

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook

July to April

Issued: October 2025

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Overview

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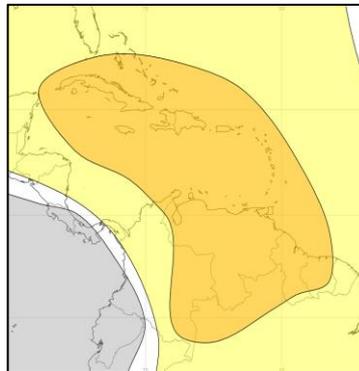
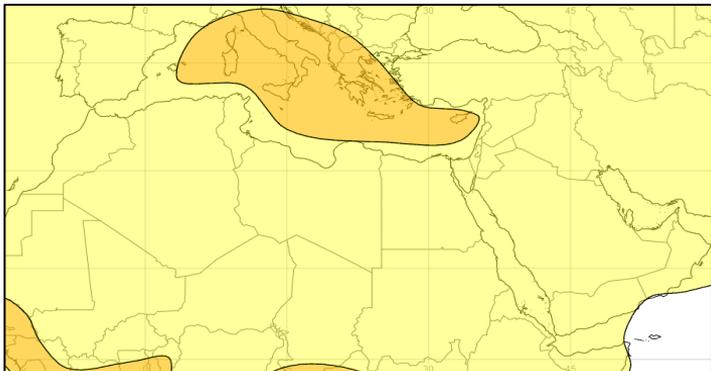
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

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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, though temperatures were mixed across North Africa.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across most regions.



3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



Left: Middle East and North Africa

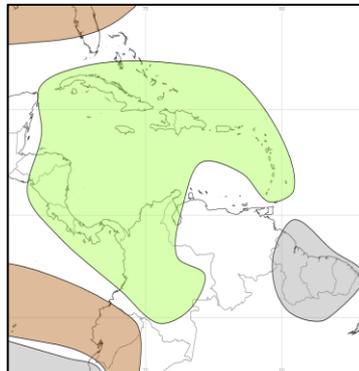
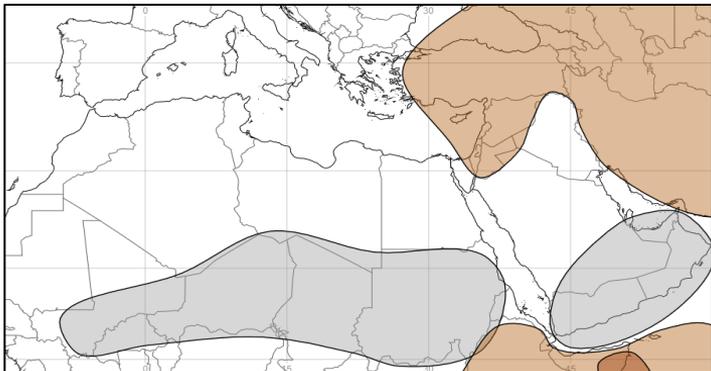
Right: Caribbean region

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

Current Status: This has been the dry season across MENA with normal conditions experienced. The Caribbean region experienced very dry conditions in July and August while September was more mixed. Rainfall was mixed for Colombia, Guyana and Venezuela during July but very dry in many places by August.

Outlook: Rainfall tends to increase across north Africa and northern parts of the Middle East during this period. Across some of these areas, below average rainfall is likely. In contrast, southern parts of the Arabian Peninsula see reduced rainfall through the course of this period. This includes Yemen, here rainfall is likely to be around normal. For the Caribbean, above average rainfall is expected.

