

Famine Early Warning Systems Network

July 2026 FEWS NET Seasonal Forecast Review

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on behalf of the FEWS NET Science Team

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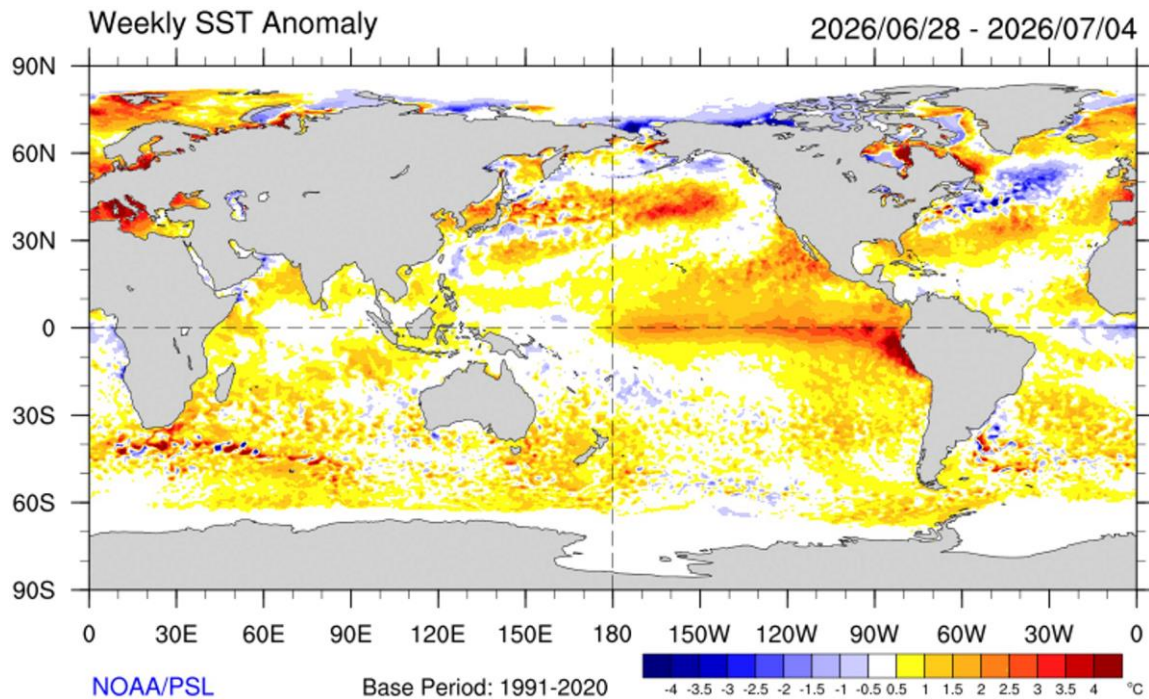
Overview

- State of the Earth System - 3
- East Africa - 16
- West Africa - 43
- Southern Africa - 62
- Latin America and the Caribbean - 81
- Asia, Middle East, and Europe - 99

State of the Earth System

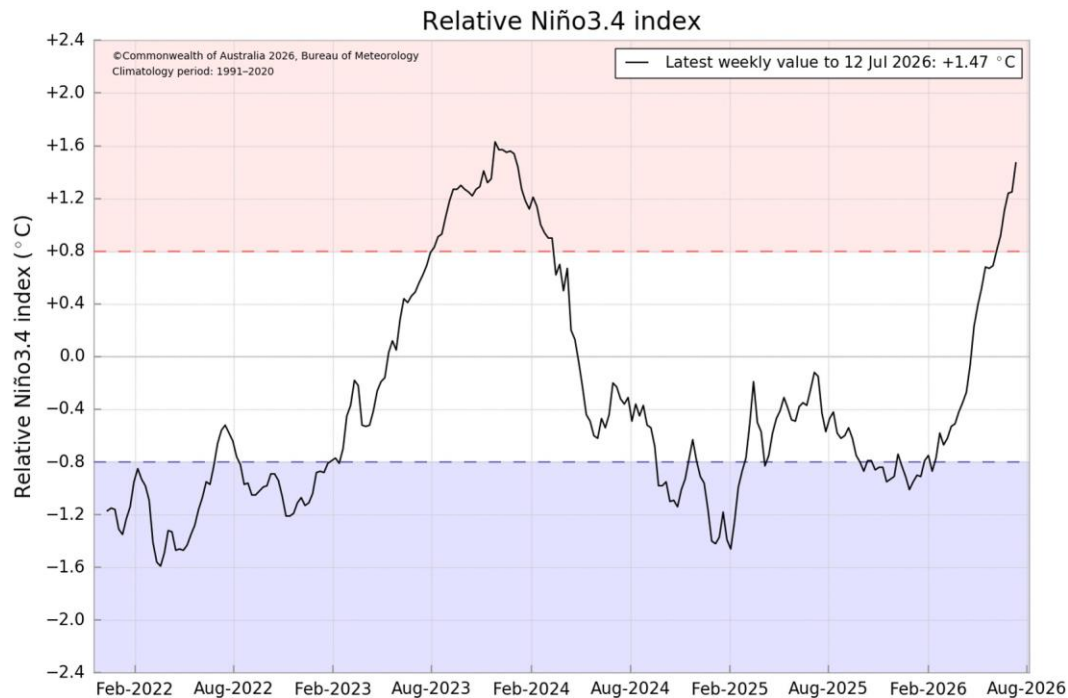
Current Sea Surface Temperatures and Climate Modes

El Nino conditions, neutral IOD and SIOD



El Nino Conditions Intensifying

High amplitude for this time of year



El Niño Forecast into Early 2027

Most likely developing into a very strong event

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS

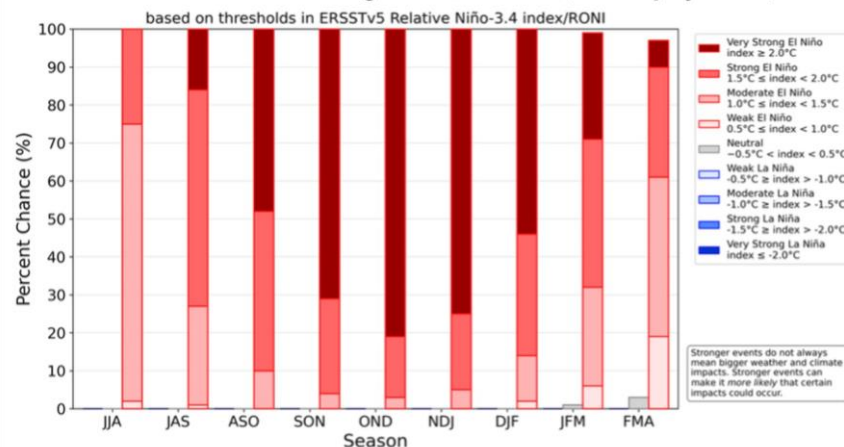
9 July 2026

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Advisory**

Synopsis: El Niño continues and will strengthen through the end of the year, with a 97% chance it will persist through early spring 2027.

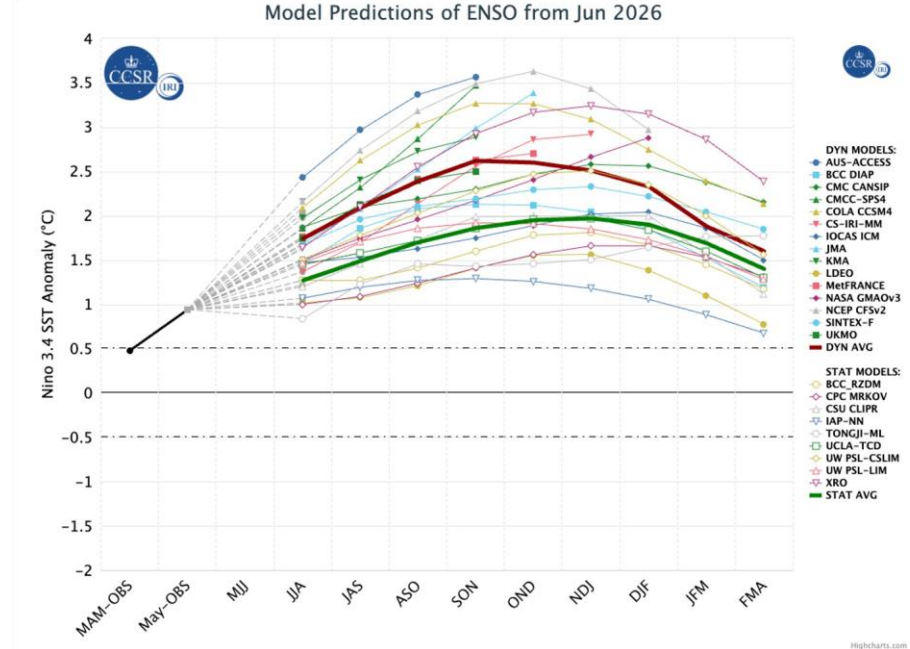
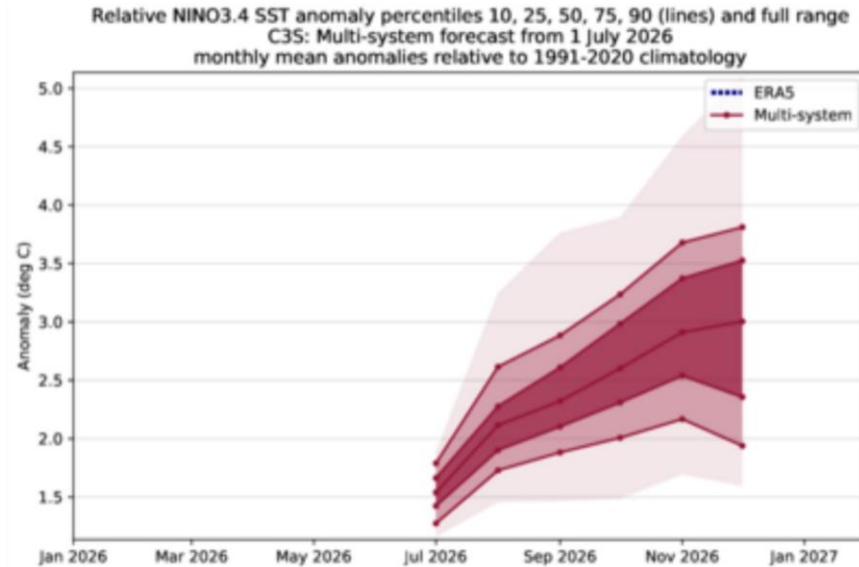
El Niño strengthened over the past month, with a large area of sea surface temperature anomalies in excess of +1.0°C across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1). The latest

NOAA CPC ENSO Strength Probabilities (issued July 2026)

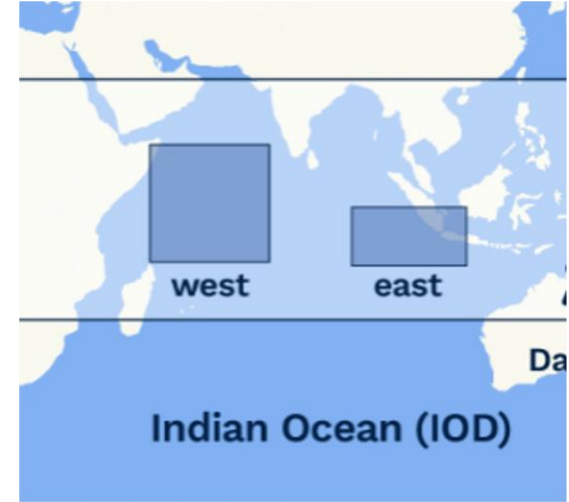
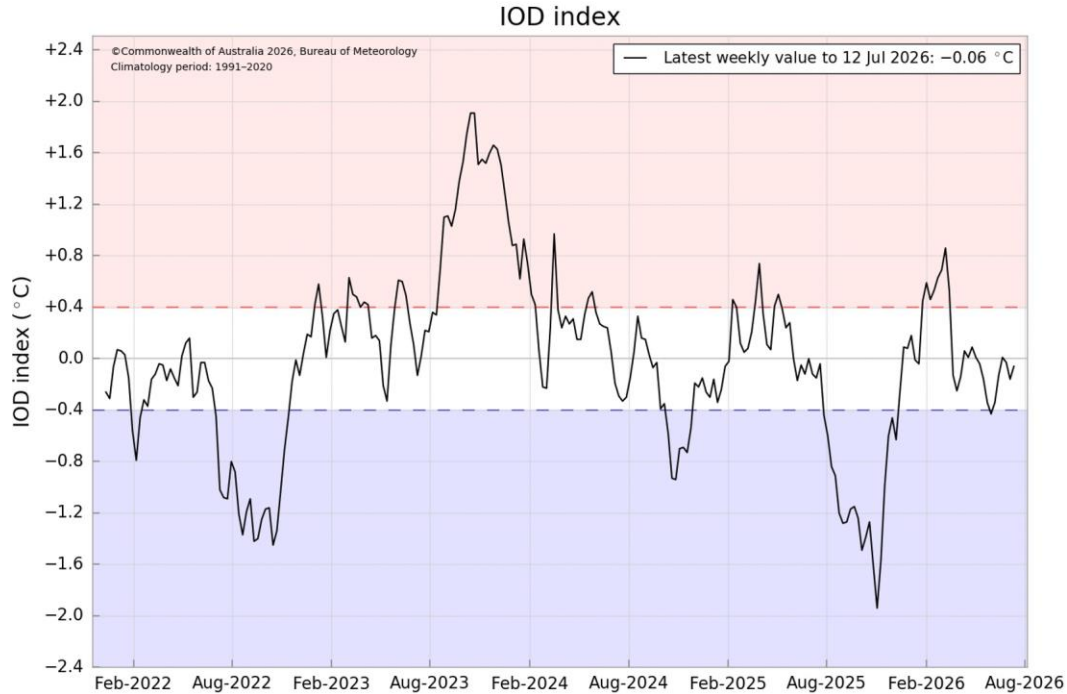


ENSO Forecast

El Niño conditions through 2026, most likely developing into a very strong event

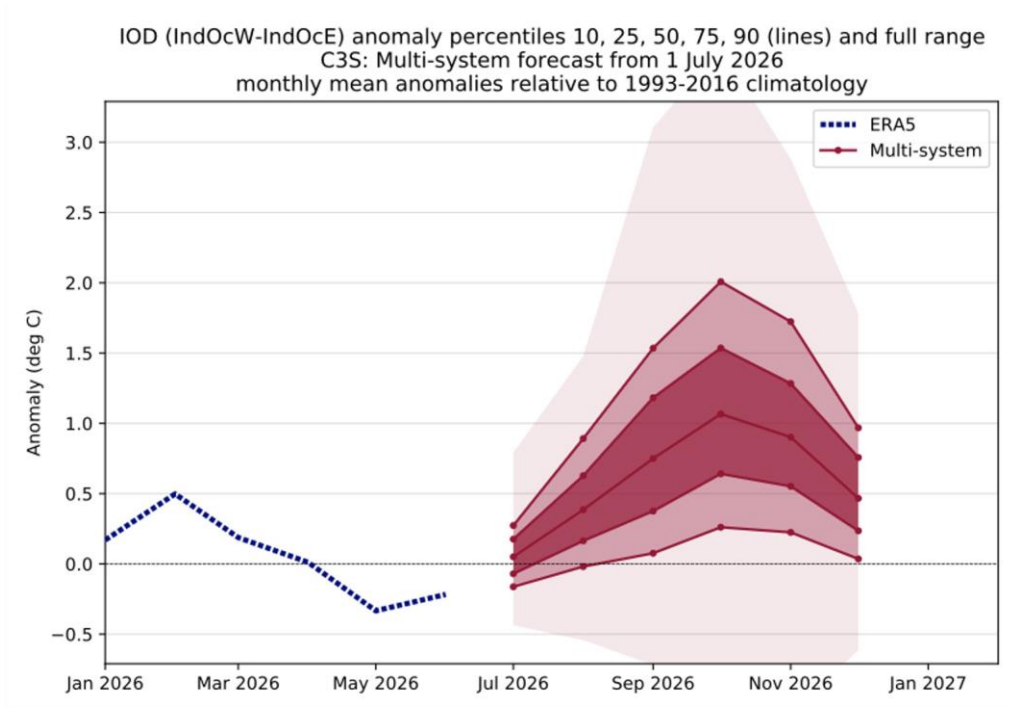


Neutral Indian Ocean Dipole Conditions Observed



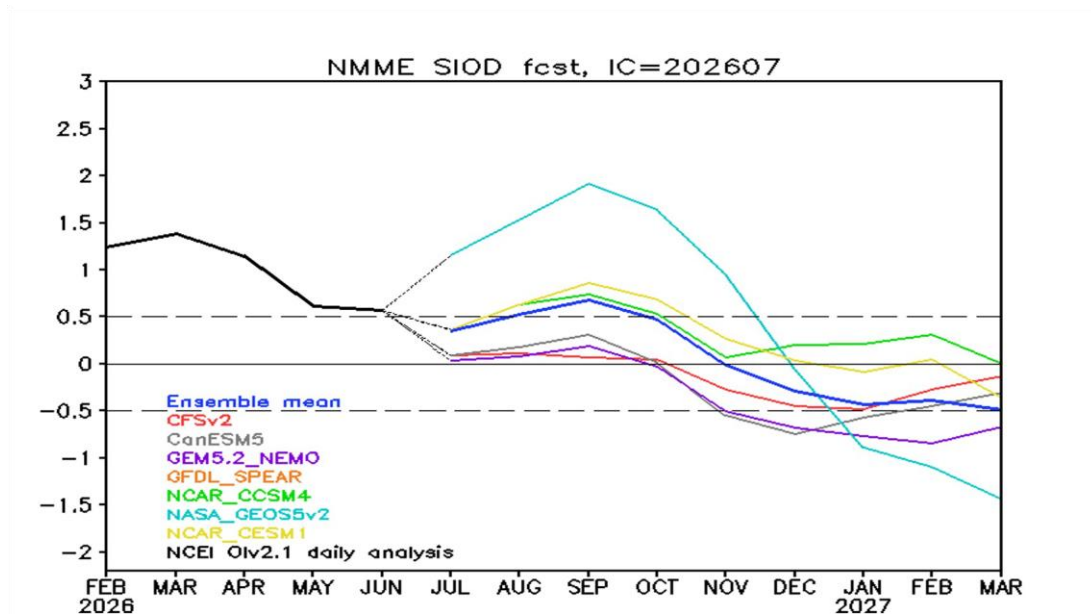
Positive IOD Most Likely in Boreal Fall

Consistent with El Nino - IOD Relationship



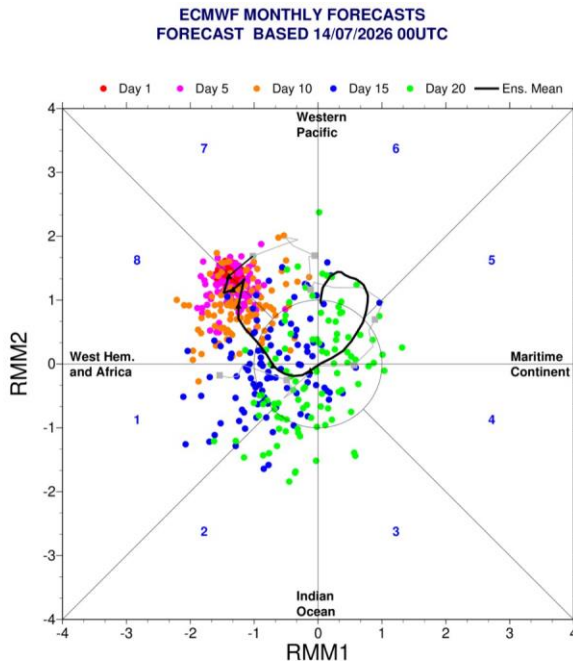
Neutral Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole Forecast

Mainly out of season in terms of impacts



Madden-Julian Oscillation

Activity in Western Pacific, though forecast to weaken in coming weeks



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Created at 2025-07-14T20:10:58.370Z



Assumption 1 of 4

El Niño-Southern Oscillation

El Niño conditions are present and forecast to strengthen, with a very strong El Niño most likely from October 2026 through January 2027, weakening thereafter.

Assumption 2 of 4

Indian Ocean Dipole

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral but likely to transition to a positive phase in the coming months. The positive IOD is likely to develop during August to September and persist through late 2026.

Assumption 3 of 4

Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole

The subtropical Indian Ocean dipole (SIOD) is expected to remain weak through October and is likely to remain neutral from November 2026 through February 2027.

Assumption 4 of 4

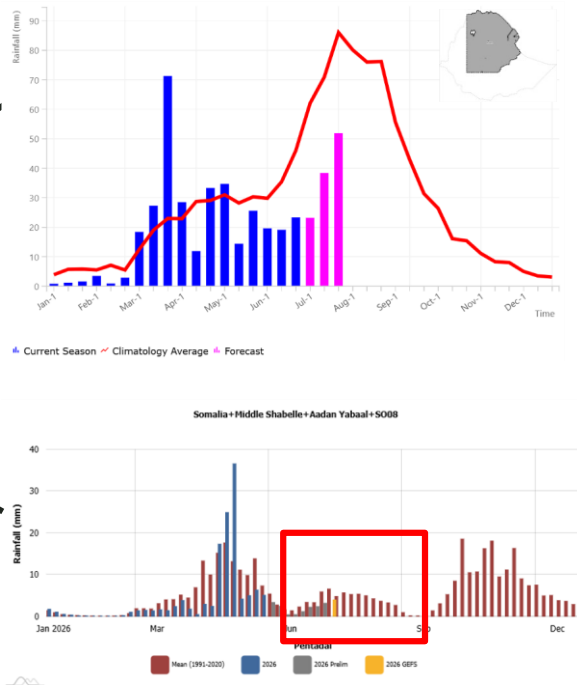
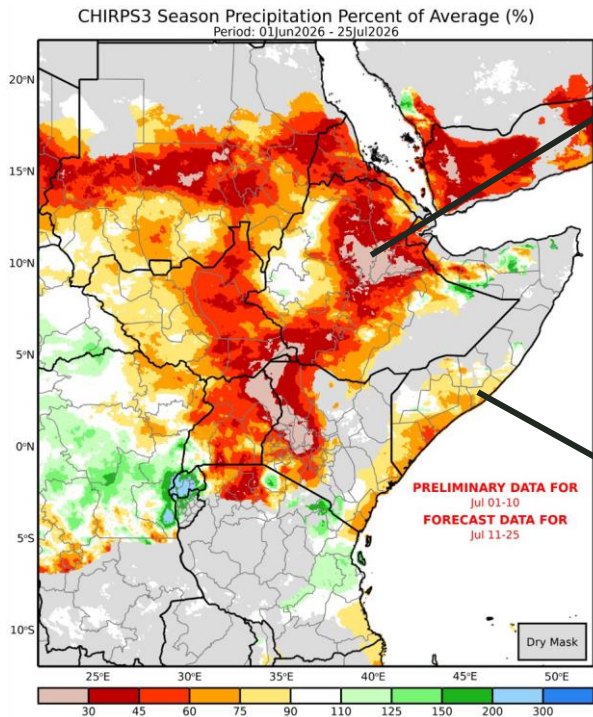
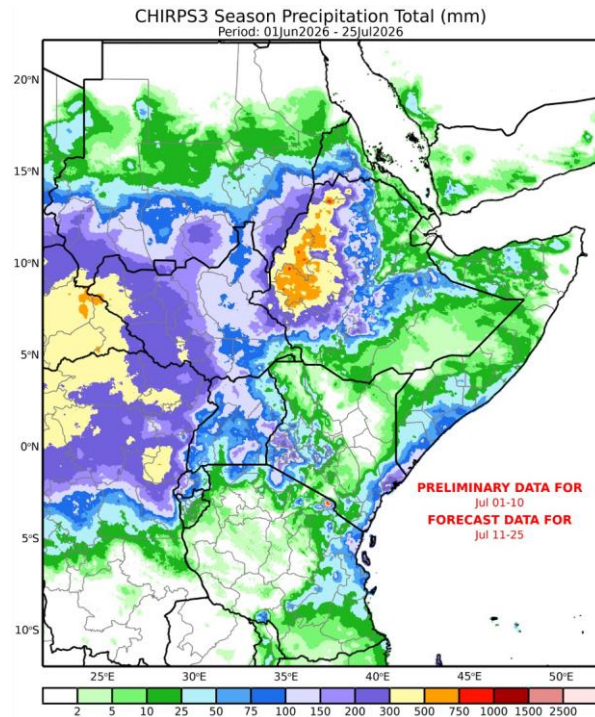
Madden Julian Oscillation

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is active in the Western Pacific after emerging from a weak signal. Forecasts indicate that it will strengthen slightly in the near term before gradually weakening over the coming weeks.

East Africa

El Niño-Related Dryness Already Emerging

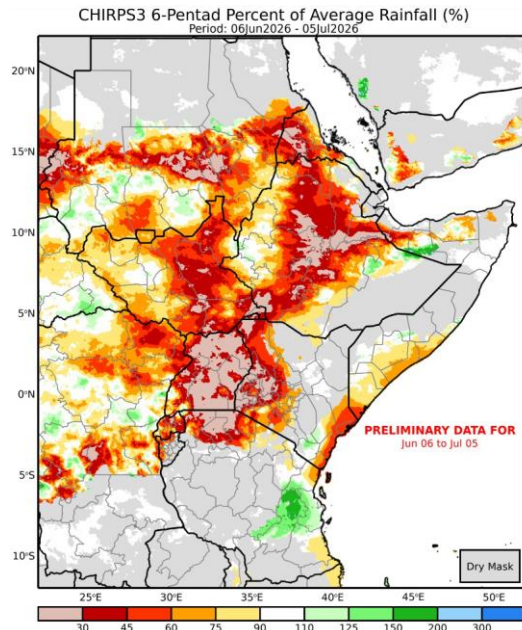
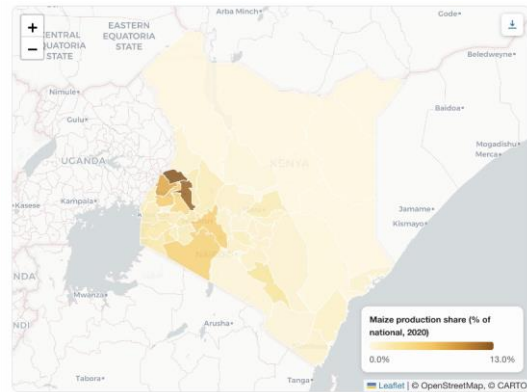
June dry spell impacting maize yields in Kenya



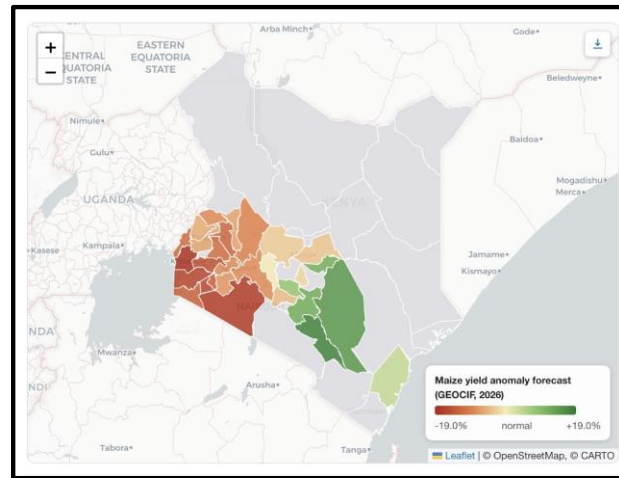
El Niño-Related Dryness Already Emerging

June dry spell impacting maize yields in Kenya

Total maize production

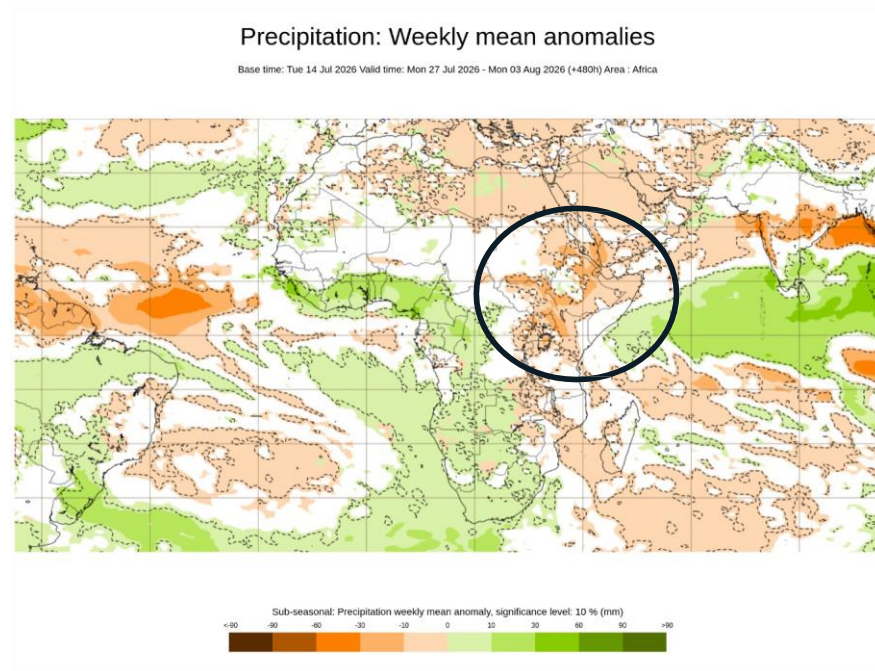
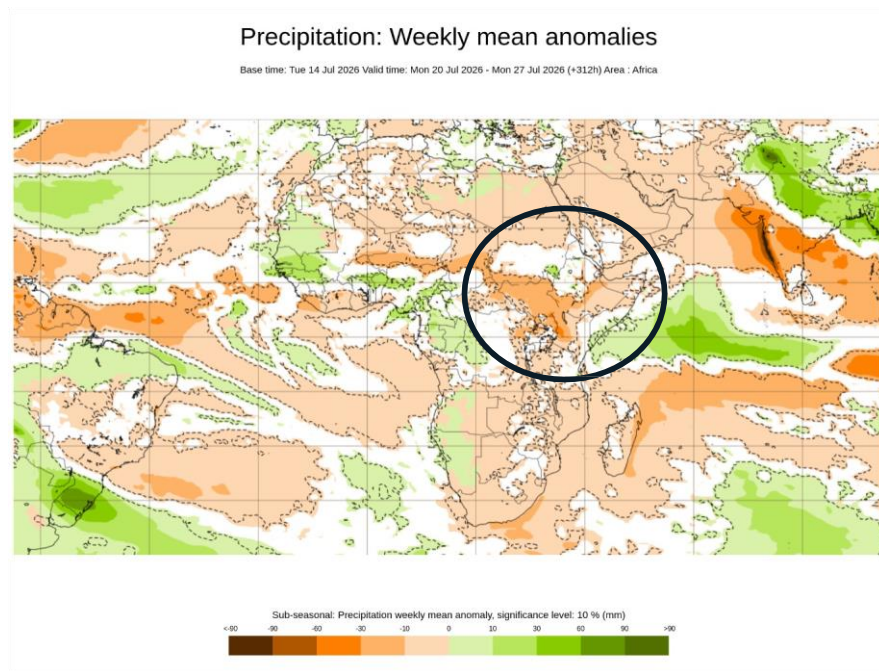


Maize yield anomaly



Below-Average Weekly Precipitation Forecast

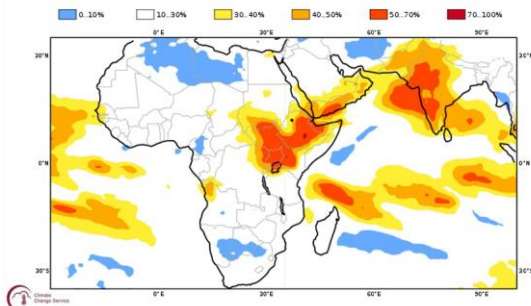
Higher uncertainty in southern Somalia, southern Sudan



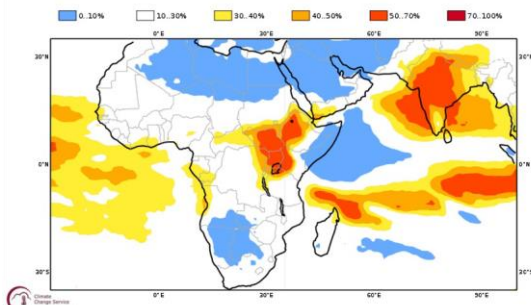
Below Average August - September Precipitation Forecast

Increased chance of severe deficits

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(lowest 20% of climatology) - precipitation
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean
AUG 2026

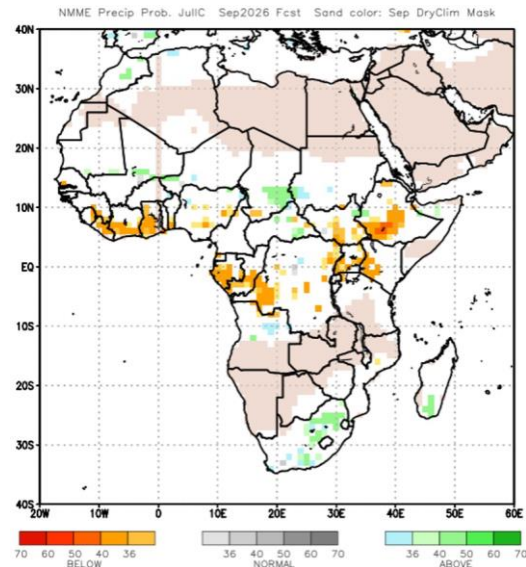
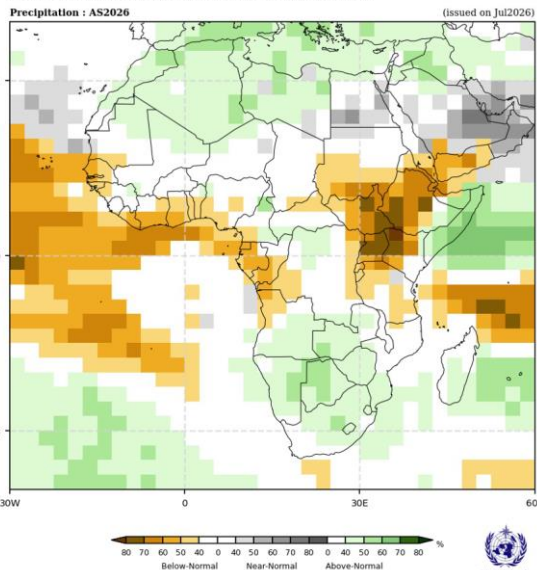


C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(lowest 20% of climatology) - precipitation
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean
SEP 2026



