

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook November to August

Issued: February 2025

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Overview

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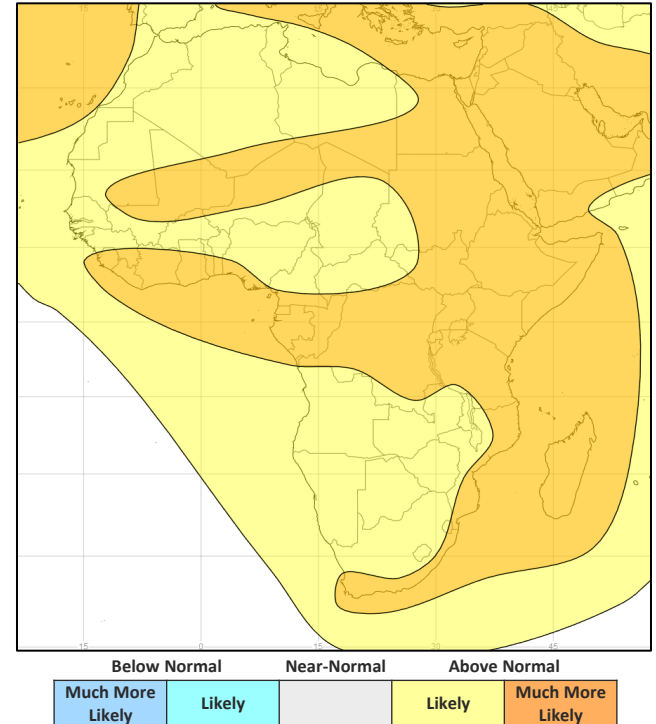
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas were warm or hot over the last three months though there were some exceptions. Parts of the Sahel experienced near normal or below normal temperatures during November and December. Temperatures were near or below normal for Madagascar in December and January. Also in January, South Africa and parts of East Africa experienced below normal temperatures.

Outlook: Consistent with a warming climate, warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across the whole continent.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



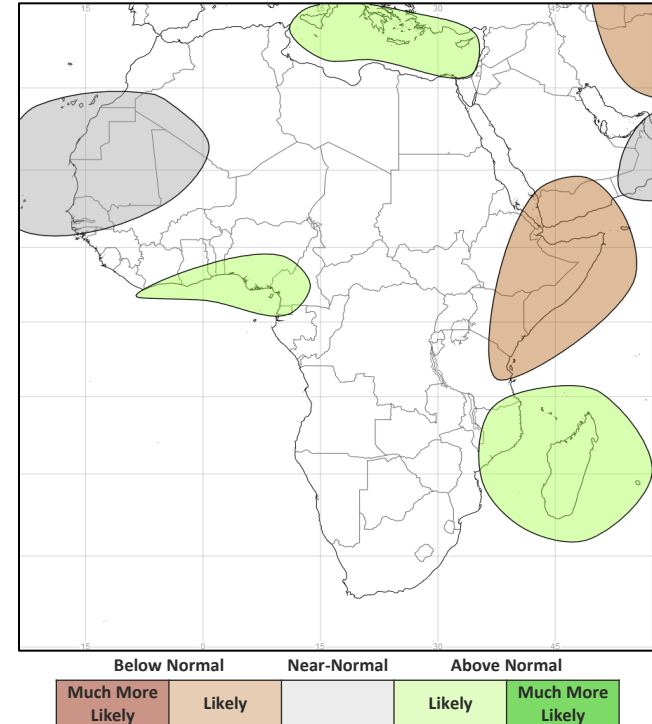
Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Between November and January, rainfall tends to be focused across southern parts of the continent. Malawi has experienced wetter than normal conditions, but more mixed conditions were observed elsewhere.

Outlook: Above normal rainfall is likely for parts of West Africa close to the Gulf of Guinea. Madagascar and northern Mozambique are also likely to have above normal rainfall. Across much of East Africa below normal rainfall is likely during the long rains season.

