

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook May to February

Issued: August 2022

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Overview

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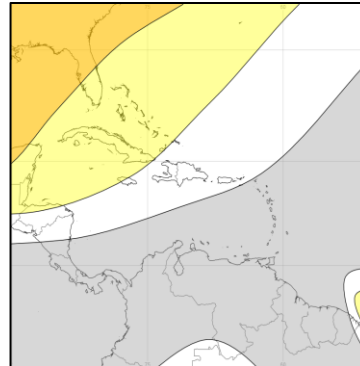
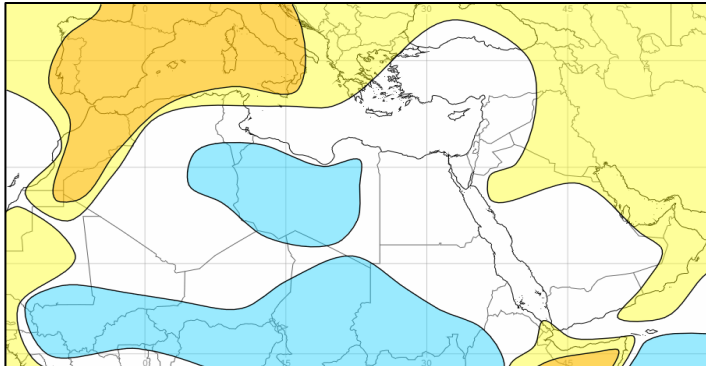
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall](#)

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

Current Status: Temperatures were mixed across the Middle East from May to July, but generally ranged from near-normal to hot. Similarly, most parts of north Africa and the Caribbean were normal to hot. The British Overseas Territories in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean were hot in June and July, and Territories in the Pacific Ocean remained cold during the last three months.

Outlook: Over the next three months temperatures are likely to be above normal across most of the Middle East. For the northwest of Africa, temperatures are likely or much more likely to be above normal. A more active West African monsoon through September, driven by La Niña, will likely result in below normal temperatures from Sierra Leone across to Sudan. In the Caribbean, near-normal temperatures are likely for Guyana and the eastern Caribbean, with above normal temperatures likely in the northwestern and northern Caribbean. Above normal temperatures are likely in the Indian and Pacific Ocean British Overseas Territories.



3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature

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

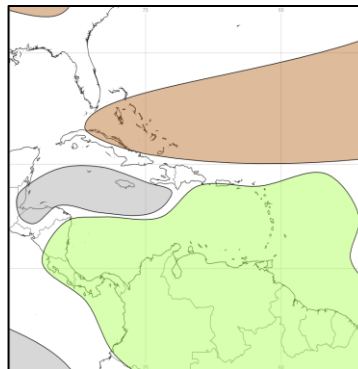
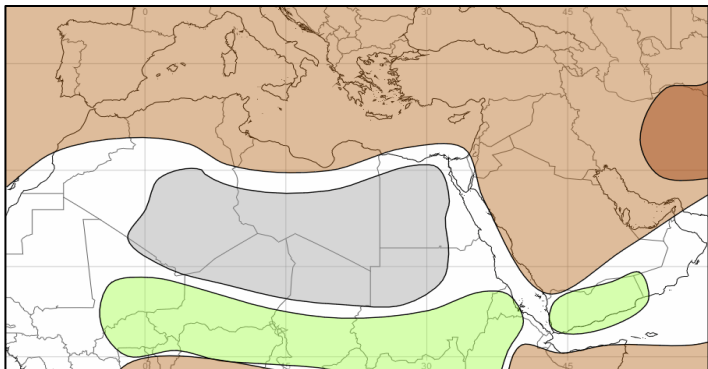
Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

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

Current Status: Rainfall in the Levant was normal in the last three months, although climatologically very little rain falls across the Levant in the northern-hemisphere summer. Over the last three months, the Caribbean generally has seen near-normal rainfall, becoming dry in July. British Overseas Territories have ranged from near-normal to very dry.

Outlook: Over the next three months below normal rainfall is likely across much of Europe and the MENA region. Above normal rainfall is likely from Mali, east to Yemen, in part due to La Nina conditions helping to drive a more active West African monsoon. Guyana is likely to have above normal rainfall, whilst below normal rainfall is likely for British Overseas Territories.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: The Atlantic Tropical Cyclone season has commenced with three named storms so far this season, compared to the five named storms to this point in the season last year. Activity typically peaks in September, giving a greater chance of tropical cyclone impacts in the Caribbean. The latest forecast predicts an above normal number of named storms occurring, and for storms which do form are likely to be more intense and longer lasting than normal overall. The full forecast is available [here](#).



