# **AFRICA:** Monthly Climate Outlook December to September

## Issued: March 2025

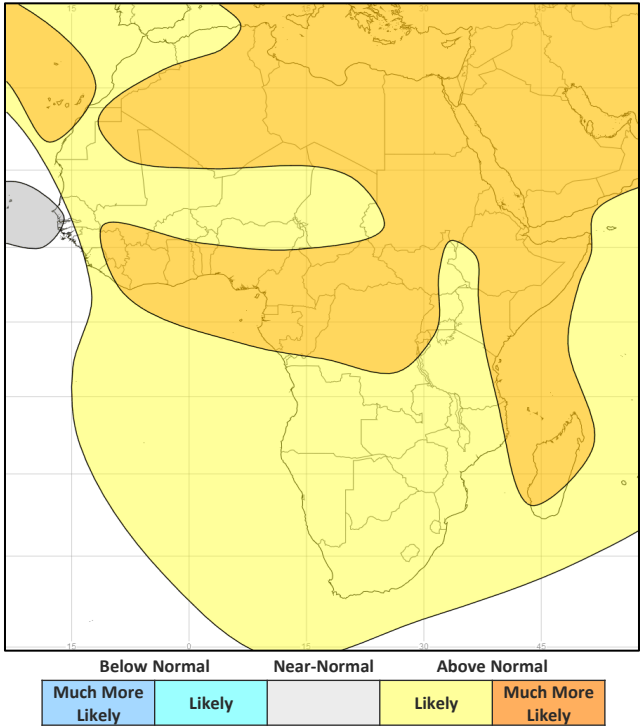
# Overview

# 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 December and February. Temperatures were below normal for Madagascar between December and February along with parts of Southern Africa during January and February. Some parts of East Africa also had below normal temperatures in January and February.

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

**3-Month Outlook April to June - Temperature**



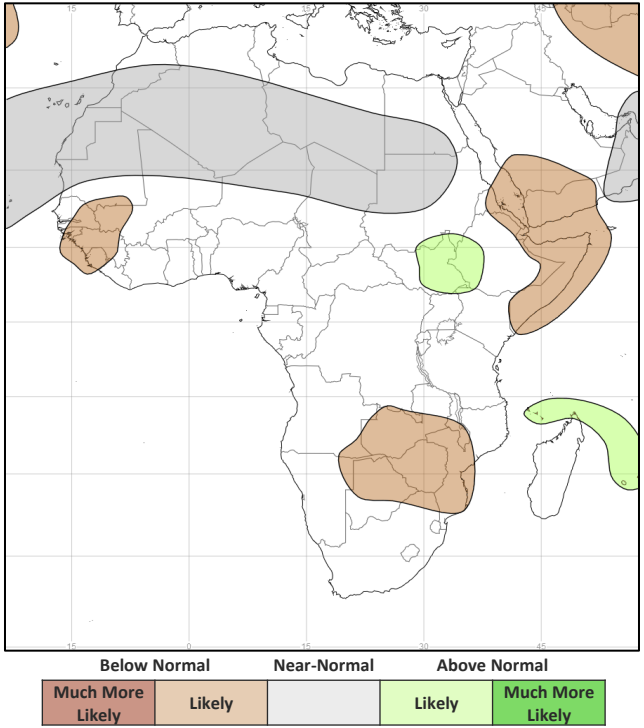
# Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

**Current Status:** Between December and February, rainfall tends to be focused across southern parts of the continent. Malawi was wet or very wet during this period. Elsewhere, conditions were more mixed though many areas were wet or very wet during February.

**Outlook:** The end of the rainy season over Southern Africa is likely to be drier than normal, including for Zimbabwe, Zambia and parts of Malawi and Mozambique. Across East Africa, for the remainder of the Long Rains season, drier than normal is likely for Somalia and Eritrea. Above normal rainfall is likely for South Sudan. Across West Africa the monsoon gets underway later in this period. Here, drier than normal is likely Sierra Leone.

*Tropical cyclones* – Activity in the Southwest Indian Ocean typically reduces during April and May. Near normal activity is most probable during the latter part of the current season.

