

Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook October to July

Issued: January 2026

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Overview

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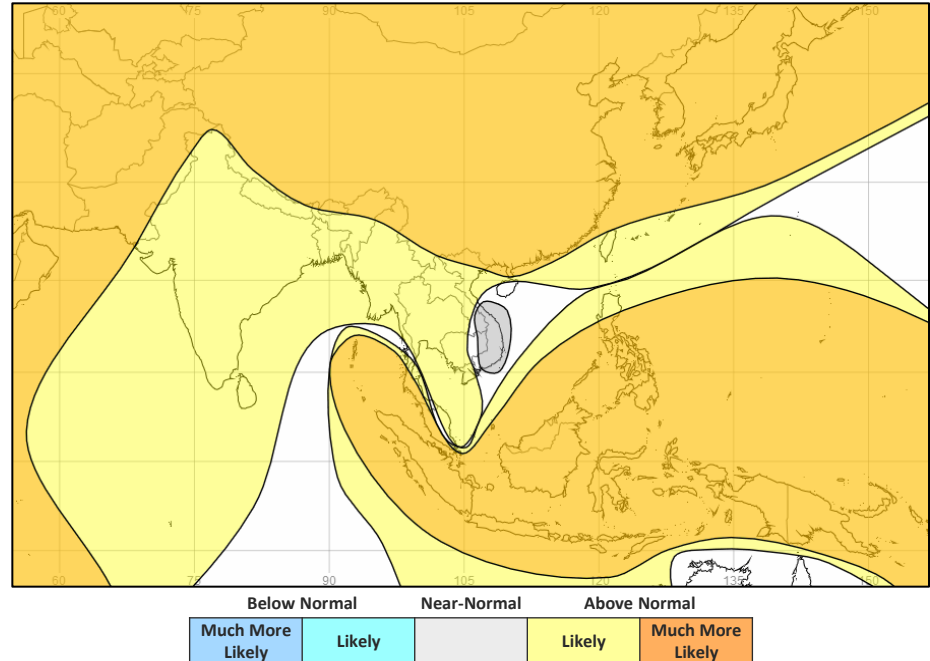
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

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

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across much of the continent. The only exception is for some mainland regions of Southeast Asia where temperatures are more likely to be normal.

3-Month Outlook February to April - Temperature

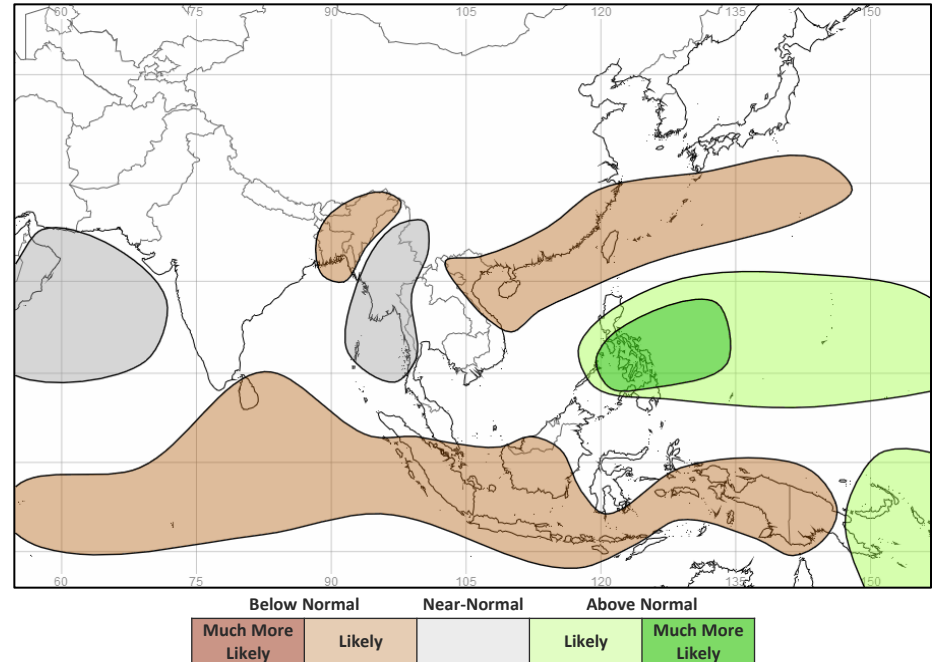


Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Parts of northern and western India experienced very wet conditions in October with some late season rains. Much of central Asia was dry or very dry though October and November (although very little rain is usually observed at this time of year) but more mixed during December with some places being very wet. Large parts of Indonesia as well as Timor Leste experienced wet or very wet conditions over the last three months.

