Above-average precipitation and above-normal temperatures are expected early in the 2026-27 wet season

Key Messages

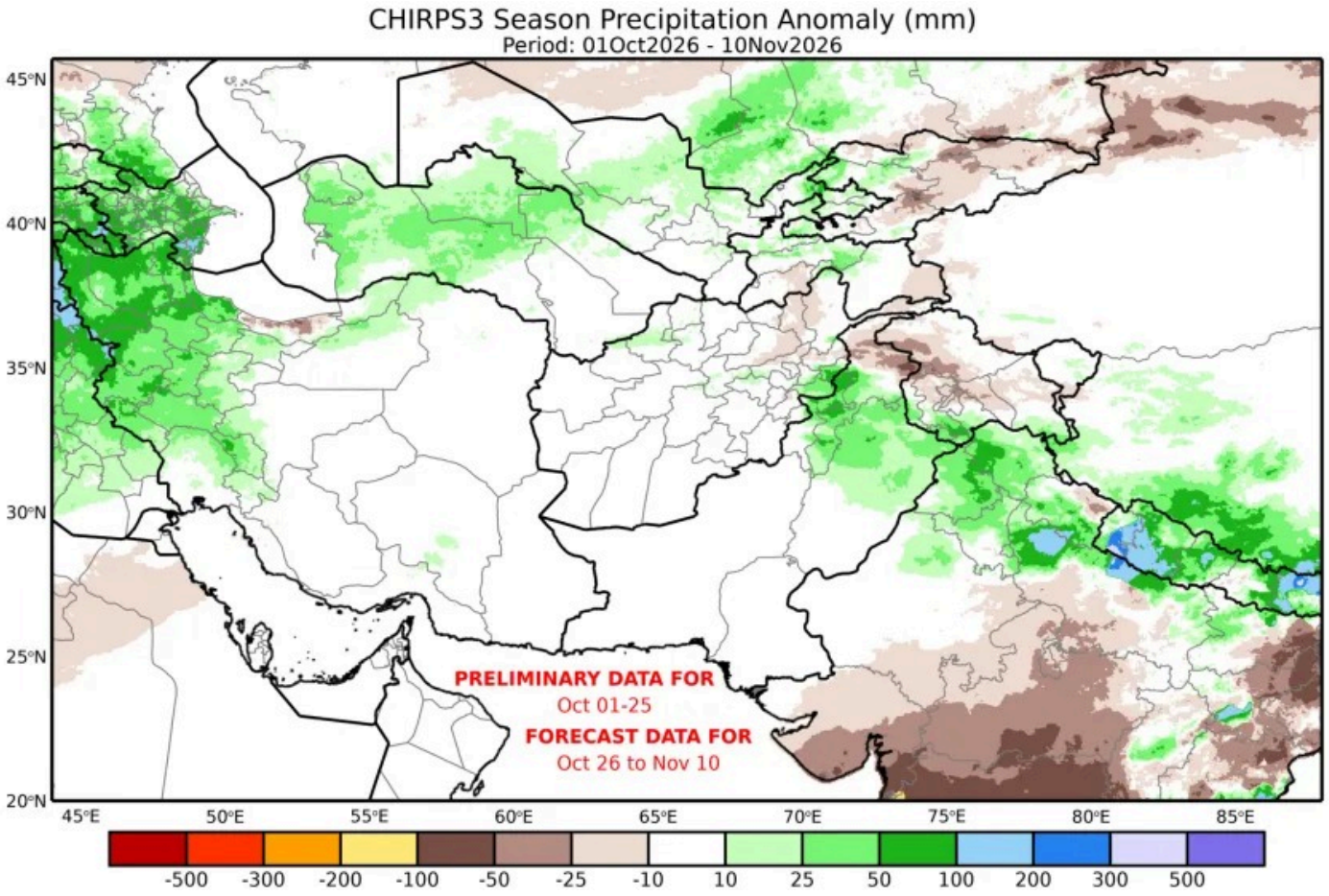
- The **CHIRPS-GEFS** short-term forecast indicates cumulative precipitation across most of the country will remain near average (within +/- 10 mm) through November 10, 2026. Exceptions include isolated areas in the northeast and east, where precipitation deficits of 10–25 mm below average are possible, and isolated locations in the southeast along the Pakistan border, where precipitation surpluses of 10–25 mm above average are forecast (**Figure 1**).
- The Copernicus Climate Change Services (**C3S**) cumulative precipitation forecast during November 2026 – January 2027 indicates increased likelihood of above-average precipitation in most areas (**Figure 2**).
- The very strong **El Niño** event is expected to continue through January–March 2027.
- The Copernicus Climate Change Services (**C3S**) temperature forecast indicates increased likelihood of above-average mean daily temperatures through the end of January 2027 (**Figure 3**).
- Above-average precipitation may promote stronger early-season snowpack development and greater basin-level snow water volumes than those observed during previous years. However, the forecasted above-average daytime temperatures could offset some of these gains by pushing the rain-snow line to higher elevations.
- Currently, land preparation activities are underway in areas of winter wheat cultivation. Sowing is expected to begin and gradually intensify in these areas as precipitation and soil moisture conditions become increasingly favorable.
- Farmers are likely to complete winter wheat sowing by December 2026 if sufficient precipitation is received by the end of the year. Wheat sowings are expected to exceed average levels, supported in part by a 10–12% decline in improved-seed prices that has enhanced farmers' access to quality seed.
- Countrywide, groundwater levels will likely remain below average throughout the 2026/27 season despite localized gains due to the forecasted average to above-average precipitation in the coming months.