**3-Month Outlook April to June - Rainfall**

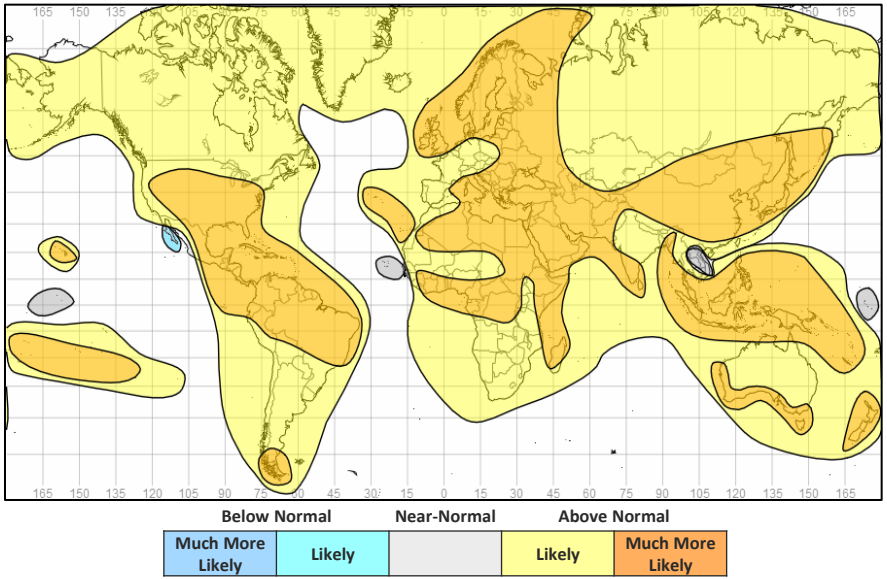


# Global Outlook - Temperature

**Outlook:** The recent La Niña event has come to an end with ENSO returning to neutral. ENSO is very likely to remain neutral during the coming months.

Consistent with a warming climate, nearly all land areas are likely or very likely to experience warmer than normal conditions through the next three months.

**3-Month Outlook April to June - Temperature**



# Global Outlook - Rainfall

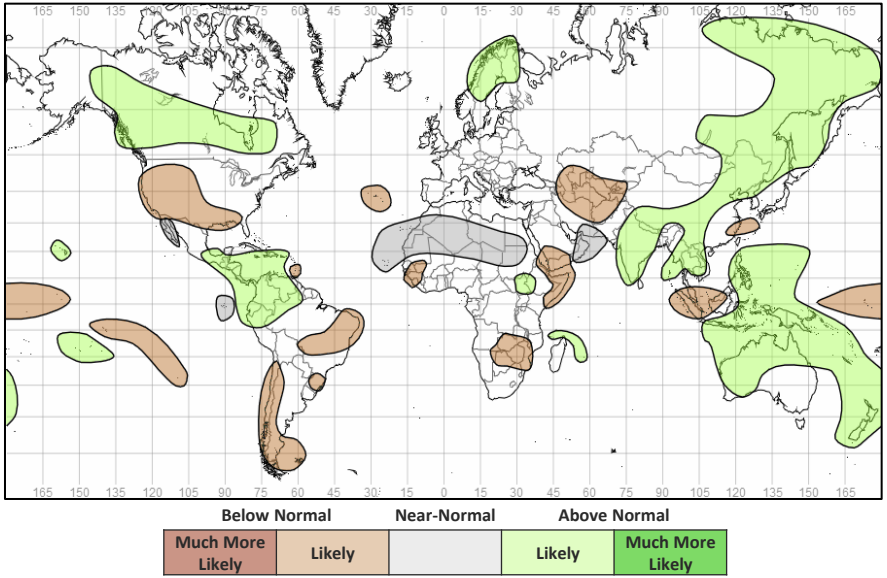
**Outlook:**

**El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** – Sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific have warmed over recent weeks indicative of the end of the recent La Niña event. A very weak La Niña pattern still exists and will still have some impacts on tropical rainfall patterns early in this period though its influence as a global driver of weather patterns is diminishing. Forecasts for ENSO suggest a neutral state is very likely through to the end of the northern hemisphere summer.

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 IOD is currently neutral and therefore will provide limited predictive values over the coming months. Forecasts for the IOD suggest it will most likely remain neutral for the next 3 months.

