

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook March to December

Issued: June 2025

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Overview

[MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Temperature](#)

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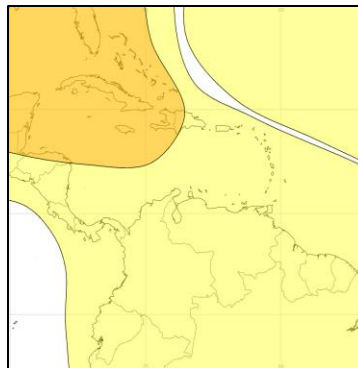
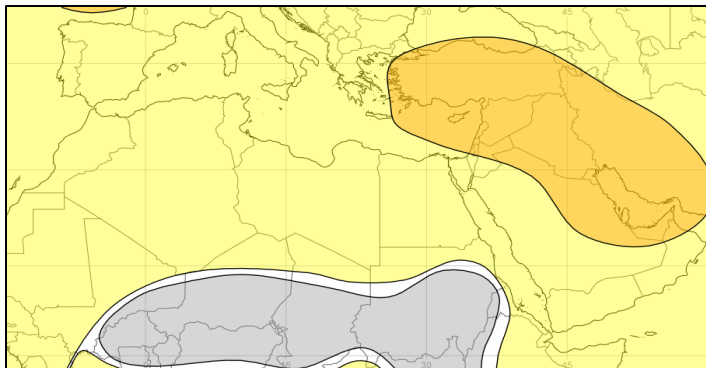
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

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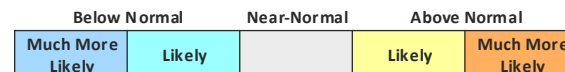
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

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 during March and April but closer to normal in May across North Africa.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely across all areas.



3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



Left: Middle East and North Africa

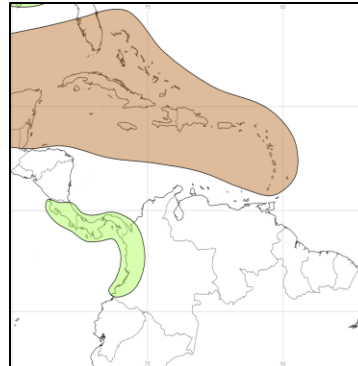
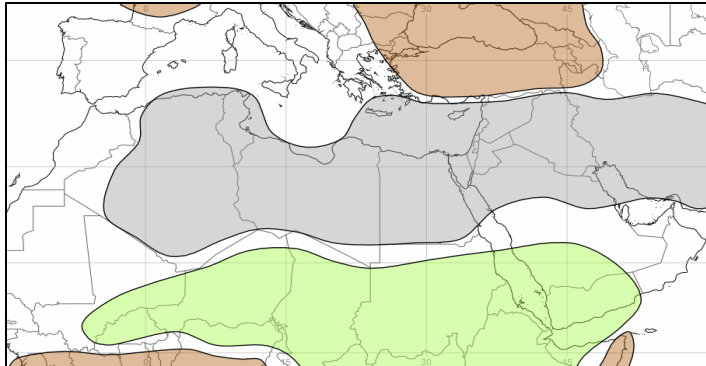
Right: Caribbean region

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

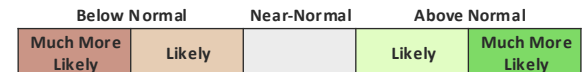
Current Status: Much of MENA experienced near or below normal rainfall between March and May. The main exceptions which experienced wetter than normal conditions were Morocco and Libya in March, and Algeria and Tunisia in May. The Caribbean region and northern South America experienced dry conditions.

Outlook: Across the MENA, rainfall amounts are typically very low, with no significant departures from climatology likely in the coming months. In contrast, some southern parts of the Arabian Peninsula see an increase in rainfall at this time of year. For Yemen, wetter than normal conditions are more likely during this period. Across much of the Caribbean, drier than normal conditions are more likely.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found [here](#).



