Met Office

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook March to December

Issued: June 2026

Met Office

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Overview

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

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

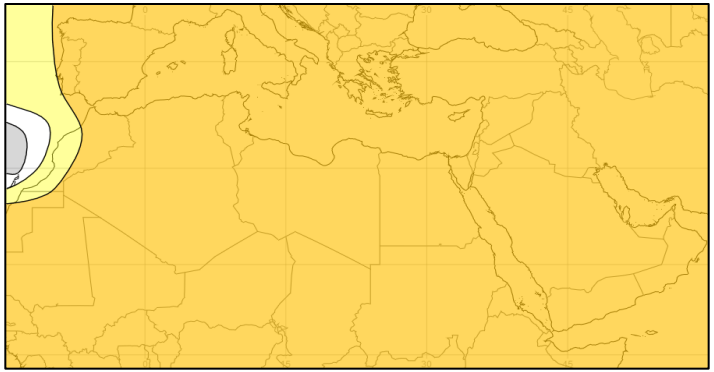
Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

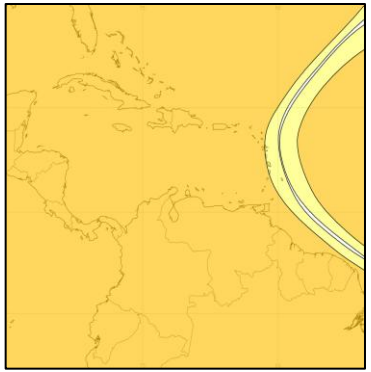
Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

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

Current Status: The Caribbean region had near normal temperatures in March and April. Many of the islands were hot in May, alongside Guyana and eastern parts of Venezuela. Mixed conditions for western Venezuela and Colombia with some areas experiencing cool or cold conditions. Across MENA, temperatures were near normal in March, April and May, although some parts were cool or cold, especially Iraq. While most areas still observed normal temperatures, parts of Syria and Iraq were cool or cold across all three months. Central and eastern Turkey was also cold in May.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions very likely across all areas.





3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature

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

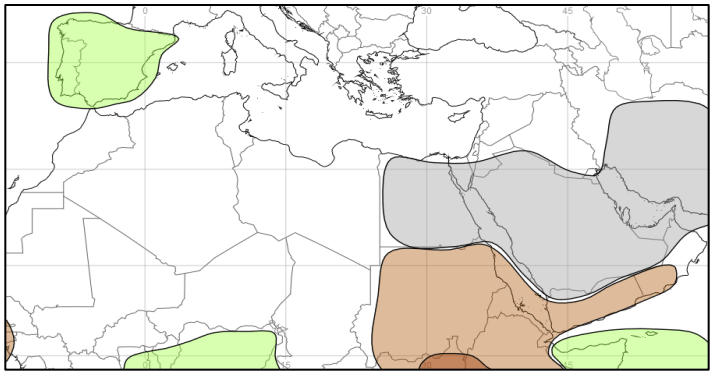
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

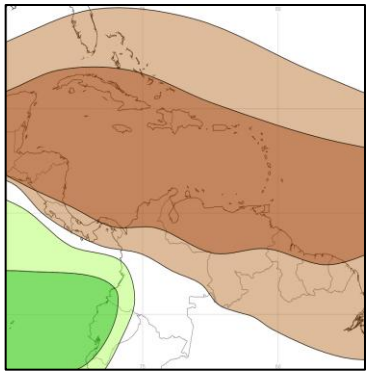
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: March and April tend to be part of the wetter time of year across much of MENA, although with a transition to drier conditions through April into May. Some areas were wet or very wet in March, including much of the Levant, Algeria and Libya. Much of Turkey was wet in May, but elsewhere it was typically dry. Mostly normal conditions have been observed in the Caribbean region in March, though Guyana was very dry and Hispaniola, Jamaica and Cuba were very wet in March. More mixed conditions in April with the Caribbean region and Hispaniola very wet and Guyana and Columbia dry. Aside from western Cuba and western Colombia, most areas were dry or very dry in May.