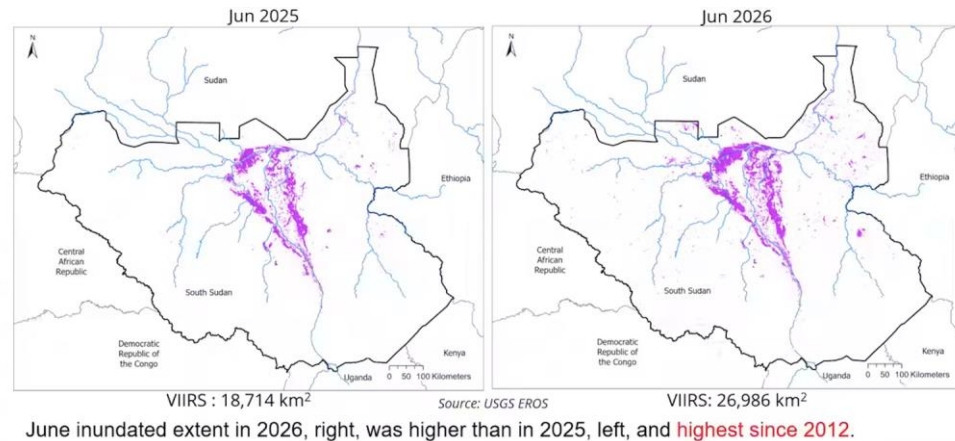
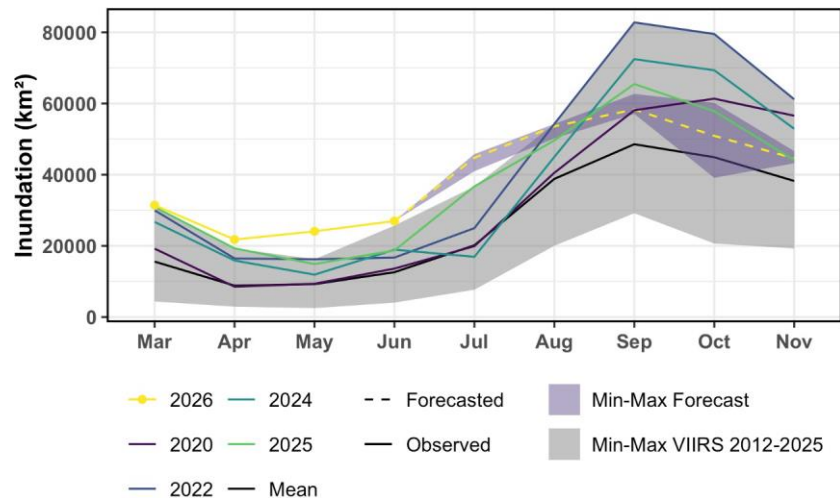
Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTCC, ECMWF, ESMO, MeteoSource, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

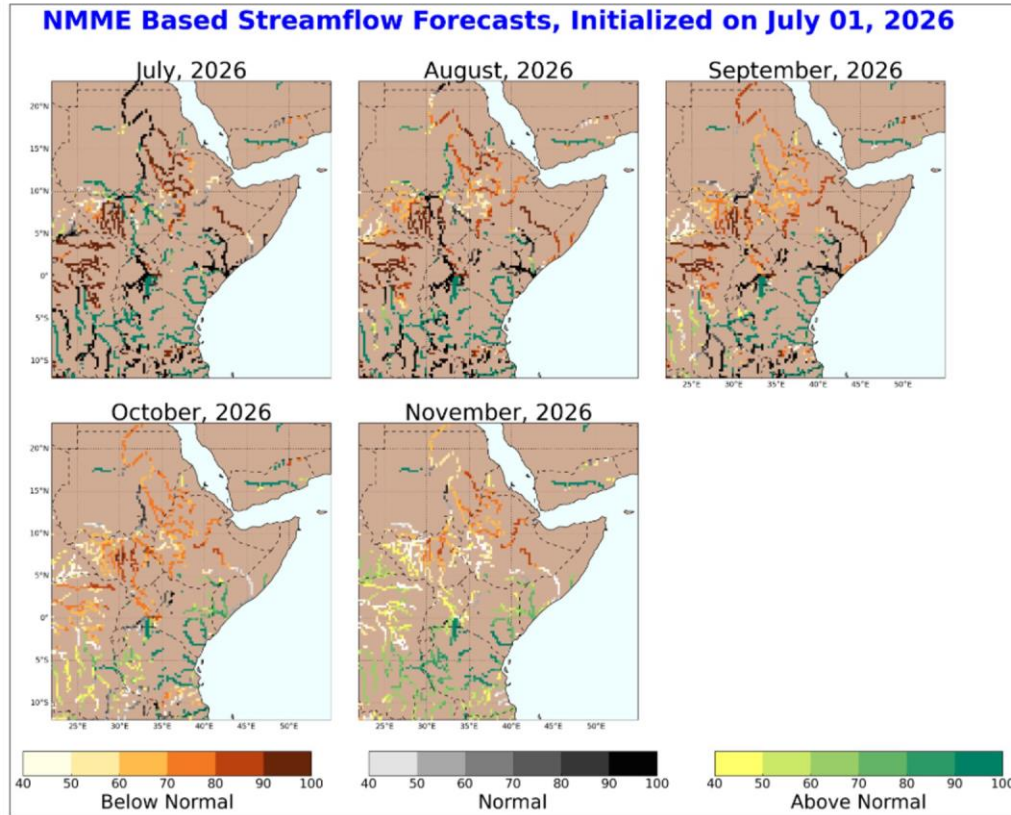


Sudd Wetland Inundation

Forecast to be above average but lower than 2024, 2025 peak extent

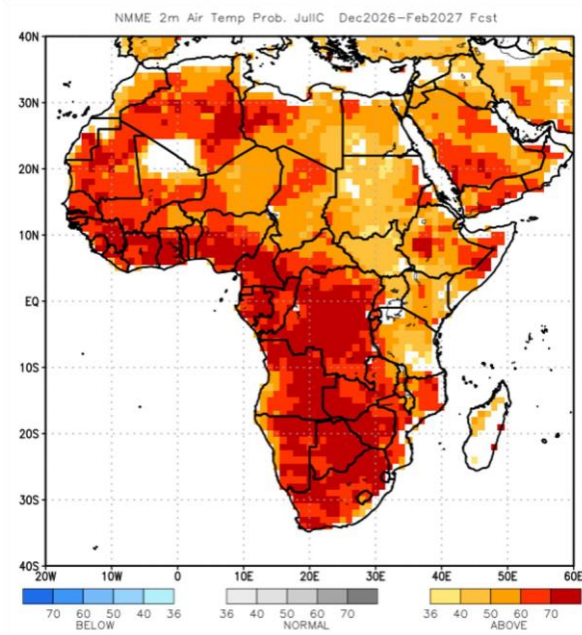
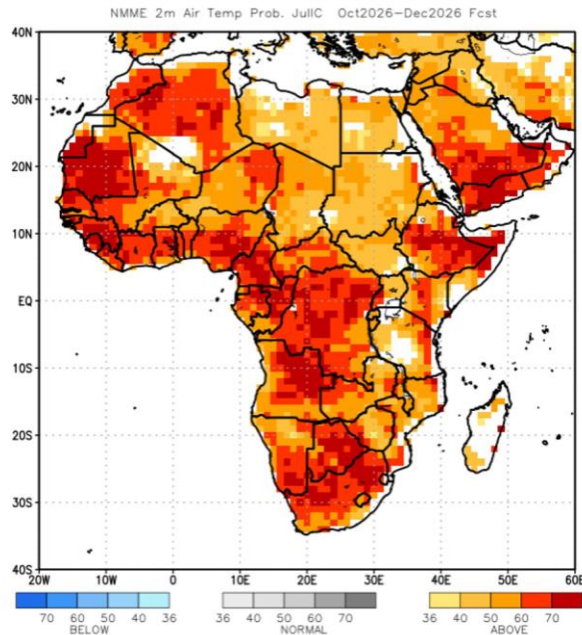
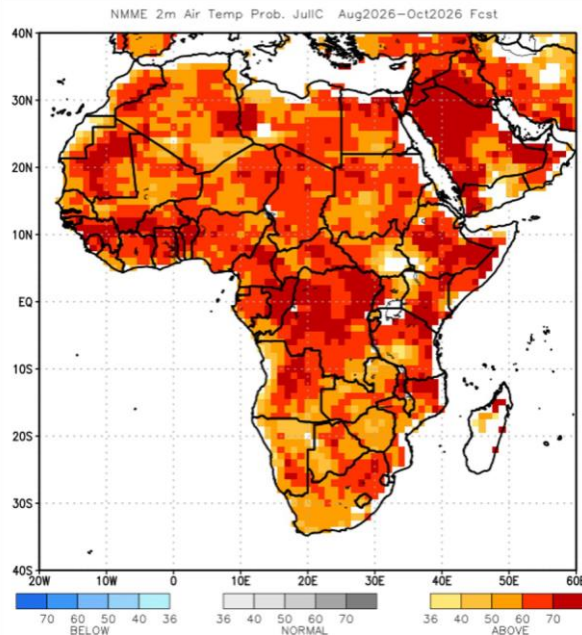


Reduced risk of flooding expected through September



Above-Average Temperatures Most Likely into Early 2027

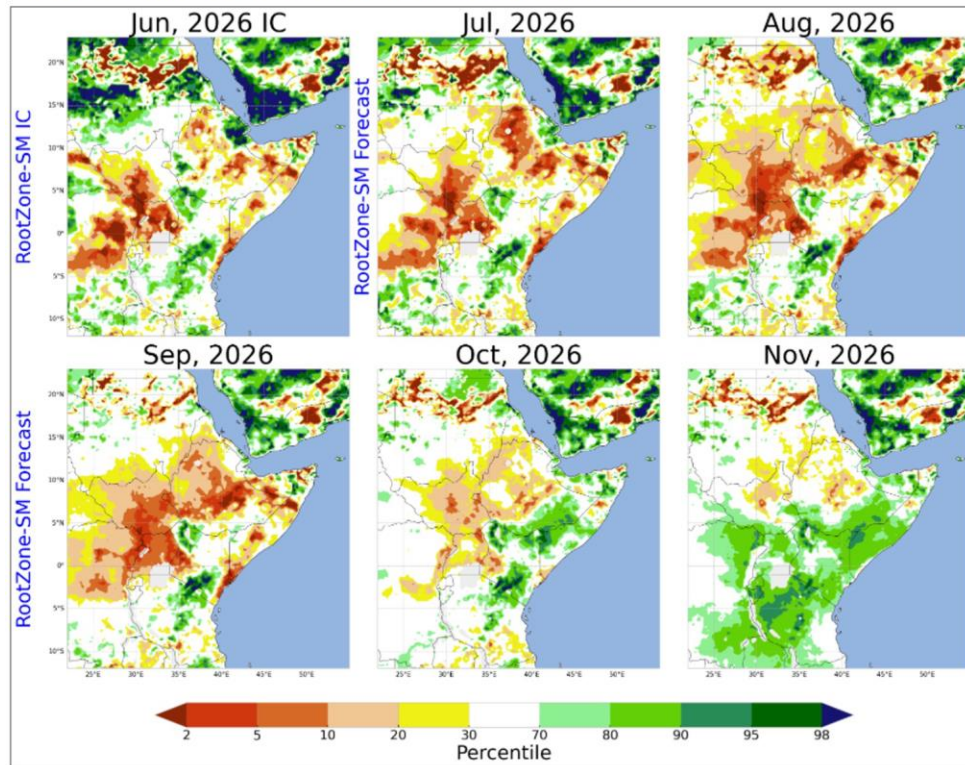
Increasing likelihood of extreme warm temperatures



Expansion of below-average soil moisture expected

Though some likely improvement in October in eastern Horn

Root Zone Soil Moisture: East Africa



Assumption 1a of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

Despite largely above-average rainfall since February and March, El Niño is expected to drive below-average rainfall for the remainder of the March to September long rains in the **medium and high potential zones of western and southwest Kenya.**

Given the prolonged dry spell and below average seasonal rainfall, yield outcomes are expected to be below-average across Kenya, particularly in western and central regions.

Assumption 1b of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September rainy season in **Sudan** is likely to be below-average, with increasing odds of more severe deficits in the southern and southeastern areas.

Assumption 1c of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September rainy season in **South Sudan** is likely to be below-average, particularly in eastern areas, and with increasing odds of severe rainfall deficits (over 50 percent probability of rainfall falling in the driest one-fifth of recorded seasons).

Assumption 1d of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The July to September karan/karma rainfall season in **northeastern and areas of southern Ethiopia and Djibouti**, is expected to be below-average, and with significant rainfall deficits indicative of drought conditions, given that there is a greater than 50% chance that the season's precipitation will be in the driest one-fifth of recorded seasons.

Assumption 1e of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September kiremt rains across most of **Ethiopia** are delayed and are likely to be below average, and with significant rainfall deficits indicative of drought conditions in northeastern, eastern, northern, southwestern, and central areas, given that there is a greater than 70% chance that the season's precipitation will be in the driest one-fifth of recorded seasons.

Assumption 1f of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September karan/karma rainfall in **northwestern Somalia** is expected to be below-average, and with significant rainfall deficits indicative of drought conditions, given that there is a greater than 50% chance that the season's precipitation will be in the driest one-fifth of recorded seasons.

Assumption 1g of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The July to August *xagaa* showers in **coastal Somalia** is expected to be cumulatively below-average.

Assumption 1h of 5

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

Despite an early and strong start to the rains in February through March, poor rainfall from April-June has resulted in below average cumulative totals to date in **Karamoja, Uganda**. The transition to and strengthening of El Niño is expected to drive below-average rains for the remainder of the April to September rainy season, resulting in cumulatively below-average rains.

Assumption 2a of 5

Late 2026 Rainy Seasons

The expected strong to very strong El Nino and positive Indian Ocean Dipole during OND 2026 will very likely result in above-average OND 2026 rainfall in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

Assumption 2b of 5

Late 2026 Rainy Seasons

Unseasonable rains are expected in both **central and northeastern areas of Ethiopia** on October to December due to El Niño, especially in border areas between kiremt areas and bimodal *Hageya/deyr* areas receiving areas.

Assumption 2c of 5

Late 2026 Rainy Seasons

Uganda September-November second season rains and **Rwanda/Burundi**

September-December short rains will likely be above-average.

Assumption 2d of 5

Late 2026 Rainy Seasons

October to January xeyes/daada coastal rains (which extend through February) in

Djibouti and extreme northwestern Somalia are expected to be above average, though uncertainty remains given the long-range nature of the forecast.

Assumption 3 of 5

Soil Moisture

- NMME-based root-zone soil moisture forecasts indicate that soil moisture deficits will steadily worsen between June and September in large parts of South Sudan. Deficits emerge and expand in unimodal Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and in central and northern Ethiopia from July through at least October.
- Existing soil moisture deficits will persist through at least September in some parts of south-central, central, and northern Somalia and eastern areas of S/SE Ethiopia, and will substantially improve in October with above average OND rains.

Assumption 4a of 5

Flooding

Below-average rains during the kiremt in Ethiopia are likely to decrease the risk of flooding along the lower Juba and Shabelle rivers in southern areas of Ethiopia and Somalia during the June - September period.

Assumption 4b of 5

Flooding

Forecasted below-average soil moisture and above-average rainfall during the OND season will drive severe flash flooding events in Somalia, southern and southeastern Ethiopia, and parts of northern and eastern Kenya during that time period. In years similar to the current OND 2026 forecast, there were extreme rains that produced severe flooding in Tana River, Juba River, and Shabelle River basins.

Assumption 4c of 5

Flooding

Seasonal flooding in South Sudan is expected to be less severe than last year and recent record-breaking years, driven by below-average June-September rainfall expectations.

However, expected flooding will remain well above pre-2020 norms due to the persistently above-normal levels of: (a) inundated areas in the Sudd Wetlands at the outset of the rainy season; and (b) upstream lake and river levels.

Assumption 5 of 5

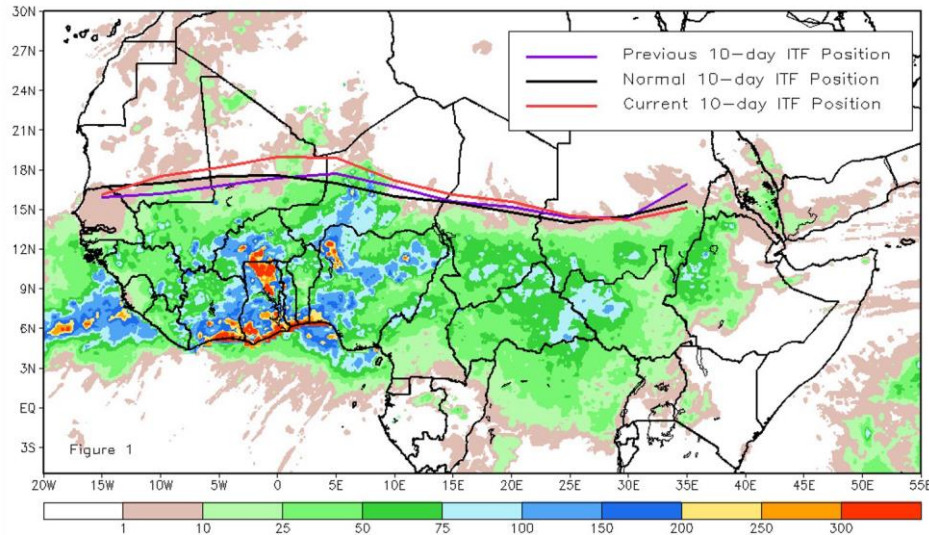
Temperatures

It is likely that temperatures will be 0.5-3°C hotter than typical across much of Sudan, South Sudan, northern and central Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya through February.

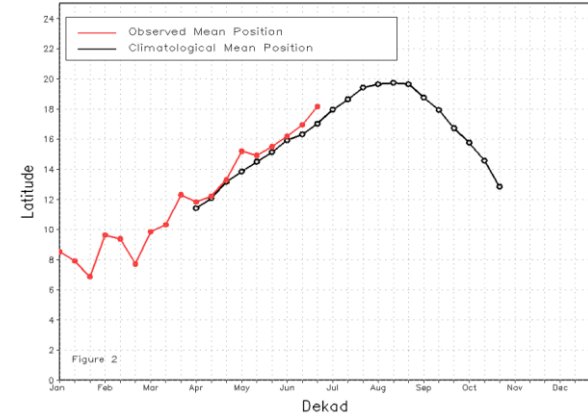
West Africa

Mostly Northward Inter-Tropical Front Progression

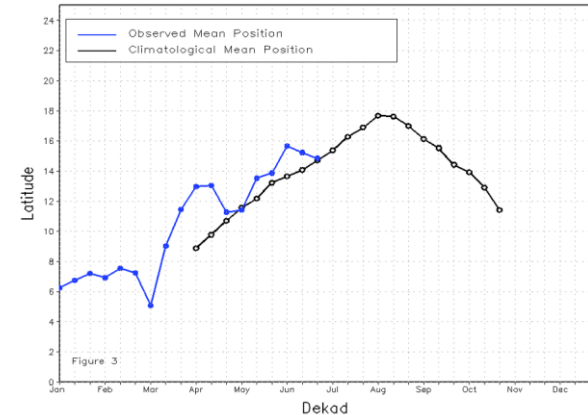
Current vs. Normal Dekadal ITF Position
and RFE Accumulated Precipitation (mm)
June 2026, Dekad 3



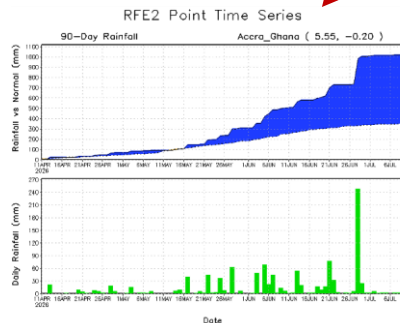
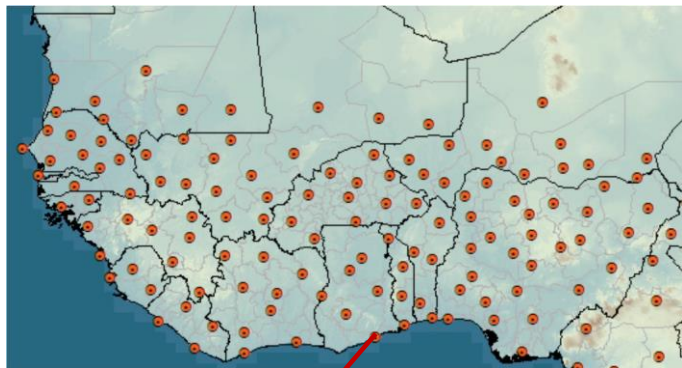
Mean Western Portion of the ITF: Averaged 10W to 10E
As of: June 2026, Dekad 3



Mean Eastern Portion of the ITF: Averaged 20E to 35E
As of: June 2026, Dekad 3



Intense coastal flooding at end of June



Floods in Lomé: more than 300 million FCFA in emergency aid to be mobilized for victims

SOCIAL Wednesday, July 8, 2020 12:47



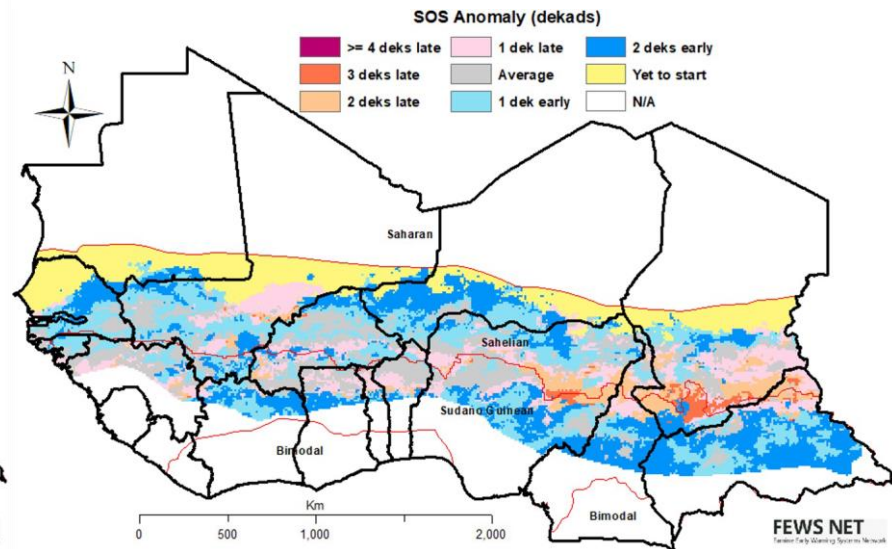
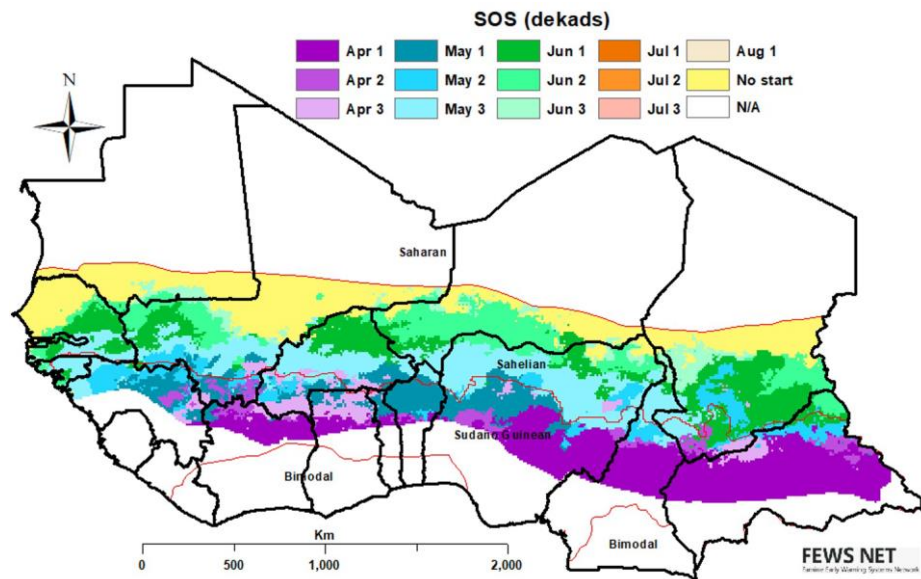
In Togo, heavy rains that struck the south of the country on June 29 and 30 caused significant damage in Greater Lomé.

More than 23,000 people affected by the disaster have been identified.

Specifically, according to data presented by the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), the severe weather affected 13 municipalities in Greater Lomé. The Agoè district bore the brunt of the damage, with 6,429 households affected, representing 23,747 people. The report also indicates five deaths, 37 injuries, 683 collapsed buildings, 390 roofs torn off, and damage to two schools and two churches.

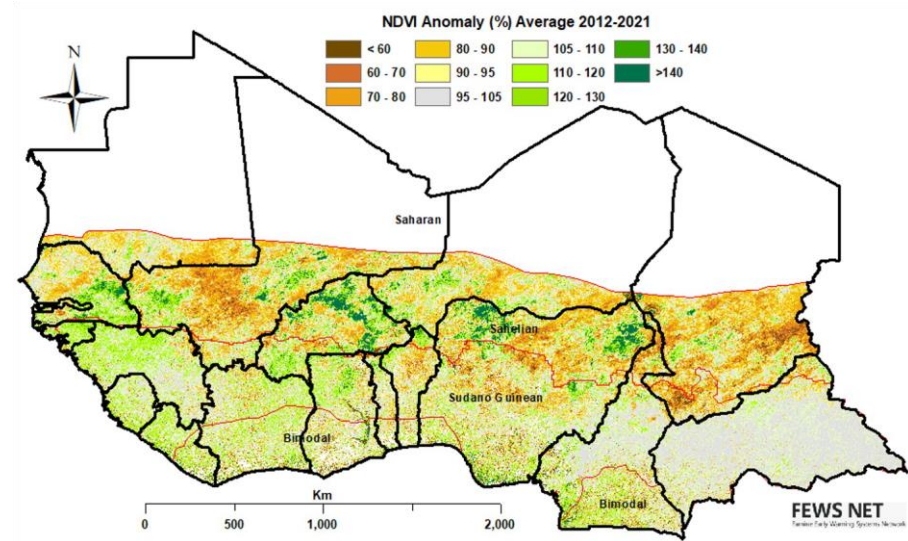
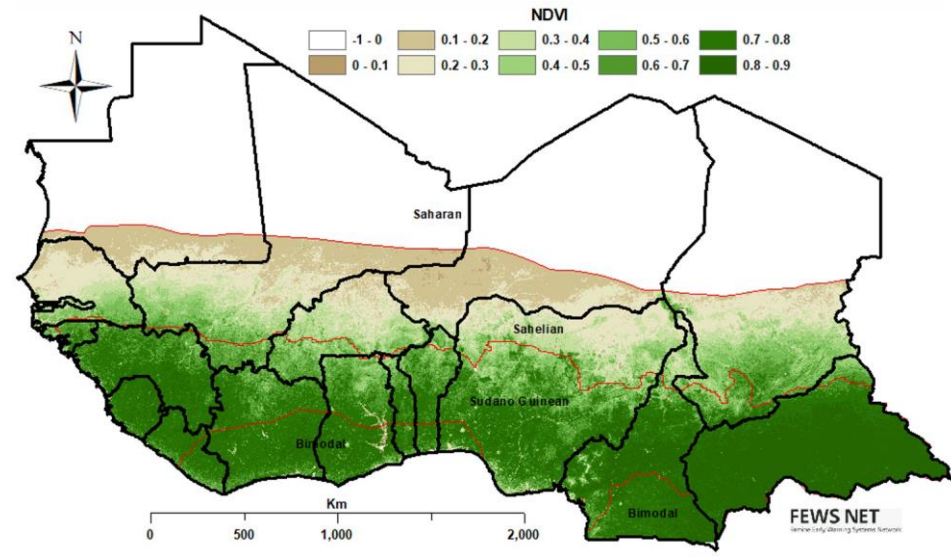
Mostly on Time or Early Start of season

Some delays farther east



Vegetation

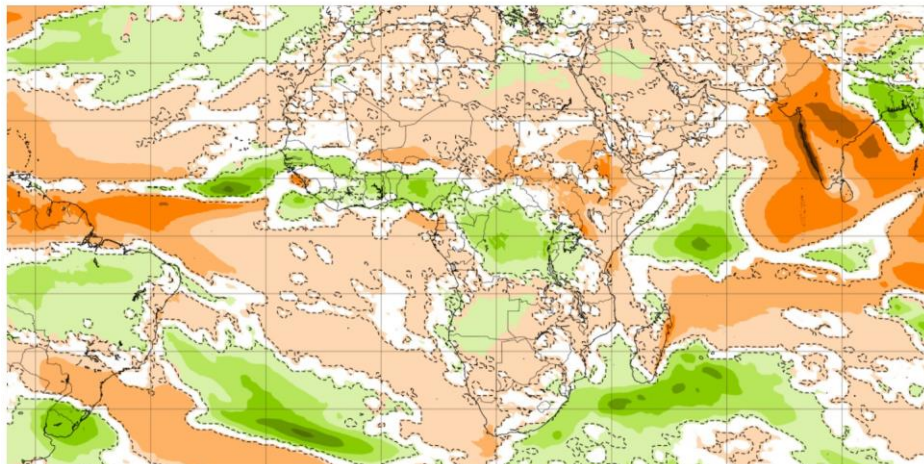
No concerns related to early season below-average vegetation reported



Below-Average Weekly Precipitation Forecast in Sahel

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sun 12 Jul 2026 Valid time: Mon 13 Jul 2026 - Mon 20 Jul 2026 (+192h) Area : Africa

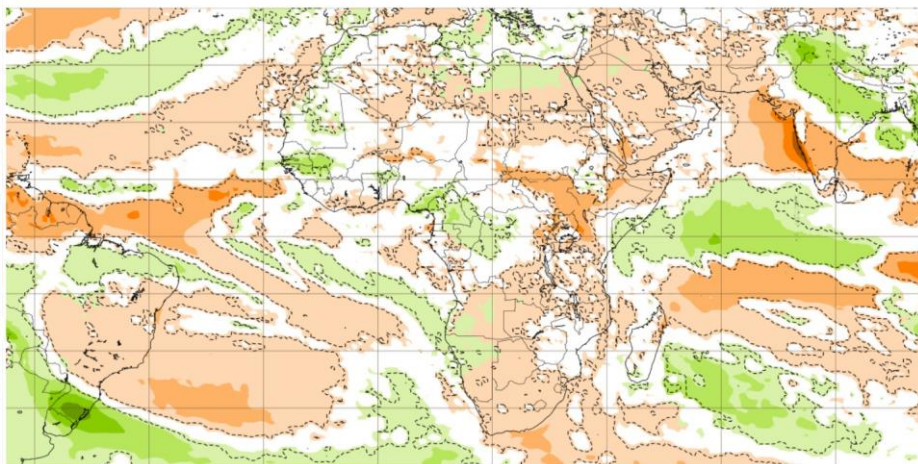


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Created at 2026-07-13T16:33:51.024Z



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sun 12 Jul 2026 Valid time: Mon 20 Jul 2026 - Mon 27 Jul 2026 (+360h) Area : Africa



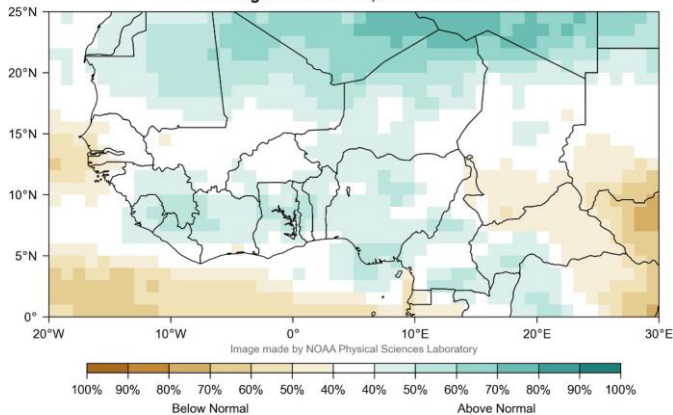
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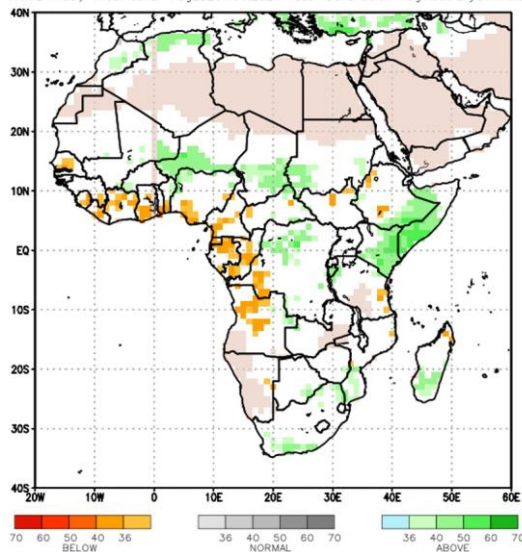
August - October Precipitation

High uncertainty, consistent tilt to below-normal in far west and east

Multimodel Precipitation Forecast
Valid Aug 2026-Oct 2026, Initialized Jul 2026



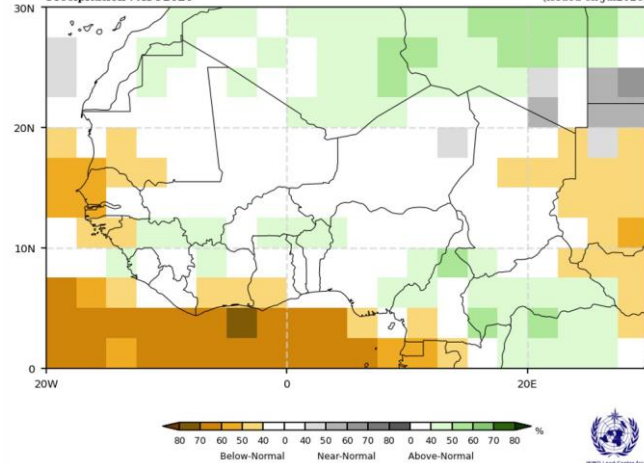
NMME Precip Prob. Jul1C Aug2026-Oct2026 Fcst Sand color: Aug-Oct DryClim Mask



Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
CMCC, ECMWF, Metbourne, Montreal, Offenbach, Seoul, Washington

