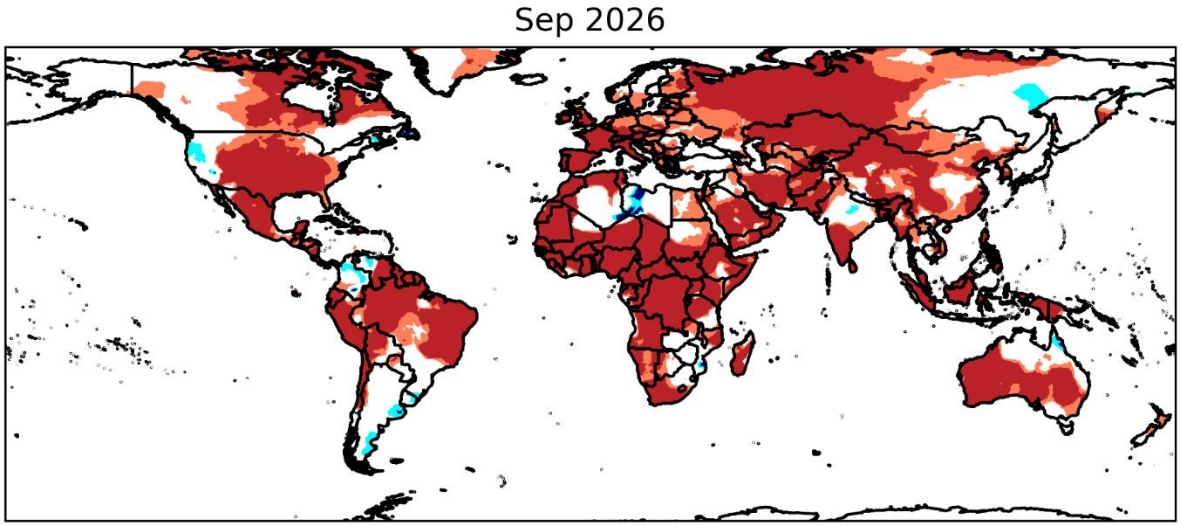
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



July



August

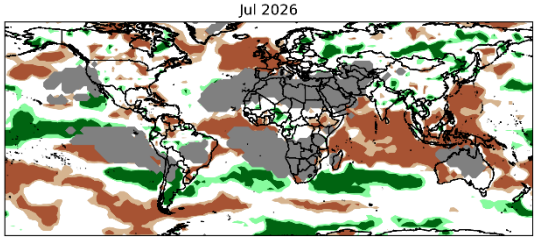


September

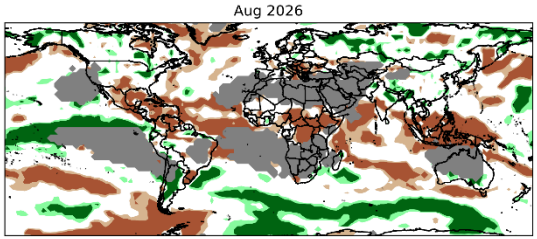


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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

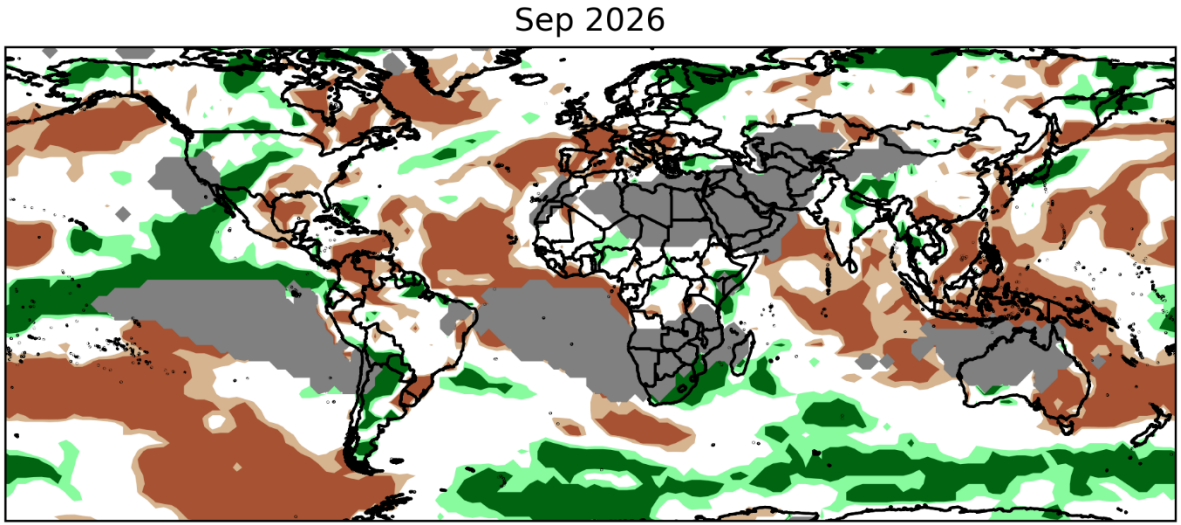
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



