

# Asia: Monthly Climate Outlook

## April to January

**Issued: July 2020**

[Overview](#)

[Current Status](#)

[Outlooks](#)

[Annex 1 – Supplemental Information](#)

# Overview

[Asia Current Status and Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Asia Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall](#)

[Global Outlook – Temperature](#)

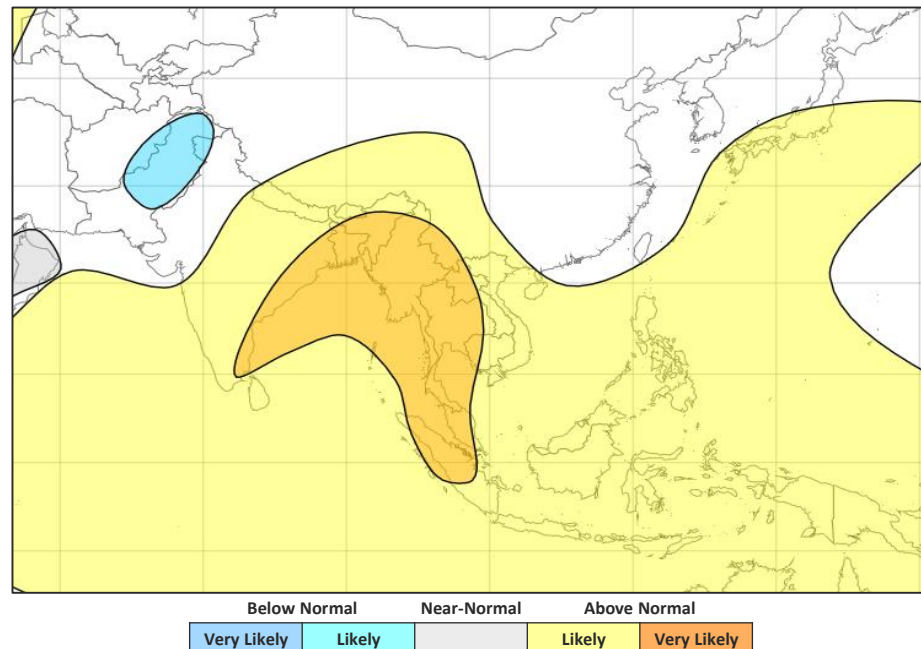
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

# Asia Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

**Current Status:** Temperatures have been below normal across parts of India as well as northern Pakistan. Elsewhere, warmer than normal conditions have prevailed.

**Outlook:** For the next three months, temperatures are likely to be well above average across southern and south-east Asia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Parts of Pakistan and Afghanistan are likely to see below normal temperatures.

3-Month Outlook chart for August to October 2020 - Temperature



# Asia Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

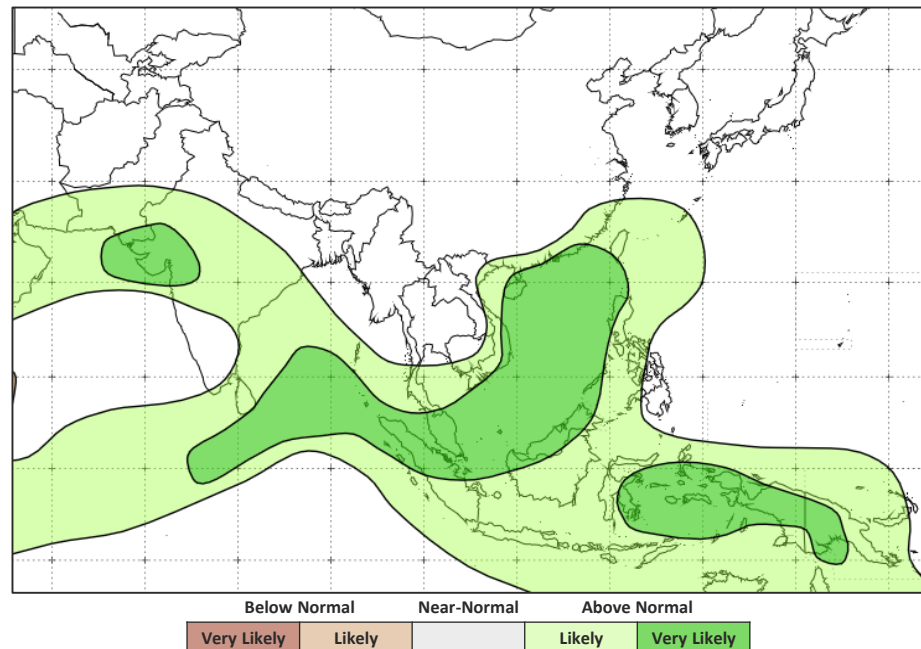
**Current Status:** Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, northern India and Bangladesh have been wetter than normal over the past 3 months. Southern China along with much of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have also been wetter than normal. Meanwhile, Vietnam and Myanmar were drier than normal. Elsewhere across the region normal rainfall was reported.