3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall

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

Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

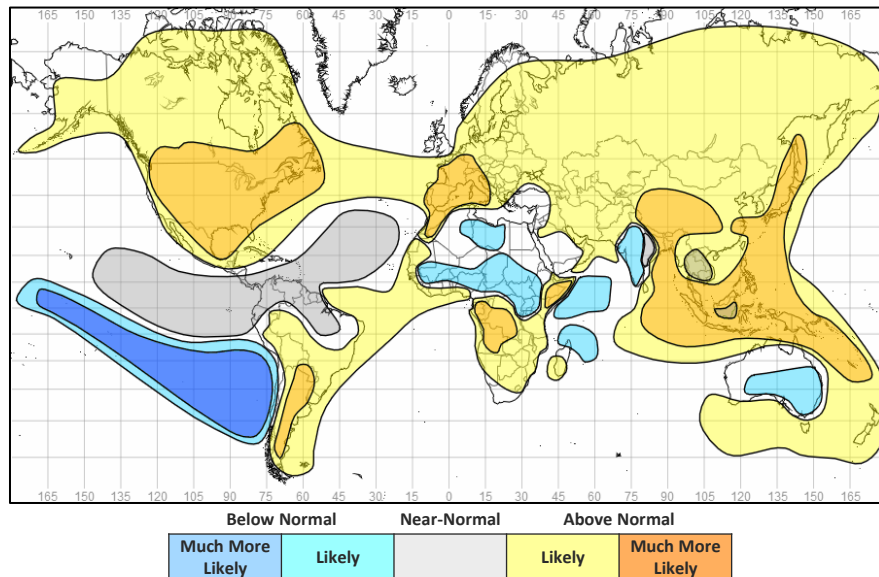
Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook:

La Niña is likely to persist into the Northern hemisphere autumn, and perhaps into the winter. More details can be found in the precipitation section.

Consistent with background global warming, many parts of the globe are likely to be warmer than normal in the next three months. However, consistent with La Niña, parts of Australia, northern and western South America, the Indian sub-continent, and the Sahel region in Africa are likely to see temperatures near- to below normal.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

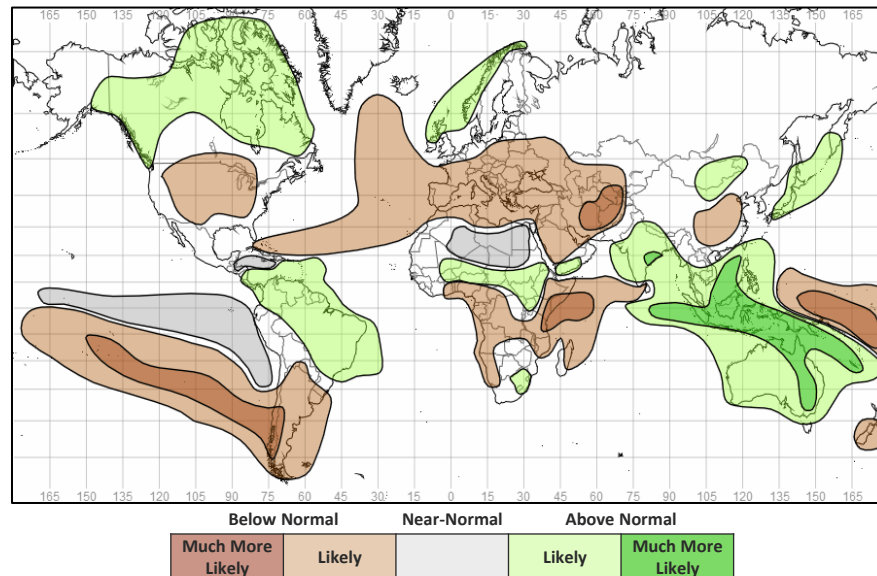
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – La Niña event continues in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators have changed little over the past month.

The latest [ENSO outlook](#) issued by NOAA (22nd August) states that La Niña is active, with an 86% chance that it will continue through the northern hemisphere autumn, and 60% chance that La Niña will last into the northern hemisphere winter. These probabilities have increased since last month, largely due to observed cooling in the tropical Pacific.