Tropical cyclones – The Southwest Indian Ocean season continues during March before activity typically reduces during April and May. Mostly normal activity is most probable during the latter part of the season. There is a slight increase in the risk of landfalls for Madagascar and Mozambique.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall

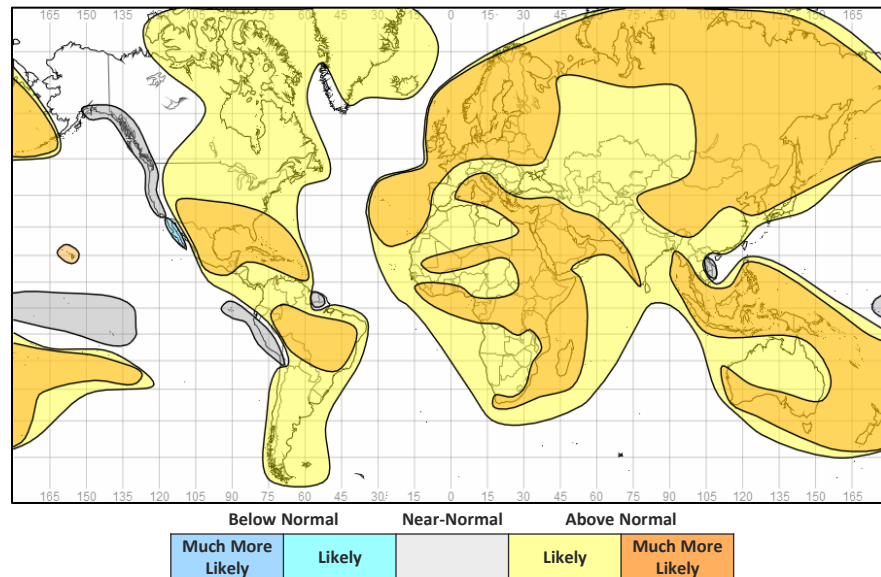


Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: La Niña conditions remain ongoing over the tropical Pacific. A return to ENSO neutral is likely during this period. More details in the precipitation section.

Most land areas are likely or very likely to experience warmer than normal conditions through the next three months.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

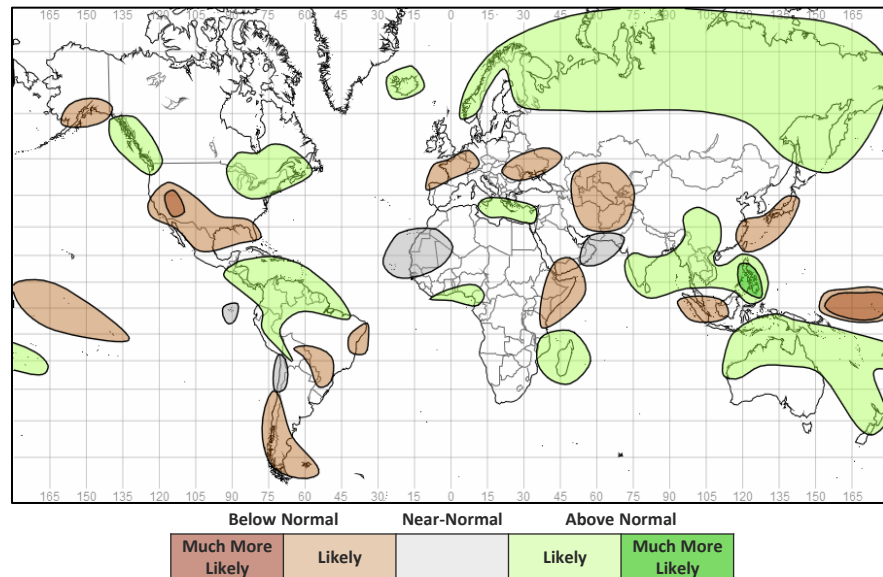
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) over the tropical Pacific remain consistent with La Niña. Atmospheric indicators suggest coupling has occurred over the last couple of months with NOAA declaring La Niña. However, the coupling has been variable and not sustained enough to meet the thresholds set by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology who suggest ENSO is still neutral. Nevertheless, the La Niña pattern is likely to continue to have some influence on weather patterns both in the tropics and more widely over the coming months though its influence potentially not as marked as during some La Niña events. In addition, forecasts suggest SSTs will likely return to ENSO neutral levels during the next few months.