Outlook: Above normal rainfall is much more likely across the Philippines. Southern China, northern Vietnam as well as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and parts of southern Japan are likely to be drier than normal. Much of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea also more likely to be drier than normal. For Central Asia this is one of the wetter times of year, here, there are balanced chances of above or below normal precipitation. Normal precipitation is more likely for Myanmar.

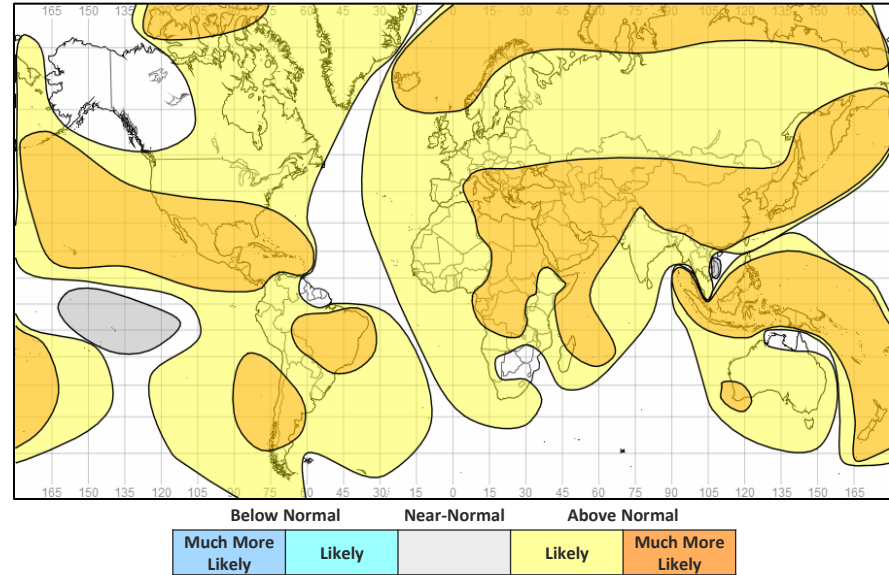
3-Month Outlook February to April - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, there is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions for the vast majority of land regions across the world. This brings increased potential for heatwaves and heat-health related impacts across parts of Australia, eastern and southern regions of South America as well as parts of south Asia and Africa. There are a few notable exceptions, where La Niña’s influence dampens the warming signal, leading to an outlook of climatological odds across northwestern parts of North America, northeast parts of South America and parts of Southern Africa. For Vietnam, conditions are more likely to be close to normal.

3-Month Outlook February to April - Temperature



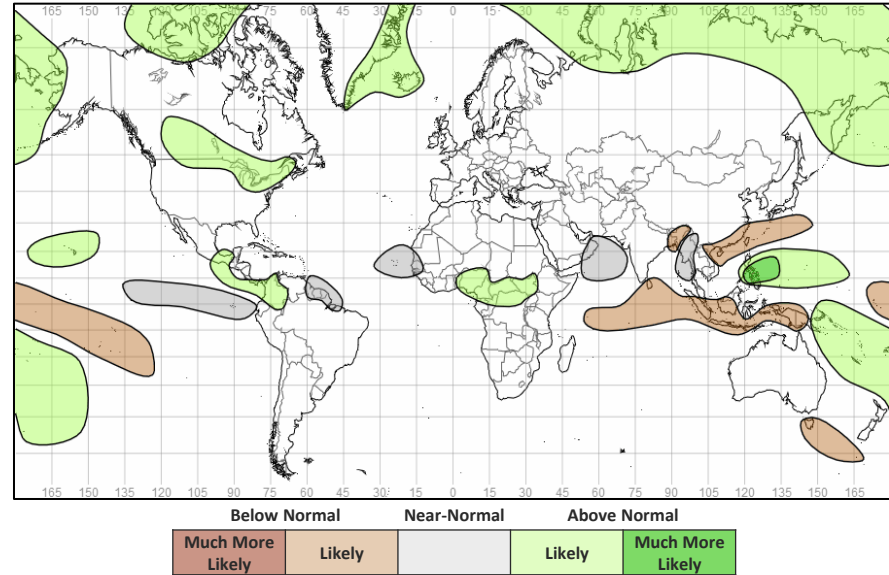
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) states that both oceanic and atmospheric indicators reveal borderline La Niña conditions still remain across the equatorial Pacific. Both NOAA and the Bureau of Metrology in Australia (BoM) state that La Niña is currently present. According to the latest forecasts from the WMO Global Producing Centres for Seasonal Prediction, the La Niña event will come to an end over the coming months. For February–April, the likelihood of returning to ENSO-neutral is very high. However, 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.](#) Above normal rainfall is much more likely across the central Philippines. Conversely, below normal rainfall is likely across Bangladesh.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is now neutral after a recent negative event and is expected to remain neutral through this period. No further impacts from this event are anticipated in the coming months.