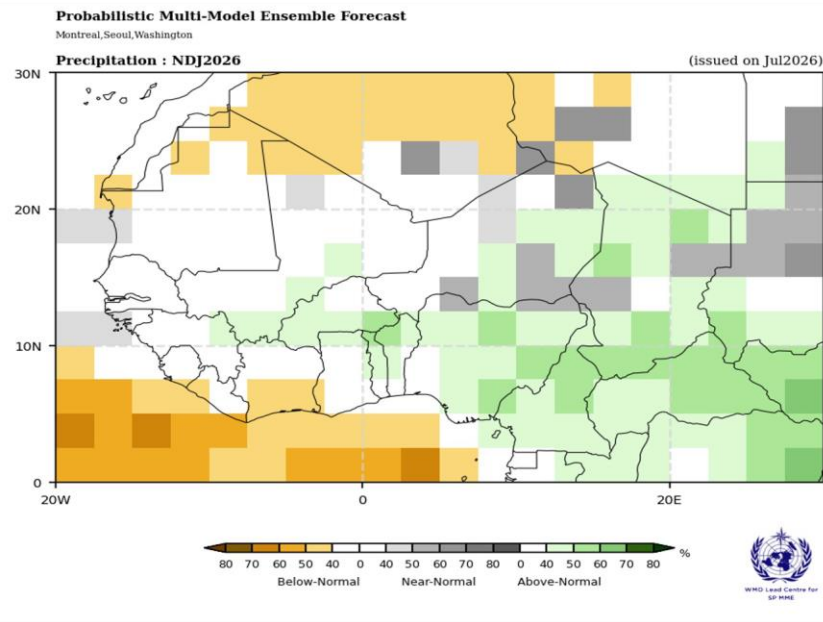
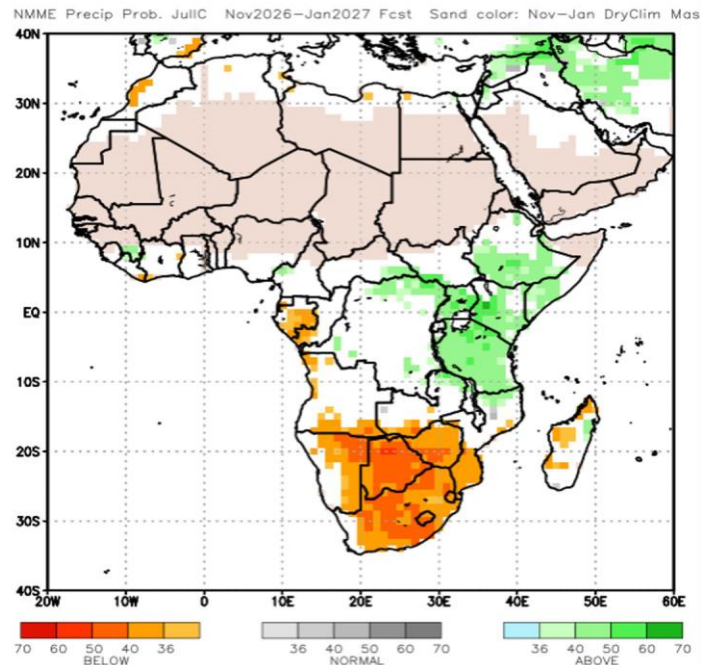
Precipitation : ASO2026

(Issued on Jul2026)

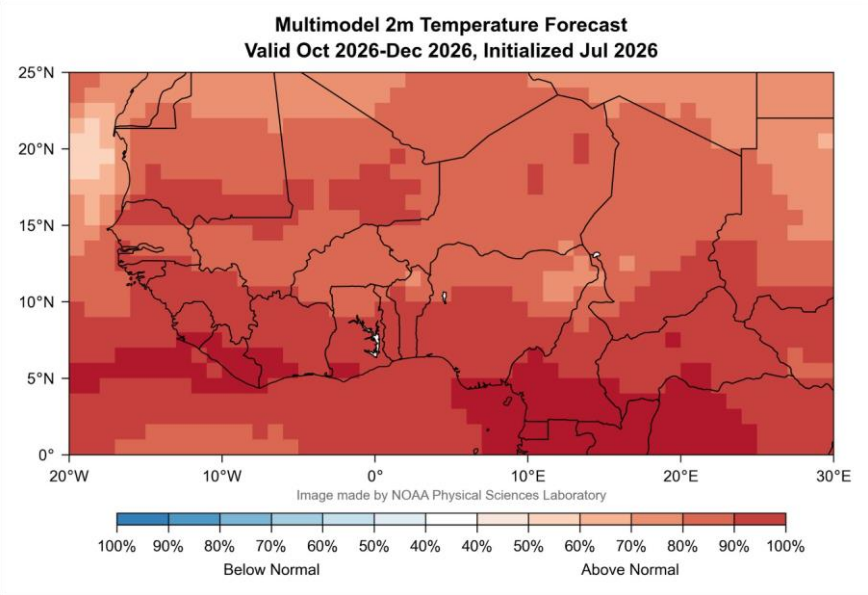
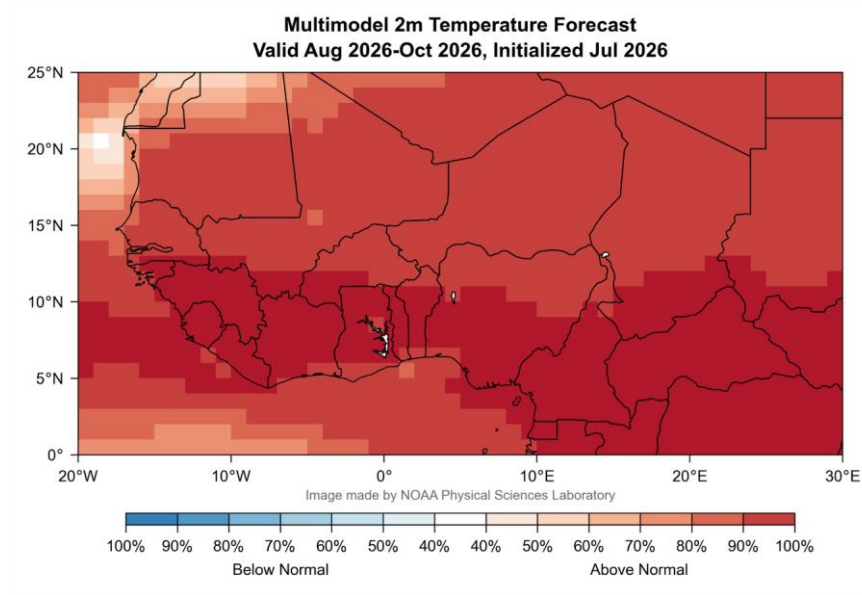


November - January Precipitation

Little tilt in the odds at this lead time, tilt to below-normal southern Cote d'Ivoire

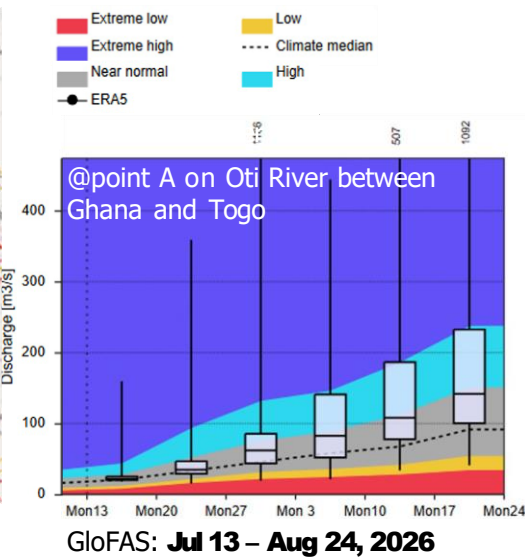
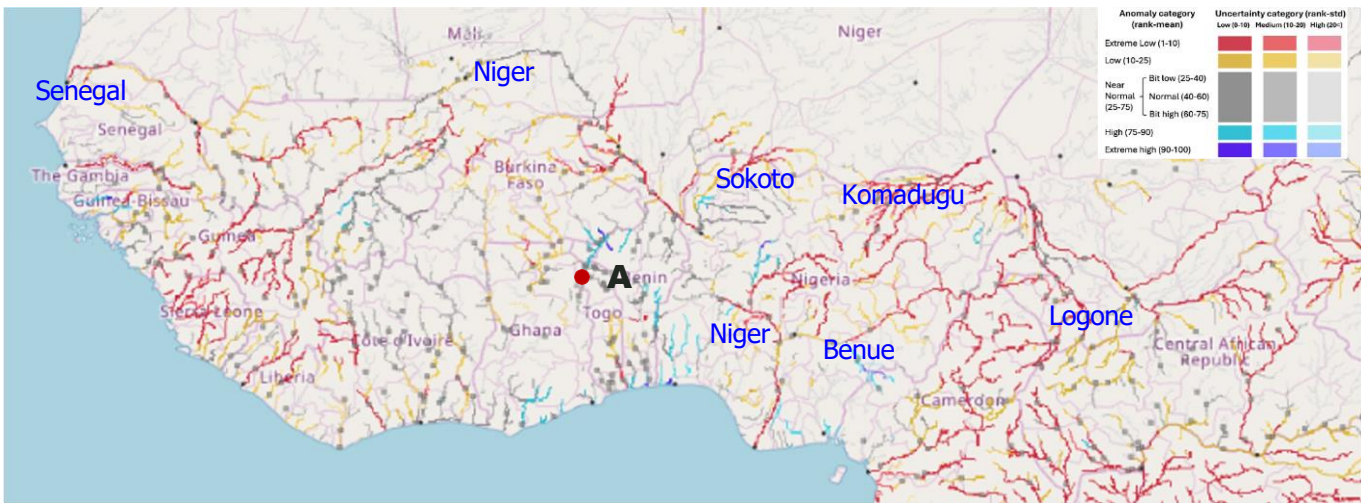


Above-Average Temperatures most likely through December



Flooding likely in coastal Ghana, Togo, and Benin

GloFAS Seasonal streamflow forecast



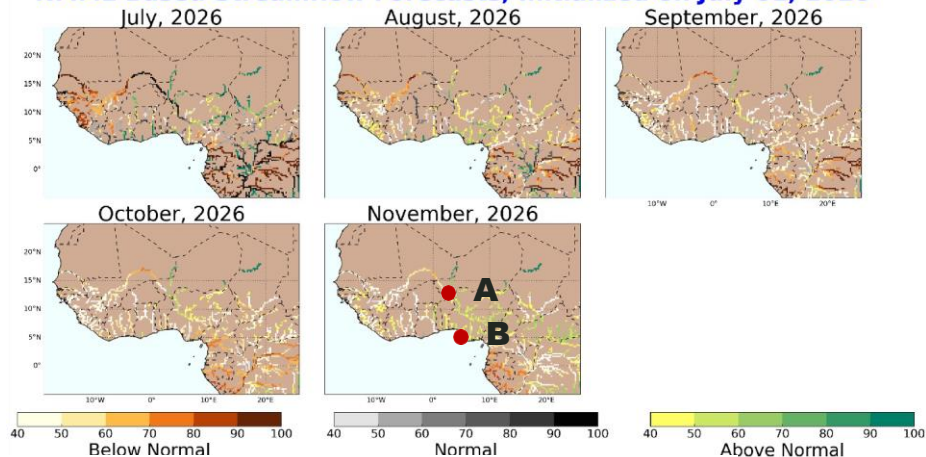
- Discharges are expected to be above average along the coastal rivers in Ghana, Togo, and Benin as well as Oti River between Ghana and Togo in the next 5-6 weeks. High likelihood of flooding in Ghana, Togo and Benin in August.

High Uncertainty for Seasonal Flood Risk

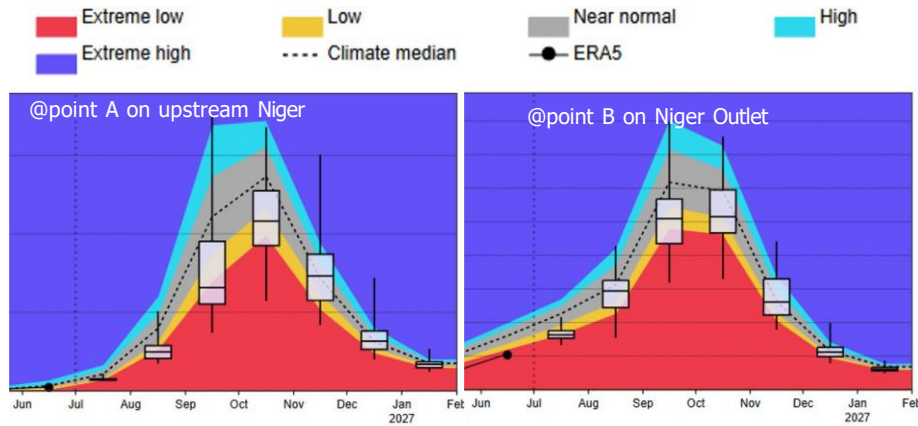
Tilting to lower than normal along some major rivers

NMME Based Streamflow Forecast

NMME Based Streamflow Forecasts, Initialized on July 01, 2026



NHyFAS seasonal forecast **July – Nov 2026**



GloFAS seasonal forecast **Jul 2026 – Jan 2027**

Assumption 1a of 4

Start of the 2026 Season

The ITF continues its ascent and is located north of its climatological average, but its eastern half has shifted southward compared to its previous position.

Assumption 1b of 4

Start of the 2026 Season

Mixed start of the season in the Sudano-Guinean and Sahelian zones. A late start to the season in central Mali, central Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, northern Togo, parts of northern Benin, central Nigeria, far northern Cameroon, central and eastern Chad, and northeastern Central African Republic. An early start to the rainy season is expected in southern Chad, northeastern Nigeria, Niger, eastern and northern Burkina Faso, parts of southern Mali, and central and part of northern Central African Republic.

Assumption 2a of 4

August-October Rainfall

Above-normal rainfall is expected in central Chad, southern Niger, central and southern Burkina Faso, northern Mali, northeastern and northwestern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, northern Benin, and most of the Central African Republic (CAR). Below-Normal rainfall is expected in northeastern CAR. Near-normal rainfall is expected elsewhere due to high forecast uncertainty. Uncertainty exists due to conflicting climate processes, despite the short lead time.

Assumption 2b of 4

August - October Rainfall

Below-normal rainfall is expected in the bimodal zones and the Gulf of Guinea countries, including southern Côte d'Ivoire, southern Togo, southern Benin, southwestern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon.

Assumption 2c of 4

August - October

Above-normal temperatures are expected across West Africa.

Assumption 3a of 4

November 2026 - February 2027 Rainfall

The second rainy season in the bimodal zones is expected to start on time.

Assumption 3b of 4

November 2026 - February 2027 Rainfall

Below-normal rainfall is expected in southern Côte d'Ivoire. Average rainfall is expected in southern Togo, southern Benin, southwestern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon. However, there is uncertainty due to the long-range nature of the forecast.

Assumption 4 of 4

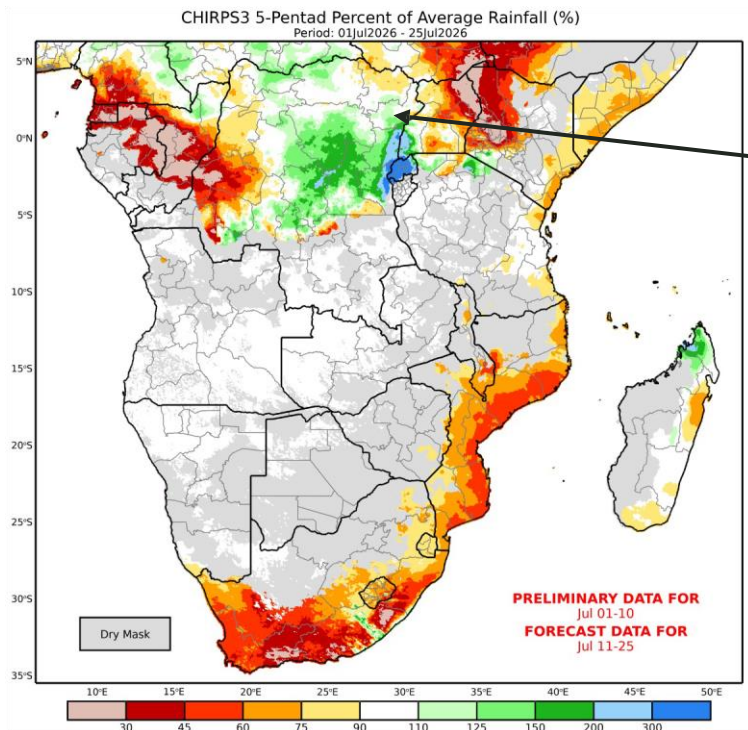
Flooding

Based on the extended streamflow forecast, likelihood of flooding along the major Rivers in West Africa is below-average. However, there is a likelihood of flooding along the western coastal countries, including coastal Ghana, Togo, and Benin during the August-September period.

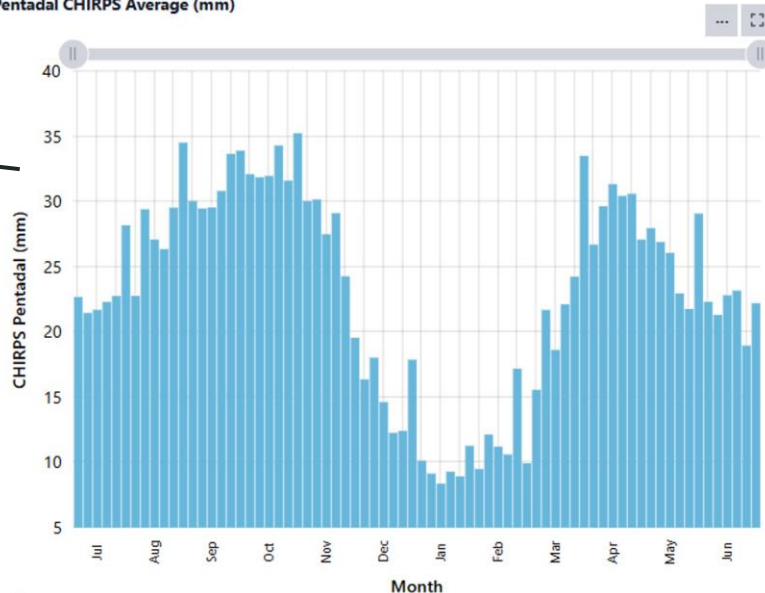
Southern Africa

July Precipitation

Near-to-above average in bimodal areas of DRC

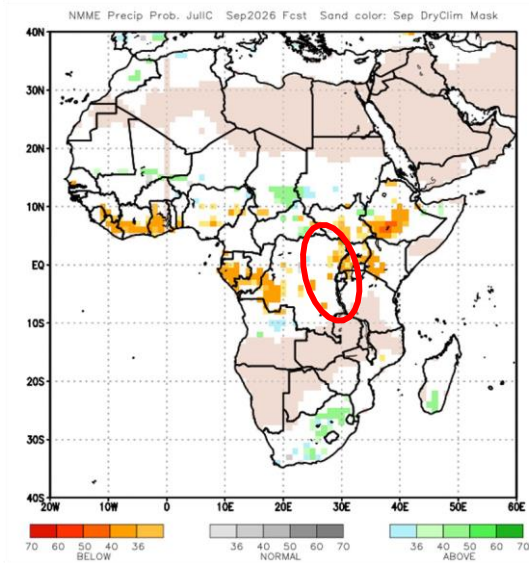


Pentadal CHIRPS Average (mm)

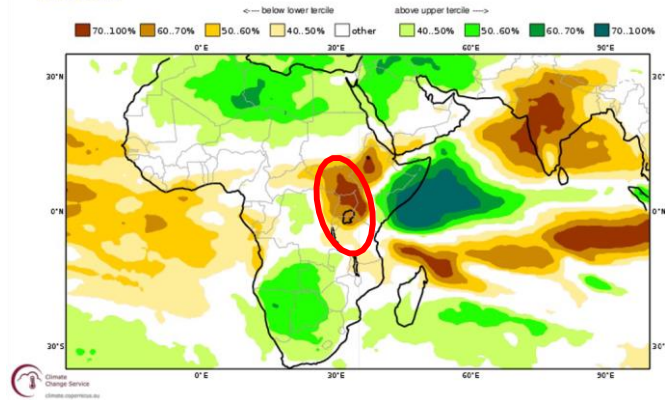


August - September Precipitation Forecast

Tilt to below average in northeast



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean

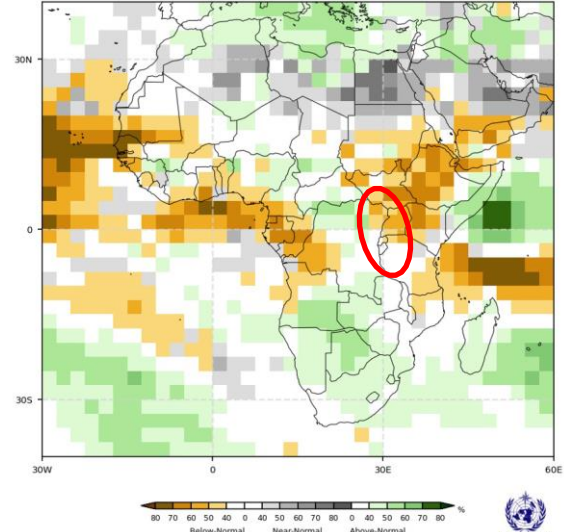


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

Météo France, Met Office, DWD, ECMWF

Precipitation : AS2026

(Issued on Jul2026)

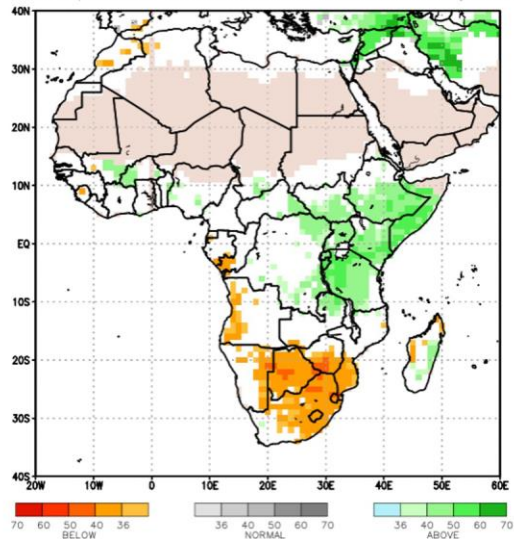


October - December Precipitation Forecast

Above average in parts of DRC, below average farther south

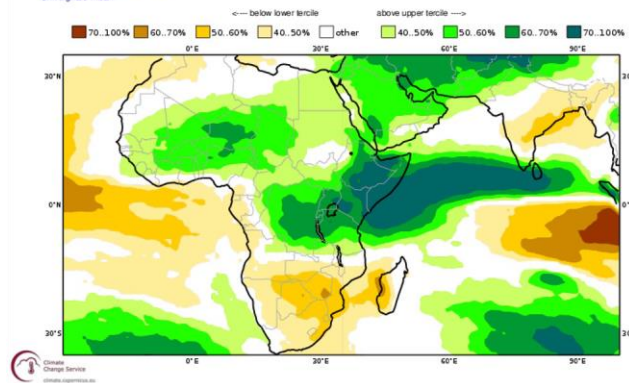
NMME

NMME Precip Prob. Jul1C Oct2026-Dec2026 Fcst Sand color: Oct-Dec DryClim Mask



C3S

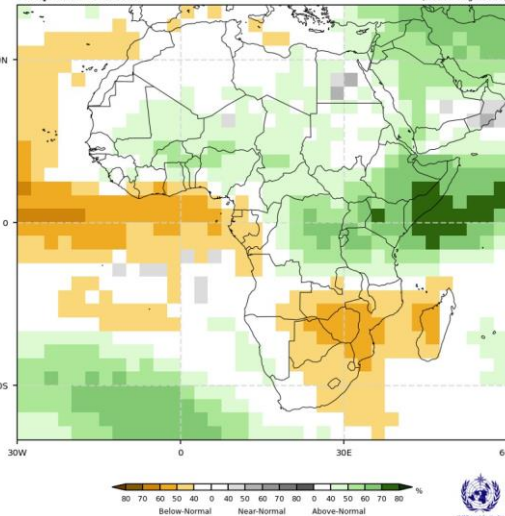
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean



WMO

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
CMCC, CFSR, ECMWF, ECCC, MeteoFrance, MeteoSwiss, MeteoUK, NCEP, NWS, SMO, TSM, WMO, WRF, WRF-Ensemble, WRF-Ensemble

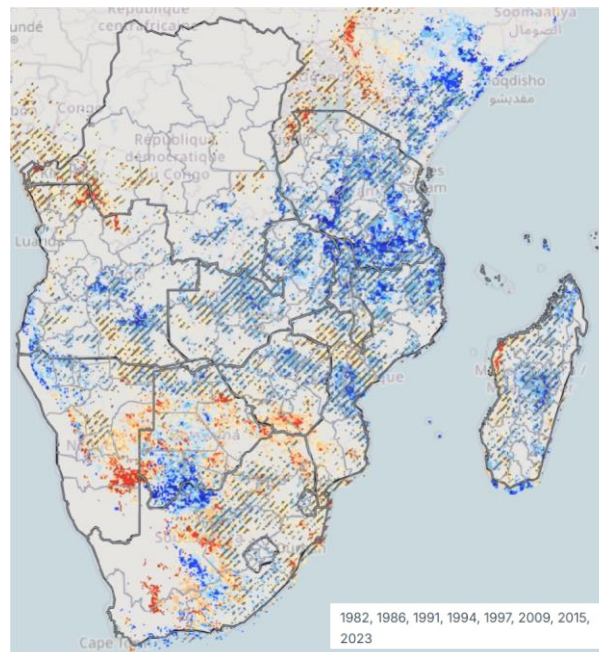
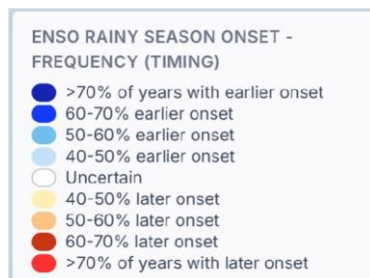
Precipitation : OND2026 (issued on Jul2026)



El Nino and Start of Season

Little evidence of a robust relationship between season *onset* and El Nino

Onset of rainfall during
moderate to strong El Nino

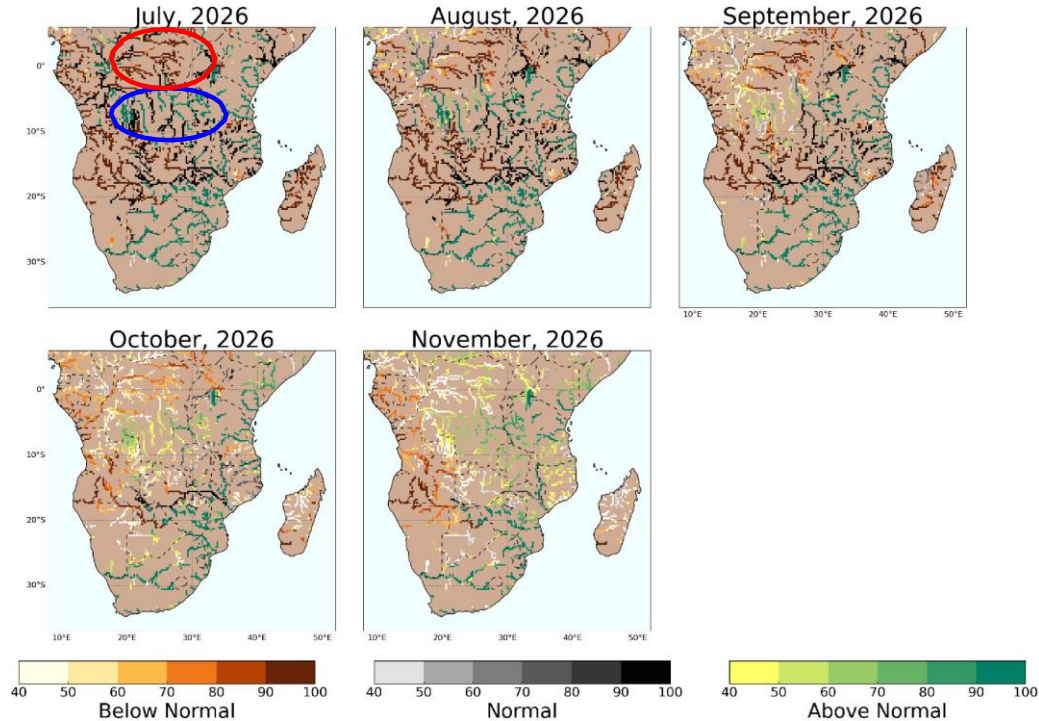


Source: Southern Africa ENSO Explorer

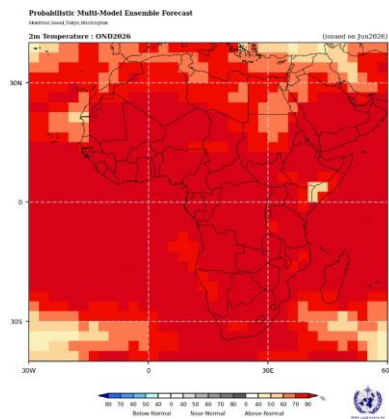
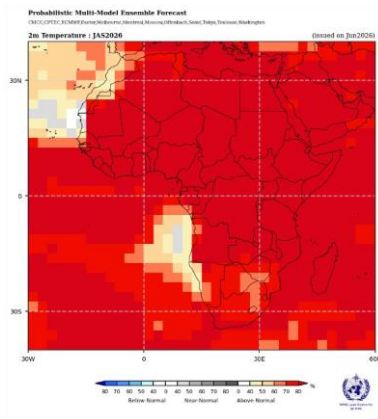
<https://enso.ubramplab.org>

Mixed streamflow becoming mostly above average by November

NMME Based Streamflow Forecasts, Initialized on July 01, 2026



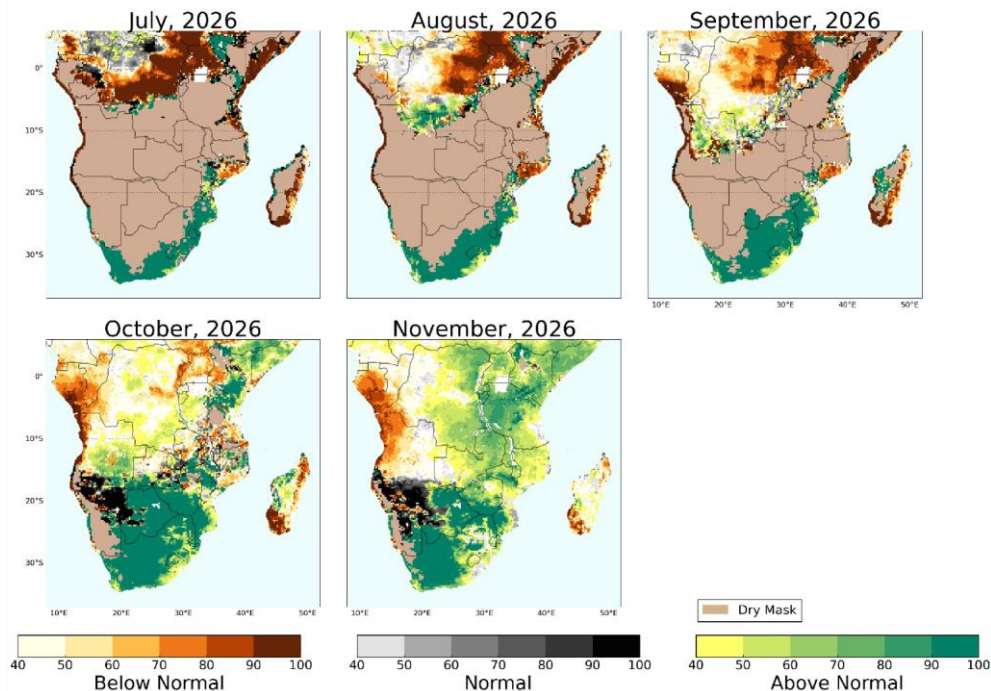
FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network



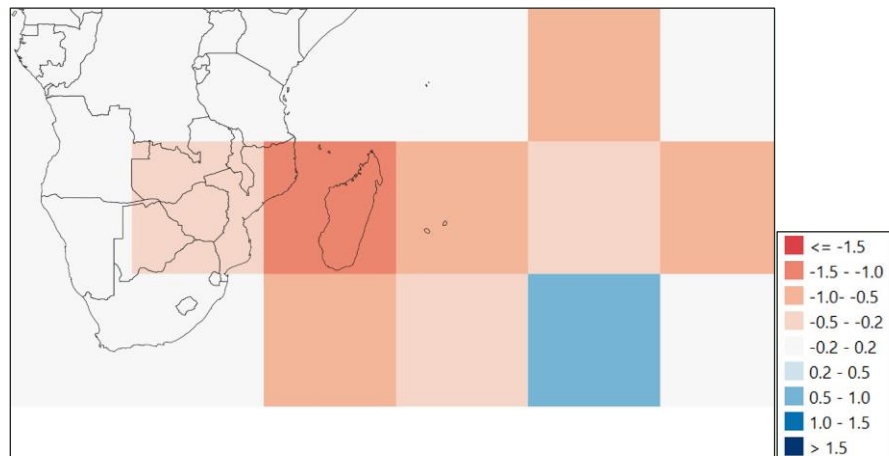
Improvement in soil moisture expected in DRC

Persistent soil moisture deficit likely in Madagascar

NMME Based RootZone-SM Forecasts, Initialized on July 01, 2026

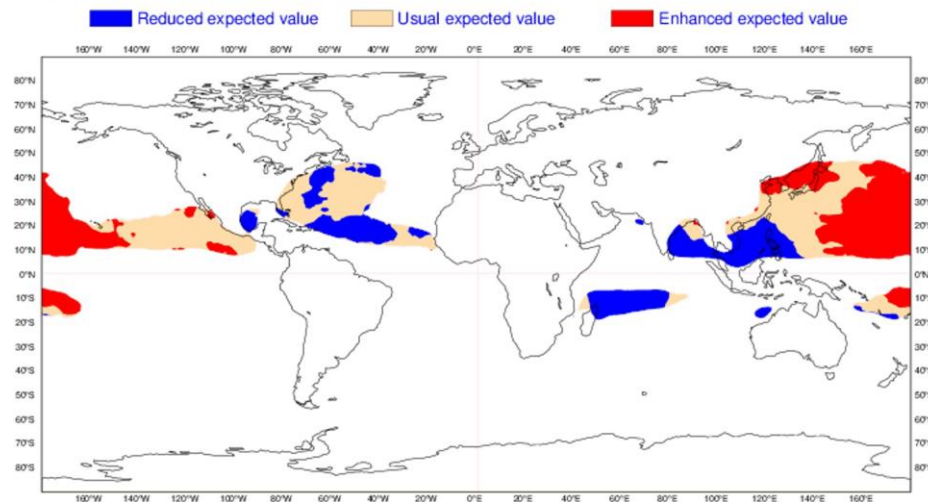


Below-Average Tropical Cyclone Activity Likely



ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Standardized Tropical Storm Density
Forecast start reference is 01/07/2026
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 575

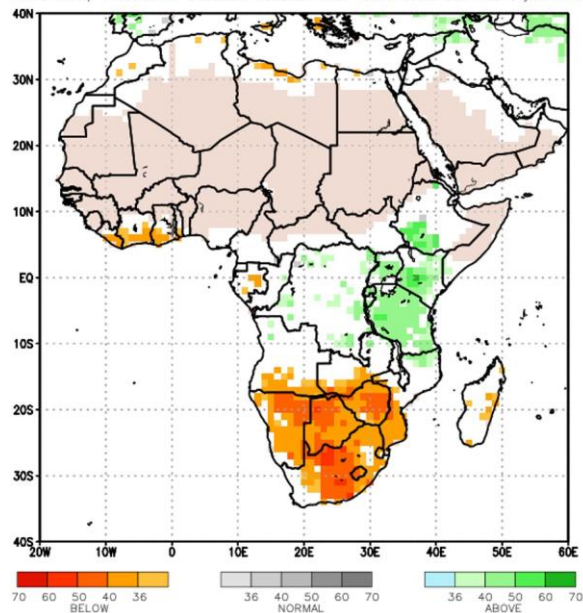
SEAS5
ASONDJ 2026/27
Climate (initial dates) = 1993-2015



Late 2026/Early 2027 Precipitation Outlook

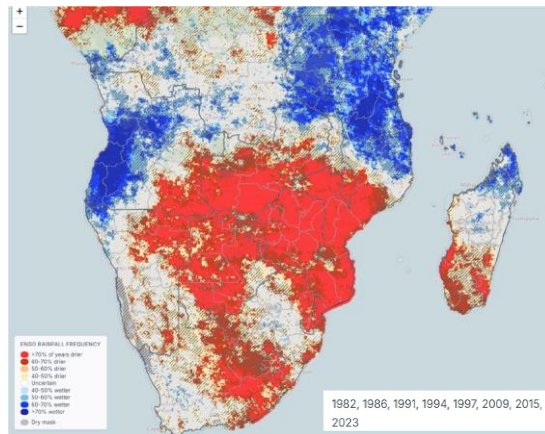
Consistent tilt to above average in northern areas, below average farther south

NMME Precip Prob. JulJC Dec2026–Feb2027 Fcst Sand color: Dec–Feb DryClim Mask

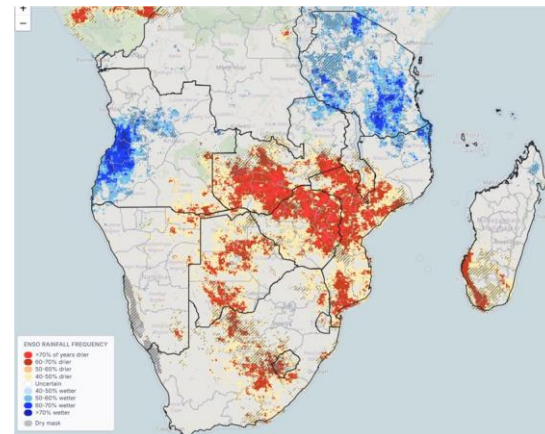


During Past Moderate-to-Strong El Niños

Frequency of **above/below**
normal DJF rainfall



Frequency of **20th/80th**
percentile DJF rainfall



Assumption 1a of 7

Bi-modal areas of DRC (northeastern and central)

Based on the likelihood of an El-Niño strengthening during the northern hemisphere winter 2026-27 and seasonal forecasts, precipitation in the north-east of the country will likely be below average from July through September 2026.

