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AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook
April to January

Issued: July 2025

Overview

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

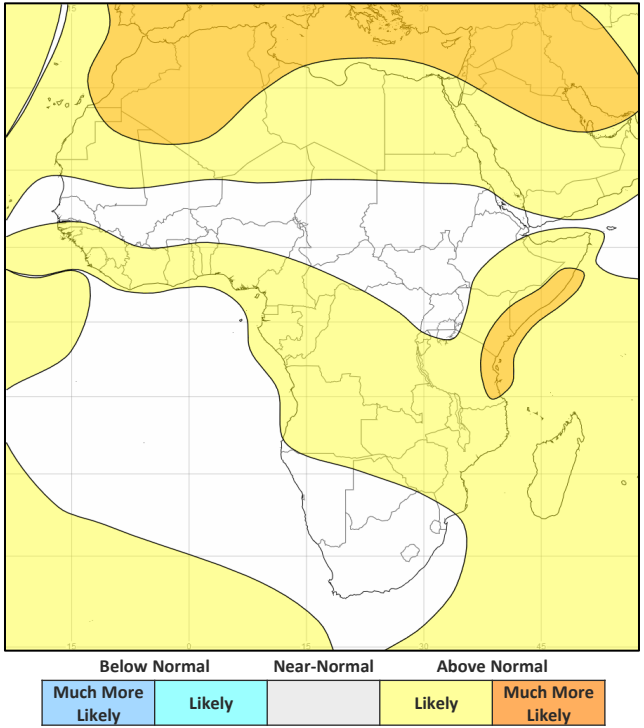
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas were warm or hot over the last three months though there were some exceptions. Much of northern Africa including the Sahel experienced near normal temperatures at times, with some of these areas being cool or cold. Temperatures in Madagascar were below normal in April and June.

Outlook: Consistent with a warming climate, warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across much of the continent. There are some exceptions, mainly across the Sahel, where predictions are more uncertain.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



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Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

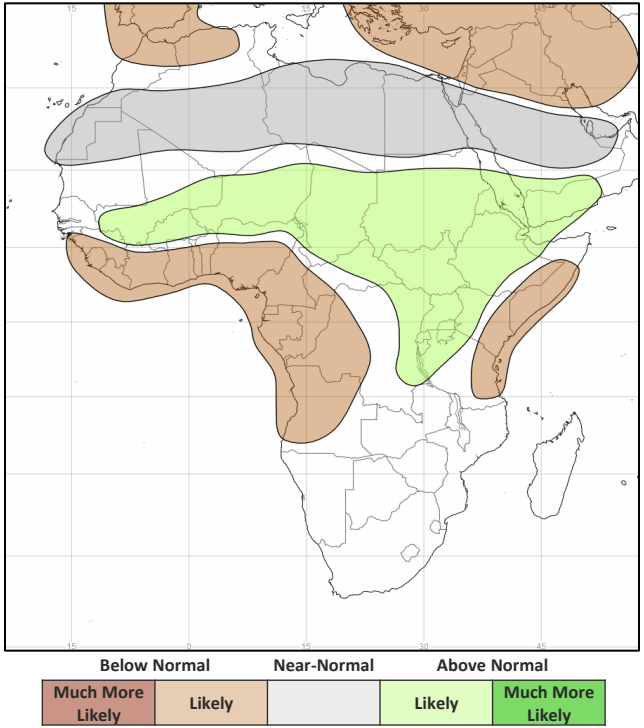
Current Status: During April, wet conditions were experienced across parts of Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya, whilst Somalia was very dry. During May, rainfall was near normal across East Africa, except for Uganda and around Lake Victoria, where conditions were very wet. Nigeria was very dry in May. In June, parts of Sahel, especially Mali and Burkina Faso were wet or very wet.

Outlook: In East Africa, the 'Short Rains' season will commence later in this period (the season nominally runs from October to December). Here, drier than normal conditions are more likely across large parts of Somalia, the far southeast of Ethiopia and the coastal plains of Kenya and Tanzania. The rest of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somaliland, Uganda, Rwanda and the highlands of Kenya and Tanzania are more likely to be wetter than normal.