3-Month Outlook February to April - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

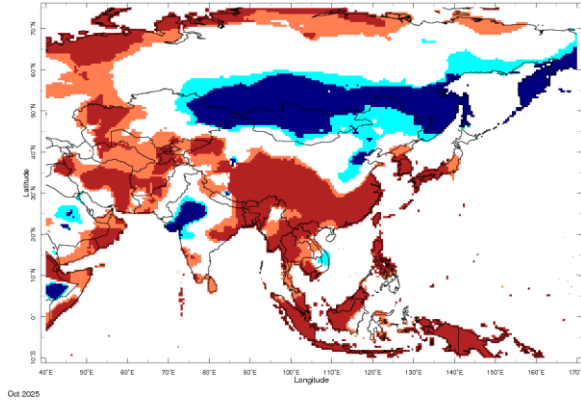
[Central Asia](#)

[Southern Asia](#)

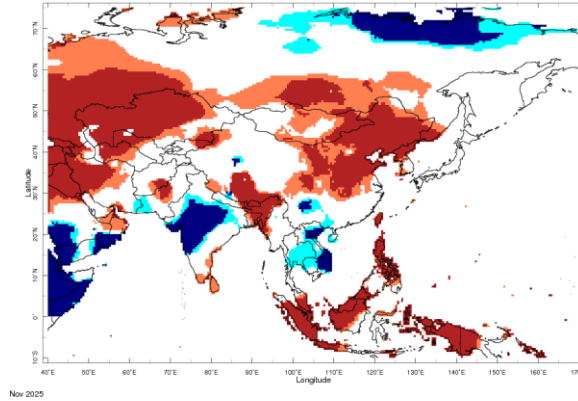
[Southeast Asian Peninsula](#)

[Southeastern Asia / Indonesia](#)

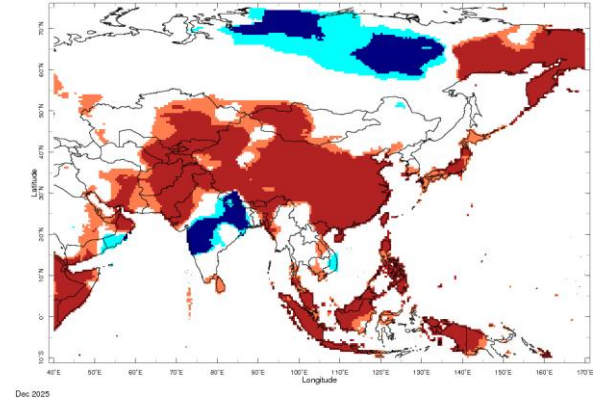
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



October



November

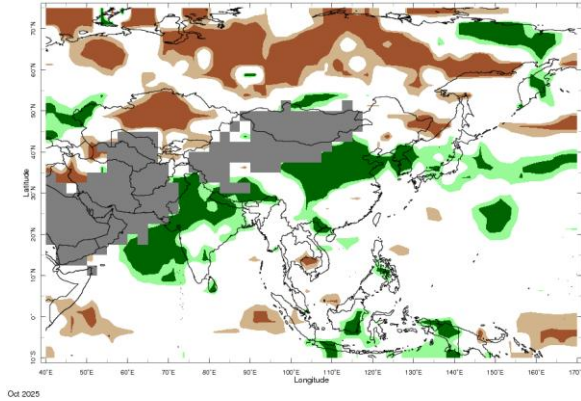


December

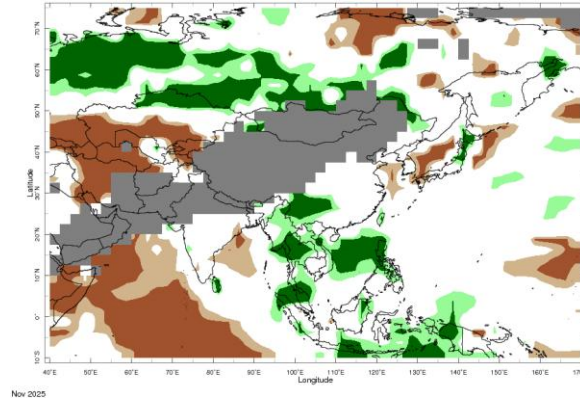


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions 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.