Assumption 1b of 7

Bi-modal areas of DRC (northeastern and central)

August/September to February Season 2 rainfall is expected to start on time and be average in central areas, while north-east areas are likely to start late and have below average rainfall earlier in the season (ASO) and above average rainfall in OND. September to November precipitation is expected to be above average across the country, while below-average rainfall is expected in the extreme west. Between December to February rainfall is likely to be average.

Assumption 1c of 7

Bi-modal areas of DRC (northeastern and central)

With above average rainfall from September to February, concerns about flash flooding remain. However riverine flooding is less likely in the north. Streamflow levels across DRC are forecast to be above average from July to October in the southern half and central parts of the country, but they will be below average in much of the northern half of the country. In November, streamflow is forecast to be above average in most areas, except in the northwest where it is likely to be average.

Assumption 2 of 7

northern Mozambique, central and northern Malawi, unimodal, southern DRC, eastern and northern Zambia, and northern, central, and coastal Angola:

October/November to February rains are likely to start on time and be above average, based on typical El Niño impacts and long-lead seasonal rainfall forecasts.

Unimodal southern DRC central and northern Malawi are likely to have near average rainfall. Below average rainfall is likely in southern Angola.

Assumption 3 of 7

Central and southern Mozambique, Lesotho, South Africa, southern Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, eastern Namibia, southern and western Zambia, and southeastern Angola: October/November to February rains are likely to have an erratic start and be well below average, based on typical El Niño impacts and long-lead seasonal rainfall forecasts.

Assumption 4 of 7

Transition: areas in central Malawi, central Zambia, northern Mozambique and central Angola: October/November to February rains are likely to start on time and be average. There is a risk that these areas could receive either above average or well below average rainfall.

Assumption 5 of 7

Tropical cyclone season (November 2026-April 2027): The November to February portion of the cyclone season is likely to have a below average number of storms, which will make landfall in Madagascar, Mozambique, and southern Malawi, based on typical tropical cyclone density during El Niño, and early ECMWF SEAS5 forecast. However, there is notable uncertainty given the long lead time of this assumption.

Assumption 6 of 7

Temperatures: From July 2026 through February 2027, above-average temperatures are expected throughout the region.

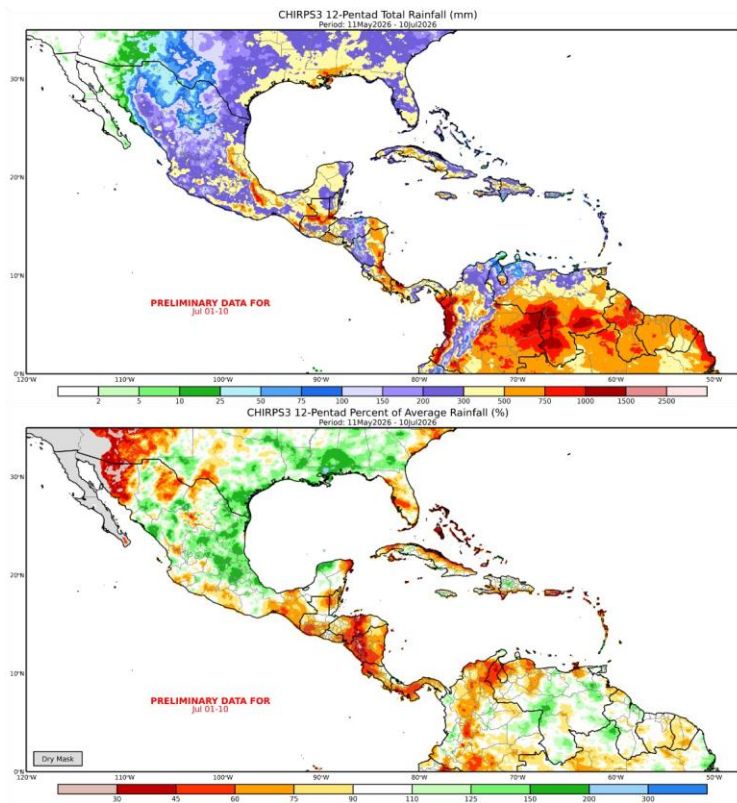
Assumption 7 of 7

Madagascar

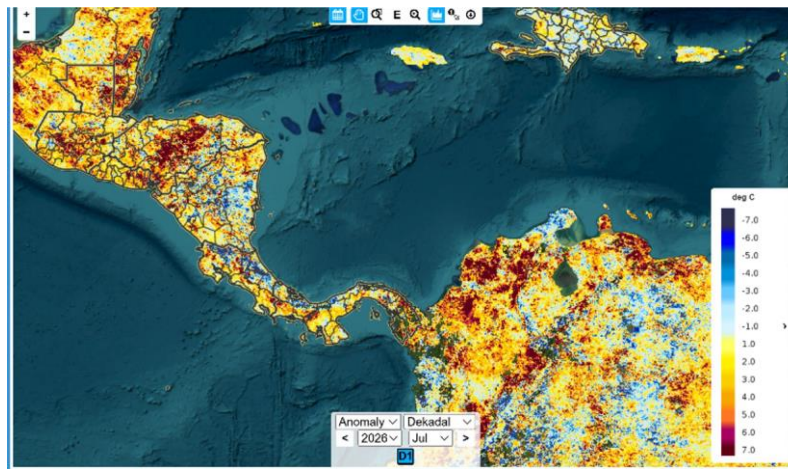
A timely onset of the 2026/27 rainy season in October will likely bring below average rainfall in central and southern areas of Madagascar. Above-average temperatures and below-average soil moisture levels will challenge October crop establishment across the Grand South. Conditions will deteriorate through February as precipitation shifts to below-average in December, further challenging the agricultural growing season in the south.

Latin America and the Caribbean

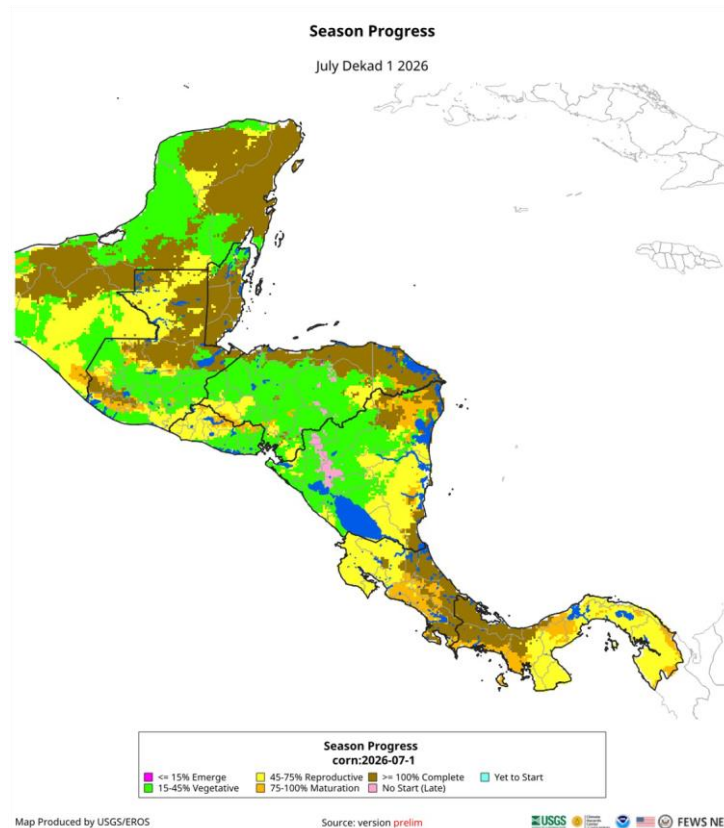
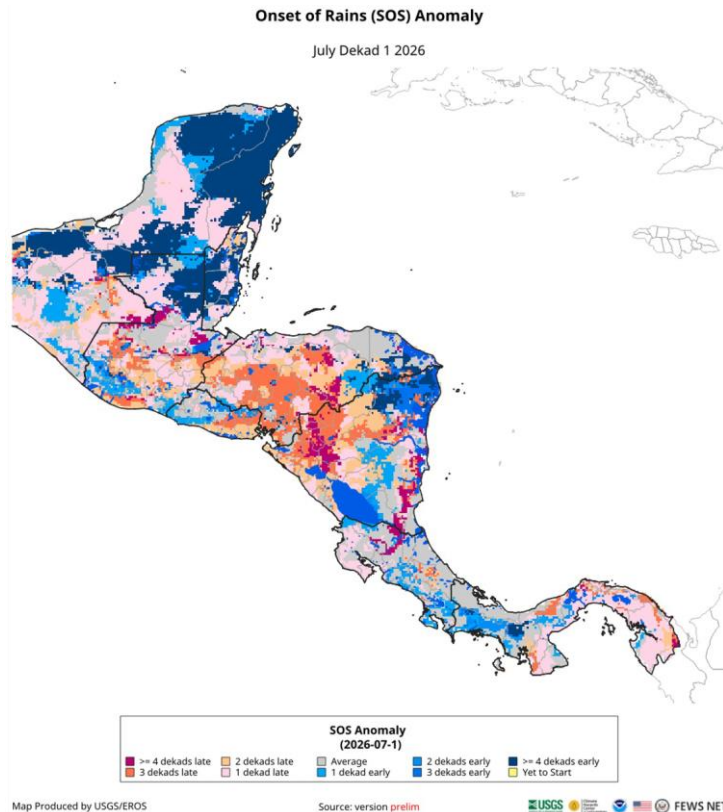
Below average rainfall continues amid very warm temperatures



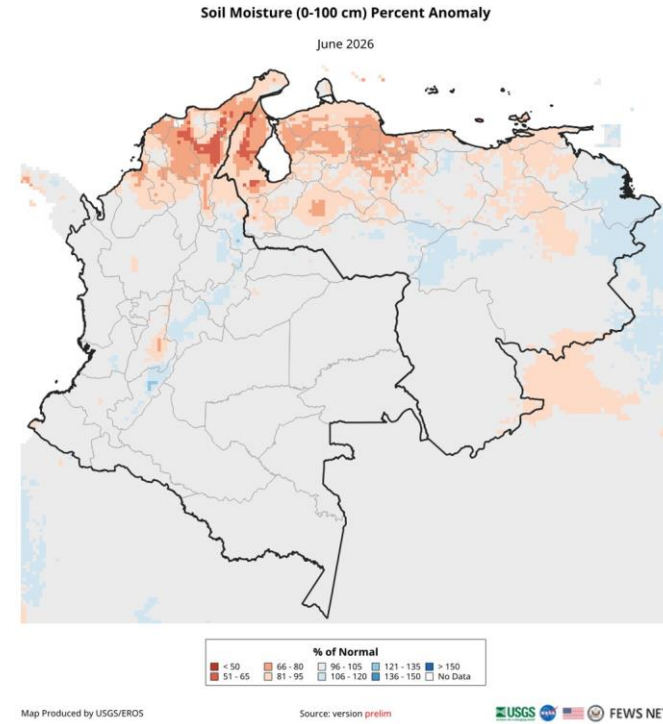
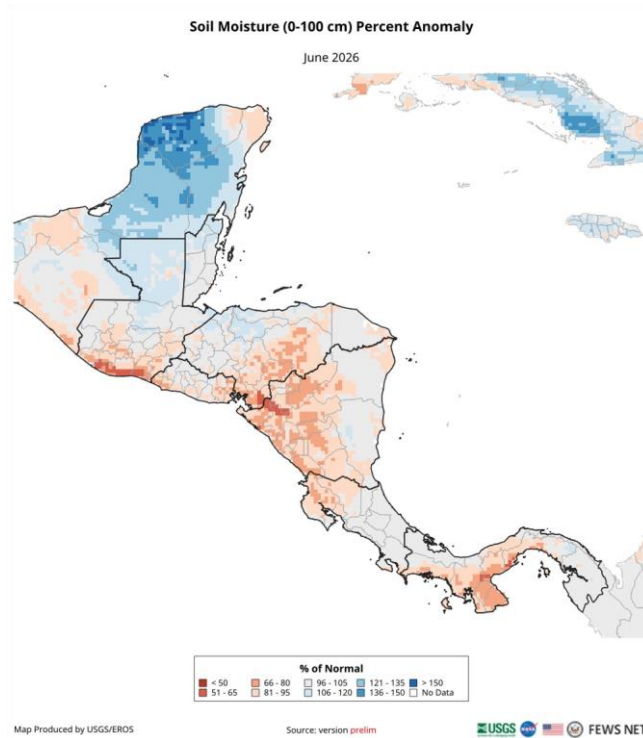
July 1-10 Temperature Anomalies



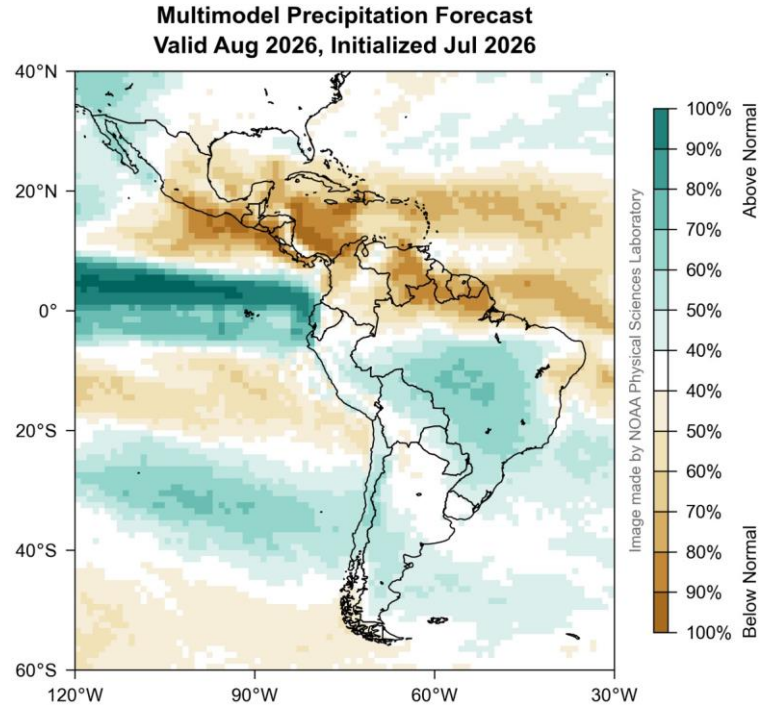
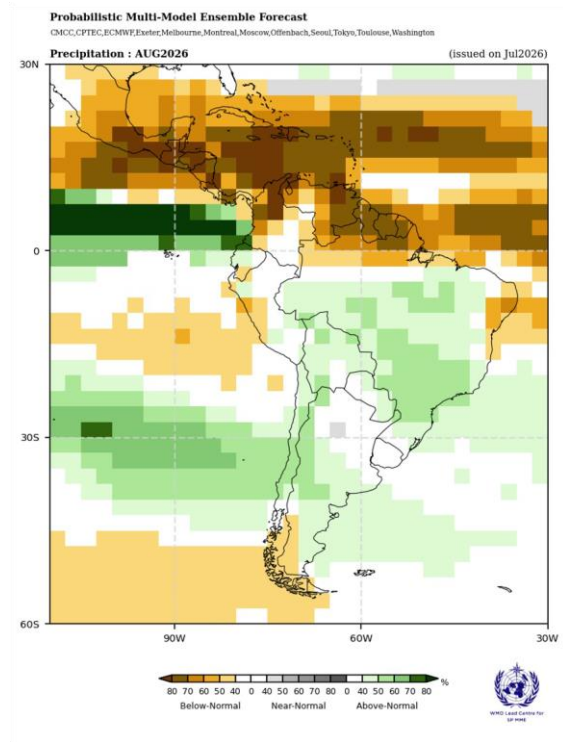
Delayed Start of Season Across Most of Central America



Below-Average Root-Zone Soil Moisture Observed in June



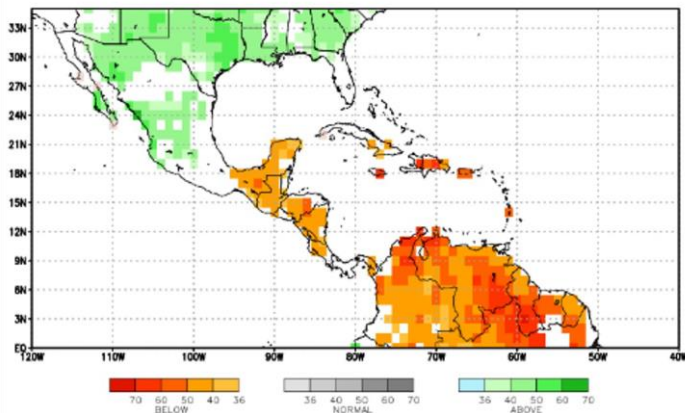
Below-Average Precipitation Forecast due to El Nino



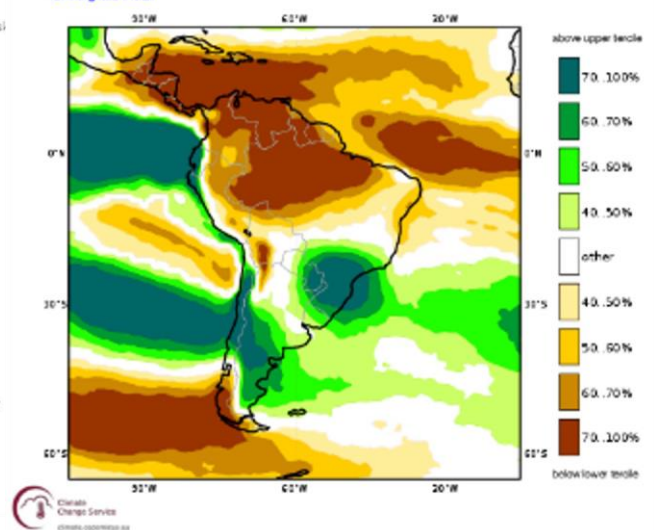
Below-Average Precipitation Forecast due to El Nino

Most likely from September to November 2026

NMME Precip Prob. Jul1C Sep2026–Nov2026 Fcst Sand color: Sep–Nov DryClim Masi

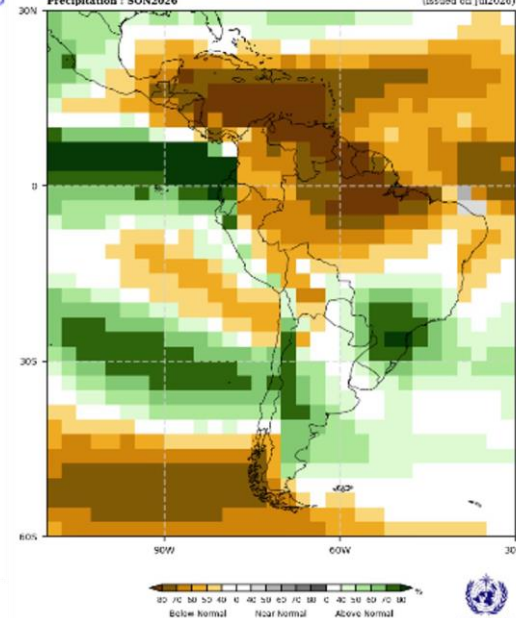


C3S multi-system seasonal forecast
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean



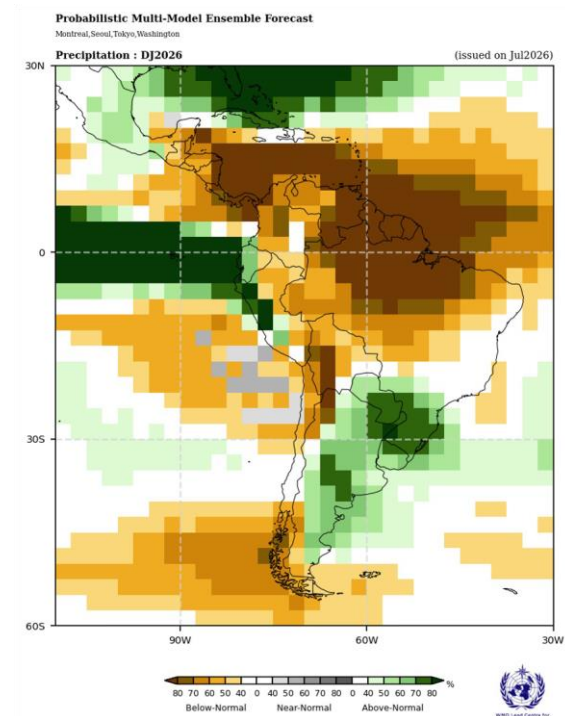
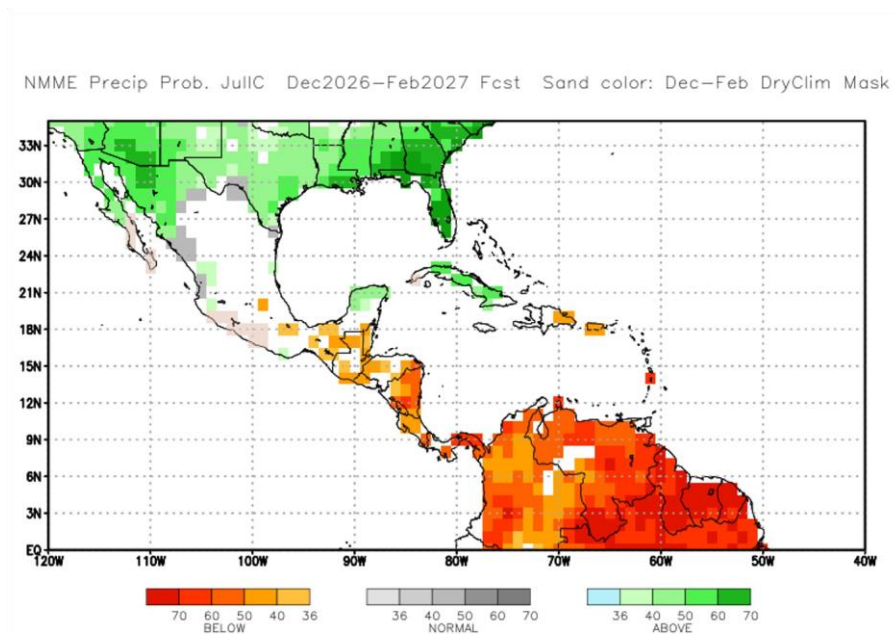
Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
CMCC, CFSv2, ECNWF, Ecmwf, GISS, HadGEM2, HadGEM3, HadISST, HadISST2, HadISST3, HadISST4, HadISST5, HadISST6, HadISST7, HadISST8, HadISST9, HadISST10, HadISST11, HadISST12, HadISST13, HadISST14, HadISST15, HadISST16, HadISST17, HadISST18, HadISST19, HadISST20, HadISST21, HadISST22, HadISST23, HadISST24, HadISST25, HadISST26, HadISST27, HadISST28, HadISST29, HadISST30, HadISST31, HadISST32, HadISST33, HadISST34, HadISST35, HadISST36, HadISST37, HadISST38, HadISST39, HadISST40, HadISST41, HadISST42, HadISST43, HadISST44, HadISST45, HadISST46, HadISST47, HadISST48, HadISST49, HadISST50, HadISST51, HadISST52, HadISST53, HadISST54, HadISST55, HadISST56, HadISST57, HadISST58, HadISST59, HadISST60, HadISST61, HadISST62, HadISST63, HadISST64, HadISST65, HadISST66, HadISST67, HadISST68, HadISST69, HadISST70, HadISST71, HadISST72, HadISST73, HadISST74, HadISST75, HadISST76, HadISST77, HadISST78, HadISST79, HadISST80, HadISST81, HadISST82, HadISST83, HadISST84, HadISST85, HadISST86, HadISST87, HadISST88, HadISST89, HadISST90, HadISST91, HadISST92, HadISST93, HadISST94, HadISST95, HadISST96, HadISST97, HadISST98, HadISST99, HadISST100

Precipitation : SON2026 (issued on Jul2026)

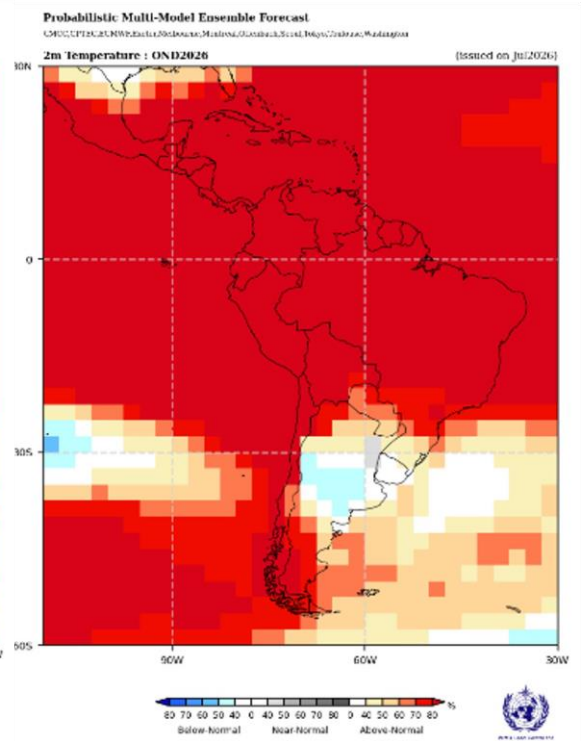
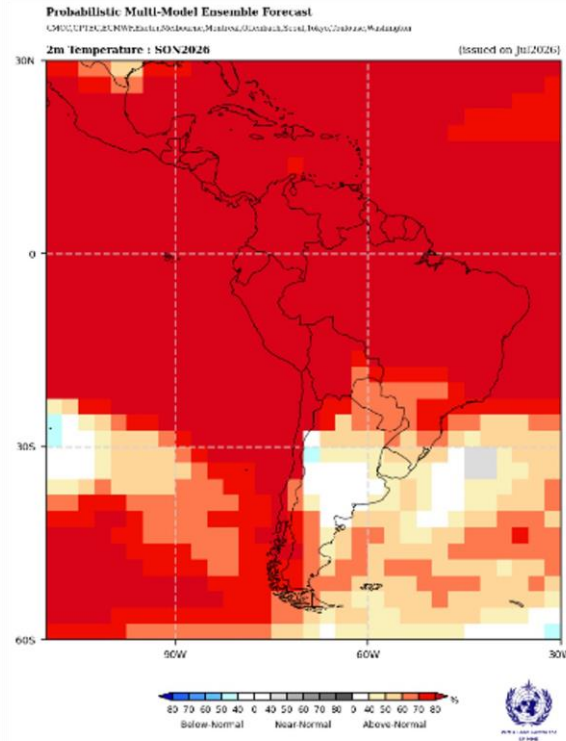
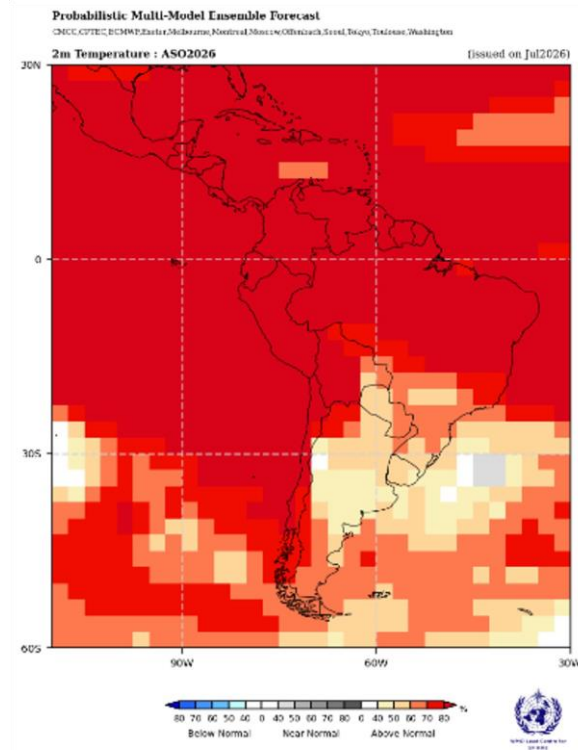


December Precipitation Forecast

No tilt in odds over Haiti

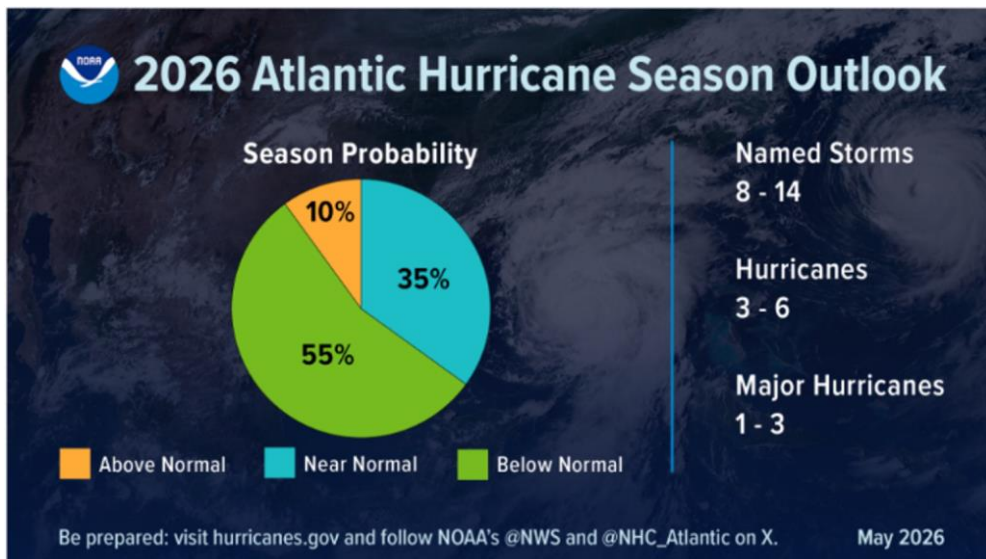


Well Above-Average Temperatures Most Likely



Tropical Cyclone Forecast

Below-average activity expected in Atlantic, above-average in Pacific



ATLANTIC SEASONAL HURRICANE ACTIVITY		
Forecast for 2026 Hurricane Activity		
Forecast Parameters	CSU Forecast for 2026*	Average for 1991-2020
Named Storms	11	14.4
Named Storm Days	45	69.4
Hurricanes	5	7.2
Hurricane Days	15	27.0
Major Hurricanes	2	3.2
Major Hurricane Days	4	7.4
Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE)+	70	123
ACE West of 60 degrees longitude	35	73

*CSU's initial seasonal forecast for 2026 was released on Thursday, April 9th. An updated forecast was released on Wednesday, June 10th.

+A measure of a named storm's potential for wind and storm surge destruction defined as the sum of the square of a named storm's maximum wind speed (in 10^4 knots²) for each 6-hour period of its existence.

Assumption 1a of 4

Regional

Above-average temperatures, below-average rainfall, and erratic rainfall patterns are expected to persist throughout the region, including in Central America, Haiti, Venezuela, and most of Colombia, through November when the rainy season ends.

Assumption 1b of 4

Regional assumptions

Negative soil moisture anomalies are likely to gradually increase, evapotranspiration is expected to accelerate, and the risk of crop pests and diseases is expected to remain high through February 2027. These factors are likely to result in below-average yields for non-irrigated crops in affected areas.

