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Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook May to February

Issued: August 2025

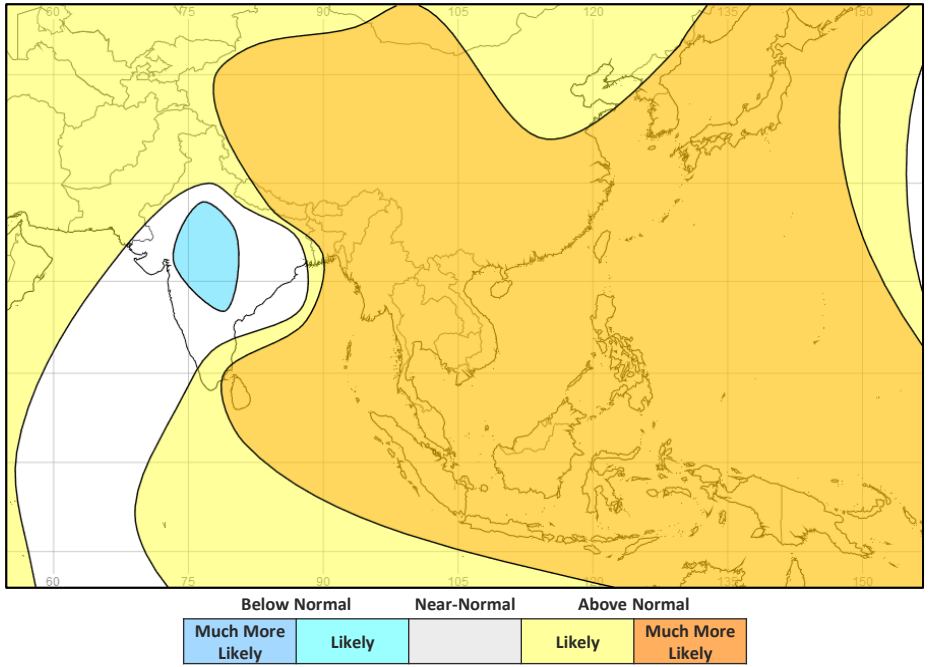
Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas observed above normal temperatures between May and July but with some exceptions. Southern Vietnam as well as parts of India and Myanmar experienced normal or below normal temperatures.

Outlook: Above normal temperatures are likely or very likely across much of the continent. The main exception, consistent with a wetter than normal forecast, is across central India where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature



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Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

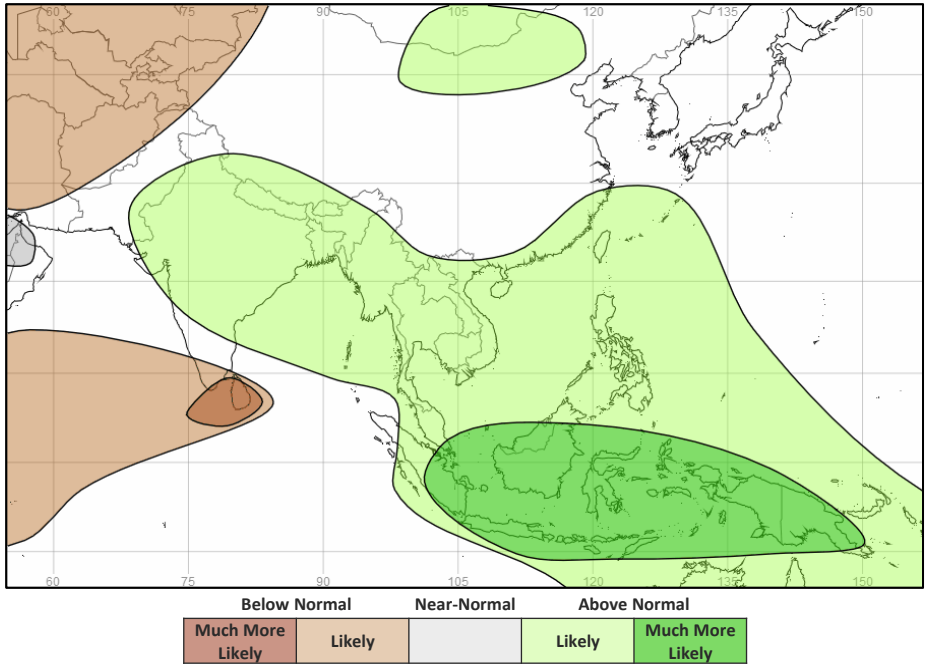
Current Status: The South Asia monsoon has brought above normal to rainfall to many areas between May and July. This includes wet or very wet conditions for northern Vietnam, Bangladesh, Pakistan and parts of India and Myanmar during July. Parts of Central Asia were very dry in May and June before mostly near normal conditions were experienced in July. Parts of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste observed above normal rainfall over the last three month while northwest areas of Indonesia transitioned to dry or very dry in July.