Outlook: Across much of the Caribbean and northern parts of South America, drier than normal conditions are likely or very likely. Forecasts for the tropical cyclone season in the Atlantic basin suggest below normal activity, particularly around the Caribbean. Western Colombia will likely see above normal precipitation. Chances of above or below normal precipitation are fairly balanced for much of the MENA region, though normal rainfall conditions are expected for Egypt and southern parts of the Levant, these areas typically receive very little rainfall at this time of year.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall

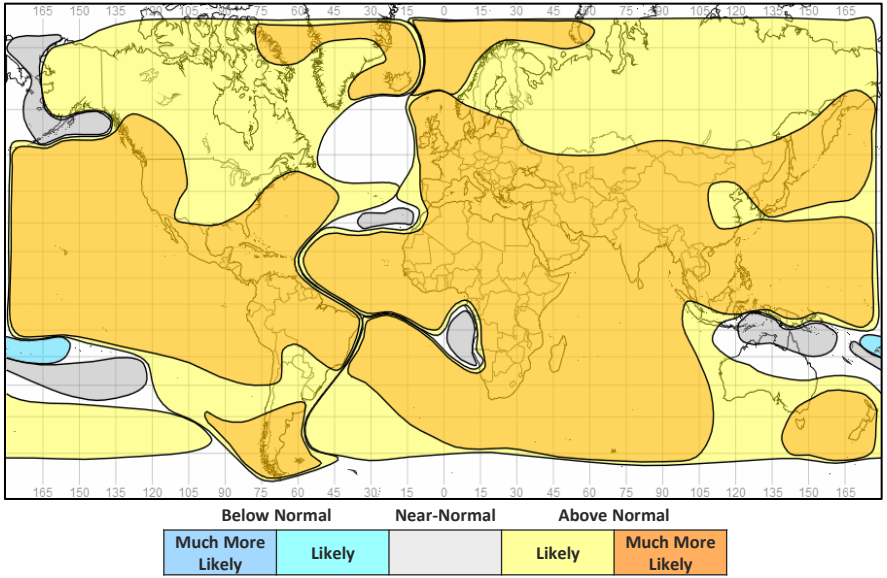
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

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

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

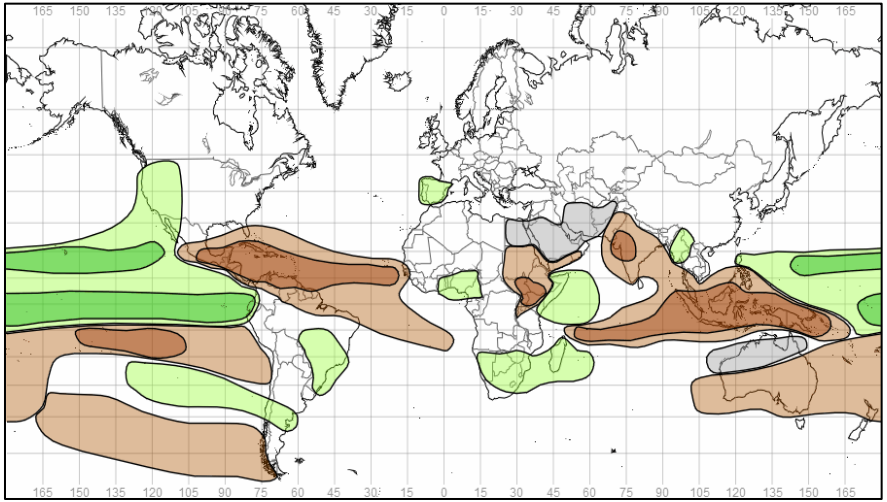
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – El Niño conditions are present and are predicted to persist for at least the remainder of 2026. In terms of strength, a moderate or strong El Niño is expected during the period July to September, and it is likely (60%) El Niño will become strong or very strong later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

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

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

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

3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

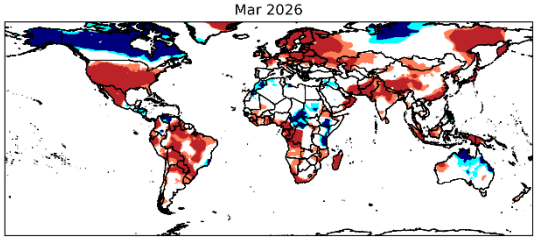
MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