**Outlook:** Both El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) are neutral, reducing predictability on seasonal timescales, although as we progress through the northern hemisphere autumn the likelihood of La Niña and/or a negative IOD developing increases. Should La Niña and/or negative IOD develop, this would favour wetter than normal conditions across Malaysia and Indonesia later in the period.

For the next three month period, there is high confidence in wetter than normal conditions across southern China, Indonesia, the Malay Peninsula, east through the Philippines and to Papua New Guinea. Wetter than normal conditions are also likely across central India with a peak in the west of the country.

The lack of clear and strong drivers of predictability means that the seasonal outlook for the performance of the Indian Summer Monsoon is subject to low confidence, though the idea of the wettest conditions transferring south as compared to recent weeks and months away from Nepal, northern India and Bangladesh would reflect the shift toward a developing negative IOD.

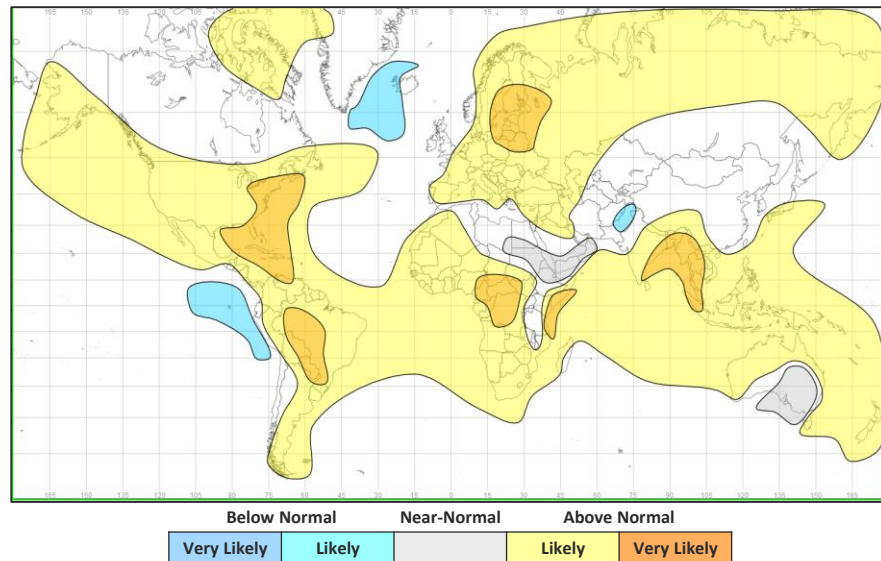
3-Month Outlook chart for August to October 2020 - Rainfall



# 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 August to October 2020 - Temperature



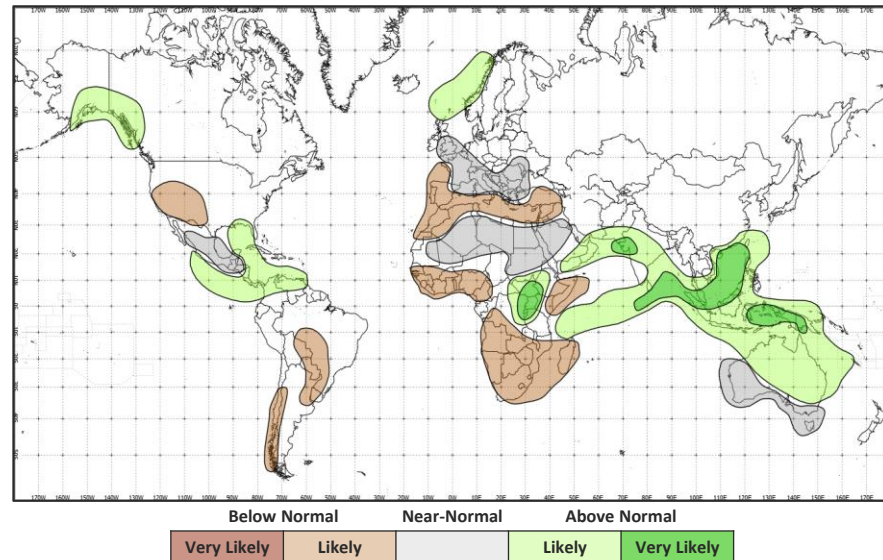
# Global Outlook - Rainfall

## 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. However, there is 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 northern hemisphere autumn. Considering signals from the long-range models and the ongoing decline in SSTs, there is around a 50-55% chance of La Niña developing during the northern hemisphere autumn, this a slight increase in likelihood on last month's outlook.

**Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** – The IOD is currently neutral, but there is growing evidence of a negative pattern developing through this period, most likely through August. For this period, the IOD will likely only moderately 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 August to October 2020 - Rainfall



# Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

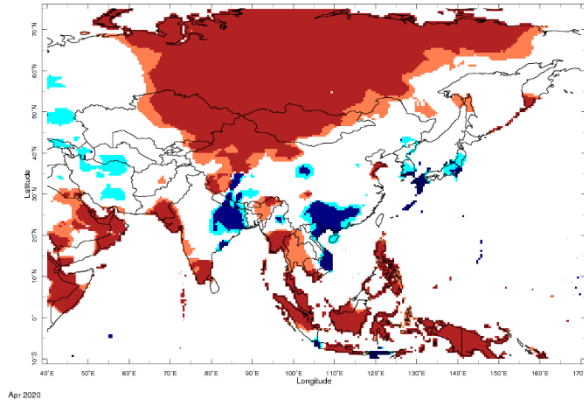
[Central Asia](#)

[Southern Asia](#)

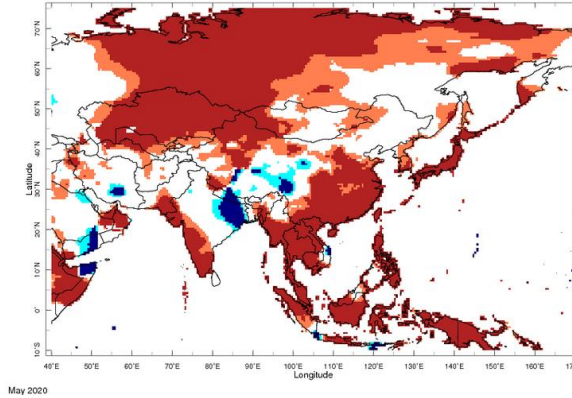
[Southeast Asian Peninsula](#)

[Southeastern Asia / Indonesia](#)

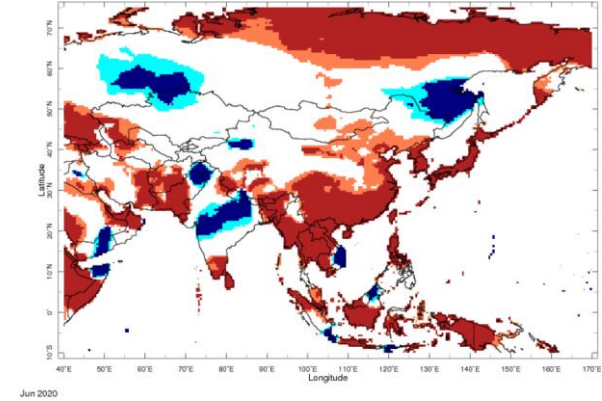
# Current Status – Temperature percentiles



