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Global: Monthly Climate Outlook
April to January

Issued: July 2025

Overview

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

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

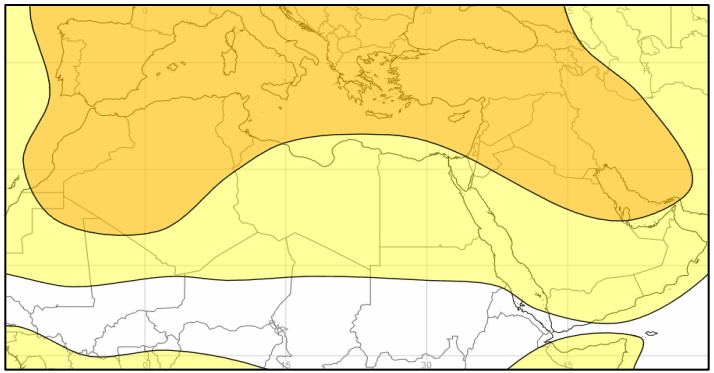
Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

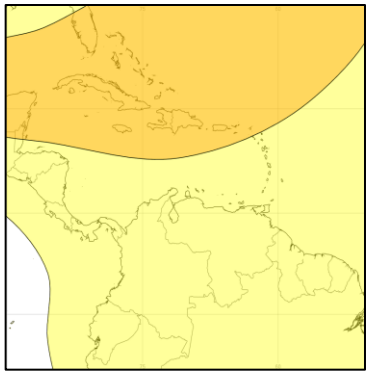
Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

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 mixed for Colombia and Venezuela with some areas experiencing below normal temperatures. Across MENA many areas were warm or hot but closer to normal in May across North Africa. Libya and Egypt also had near normal temperatures during June.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are very likely. More frequent and intense heatwaves are possible across the MENA.





3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature

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

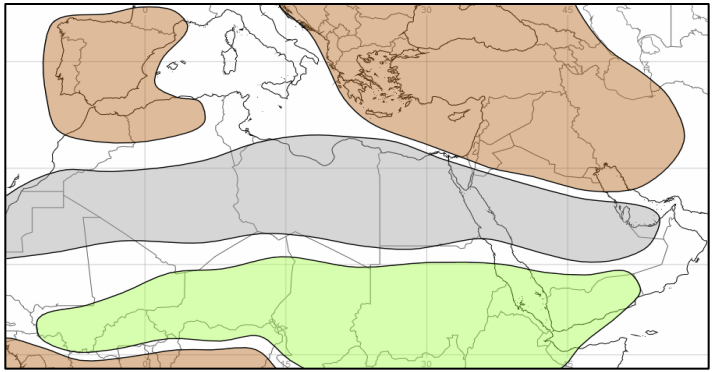
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

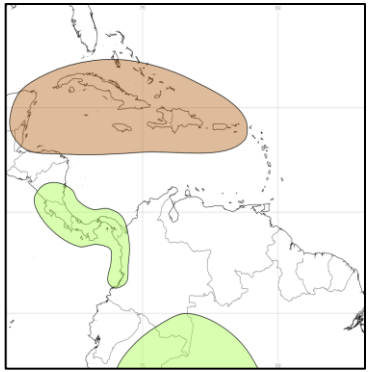
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Much of MENA experienced near or below normal rainfall between April and June. However, Algeria and Tunisia observed wet conditions in May. The Caribbean region and northern South America experienced dry conditions. By June, rainfall was near normal across most of the Caribbean.

