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Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook November to August

Issued: February 2026

Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

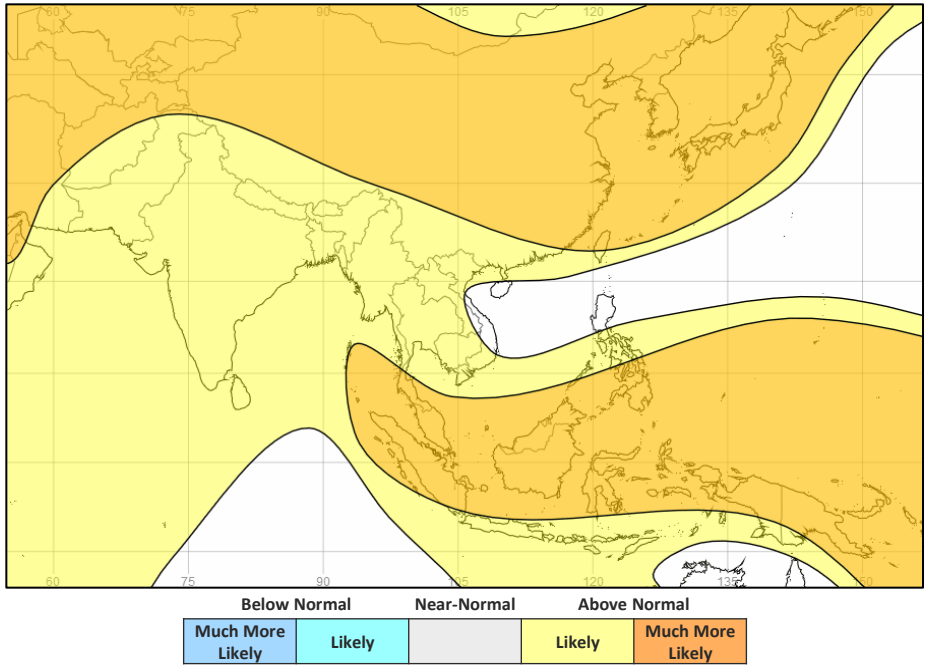
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Across Southeast Asia, conditions were mixed but southern Vietnam was cool or cold and Indonesia was warm or hot. Following a normal November, much of Central Asia was warm or hot during December and January. Conditions were mixed across South Asia with parts of India cool or cold in November and December. Across China, many parts have been warm or hot.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely or much more likely across most of the continent. The only exceptions are parts of Vietnam and the Philippines where the likelihoods of above, normal or below normal temperatures are balanced. This increases the likelihood of heatwaves and heat-related impacts across parts of South and Southeast Asia ahead of monsoon season.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



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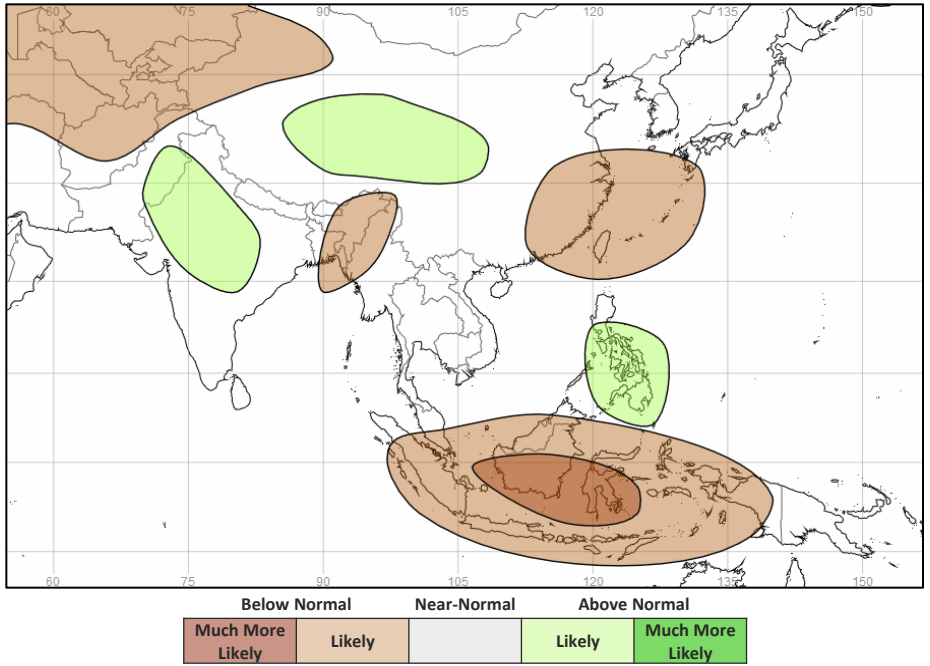
Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Following a wet November, rainfall conditions have been mostly normal across Southeast Asia during December and November. In Central Asia, following a very dry November, many areas were wet or very wet in December and January. Mostly normal conditions have been observed over South Asia and China although southeast China was very dry in January.

