Met Office

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook September to June

Issued: December 2025

Overview

Current Status

Outlooks

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

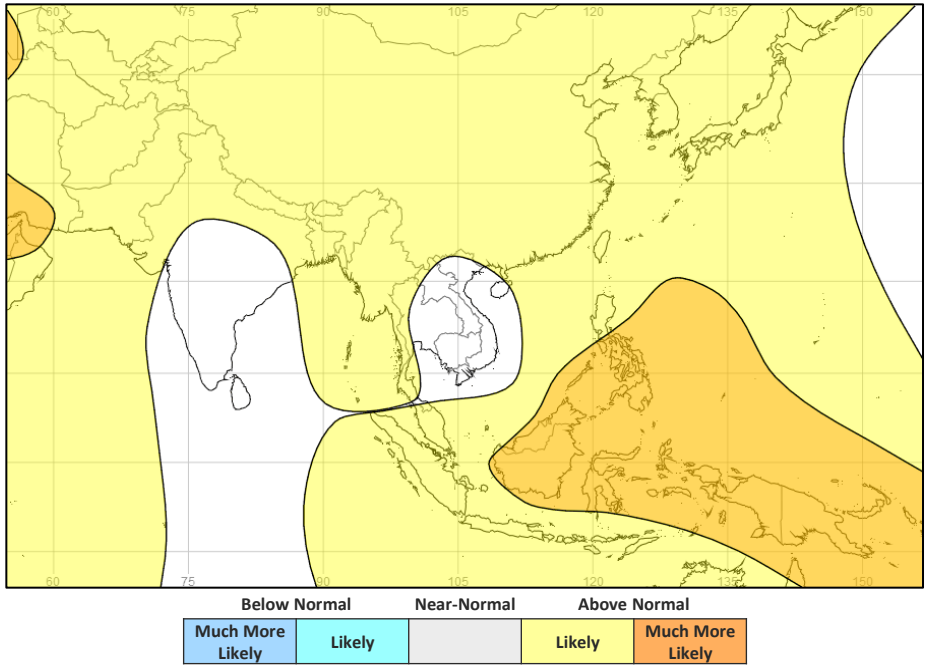
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas observed warm or hot conditions between September and November but with some exceptions. Southern Vietnam as well as parts of India and northern China experienced normal or cold conditions throughout the period. Central parts of India were cold in November, and many parts of Central Asia were near normal.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across much of the continent. The only exception is for parts of India and some mainland regions Southeast Asia where predictions are more uncertain.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Temperature

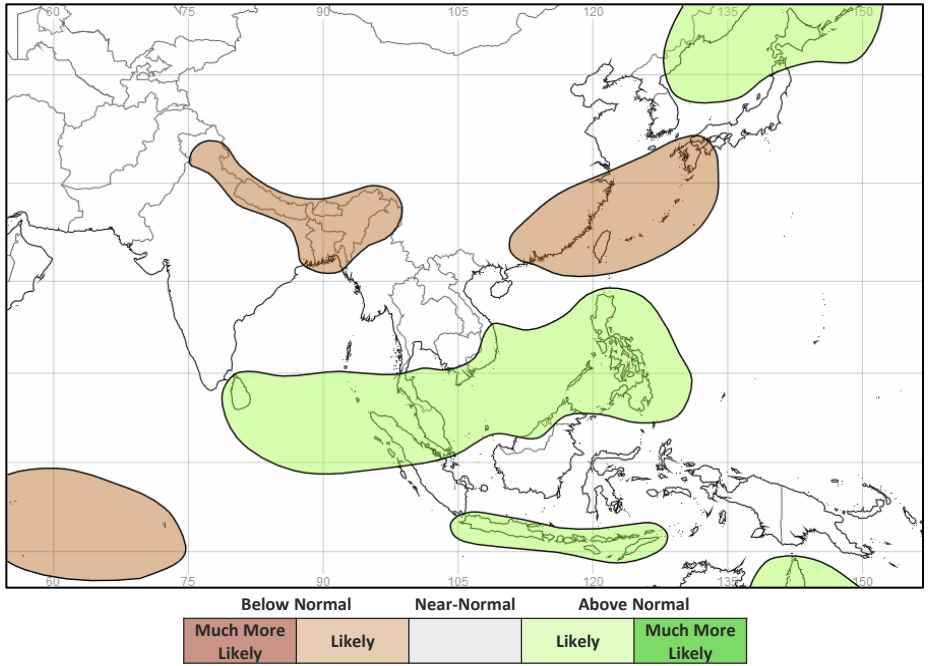


Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Parts of northern and western India experienced very wet conditions in October with some late season rains. Much of central Asia experienced near normal rainfall throughout the period (although very little rain is usually observed at this time of year). Large parts of Indonesia as well as Timor Leste experienced wet conditions over the last three months.