With a couple of notable exceptions (e.g. East Africa) La Niña, very broadly speaking, tends to increase the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions across many land areas of the tropics. 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 is currently neutral and will provide limited predictive value over the coming months. Equatorial SSTs over the western part of the basin are currently below normal, should these be sustained, this may influence (reduce) rainfall over East Africa during the upcoming long rains season.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

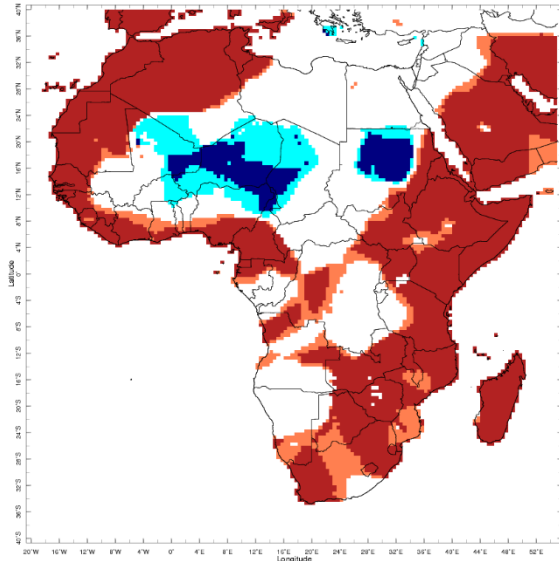
[Western Africa](#)

[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

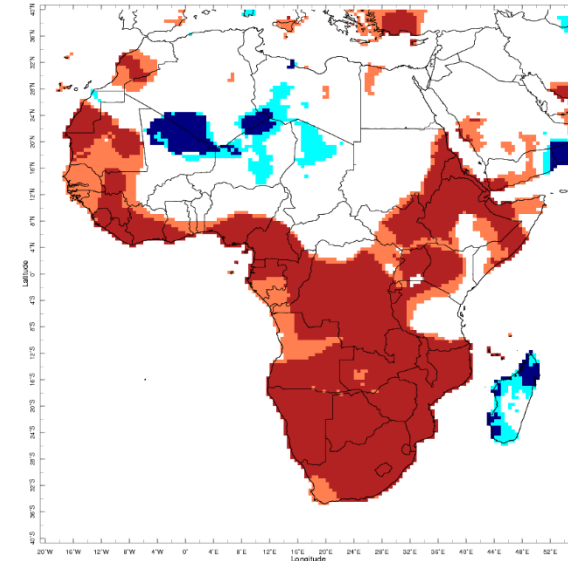
[Southern Africa](#)

