

# Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook November to August

**Issued: February 2025**

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# Overview

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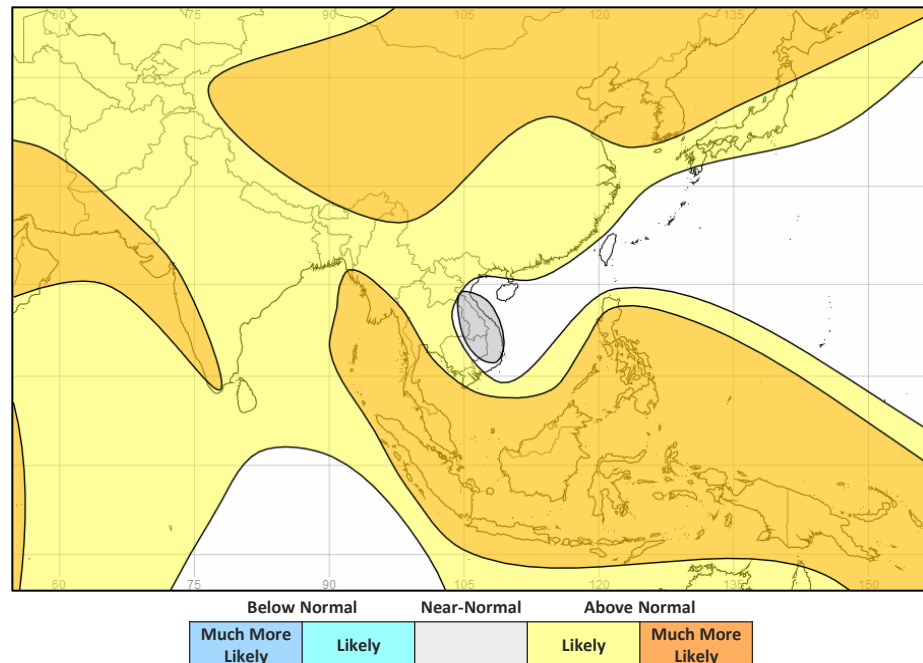
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# Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

**Current Status:** Parts of mainland Southeast Asia and Indonesia experienced below normal temperatures between November and January. Central Asia and western China also had below normal temperatures in December. Otherwise, above normal temperatures were experienced for most other areas.

**Outlook:** Warmer than normal conditions are much more likely across much of the continent over the next three months. The exception is across parts of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, where predictions for temperature are more near normal.

## 3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



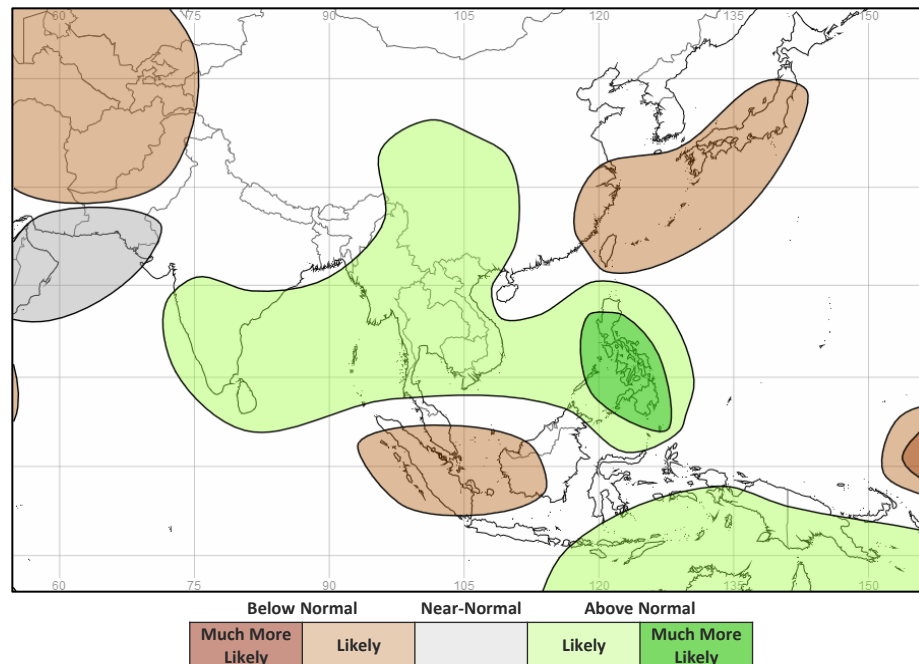
# Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

**Current Status:** Between November and January rainfall tends to be focused across the south of this region across maritime Southeast Asia. Conditions here were mixed but some areas experienced above normal rainfall. Central Asia also tends to experience an increase in precipitation during November to January. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan were wet or very wet in November. These areas as well as Afghanistan has near or below normal precipitation in December and January.