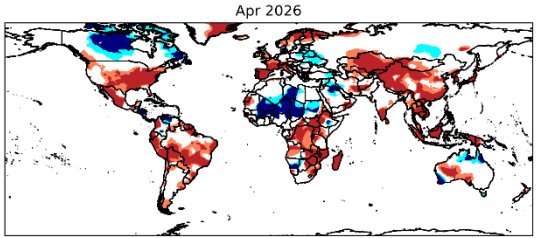
Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

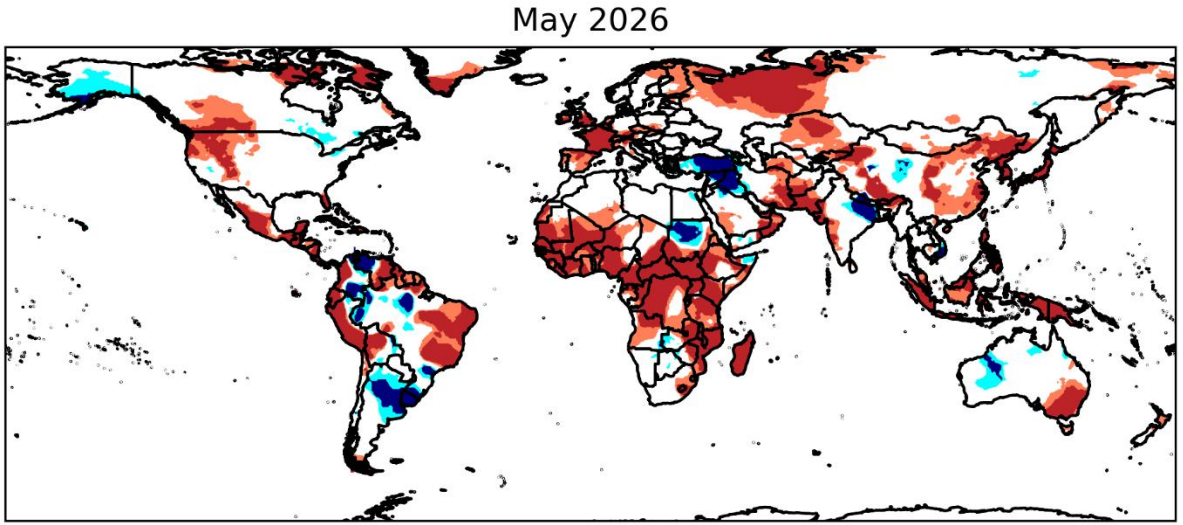
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