Current Status – Temperature percentiles



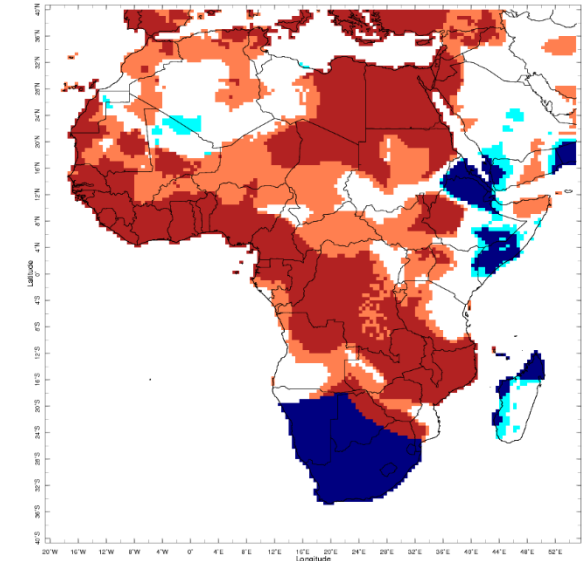
Nov 2024

November



Dec 2024

December



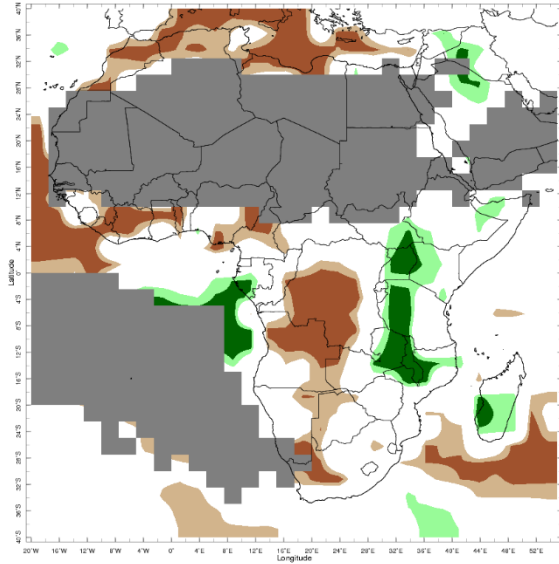
Jan 2025

January



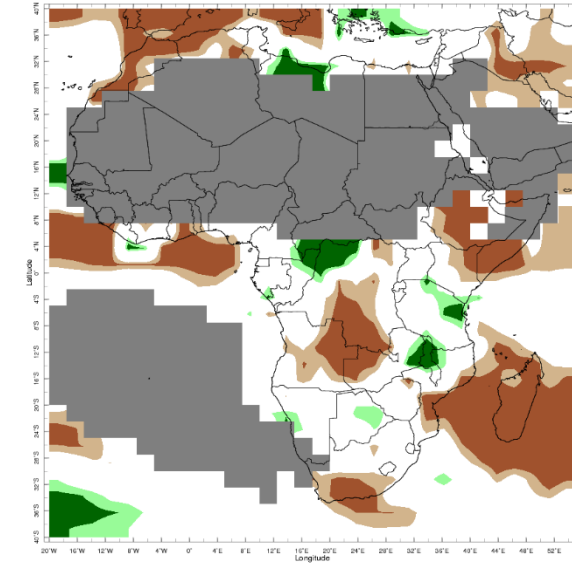
Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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



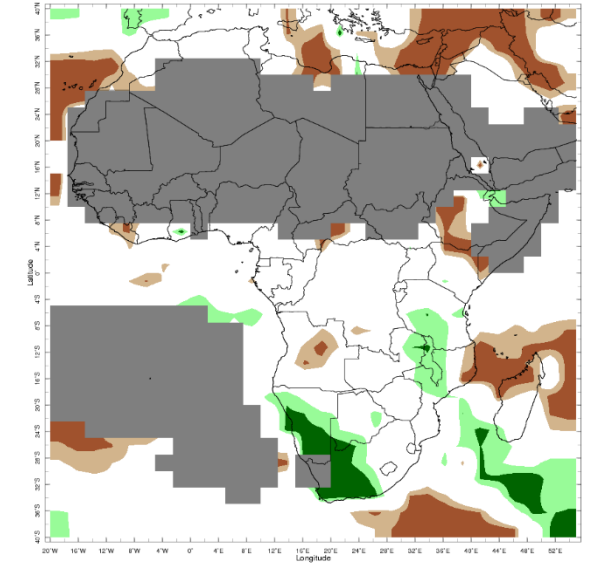
Nov 2024

November



Dec 2024

December



Jan 2025

January



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 – Western Africa (1)

Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
Mauritania	Hot	Hot (1)	Warm
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot
Liberia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Mali	Normal	Mixed (2)	Warm (3)

Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
Mauritania	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Sierra Leone	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Liberia	Very Dry	Normal	Dry
Mali	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:

(1) Note: Normal in the north

(2) Note: Normal, but hot in the southwest and cool or cold in the far northeast

(3) Note: Warm or hot for most areas, normal in the north

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	November	December	January
Ghana	Hot (2)	Hot (2)	Hot
Nigeria	Mixed (1)	Hot (2)	Hot (5)
Cameroon	Hot	Hot (2)	Hot
Burkina Faso	Normal (4)	Normal	Warm

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January
Ghana	Dry (6)	Normal (3)	Normal
Nigeria	Dry	Normal	Normal
Cameroon	Dry	Normal	Normal
Burkina Faso	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:

- (1) **Note:** Hot in the south, normal or cool in the north
- (2) **Note:** Normal in the north
- (3) **Note:** Very dry in the south
- (4) **Note:** Normal in west, cool in the east
- (5) **Note:** Warm in the north
- (6) **Note:** Normal in the south, dry or very dry in the north

Current Status – Central Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
Niger	Cool (3)	Normal (2)	Warm
Chad	Cool	Normal	Warm
DRC	Normal (4)	Hot	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
Niger	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Chad	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
DRC	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	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:

- (1) Note:** Dry or very dry in the southwest, otherwise normal
- (2) Note:** Cool or cold in the far north
- (3) Note:** Cool or cold in central areas
- (4) Note:** Warm or hot in central areas

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
Sudan	Mixed (2)	Normal (3)	Warm
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Warm
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Warm
Rwanda	Normal	Hot	Warm

Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal (1)	Normal*	Normal*
	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:

