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Global: Monthly Climate Outlook October to July

Issued: January 2026

Overview

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

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

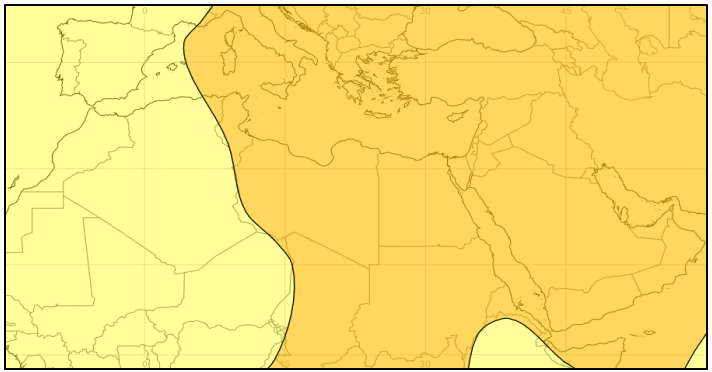
Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

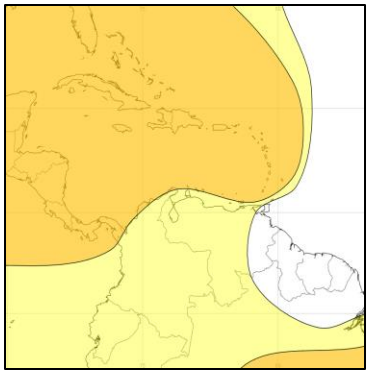
Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

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

Current Status: Much of the Caribbean region was hot over the past 3 months, although some parts were normal during December. Conditions more mixed for Colombia and Venezuela with some areas experiencing cold conditions. Across MENA many areas were warm or hot in November, but mostly normal in October and December. Conditions also mixed across North Africa.

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





3-Month Outlook February to April - Temperature

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

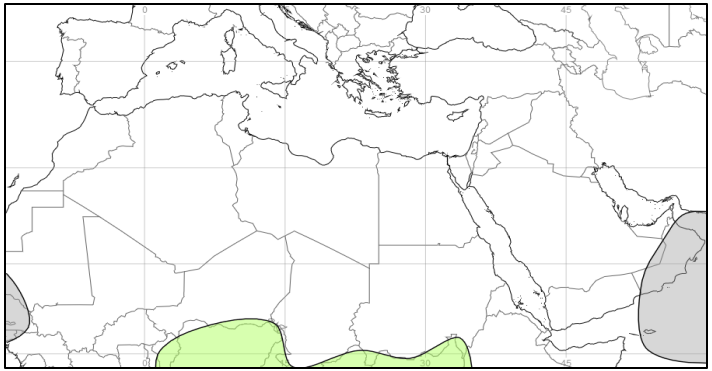
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

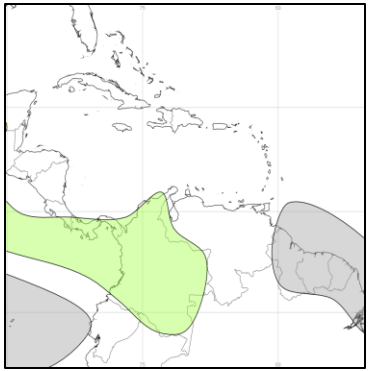
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Typically, across the MENA, rainfall begins to increase in November. Most areas of the MENA have been close to normal or dry, though Jordan, Syria and Iraq were wet in December. 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 in October and November, while Colombia was more mixed.

Outlook: Apart from Yemen, this is the wettest time of year for the MENA. For many places, predictions are uncertain during this period, with balanced chances of above or below normal precipitation. This is also true of the Caribbean region. It is worth noting that for the Caribbean region, climatologically, this is the driest time of year. Colombia is more likely to be wetter than normal.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook February to April - Rainfall

