

Famine Early Warning Systems Network

February 2026

FEWS NET Seasonal Forecast Review

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on behalf of the FEWS NET Science Team

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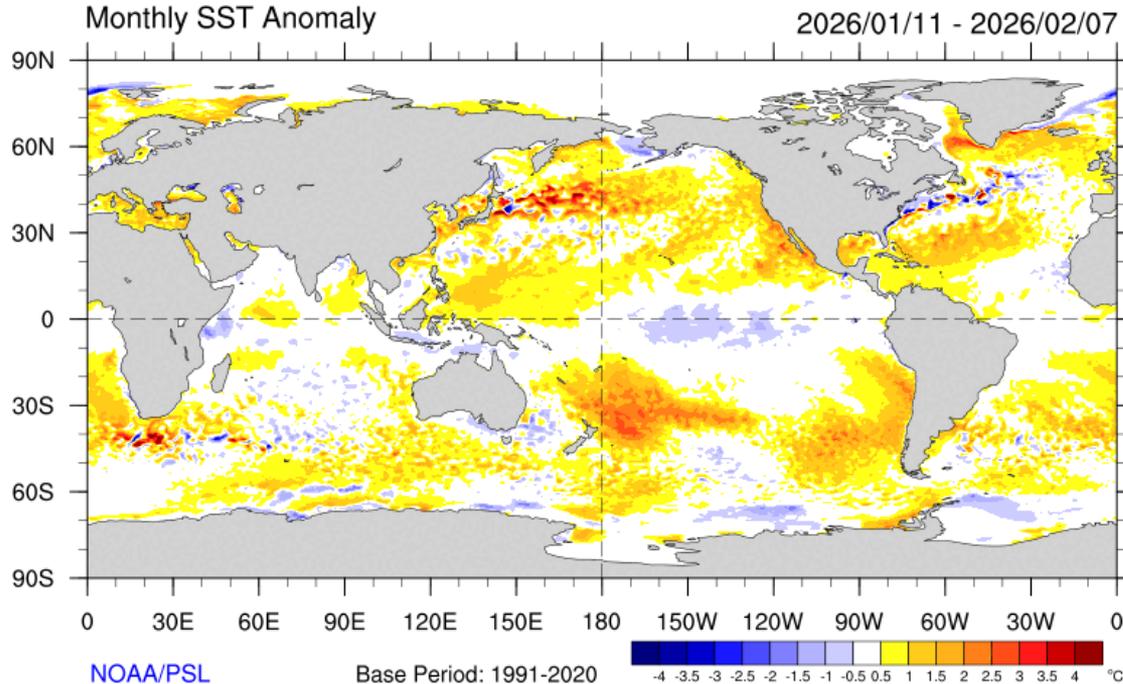
Overview

- State of the Earth System - 3
- East Africa and Yemen - 17
- West Africa - 62
- Southern Africa - 76
- Latin America and the Caribbean - 114
- Afghanistan and Central Asia - 135
- The Levant - 158
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State of the Earth System

