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Department for International Development

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook March to December

Issued: June 2020

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Overview

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

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

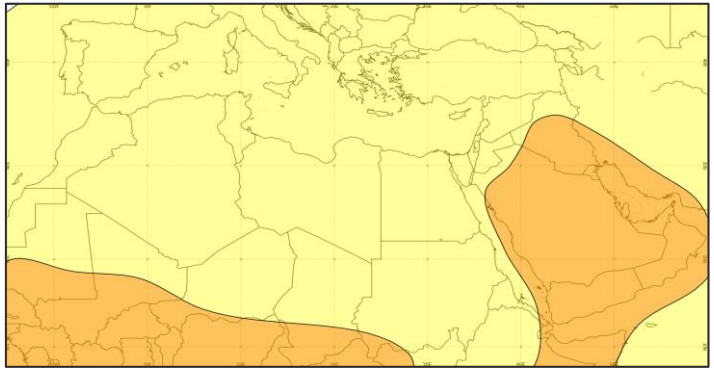
Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature

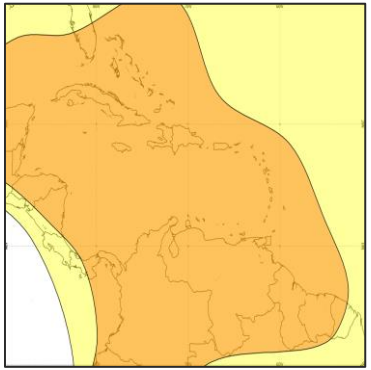
Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall

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

Current Status: Iraq was colder than normal and Egypt had near normal temperatures; otherwise conditions across the rest of the MENA region were warmer than normal. Southern Europe, Central Indian Pacific Oceans, along with the Caribbean were also warmer than normal.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely, with confidence highest across the Caribbean region, Central Indian Ocean and Central Pacific Ocean as well as parts of Levant and Yemen.





3-Month Outlook July to September 2020 - Temperature

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Very Likely	Likely		Likely	Very Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

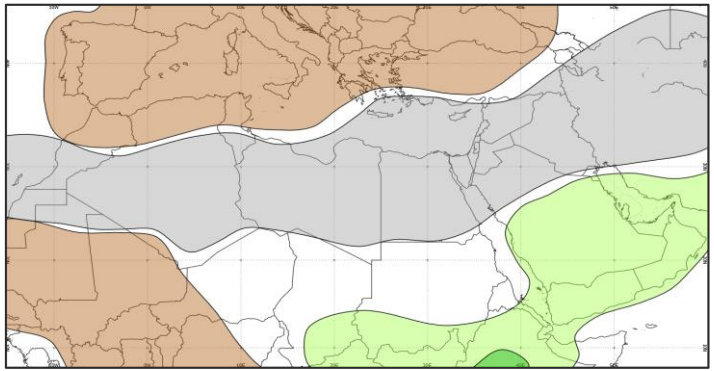
MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

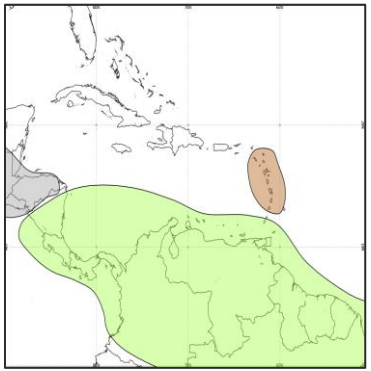
Current Status: Southern Europe and the Central Indian Ocean have been wetter than normal. The Caribbean was drier than normal. Meanwhile normal rainfall was observed across the bulk of the MENA region, except for Yemen where conditions were wetter than normal.

Outlook: Drier than normal conditions are slightly more probable overall across Turkey. Across Yemen, there is a slight increase in the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions. Elsewhere, normal rainfall is most likely.

Broadly speaking, in the Caribbean region, the outlook for rainfall is finely balanced and the likelihood of above and below normal precipitation is equally probable, i.e. Climatological odds. The exception is the across the Windward Islands where drier than normal conditions are more probable.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Near- to slightly above-average activity is the most probable outcome, with storms perhaps preferentially affecting the northern Caribbean and southeast USA. More information can be found here.