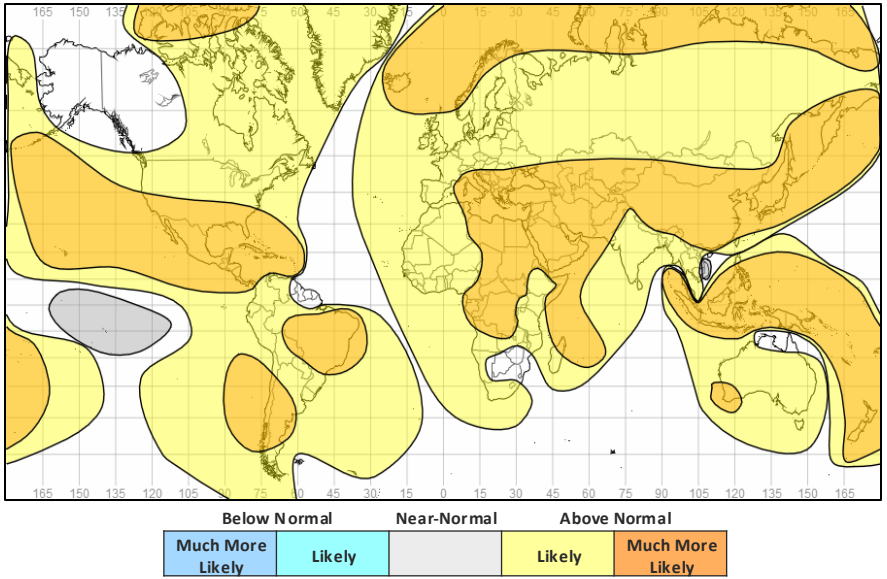
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

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 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



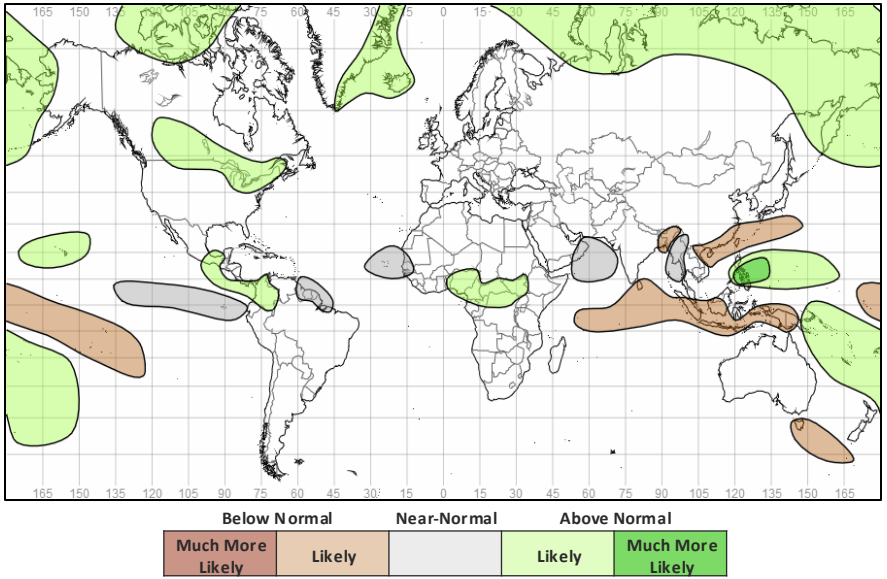
Global Outlook - Rainfall

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 Diploe (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

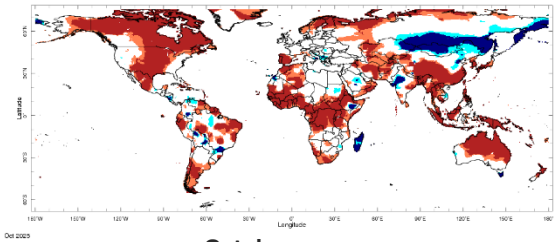
MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

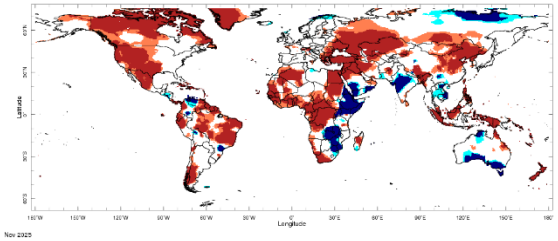
Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