April 2020



May 2020



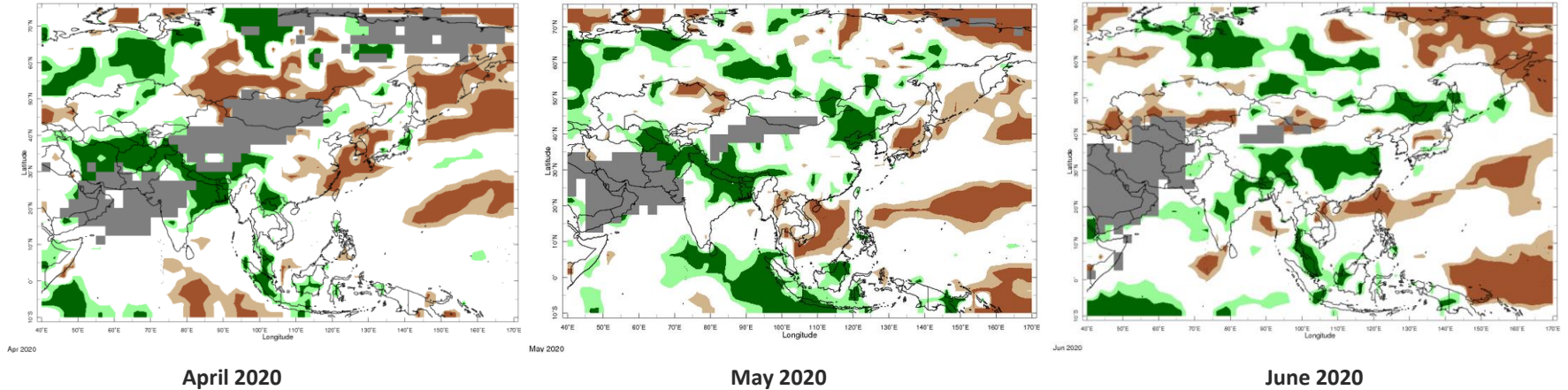
June 2020



**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



**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 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 – Central Asia

### Current Status: Temperature

	April	May	June
Afghanistan	Normal	Normal	Hot <sup>^</sup>
Tajikistan	Normal	Normal	Normal
Kyrgyzstan	Normal	Normal	Normal

### Current Status: Rainfall

April	May	June
Very Wet	Very Wet	Mixed
Dry	Wet	Normal
Very Dry	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:** <sup>^</sup> Temperatures in north-east Afghanistan were below normal. This area was also the wettest part of the country

## Current Status – Southern Asia

Current Status: Temperature

	April	May	June
Pakistan	Normal	Normal	Mixed <sup>^</sup>
India	Mixed <sup>^^</sup>	Mixed <sup>^^</sup>	Mixed <sup>^^</sup>
Nepal	Cool	Cold	Cold
Bangladesh	Cool	Warm	Warm

Current Status: Rainfall

April	May	June
Very Wet	Very Wet	Wet
Wet	Very Wet <sup>^^^</sup>	Mixed <sup>^^^</sup>
Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet
Normal	Very Wet	Very 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:

<sup>^</sup>Note: Southern Pakistan was Hot through June, whilst the north of the country was Cold.

<sup>^^</sup>Note: In April to June, southwest India was Hot and northern India Cold. Elsewhere across the countries temperatures were normal.

<sup>^^^</sup>Note: During April-June areas of northern India were Wet.

# Current Status – Southeast Asian Peninsula

Current Status: Temperature

	April	May	June
China	Hot	Normal	Hot
Myanmar	Hot <sup>^</sup>	Warm <sup>^</sup>	Hot <sup>^</sup>
Vietnam	Hot	Cold	Hot

Current Status: Rainfall

	April	May	June
China	Normal	Normal	Vey wet
Myanmar	Dry	Normal	Normal
Vietnam	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:

<sup>^</sup>Note: Temperatures were normal across the north of Myanmar throughout.

## Current Status – Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
Indonesia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Wet	Very Wet	Mixed <sup>^</sup>
Papua New Guinea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	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:

<sup>^</sup>Note: Rainfall was concentrated across parts of Borneo and southern Sumatra, whilst much of the rest of Indonesia had near normal rainfall.

# Outlooks

Outlooks – Notes for use

Central Asia

Southern Asia

Southeast Asian Peninsula

Southeastern Asia / Indonesia

# 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: August to January – Central Asia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Afghanistan	Temperature	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the east and likely to be near-normal in the west	Likely to be wetter than normal in the east and likely to be near-normal in the west	Likely to be drier than normal
Tajikistan	Temperature	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Likely to be drier than normal
Kyrgyzstan	Temperature	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	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: August to January – Southern Asia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Pakistan	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal in the north and Climatological odds in south - <a href="#">see note</a>	Likely to be colder than normal in the north and Climatological odds in south - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
India	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal though the northwest may be colder than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal, particularly in the north and west	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
Nepal	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
Bangladesh	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>

**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: August to January – SE Asian Peninsula

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
China	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the southwest	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
Myanmar	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 in the south. Climatological odds elsewhere - <a href="#">see note</a> .	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
Vietnam	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds - <a href="#">see note</a>	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: August to January – SE Asia / Indonesia

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Indonesia	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	Much more likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Papua New Guinea	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Much more 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.

# Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

# Regional Climate Outlook Forums (RCOF)

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

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF)

Latest Output - <http://rcc.imdpune.gov.in/SASCOF16/concensus.html>

## 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>

The South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF)

[http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim\\_RCC\\_LRF/Index.html](http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Clim_RCC_LRF/Index.html)

# 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](mailto:internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk)

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