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



3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall

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

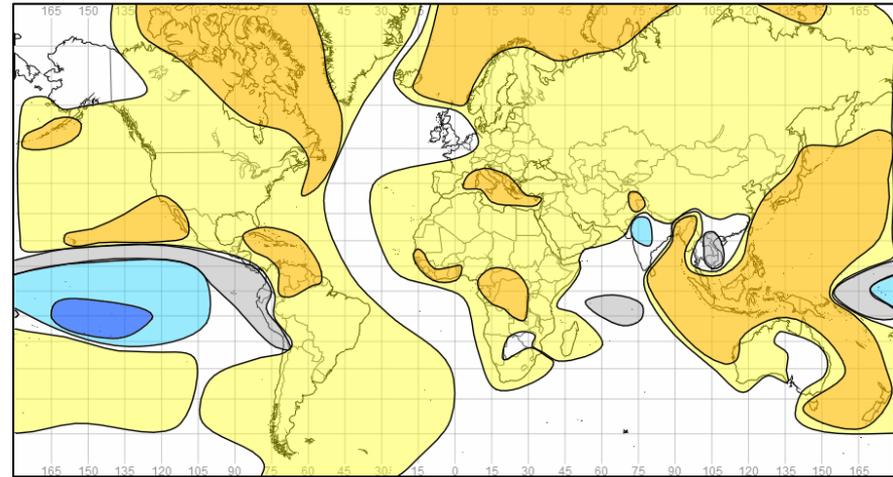
Left: Middle East and North Africa

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 most regions. The main exception over central parts of India and parts of the central Pacific where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



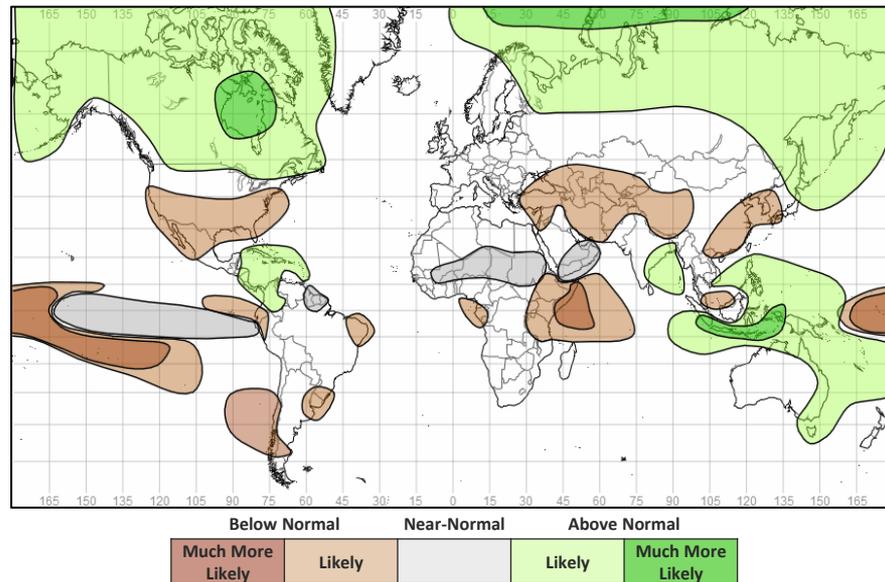
Global Outlook - Rainfall

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) considers ENSO to be neutral with the conditions not yet being met for a La Niña event to be declared. In contrast, according to the Climate Prediction Centre, La Niña conditions are present with a La Niña Advisory issued. All indices are currently negative and point to La Niña conditions with some atmospheric response evident, with these conditions expected to remain over the coming few months, returning to neutral early next year.

La Niña conditions, even in the absence of an official event being declared, tend to 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](#).

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently in its negative phase – warm sea surface temperature anomalies in the east of the basin and cool anomalies in the west. A negative IOD increases 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 November to January - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