Assumption 1c of 4

Regional assumptions

The 2026 hurricane season is likely to be below average in the Atlantic Basin, but above average in the Eastern Pacific.

Assumption 2a of 4

Haiti

The second rainy season, beginning in August, is likely to be delayed. Ongoing below average precipitation, below average soil moisture, and above average temperatures are expected to persist through November, severely challenging the fall and winter agricultural seasons.

Assumption 2b of 4

Haiti

Precipitation is expected to shift to average by December, but low soil moisture levels and high temperatures will persist through February.

Assumption 3a of 4

Central America

The canícula is likely to be above average in intensity and duration.

Assumption 3b of 4

Central America

Given likely localized delays in the primera planting and forecasted weather conditions for the remainder of the first rainy season, primera harvests are expected to be delayed in some areas, while more widespread delays are expected for both postrera and postrera tardía planting and harvest.

Assumption 4a of 4

South America - Colombia

Rainfall in most northern areas is expected to remain below average, while localized areas of the Pacífico region are likely to shift to near-average rainfall by September. Given saturated soils in many of northern areas following above-average rainfall and flooding in early 2026, negative rainfall anomalies are expected to reduce oversaturation without generating negative impacts to vegetative health in the near-term. Throughout the rest of the country, rainfall performance is expected to remain spatially mixed through August before gradually decreasing to below-average levels by the last quarter of the year.

Assumption 4b of 4

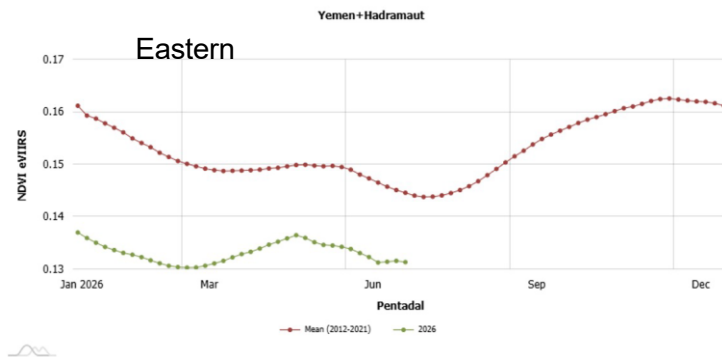
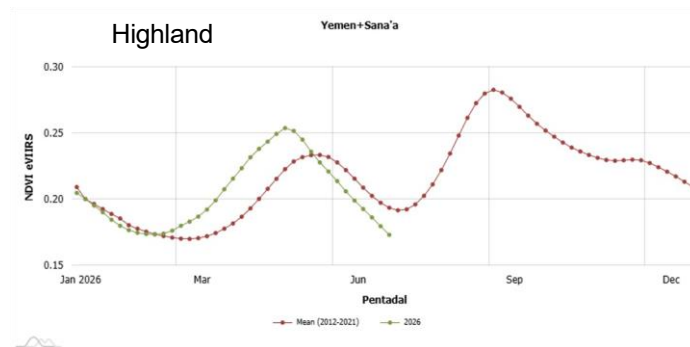
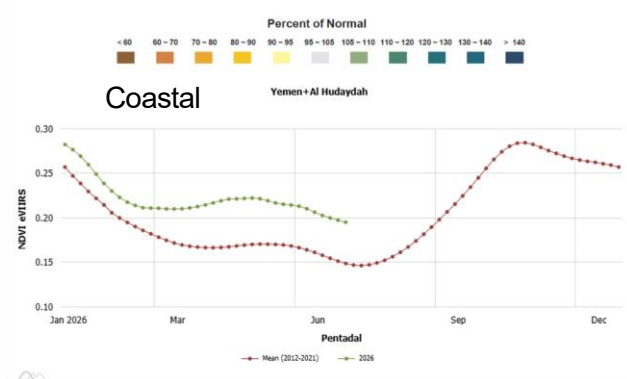
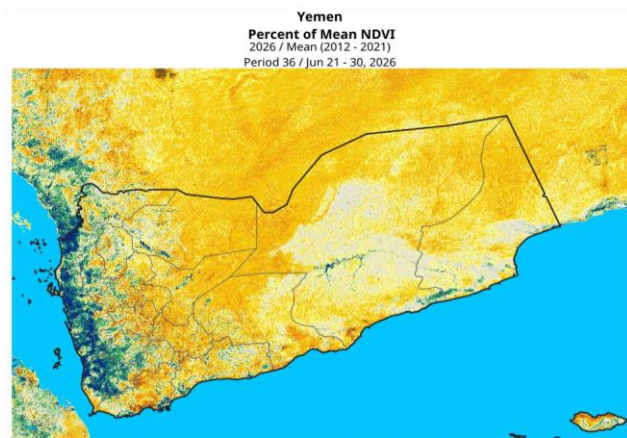
South America - Colombia

In bimodal areas in Andina Region, localized planting delays are expected for the second crop cycle. In Orinoquía Region and La Guajira Department, the combination of below average soil moisture and elevated wildfire risk are expected to limit pasture regeneration from the rainy season, and result in localized below average pasture conditions throughout the rainy season and more widespread deterioration by December 2026.

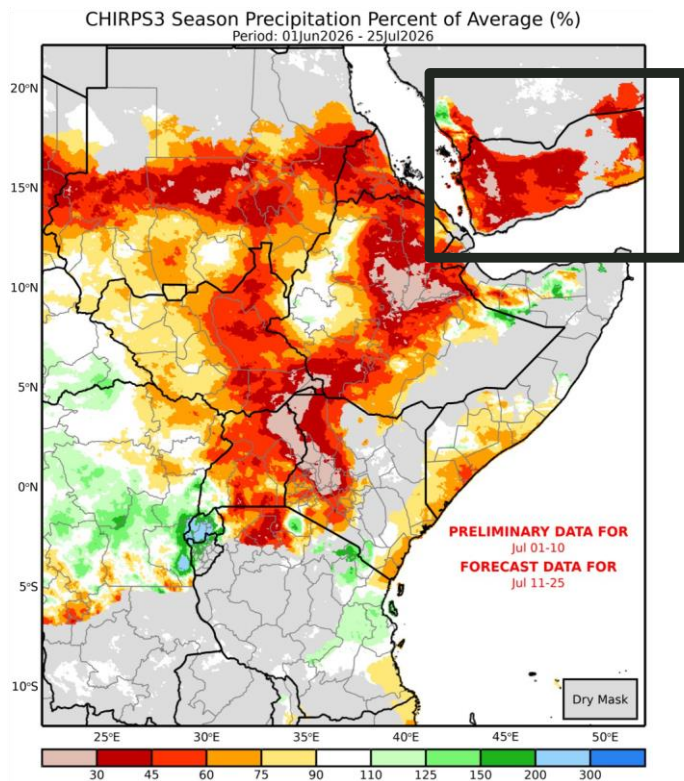
Asia, Middle East, and Europe

Yemen

Vegetation Approaching Seasonal Minimum

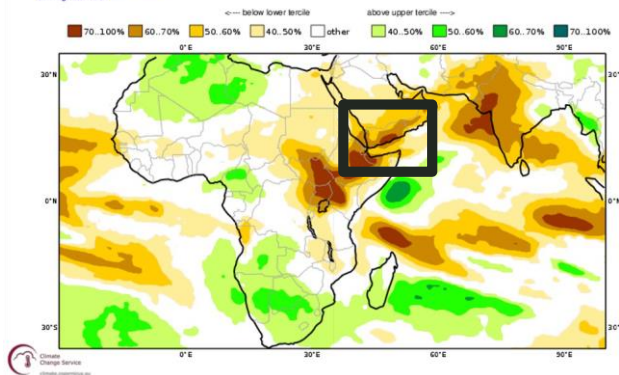


Below-Average June-September Precipitation



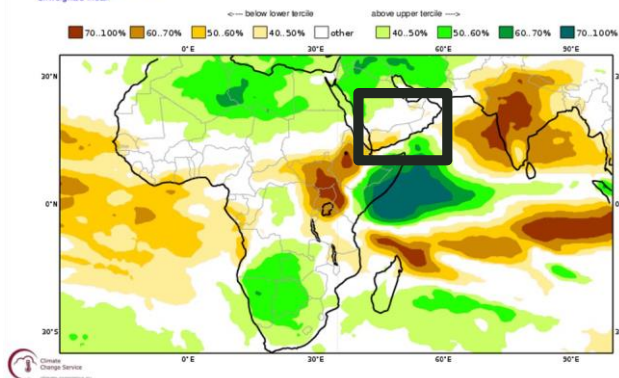
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean

AUG 2026



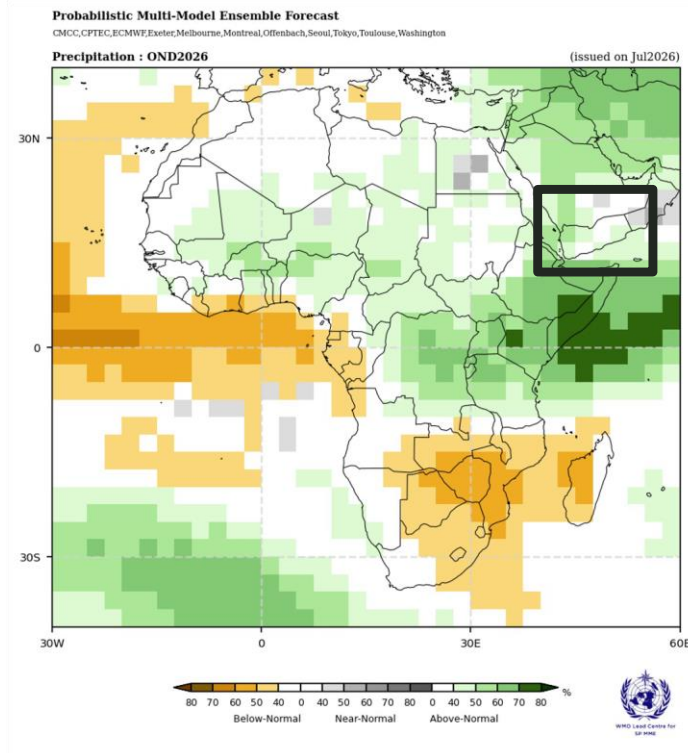
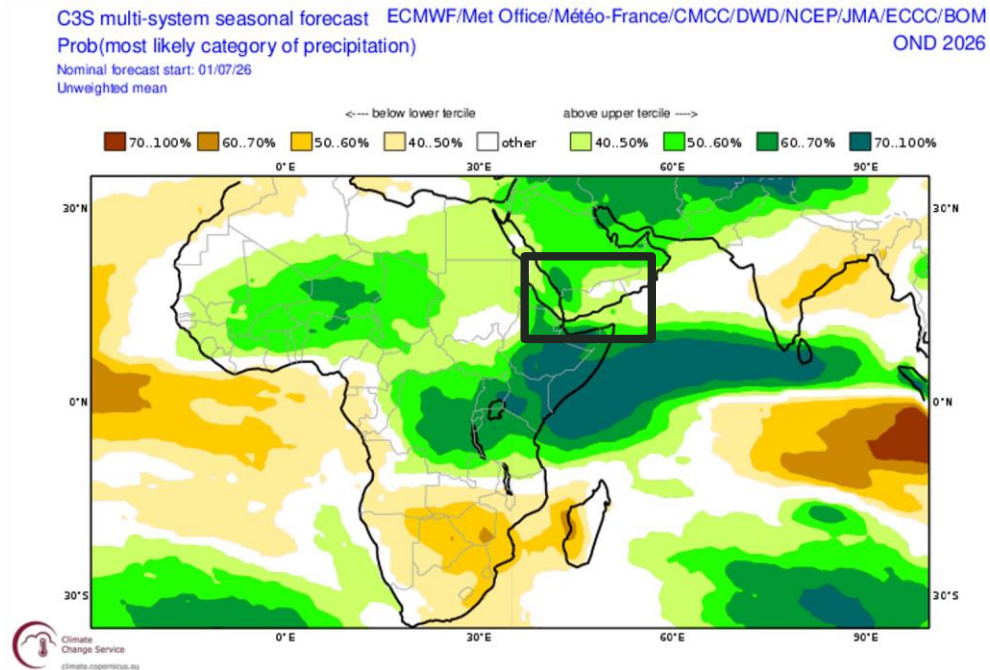
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean

SEP 2026

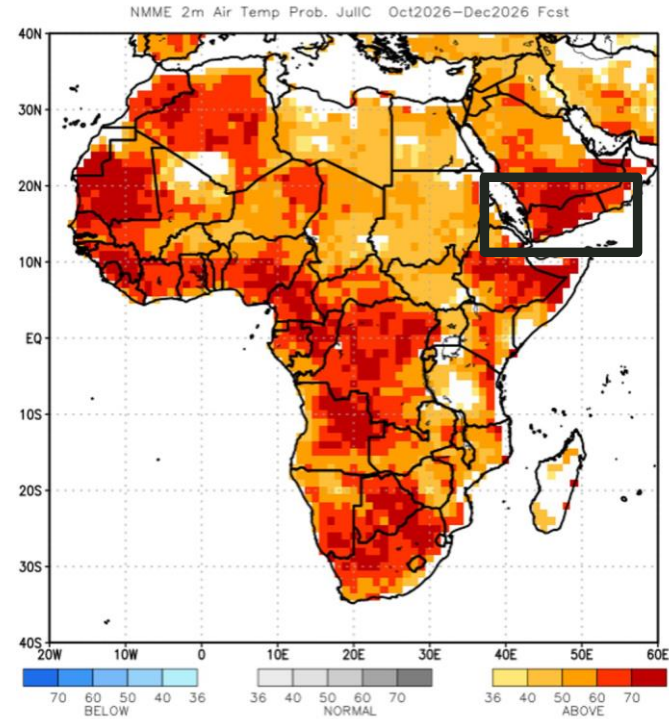
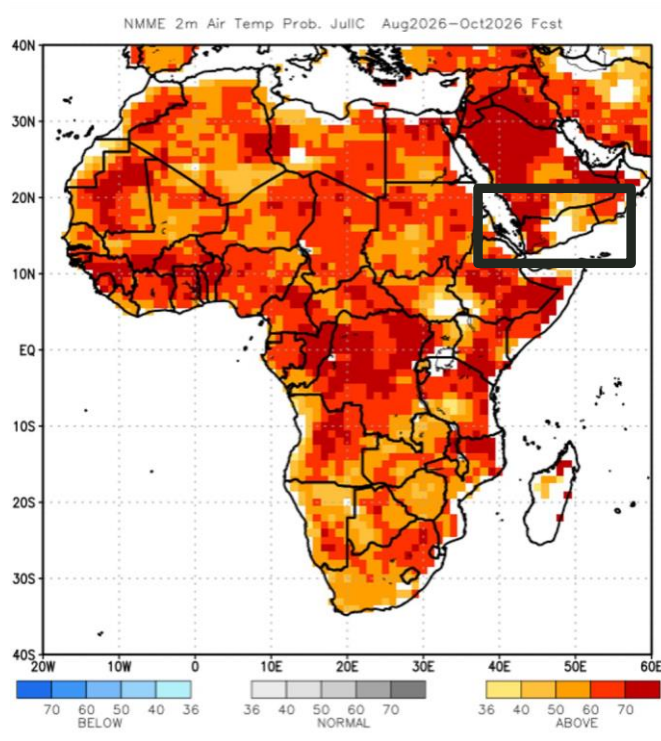


Weak Tilt to Above Average Precipitation Oct-Dec in the West

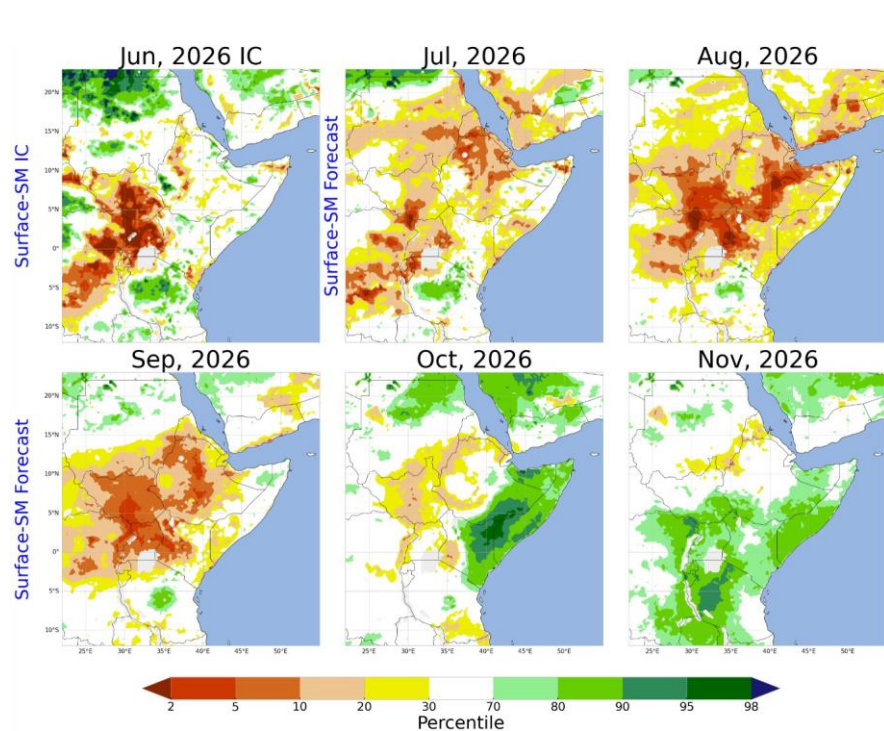
With some uncertainty



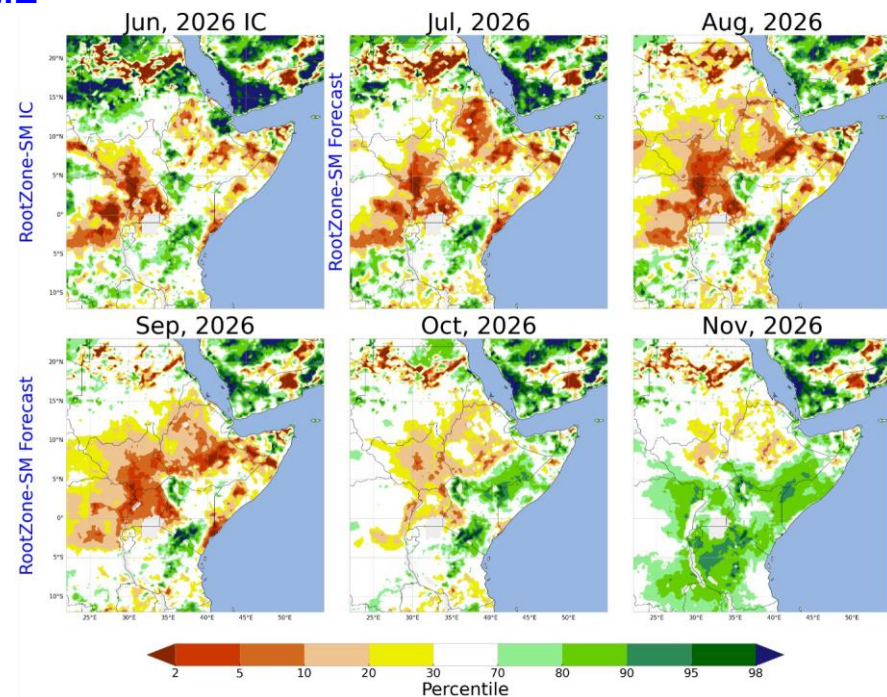
Well Above-Average Temperatures Forecast Through 2026



Drying of surface soils expected, deeper soils less so



NMME



Assumption 1 of 3

Yemen

Rainfall is likely to be below average across Yemen between June and September before gradually shifting to above average in the west and near-average elsewhere by the end of the year. Temperatures are likely to remain above average through February 2027.

Assumption 2 of 3

Yemen

Despite above average pasture conditions at the end of the first rainy season across the western highlands and coastal regions, below average rainfall during the second rainy season and above average temperatures are expected to reduce soil moisture, limit the extent of vegetation and pasture regeneration during the rainy season, and result in faster than normal deterioration during dry periods through February 2027.

Assumption 3 of 3

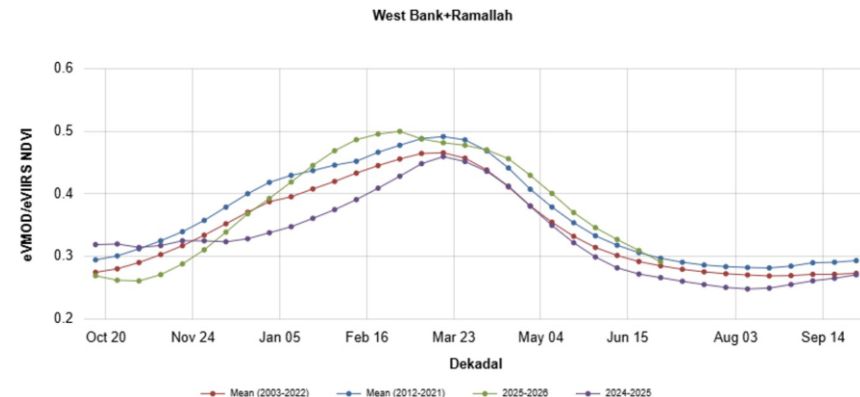
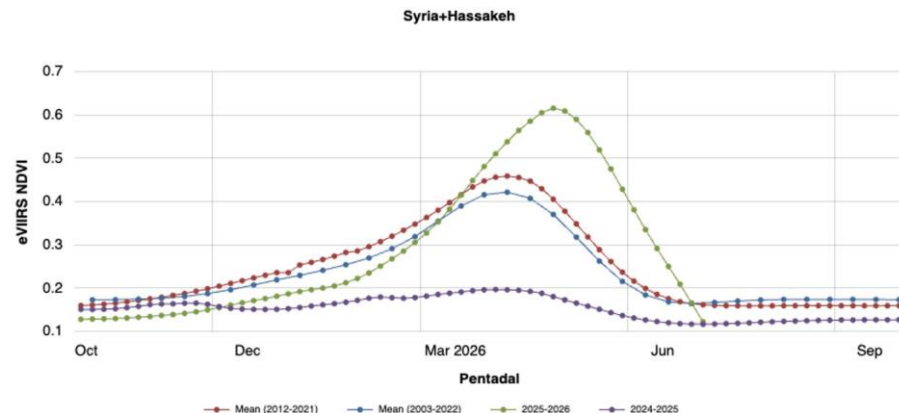
Yemen

Expected above-average sea surface temperatures in the Arabian Sea are likely to raise the risk of a tropical cyclone strike and associated flooding for Socotra and the southern Aden Gulf coast, especially between October and November 2026, although the risk will still be low overall given the rarity of cyclone strikes in Yemen.

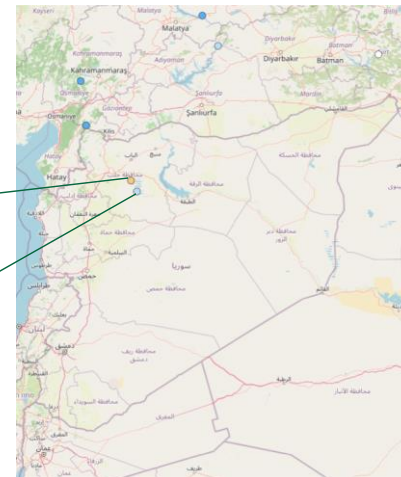
The Levant

Seasonally declining vegetation

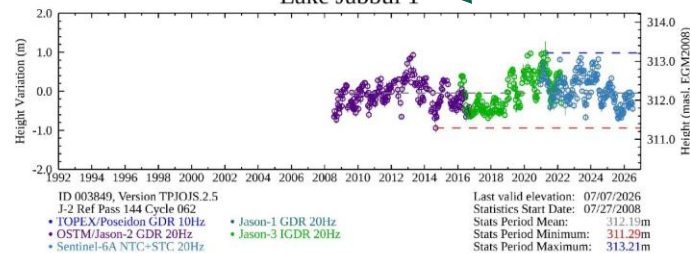
Very rapid in Syria, near-normal elsewhere



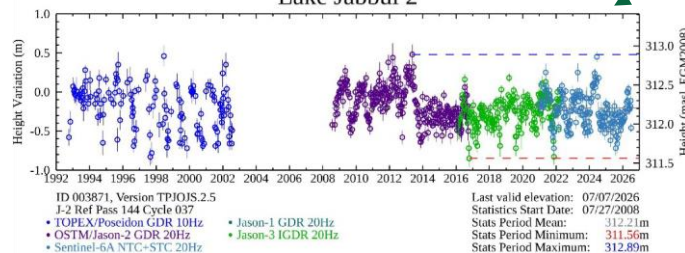
Reservoir levels down from last month



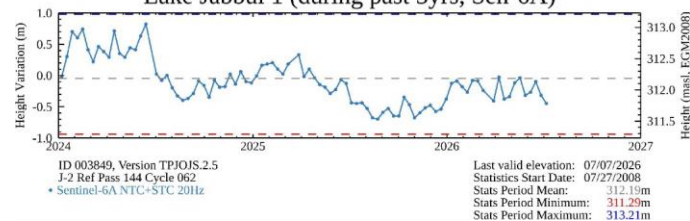
Lake Jabbul 1



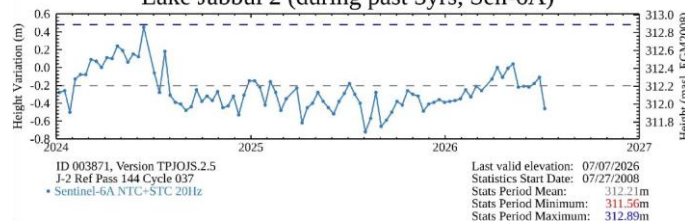
Lake Jabbul 2



Lake Jabbul 1 (during past 3yrs, Sen-6A)



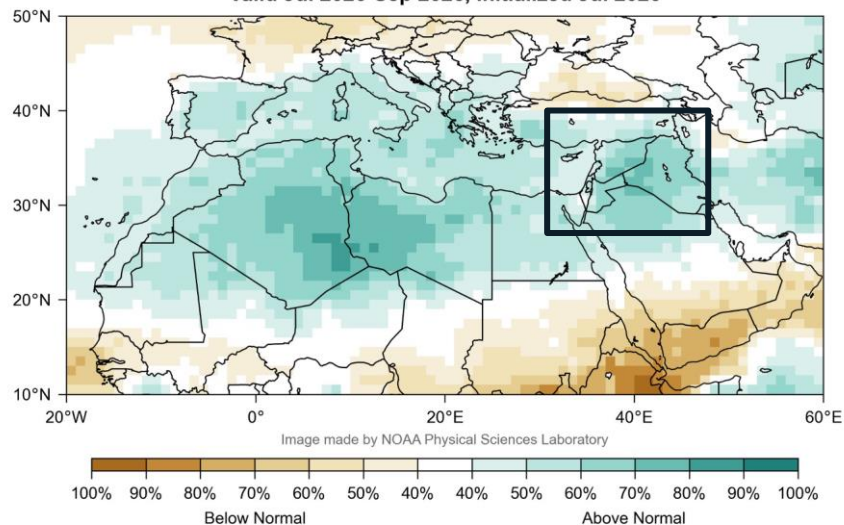
Lake Jabbul 2 (during past 3yrs, Sen-6A)



July - September Precipitation Forecast

Above Average over Syria, weaker tilt in odds closer to Mediterranean

Multimodel Precipitation Forecast
Valid Jul 2026-Sep 2026, Initialized Jul 2026

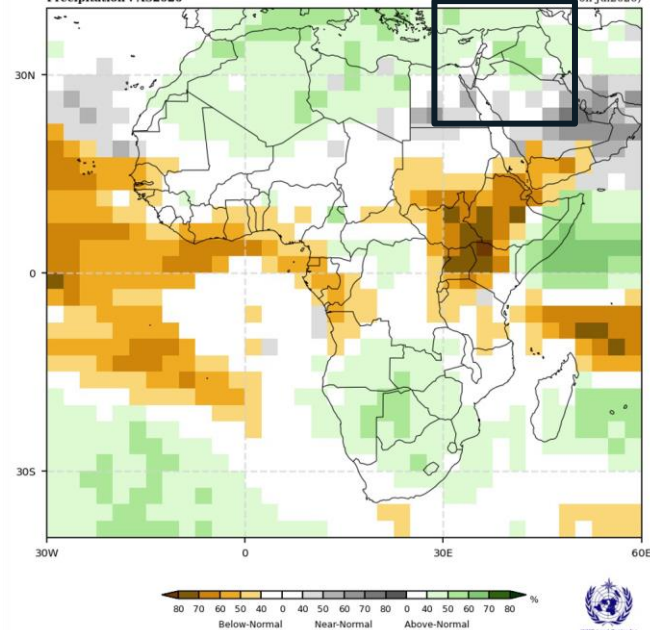


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : AS2026

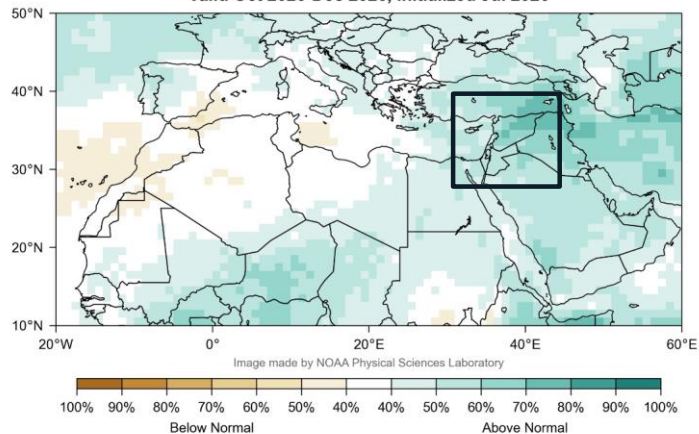
(Issued on Jul2026)



WMO Logo Center for
EF-1000

With high confidence

Multimodel Precipitation Forecast
Valid Oct 2026-Dec 2026, Initialized Jul 2026

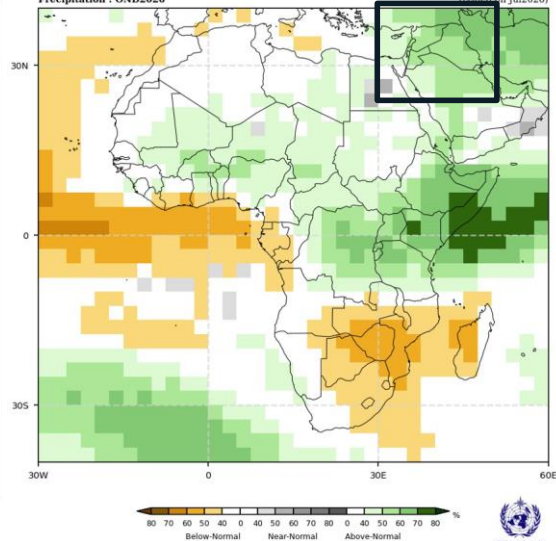


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

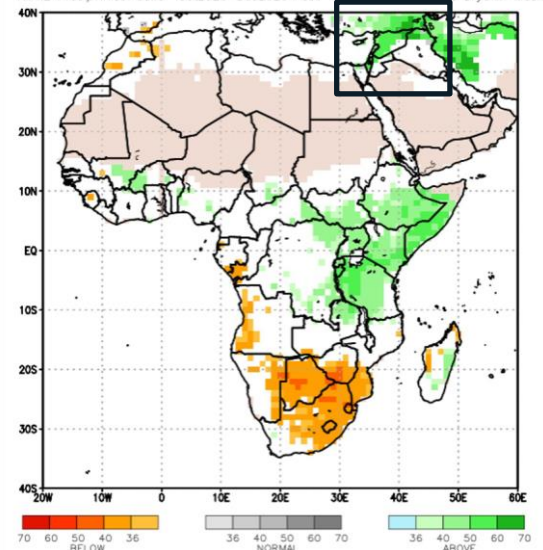
CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : OND2026

Issued on Jul2026



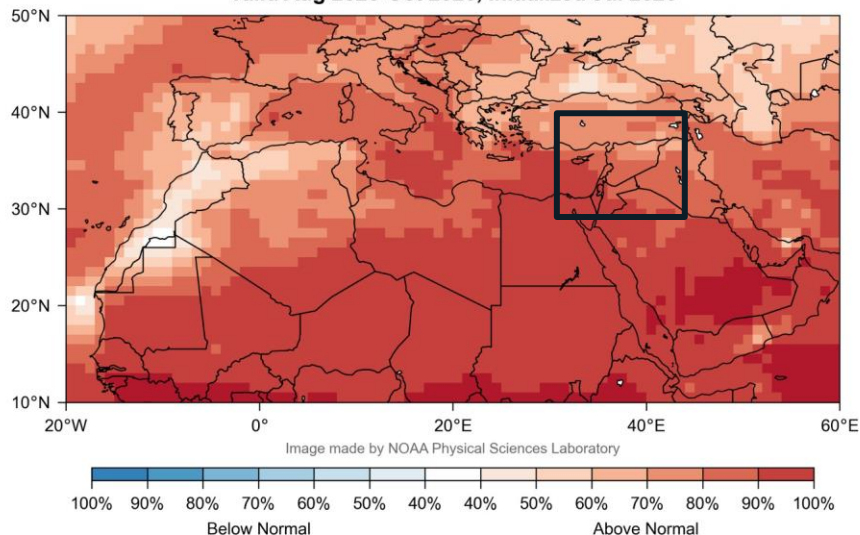
NMME Precip Prob. JullC Oct2026-Dec2026 Fcst Sand color: Oct-Dec DryClim Mask



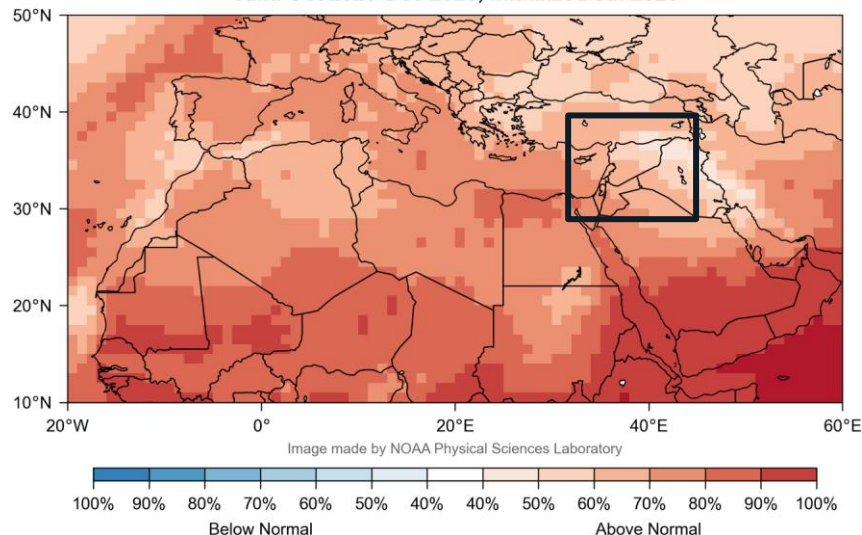
Well above average temperatures consistently forecast

Highest confidence during the dry season in the southwest

Multimodel 2m Temperature Forecast
Valid Aug 2026-Oct 2026, Initialized Jul 2026



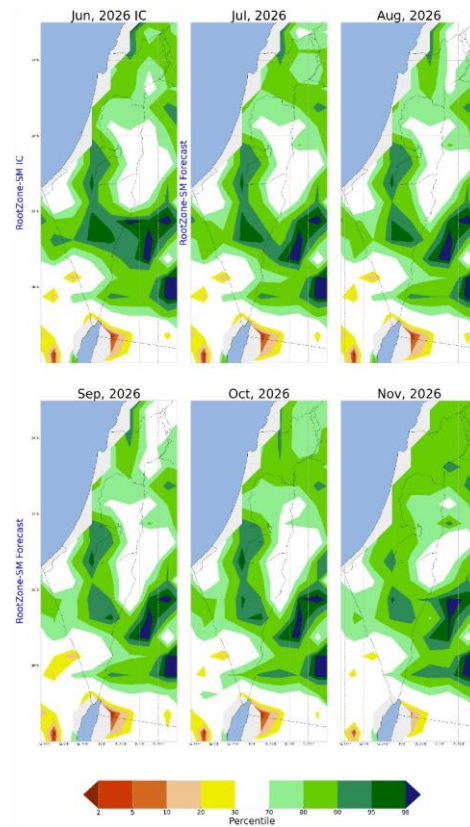
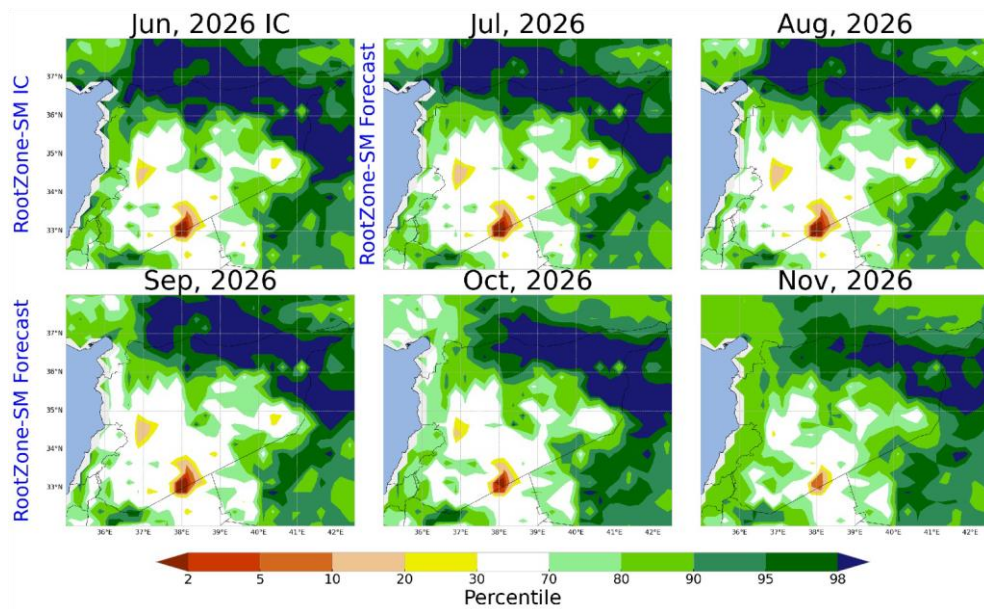
Multimodel 2m Temperature Forecast
Valid Oct 2026-Dec 2026, Initialized Jul 2026



Mostly Favorable Root-Zone Soil Moisture Forecast

Local areas with deficits persist in southern Syria

NMME



Assumption 1 of 6

Medium Term (July - October, Dry Season)

Precipitation is likely to be average across Lebanon, WBG, and above average in Syria beginning in July. River discharge levels are expected to continue the seasonal decline, particularly in eastern Syria. The likelihood of flooding across the region diminished.

