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Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook
April to January

Issued: July 2025

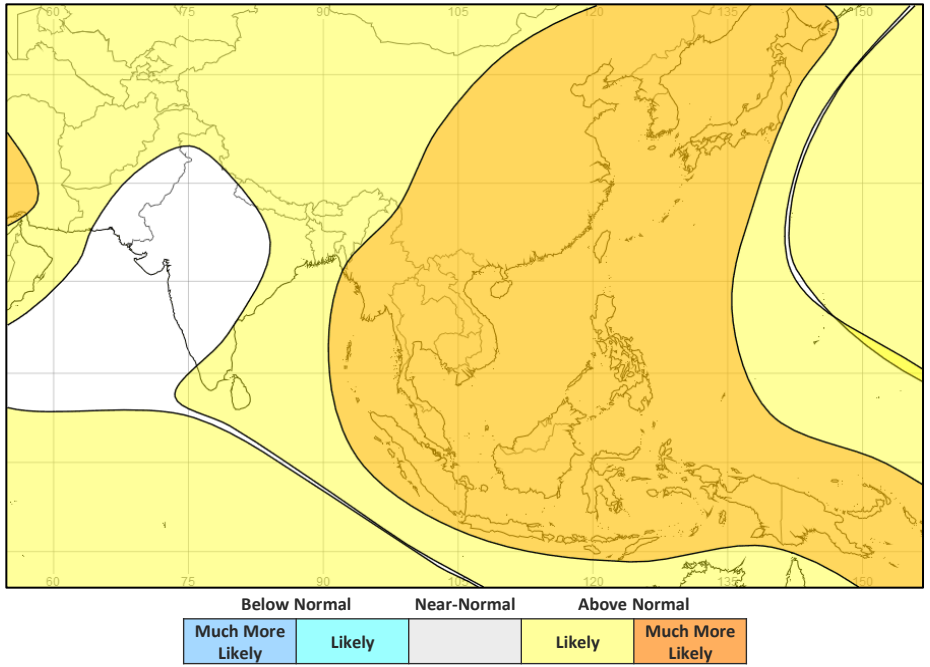
Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Southern Vietnam experienced below normal temperatures over the last three months. Temperatures were also below normal across parts of India during May and June. Otherwise, above normal temperatures were experienced for most other areas.

Outlook: Above normal temperatures are likely or very likely across the vast majority of the continent. The main exception, consistent with a wetter than normal signal, is across much of India and Pakistan, where predictions for temperature are more uncertain.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

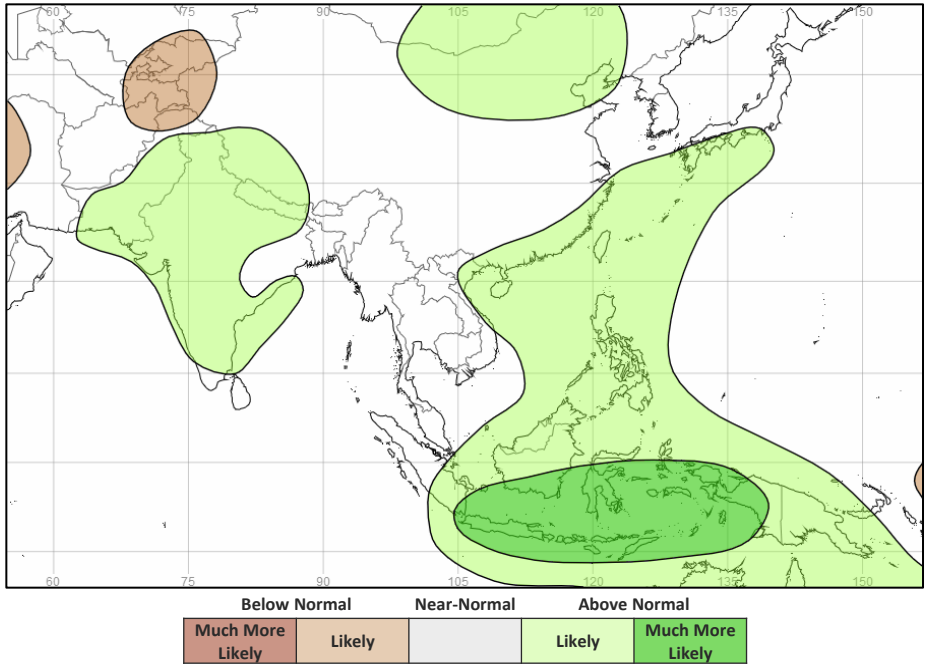
Current Status: Many parts of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste were wet or very wet over the past three months, while conditions were more mixed over the rest of South and East Asia. Parts of Central Asia were very dry over the past three months. The summer monsoon across India progressed northwards faster than normal with wet or very wet conditions observed here over the past three months, especially in the north.

