

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook February to November

Issued: May 2022

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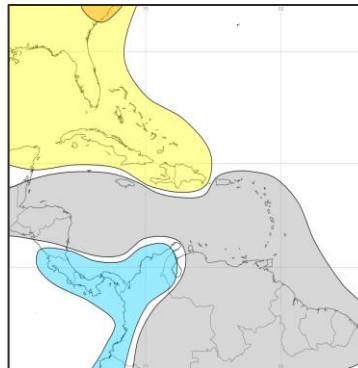
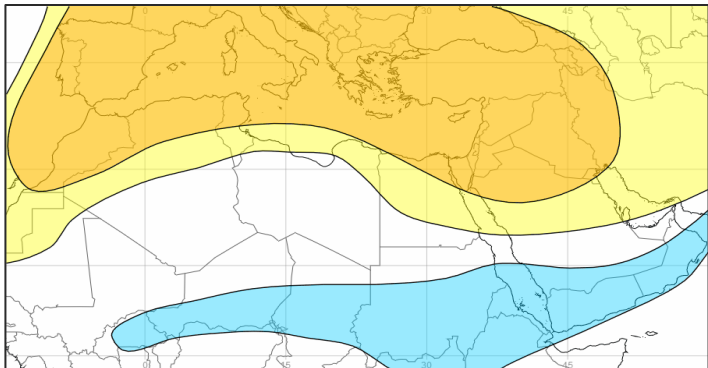
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status:

Across much of the Middle East temperatures were near-normal during February, colder than normal during March, then hotter than normal during April. Temperatures across North Africa were generally near- or above normal although Morocco, Libya and Egypt experienced below normal temperatures in March. Temperatures were mostly above normal in the Caribbean region although Guyana saw near-normal temperatures in March.

Outlook:

For the Middle East and North Africa, the next three months are likely to be warmer than normal. Temperatures are likely to be near-normal in the Caribbean and colder than normal in Yemen.



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

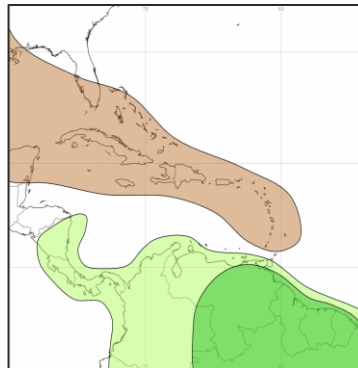
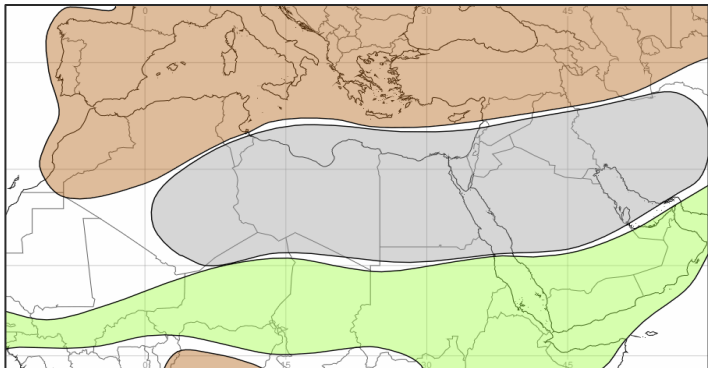
Right: Caribbean region

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

Current Status: Over the last three months rainfall was near- or above normal for much of the Middle East. The main exception was Iraq which was drier than normal in February and March. Conditions were mixed over North Africa with most northern areas wet or very wet during March and April. Across the Caribbean rainfall has been near- or below normal throughout.

Outlook: For the next three months, it is likely to be near-normal or drier than normal across much of the MENA and southern Europe, although the impact of this will be limited as this is the dry season in these areas. In contrast, this period tends to be part of the wetter part of the year across the south of the Arabian Peninsula and wetter than normal conditions are likely for Yemen and Oman. It is likely to be drier than normal across the Caribbean.

Atlantic Tropical Storm outlook – the 2022 Atlantic Tropical Storm season is from June to November, and the latest forecast for activity can be found here - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/seasonal/northatlantic2022>. Predictions for the likely number of named storms, hurricanes and major hurricanes for the season ahead are all predicted to be higher than normal.