Assumption 2 of 6

Medium Term (July - October, Dry Season)

Temperatures are likely to be above average across Lebanon, WBG, and Syria.

Above-average temperatures are likely to increase evaporative demand and contribute to the seasonal depletion of soil moisture and surface water resources.

Assumption 3 of 6

Medium Term (July - October, Dry Season)

Residual soil moisture and vegetation conditions following the favorable 2025/26 rainy season are likely to support average vegetation conditions in Lebanon, Gaza, West Bank early in the dry season, though progressive drying is expected through September. Despite prior favorable conditions, Syrian croplands have already declined to below-average vegetation conditions.

Assumption 4 of 6

Medium Term (July - October, Dry Season)

Dry vegetation conditions might elevate the risk of localized wildfires in Syria and Lebanon, although wildfire occurrence will remain dependent on short-term weather conditions.

Assumption 5 of 6

Long Term (November 2026-January 2027):

Precipitation is expected to be above average across much of the region during the 2026/27 rainy season, consistent with historical precipitation patterns during El Niño events. However, uncertainty remains due to the long-range nature of the forecast.

Assumption 6 of 6

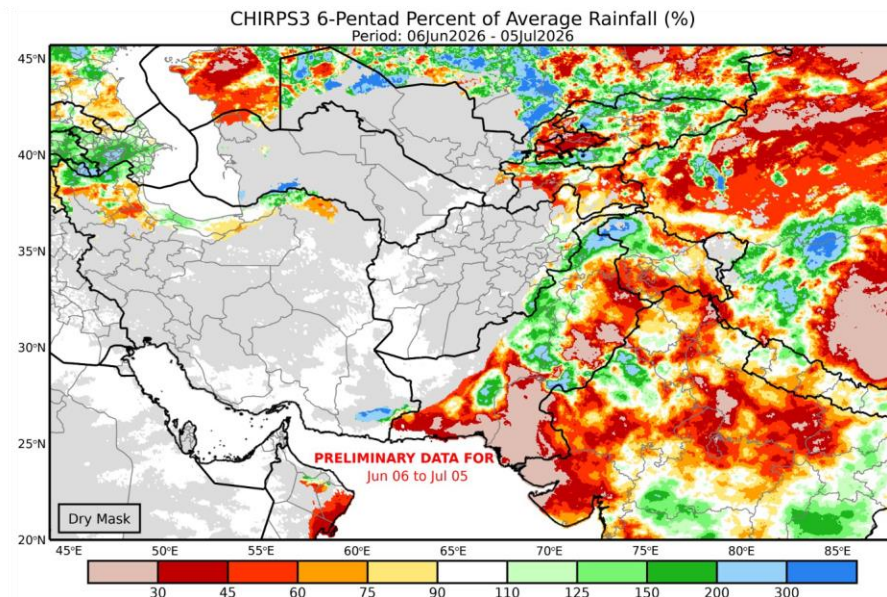
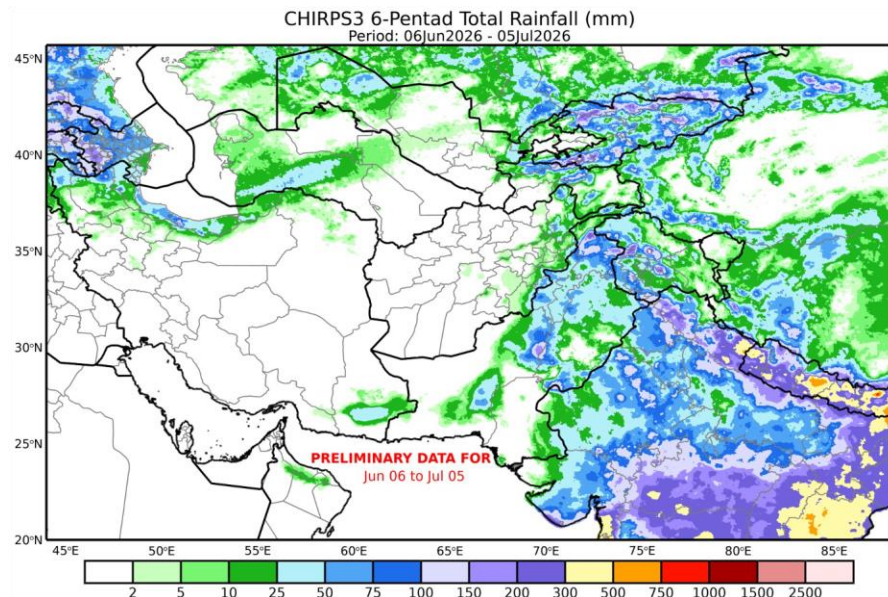
Long Term (November 2026-January 2027):

Temperatures are likely to be above average in Lebanon and Syria.

South and Southeast Asia

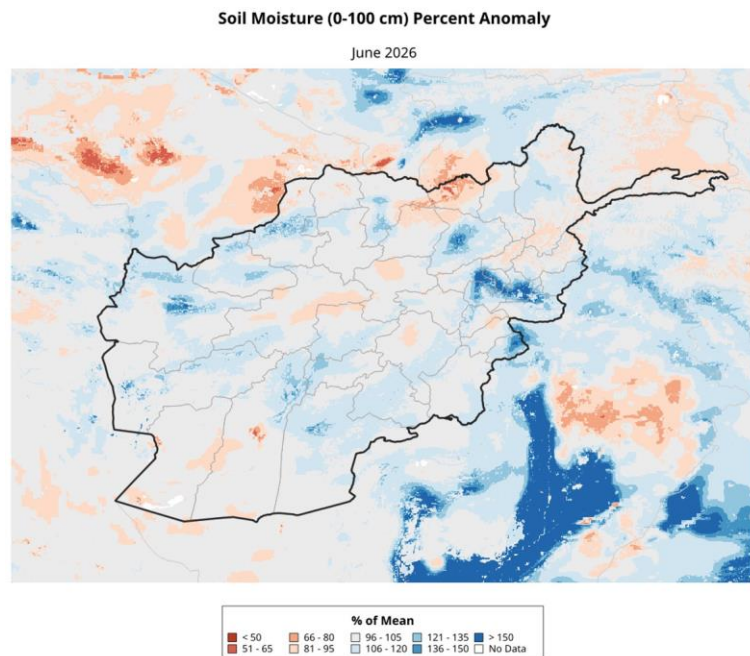
Mixed Precipitation in June

Mostly below-average monsoon precipitation over Pakistan



Generally Favorable June Soil Moisture

Amidst very warm temperatures at end of the month

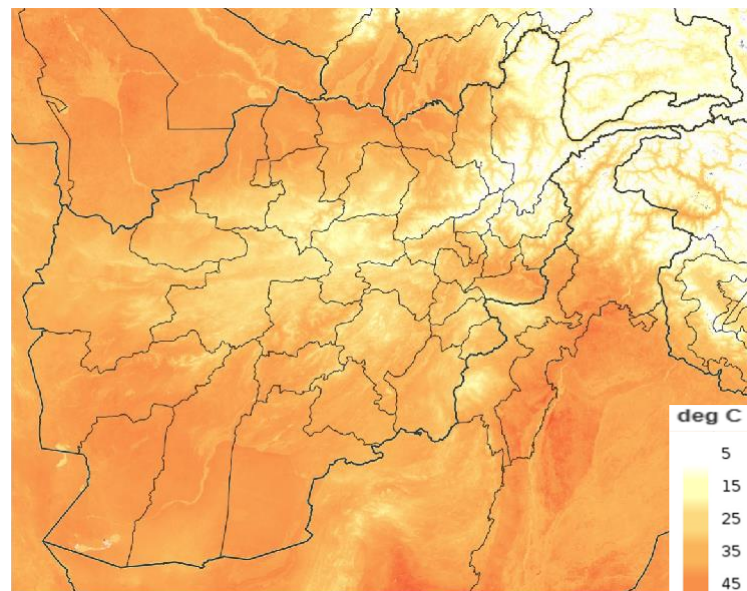


Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: Noah-MP land surface model, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center



Central Asia LST eVIIRS Data Dekadal (Jun 21st, 2026 - Jun 30th, 2026) (deg C)



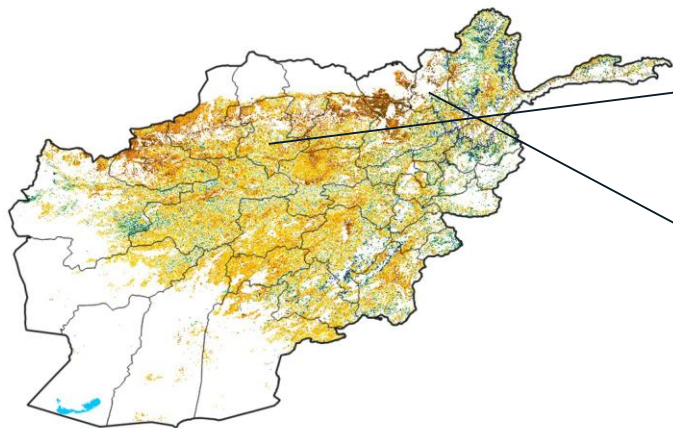
Rapid decrease in vegetation health in Afghanistan

Driven by rising temperatures and declining soil moisture

Afghanistan Rangeland Agricultural Areas

Percent of Mean NDVI
2026 / Mean (2012 - 2021)

Period 36 / Jun 21 - 30, 2026

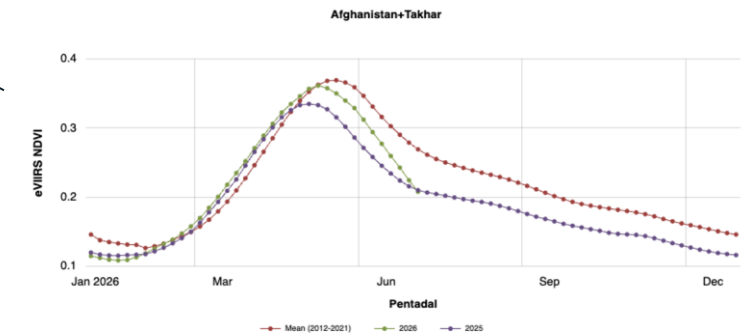
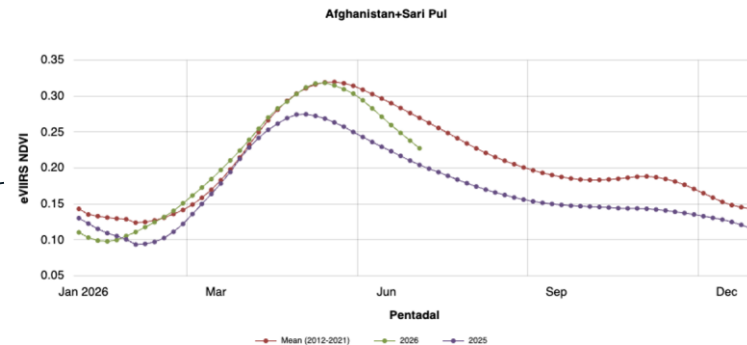


Percent of Normal



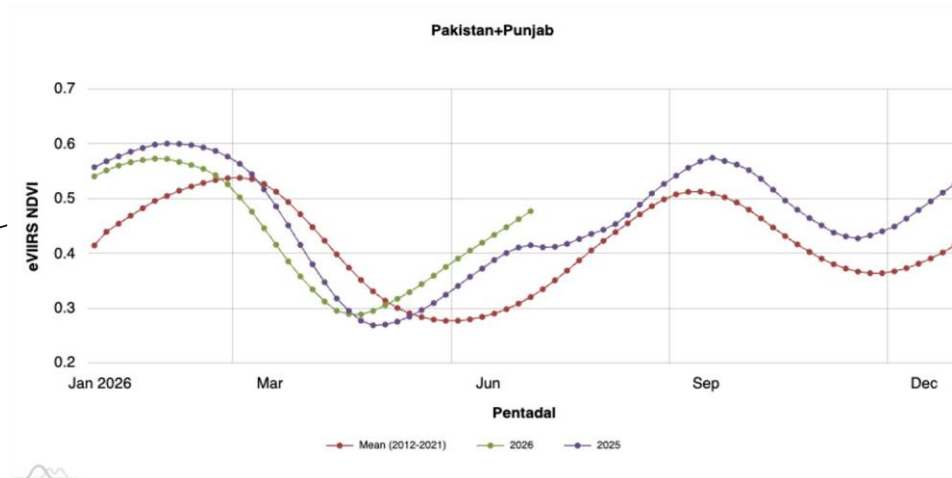
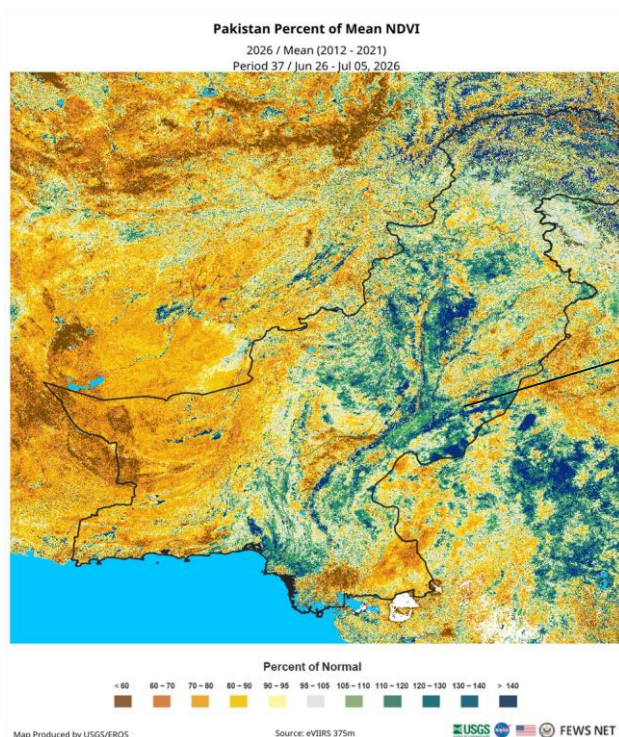
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

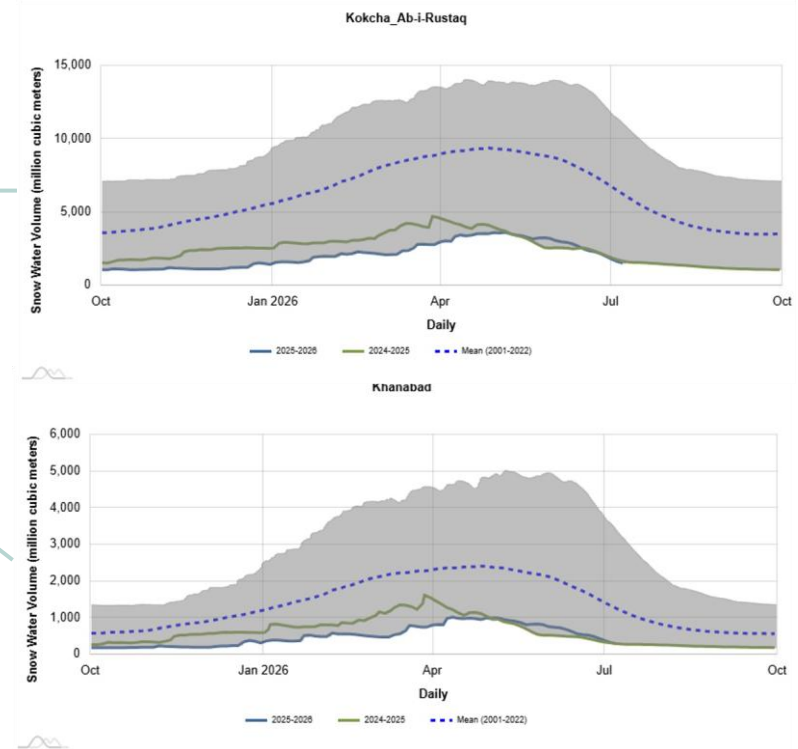
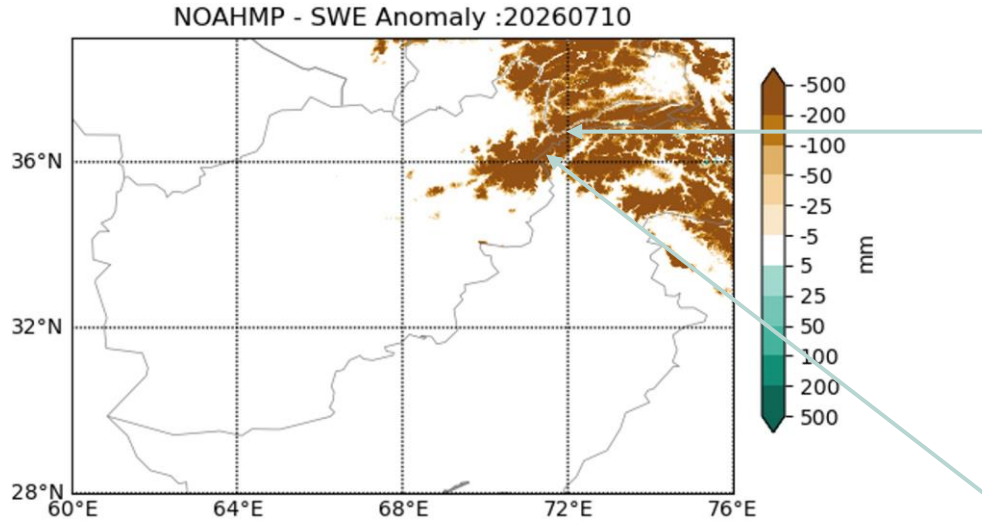


Above average vegetation health along Indus basin in Pakistan

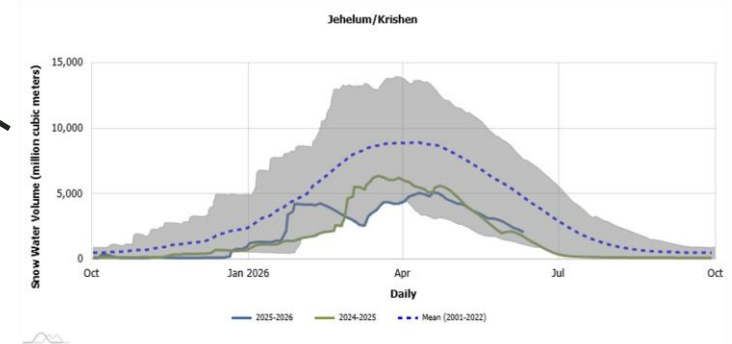
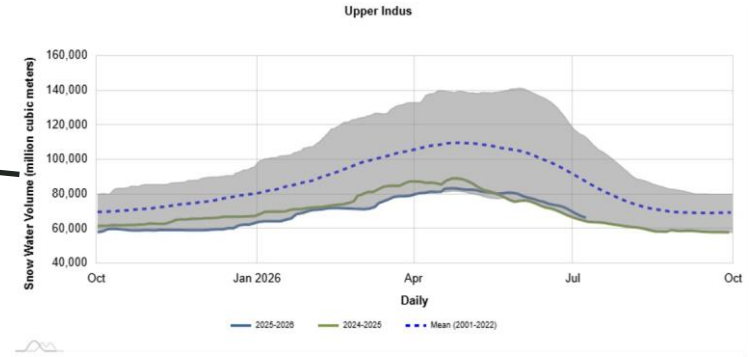
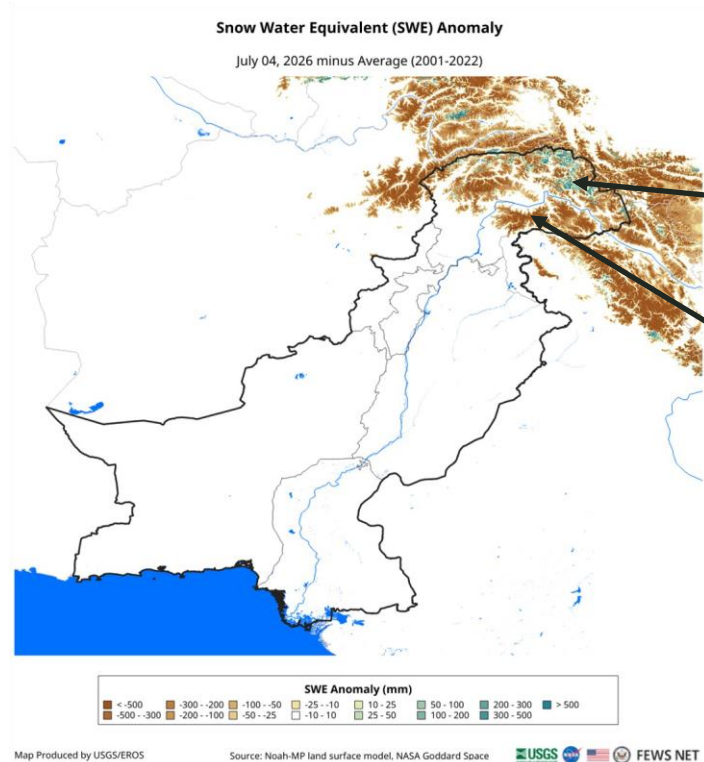
Related to an early greenup



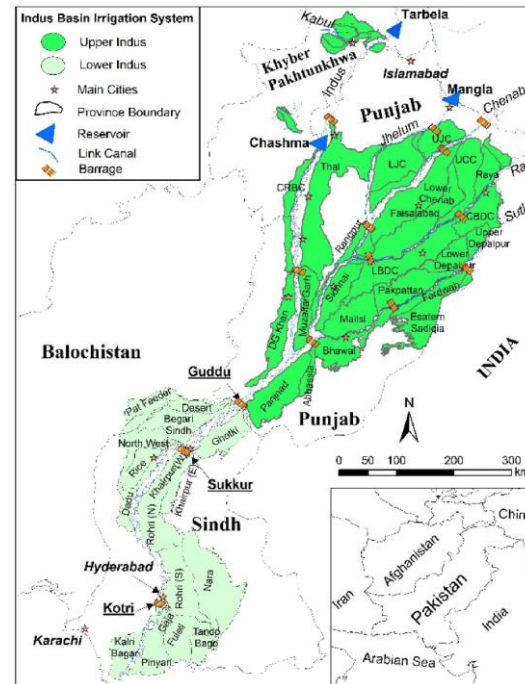
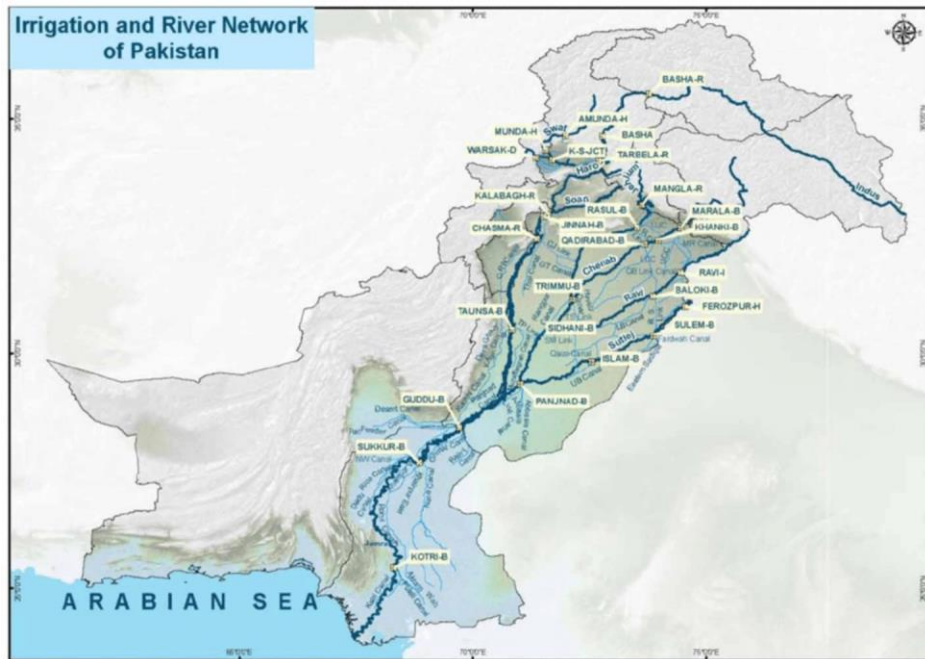
Below average and seasonally declining Snow Water Equivalent



Below average and seasonally declining Snow Water Equivalent



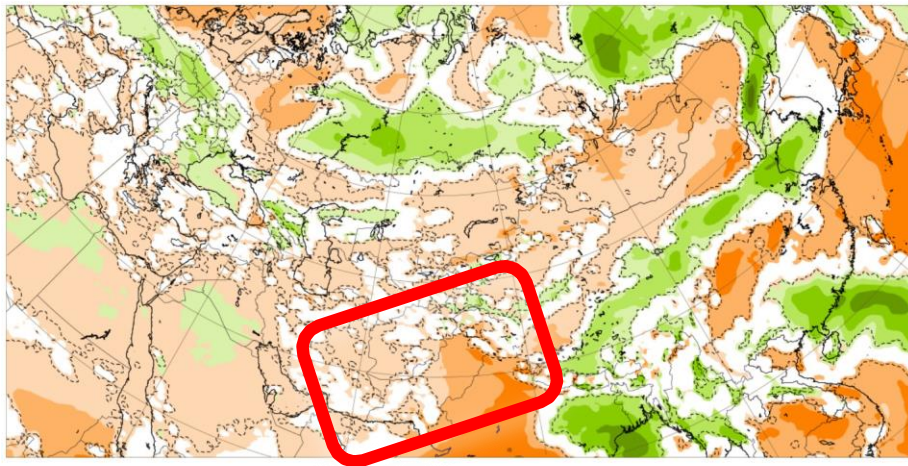
Risk of reduced water for irrigation along the Indus basin



Weekly Precipitation Forecast

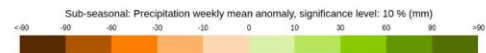
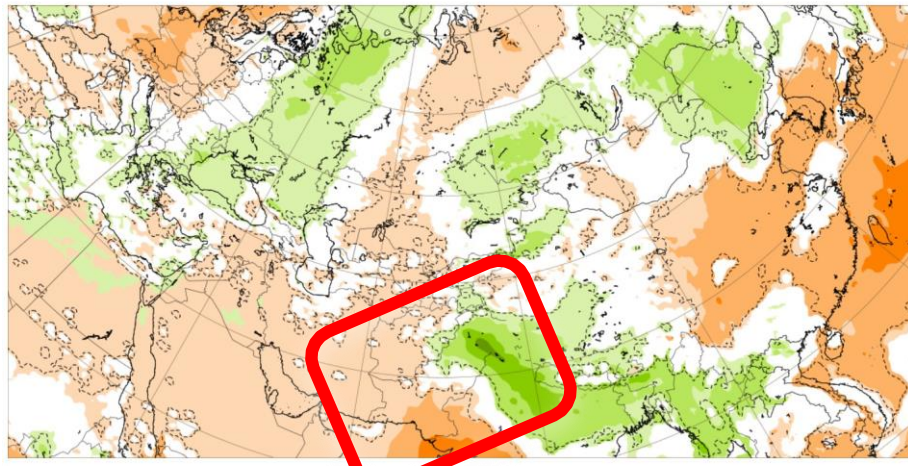
Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Jul 2026 Valid time: Mon 13 Jul 2026 - Mon 20 Jul 2026 (+168h) Area : Western Asia



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Jul 2026 Valid time: Mon 20 Jul 2026 - Mon 27 Jul 2026 (+336h) Area : Western Asia



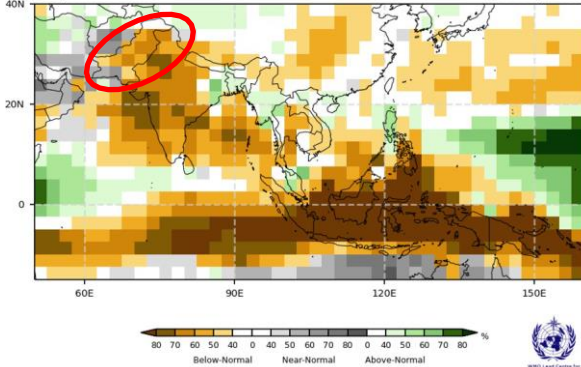
Mostly Below-Average Monsoon Rains Expected

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

MetOffice/Metnoal/Ottensbach

Precipitation : AS2026

(issued on Jul2026)



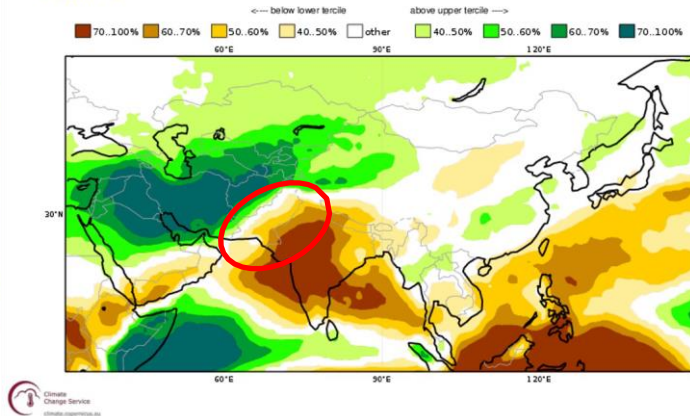
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM

Prob(most likely category of precipitation)

ASO 2026

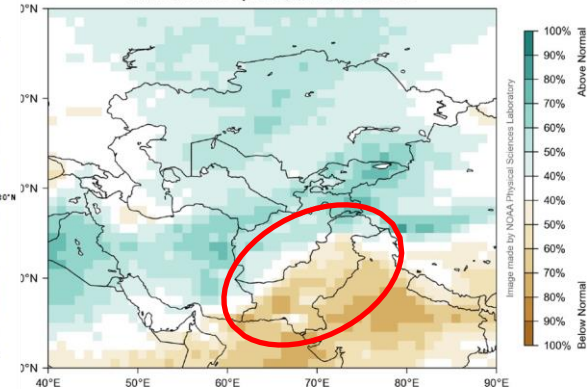
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26