Outlook: The South Asian monsoon, having reached its northern most extent, will begin the gradual retreat southwards over the coming three months. There is an increase in the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions for most of India and Pakistan. The exception to this is across the far north of Pakistan where drier the normal conditions are more likely. For other regions of the sub-continent predictions are more finely balanced.

Forecasts are more uncertain for the East Asian Monsoon, aside from southern and northeast China, along with parts of Tibet, where wetter than normal conditions are more likely.

Elsewhere, wetter than normal conditions more likely across Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and parts of Vietnam. For parts of Central Asia, there is an increase in the likelihood of drier than normal conditions, especially for northern parts of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

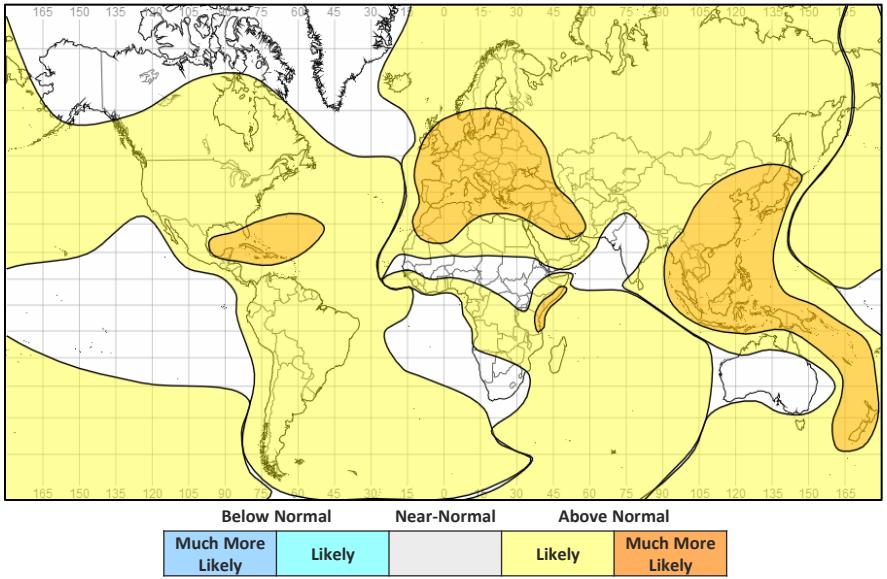
3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



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. There are a few notable exceptions though, where the forecast is more uncertain and the likelihood of warmer or cooler than normal conditions more evenly balanced, these being areas of the Sahel and the Indian sub-continent.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



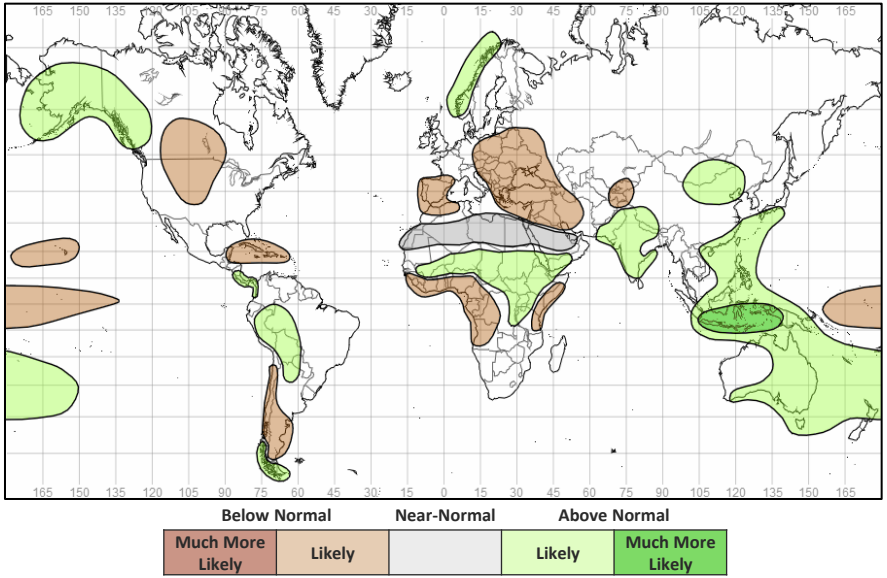
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. ENSO-neutral is expected to prevail during August and September. Thereafter, ENSO predictions become more uncertain. Towards the end of the year, most long-range forecast models show the likelihood of La Niña increasing, though there is still a large degree of uncertainty whether an event fully develops. By late autumn (October-November-December), the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) are predicting the likelihood of La Niña developing to be ~50% and ENSO-neutral conditions persisting at ~45%. Should La Niña develop, broadly speaking, there would be an increase in the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions in many tropical land regions of the world. More information on typical impacts can be found here: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts

