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Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook
July to April

Issued: October 2025

Overview

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Asia Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

Global Outlook – Rainfall
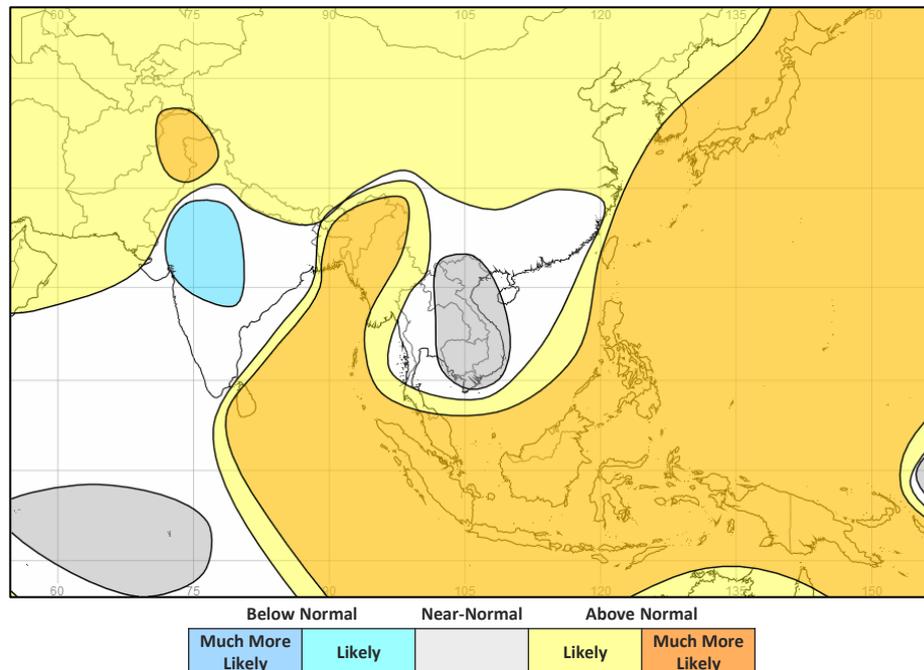
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Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas observed above normal temperatures between July and August but with some exceptions. Southern Vietnam as well as parts of India and Myanmar experienced normal or below normal temperatures throughout the period.

Outlook: Above average temperatures are likely or very likely across much of the continent. The only exception for parts of India, with some northern and central areas like to experience below average temperatures, and parts of mainland Southeast Asia where temperatures are more likely to be normal.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Overview

Climate Outlook
**Asia: July to April**

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Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: The South Asia monsoon brought above normal rainfall to many areas during July and August. This includes wet or very wet conditions for northern Vietnam, Bangladesh, Northern Pakistan and parts of India and Myanmar during July and August. September saw more mixed conditions. Much of central Asia experienced near normal rainfall through the period (although very little rain is usually observed at this time of year). Parts of Indonesia and Timor Leste experienced above normal rainfall over the last three months

Outlook: The South Asian monsoon will have retreated by the start of this period. The negative IOD and La Niña events will be the main drivers through this period leading there to be above average rainfall likely across the Maritime Continent and very likely for much of Indonesia. This brings an increased risk of flash flood events compared to normal over the next three months. Southeast China as well as the Korean Peninsula and parts of southern Japan are likely to be drier than normal, along with parts of Malaysia.

Central Asia typically sees an increase in rainfall later in this period. For November to January drier than average is likely including for western China, Afghanistan Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely
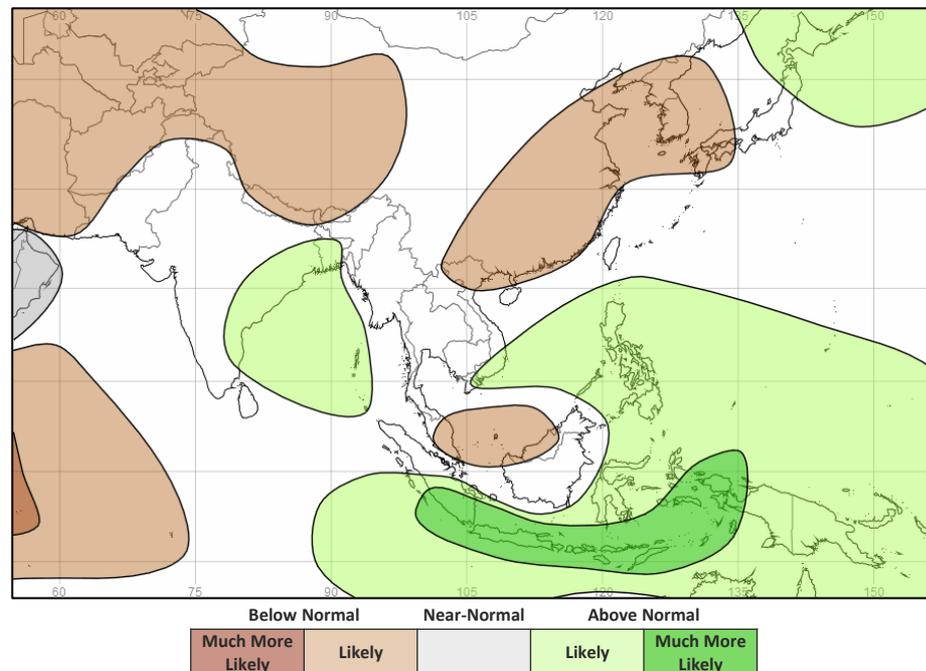
Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, there is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions for most regions. The main exception over central parts of India and parts of the central Pacific where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature

| Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely
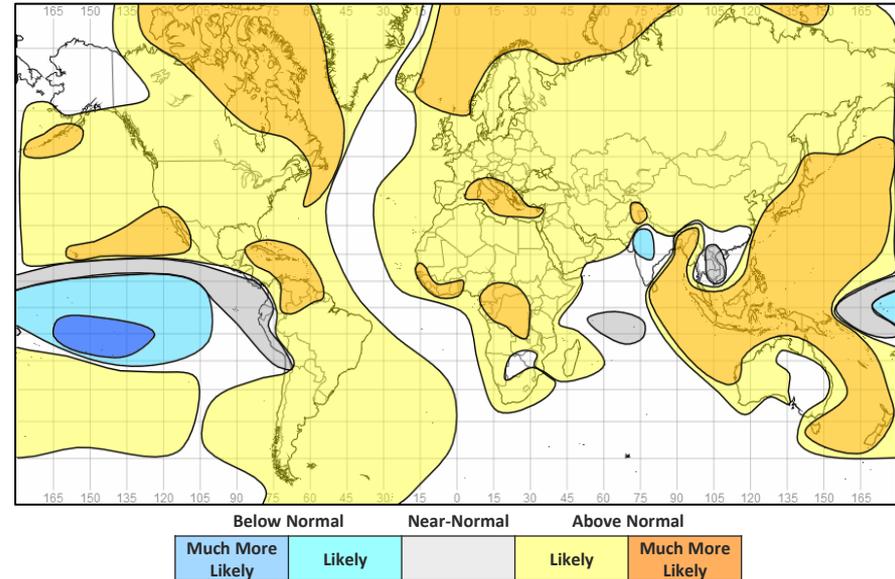
Global Outlook - Rainfall

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) –Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) considers ENSO to be neutral with the conditions not yet being met for a La Niña event to be declared. In contrast, according to the Climate Prediction Centre, La Niña conditions are present with a La Niña Advisory issued. All indices are currently negative and point to La Niña conditions with some atmospheric response evident, with these conditions expected to remain over the coming few months, returning to neutral early next year.

La Niña conditions, even in the absence of an official event being declared, tend to 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](#).

Indian Ocean Diploe (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently in its negative phase – warm sea surface temperature anomalies in the east of the basin and cool anomalies in the west. A negative IOD increases 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 November to January - Rainfall

