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Global: Monthly Climate Outlook September to June

Issued: December 2025

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Overview

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

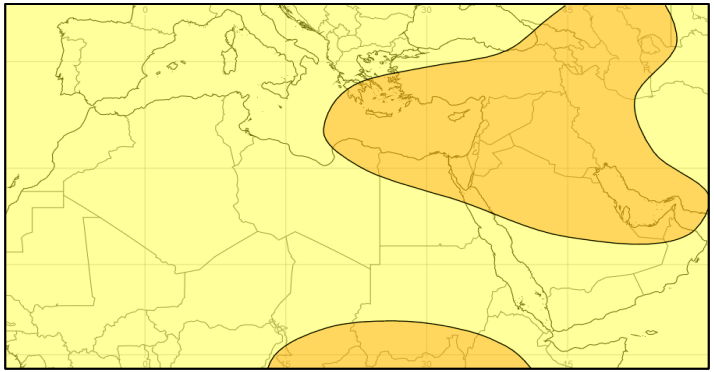
Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

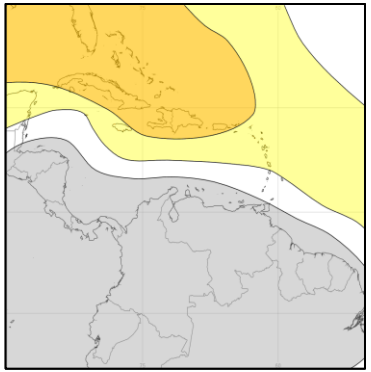
Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: The Caribbean region has been hot over the last three months. Conditions more mixed for Colombia and Venezuela with some areas experiencing cold conditions. Across MENA many areas were warm or hot in September and November, but more mixed in October. Conditions also mixed across North Africa.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely across the MENA and Caribbean region.





3-Month Outlook January to March - Temperature

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

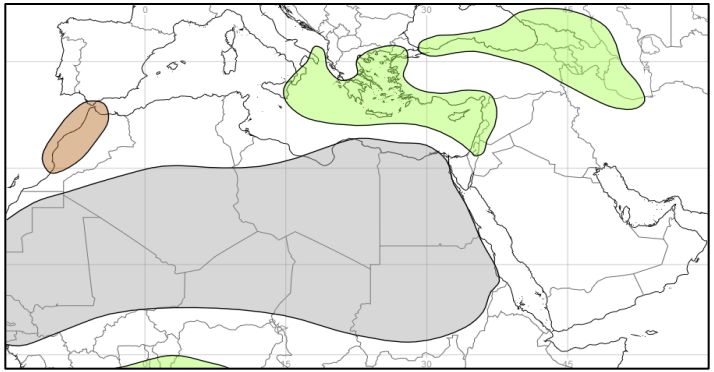
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

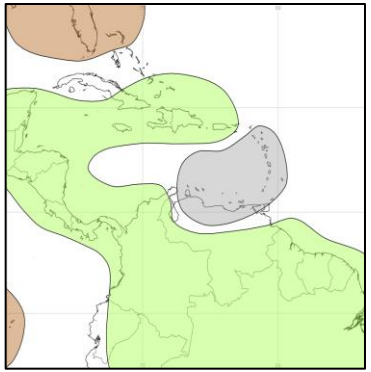
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: This has been the dry season across MENA with normal conditions experienced. Typically, rainfall begins to increase in November, and most areas of the MENA have bee dry. Haiti was very wet in October, otherwise the Caribbean region has seen near normal or dry conditions for the past three months. Venezuela was dry over the past three months, while Colombia was more mixed.

Outlook: Apart from Yemen, this is the wettest time of year for the MENA. For coastal regions of the Levant and parts of Turkey wetter than normal conditions are more likely. Potential for increased snowfall, over high ground, compared to normal. In Morocco, drier than normal conditions are most likely. Elsewhere, predictions are more uncertain. For the Caribbean, wetter than normal conditions are most likely for Haiti, with rainfall near normal for the Lesser Antilles. It is worth noting that for the Caribbean region, climatologically, this is the driest time of year. Venezuela (away from the far north) and Colombia are more likely to be wetter than normal.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook January to March - Rainfall