Meanwhile, the West African Monsoon, having reached its northern most extent, will begin the gradual retreat southwards over the coming three months. Drier than normal conditions are more likely in countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea. In contrast, wetter than normal is most likely across many parts of the Sahel, including Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Sudan and northern parts of Nigeria.

Across tropical regions of Africa, drier than normal conditions are more likely across Cameroon and western DRC; wetter than normal in eastern DRC.

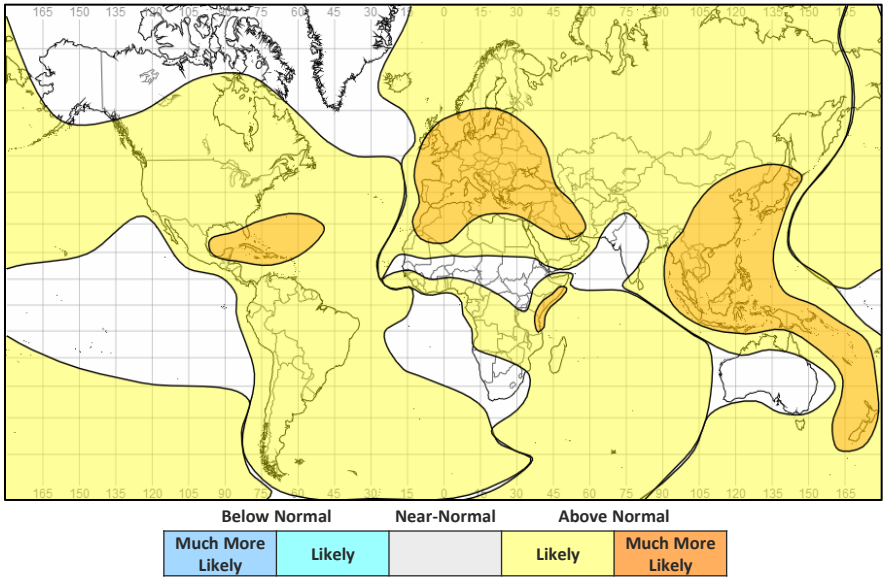
3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, there is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions across many regions of the world. There are a few notable exceptions though, where the forecast is more uncertain and the likelihood of warmer or cooler than normal conditions more evenly balanced, these being areas of the Sahel and the Indian sub-continent.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



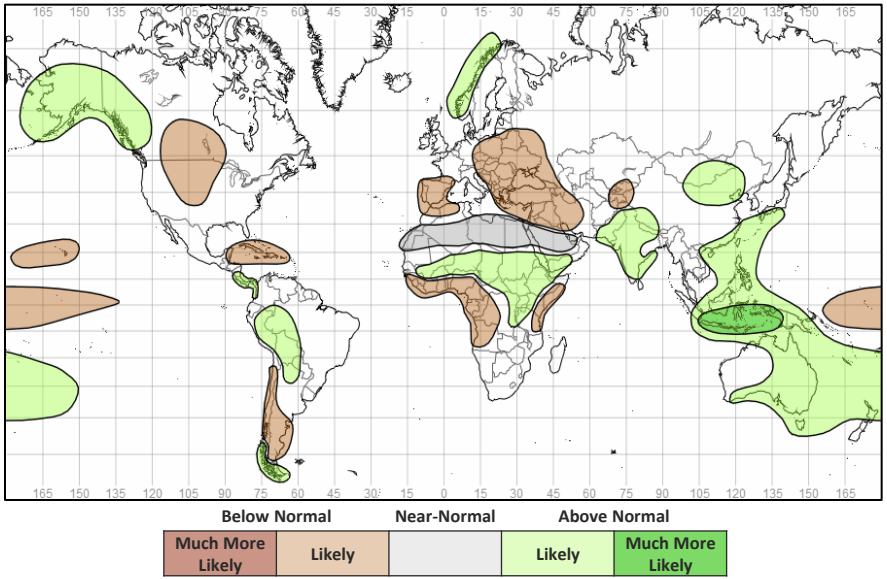
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. ENSO-neutral is expected to prevail during August and September. Thereafter, ENSO predictions become more uncertain. Towards the end of the year, most long-range forecast models show the likelihood of La Niña increasing, though there is still a large degree of uncertainty whether an event fully develops. By late autumn (October-November-December), the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) are predicting the likelihood of La Niña developing to be ~50% and ENSO-neutral conditions persisting at ~45%. Should La Niña develop, broadly speaking, there would be an increase in the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions in many tropical land regions of the world. 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 Diploe (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral. There is increasing evidence to suggest that a negative IOD event is likely to develop in the coming months. Should a negative event develop, then this would lead to an increase in the likelihood of drier than normal conditions across East Africa, with a poor performance of the Short Rains. Conversely, the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions increases across Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