3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



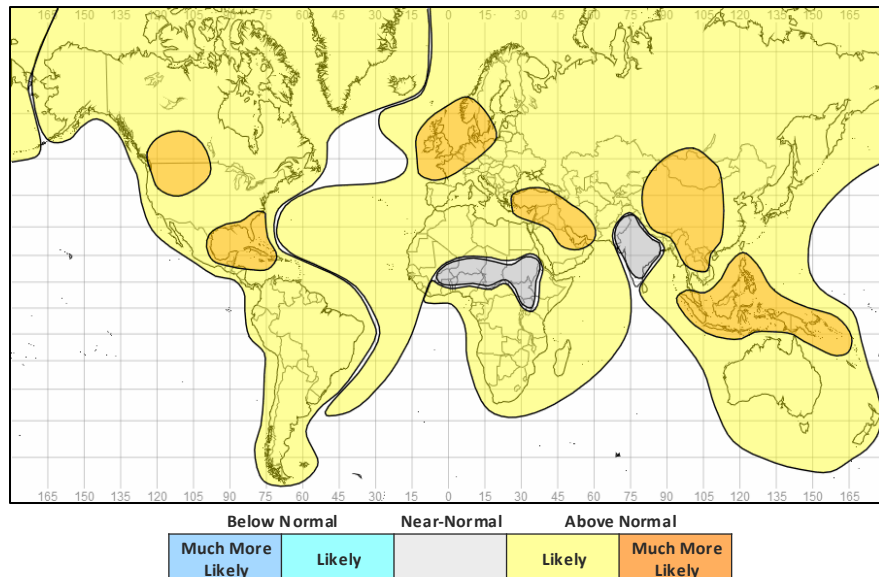
Left: Middle East and North Africa

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, with areas of the Sahel and the Indian sub-continent more likely have temperatures close to normal.

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

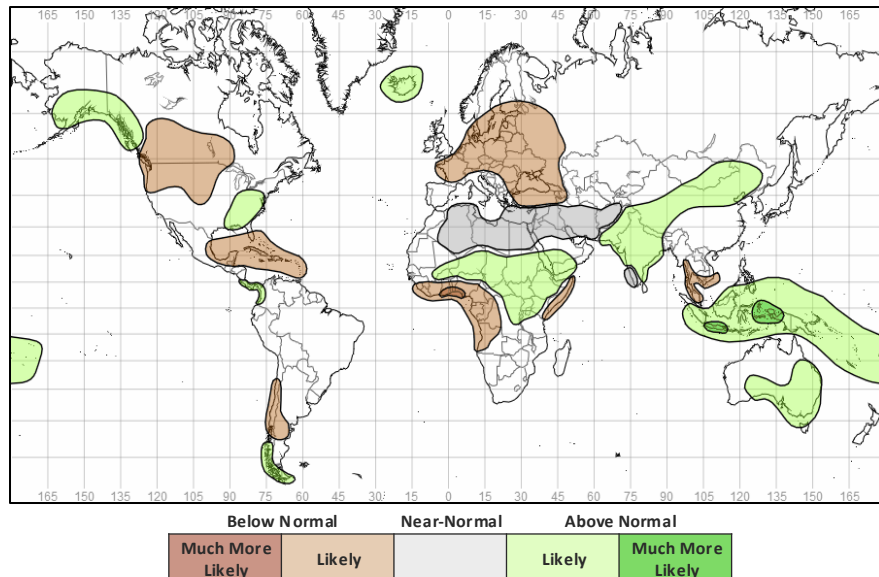
Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. ENSO-neutral is expected to prevail for at least the next three months. Longer term, the likelihood of La Niña developing increases during the northern hemisphere autumn. However, ENSO-neutral remains the most likely outcome. 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 Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral and therefore will provide limited predictive value through much of this period. However, towards the end of this period (early autumn in the northern hemisphere) long-range models show a small increase in the likelihood of negative IOD developing. Should a negative event develop, then this would lead to an increase likelihood of drier than normal conditions across East Africa, with a poor performance of the Short Rains. Conversely, the likelihood of wetter than normal increases across Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

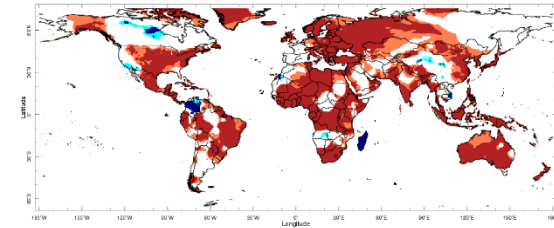
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

