

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook February to November

Issued: May 2025

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Overview

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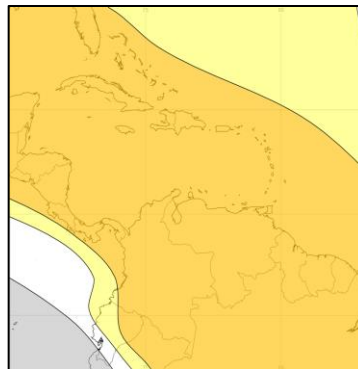
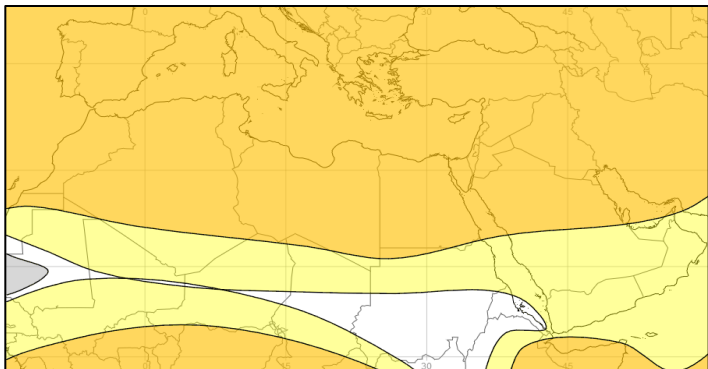
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

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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 were mixed for Colombia and Venezuela with some areas experiencing below normal temperatures. Across MENA many areas were warm or hot during March and April. Temperatures were nearer normal in February with parts of the Middle East cool, including Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are very likely across MENA, increasing the likelihood of heatwaves and heat related impacts. The Caribbean and northern parts of South America are also very likely to experience above normal temperatures.



3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature

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

Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

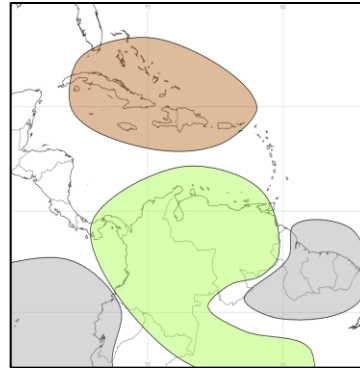
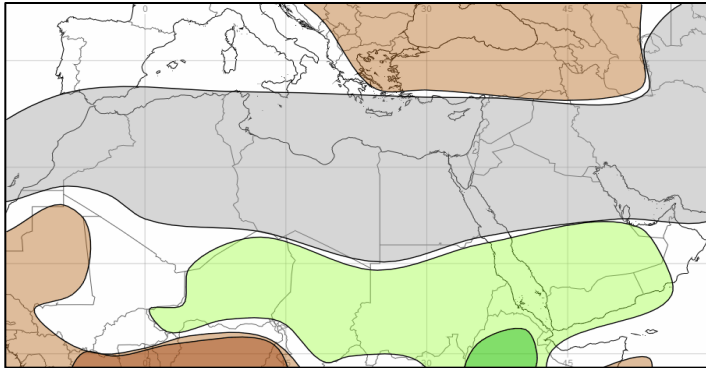
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

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

Outlook: Much of MENA transitions to their dry season through this period with near-normal rainfall likely through this period. In contrast for Yemen, above normal rainfall is likely. In the Caribbean, drier than normal conditions are likely for the Windward Islands. Parts of Venezuela and Colombia are likely to experience above normal rainfall.

Tropical cyclones – The North Atlantic hurricane season officially begins on 1 June. Early forecasts for the season show that above normal activity is most likely.