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

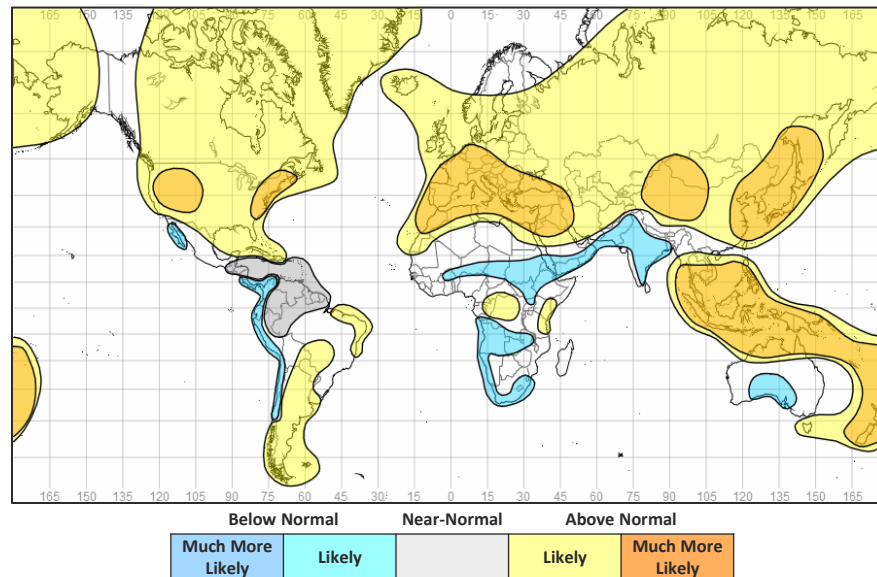
Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook:

La Niña conditions are likely to persist for at least the next three months, although it is likely to weaken during this period.

Many parts of the globe are likely to be warmer than normal over the next three months. However, consistent with La Niña, parts of Australia, the Indian sub-continent, the Sahel region in Africa and parts of southern Africa are likely to be colder than normal.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

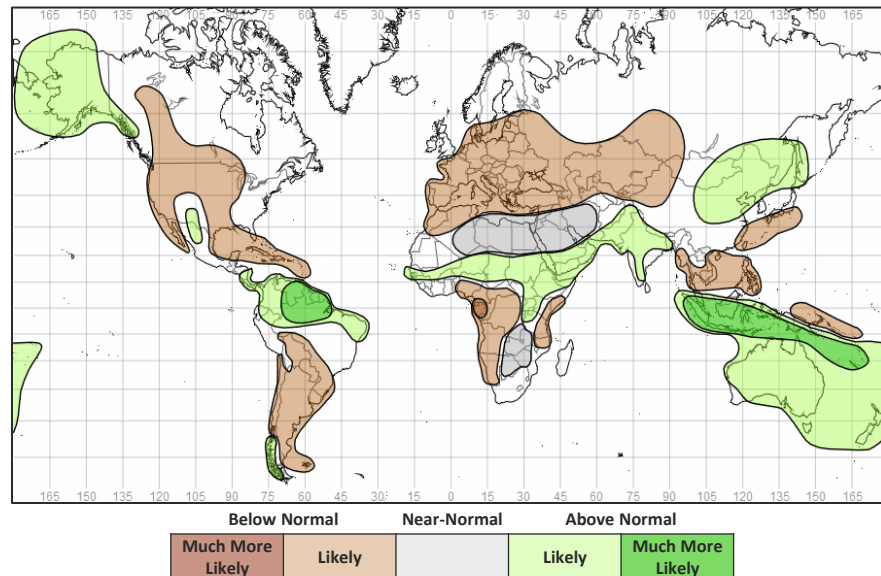
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – The 2021-22 La Niña event continues in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Whilst this event is likely to weaken, La Niña remains probable, albeit with lower likelihood, throughout the northern hemisphere summer.

The latest [ENSO outlook issued by NOAA](#) (23 May) states that although La Niña is likely to continue, the odds decrease into the late Northern Hemisphere summer (58% chance in August-October 2022) before slightly increasing during the Northern Hemisphere autumn and early winter 2022 (61% chance). Therefore, it seems likely that La Niña will remain a dominant driver of global weather patterns over the next few months, particularly in 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 Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral. Seasonal forecast systems are consistent in suggesting a negative IOD, potentially strongly negative, is likely to form during the Northern Hemisphere summer. Should this occur, this would start to influence rainfall patterns both around the Indian Ocean basin and more widely. However, it should be noted skilful prediction of the IOD is limited at this time of year so forecasts of a negative phase still need to be treated with caution.