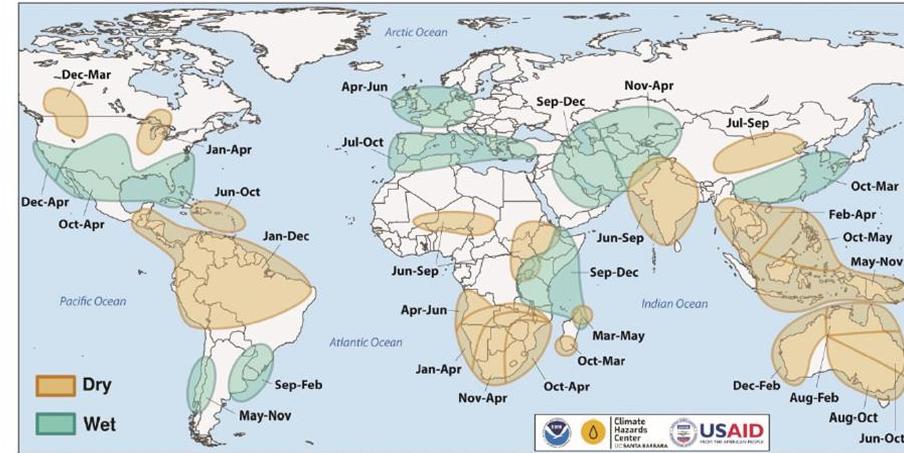
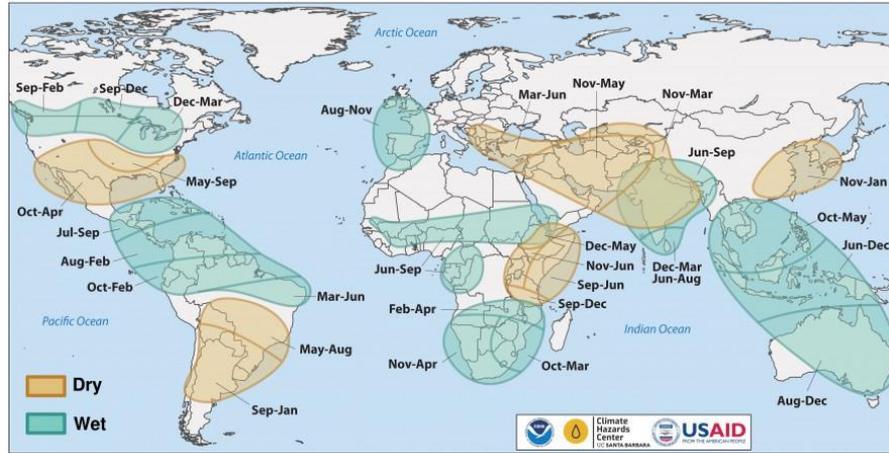
Current Sea Surface Temperatures and Climate Modes

Weak La Niña conditions persist; recent positive Indian Ocean Dipole



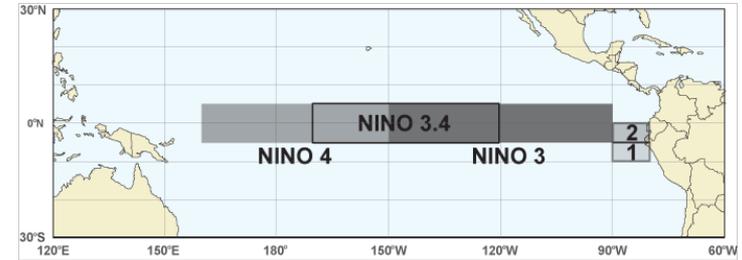
La Niña and El Niño Related to Anomalous Conditions