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



3-Month Outlook June to August - 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

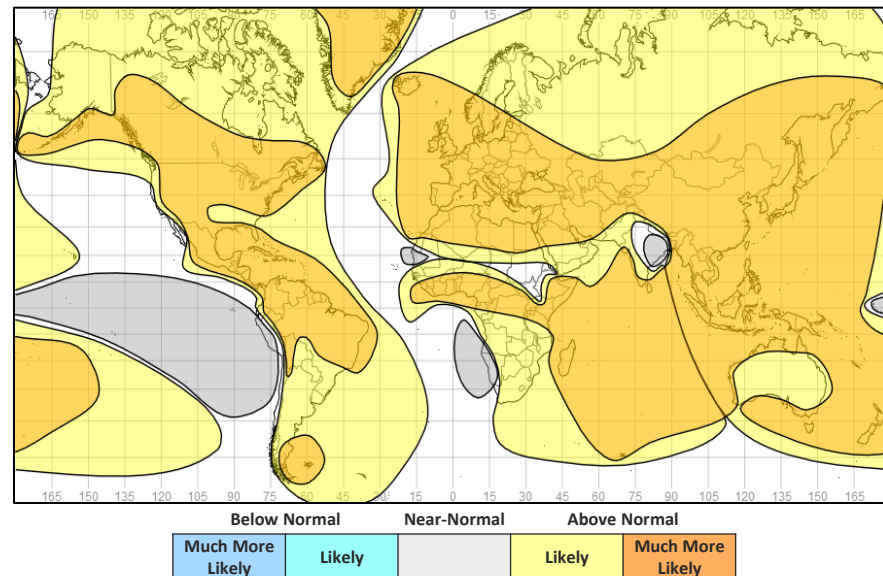
Outlook:

ENSO is now neutral and will have minimal influence on global temperature forecasts through this period.

Consistent with a warming climate, nearly all land areas are likely or very likely to experience warmer than normal conditions through the next three months.

The main exceptions over parts of Africa and southern Asia, mainly India, owing to likely active monsoon seasons.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

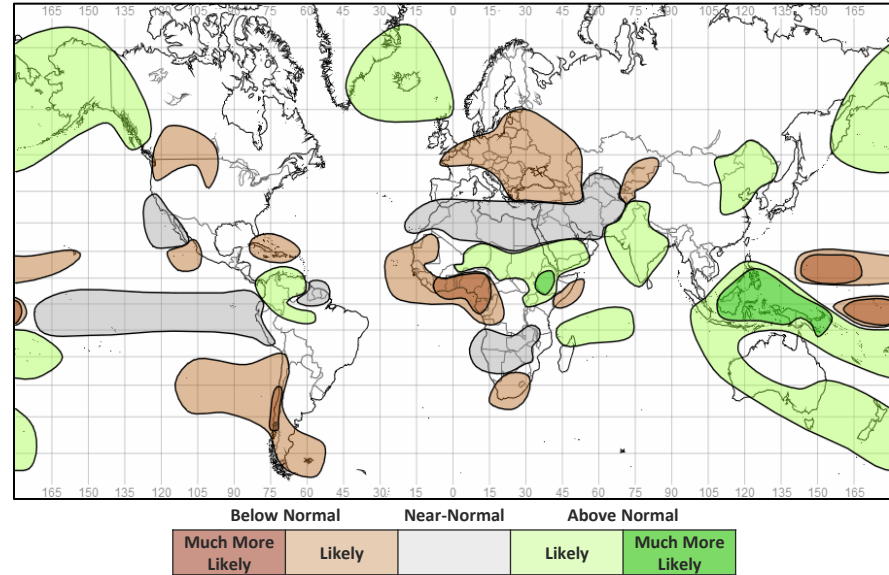
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Following the recent La Niña, sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific have returned to around normal with ENSO now in a neutral state. There are some mixed signals from various modelling centres regarding the evolution of ENSO later this year. However, ENSO is most likely to remain neutral through the next three months.