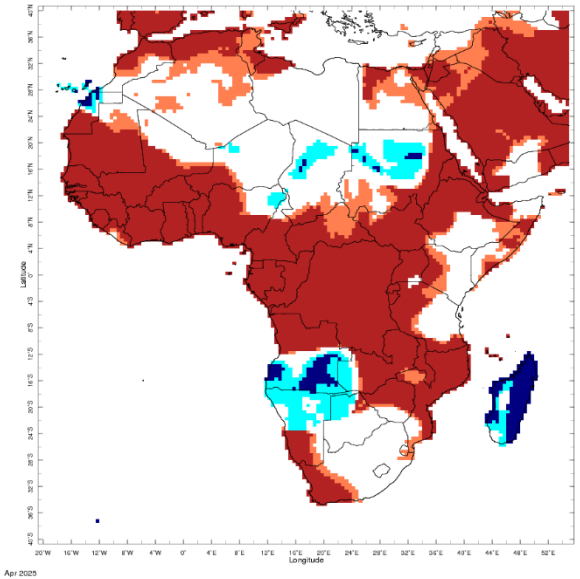
Western Africa

Central Africa

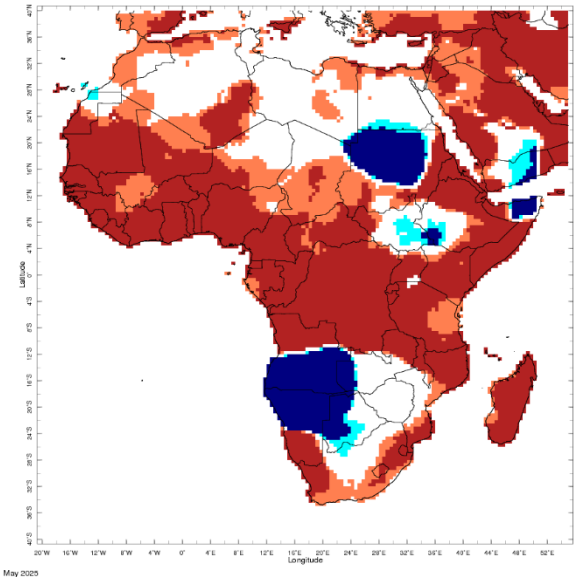
Eastern Africa

Southern Africa

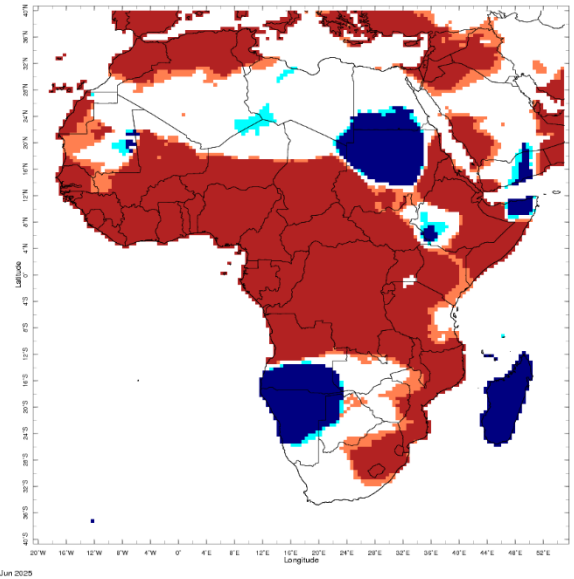
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