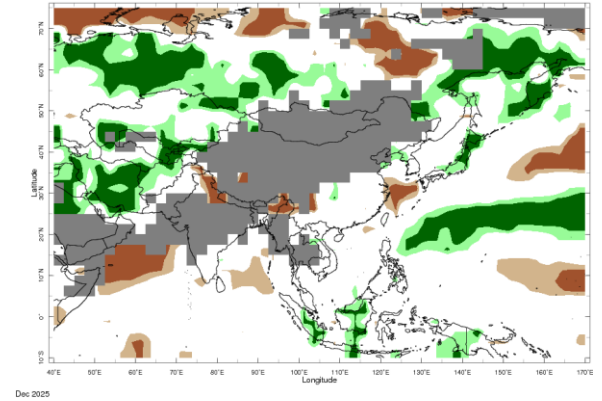
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



October



November



December



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 (Very 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

	October	November	December
Afghanistan	Hot	Normal	Hot
Tajikistan	Hot	Normal	Hot
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Normal	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	October	November	December
	Normal*	Very Dry	Mixed (1)
	Dry	Very Dry	Very Wet
	Dry	Very Dry	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:

- Note: Normal in the south but Wet or Very Wet in the north**

Current Status – Southern Asia

Current Status: Temperature

	October	November	December
Pakistan	Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)	Hot
India	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (8)
Nepal	Mixed (3)	Normal	Cold
Bangladesh	Hot	Hot	Normal
Sri Lanka	Hot	Hot	Warm

Current Status: Rainfall

	October	November	December
	Mixed (4)	Normal	Normal*
	Mixed (5)	Normal	Normal
	Very Wet	Normal*	Normal
	Normal (1)	Normal	Normal*
	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:

- Note: Wet in parts of the west**
- Note: Hot in the south and northeast, Very Cold in some western parts, Normal elsewhere**
- Note: Hot in the far west and east, Normal in central parts**
- Note: Very Wet in parts of the south and far north, else Normal**
- Note: Very Wet in parts of the west, north and some central parts, otherwise normal**
- Note: Hot in the west, otherwise Normal**
- Note: Cold in west and central parts, Hot in far south and far east, Normal elsewhere.**
- Note: Cold in western and central parts, Hot in the northeast and northwest, otherwise Normal**

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

Current Status: Temperature

	October	November	December
China	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Myanmar	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal
Vietnam	Mixed (4)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (6)

Current Status: Rainfall

	October	November	December
China	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Normal
Myanmar	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Vietnam	Normal (3)	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:

- Note: Warm or Hot, but normal in parts of the north**
- Note: Wet or Very Wet in parts of the south and east, mainly Normal elsewhere**
- Note: Very Wet in the far north**
- Note: Cold in central Vietnam, Hot to the north and to the south**
- Note: Cold in central Vietnam, Normal to the north and to the south**
- Note: Cool on central Vietnam, Hot in the north and Warm in the south.**

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	October	November	December	October	November	December
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)	Normal (2)	Normal	Normal (4)
Timor-Leste	Hot	Warm	Normal	Wet	Very Wet	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**
- 3. Note: Hot in the west, Normal in the east**
- 4. Note: wet in parts of the west**

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: February to July – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
Afghanistan	Temperature	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	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
Tajikistan	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	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Kyrgyzstan	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	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: February to July – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
Pakistan	Temperature	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 in the northeast, and Likely to be near-normal in the southwest	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
India	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north and west, else Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal away from central and northern parts
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the far northeast, Climatological odds in central and northern parts, else Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the far northeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in some central and western parts, otherwise 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: February to July – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
Bangladesh	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
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 near-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: February to July – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
China	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in many central, northern and eastern parts	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in parts of the south and southeast, else Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the southeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Myanmar	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the far north	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north, else Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Vietnam	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal in the north and Climatological odds in the south	Likely to be near-normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north, otherwise 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: February to July – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
Indonesia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in many places away from the west	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal away from the far west
	Rainfall	Many places Likely to be drier than normal , but Climatological odds in the southwest	Many places Likely to be drier than normal , but Climatological odds around Sulawesi and eastern Borneo	Likely to be drier than normal
Papua New Guinea	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal, and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Much more 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 in the west, but Likely to be wetter than normal in the far west	Likely to be drier than normal
Timor-Leste	Temperature	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	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.

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>

Tropical Cyclones

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/index>

Climate Outlook Fora ([WMO Factsheet](#)), including:

South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF): <https://rcc.imdpune.gov.in/sascof.php>

ASEAN Climate Outlook Forum (ASEANCOF): <https://asmc.asean.org/25th-asean-cof-october-2025/>

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

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

Web: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>