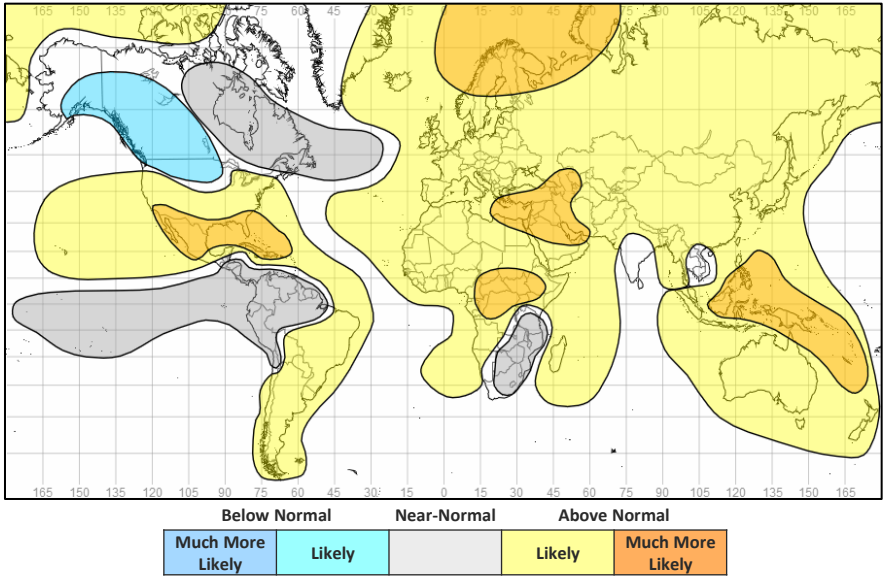
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

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. Increased potential for heatwaves and heat-health related impacts across parts of Australia and eastern and southern regions of South America. There are a few notable exceptions, where La Niña's cooling influence increases the likelihood of colder than normal conditions across northwestern parts of North America. Additionally, near normal temperatures are more likely across northern parts of South America and parts of southeast Africa. For parts of mainland Southeast Asia and India, the forecast is more uncertain and the likelihood of warmer or cooler than normal conditions more evenly balanced.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Temperature



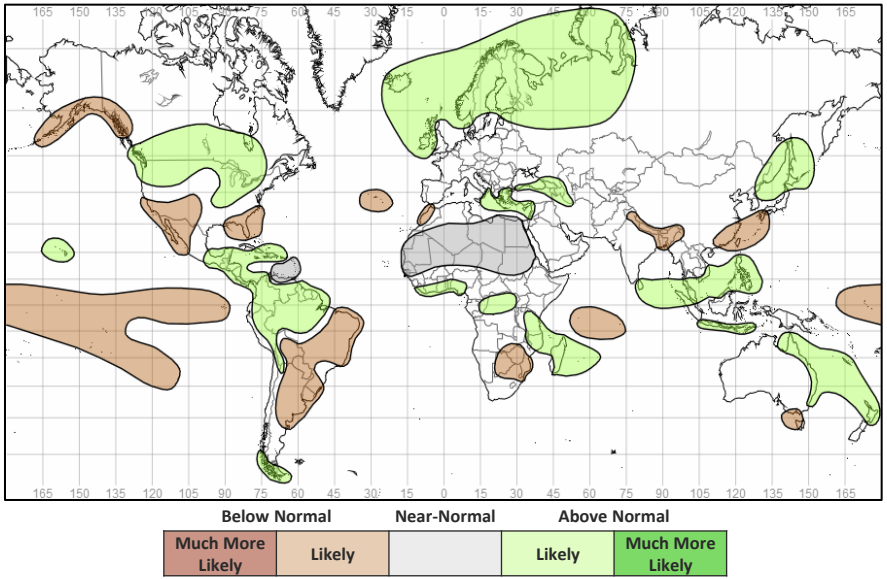
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) states that both oceanic and atmospheric indicators reveal borderline La Niña conditions across the equatorial Pacific. Both NOAA and the Bureau of Metrology in Australia (BoM) have declared that La Niña is present. According to the latest forecasts, from the WMO Global Producing Centres for Seasonal Prediction, La Niña is the most likely outcome over the next few months. For January–March, the likelihood of returning to ENSO-neutral conditions gradually rises to about 65%, while La Niña probabilities correspondingly diminish to near 35%. 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.

Indian Ocean Diploe (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently negative but this episode is soon expected to end, in line with the typical seasonal cycle. No further impacts from this event are anticipated in the coming months.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

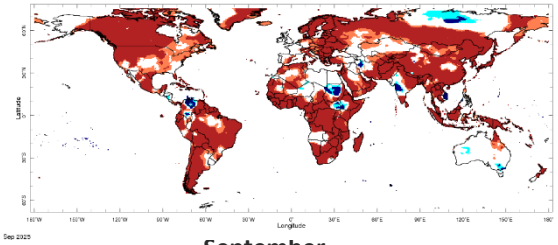
MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