Indian Ocean Diploe (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral. There is increasing evidence to suggest that a negative IOD event is likely to develop in the coming months. Should a negative event develop, then this would lead to an increase in the likelihood of drier than normal conditions across East Africa, with a poor performance of the Short Rains. Conversely, the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions increases across Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

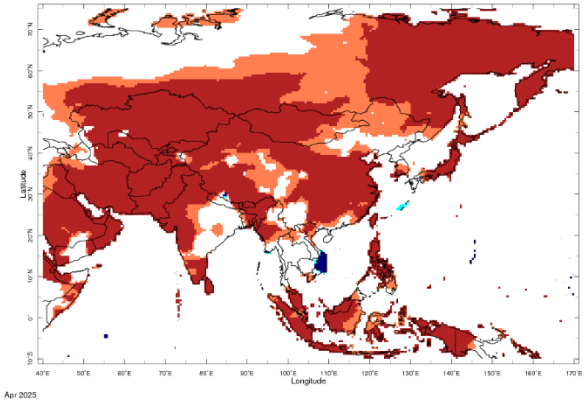
Central Asia

Southern Asia

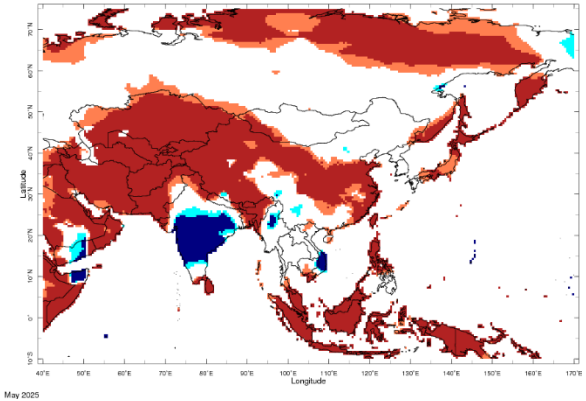
Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

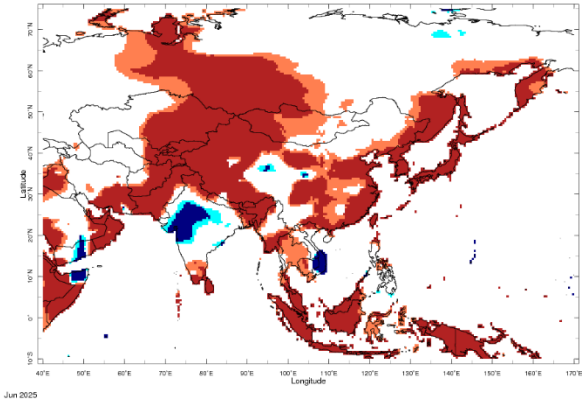
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