Unweighted mean



Multimodel Precipitation Forecast

Valid Jul 2026-Sep 2026, Initialized Jul 2026



Above-Average October - December Precipitation Forecast

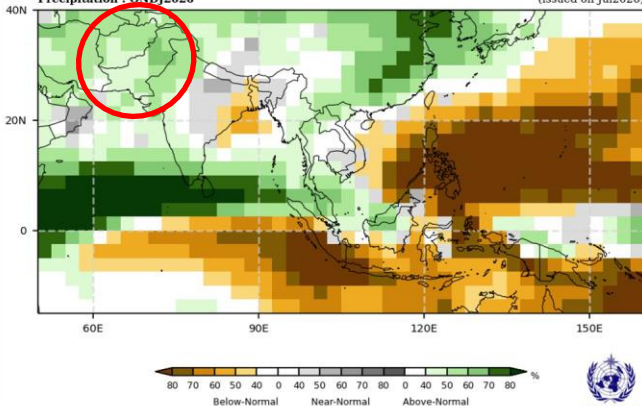
Driven by joint El Niño and positive IOD conditions

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

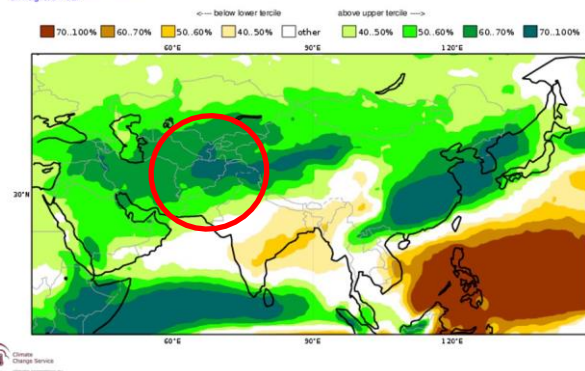
Montreal

Precipitation : ONDJ2026

(issued on Jul2026)

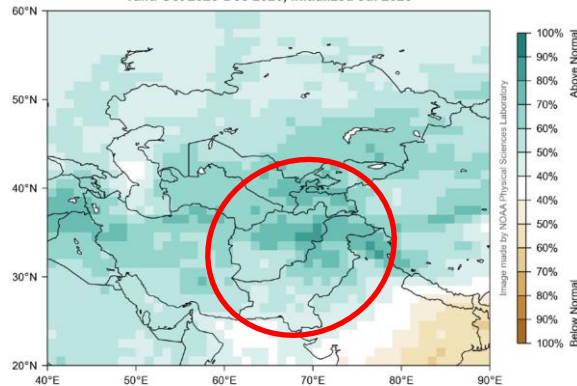


C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean

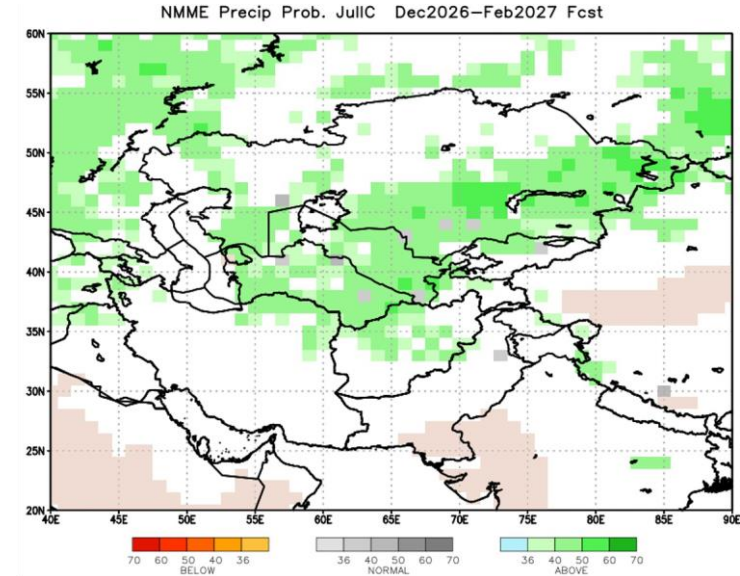
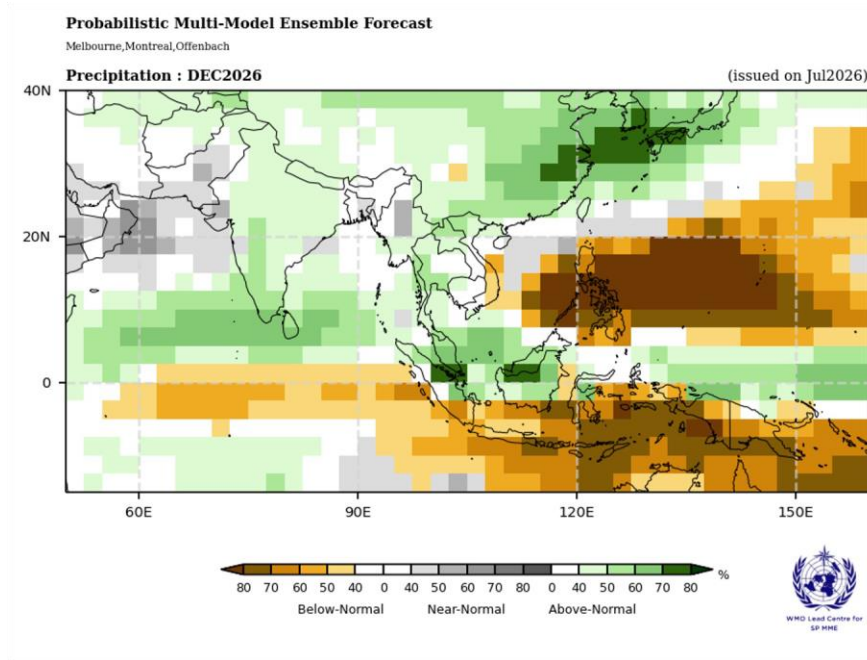


Multimodel Precipitation Forecast

Valid Oct 2026-Dec 2026, Initialized Jul 2026



Less Confident Mid-Winter Precipitation Forecast



Above-Average Temperatures Forecast into January 2027

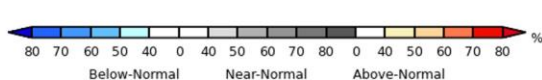
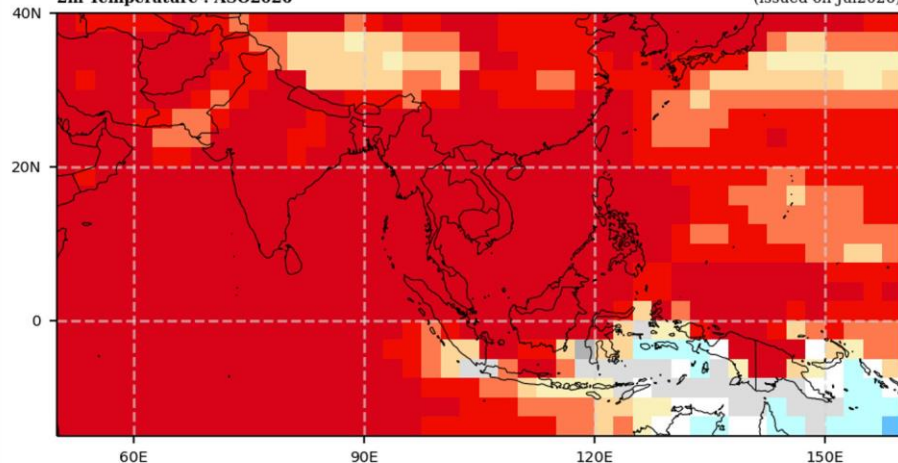
Lower confidence in boreal winter

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

2m Temperature : ASO2026

(issued on Jul2026)

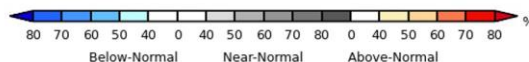
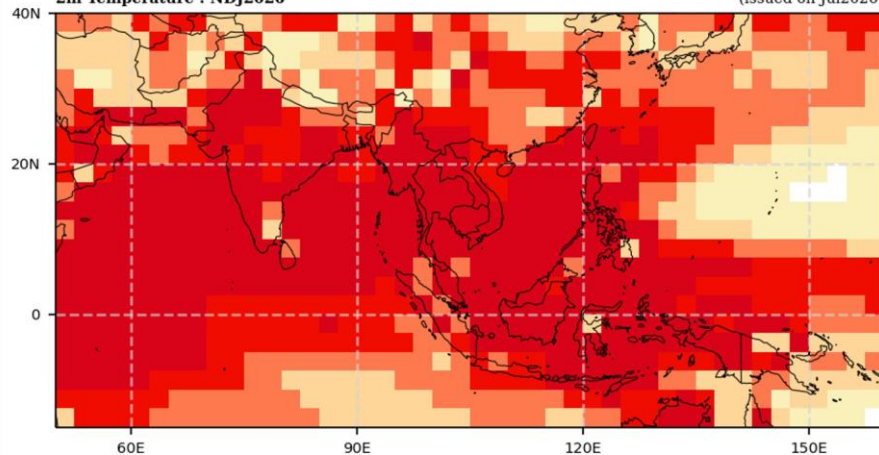


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

Montreal

2m Temperature : NDJ2026

(issued on Jul2026)



Assumption 1 of 6

Afghanistan

Above-average daily mean temperatures are most likely to persist through January 2027, with extreme temperatures possible. While these conditions are likely to increase evapotranspiration rates and crop water requirements, irrigation water availability is not expected to be significantly affected during the remainder of the 2026 cropping season.

Assumption 2 of 6

Afghanistan

Precipitation is expected to be above average countrywide in late 2026 and early 2027, consistent with El Niño patterns. This is likely to support an above average start to the 2026/27 rainy season. However, uncertainty remains due to the long-range nature of the forecast.

Assumption 3 of 6

Afghanistan

Snowpack is expected to continue to decline through October 2026. However, due to El Niño, above-average precipitation in late 2026 and early 2027 will likely improve snowpack and snow water volumes countrywide. This outcome is contingent on temperatures remaining near or below average during the accumulation season; persistently above-average temperatures could reduce snowfall accumulation and snowpack development by increasing the proportion of precipitation falling as rain rather than snow and causing rapid snow melting.

Assumption 4 of 6

Afghanistan

Vegetation and pasture conditions are becoming available at above average levels in the northeastern, eastern, southeastern, central, and western areas. Conditions remain below average in northern, southwestern, and southern areas. Conditions are expected to remain stable through September 2026. In October, vegetation is expected to become sparse, as is typical during the winter months.

Assumption 5 of 6

Afghanistan

Groundwater conditions are expected to remain below average through the coming months due to cumulative multi-year precipitation deficits and continued extraction; however, seasonal rainfall and expected El Niño conditions may lead to localized gains in by February, although these gains are unlikely to result in sustained groundwater recovery.

Assumption 6 of 6

Afghanistan

As of July 4, there is limited remaining snowpack in most of the country, as is typical in recent years for early July. Despite below-average snow water equivalent across much of the country, above-average rainfall during March and April has supported surface water availability and improved soil moisture conditions. As a result, current water availability is generally more favorable than would be expected based on snowpack conditions alone. However, reduced snow reserves may still limit snowmelt contributions to streamflow later in the summer.

Assumption 1 of 5

Pakistan

Above-average daily mean temperatures are most likely to persist January 2027, with extreme temperatures possible. Above-average temperatures are expected to increase evapotranspiration rates and crop water requirements, resulting in greater irrigation demand. Consequently, irrigation water availability may come under increased pressure, but the severity of these impacts will depend on the extent to which monsoon rainfall offsets the increased water demand.

Assumption 2 of 5

Pakistan

Monsoon rains are expected to be below average countrywide, while average in parts of Balochistan bordering Afghanistan and Iran, northern KP, and Gilgit Baltistan and neighboring areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Below-average precipitation in southern regions may cause moisture stress during Kharif sowing, lowering rainfed yields and increasing irrigation demand.

Assumption 3 of 5

Pakistan

In late 2026 and early 2027, due to El Niño, precipitation is expected to be above average countrywide.

Assumption 4 of 5

Pakistan

The winter rainy season, starting in December, is expected to be near-average countrywide while above average in parts of northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Balistan through January 2027

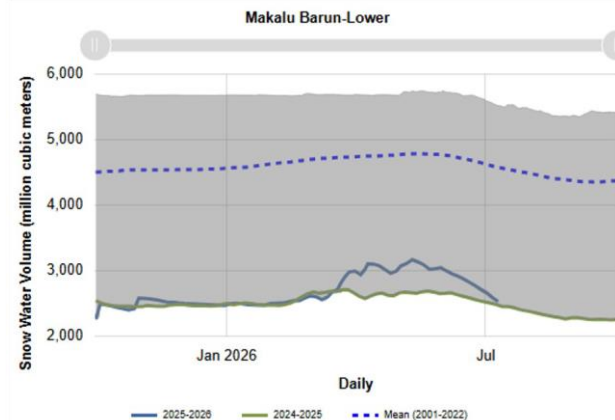
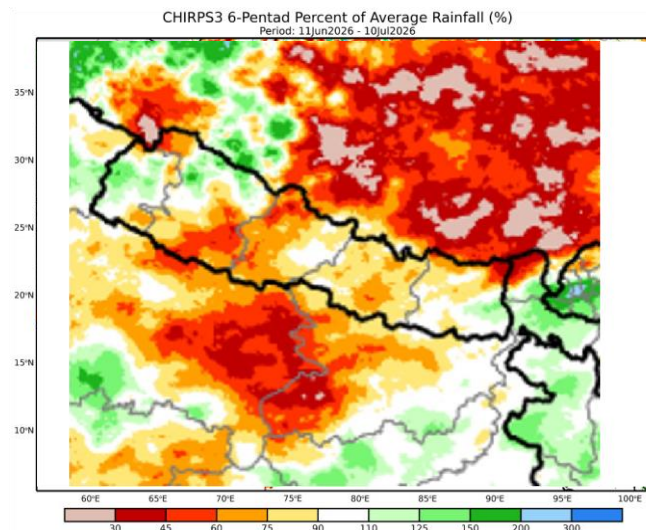
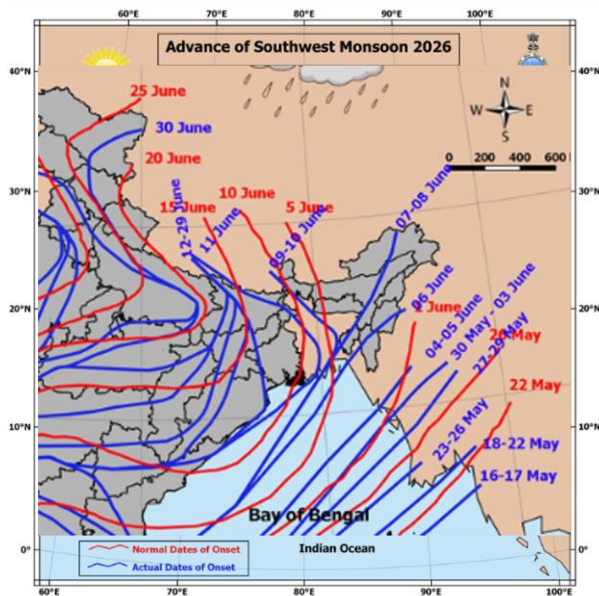
Assumption 5 of 5

Pakistan

There is a risk or expectation based on current water allocations that irrigation water shortages may persist in Sindh and parts of Balochistan provinces through February, driven by reduced canal water availability and allocation constraints within the Indus Basin, with the Indus River System Authority (IRSA) projecting shortfalls during the start of the kharif season through July. Sindh Province is expected to face the greatest constraints in downstream irrigation systems.

Nepal

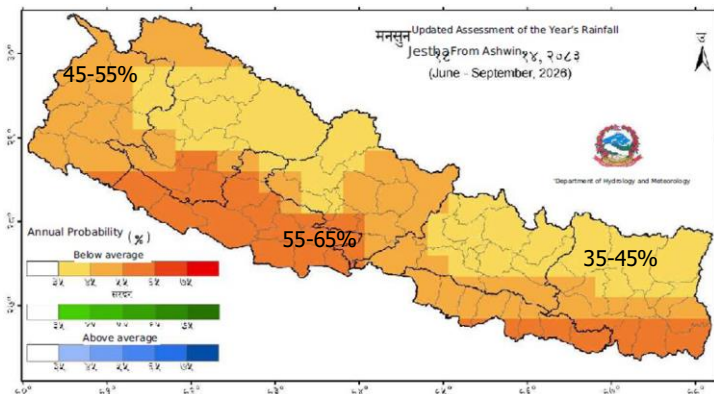
Below-average monsoon precipitation and snowpack observed



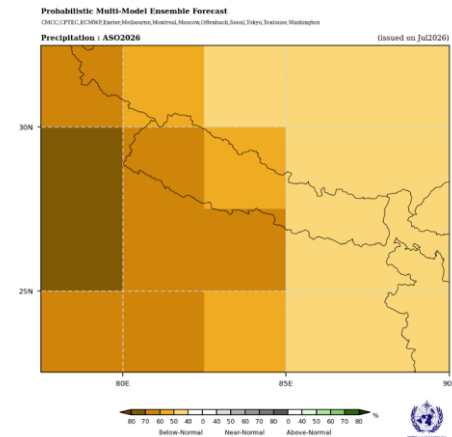
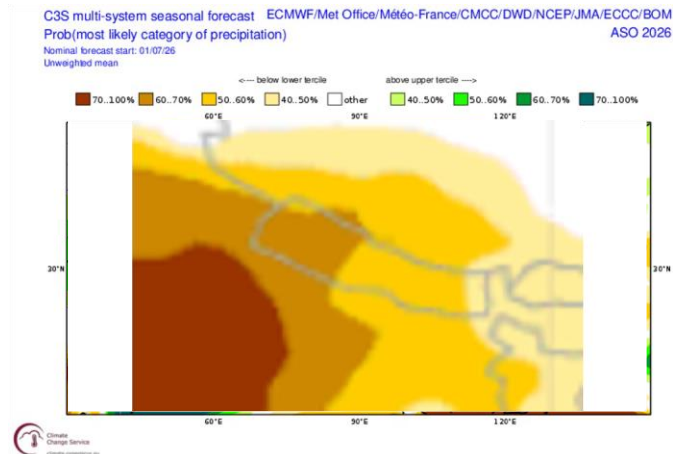
Below-Average Monsoon Precipitation Forecast July - September

Greatest confidence in the west

Monsoon rainfall forecast: JJAS 2026

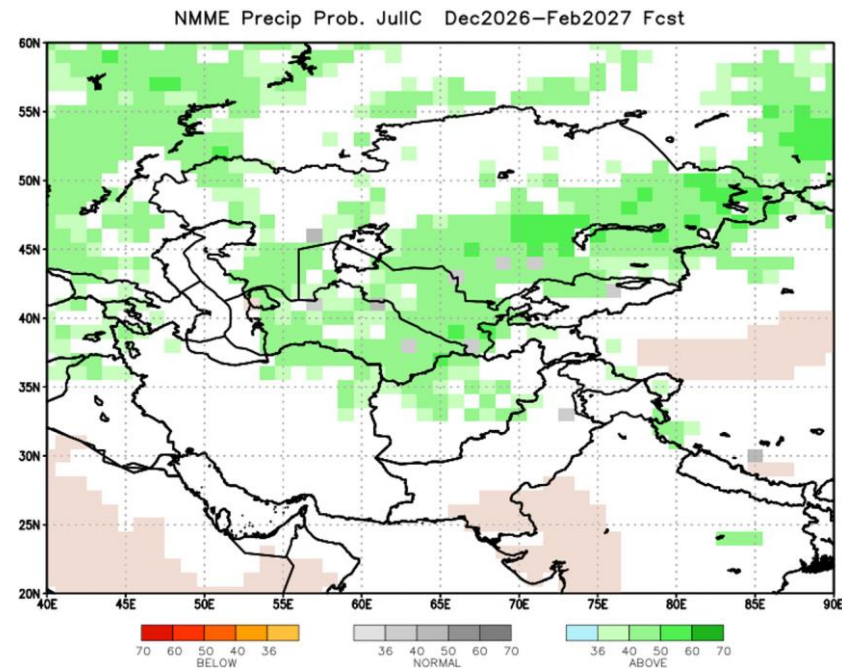
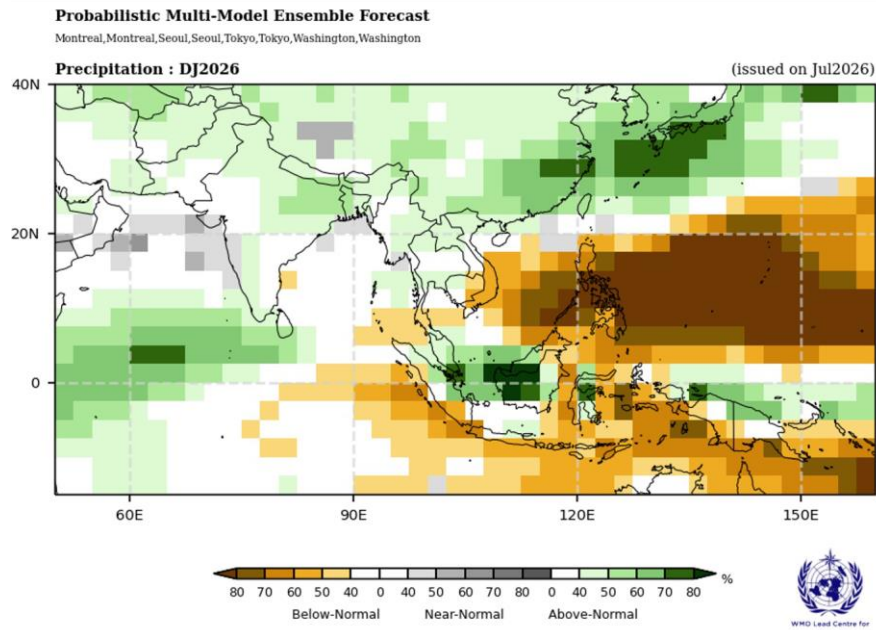


Source: Dept. of Hydrology and Meteorology, Nepal



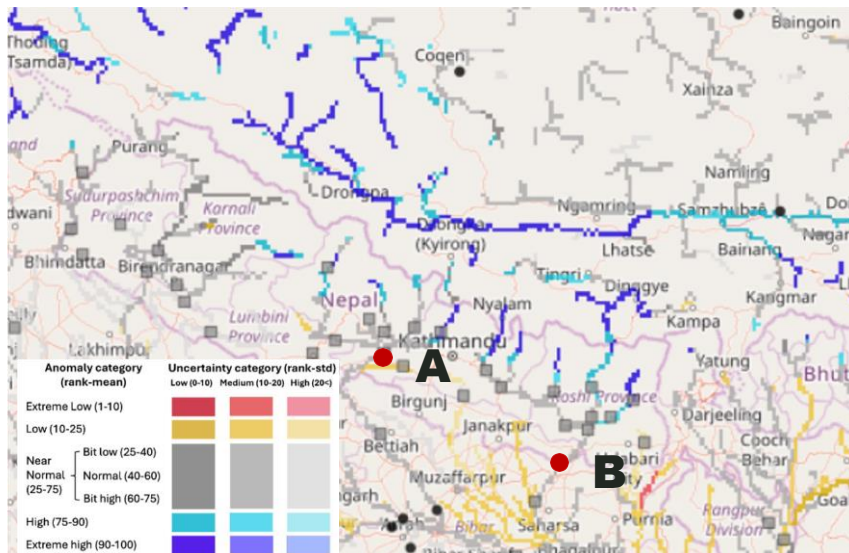
December - February Precipitation Outlook

No consistent tilt in the odds, partly due to long forecast lead time

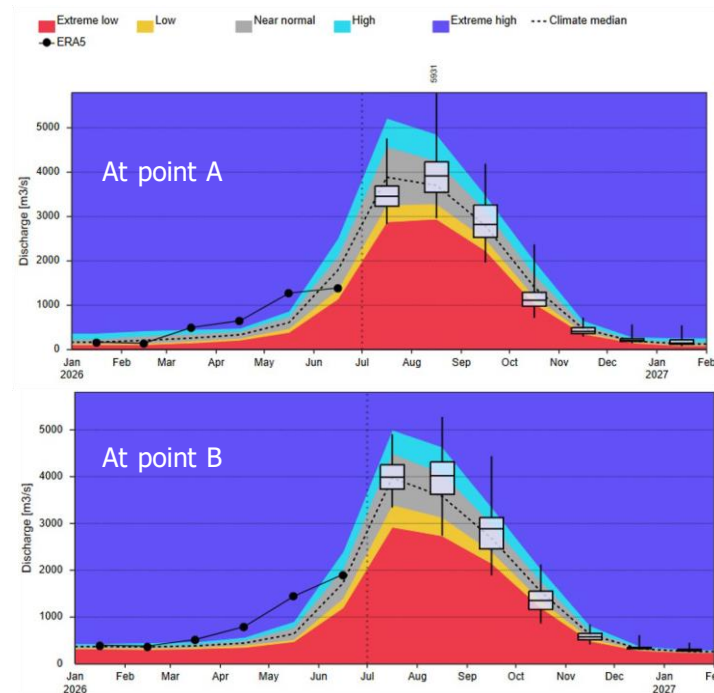


Flood risk remains July - Sept due to glacier melt and monsoon rains

GloFAS Seasonal forecast: **July 2026 – Jan 2027**

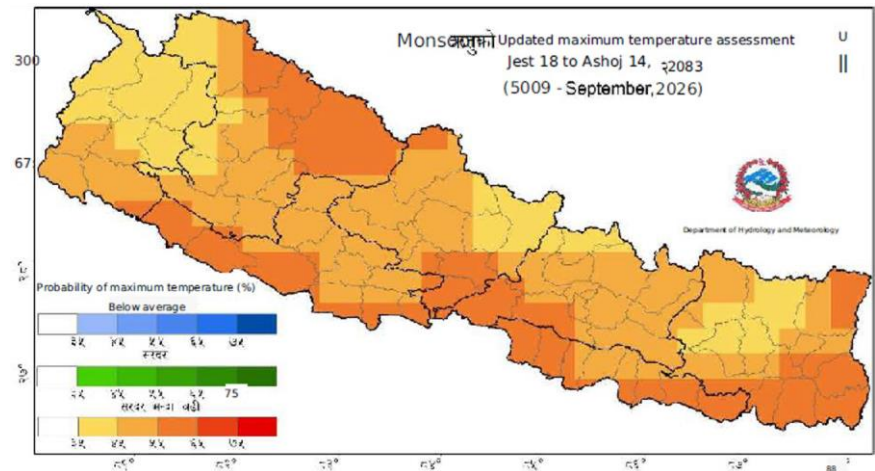


GloFAS: **Jan 2026 – Jan 2027**

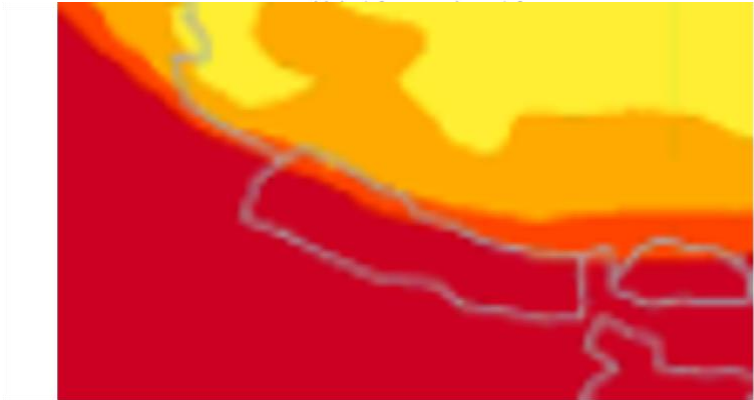


Above Average Temperatures Most Likely

Temperature forecast (Max): June – September 2026



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean
ASO 2026



Assumption 1 of 5

Nepal

Monsoon rains from June to October will most likely be below average.

Assumption 2 of 5

Nepal

Winter precipitation in the northern mountains from December to February will most likely be average.

Assumption 3 of 5

Nepal

Given low snowpack and the likelihood of below-average monsoon rains, the risk of landslides is likely to be below average from June to September.

Assumption 4 of 5

Nepal

Above-average temperatures are expected throughout the projection period.

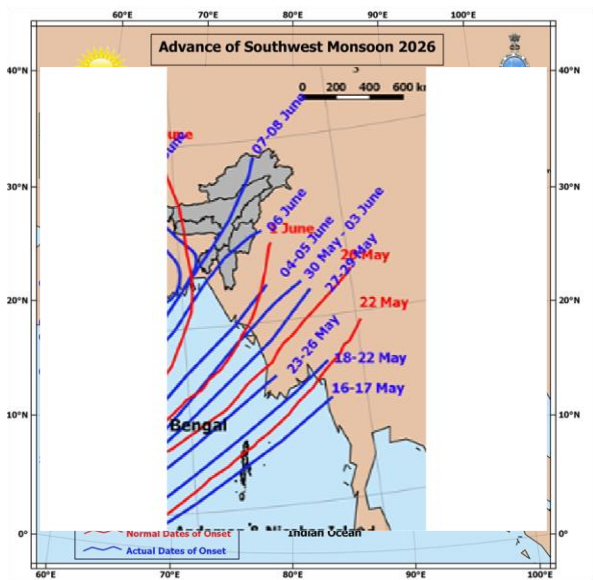
Assumption 5 of 5

Nepal

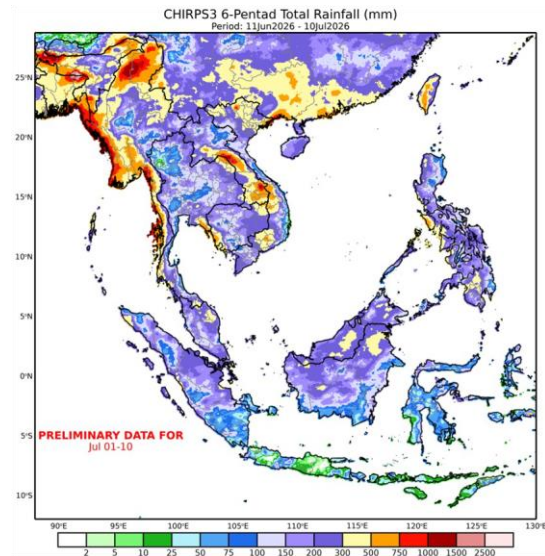
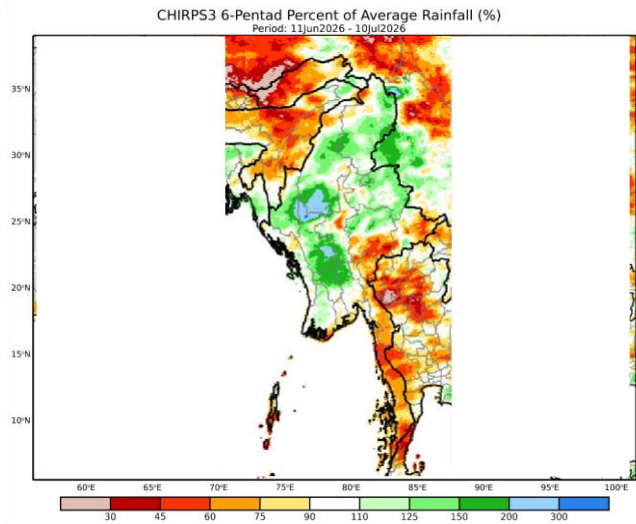
The monsoon rains and increased glacier melt due to above average temperature are likely to cause flooding especially in the eastern part of the country in Jul-Sep.