Including Africa, Asia, Central/South America



Ongoing La Niña Event

Began in September and continues with similar strength



Ongoing La Niña Event

Forecast to weaken, with neutral conditions most likely until mid-2026

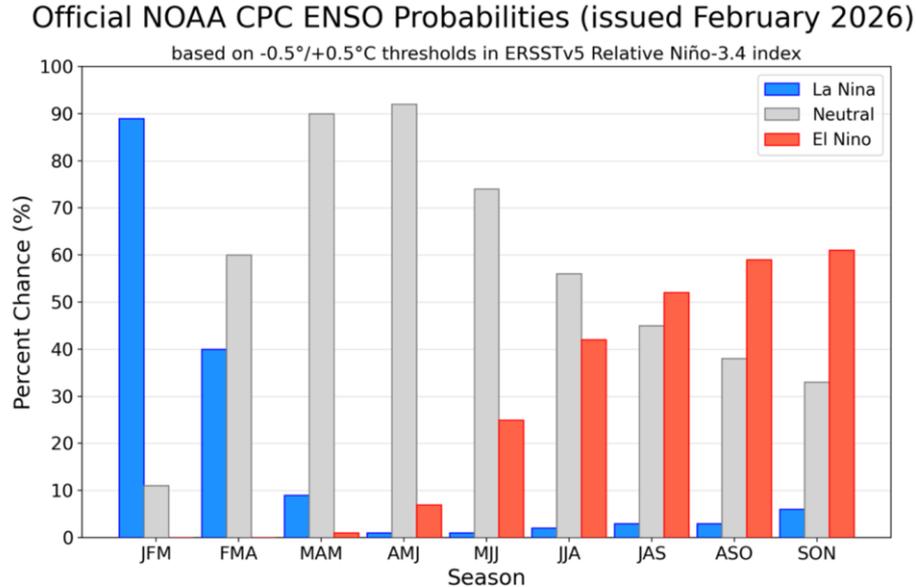
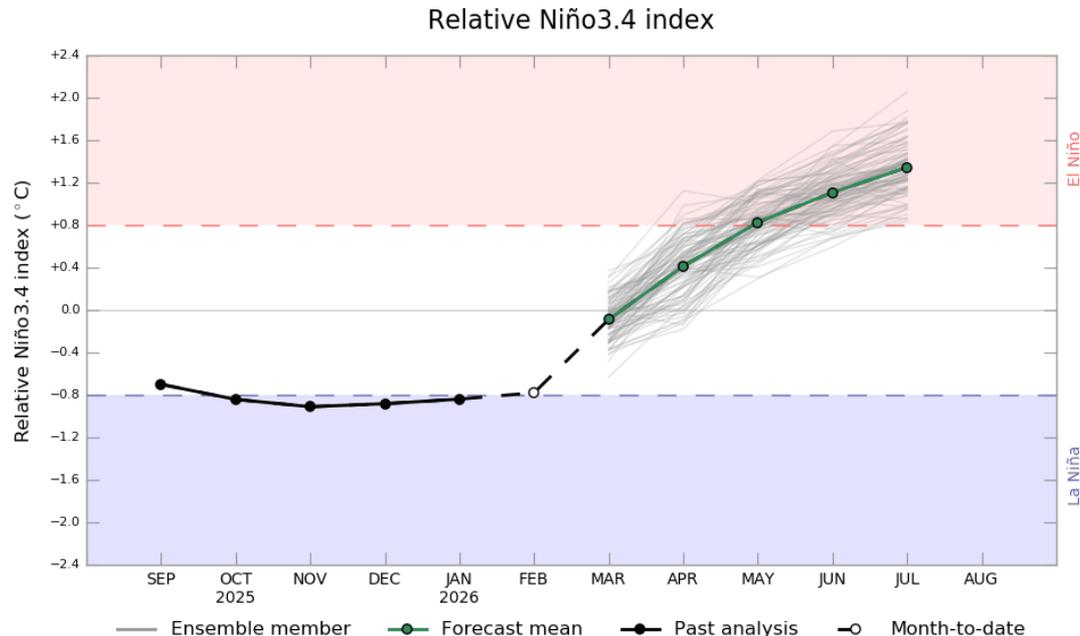


Figure 7. Official ENSO probabilities for the Niño 3.4 relative sea surface temperature index (5°N - 5°S , 120°W - 170°W). Figure updated 12 February 2026.

ENSO Forecast

La Niña conditions possibly transitioning to El Niño by northern hemisphere summer



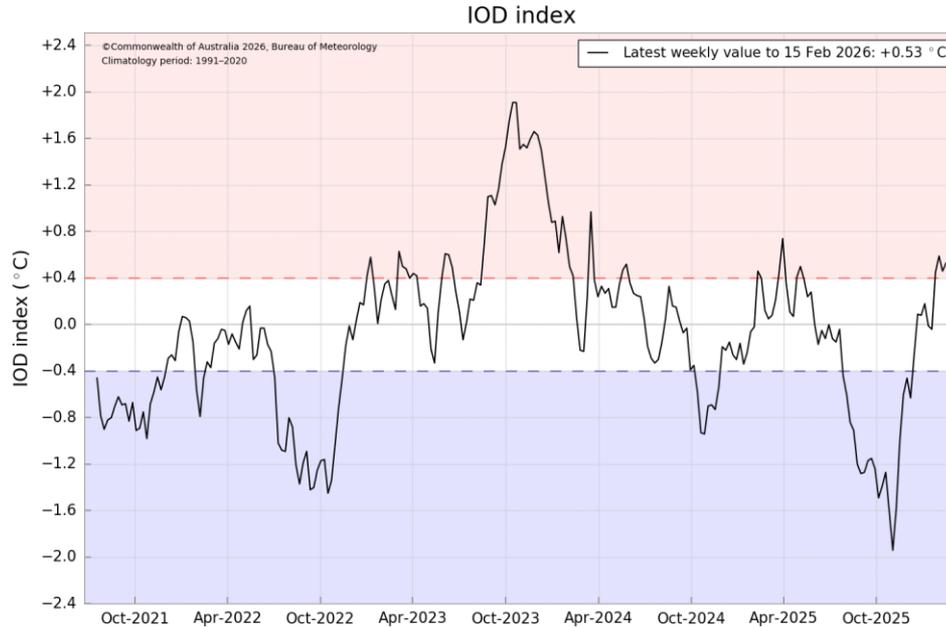
www.bom.gov.au/climate
Commonwealth of Australia 2026, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Past analysis base period: 1991-2020
Forecast base period: 1981-2018