Outlook: Southern Vietnam and parts of Indonesia (mainly Java and Sumatra) are most likely to be wetter than normal. Bangladesh, Nepal and parts of northern India are likely to be drier than normal. Central Asia typically sees an increase in rainfall during in this period and it is one of the wetter times of year. The forecast for precipitation in Central Asia remains uncertain.

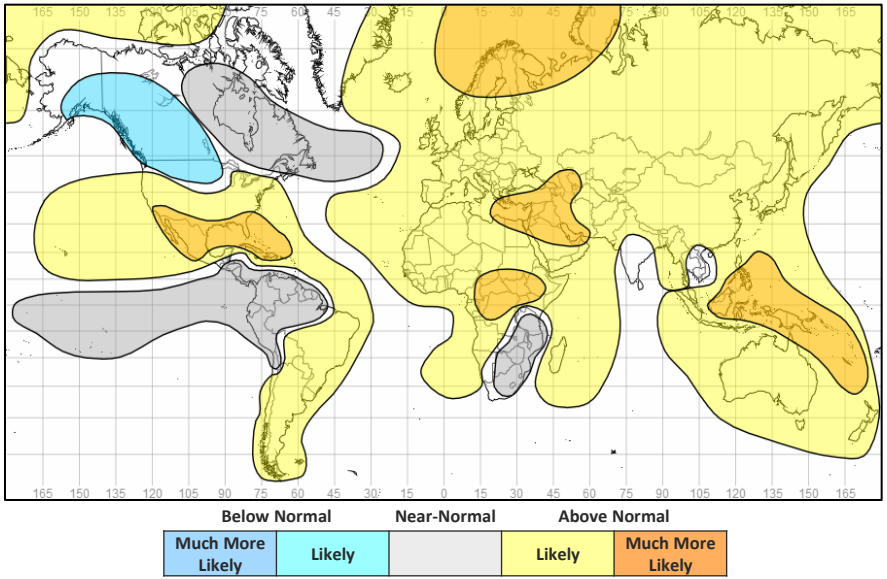
3-Month Outlook January to March - Rainfall



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. Increased potential for heatwaves and heat-health related impacts across parts of Australia and eastern and southern regions of South America. There are a few notable exceptions, where La Niña's cooling influence increases the likelihood of colder than normal conditions across northwestern parts of North America. Additionally, near normal temperatures are more likely across northern parts of South America and parts of southeast Africa. For parts of mainland Southeast Asia and India, the forecast is more uncertain and the likelihood of warmer or cooler than normal conditions more evenly balanced.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Temperature



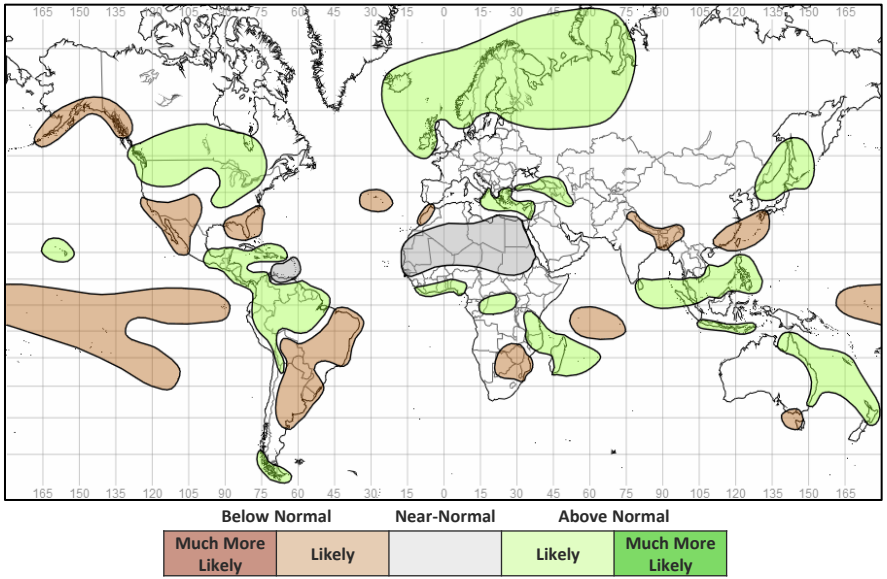
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) states that both oceanic and atmospheric indicators reveal borderline La Niña conditions across the equatorial Pacific. Both NOAA and the Bureau of Metrology in Australia (BoM) have declared that La Niña is present. According to the latest forecasts, from the WMO Global Producing Centres for Seasonal Prediction, La Niña is the most likely outcome over the next few months. For January–March, the likelihood of returning to ENSO-neutral conditions gradually rises to about 65%, while La Niña probabilities correspondingly diminish to near 35%. Even in borderline or weak events, some influence on weather patterns around the globe are to be expected. Very broadly speaking La Niña increases the likelihood of tropical land regions of the world being wetter than normal, although there are some exceptions. More information on typical impacts can be found here.