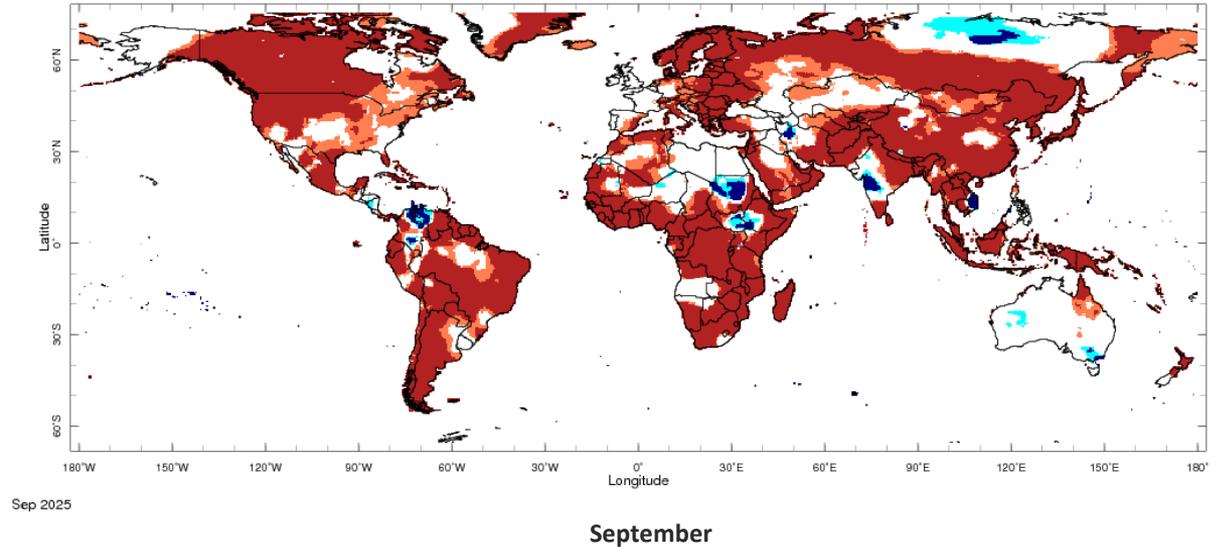
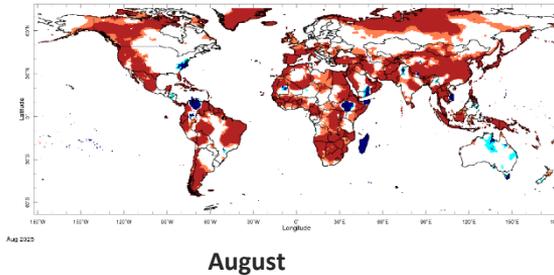
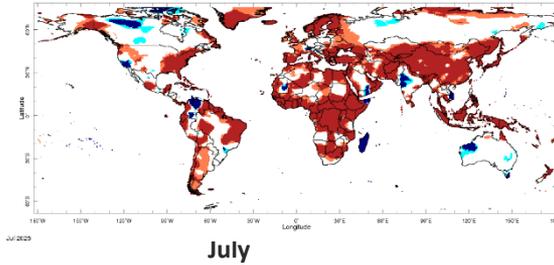
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

[Caribbean](#)

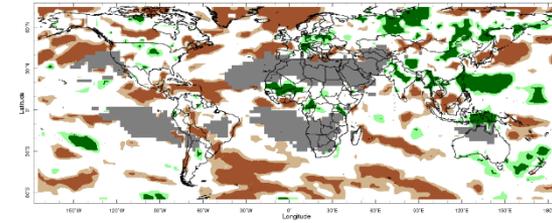
[British Overseas Territories](#)

Current Status – Temperature percentiles

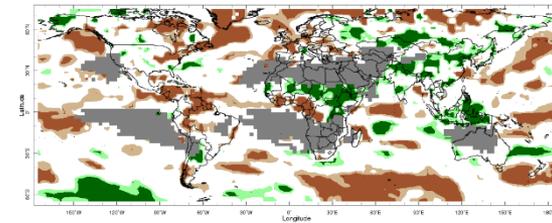


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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