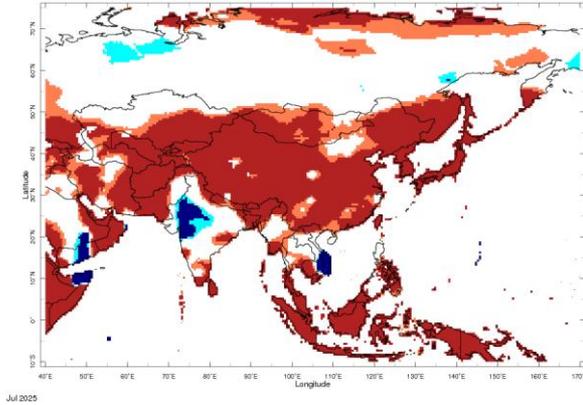| Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely
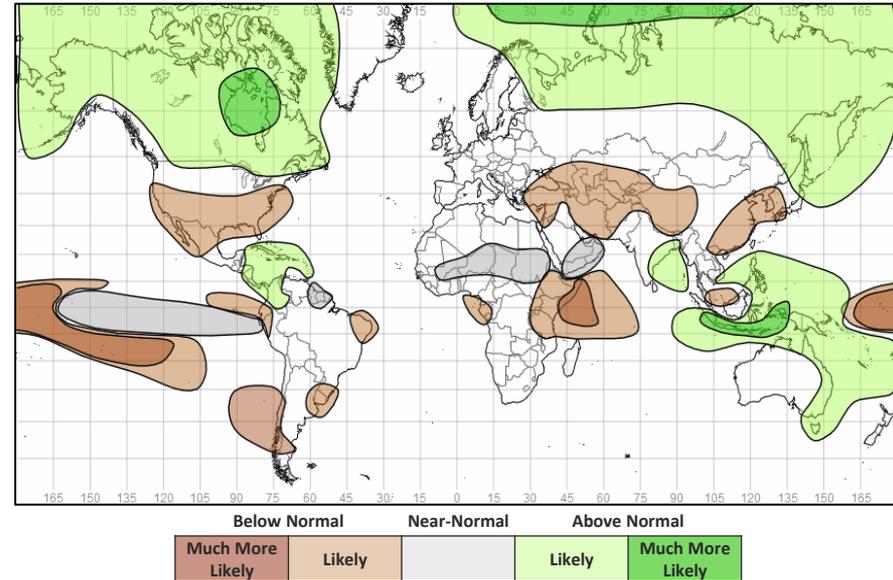
Current Status

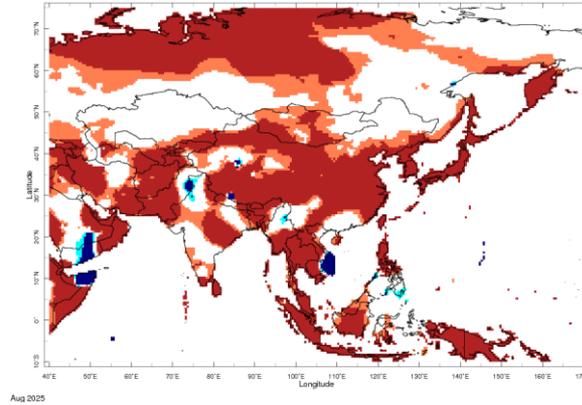Current Status maps

Central Asia

Southern Asia

Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

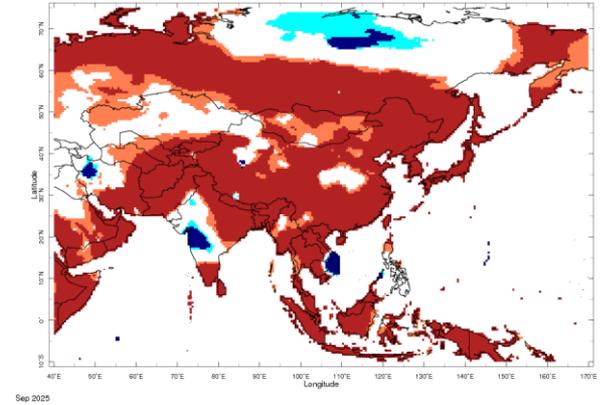# Current Status – Temperature percentiles

| July | August | September |

Temperature Percentiles (BLUE below 20th and RED above 80th)

| 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |

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.

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Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

July

August

September

Rainfall Percentiles (BROWN below 20th and GREEN above 80th)

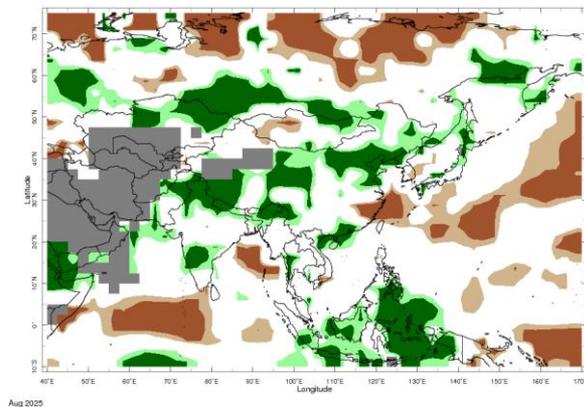| 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
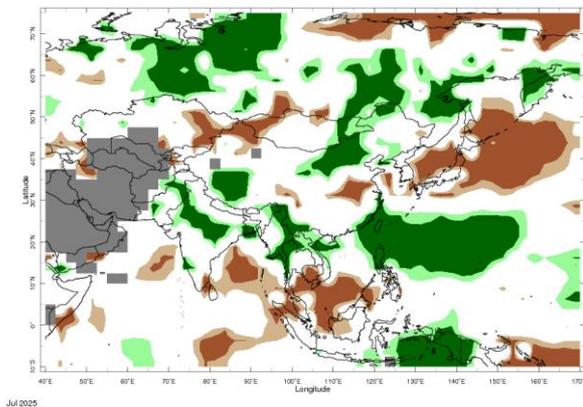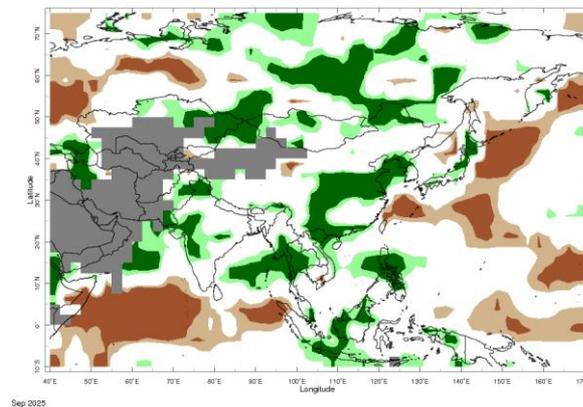
Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions 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.