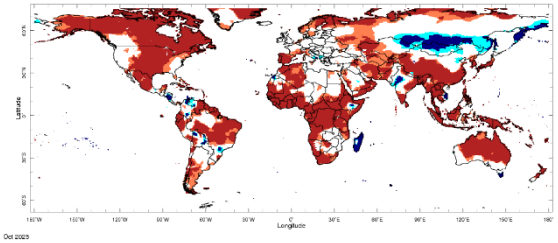
Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

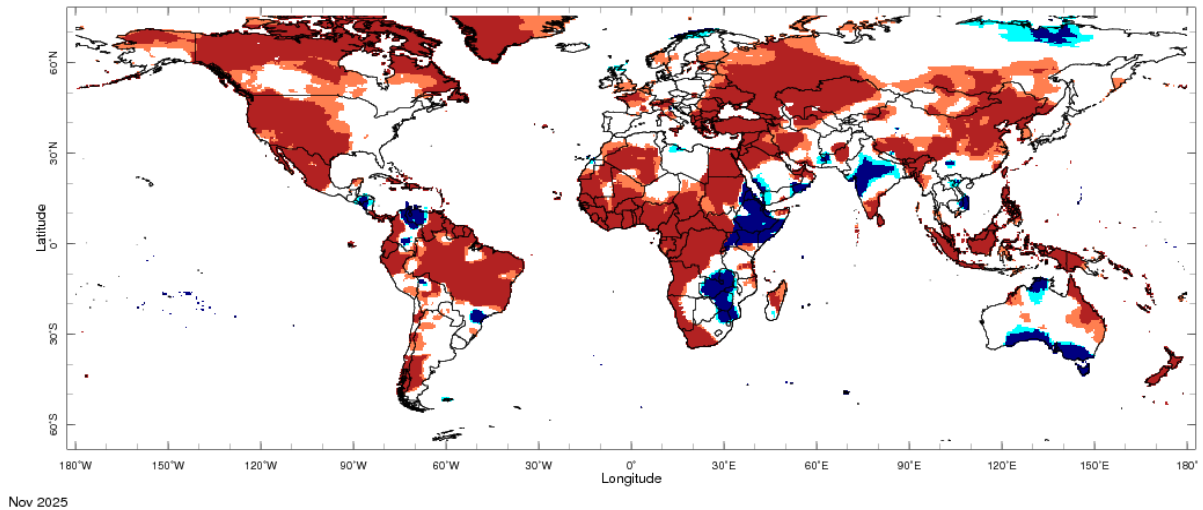
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



September



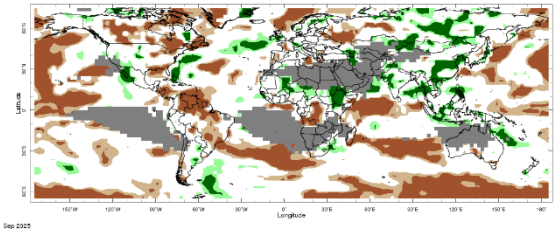
October



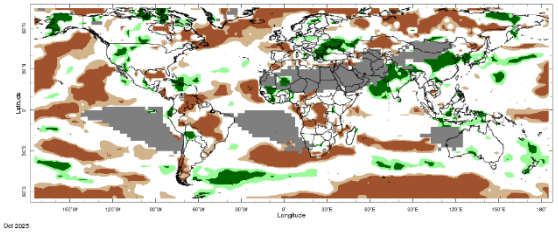
November

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.

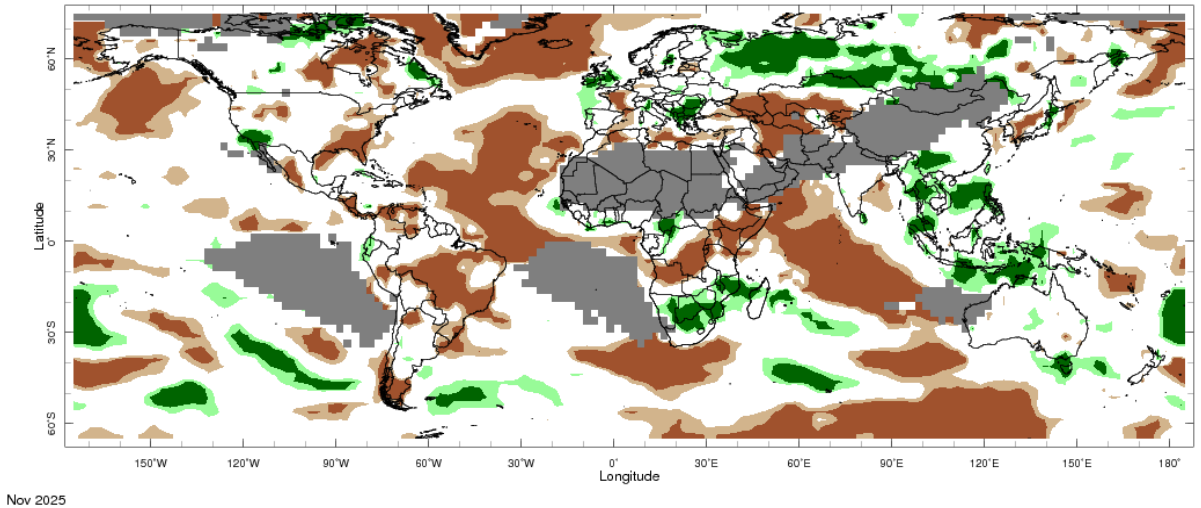
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