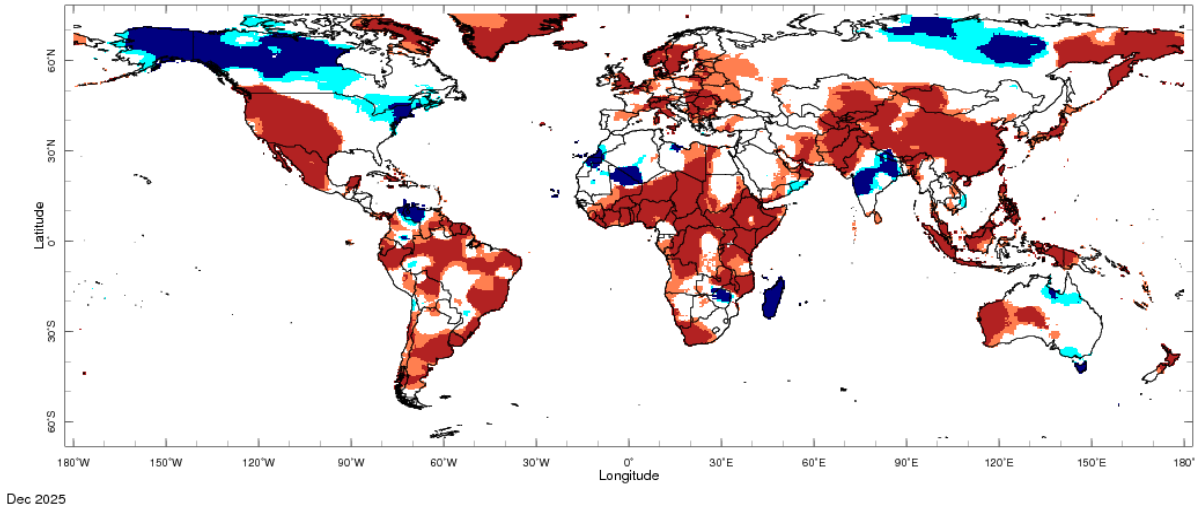
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



October



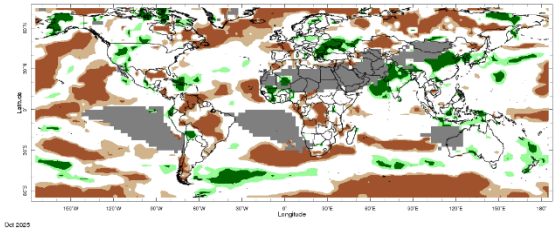
November



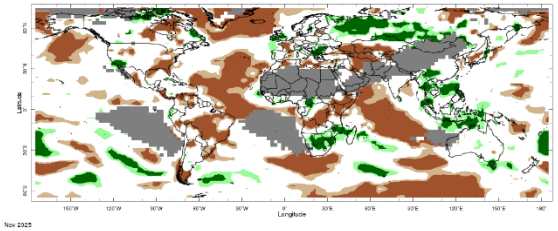
December

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.

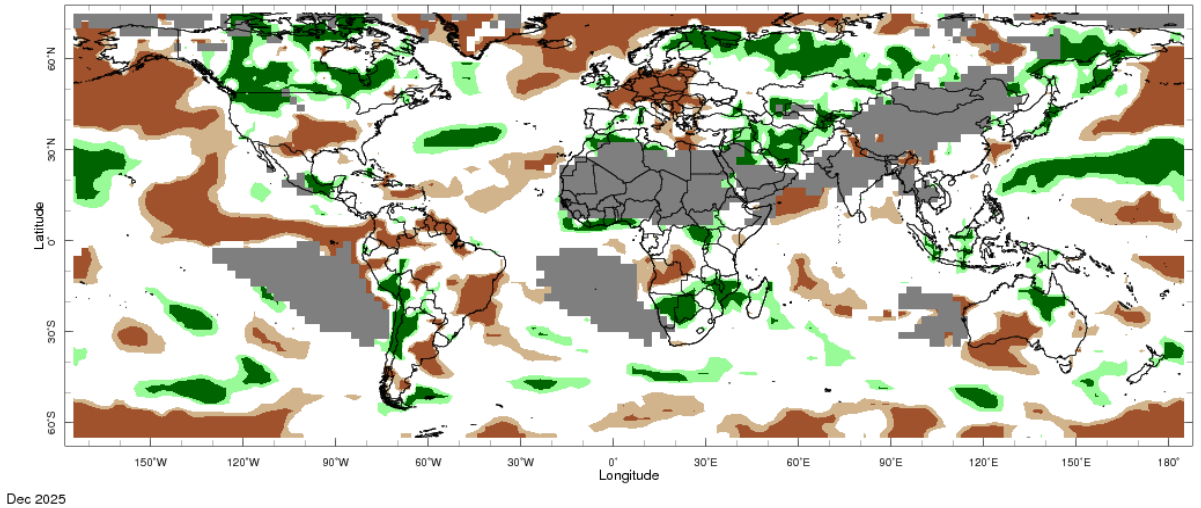
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