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Current Status – Central Asia

Current Status: Temperature		
July	August	September
Hot	Hot	Hot
Hot	Hot	Hot
Hot	Hot	Hot

Afghanistan / Tajikistan / Kyrgyzstan

Current Status: Rainfall		
July	August	September
Normal* (1)	Normal* (1)	Normal* (1)
Normal	Normal*	Normal*
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:** Wet in the far east

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Current Status – Southern Asia

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

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Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September		July	August	September
China	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)		Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)
Myanmar	Normal (5)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (2)		Mixed (4)	Normal (8)	Mixed (4)
Vietnam	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (9)		Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)

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:** Cool or Cold in the south, Normal elsewhere
2. **Note:** Mixed, but mainly Warm or Hot
3. **Note:** Wet or Very Wet in the south and northeast, mainly Normal elsewhere
4. **Note:** Very Wet in the far north and south, Normal elsewhere
5. **Note:** Warm or Hot in the far north and far south
6. **Note:** Wet in the north, Dry in the south
7. **Note:** Hot in the south, Normal in the north
8. **Note:** Very Wet in the far north
9. **Note:** Cool or Cold in the south, Hot in the north

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Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal (2)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal (3)	Normal (4)	Normal
Timor-Leste	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	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:** Wet or Very Wet in parts of the southeast, Dry or Very Dry in parts of the northwest
3. **Note:** Wet or Very Wet in parts of the west
4. **Note:** Dry in parts of the east

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: November to April – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Afghanistan	*Temperature*	Likely to be colder than normal in the southwest, but Likely to be warmer than normal in the northeast	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal, and **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the north	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Tajikistan	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Much more likely to be drier than normal**	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Kyrgyzstan	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Much more 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: November to April – Southern Asia (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	**November to January**	**February to April**
Pakistan	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	**Likely to be warmer than normal**, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the northeast	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be near-normal**, but **Much more likely to be drier than normal** in the northeast	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
India	*Temperature*	**Likely to be colder than normal** in the northwest, **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the northeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Mainly Climatological odds, but **Likely to be colder than normal** in some northwestern and central parts and **Likely to be warmer than normal** in the far north	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in many places, but **Likely to be drier than normal** in the far north	Mainly Climatological odds, but **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the east	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	**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: November to April – Southern Asia (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Bangladesh	*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 near-normal
Sri Lanka	*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	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.

Outlook: November to April – SE Asian Peninsula

Forecast summary			
		November	November to January	February to April

		November	November to January	February to April
China	*Temperature*	Mainly **Likely to be warmer than normal**, but **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in central parts and **Likely to be near-normal** in the southeast	Mainly **Likely to be warmer than normal**, but Climatological odds in the southeast	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Mainly Climatological odds, but **Likely to be drier than normal** in the southeast and the far west	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the west and in the southeast, else Climatological odds	Generally Climatological odds, but Likely to be wetter than normal in the east
Myanmar	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Likely to be warmer than normal**, and **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the north	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Vietnam	*Temperature*	**Likely to be near-normal**, but **Likely to be warmer than normal** in the south	**Likely to be near-normal**	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the north, but **Likely to be wetter than normal** in the south	**Likely to be drier than normal** in the north, but **Likely to be wetter than normal** 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.

Outlook: November to April – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
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	**Likely to be wetter than normal, and Much** more likely to be wetter than normal in many parts	**Likely to be wetter than normal, and Much** more likely to be wetter than normal in many parts	Likely to be drier than normal
Papua New Guinea	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	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	**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-32 Statement (September 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)

Supplemental Information

Enquiries

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