**Outlook:** Wetter than normal likely across Vietnam and much of the Southeast Asia Peninsular, as well as Sri Lanka and southern parts of India. Rainfall, especially in Sri Lanka, is typically high at this time of year, so this increase in the chance of wetter conditions, could be impactful. For Indonesia, conditions are split with much of Sumatra and Borneo likely to be drier than normal, whilst wetter than normal conditions likely over southern Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Wetter conditions are much more likely for the Philippines. Afghanistan is more likely to be drier than normal. China is more finely balanced although in the far west, as well as the far east it is likely to be drier than normal.

**Tropical cyclones** – The tropical cyclone season has now past its peak in the North Indian Ocean. Tropical cyclones can form throughout the year in Northwest Pacific basin though activity tends to peak between May and October. Near average activity is indicated over the coming period. However, there are indications that prevailing track may be displaced slightly further west compared to normal, with a greater risk of cyclones affecting the Philippines and regions surrounding the South China Sea.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall

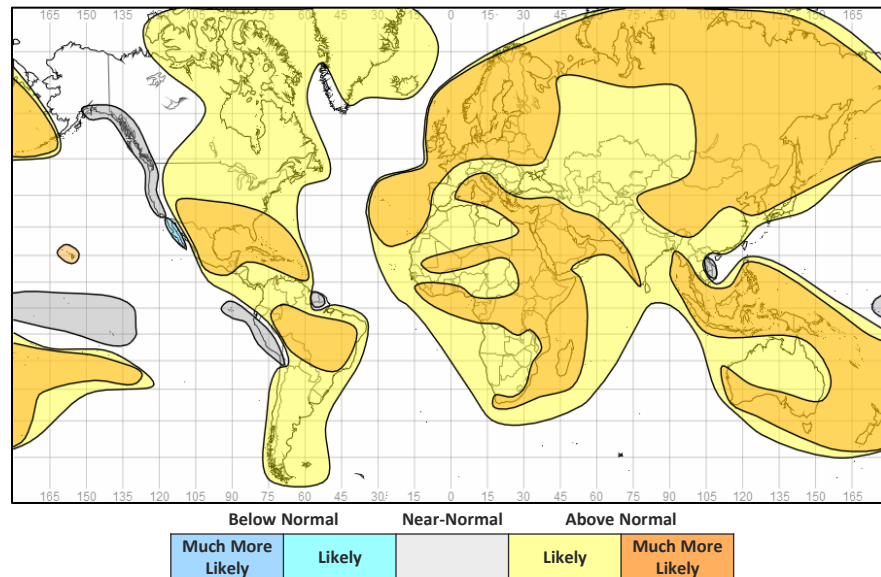


# Global Outlook - Temperature

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

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

## 3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



# Global Outlook - Rainfall

## Outlook:

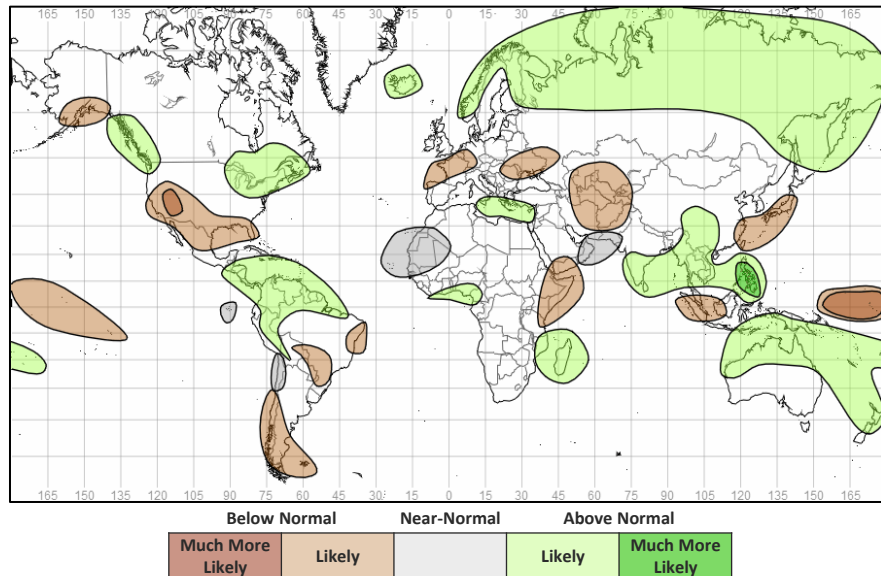
**El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** – Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) over the tropical Pacific remain consistent with La Niña. Atmospheric indicators suggest coupling has occurred over the last couple of months with NOAA declaring La Niña. However, the coupling has been variable and not sustained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

With a couple of notable exceptions (e.g. East Africa) La Niña, very broadly speaking, tends to increase the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions across many land areas of the tropics. More information on typical impacts can be found here:

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts>

**Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** – The IOD is currently neutral and will provide limited predictive values over the coming months. Equatorial SSTs over the western part of the basin are currently below average, should these be sustained, this may influence (reduce) rainfall over East Africa during the upcoming long rains season.