La Niña will remain a dominant driver of global weather patterns over the next few months at least, more especially for tropical regions. With a couple of notable exceptions (e.g., East Africa) La Niña, very broadly speaking, tends to increase the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions across many land areas of the tropics. 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 index is negative and is expected to remain so into next year. When concurrent with a La Niña, a negative IOD can increase the effects of a La Niña, enhancing wetter than normal conditions in parts of Australia and Asia, and drier than normal conditions in East Africa - of particular concern given the current drought conditions in the Horn of Africa.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

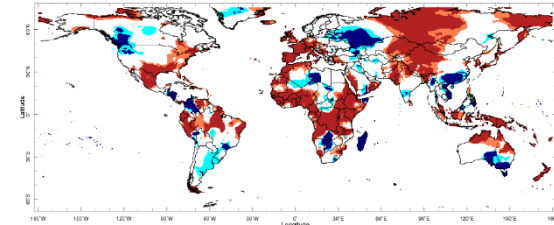
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

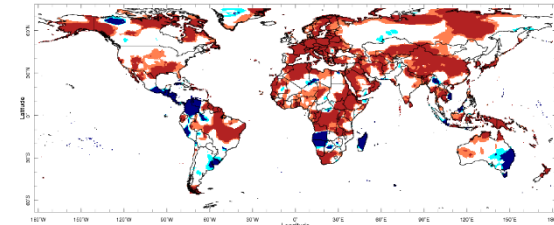
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

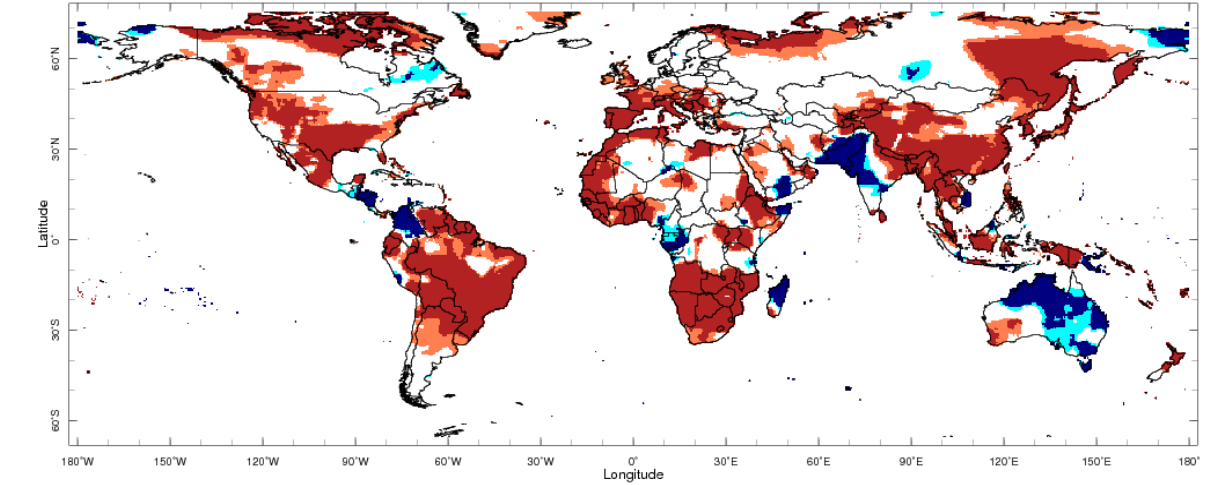
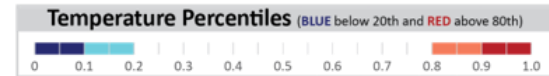
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



May



June

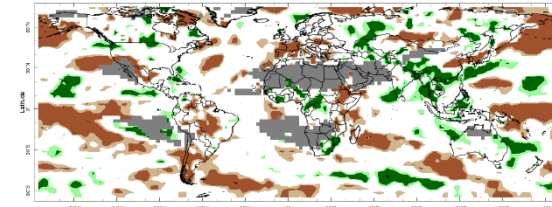


Jul 2022

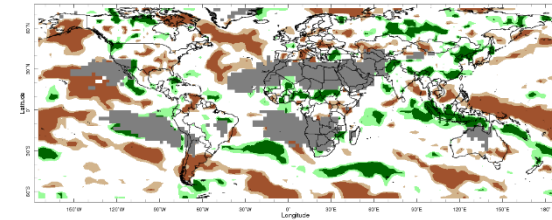
July

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.