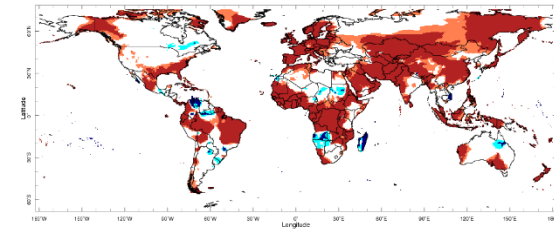
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

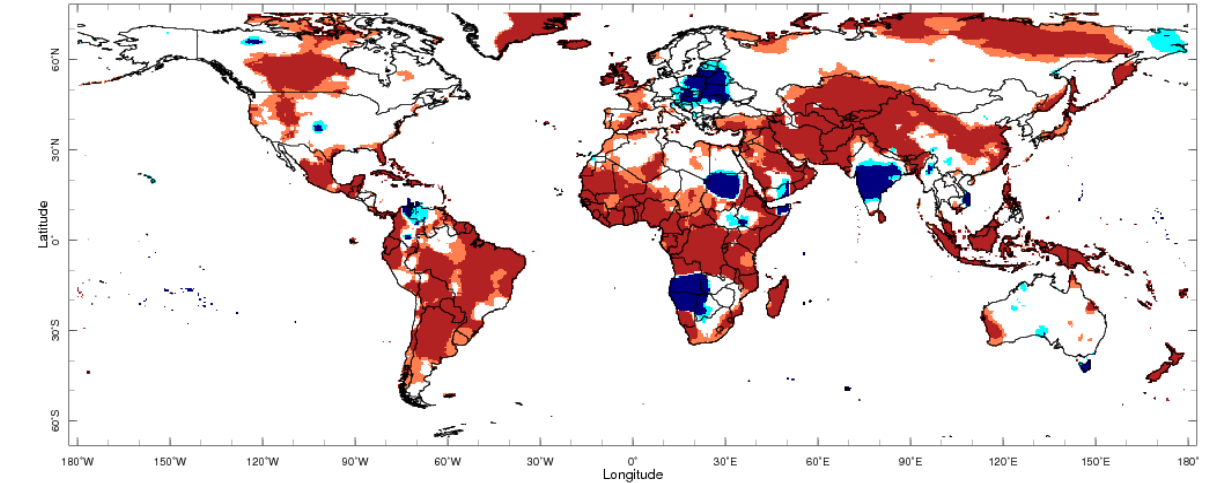
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



Mar 2023



Apr 2023



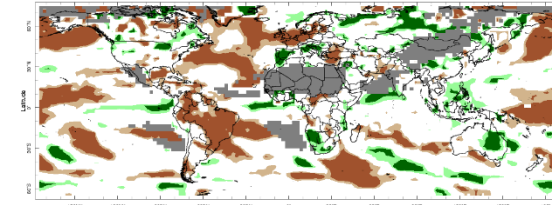
May 2025

May

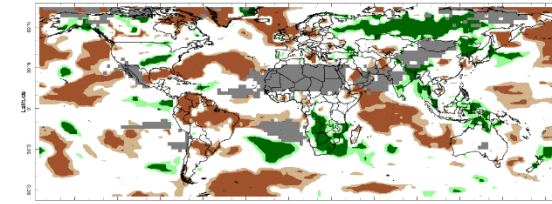


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions 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.