## 3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall



# Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

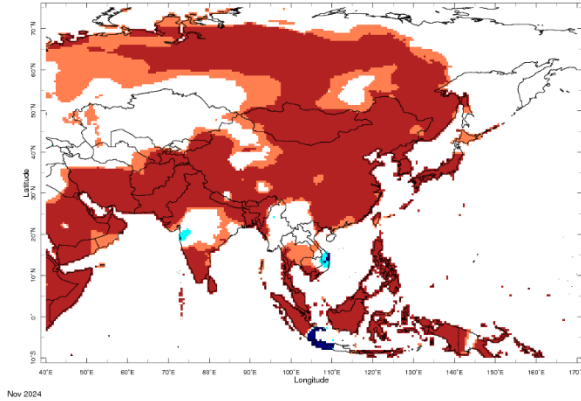
[Central Asia](#)

[Southern Asia](#)

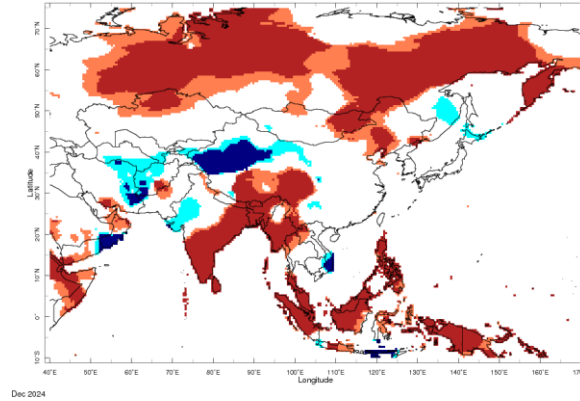
[Southeast Asian Peninsula](#)

[Southeastern Asia / Indonesia](#)

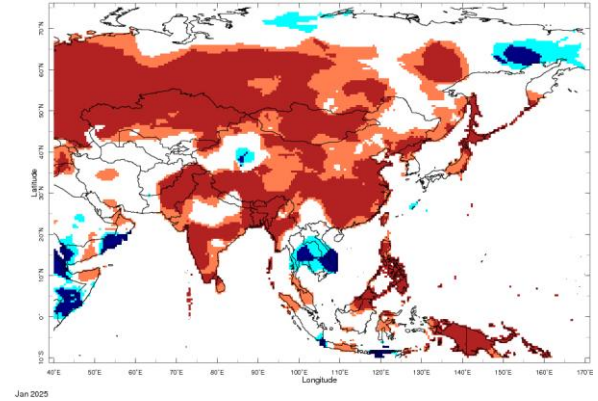
# Current Status – Temperature percentiles