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Figure 1

CHIRPS seasonal precipitation anomaly (mm), October 1, 2026 – November 10, 2026

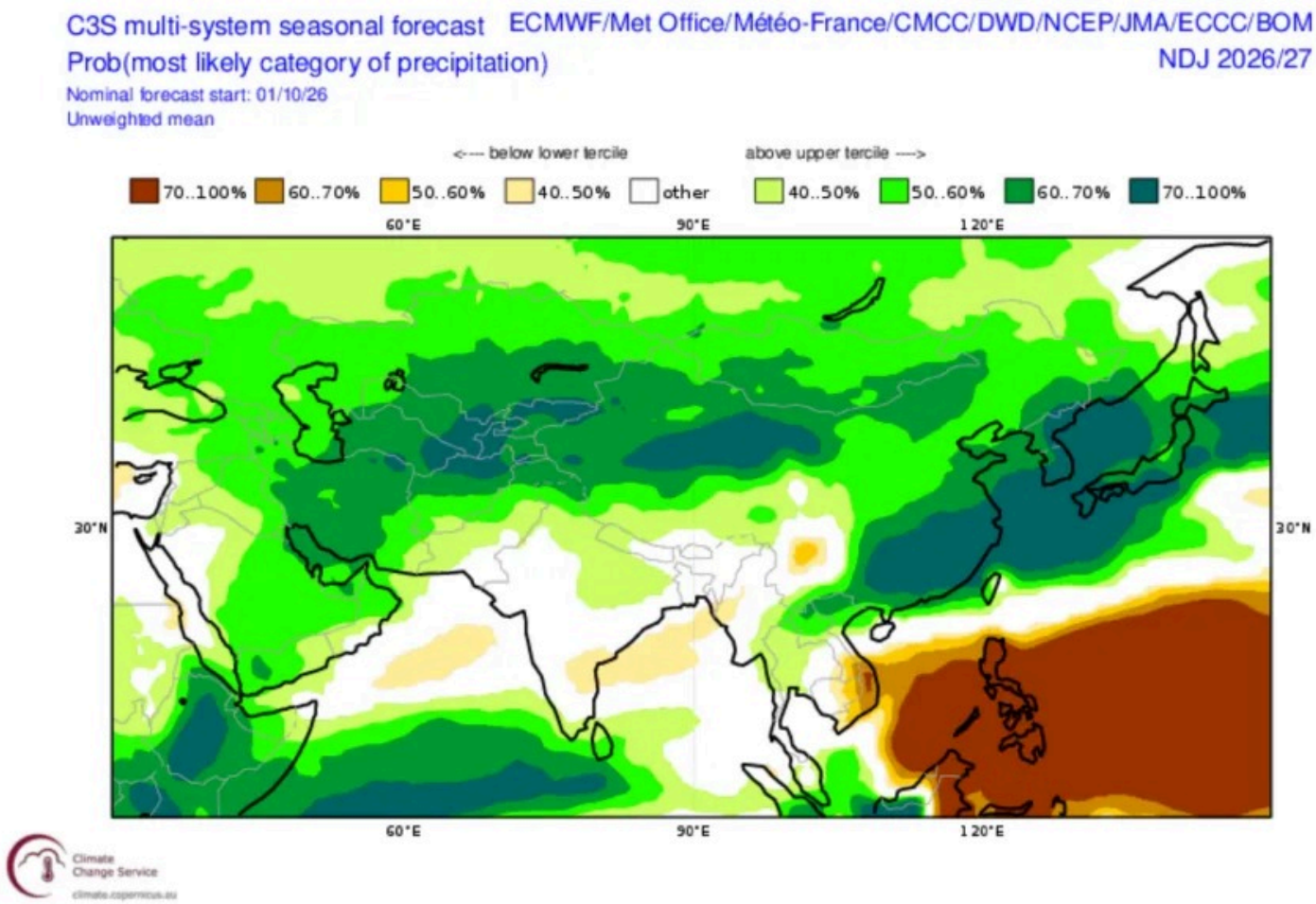


Light green to blue colors shows cumulative precipitation percent above normal while light brown to red colors shows percent of average below normal.