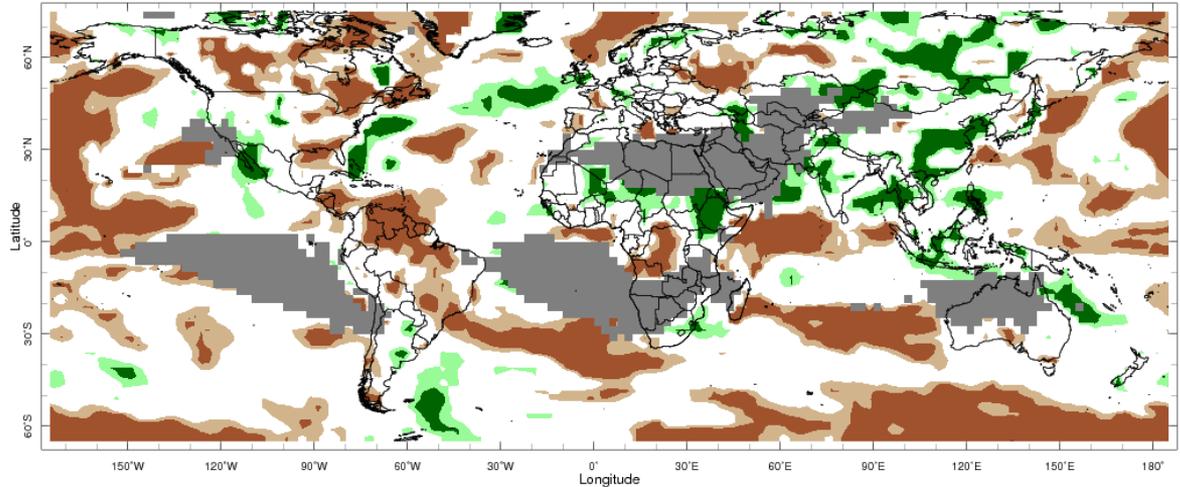
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



July



August



Sep 2025

September



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

	July	August	September
Turkey	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)
Palestine	Hot	Hot	Hot
Lebanon	Hot	Hot	Hot
Jordan	Hot	Hot	Hot
Syria	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)
Iraq	Warm	Mixed (2)	Normal
Yemen	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Hot (4)

Current Status: Rainfall

	July	August	September
Turkey	Normal	Normal*	Normal
Palestine	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Iraq	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Yemen	Normal*	Normal*	Mixed (5)

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:

- Note:** Normal or cool, but hot in the far east and far west
- Note:** Normal in the south, hot in the north
- Note:** Hot in the west, Normal in the east
- Note:** Normal in some central parts
- Note:** Normal* but Very Wet in the far west

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Morocco	Warm	Hot	Mixed (3)
Algeria	Warm	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)
Tunisia	Hot	Normal	Hot
Libya	Hot	Mixed (2)	Normal
Egypt	Hot	Hot	Mixed (5)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
Morocco	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Algeria	Normal*	Normal*	Mixed (6)
Tunisia	Normal*	Normal*	Normal
Libya	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	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:

- Note:** Normal, but Hot in the far north and far south
- Note:** Warm or Hot, but Normal in parts of the west
- Note:** Generally Warm or Hot, but normal in the south
- Note:** Generally Warm or Hot, but normal in some central and western parts
- Note:** Normal, but Hot in the far east
- Note:** Normal*, but Wet in parts of the north and Very Wet in parts of the south

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Very Dry	Mixed (4)
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot	Dry	Dry	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Very Dry	Very Dry
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Wet	Mixed (3)	Very Dry
Columbia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Normal	Mixed (4)	Mixed (3)

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:

- Note:** Hot in the east and cool or cold in the west
- Note:** Hot in the west, normal or cool in the east
- Note:** Very dry in the east, normal in the west
- Note:** Mainly normal, but very dry in the south
- Note:** Hot in the west, Cool or Cold in the east

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Southern Europe	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Mixed (1)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Wet	Normal
Central Pacific	Normal	Cold	Cold	Dry	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:

- Note:** Normal* in Cyprus, Dry 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		
		November	November to January	February to April
Turkey	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in the east	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Palestine	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Lebanon	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Jordan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	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

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		
		November	November to January	February to April
Syria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Iraq	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Yemen	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the west, but Likely to be colder than normal in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds

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

Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
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, but Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Algeria	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, but Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Libya	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
Egypt	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

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

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

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
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 wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
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 wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Guyana	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter 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		
		November	November to January	February to April
Venezuela	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds in the west, Likely to be drier than normal in the east	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Colombia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal , and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal , and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter 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 – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Southern Europe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal and Much more likely to be warmer than normal in Cyprus	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in Gibraltar, and Much more likely to be drier than normal in Cyprus	Climatological odds in Gibraltar, but Likely to be drier than normal in Cyprus	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-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 drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal

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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 International Development

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

Tropical Cyclone Outlook:

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/seasonal/northatlantic2025>

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)

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