Outlook: Dry season continues for much of the MENA, although rainfall does increase across the north later in this period. In contrast, the wet season is now peaking across the southern Arabian Peninsula with conditions gradually becoming drier, climatologically, over the next three months. For Yemen, wetter than normal is likely during this period. Elsewhere, including the Caribbean, near normal or drier than normal conditions are more likely.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall

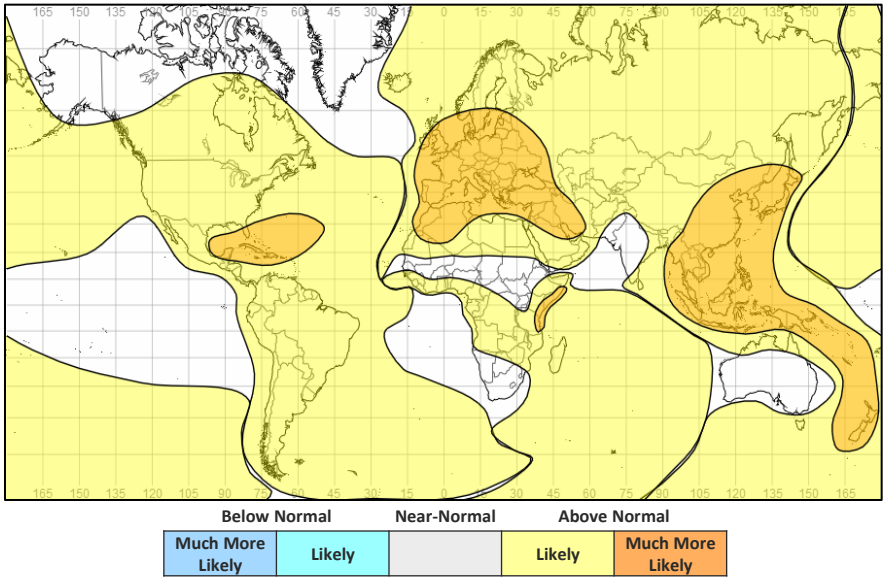
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

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. 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