Above-average monsoon precipitation in Burma in past month

Below-average in far south



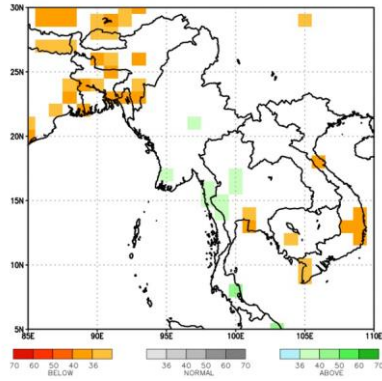
Monsoon onset: ~16 May 2026



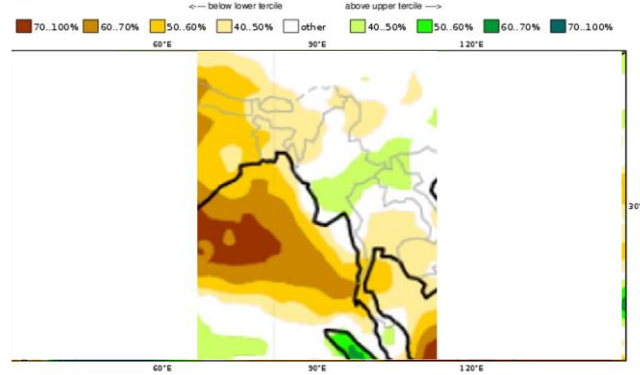
Precipitation Forecast August-October

Weak tilt to above average, except in north where tilt is to below average

NMME Precip Prob. Jul10 Aug2026-Oct2026 Fcst Sand color: Aug-Oct DryClim Mask



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
D3h (most likely category of precipitation)
al forecast start: 01/07/26
ghed mean

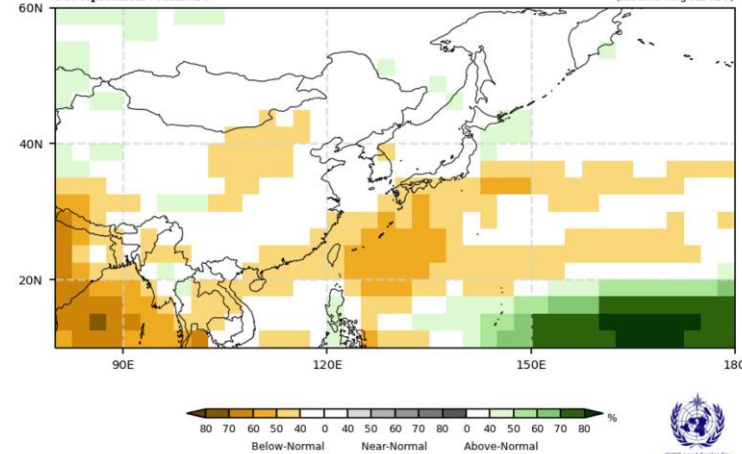


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

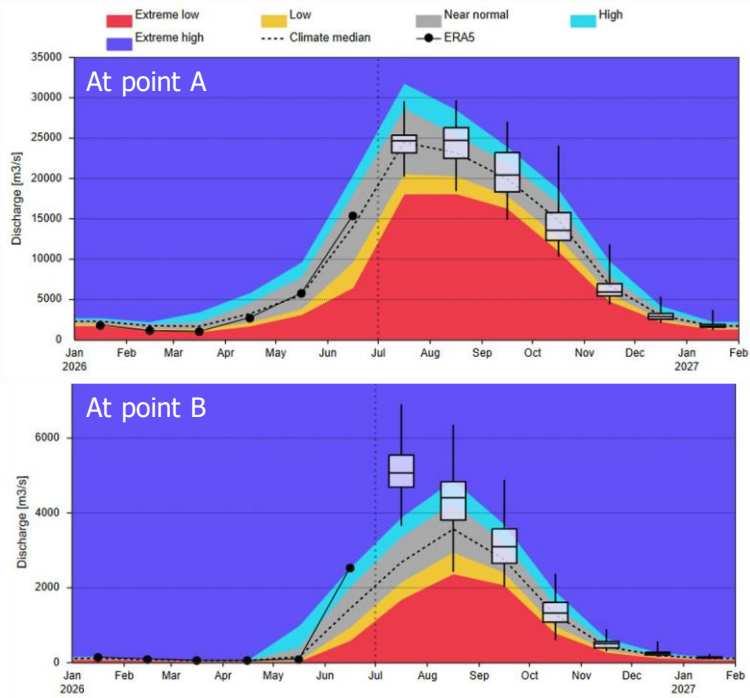
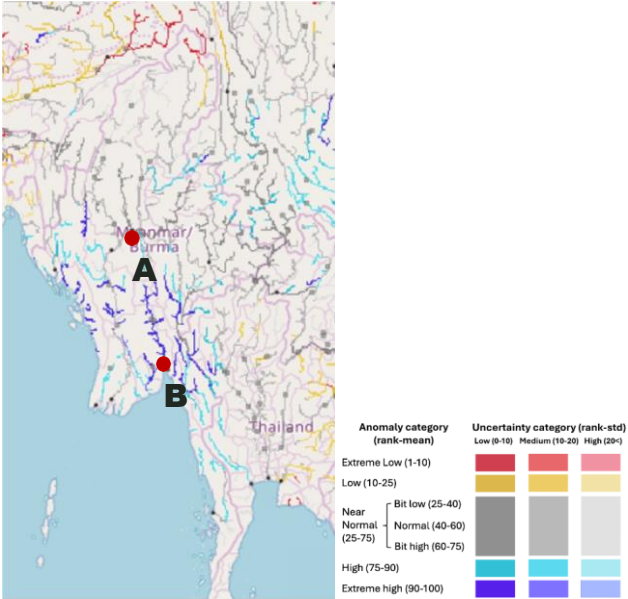
CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : AS2026

(issued on Jul2026)

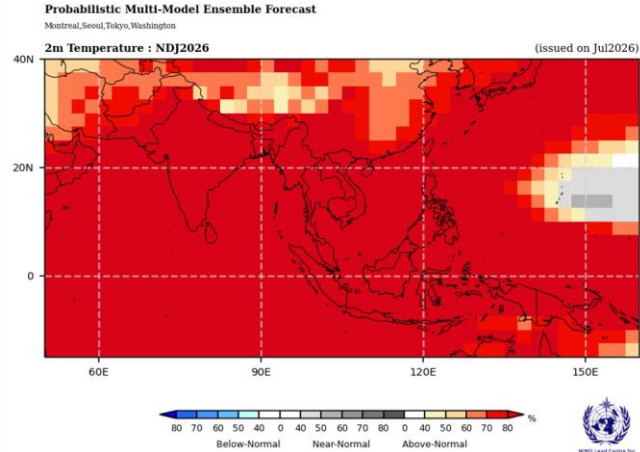
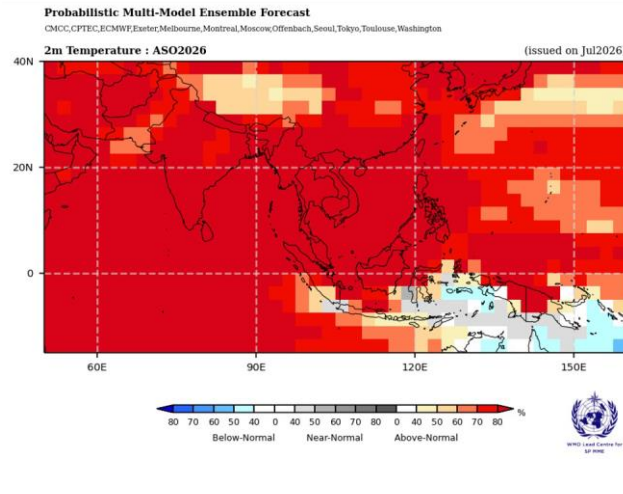
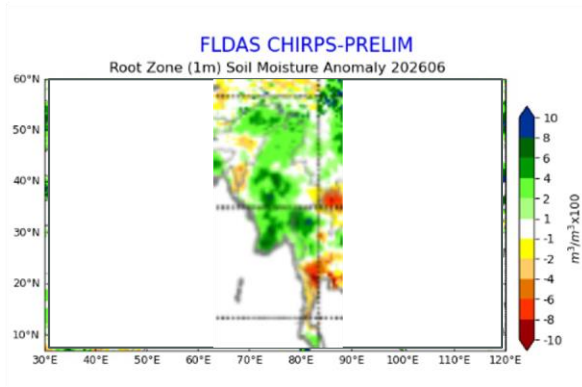


Flooding in the South Likely July - September



Above-Average Temperatures Forecast Into Early 2027

Country-wide



Assumption 1 of 4

Burma (Myanmar)

The May to October monsoon rains are expected to be above average across most areas, though areas of the north are likely to be closer to below average. Rainfall will decline as seasonally typical in November.

Assumption 2 of 4

Burma (Myanmar)

Given above average rainfall expectations in some areas of the country, risk of flooding is likely to be above normal during the peak monsoon period, particularly in riverine, delta, coastal and upland areas.

Assumption 3 of 4

Burma (Myanmar)

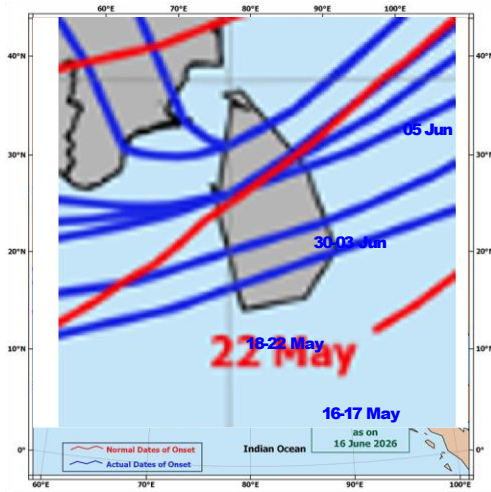
Temperatures are likely to be increasingly above average through February.

Assumption 4 of 4

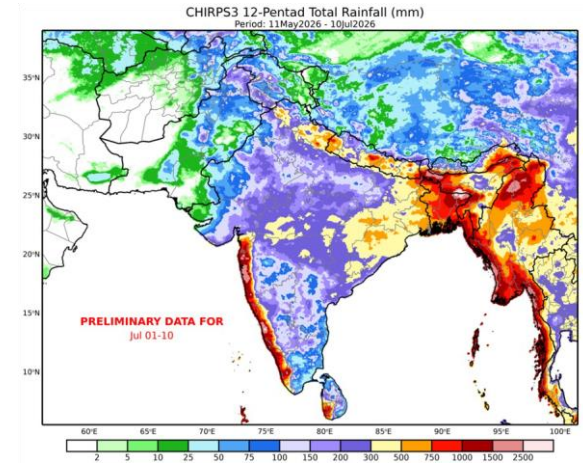
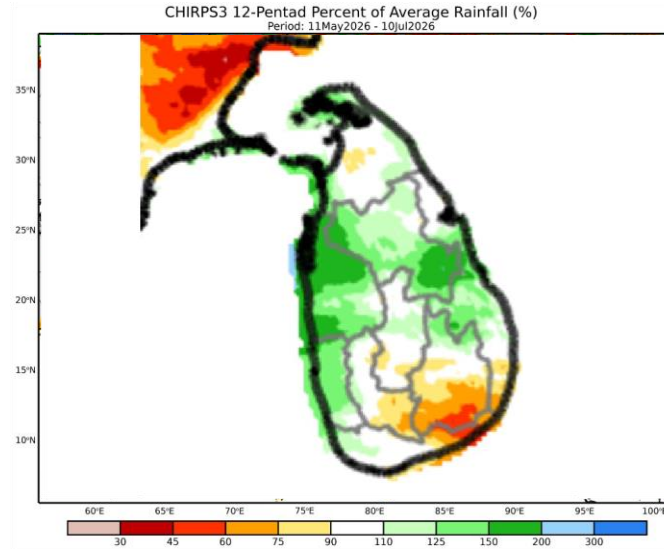
Burma (Myanmar)

High temperatures are likely to drive below-average soil moisture in northern areas of Myanmar.

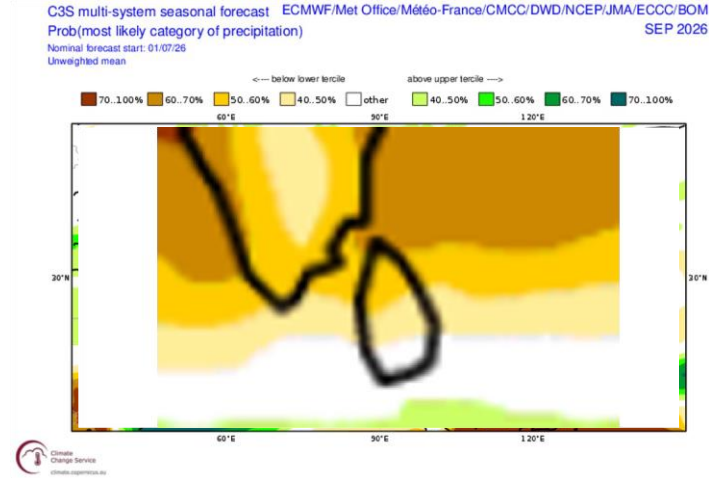
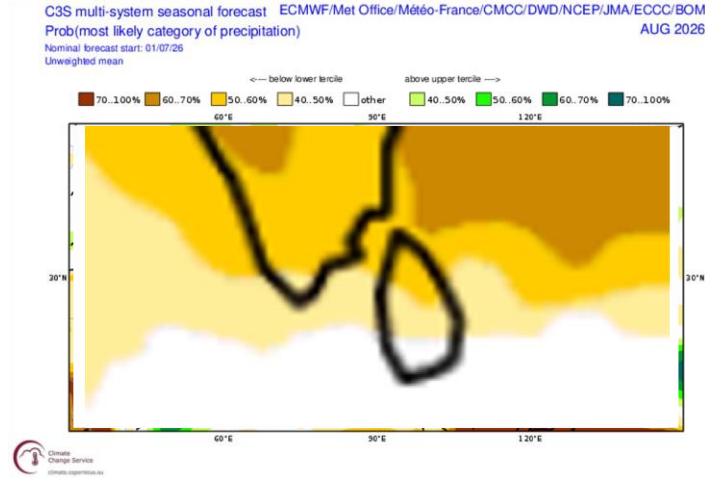
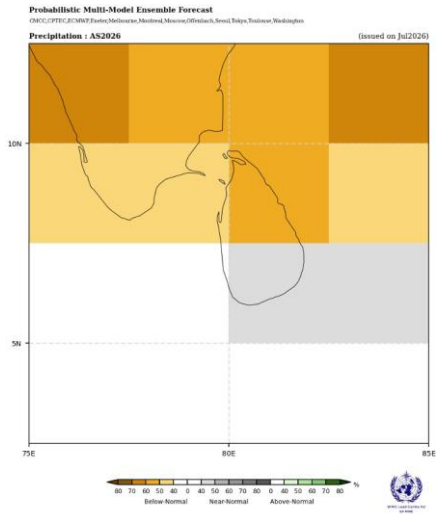
Mostly Above Average Southwest Monsoon Precipitation



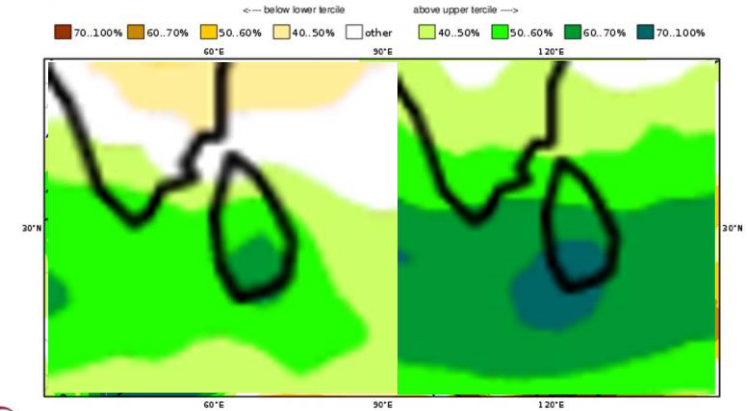
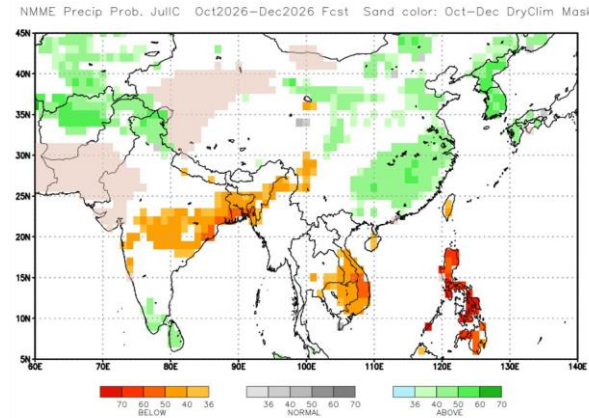
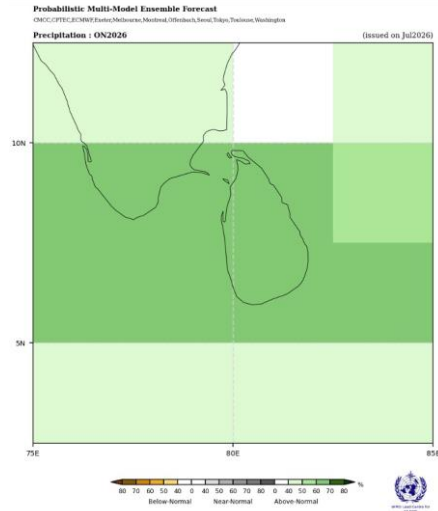
Monsoon onset: ~**16 May 2026**



Tilt in odds for below-average Precipitation, August - September



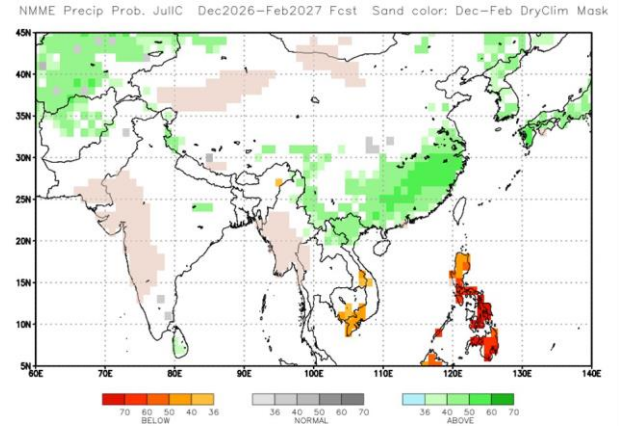
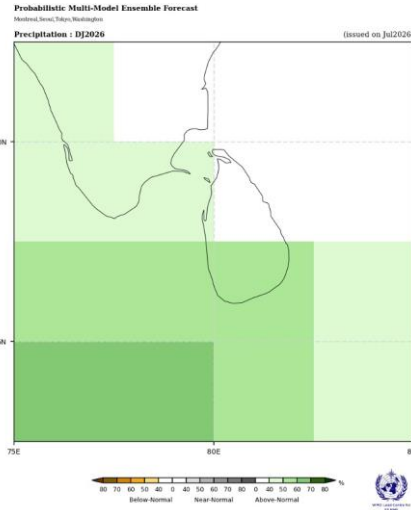
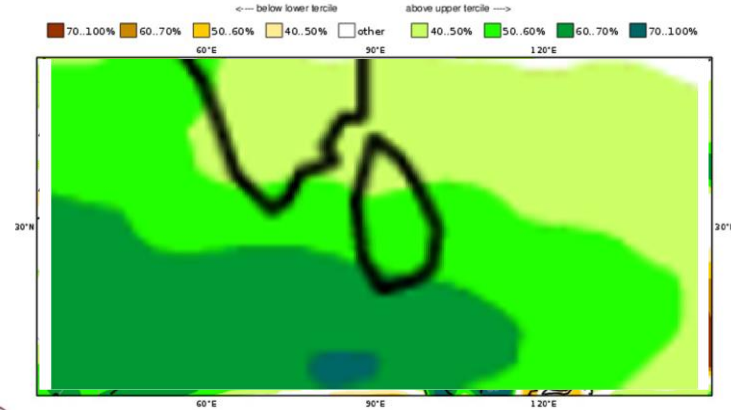
Consistent tilt to Above Average for Pre-Monsoon October - November Precipitation



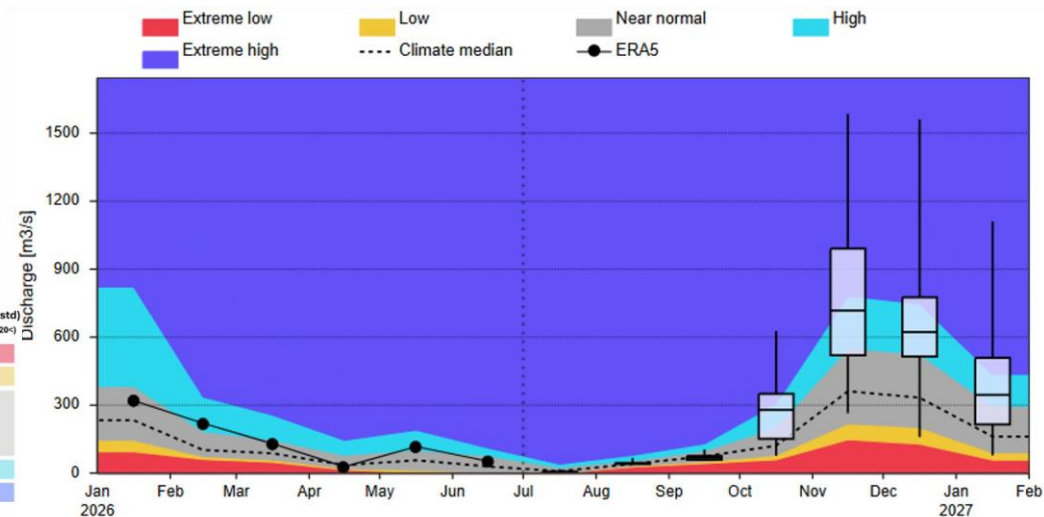
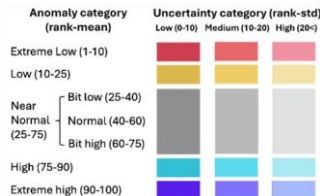
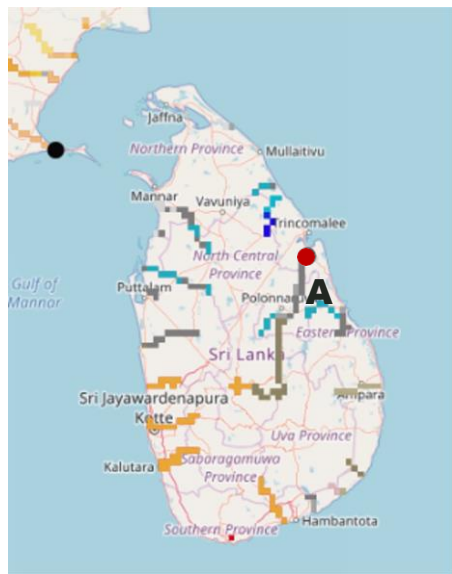
December - February Precipitation Forecast

Consistent tilt to above average, particularly in the south

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCG/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean



Elevated Flood Risk Forecast for Oct - Dec Northeast Monsoon



GloFAS Seasonal forecast: **Jul 2026 – Jan 2027**

Assumption 1 of 4

Sri Lanka

Based on WMO and C3S forecast models, the May to September South-West monsoon is expected to be below average.

Assumption 2 of 4

Sri Lanka

The October to November pre-monsoon rains/inter-monsoon are expected to be above average.

Assumption 3 of 4

Sri Lanka

The December to February North-East monsoon will most likely be average in the north to above-average in the south; however, there is uncertainty given the long-range nature of this forecast.

Assumption 4 of 4

Sri Lanka

Localized flooding and landslides are likely to occur during the peak of the May-September South-West monsoon and the peak of the December-February North-East monsoon periods, with flooding typically occurring more during the North-East monsoon.

Ukraine

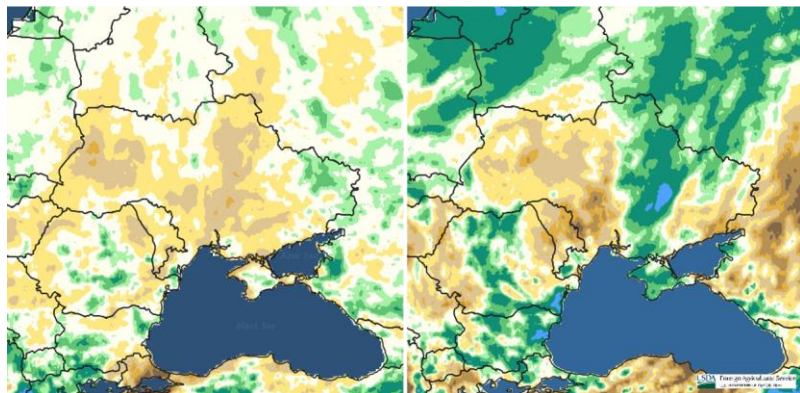
Below-Average June Precipitation Maintaining Western Soil Moisture Deficit

Negative soil moisture anomalies also potentially developing elsewhere

Rainfall % of average GPM IMERG

June 2026

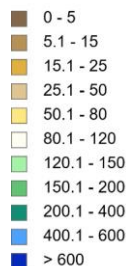
July 1 - July 9, 2026



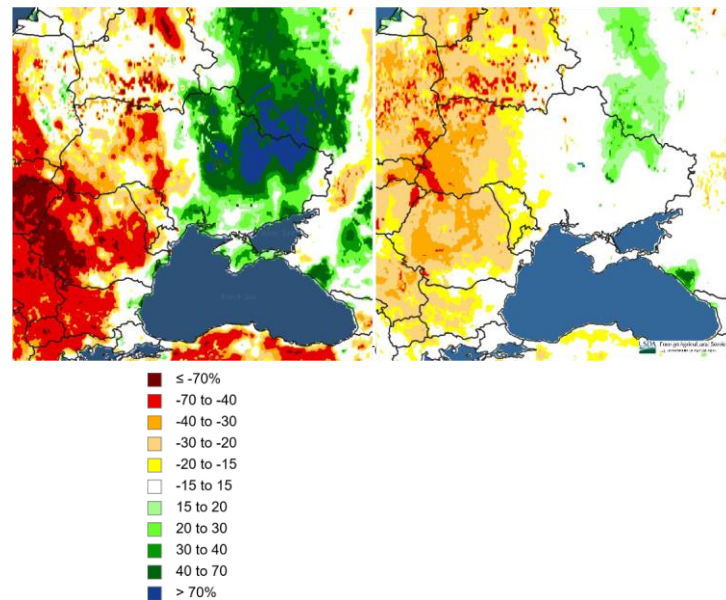
Ocean (Dark Blue)

Water

Percent Normal Rainfall



SMAP surface and root-zone soil moisture anomaly (%) July 10 2026



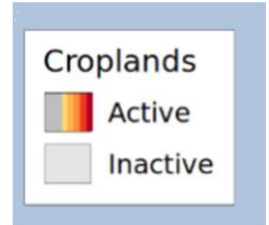
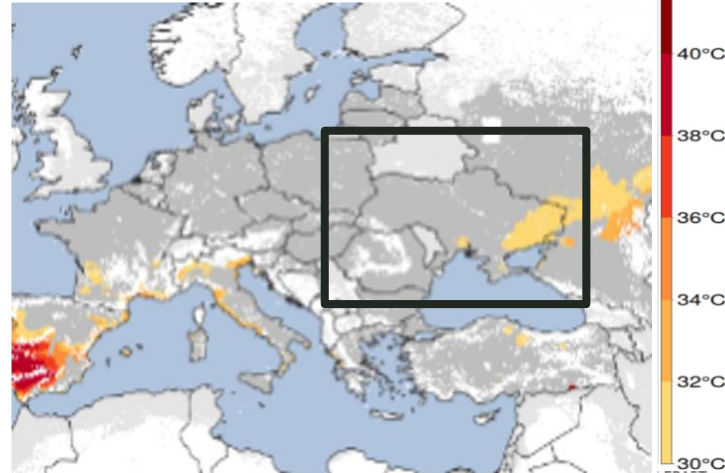
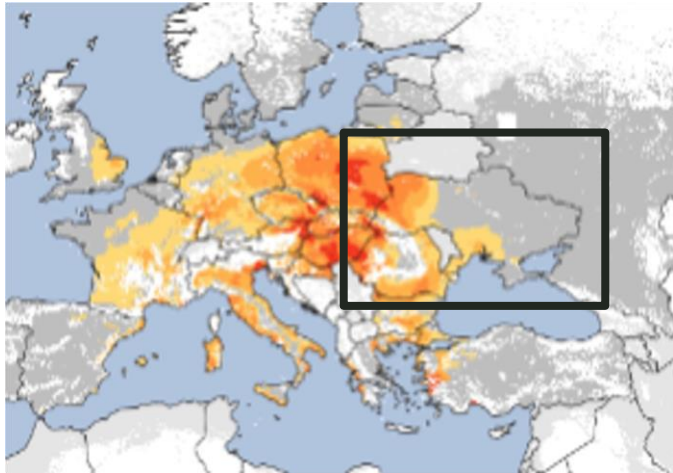
Periods of Warmer Than Average Temperatures Observed

Where crops in planting to reproductive stages

Maximum Daily Temperature

June 26-30, 2026

July 1-5, 2026

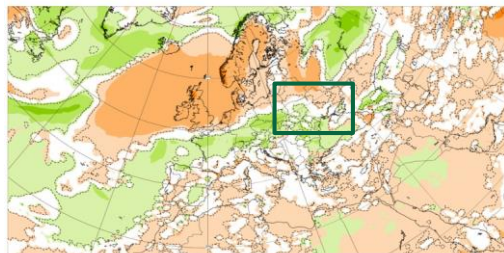


Above average precipitation and cooler temperatures forecast this month

ECMWF forecast for Jul. 13 - Jul. 20

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Jul 2020 1000 UTC; Mon 13 Jul 2020 - Mon 20 Jul 2020 (+1000) Area: Europe

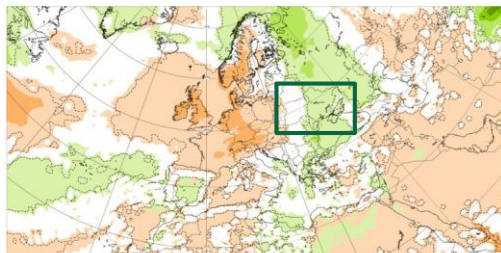


ECMWF

ECMWF forecast for Jul. 20 - Jul. 27

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Jul 2020 1000 UTC; Mon 20 Jul 2020 - Mon 27 Jul 2020 (+1000) Area: Europe

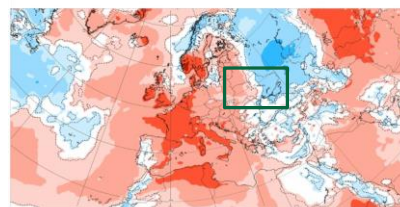


ECMWF

ECMWF forecast for Jul. 13 - Jul. 20

2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Jul 2020 1000 UTC; Mon 13 Jul 2020 - Mon 20 Jul 2020 (+1000) Area: Europe

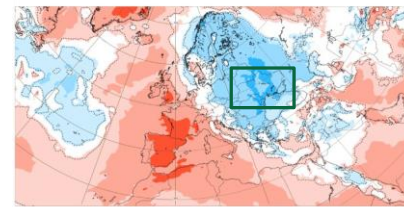


ECMWF

ECMWF forecast for Jul. 20 - Jul. 27

2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 13 Jul 2020 1000 UTC; Mon 20 Jul 2020 - Mon 27 Jul 2020 (+1000) Area: Europe



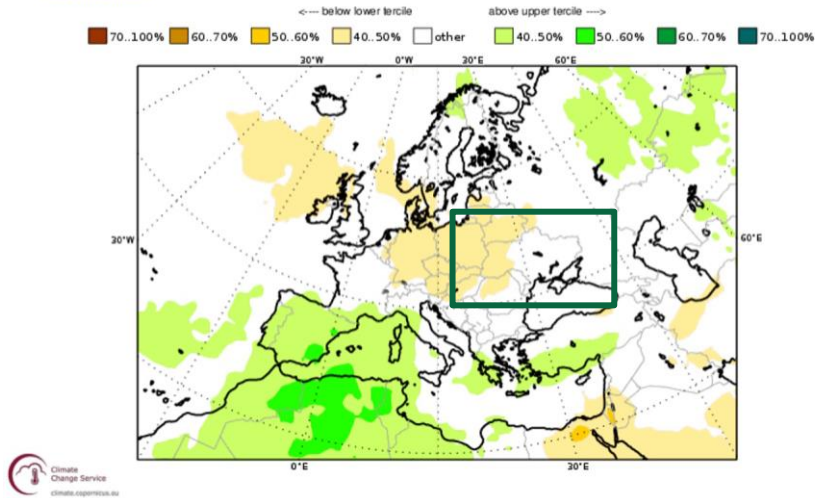
ECMWF

August Forecast

High confidence for warmer temperatures, weak tilt towards drier than normal in the west

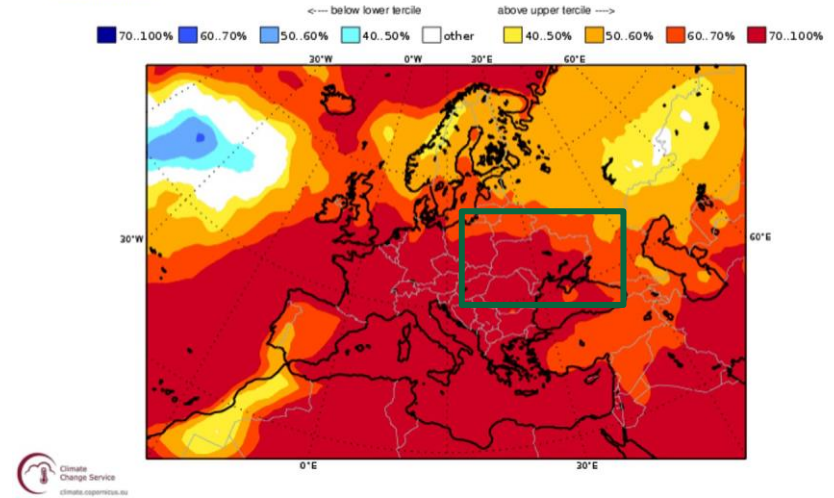
C3S rainfall forecast for August 2026

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean
AUG 2026



C3S T2m forecast for August 2026

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean
AUG 2026

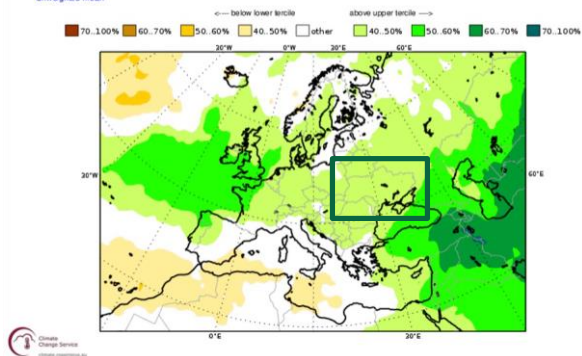


Consistent but weak tilt to above average Oct-Dec Precipitation

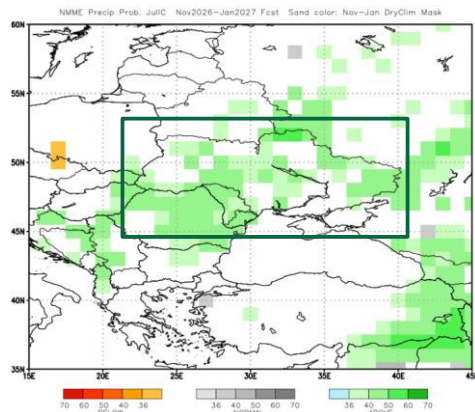
Rare to see any tilt in the odds at this lead time

**C3S precipitation forecast
for Oct-Dec 2026**

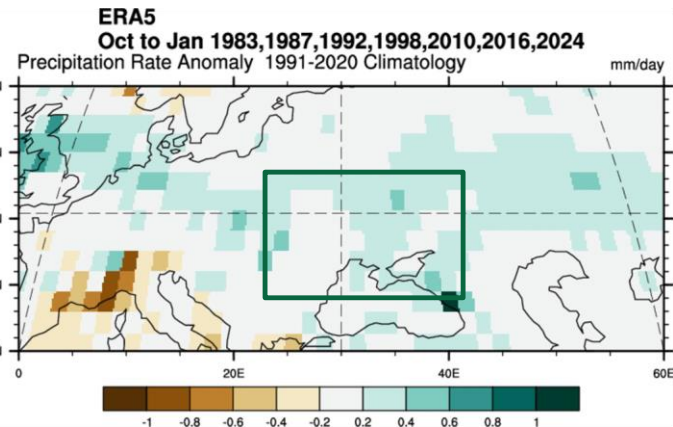
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/JMA/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/07/26
Unweighted mean



**NMME precipitation forecast
for Nov 2026 - Jan 2027**



**October-January precipitation anomaly
during strong El Ninos**



Assumption 1 of 3

Temperatures (June - September)

Temperatures are likely to be mixed, with mainly average to above average throughout Ukraine's growing season, some cool temperature periods, and the highest likelihood of hazardous above-average temperatures during the summer months. Elevated temperatures are expected to increase evaporative demand and may contribute to periods of crop moisture stress, particularly in western Ukraine and southern and eastern oblasts.

Assumption 2 of 3

Summer rain (June - September)

Rainfall during the peak rainfall period/summer crop growing season is likely to be below average in western Ukraine and near average elsewhere. Following below-average June rainfall, periodic above-average rainfall during July may improve the slightly pessimistic corn production outlooks. Weather and crop conditions will need to be monitored due to forecast uncertainty.

Assumption 3 of 3

Rest of Precipitation

Rainfall and snowfall from October to February is likely to be near average to above average, supporting generally normal harvest conditions and winter crop planting.

Famine Early Warning Systems Network

July 2026 FEWS NET Seasonal Forecast Review

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