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 (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 10mm/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		
	October	November	December	October	November	December
Turkey	Normal	Hot	Normal	Normal (2)	Normal	Normal
Palestine	Normal	Hot	Normal	Normal*	Normal	Normal
Lebanon	Normal	Hot	Normal	Very Dry	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Warm	Hot	Normal	Normal* (6)	Normal	Wet
Syria	Normal	Hot	Normal	Mixed (4)	Normal	Mixed (8)
Iraq	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)	Wet
Yemen	Hot (3)	Cool	Mixed (7)	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: Normal in the south, hot in the north**
2. **Note: Normal but Very Wet in the far west**
3. **Note: Normal in the northwest**
4. **Note: Normal, but dry or very dry in parts of the northeast and southwest**
5. **Note: Normal, but Dry or Very Dry in central parts (October) and southeast (November)**
6. **Note: Normal, but Wet in central areas**
7. **Note: Normal, but Hot in the south**
8. **Note: Normal, but Very Wet in the east.**

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	October	November	December	October	November	December
Morocco	Mixed (1)	Warm	Mixed (5)	Very Dry	Normal	Mixed (8)
Algeria	Hot	Mixed (3)	Normal	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (8)
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Libya	Normal	Normal	Mixed (6)	Normal*	Dry	Mixed (8)
Egypt	Normal	Hot	Mixed (7)	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: Normal, but Very Wet in parts of the south, and Dry in parts of the north**
3. **Note: Normal in the north, Hot in central and southern regions**
4. **Note: Normal*, but Very Dry in the far north**
5. **Note: Normal in the north, Cold in the south**
6. **Normal in the west, Hot in the east**
7. **Normal in the east, Hot in the west**
8. **Note: Normal in the south, Very Wet in parts of the north**

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	October	November	December	October	November	December
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Mixed (7)	Normal (3)	Normal (5)	Normal (5)
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Normal	Very Wet	Normal	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Normal	Very Dry
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Very Dry	Dry	Normal
Colombia	Mixed (4)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (8)

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: Very Wet across Turks and Caicos**
4. **Note: Mainly Normal**
5. **Note: Dry or very dry across northern Leeward Islands**
6. **Note: Cool or cold, but hot in the west**
7. **Note: mostly Normal, but many places Warm or Hot**
8. **Note: Very Dry in the southwest, Normal in he northeast**

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	October	November	December	October	November	December
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Normal	Mixed (3)	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal	Wet	Very Dry	Normal
Central Pacific	Cold	Cold	Normal	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: Normal in Cyprus, Hot in Gibraltar**
2. **Note: Hot in Cyprus, normal in Gibraltar**
3. **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		
		February	February to April	May to July
Turkey	*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	Climatological odds
Palestine	*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 near-normal
Lebanon	*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 near-normal
Jordan	*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	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		
		February	February to April	May to July
Syria	*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
Iraq	*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
Yemen	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Much more 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		
		February	February to April	May to July
Morocco	*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
Algeria	*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	Climatological odds
Tunisia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Libya	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
Egypt	*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: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
Caribbean Region	*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
Haiti	*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
Guyana	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal

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

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		February	February to April	May to July
Venezuela	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	many places Likely to be warmer than normal, but Climatological odds in the far east	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the north, but Likely to be near-normal in the south	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Colombia	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	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	Likely to be wetter than normal in the far south and Likely to be drier than normal in the far north

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		
		February	February to April	May to July
Southern Europe	*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
Central Indian Ocean	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Pacific	*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.

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:

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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