Model: ACCESS-S2
Model run: 14 Feb 2026

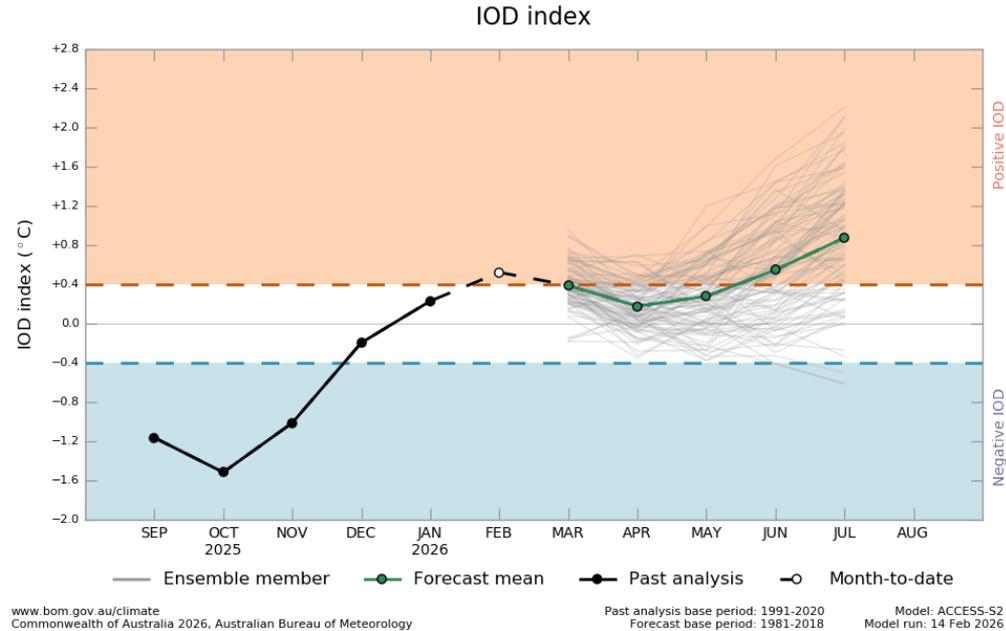
Weak, Positive Indian Ocean Dipole Conditions Observed