Source: UCSB/CHC

Figure 2

Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) multi-system seasonal precipitation forecast probabilities for November 2026 through January 2027 generated on October 1, 2026

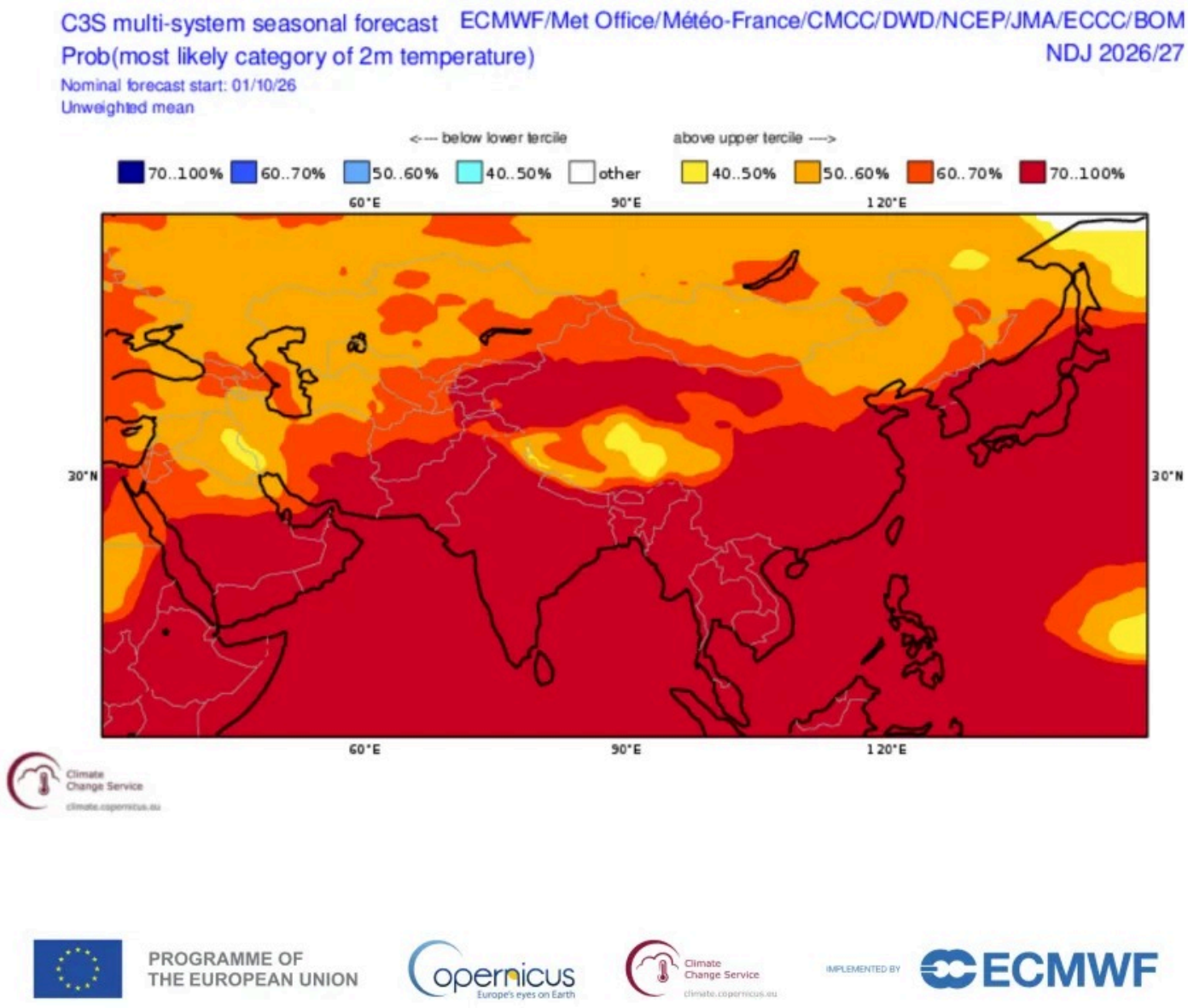


Light yellow to red colors show likelihood of below normal precipitation in the lower tercile, and light to dark green colors show the likelihood of above normal precipitation in upper tercile.

Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service

Figure 3

Climate Change Service (C3S) multi-system seasonal temperature forecast probabilities (2 m temperature) for November 2026 through January 2027 generated on October 1, 2026



Light yellow to red colors show likelihood of below warmer temperatures in the upper tercile, and cyan to dark blue colors show the likelihood of cooler temperatures in the lower tercile.

Source: Copernicus Climate Change Service

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Seasonal Monitor

FEWS NET's Seasonal Monitor reports are produced for Central America and the Caribbean, West Africa, East Africa, Central Asia, and Somalia every 10-to-30 days during the region's respective rainy season(s). Seasonal Monitors report updates on weather events (e.g., rainfall patterns) and associated impacts on ground conditions (e.g., cropping conditions, pasture and water availability), as well as the short-term rainfall forecast. Find more remote sensing information **here**.