Indian Ocean Diploe (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently negative, but this episode is soon expected to end, in line with the typical seasonal cycle. No further impacts from this event are anticipated in the coming months.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

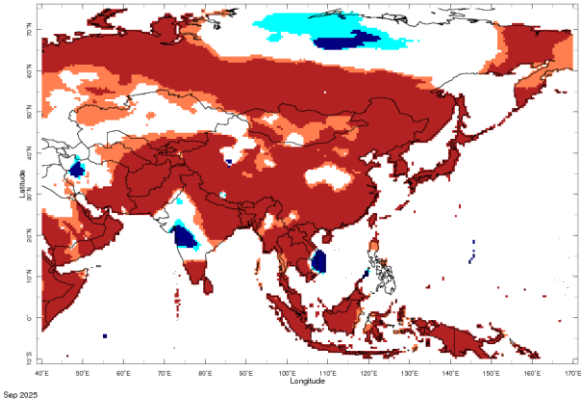
Central Asia

Southern Asia

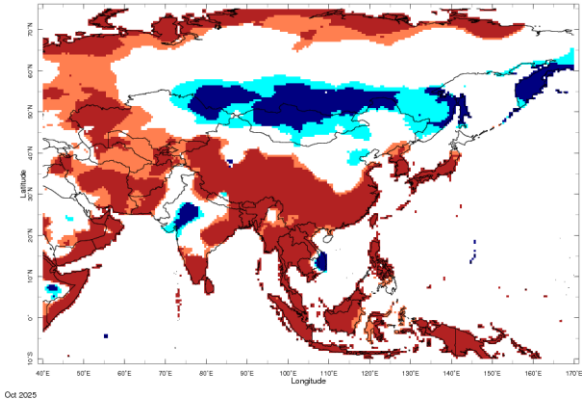
Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

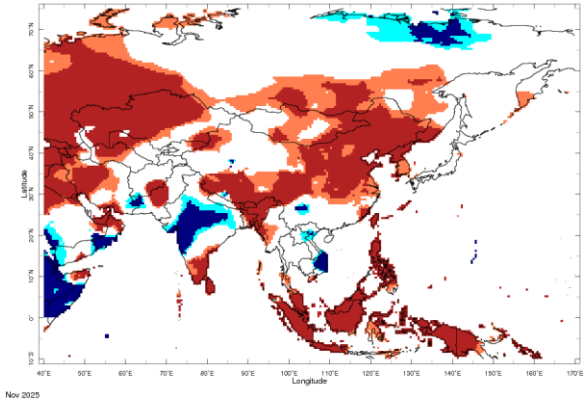
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