3-Month Outlook June to August - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

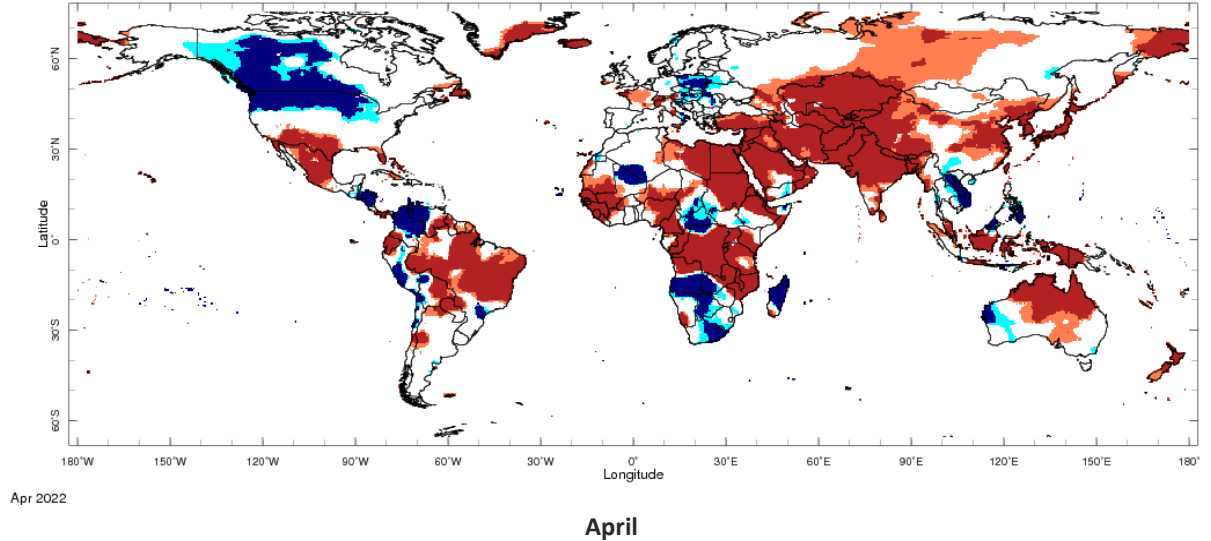
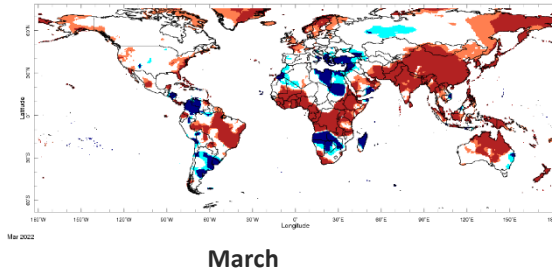
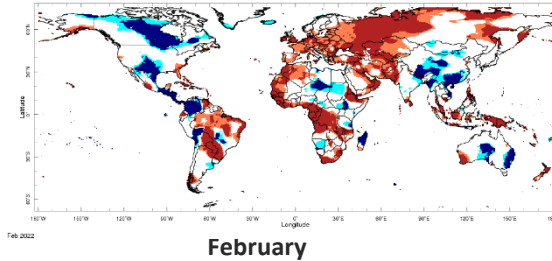
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

[Caribbean](#)

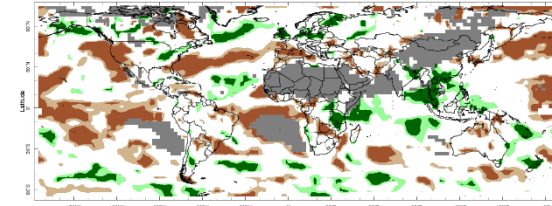
[British Overseas Territories](#)

Current Status – Temperature percentiles

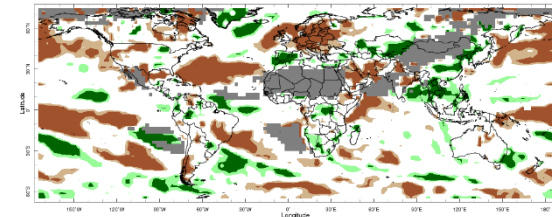


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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