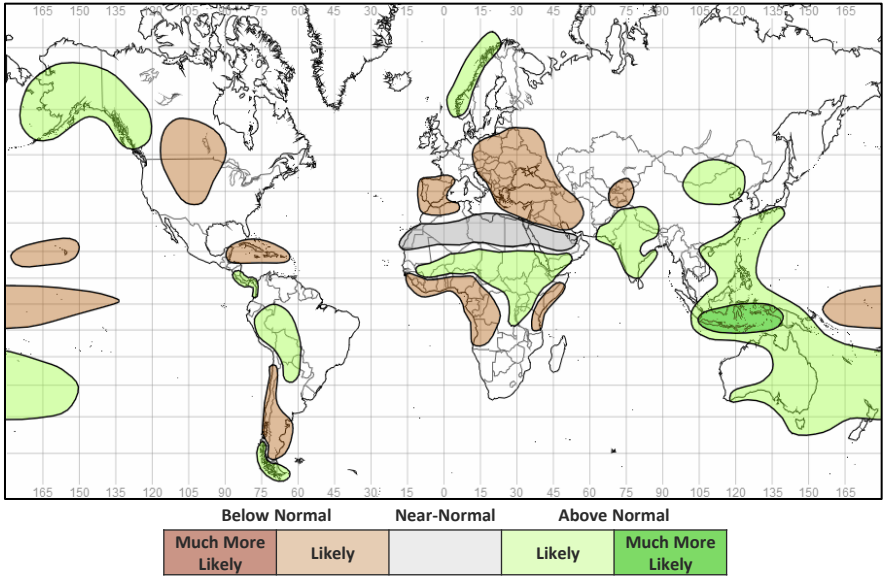
Global Outlook - Rainfall

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

MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

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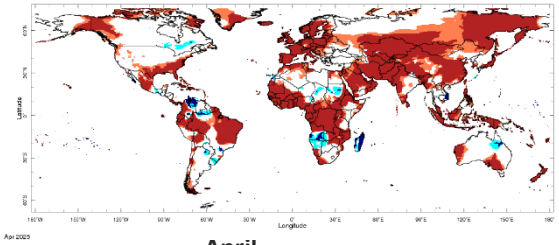
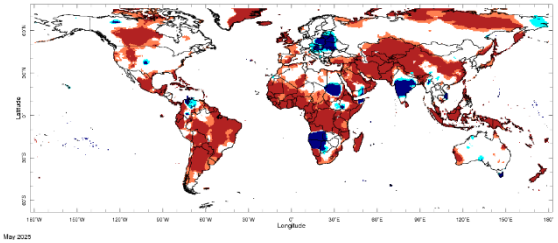
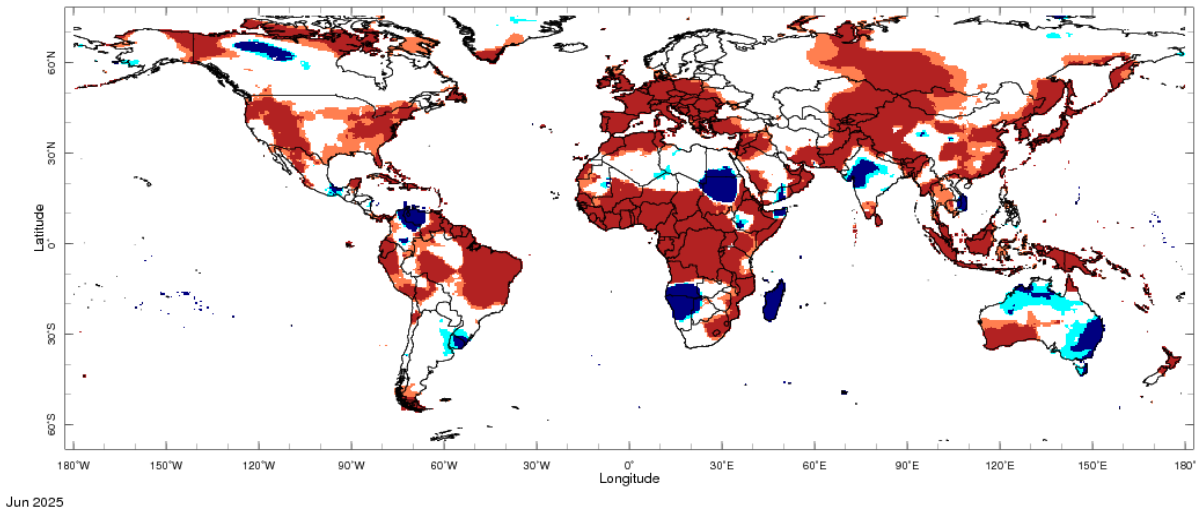
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



April



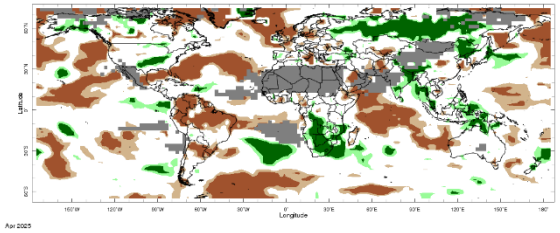
May



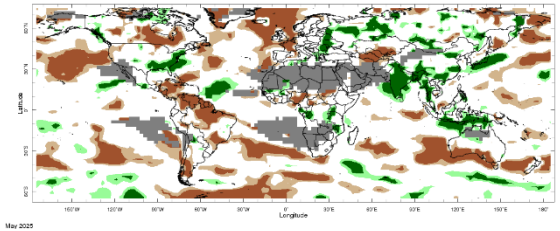
June

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.