3-Month Outlook July to September 2020 - Rainfall

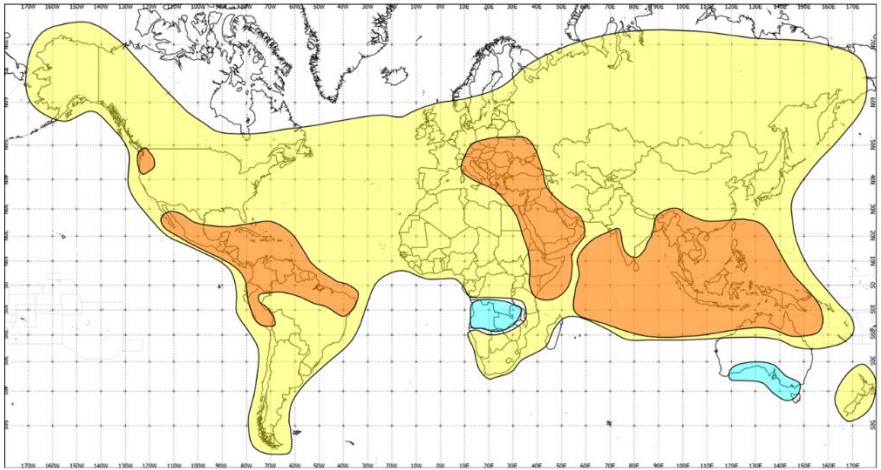
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Very Likely	Likely		Likely	Very Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa
Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: There is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions across large parts of the world, with the highest confidence in tropical regions. This is consistent with the warming observed in the past decade.

3-Month Outlook July to September 2020 - Temperature



Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Very Likely	Likely		Likely	Very Likely

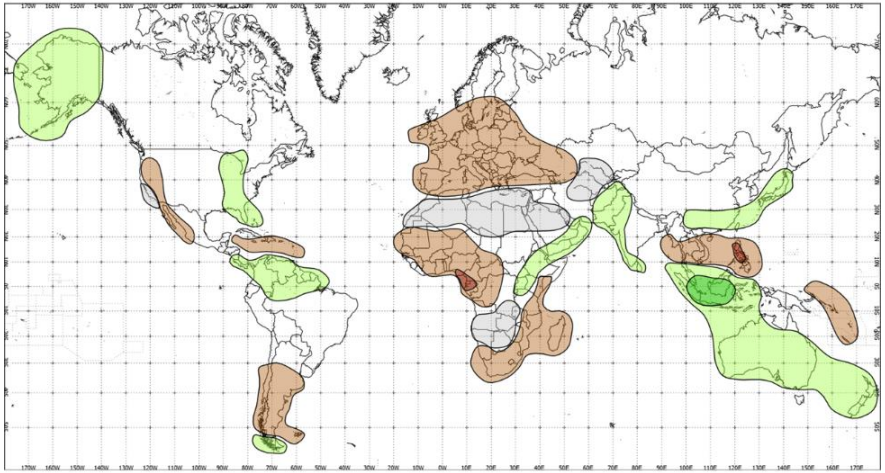
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) continue to decline in the central and eastern tropical Pacific, close to La Niña thresholds. There is, however, yet to be an atmospheric response with most other indicators still neutral. Long-range forecast models continue to predict La Niña developing later this year, most probably in the boreal autumn. Considering signals from the long-range models and the ongoing decline is SSTs, there is around a 45-50% chance of La Niña developing during the boreal (northern hemisphere) autumn.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The IOD is currently neutral, but there growing evidence of a negative pattern developing through this period, most likely late July or August. For much of this period, the IOD is not expected to significantly influence patterns of rainfall around the world. However, should a negative IOD develop, then wetter than normal conditions become more likely, later in this period, across Australia, along with Malaysia and Indonesia; drier than normal conditions in East Africa for the Short Rains season (October-November-December).