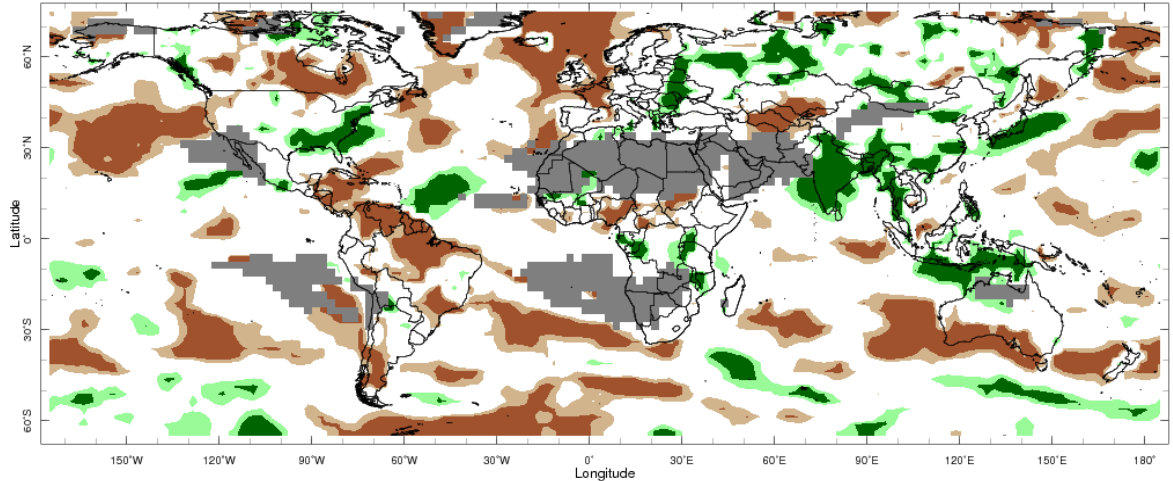
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



Mar 2025

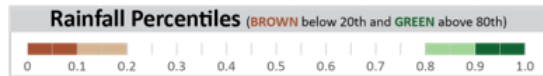


Apr 2025



May 2025

May



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

	March	April	May
Turkey	Hot	Normal	Warm
Palestine	Hot	Hot	Hot
Lebanon	Hot	Warm	Hot
Jordan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Syria	Hot	Normal	Warm
Iraq	Normal (1)	Hot	Hot
Yemen	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)

Current Status: Rainfall

	March	April	May
	Dry	Mixed (4)	Normal
	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Normal*
	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal (2)	Mixed	Normal
	Normal	Very 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:** Hot in the northwest
- (2) **Note:** Very wet in the southwest
- (3) **Note:** Normal or cool, but hot in the far east and far west
- (4) **Note:** Wet or very wet in the east, else normal

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	March	April	May
Morocco	Normal	Mixed (2)	Warm
Algeria	Warm (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (3)
Tunisia	Hot	Warm	Normal
Libya	Hot	Normal	Normal
Egypt	Hot	Mixed (2)	Normal

Current Status: Rainfall

	March	April	May
	Wet	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Normal	Wet
	Normal	Normal	Wet
	Wet	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:** Normal in the west
- (2) Note:** Warm or hot in the north, normal in the south
- (3) Note:** Warm or hot in the south and north, normal elsewhere

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

Current Status: Temperature

	March	April	May
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot
Guyana	Warm	Mixed (3)	Hot
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (1)
Colombia	Cold	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)

Current Status: Rainfall

March	April	May
Dry	Mixed (6)	Mixed (7)
Normal	Normal	Very Dry
Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry
Mixed (2)	Very Dry	Very Dry
Very Dry	Very Dry	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 east, very dry in the west
- (3) **Note:** Normal in the north, cool in the south
- (4) **Note:** Normal in the east, cool or cold in the west
- (5) **Note:** Hot in the west, but cool or cold in parts of the east
- (6) **Note:** normal in the west, wet or very wet in the east
- (7) **Note:** Wet in the far south, dry in the north and normal elsewhere

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

Current Status: Temperature

	March	April	May
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Normal	Cool	Cold

Current Status: Rainfall

	March	April	May
Southern Europe	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Very Dry	Normal
Central Pacific	Normal	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: Normal in Gibraltar, hot in Cyprus

(2) Note: Very wet in Gibraltar, very dry in Cyprus

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		
		July	July to September	October to December
Turkey	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	Likely to be drier than normal
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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Jordan	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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal

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

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

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Syria	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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Iraq	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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Yemen	Temperature	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	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 – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Morocco	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
Algeria	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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Tunisia	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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	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	Much more 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.

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

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Caribbean Region	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal but Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	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	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 (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Venezuela	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
Colombia	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 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.

Outlook: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Southern Europe	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in Gibraltar, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in Cyprus	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Central Pacific	Temperature	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.

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:

[CariCOF](#)

Hurricane information

<https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

[2025 Hurricane season forecast](#)

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 a 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 CPTC (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)

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

Web: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>