Not expected to persist or lead to impacts

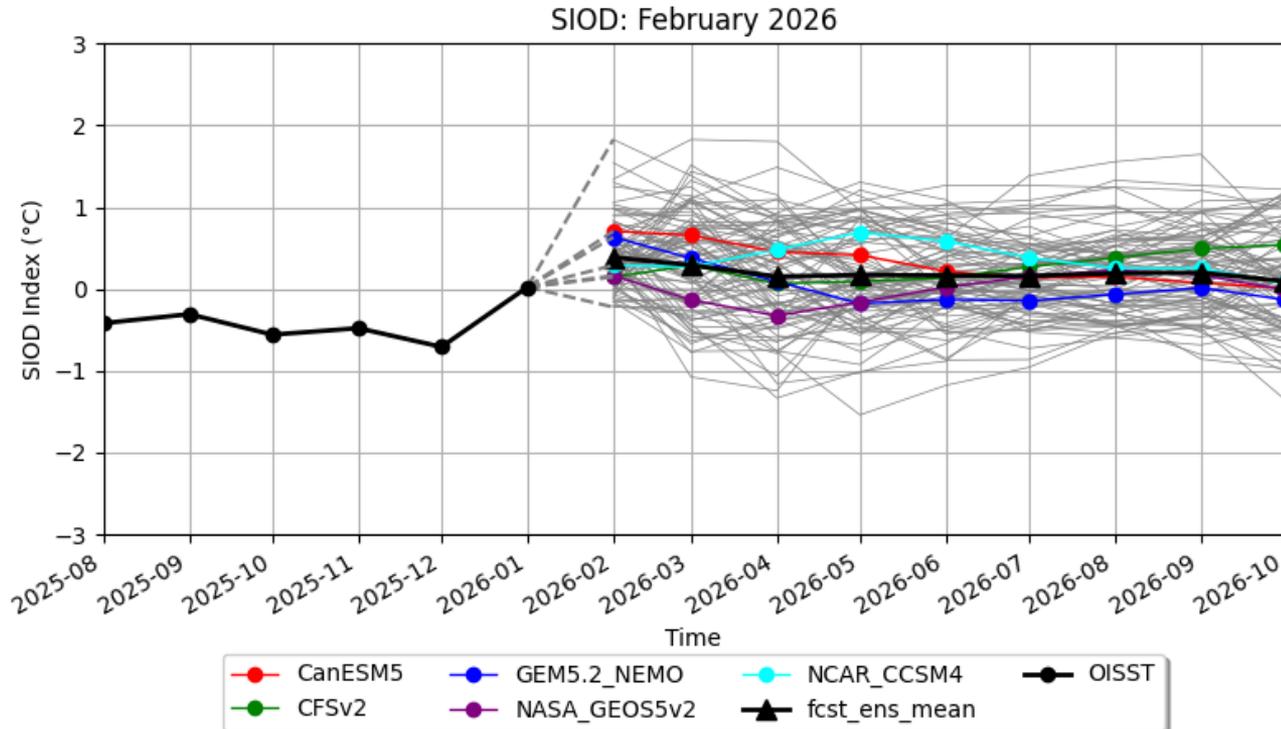


Neutral Indian Ocean Dipole Forecast

Predictability is seasonally low



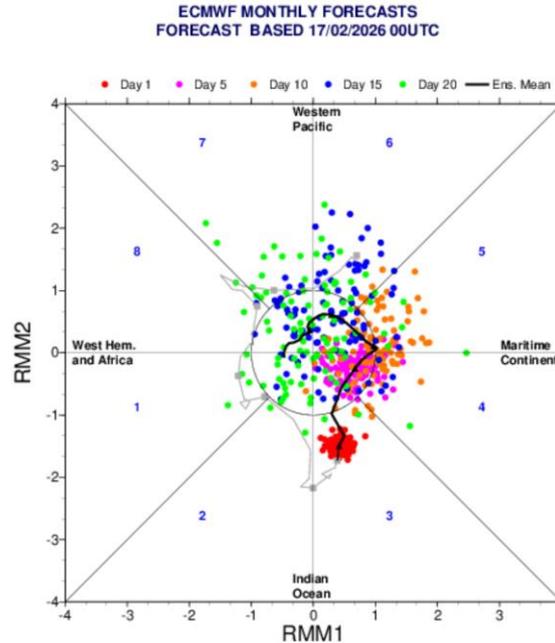
Neutral Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole Forecast



Madden-Julian Oscillation

Recently strong in phases 2-3, forecast to weaken in coming days

Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) index - Sub-seasonal range forecast



Assumption 1 of 4

El Niño-Southern Oscillation

A La Niña event is ongoing and likely to continue through February 2026, with nearly a 75 percent chance of a transition to ENSO-neutral by March 2026. El Niño conditions are likely to emerge in late northern hemisphere summer and persist through December 2026.

No Change

Assumption 2 of 4

Indian Ocean Dipole

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) transitioned from neutral to positive in early February; however, the IOD is not likely to sustain positive conditions. The IOD is expected to return to neutral conditions in February and remain so through May 2026. Neutral conditions are most likely through late 2026, though ~~reliability~~ **predictability** declines with the long-term nature of the forecast.

Assumption 3 of 4

Subtropical Indian Ocean Dipole

The subtropical Indian Ocean dipole (SIOD) remains neutral and is likely to remain so through May 2026 based on available forecast models. While there is high uncertainty given the long lead time of the forecast, the SIOD is expected to remain neutral through late 2026.