3-Month Outlook July to September 2020 - Rainfall



Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Very Likely	Likely		Likely	Very Likely

Current Status

Current Status maps

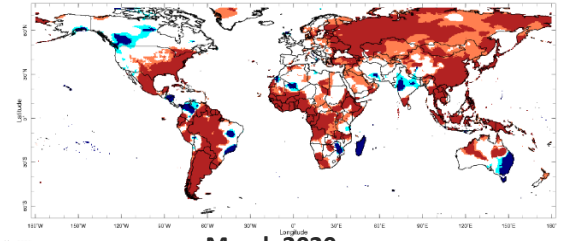
MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

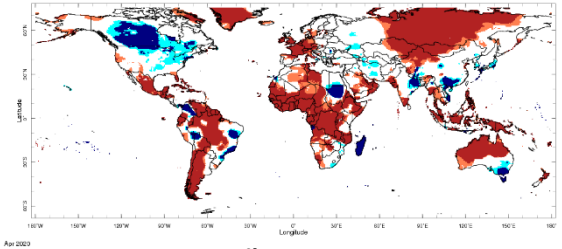
Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

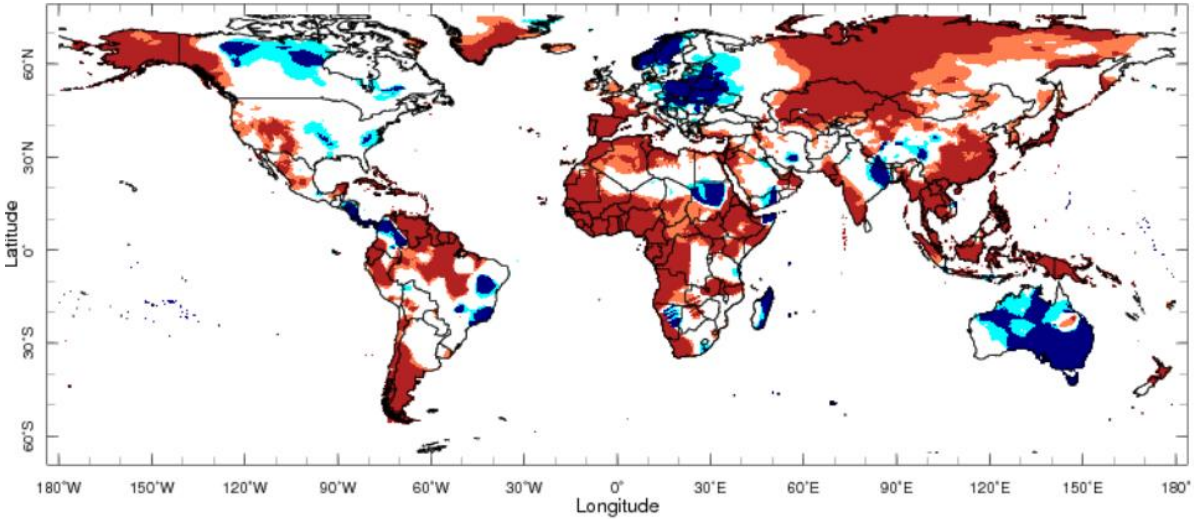
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



March 2020



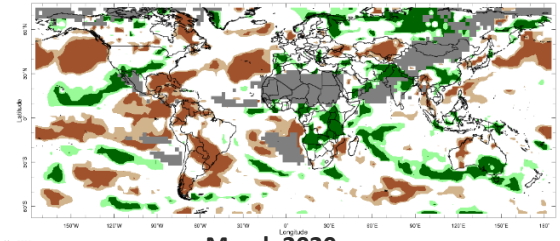
April 2020



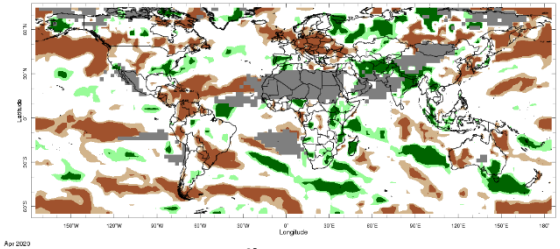
May 2020

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.