April



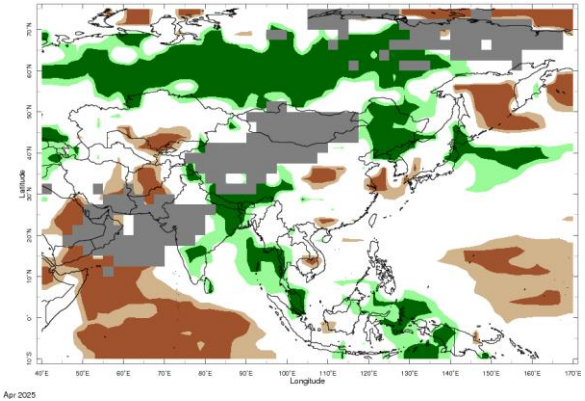
May



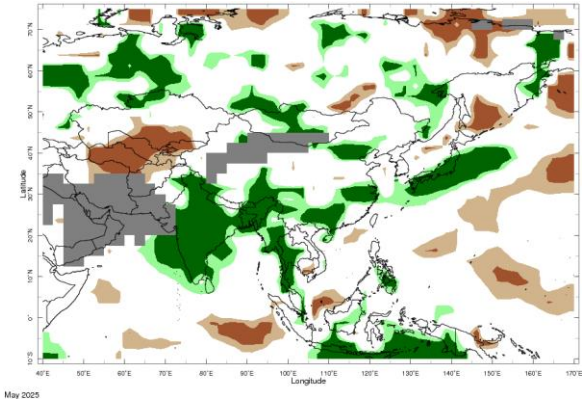
June

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.

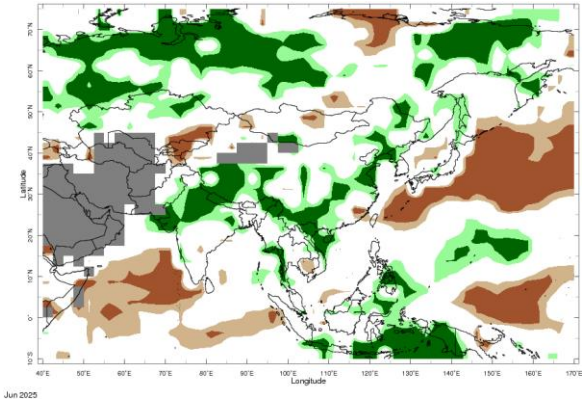
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



April



May



June

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		
	April	May	June
Afghanistan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Tajikistan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Kyrgyzstan	Hot	Hot	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall		
April	May	June
Mixed (1)	Dry	Normal*
Mixed (2)	Dry	Very Dry
Mixed (3)	Very 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 northeast, else normal.
(2) Note: Wet in the west, else normal.
(3) Note: Very dry in the east, else normal.

Current Status – Southern Asia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Pakistan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal (4)	Normal
India	Mixed (1)	Cold (3)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (2)	Very Wet	Normal (4)
Nepal	Normal	Warm	Warm	Normal	Normal (5)	Very Wet
Bangladesh	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Sri Lanka	Hot	Hot	Hot	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:

(1) Note: Hot in the west, south and in the far northeast, else normal.
(2) Note: Dry or very dry in some central parts, wet or very wet in the far north, else normal.
(3) Note: Hot in the south and far northeast.
(4) Note: Wet or very wet in the north.
(5) Note: Very Wet in the west.
(6) Note: Hot in the south and far northeast, cold in the northwest, normal elsewhere.

Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
China	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Mixed	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)
Myanmar	Mixed (4)	Normal	Mixed (4)	Mixed (2)	Very Wet	Mixed (6)
Vietnam	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	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: Cold in the south, normal elsewhere.
(2) Note: Dry in the north, wet in the south, else normal.
(3) Note: Wet or very wet in coastal parts in the south, else normal.
(4) Note: Mixed, but mainly warm or hot.
(5) Note: Wet or very wet in the south and northeast, normal elsewhere.
(6) Note: Very Wet in the far north and south, normal elsewhere.

Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Papua New Guinea	Mixed	Hot	Hot
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Indonesia	Normal	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Papua New Guinea	Normal	Normal	Normal
Timor-Leste	Wet	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: Large regional variation but many areas Wet or Very Wet.

Outlooks

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above-, near- and below- normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

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Outlook: August to January – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Afghanistan	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Tajikistan	*Temperature*	Much more 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	Likely to be drier than normal
Kyrgyzstan	*Temperature*	Much more 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	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: August to January – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Pakistan	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north and southwest, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
India	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the east, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the northeast, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds in the northeast, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Nepal	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	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: August to January – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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*	Much more 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: August to January – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
China	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, northeast and Tibet; Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south, northeast and Tibet; Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Myanmar	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Vietnam	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Climatological odds in the south	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: August to January – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Indonesia	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter 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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Timor-Leste	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal

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

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

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

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

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

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

Climate Outlook Fora (WMO Factsheet), including:

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF): SASCOF-31 Statement (April 2025)
ASEAN Climate Outlook Forum (ASEANCOF): ASEANCOF-24 Statement (April 2025)

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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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