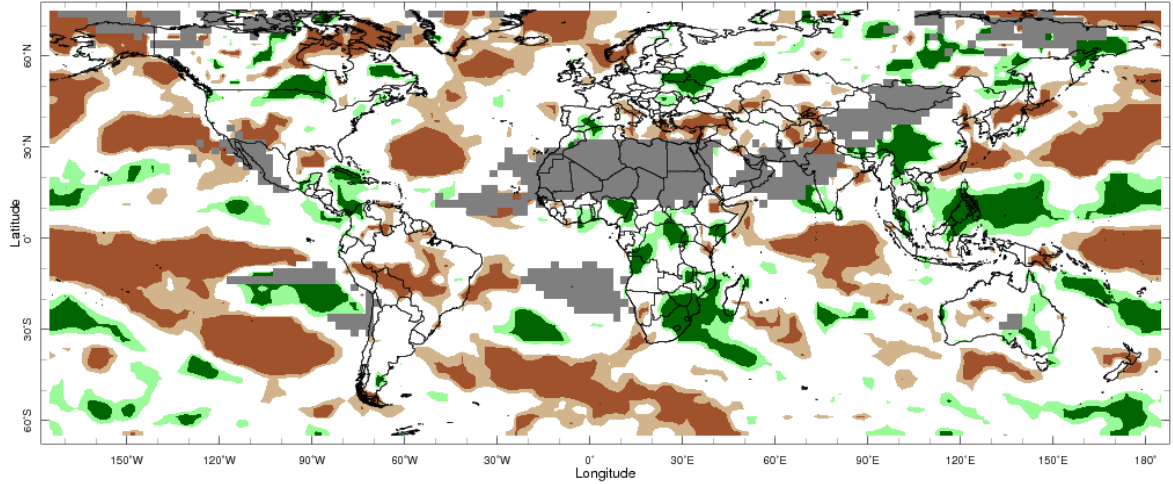
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



February

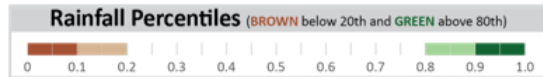


March



Apr 2022

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	Warm	Cold	Hot
Palestine	Normal	Cold	Hot
Lebanon	Normal	Cold	Hot
Jordan	Normal	Cold	Hot
Syria	Mixed (1)	Cold	Hot
Iraq	Hot	Normal	Hot
Yemen	Warm	Mixed (4)	Normal

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Very Dry
	Normal	Normal	Very Dry
	Normal	Wet	Very Dry
	Normal	Normal	Very Dry
	Mixed (3)	Wet	Normal
	Very Dry	Dry	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:** Hot in the northeast, normal elsewhere
- (2) **Note:** Large variations across the country
- (3) **Note:** Dry in the northeast, normal elsewhere
- (4) **Note:** Cold in east, hot in far southwest, normal elsewhere
- (5) **Note:** Wet in east, normal elsewhere

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	February	March	April
Mauritania	Hot	Mixed (3)	Warm
Morocco	Hot	Cool	Normal
Algeria	Warm	Normal	Normal
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Normal
Libya	Mixed (1)	Cold	Hot
Egypt	Normal	Cool	Hot
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	February	March	April
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Dry	Mixed (4)	Normal
	Normal	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)
	Normal	Mixed (4)	Normal
	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal*
	Normal	Mixed (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: Cold in parts of the west, otherwise normal
- (2) Note: Wet in the north, normal elsewhere
- (3) Note: Hot in the southeast, normal elsewhere
- (4) Note: Wet or very wet in north, normal elsewhere

Current Status – Caribbean

Current Status: Temperature

	February	March	April
Caribbean Region	Warm	Warm	Normal
Haiti	Warm	Warm	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Normal	Warm

Current Status: Rainfall

	February	March	April
Caribbean Region	Dry	Dry	Normal
Haiti	Normal	Normal	Wet
Guyana	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:

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature		
	February	March	April
Southern Europe	Warm	Cold	Normal (2)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Cold
Central Pacific	Cold	Cold	Cold

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	February	March	April
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Wet	Mixed (1)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Mixed (1)	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: Large variations across the regions

(2) Note: Hot across 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: June to November – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Turkey	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	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: June to November – 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 drier than normal in the north; Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	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 drier than normal in the north; Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Yemen	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-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: June to November – MENA – North Africa(1)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Mauritania	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
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	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Algeria	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the north; Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north; Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Tunisia	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 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: June to November – MENA – North Africa(2)

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Libya	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north; Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Egypt	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Eritrea	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be colder than normal	Climatological odds
	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: June to November – Caribbean

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
Caribbean Region	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
Haiti	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
Guyana	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Much more 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: June to November – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		June	June to August	September to November
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	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Central Pacific	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	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.

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)

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

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