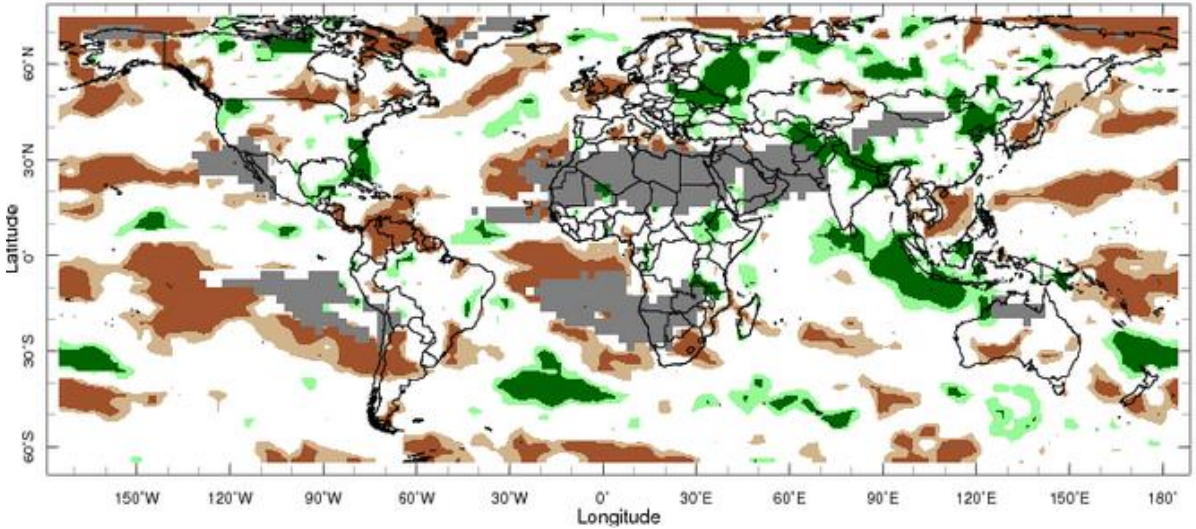
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



March 2020



April 2020



May 2020

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.

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Current Status – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Turkey	Warm	Normal	Normal	Normal^	Normal	Normal
Palestine	Warm	Normal	Hot	Wet	Normal	Normal
Lebanon	Warm	Normal	Hot	Wet	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Warm	Normal	Hot	Very Wet	Normal	Normal
Syria	Warm	Normal	Warm	Wet^^	Normal	Normal
Iraq	Warm	Normal	Normal	Normal^^	Normal	Normal
Yemen	Normal	Normal	Cool	Very Wet	Wet	Wet

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^: In March, southeast Turkey was Very Wet.
Note^^: In March, northern Iraq and northern Syria were Very Wet.

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Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Mauritania	Hot	Warm	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Morocco	Normal	Normal	Hot	Wet	Wet	Normal
Algeria	Warm	Normal	Hot	Normal	Wet	Normal
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Hot	Wet	Normal	Dry
Libya	Warm	Normal	Warm	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	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:

Current Status – Caribbean

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Caribbean Region	Warm	Hot	Hot	Normal	Dry	Dry
Haiti	Normal	Hot	Hot	Normal	Very Dry	Normal
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	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:

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Southern Europe	Normal	Normal	Hot	Very Wet	Wet	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Cold	Cold	Normal	Wet	Wet	Normal
Central Pacific	Normal	Warm	Normal	Wet	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:

Outlooks

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: July to December – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Turkey	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Palestine	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	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	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	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	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	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: July to December – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Syria	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - see note	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Iraq	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Yemen	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - see note

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Outlook: July to December – MENA – North Africa(1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds - see note
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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds - see note
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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds - see note
Tunisia	*Temperature*	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds - see note

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: July to December – MENA – North Africa(2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Libya	*Temperature*	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal
Egypt	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal
Eritrea	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note

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.

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Outlook: July to December – Caribbean

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
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 drier than normal** across the Windwards Islands. Climatological odds elsewhere - see note	**Likely to be drier than normal** across the Windwards Islands. Climatological odds elsewhere - see note	Climatological odds - see note
Haiti	*Temperature*	**Likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note
Guyana	*Temperature*	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	**Much more likely to be warmer than normal**	Climatological odds - see note
	Rainfall	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	**Likely to be wetter than normal**	Climatological odds - see note

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.

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Outlook: July to December – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Southern Europe	*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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds - see note
Central Indian Ocean	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - see note	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - see note
Central Pacific	*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	Climatological odds - see note	Climatological odds - see note

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

Tropical Storm Outlook for the North Atlantic Ocean basin

Tropical storm seasonal forecast for the July to December period:

Near to slightly above average activity is the most probable outcome, with storms perhaps preferentially affecting the Gulf of Mexico where there are currently above-average SSTs.

More information, and the full forecast can be found at https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/weather/tropical-cyclones/seasonal/northatlantic2020

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 CPTEC (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