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 IOD is currently neutral. However, sea surface temperatures are currently widely above normal over the Indian Ocean, this probably a factor driving the increased likelihood of a wetter than normal South Asian monsoon.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

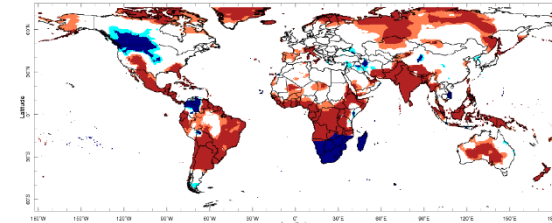
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

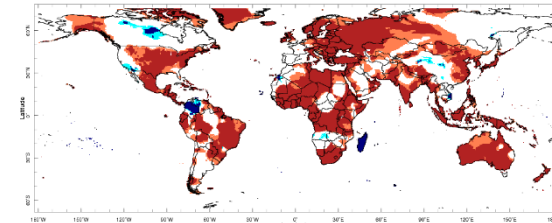
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

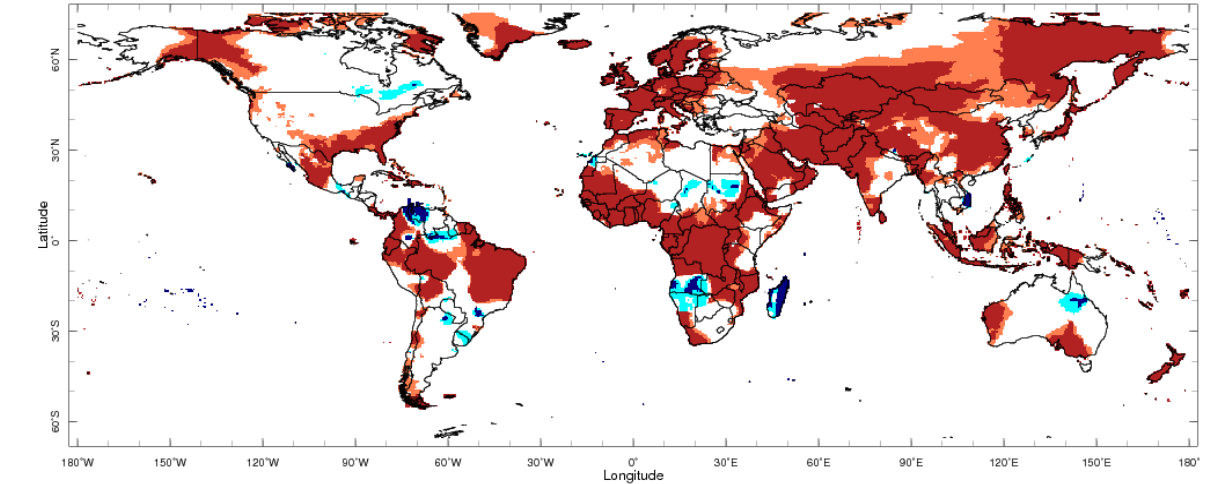
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



February



March



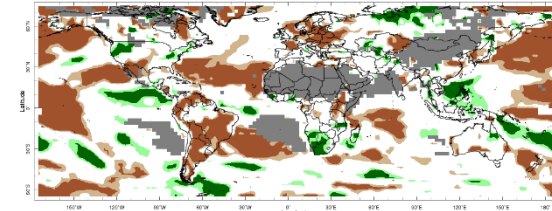
Apr 2025

April

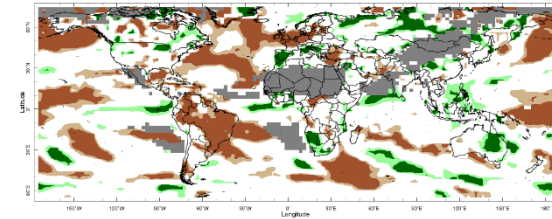


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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