No Change

Assumption 4 of 4

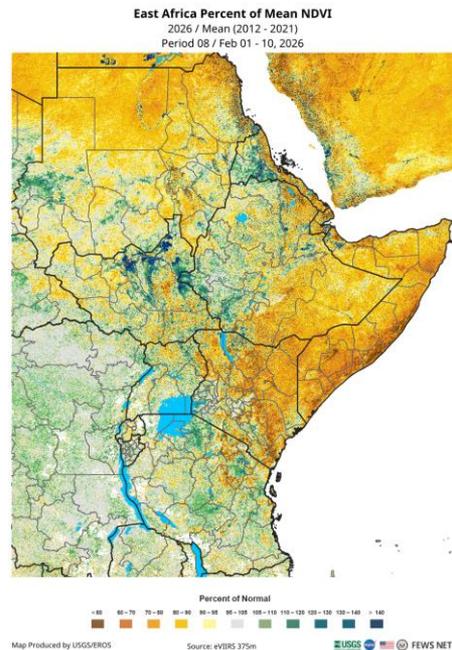
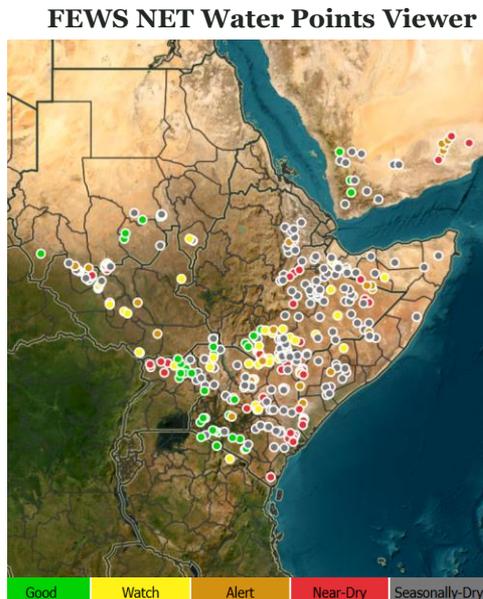
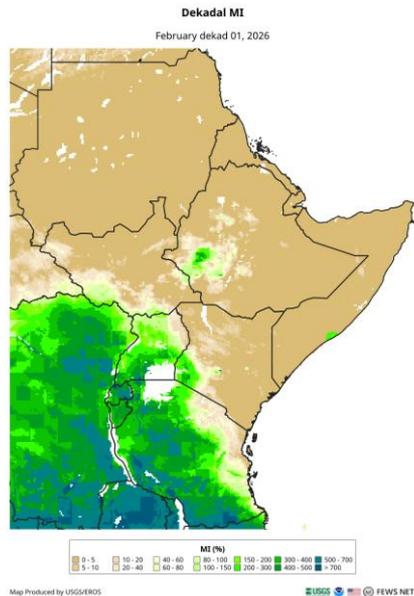
Madden Julian Oscillation

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is currently **active in the Indian Ocean but forecast to weaken in the next week. indiscernible in February, and most models suggest that MJO is likely to strengthen over the coming weeks in the western Pacific Ocean region.**