**3-Month Outlook April to June - Rainfall**



# Current Status

Current Status maps

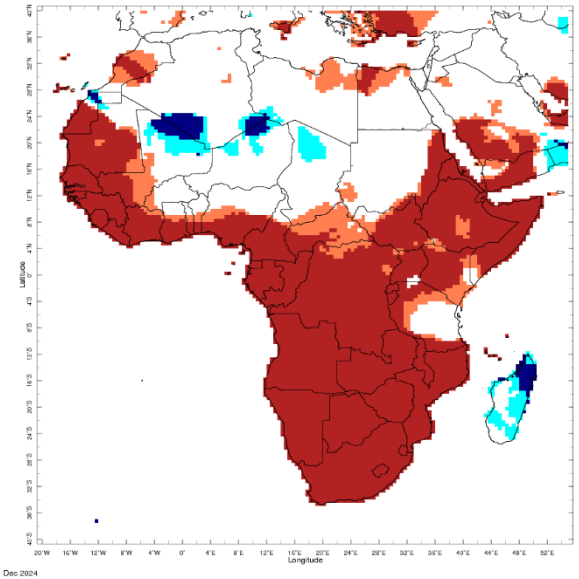
Western Africa

Central Africa

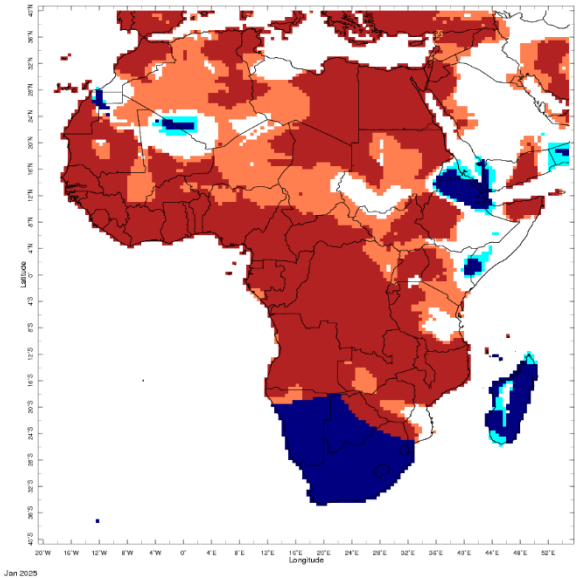
Eastern Africa

Southern Africa

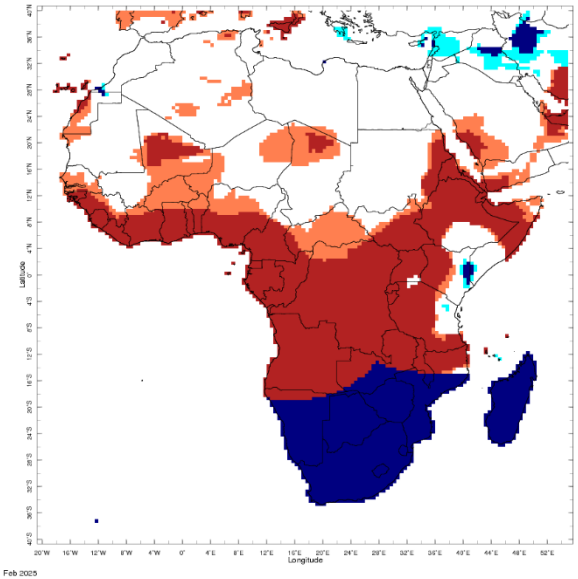
# Current Status – Temperature percentiles