April



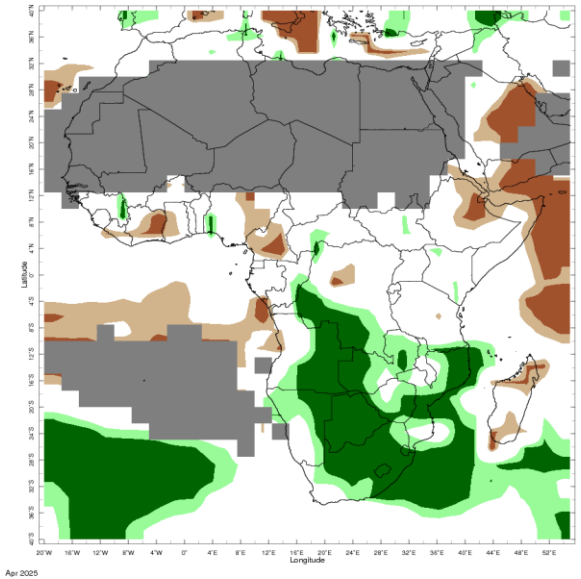
May



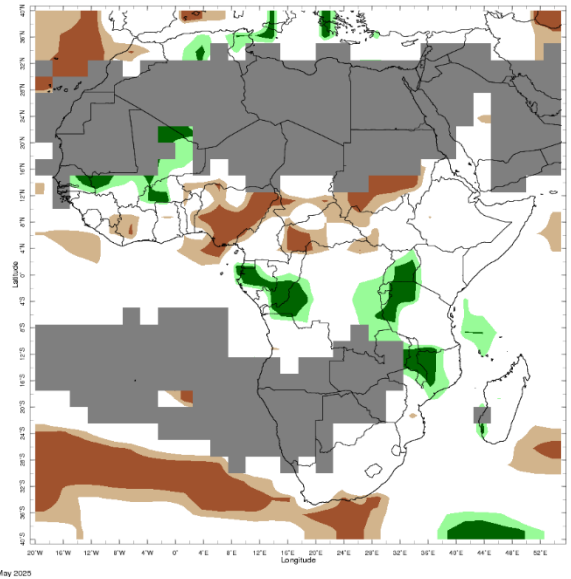
June

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.

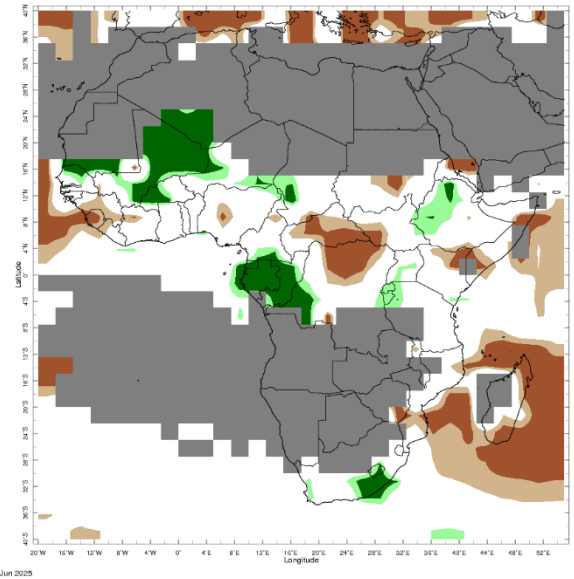
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



April



May



June

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			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Mauritania	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Very Wet
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Very Dry
Liberia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Dry
Mali	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Wet	Very Wet

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 southeast, normal in the northwest

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Ghana	Hot	Hot	Hot
Nigeria	Hot (1)	Hot	Hot
Cameroon	Hot	Hot	Hot
Burkina Faso	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Ghana	Normal (3)	Normal	Normal
Nigeria	Mixed (2)	Very Dry	Normal
Cameroon	Dry	Normal	Normal
Burkina Faso	Normal	Wet	Wet

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, but normal in the northeast.
(2) Note: Wet in the far west and dry in parts of the east, else normal.
(3) Note: Normal, but dry in the west.