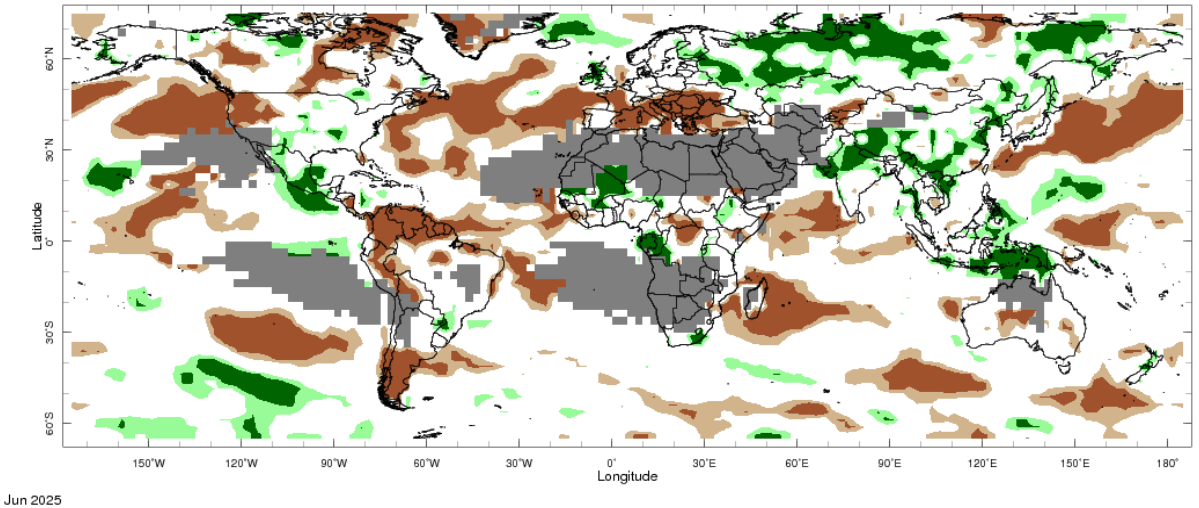
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



April



May



April

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 – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Turkey	Normal	Warm	Mixed (3)	Mixed (2)	Normal	Dry
Palestine	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Warm	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Normal	Warm	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal*
Iraq	Hot	Hot	Warm	Mixed	Normal	Normal*
Yemen	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Very 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 or cool, but hot in the far east and far west
(2) Note: Wet or very wet in the east, else normal
(3) Note: Normal in the east, hot in the west

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Morocco	Mixed (1)	Warm	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal	Normal*
Algeria	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (1)	Normal	Wet	Normal (4)
Tunisia	Warm	Normal	Hot	Normal	Wet	Normal*
Libya	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal (3)	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: Warm or hot in the north, normal in the south
(2) Note: Warm or hot in the south and north, normal elsewhere
(3) Note: Cold in the far south
(4) Note: Very Wet in the south

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Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot
Guyana	Mixed (2)	Hot	Hot
Venezuela	Mixed (3)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)
Columbia	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Normal

Current Status: Rainfall		
April	May	June
Mixed (5)	Mixed (6)	Normal
Normal	Very Dry	Normal
Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry
Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry
Very Dry	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: Hot in the east and cool or cold in the west.
(2) Note: Normal in the north, cool in the south.
(3) Note: Normal in the east, cool or cold in the west.
(4) Note: Hot in the west, but cool or cold in parts of the east.
(5) Note: Normal in the west, wet or very wet in the east.
(6) Note: Wet in the far south, dry in the north and normal elsewhere.

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Southern Europe	Hot	Hot	Hot
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Cool	Cold	Cold

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Southern Europe	Normal	Normal	Normal*
Central Indian Ocean	Very Dry	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Dry	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:

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.

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

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Turkey	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Palestine	*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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Lebanon	*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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Jordan	*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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds

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

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Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Syria	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Iraq	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Yemen	*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.

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Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Morocco	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the south	Climatological odds
Algeria	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the south	Climatological odds
Tunisia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Libya	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Egypt	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	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.

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Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Caribbean Region	*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 drier than normal	Climatological odds across the Lesser Antilles, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
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 drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Guyana	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	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 (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Venezuela	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Colombia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the west, Climatological odds elsewhere	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: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Southern Europe	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Central Pacific	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	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.

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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:
Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF): July to September 2025 Newsletter

Tropical Cyclone Information:
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/index
https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

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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