Nov 2024  
November



Dec 2024  
December

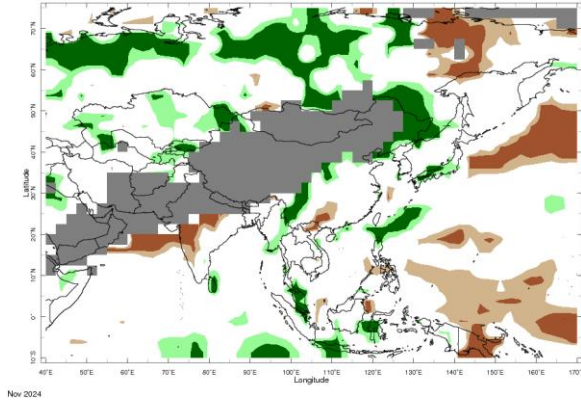


Jan 2025  
January

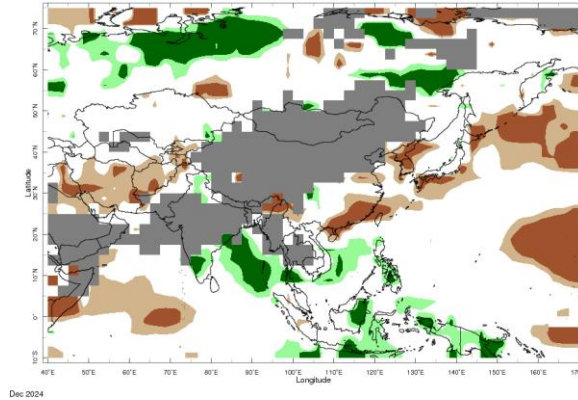


**Notes:** The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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

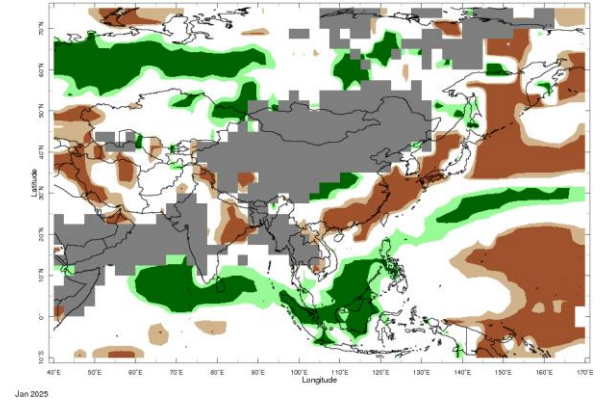
# Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



November



December



January



**Notes:** The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

## Current Status – Central Asia

### Current Status: Temperature

	November	December	January
Afghanistan	Hot	Mixed (1)	Normal (2)
Tajikistan	Hot	Normal	Normal
Kyrgyzstan	Normal (3)	Normal	Normal (3)

### Current Status: Rainfall

	November	December	January
	Normal	Dry	Normal
	Wet	Dry	Normal
	Very Wet	Dry	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:** Mainly normal, but cool or cold in the west and hot in parts of the south
- (2) Note:** Hot in the far east
- (3) Note:** Hot in the east

## Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature		
	November	December	January
Pakistan	Hot	Normal (2)	Hot
India	Hot	Mixed (3)	Hot
Nepal	Hot	Mixed (4)	Mixed (7)
Bangladesh	Hot	Hot	Hot
Sri Lanka	Hot	Hot	Warm

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January
Pakistan	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
India	Normal (1)	Normal* (5)	Normal (6)
Nepal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
Bangladesh	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Sri Lanka	Very Wet	Normal	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:** Dry or very dry in parts of the west
- (2) **Note:** Normal, but hot in parts of the west
- (3) **Note:** Hot in the south and east, normal or cool in the northwest
- (4) **Note:** Normal in the west, hot in the east
- (5) **Note:** Normal\* but very wet in parts of the south and east
- (6) **Note:** Dry or very dry in parts of the east
- (7) **Note:** Mainly Normal, hot in the east, and far west

# Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
China	Hot	Mixed (5)	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)
Myanmar	Hot	Hot	Hot (6)	Normal	Mixed (4)	Normal*
Vietnam	Mixed (1)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (8)	Normal	Normal	Normal

### Notes:

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

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

### Additional Information:

- (1) Note:** Hot in south, cool in central, normal elsewhere.
- (2) Note:** Mainly normal wet or very wet in far east of the country and some southern central parts.
- (3) Note:** Normal, but very dry in the southeast
- (4) Note:** Normal\*, but very dry in parts of the north
- (5) Note:** Normal, but hot in the south and cold in parts of the west
- (6) Note:** Cool in the far south
- (7) Note:** Normal, cool in central areas
- (8) Note:** Cool or cold, normal in north

# Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
Indonesia	Hot (2)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Normal (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (6)
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Wet (5)	Very Dry
Timor-Leste	Hot	Cool	Hot	Normal	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:** Wet over much of Java
- (2) **Note:** Cold in western Java.
- (3) **Note:** Large variations
- (4) **Note:** Mainly normal but wet or very wet for many southern and eastern parts
- (5) **Note:** Very wet in the east
- (6) **Note:** Wet or very wet in the northwest, else normal

# 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: March to August – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Afghanistan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be near-normal
Tajikistan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Kyrgyzstan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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: March to August – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Pakistan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal far south, else Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal north, Likely to be near-normal south	Climatological odds
India	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Climatological odds north	Climatological odds
Nepal	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

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

## Outlook: March to August – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Bangladesh	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
Sri Lanka	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more 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.

# Outlook: March to August – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
China	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal north, Likely to be warmer than normal south	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal south, Likely to be drier than normal southeast, else Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Myanmar	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal north, Much more likely to be warmer than normal south	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Vietnam	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	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: March to August – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Indonesia	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	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal east, Likely to be drier than normal west	Climatological odds
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Timor-Leste	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	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>

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) [http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim\\_RCC\\_LRF/Index.html](http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim_RCC_LRF/Index.html)

Latest Output (September 2022) - <http://sahfhydromet.rimes.int/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Enhanced-SCOS-SASCOF-23-JJAS.pdf>

# Technical notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Enquiries

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