Outlook: Below normal rainfall is likely over Indonesia, eastern China and widely over Central Asia including for Afghanistan for the end of winter rainfall. Drier than normal also likely over northeast India and Bangladesh. Parts of Pakistan and central and northwest India likely to be wetter than normal.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall

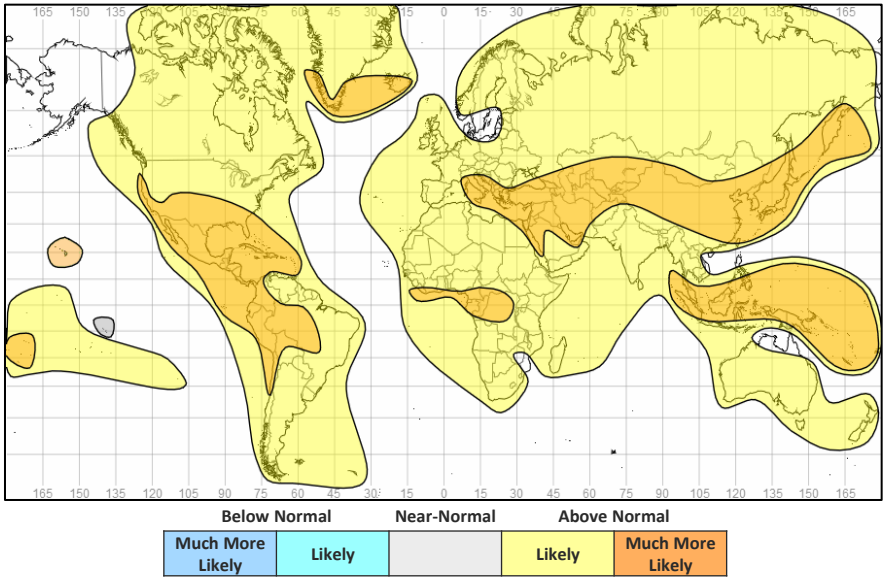


Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, above normal temperatures are likely or much more likely across almost all land areas. This increases the risk of heatwaves and heat-health related impacts, for example over parts of South and Southeast Asia ahead of the monsoon season.

La Niña typically dampens the warming signal across tropical land areas but this influence is very likely to soon end as ENSO returns to a neutral state during the northern hemisphere spring.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Temperature



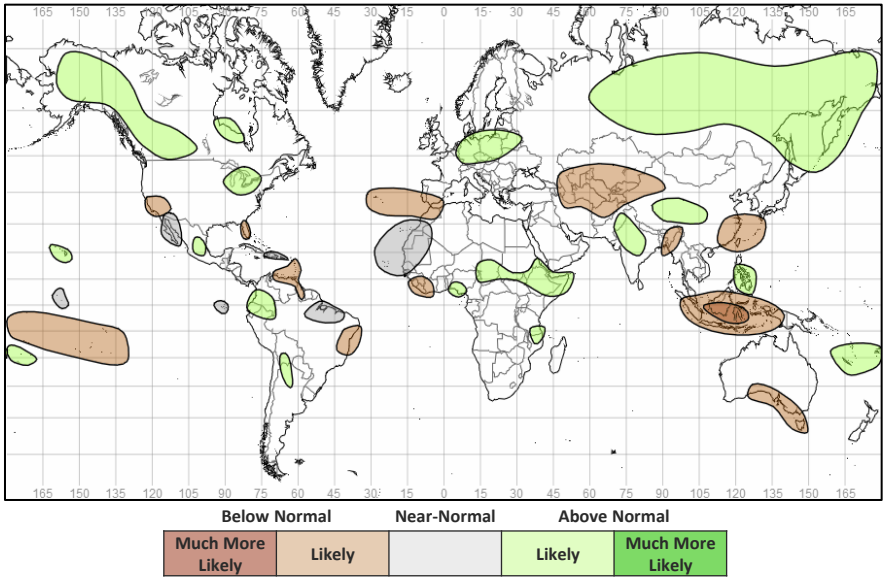
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Atmospheric and sea surface temperature indicators show that La Niña is ongoing although it is now weakening. It is very likely that ENSO will return to a neutral state during the northern hemisphere spring. So while La Niña may continue to have some influence as a global driver of weather patterns early in this period, its influence is expected to soon wane. Very broadly speaking La Niña increases the likelihood of tropical land regions being wetter than normal, although there are some exceptions. 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 neutral. In recent weeks, warming of sea surface temperatures in the west of the basin has been observed. This may be a factor in favouring above normal rainfall in parts of East Africa. However, these positive sea surface temperature anomalies are unlikely to be sustained and IOD events typically don't form at this time of year.