East Africa

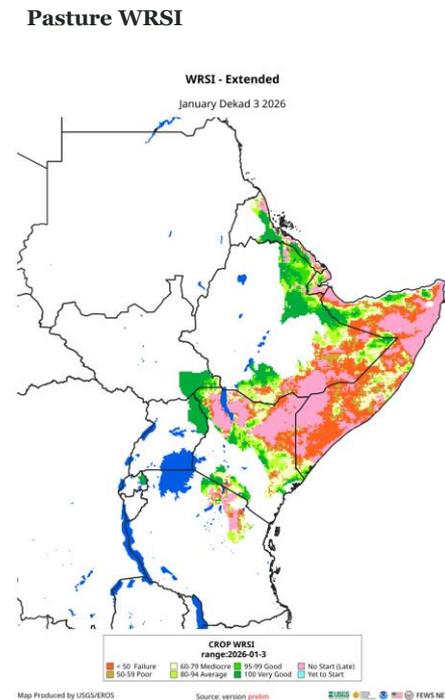
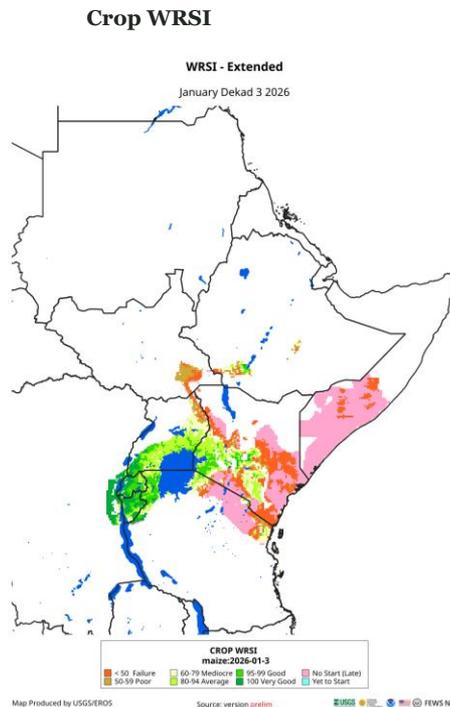
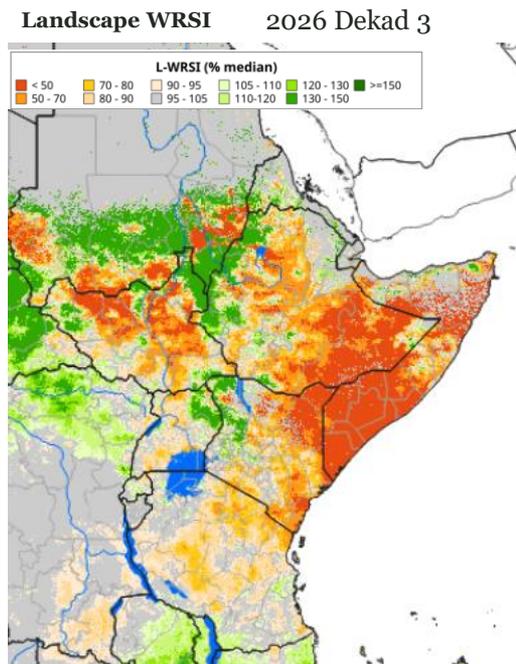
Severe Effects of Poor Short-Rains Still Present in the East

Combined with seasonal dryness



Severe Effects of Poor Short-Rains Still Present in the East

Including regions with crop failure and poor landscape conditions



Rapid Field Assessment Across Eastern Kenya – Mid January, 2026



Failed crop in Taita Taveta County



Poor – Failed crop in Embu county



Irrigation seems to be the solution for some



Extreme losses expected given the large maize fields



Favourable – Mediocre crops across Central counties



Barley seems to be an alternative crop – Timau, Meru County



December rains changed the outlook slightly



Hay harvesting/ bundling in Makueni county



Zero pasture for both grazers and browsers



Hay business seems like a blessing



Hay from failed maize crop



Mt. Kenya region favourable conditions – less pastoralists



Already dry water points in Kitui County



Dry River in Makueni county (seasonal)



Human wildlife conflict risk heightened



Longer trekking distance in search of water



Near full water points in Lamu County – December Storms



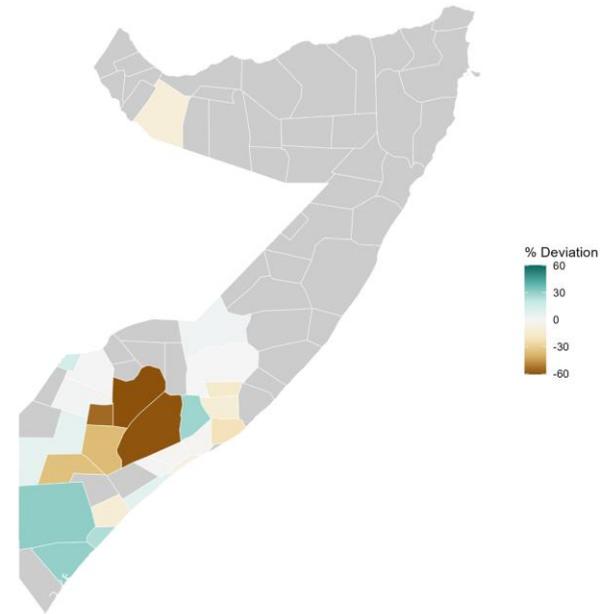
Near dry water hole in Kajiado

Poor Yield Outlooks Resulting From 2025 Short Rains

- In-season maize yield forecasts show crop failures in major maize production regions of Somalia
- Maize yield deficits exceed 40% in parts of the Bay Region