September



October



November

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 – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Turkey	Mixed (2)	Normal	Hot	Normal	Normal (4)	Normal
Palestine	Hot	Normal	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
Lebanon	Hot	Normal	Hot	Normal*	Very Dry	Normal
Jordan	Hot	Warm	Hot	Normal*	Normal* (8)	Normal
Syria	Mixed (2)	Normal	Hot	Normal*	Mixed (6)	Normal
Iraq	Normal	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal*	Mixed (7)	Mixed (7)
Yemen	Hot (3)	Hot (5)	Cool	Mixed (4)	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:** Normal in the south, hot in the north
2. **Note:** Hot in the west, Normal in the east
3. **Note:** Normal in some central parts
4. **Note:** Normal but Very Wet in the far west
5. **Note:** Normal in the northwest
6. **Note:** Normal, but dry or very dry in parts of the northeast and southwest
7. **Note:** Normal, but Dry or Very Dry in central parts (October) and southeast (November)
8. **Note:** Normal, but Wet in central areas

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Morocco	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Warm	Normal*	Very Dry	Normal
Algeria	Mixed (2)	Hot	Mixed (6)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (7)
Tunisia	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Libya	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Dry
Egypt	Mixed (3)	Normal	Hot	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:** Generally Warm or Hot, but normal in the south
2. **Note:** Generally Warm or Hot, but normal in some central and western parts
3. **Note:** Normal, but Hot in the far northeast
4. **Note:** Normal*, but Wet in parts of the north and Very Wet in parts of the south
5. **Note**: Normal, but Very Wet in parts of the south, and Dry in parts of the north
6. **Note:** Normal in the north, hot in central and southern regions
7. **Note:** Normal*, but Very Dry in the far north

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November	September	October	November
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)	Normal (4)	Normal (6)
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Very Dry	Normal
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Very Dry	Very Dry	Dry
Colombia	Mixed (7)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (7)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)

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 east, but cool or cold in the west
2. **Note:** Very dry in the east, normal in the west
3. **Note:** Mainly normal, but very dry in the south
4. **Note:** Very Wet across Turks and Caicos
5. **Note**: Mainly Normal
6. **Note:** Dry or very dry across northern Leeward Islands.
7. **Note:** Cool or cold, but hot in the west

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature		
	September	October	November
Southern Europe	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Cold	Cold	Cold

Current Status: Rainfall		
September	October	November
Mixed (1)	Normal	Mixed (4)
Normal	Wet	Very Dry
Normal	Dry	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:** Normal* in Cyprus, Dry in Gibraltar
2. **Note**: Normal in Cyprus, Hot in Gibraltar
3. **Note:** Hot in Cyprus, normal in Gibraltar
4. **Note:** Dry in Cyprus, normal in Gibraltar

Outlooks

Outlooks – Notes for use

MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

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

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

Climatological odds:

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

Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Turkey	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in coastal regions, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Palestine	*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 wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Lebanon	*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 wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Jordan	*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	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 – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Syria	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in coastal regions, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Iraq	*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	Climatological odds
Yemen	*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	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 – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Morocco	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Algeria	*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 near-normal in the south, Climatological odds in the north	Climatological odds
Tunisia	*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
Libya	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Egypt	*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	Likely to be near-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 – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Caribbean Region	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in the north, **Likely to be near-normal** in the south	**Likely to be near-normal** across the Lesser Antilles, **Likely to be wetter than normal** elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Haiti	*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**	Climatological odds
Guyana	*Temperature*	**Likely to be near-normal**	**Likely to be near-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: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Venezuela	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal in the north, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Colombia	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-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: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Southern Europe	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in Cyprus, Climatological odds in Gibraltar	**Likely to be wetter than normal** in Cyprus, **Likely to be drier than normal** in Gibraltar	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	*Temperature*	**Likely to be near-normal**	**Likely to be warmer than normal**	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	**Likely to be drier than normal**	Climatological odds
Central Pacific	*Temperature*	**Likely to be near-normal**	**Likely to be near-normal**	Climatological odds
	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.

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)

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 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 near-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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