3-Month Outlook March to May - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

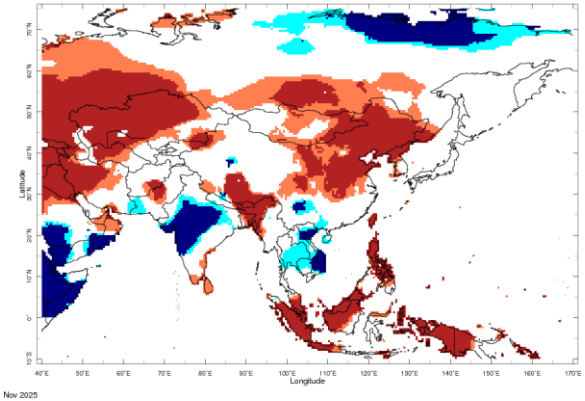
Central Asia

Southern Asia

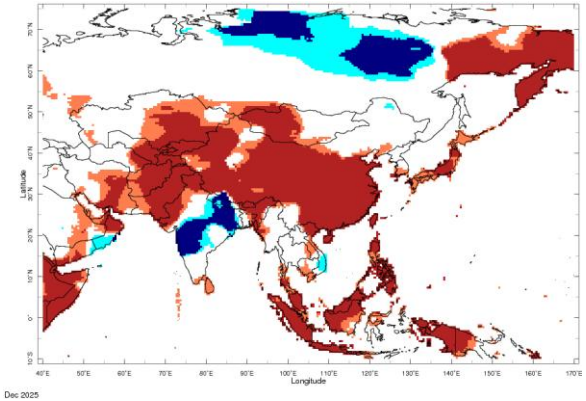
Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

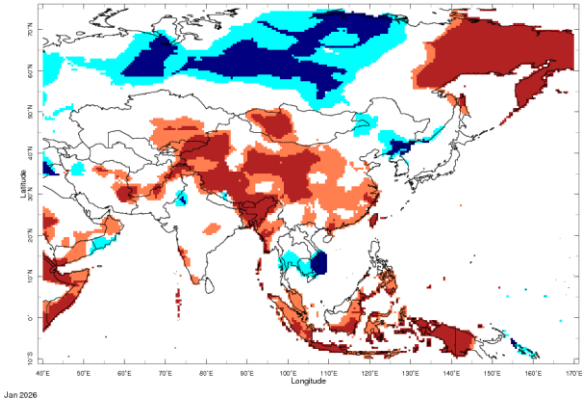
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