Outlook: The South Asian monsoon will withdraw during the next three month, typically ceasing across southern India during mid-October. Above normal rainfall is likely for most areas for the remainder of the monsoon season. However, predictions are more balanced over Pakistan while below normal rainfall is likely for the far south of India and very likely for Sri Lanka.

The East Asian Monsoon also retreats southwards during this period with above normal rainfall likely across southeastern China and over mainland Southeast Asia. As rainfall pattern shift southwards over maritime Southeast Asia, above normal rainfall is much more likely here including for Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.

For parts of Central Asia, including Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, below normal rainfall is likely.

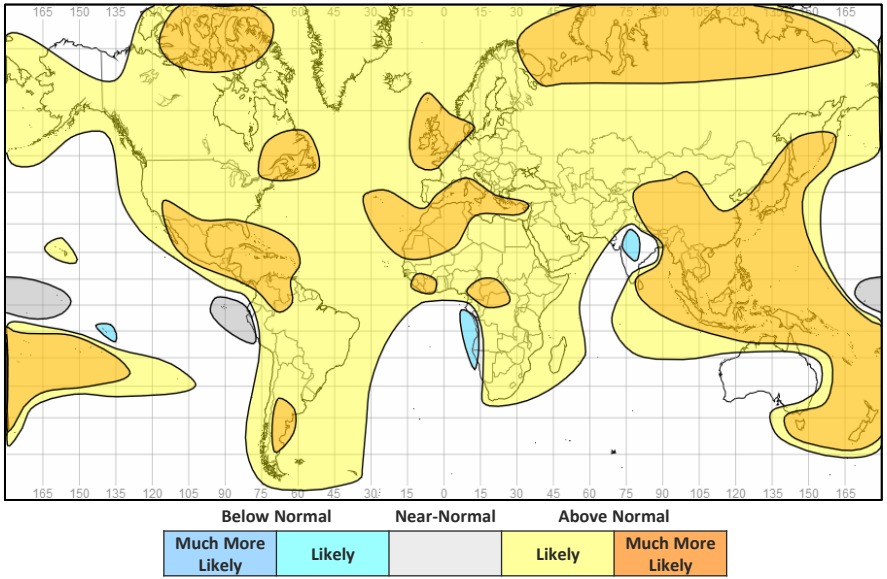
3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, there is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions for most regions. The main exception over central parts of India where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature



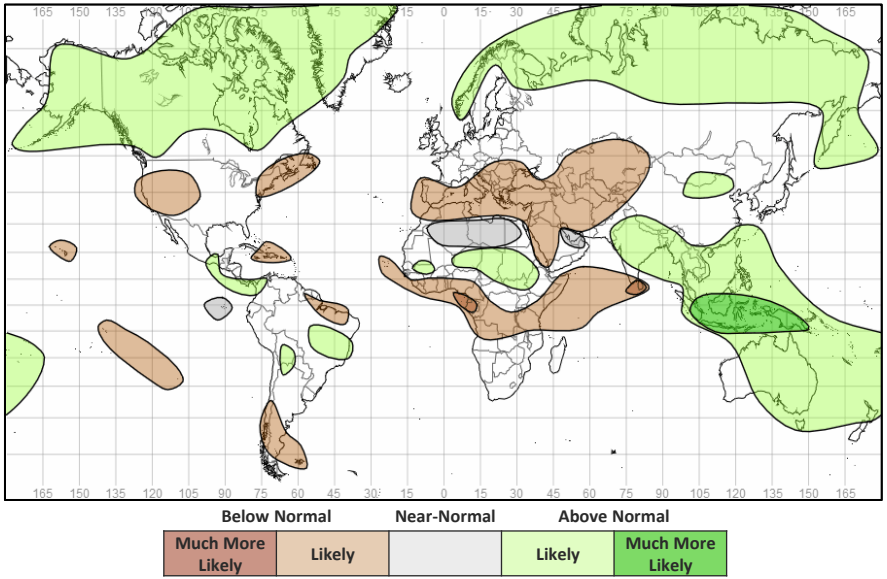
Global Outlook - Rainfall

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Current oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. ENSO-neutral remains most likely early in this period. However, through autumn the likelihood of La Niña developing increases. By late autumn (October-November-December period), NOAA Climate Prediction Centre gives a 50-60 % chance of a short-lived La Niña event while the likelihood of ENSO remaining neutral is around 40 %. In contrast, output from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology strongly favours (> 90% chance) ENSO-neutral for the remainder of 2025.

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. However, sea surface temperatures across the basin are consistent with a developing negative event – warming in the east of the basin and cooling in the west. It appears very likely (> 90% chance) that this pattern will persist over the coming weeks with a negative IOD event likely to be declared. This brings 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 increases across Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

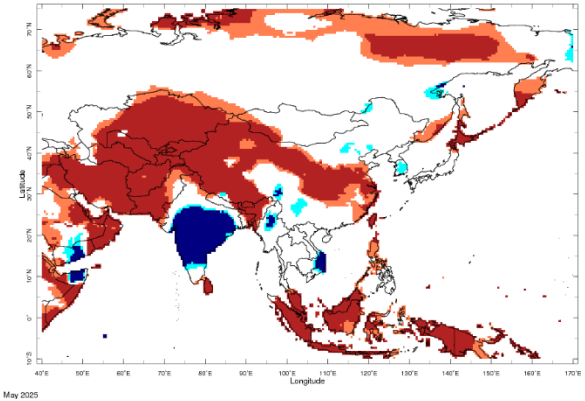
Central Asia

Southern Asia

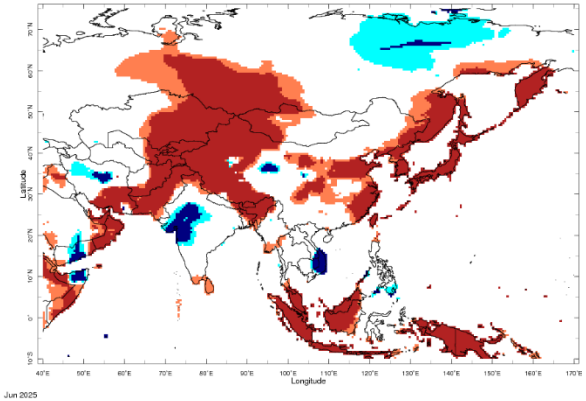
Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

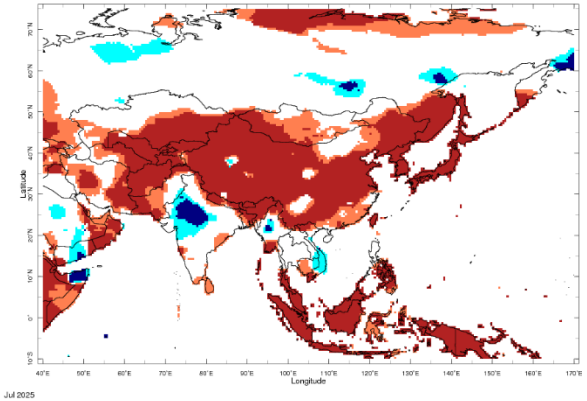
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