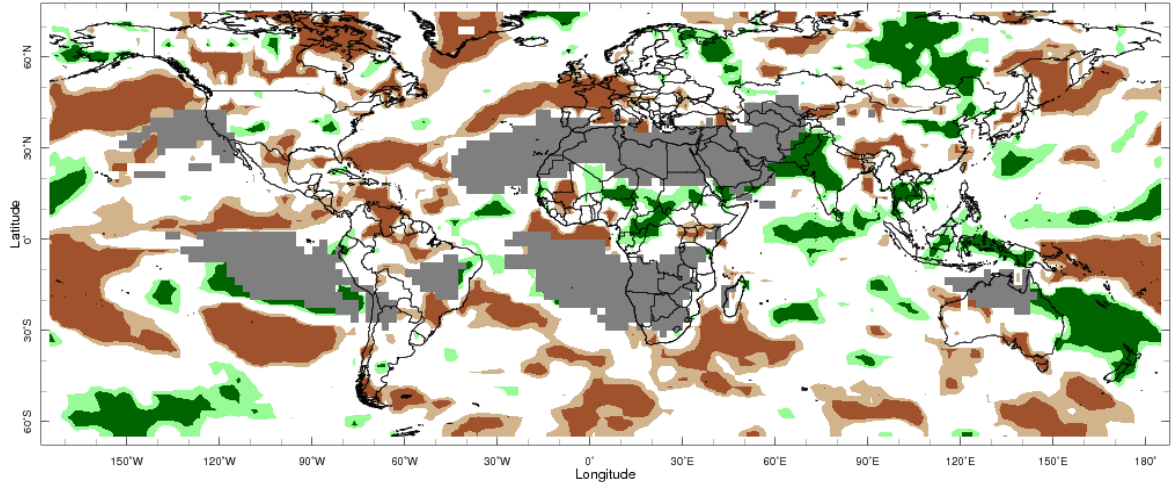
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



May



June



July



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

	May	June	July
Turkey	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)
Palestine	Hot	Warm	Warm
Lebanon	Hot	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Normal	Hot	Warm
Syria	Normal	Normal	Normal
Iraq	Cool	Hot	Mixed (3)
Yemen	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)	Cold

Current Status: Rainfall

	May	June	July
	Mixed	Mixed (5)	Normal
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	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: Cold in far east, warm in far west, normal elsewhere.
- (2) Note: Hot in the far west, cold in the east, normal elsewhere.
- (3) Note: Hot in west, and far east. Normal elsewhere.
- (4) Note: Large variations in the populated areas. Largely normal overall.
- (5) Note: Very Wet in west, normal in east.

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	May	June	July
Mauritania	Warm	Mixed (3)	Hot
Morocco	Hot	Mixed (4)	Hot
Algeria	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)
Tunisia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Libya	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)
Egypt	Normal	Normal	Normal
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July
Mauritania	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Morocco	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
Algeria	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Tunisia	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Libya	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Eritrea	Very 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:

- (1) Note: Hot in the north, cool in the south, normal elsewhere.
- (2) Note: Cold in the southwest, normal elsewhere.
- (3) Note: Hot in north and west.
- (4) Note: Hot in north. Normal in south.
- (5) Note: Large variations across the country.

Current Status – Caribbean

Current Status: Temperature

	May	June	July
Caribbean Region	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Normal
Guyana	Normal	Warm	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	May	June	July
Caribbean Region	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)	Dry
Haiti	Normal	Normal	Dry
Guyana	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:** Large variations across the region.
- (2) **Note:** Ranging from cold in west to hot in east.
- (3) **Note:** Ranging from very wet in west to normal in east.

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature		
	May	June	July
Southern Europe	Hot	Hot	Hot
Central Indian Ocean	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot
Central Pacific	Cold	Cold	Cold

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July
Southern Europe	Very Dry	Normal*	Normal*
Central Indian Ocean	Mixed (1)	Dry	Wet
Central Pacific	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: Large variations across the regions.

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		
		September	September to November	December to February
Turkey	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in far east; Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	Likely to be warmer than normal in far east; Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	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 near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Lebanon	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Jordan	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	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		
		September	September to November	December to February
Syria	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	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	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Yemen	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be colder 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(1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Mauritania	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Morocco	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 overall; Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Likely to be near-normal overall; Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal
Algeria	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the north; Likely to be near-normal across the east and south; Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in the north; Likely to be near-normal across the east and south; Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal
Tunisia	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier 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 – MENA – North Africa(2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Libya	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be colder than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Egypt	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Eritrea	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be colder than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter 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.

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Caribbean Region	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south Likely to be colder than normal in the northeast; Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south Likely to be colder than normal in the northeast; Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds in the south; Likely to be warmer than normal or Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south; Likely to be drier than normal in the northeast; Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south; Likely to be drier than normal in the northeast; Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Haiti	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Guyana	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be colder than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	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		
		September	September to November	December to February
Southern Europe	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 drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Pacific	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal	Much more likely to be colder than normal	Much more likely to be colder 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

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.ncdc.noaa.gov/teleconnections/enso/indicators/sst.php>

Met Office

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

Climate Outlook Fora (<https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/regional-climate-outlook-products>)

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