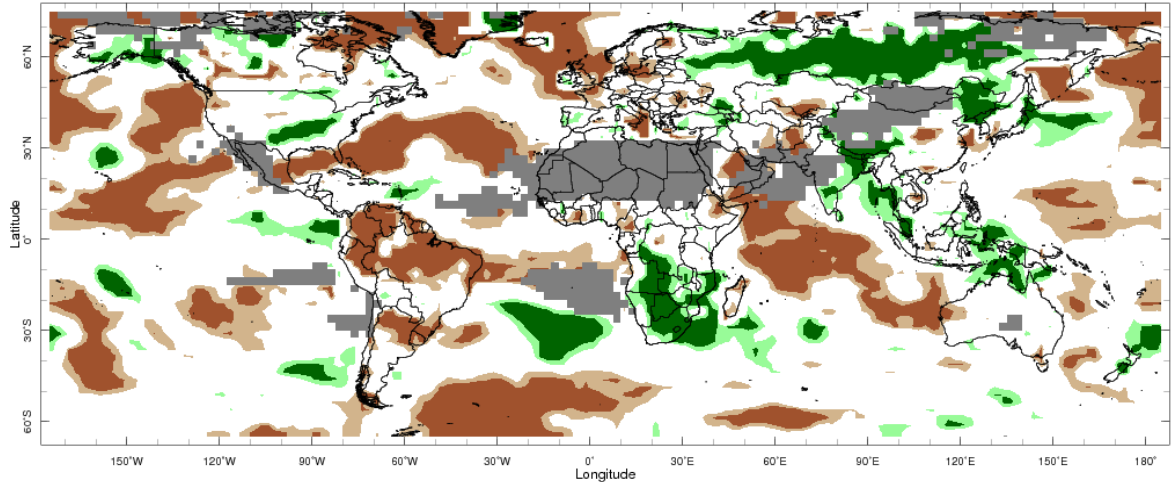
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



Feb 2025
February



Mar 2025
March



Apr 2025

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.

Current Status – MENA – Middle East

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Turkey	Normal	Hot	Normal
Palestine	Normal	Hot	Hot
Lebanon	Cool	Hot	Warm
Jordan	Normal	Hot	Hot
Syria	Cool	Hot	Normal
Iraq	Cool	Normal (2)	Hot
Yemen	Warm	Warm	Mixed (4)

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Mixed (1)	Dry	Mixed (5)
	Normal	Normal	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Normal	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Dry	Normal (3)	Normal
	Normal*	Normal	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: Wet in parts of the north, dry in the southeast, else normal

(2) Note: Hot in the northwest

(3) Note: Very wet in the southwest

(4) Note: Normal, but hot in the far east and far west

(5) Note: Wet or very wet in the east, else normal

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

Current Status: Temperature

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

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Normal	Wet	Normal
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal* (2)	Normal* (4)	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:** Dry or very dry in the north
- (3) Note:** Warm or hot in the north, normal in the south
- (4) Note:** Wet in northwest

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot
Guyana	Hot	Warm	Mixed (4)
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (5)
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Cold	Mixed (6)

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Dry	Dry	Mixed (7)
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry
	Very Dry	Mixed (3)	Very Dry
	Very 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:

- (1) Note:** Hot in the east and cool or cold in the west
- (2) Note:** Warm in the southwest, cool or cold in the northeast
- (3) Note:** Normal in the east, very dry in the west
- (4) Note:** Normal in the north, cool in the south
- (5) Note:** Normal in the east, cool or cold in the west
- (6) Note:** Hot in the west, but cool or cold in parts of the east
- (7) Note:** normal in the west, wet or very wet in the east

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	February	March	April	February	March	April
Southern Europe	Normal	Mixed (2)	Hot	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal	Very Dry	Normal	Very Dry
Central Pacific	Normal	Normal	Cool	Normal	Normal	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, dry or very dry in Cyprus
- (2) Note:** Normal in Gibraltar, hot in Cyprus
- (3) 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		
		June	June to August	September to November
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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the east
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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
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 near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
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 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		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	Much more likely to be drier than normal
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	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Yemen	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	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 – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Morocco	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	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Algeria	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	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	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal
Libya	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 near-normal
Egypt	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 near-normal	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 (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	Likely to be drier than normal	mainly Climatological odds, but Likely to be drier than normal in parts of the north and Likely to be wetter than normal in parts of the south	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	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Guyana	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	Likely to be near-normal	Much more 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 – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Venezuela	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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal
Colombia	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	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		
		June	June to August	September to November
Southern Europe	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Central Pacific	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-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

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

National Hurricane Centre and Central Pacific Hurricane Centre

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

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 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>