November



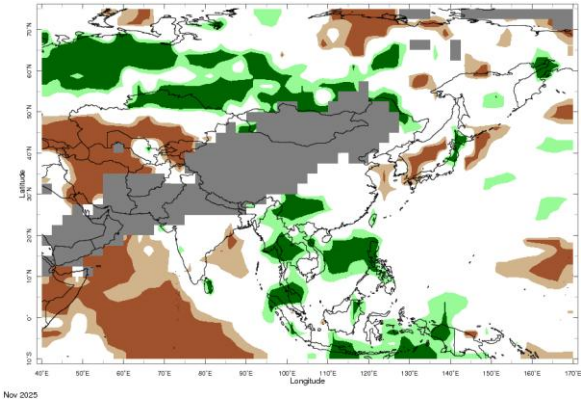
December



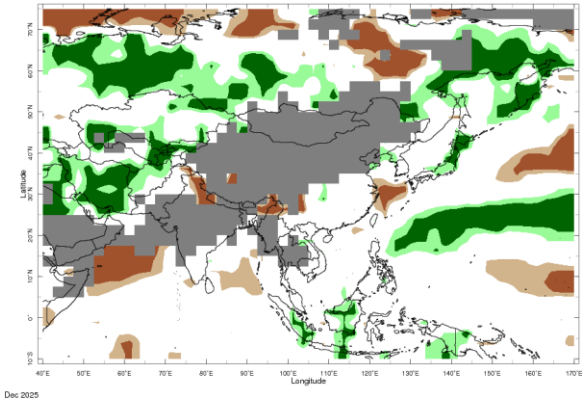
January

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.

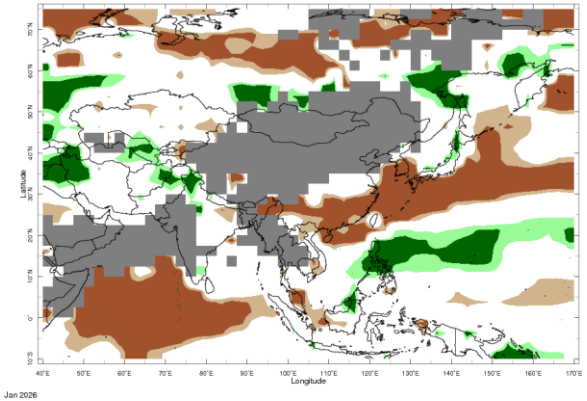
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



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			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
Afghanistan	Normal	Hot	Normal	Very Dry	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Tajikistan	Normal	Hot	Warm	Very Dry	Very Wet	Normal
Kyrgyzstan	Normal	Hot	Warm	Very Dry	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:

Note (1): Normal in the south but Wet or Very Wet in the north

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Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
Pakistan	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal (4)
India	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal (4)
Nepal	Normal	Cold	Normal	Normal*	Normal	Normal
Bangladesh	Hot	Normal	Hot	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Sri Lanka	Hot	Warm	Normal	Very Wet	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:

Note (1): Hot in the west, otherwise Normal
Note (2): Cold in west and central parts, Hot in far south and far east, Normal elsewhere
Note (3): Cold in western and central parts, Hot in the northeast and northwest, otherwise Normal
Note (4): Wet or Very Wet in parts of the north

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Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
China	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Warm	Mixed (2)	Normal	Very Dry (6)
Myanmar	Mixed (1)	Normal	Warm	Very Wet	Normal	Normal*
Vietnam	Mixed (3)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (5)	Wet	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:

Note (1): Warm or Hot, but normal in parts of the north
Note (2): Wet or Very Wet in parts of the south and east, mainly Normal elsewhere
Note (3): Cold in central Vietnam, Normal to the north and to the south
Note (4): Cool in central Vietnam, Hot in the north and Warm in the south
Note (5): Cold in the south, normal in the north
Note (6): Very Dry in the southeast, Normal* elsewhere

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Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	November	December	January	November	December	January
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Warm	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal (3)	Mixed (4)
Timor-Leste	Warm	Normal	Hot	Very Wet	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:

Note (1): Large regional variation but many areas Wet or Very Wet
Note (2): Hot in the west, Normal in the east
Note (3): Wet in parts of the west
Note (4): Very Wet in parts of the east, normal elsewhere

Outlooks

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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.

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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	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Tajikistan	*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	Climatological odds
Kyrgyzstan	*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	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 (1)

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Pakistan	*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 near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in parts of the east. Elsewhere, climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
India	*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 wetter than normal northwest. Likely to be drier than normal northeast. Elsewhere Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Nepal	*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 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 (2)

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

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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**	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal southeast. else Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in far east and far west, Likely to be wetter than normal in some central parts. Elsewhere climatological odds	Climatological odds
Myanmar	*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 in northwest. Elsewhere climatological odds	Climatological odds
Vietnam	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	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.

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Outlook: March to August – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		March	March to May	June to August
Indonesia	*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 drier than normal
Papua New Guinea	*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
Timor-Leste	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	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.

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Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

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

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/

Tropical Cyclones
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/index

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

Climate Outlook Fora (WMO Factsheet), including:

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim_RCC_LRF/Index.html

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Technical notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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