March



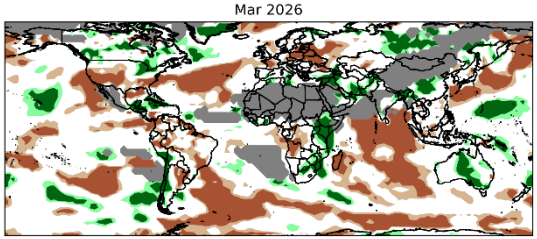
April



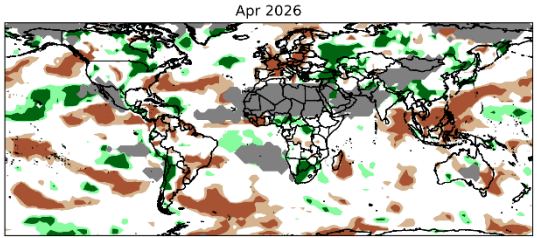
May

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

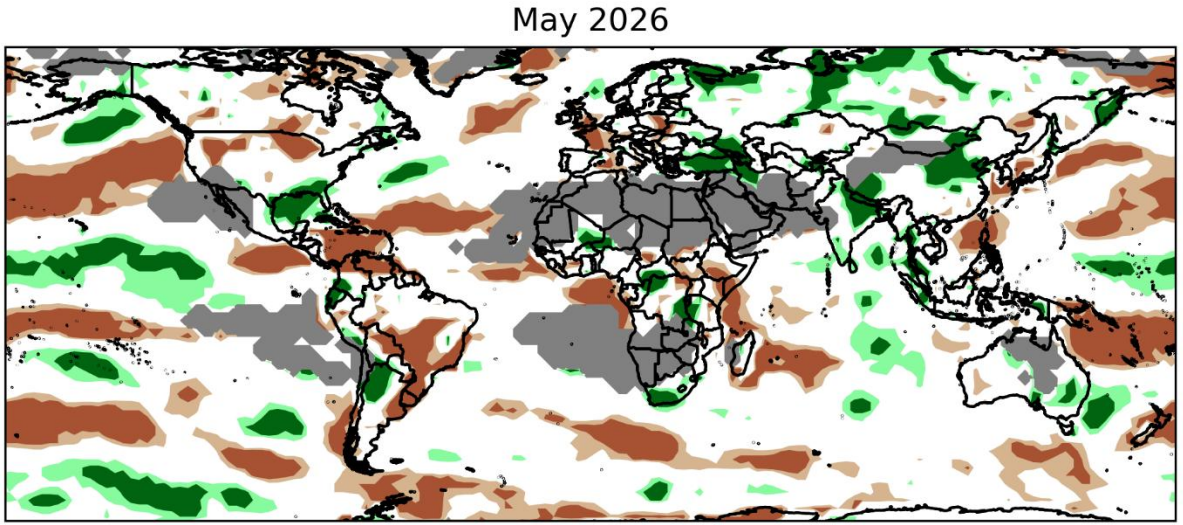
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



March



April



May

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

Current Status – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Turkey	Normal	Normal	Cold	Normal (1)	Mixed (3)	Very Wet
Palestine	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Normal	Normal	Normal	Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Cool	Normal (2)	Mixed (5)	Very Wet	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)
Iraq	Cool	Cool	Cold (6)	Very Wet	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)
Yemen	Normal	Normal	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): Very Wet in the south
Note (2): Mainly Normal, but Cool in the east
Note (3): Normal or Wet in the west, Very Wet in the east
Note (4): Mainly Normal* in the south, Very Wet in the north
Note (5): Cold in the northeast, normal in the southwest
Note (6): Mainly Cold, but Cool in the south

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Morocco	Cold	Normal (1)	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Algeria	Normal	Normal	Normal	Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Libya	Normal	Mixed (2)	Normal	Very Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Normal	Normal	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): Mainly Normal, but Hot in the far south
Note (2): Cool or Cold in central and some northern parts, else Normal

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

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

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): Very Wet across Hispaniola, Cuba and Jamaica
Note (4): Some central and northern regions Dry
Note (5): Normal in the south, Very Dry in the north. Also Very Wet in the far west for Columbia
Note (6): Normal, but Very Wet across Hispaniola and the Lesser Antilles
Note (7): Very Dry, but Normal across Cuba and Jamaica.

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Southern Europe	Normal	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal	Mixed (2)	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Cold	Normal	Warm	Very Dry	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Cold	Normal	Hot	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): Hot in Gibraltar, Normal in Cyprus
Note (2): Dry 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		
		July	July to September	October to December
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	Likely to be wetter than normal
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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Jordan	*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 near-normal	Climatological odds in the north, and Likely to be near-normal in the south	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: March to August – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Syria	*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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
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	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: March to August – MENA – North Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Morocco	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the west, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal in the west, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the east
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal in the south, and Likely to be wetter than normal in the north	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Tunisia	*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 near-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 – MENA – North Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Libya	*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 near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
Egypt	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal in the east, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the west
	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: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Caribbean Region	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north and west	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in Cuba, and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** elsewhere	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the south
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	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be drier 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	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal, and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the north	Much more likely to be drier than normal

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

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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	**Likely to be drier than normal**	**Likely to be drier than normal**, and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the north	Likely to be drier than normal in the south, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the north
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** in the northwest, Climatological odds in central areas, and **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the southeast	Climatological odds in central areas, **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the west, **Likely to be drier than normal** in the north and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the far north	Likely to be wetter than normal in the far west, Climatological odds in central areas, Likely to be drier than normal in the north, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the far north

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		
		July	July to September	October to December
Southern Europe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in Gibraltar, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in Cyprus	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in Gibraltar, Climatological odds in Cyprus	Climatological odds in Gibraltar, 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	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Pacific	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be colder 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.

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

Tropical Cyclone forecasts 2026:
North Atlantic tropical storm seasonal forecast 2026 - Met Office

EXTENDED-RANGE FORECAST OF ATLANTIC HURRICANE ACTIVITY FOR 2026

Technical notes

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

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

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

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

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be 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