- (1) Note:** Wet in parts of the south
- (2) Note:** Cold in the north, hot in the south
- (3) Note:** Hot in the far east
- (4) Note:** Normal, but wet or very wet in parts of the south

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	November	December	January
Tanzania	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Cold
Ethiopia	Hot	Hot	Mixed (4)
Kenya	Hot	Hot	Mixed (4)
Somalia	Hot	Hot	Mixed (5)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January
Tanzania	Mixed (1)	Normal (6)	Normal (7)
Eritrea	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Ethiopia	Normal	Normal (8)	Normal (8)
Kenya	Mixed (1)	Normal (9)	Normal (9)
Somalia	Normal	Normal (8)	Normal (8)

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:

- (1) **Note:** Wet or very wet in the west; normal in the east.
- (2) **Note:** Normal in eastern and central parts, but hot in the north, west and south
- (3) **Note:** Warm or hot in the southwest, normal in the northeast
- (4) **Note:** Warm or hot in the west, cool or cold in the east
- (5) **Note:** Warm in the northeast, else cool or cold
- (6) **Note:** Wet or very wet in parts of the northeast
- (7) **Note:** Wet in parts of the south
- (8) **Note:** Dry or very dry in the southwest
- (9) **Note:** Dry or very dry in the northeast

Current Status – Southern Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
South Africa	Hot	Hot	Cold
Zambia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Zimbabwe	Hot	Hot	Hot
Mozambique	Hot	Hot	Hot
Malawi	Hot	Hot	Hot
Madagascar	Hot	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)

Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
	Normal	Mixed (5)	Mixed (6)
	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal (3)	Normal (3)	Mixed (7)
	Very Wet	Very Wet	Wet
	Mixed (1)	Very Dry	Normal (8)

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:

- (1) **Note:** Wet in parts of the south
- (2) **Note:** Very Wet in the east, normal or dry in the west
- (3) **Note:** Very Wet in the north
- (4) **Note:** Mainly normal or cool but cold in the north
- (5) **Note:** Mainly normal, but very dry in parts of the southwest
- (6) **Note:** Very wet in the west, normal in the east
- (7) **Note:** Normal in the south, wet in the northwest, dry in the northeast
- (8) **Note:** Dry or very dry in the northwest

Outlooks

[Notes for use](#)

[Western Africa](#)

[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

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 – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Mauritania	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Sierra Leone	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 drier than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Liberia	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	Likely to be drier than normal
Mali	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

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 – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Ghana	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 wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Likely to be drier than normal
Nigeria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Likely to be drier than normal
Cameroon	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Likely to be drier than normal
Burkina Faso	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	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: March to August – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Niger	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal north, Likely to be warmer than normal south	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Chad	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal north, Likely to be warmer than normal south	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Democratic Republic of Congo	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	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 – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Sudan	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
South Sudan	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
Uganda	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 drier 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.

Outlook: March to August – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Tanzania	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 drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal northeast, else Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Rwanda	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Eritrea	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	Climatological odds west, Likely to be drier than normal east	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 – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Ethiopia	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	Climatological odds west, Likely to be drier than normal east	Likely to be wetter than normal
Kenya	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 drier than normal	Climatological odds west, Likely to be drier than normal east	Climatological odds
Somalia	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	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 – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
South Africa	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal northwest, Much more likely to be warmer than normal southeast	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zambia	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
Zimbabwe	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
Mozambique	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 west, Likely to be above normal northeast	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 – Southern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Malawi	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
Madagascar	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

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/seasonPmmeUI/plot_PMME

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 (<https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/regional-climate-outlook-products>), including:

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): [GHACOF 64 Statement](#) (May 2023)

PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS): <http://acmad.net/rcc/presassS.php> (April 2022)

Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF): <http://csc.sadc.int/en/news-and-events/338-the-twenty-sixth-southern-africa-regional-climate-outlook-forum-sarcof-26> (August 2022)

PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique, pays du Golfe de Guinée (PRESAGG): https://agrhytmet.cilss.int/doss/tocharg/2023/02/COMMUNIQUE-FINAL_PRESAGG_2023_VF_Engl.pdf (February 2023)

South-West Indian Ocean Climate Outlook Forum (SWIOCOF) - https://www.commissionoceanindien.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SWIOCOF11_Statement-EN-final.pdf (September 2022)

Technical notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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