May



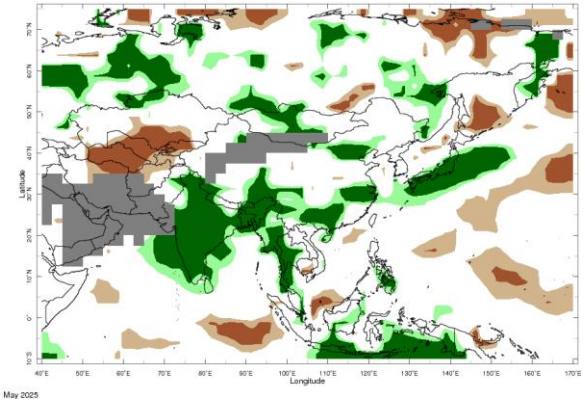
June



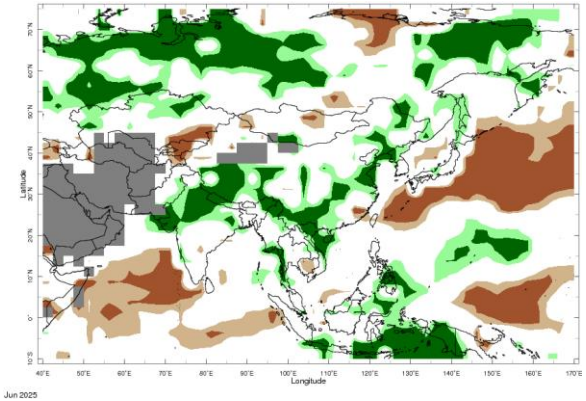
July

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.

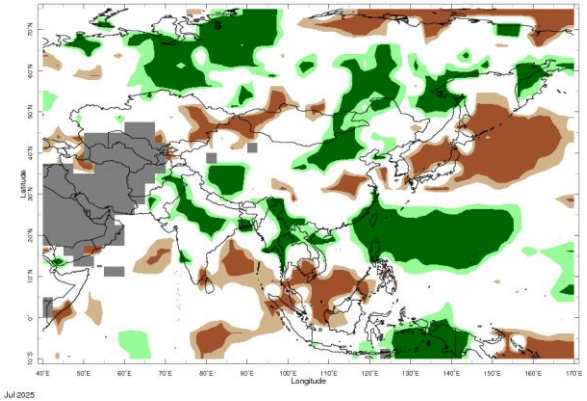
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



May



June



July

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 – Central Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Afghanistan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Normal*	Normal* (1)
Tajikistan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Very Dry	Normal
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	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:

(1) Note: Wet in the far east

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Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Pakistan	Hot	Hot	Warm	Normal (2)	Normal	Wet
India	Cold (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Very Wet	Normal (2)	Mixed (2)
Nepal	Warm	Warm	Hot	Normal (3)	Very Wet	Normal
Bangladesh	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Wet	Normal	Wet
Sri Lanka	Hot	Warm	Warm	Wet	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 south and far northeast.
(2) Note: Wet or very wet in parts of the north
(3) Note: Very Wet in the west
(4) Note: Warm or hot in the south and far northeast, cold in the northwest, normal elsewhere

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Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
China	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Mixed
Myanmar	Normal	Normal (5)	Normal (5)	Very Wet	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)
Vietnam	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal	Very Wet	Mixed (6)

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: Cool or cold in the south, normal elsewhere
(2) Note: Mixed, but mainly warm or hot
(3) Note: Wet or very wet in the south and northeast, normal elsewhere
(4) Note: Very Wet in the far north and south, normal elsewhere
(5) Note: Warm or hot in the far north and far south
(6) Note: Wet in the north, dry in the south

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal (2)
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal (3)
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Wet	Very Wet	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: Large regional variation but many areas Wet or Very Wet
(2) Note: Wet or very wet in parts of the southeast, dry or very dry in parts of the northwest
(3) Note: Wet or very wet in parts of the west

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: September to February – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Afghanistan	*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 drier than normal	Climatological odds
Tajikistan	*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 drier than normal	Climatological odds
Kyrgyzstan	*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

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: September to February – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Pakistan	*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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
India	*Temperature*	Likely to be colder than normal in central India, elsewhere Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be colder than normal in central India, elsewhere Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal north, Likely to be near-normal south
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal far south, elsewhere Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal far south, elsewhere Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Nepal	*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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal

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

Outlook: September to February – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Bangladesh	*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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be near-normal
Sri Lanka	*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	Much more 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.

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Outlook: September to February – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
China	*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	Likely to be wetter than normal in parts of the far southeast and north, elsewhere Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal southeast, elsewhere Climatological odds
Myanmar	*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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Vietnam	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal far south, elsewhere 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: September to February – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Indonesia	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal north, Likely to be wetter than normal south
Papua New Guinea	*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 wetter than normal	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Timor-Leste	*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	Much more likely to be wetter 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.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

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

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/

NOAA El Niño technical info
https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/

Met Office
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development

Climate Outlook Fora (WMO Factsheet):

The next updates from SASCOF and ASEANCOF will be for the December-February period.

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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