September



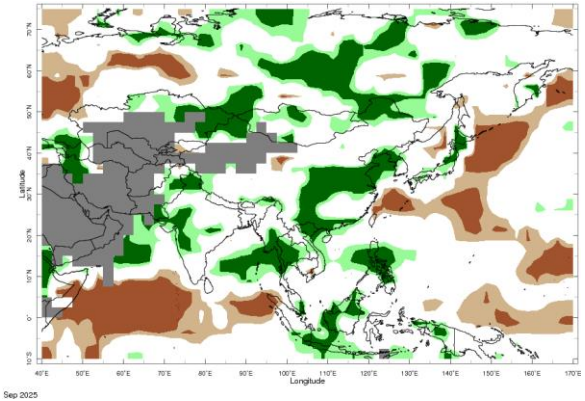
October



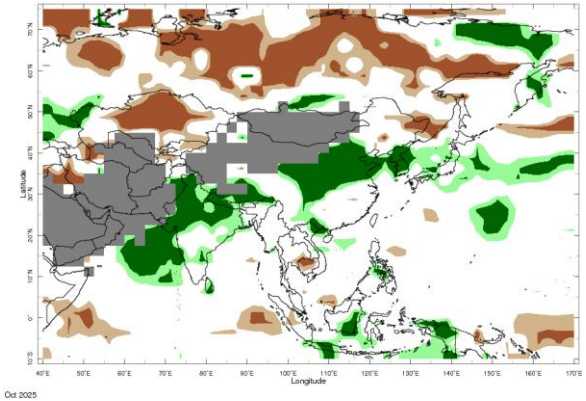
November

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.

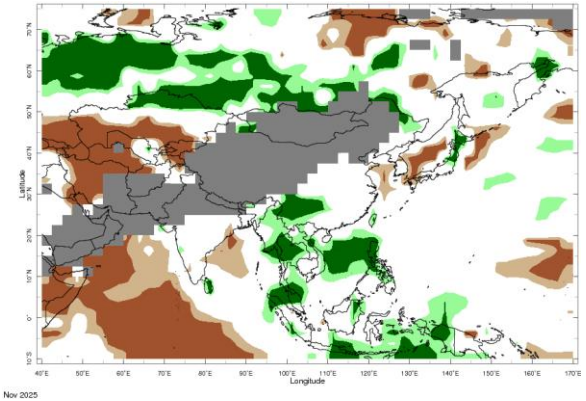
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



September



October



November

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		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Afghanistan	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal* (1)	Normal*	Very Dry
Tajikistan	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal*	Dry	Very Dry
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Dry	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:** Wet in the far east

Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Pakistan	Hot	Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Normal
India	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)	Normal
Nepal	Hot	Mixed (3)	Normal	Normal	Very Wet	Normal*
Bangladesh	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal (1)	Normal
Sri Lanka	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Very 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:** Wet in parts of the west
2. **Note:** Hot in the south and northeast, Very Cold in some western parts, Normal elsewhere
3. **Note:** Hot in the far west and east, Normal in central parts
4. **Note:** Very Wet in parts of the south and far north, else Normal
5. **Note:** Very Wet in parts of the west, north and some central parts, otherwise normal
6. **Note:** Hot in the west, otherwise Normal
7. **Note:** Very Cold in west and central parts, Hot in far south and far east, Normal elsewhere.

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
China	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
Myanmar	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Normal	Very Wet
Vietnam	Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (4)	Normal (5)	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:** Warm or Hot, but normal in parts of the north
2. **Note:** Wet or Very Wet in parts of the south and east, mainly Normal elsewhere
3. **Note:** Very Wet in the far north and south, Normal elsewhere
4. **Note:** Wet in the north, Dry in the south
5. **Note:** Very Wet in the far north
6. **Note:** Very cold in central Vietnam, Hot to the north and to the south
7. **Note:** Very cold in central Vietnam, Normal to the north and to the south

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature		
	September	October	November
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Hot
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Warm

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November
Indonesia	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Papua New Guinea	Normal	Normal (2)	Normal
Timor-Leste	Wet	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:** Large regional variation but many areas Wet or Very Wet
2. **Note:** Dry in parts of the east

Outlooks

Outlooks – Notes for use

Central Asia

Southern Asia

Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

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: January to June – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Afghanistan	*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
Tajikistan	*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
Kyrgyzstan	*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

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: January to June – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Pakistan	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
India	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Nepal	*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 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: January to June – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Bangladesh	*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
Sri Lanka	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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: January to June – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
China	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the south, Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast, Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in the south, Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Myanmar	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Vietnam	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, Climatological odds in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, Climatological odds in the 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: January to June – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Indonesia	*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 in the south, Climatological odds in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south and Sumatra, Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Papua New Guinea	*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
Timor-Leste	*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	Climatological odds

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

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

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

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

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

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

Climate Outlook Fora (WMO Factsheet)

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF)
Indian Met Department (IMD) Reports

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