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Niger	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Hot (3)	Normal*	Normal*	Wet
Chad	Normal	Warm	Hot (3)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
DRC	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)

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, but hot in the southwest.
(2) **Note:** Mainly normal, but wet or very wet in the southwest and east (May).
(3) **Note:** Normal in the north.
(4) **Note:** Very Wet in the southwest, very dry in the north, normal elsewhere.

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Sudan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)
South Sudan	Hot	Normal	Hot
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot
Rwanda	Hot	Hot	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall		
April	May	June
Normal*	Very Dry	Dry
Normal	Normal	Normal (3)
Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Normal	Wet	Wet

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**: Mainly normal, but cool or cold in parts of the north and hot in the east.
(2) **Note:** Hot in the south and east, cold elsewhere.
(3) **Note:** Very dry in the southwest.

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Tanzania	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal (7)	Normal (7)
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Normal	Normal
Ethiopia	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (5)	Normal	Normal (8)
Kenya	Mixed (2)	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Mixed (5)
Somalia	Mixed (4)	Hot (6)	Hot (6)	Mixed (5)	Normal	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:

(1) **Note:** Warm or hot in the southwest, normal in the northeast.
(2) **Note**: Warm or hot in the west, cool or cold in the east.
(3) **Note**: Hot in the north, normal or cool in the south.
(4) **Note**: Normal, but warm or hot in parts.
(5) **Note:** dry or very dry in the north and east, else normal.
(6) **Note:** Cold in the north.
(7) **Note:** Wet around Lake Victoria.
(8) **Note:** Wet in the west.

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Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
South Africa	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Very Wet	Normal	Normal (6)
Zambia	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)	Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Zimbabwe	Hot	Normal	Normal	Wet	Normal*	Normal*
Mozambique	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Wet	Normal (1)	Normal (1)
Malawi	Hot	Hot	Hot	Wet	Very Wet	Normal
Madagascar	Cold	Hot	Cold	Normal (4)	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:

(1) Note: Very wet in the north (May) and dry in the south (June)
(2) Note: Normal, but warm or hot in the southwest and east (May & June)
(3) Note: Mainly hot, but cool in the far west
(4) Note: Dry or very dry in the north
(5) Note: Hot in the north, cold or normal in the south
(6) Note: Very wet in the southeast

Outlooks

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above, near and below normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

Outlook: August to January – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Mauritania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be near-normal in the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Sierra Leone	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Liberia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Mali	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, Climatological odds in the south	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, Likely to be near-normal in the far north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds

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

Outlook: August to January – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Ghana	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Nigeria	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Likely to be near-normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Climatological odds in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the south, Likely to be wetter than normal in the north	Likely to be drier than normal in the south, Likely to be wetter than normal in the north	Climatological odds
Cameroon	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Burkina Faso	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	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.

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Outlook: August to January – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Niger	*Temperature*	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in the far north, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Chad	*Temperature*	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in the far north, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Democratic Republic of Congo	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds in the far northeast, Likely to be warmer than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the west, Climatological odds in the east	Likely to be drier than normal 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: August to January – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Sudan	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
South Sudan	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Uganda	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	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: August to January – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Tanzania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal around Lake Victoria, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Rwanda	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Eritrea	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	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: August to January – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Ethiopia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south and east, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the far southeast, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Kenya	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal across the Coastal Plain, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal across the Coastal Plain, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Somalia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Likely to be drier than normal in the south	Likely to be drier than normal

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

Outlook: August to January – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
South Africa	*Temperature*	Likely to be colder than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zambia	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Mozambique	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	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: August to January – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Malawi	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Madagascar	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

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Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)
https://www.wmolc.org/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 (WMO Factsheet), including:

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): GHACOF 70 Statement (May 2025)

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Technical notes

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

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

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

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

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be 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 CPTEC (INPE),
- GPC ECMWF,
- GPC Exeter (Met Office),
- GPC Melbourne (BOM),
- GPC Montreal (CMC),
- GPC Moscow (Hydromet Centre of Russia),
- GPC Offenbach (DWD),
- GPC Pretoria (SAWS),
- GPC Seoul (KMA),
- GPC Tokyo (JMA),
- GPC Toulouse (Meteo France),
- GPC Washington (NCEP)

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