**December**



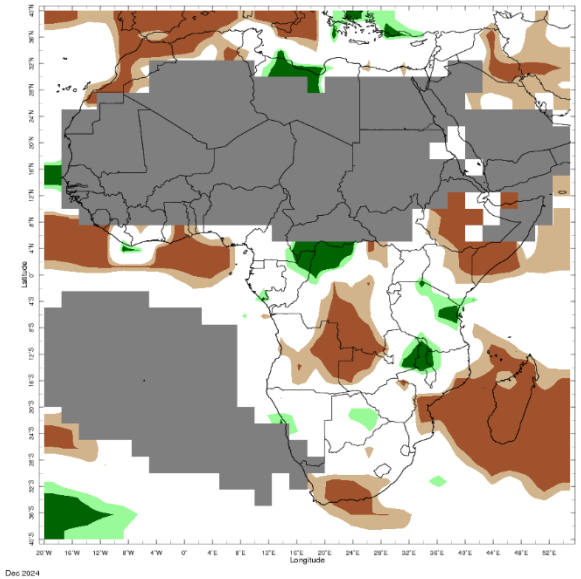

**January**



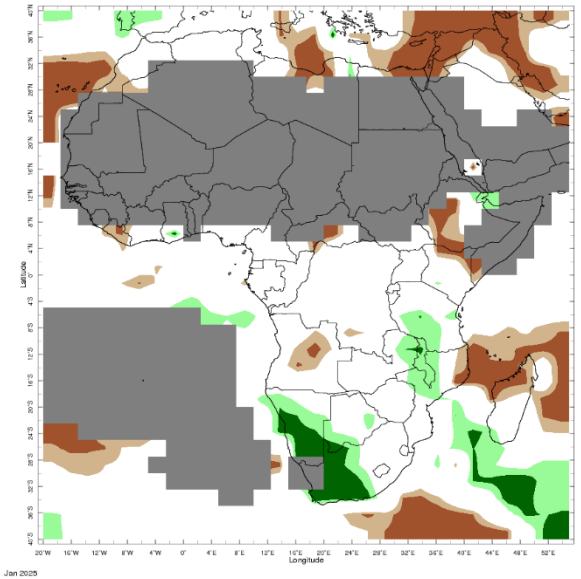

**February**


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

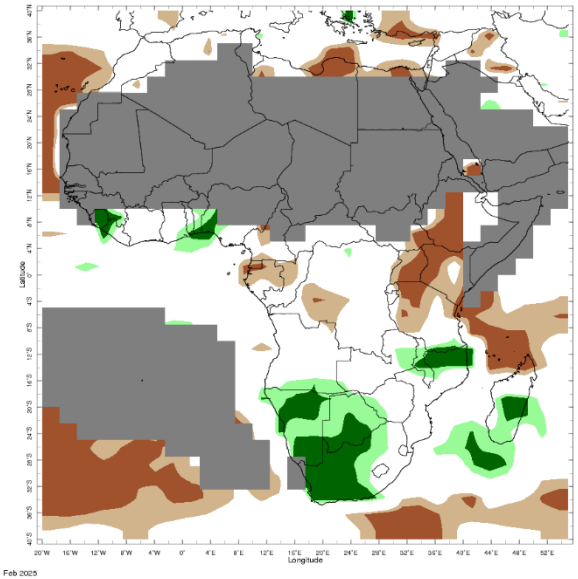
# Current Status – Precipitation percentiles




**December**




**January**




**February**


**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 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December | January | February | December | January | February |
| Mauritania | Hot (1) | Warm | Normal | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Sierra Leone | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal* | Normal* | Very Wet |
| Liberia | Hot | Hot | Hot | Normal | Dry | Normal |
| Mali | Mixed (2) | Warm (3) | Warm | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |

**Notes:**

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

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

**Additional Information:**

**(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 | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December | January | February | December | January | February |
| Ghana | Hot (1) | Hot | Hot | Normal (2) | Normal | Normal |
| Nigeria | Hot (1) | Hot (3) | Hot (1) | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Cameroon | Hot (1) | Hot | Hot | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Burkina Faso | Normal | Warm | Warm | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |

**Notes:**

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

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

**Additional Information:**

**(1)** **Note:** Normal in the north
**(2)** **Note**: Very dry in the south
**(3)** **Note**: Warm in the north

# Current Status – Central Africa

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December | January | February | December | January | February |
| Niger | Normal (2) | Warm | Normal | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Chad | Normal | Warm | Normal | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| DRC | Hot | Hot | Hot | Mixed (1) | 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**: Dry or very dry in the southwest, otherwise normal
**(2) Note**: Cool or cold in the far north

# Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December | January | February | December | January | February |
| Sudan | Normal (1) | Warm | Normal (1) | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| South Sudan | Hot | Warm | Hot | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Uganda | Hot | Warm | Hot | Normal | Normal | Very Dry |
| Rwanda | Hot | Warm | Hot | Normal | Normal | 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:** Hot in the far east

# Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December | January | February | December | January | February |
| Tanzania | Mixed (1) | Mixed (2) | Mixed (2) | Normal (5) | Normal (6) | Mixed (9) |
| Eritrea | Hot | Cold | Hot | Normal* | Normal* | Normal* |
| Ethiopia | Hot | Mixed (3) | Hot | Normal (7) | Normal (7) | Normal (7) |
| Kenya | Hot | Mixed (3) | Mixed (3) | Normal (8) | Normal (8) | Dry |
| Somalia | Hot | Mixed (4) | Hot | Normal (7) | Normal (7) | 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 eastern and central parts, but hot in the north, west and south
**(2)** **Note:** Warm or hot in the southwest, normal in the northeast
**(3)** **Note**: Warm or hot in the west, cool or cold in the east
**(4)** **Note**: Warm in the northeast, else cool or cold
**(5)** **Note:** Wet or very wet in parts of the northeast
**(6)** **Note**: Wet in parts of the south
**(7)** **Note**: Dry or very dry in the southwest
**(8)** **Note**: Dry or very dry in the northeast
**(9)** **Note:** Dry in the north, very wet in the far south, else normal

# Current Status – Southern Africa

| | Current Status: Temperature | | | Current Status: Rainfall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | December | January | February | December | January | February |
| South Africa | Hot | Cold | Cold | Mixed (4) | Mixed (5) | Mixed (5) |
| Zambia | Hot | Hot | Mixed (9) | Mixed (1) | Mixed (1) | Mixed (1) |
| Zimbabwe | Hot | Hot | Cold | Normal | Normal | Normal |
| Mozambique | Hot | Hot | Mixed (9) | Normal (2) | Mixed (6) | Normal (2) |
| Malawi | Hot | Hot | Mixed (9) | Very Wet | Wet | Wet |
| Madagascar | Mixed (3) | Mixed (3) | Cold | Very Dry | Normal (7) | Mixed (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:** Very Wet in the east, normal or dry in the west
**(2)** **Note:** Very Wet in the north
**(3)** **Note:** Mainly normal or cool but cold in the north
**(4)** **Note:** Mainly normal, but very dry in parts of the southwest
**(5)** **Note**: Very wet in the west, normal in the east
**(6)** **Note**: Normal in the south, wet in the northwest, dry in the northeast
**(7)** **Note:** Dry or very dry in the northwest
**(8)** **Note:** Very dry in the far north, otherwise wet or very wet
**(9)** **Note**: Hot in the north, cold in the south

# 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: April to September – Western Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **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 | Likely to be near-normal |
| **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 | Much more likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal |
| **Mali** | *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 | 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: April to September – Western Africa (2)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **Ghana** | *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 drier than normal |
| **Nigeria** | *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 drier than normal |
| **Cameroon** | *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 | 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: April to September – Central Africa

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **Niger** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal | Climatological odds |
| | *Rainfall* | Likely to be near-normal | Climatological odds | Likely to be wetter than normal |
| **Chad** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal | Climatological odds |
| | *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: April to September – Eastern Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **Sudan** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Climatological odds |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | 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 west, Likely to be wetter than normal east | Likely to be wetter than normal |
| **Uganda** | *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 |

**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: April to September – Eastern Africa (2)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **Rwanda** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** | Likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds | Climatological odds |
| **Tanzania** | *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 |
| **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 | 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: April to September – Eastern Africa (3)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **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 northeast, Climatological odds southwest | Climatological odds | Likely to be wetter than normal |
| **Kenya** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal west, **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** east | Likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Climatological odds | Climatological odds |
| **Somalia** | *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 | 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: April to September – Southern Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **South Africa** | *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 |
| **Zambia** | *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 | Likely to be near-normal |
| **Zimbabwe** | *Temperature* | Climatological odds | 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 | Likely to be near-normal |
| **Mozambique** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal south, Climatological odds north | 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: April to September – Southern Africa (1)

| | | Forecast summary | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | April | April to June | July to September |
| **Malawi** | *Temperature* | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal | Likely to be warmer than normal |
| | *Rainfall* | Climatological odds | Likely to be drier than normal | 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* | 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.

# 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 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://agrhymet.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 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