July



August



September



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		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Turkey	Normal (1)	Normal (4)	Normal (4)	Normal* (3)	Normal*	Mixed (8)
Palestine	Normal	Hot	Warm	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Normal	Warm	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Normal	Warm (4)	Warm	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Normal	Mixed (5)	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Iraq	Normal	Mixed (6)	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Yemen	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Hot (7)	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): Warm in the southwest
Note (2): Hot in far east and far southwest, cool in central areas, otherwise normal
Note (3): Wet in far north
Note (4): Warm or Hot in the west
Note (5): Normal in the north, warm in the south
Note (6): Normal in the southeast, warm or hot elsewhere
Note (7): Hot in the west and far east, normal elsewhere
Note (8): Normal in the east, Very Wet in parts of the north

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Morocco	Hot	Mixed (4)	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
Algeria	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (1)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
Tunisia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal (9)
Libya	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (7)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Mixed (3)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (8)	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 in central areas, hot in north and west, cool or cold in far southeast
Note (2): Normal in southwest, otherwise hot
Note (3): Hot in northwest, otherwise normal
Note (4): Hot in the northeast, normal or warm elsewhere
Note (5): Normal in southwest, warm or hot elsewhere
Note (6): Normal in south, warm or hot in north
Note (7): Cool or Cold in central areas, otherwise normal
Note (8): Normal in central areas, otherwise warm.
Note (9): Dry or very dry in far north, otherwise normal.

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Very Dry (7)	Mixed (8)
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Dry	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (3)
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Very Dry	Mixed (9)
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (10)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (3)

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 east, cool or cold in west
Note (2): Cool or cold in east, warm in west
Note (3): Very dry in north, normal in south
Note (4): Normal in southeast, otherwise dry or very dry
Note (5): Very wet in west or southwest, normal in central areas, dry or very dry in east and north
Note (6): Hot in south, normal or cool in north
Note (7): Normal for Dominican Republic
Note (8): Mainly Normal, but Very Dry in the south and east and very wet for the Bahamas
Note (9): Very Dry in the west, otherwise dry.
Note (10): Cool in the north and southeast, warm in the southwest, otherwise normal.

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Southern Europe	Hot	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Very Dry (2)
Central Indian Ocean	Cool	Normal	Normal	Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry
Central Pacific	Normal	Normal	Normal	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): Normal in Gibraltar, Hot in Cyprus
Note (2): 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: November to April – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Turkey	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the west but Likely to be wetter than normal in the east	Climatological odds in the west but Likely to be wetter than normal in the east	Climatological odds
Palestine	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Lebanon	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Jordan	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more 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: November to April – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Syria	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Iraq	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds, but likely to wetter than normal in the northeast	Climatological odds
Yemen	*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: November to April – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Morocco	*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	Climatological odds
Algeria	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the north, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Tunisia	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	**Likely to be drier than normal**	Climatological odds
Libya	*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 in the east,** otherwise climatological odds.	Climatological odds
Egypt	*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 near-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: November to April – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Caribbean Region	*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, but Likely to be colder than normal in the Bahamas
	Rainfall	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the south, but **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the Bahamas and far north	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the south, but **much more likely to be wetter than normal** in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal for many places and Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the north, but Likely to be drier than normal in the far southwest
Haiti	*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
Guyana	*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	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	**Much more 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: November to April – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Venezuela	*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	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be wetter than normal
Colombia	*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**	**Likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be wetter than normal

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

Outlook: November to April – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Southern Europe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in Gibraltar	Likely to be warmer than normal, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in Gibraltar	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in Gibraltar, but Likely to be wetter than normal in Cyprus	Climatological odds in Gibraltar, but Likely to be drier than normal in Cyprus	Climatological odds in Gibraltar, but Likely to be wetter than normal in Cyprus
Central Indian Ocean	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Central Pacific	*Temperature*	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be colder than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter 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:
Climate Bulletins Archive – Caribbean Regional Climate Centre
North Atlantic tropical storm seasonal forecast 2026 - Met Office

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