Somalia Maize: Predicted Yield vs Median (2013-2017)

0 = same as median, positive = above, negative = below

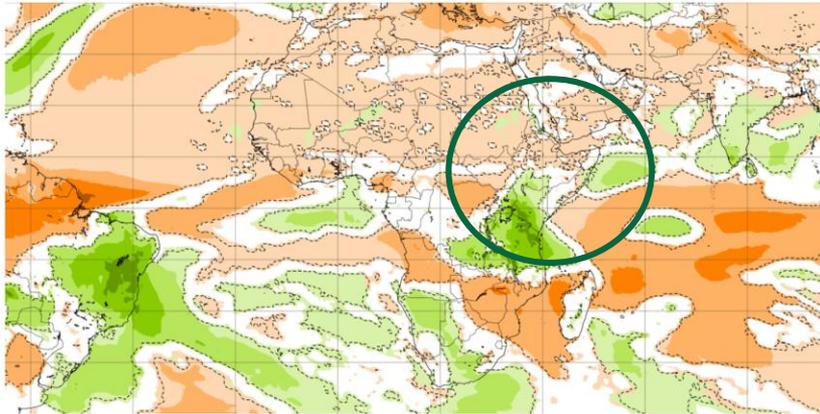


Weekly Precipitation Forecast

Tilt to above average over southwestern areas in coming weeks

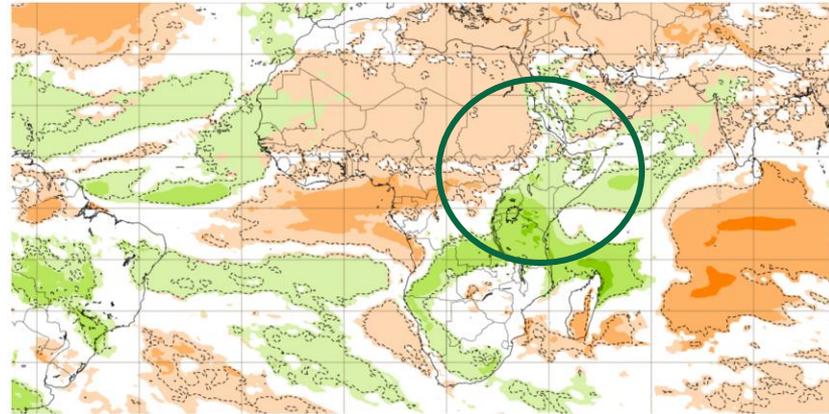
Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Wed 18 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+288h) Area : Africa



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Wed 18 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 02 Mar 2026 - Mon 09 Mar 2026 (+456h) Area : Africa



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Created at 2026-02-18T10:56:24.056Z



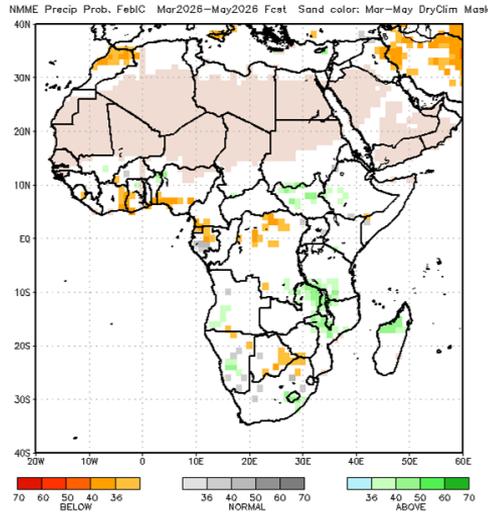
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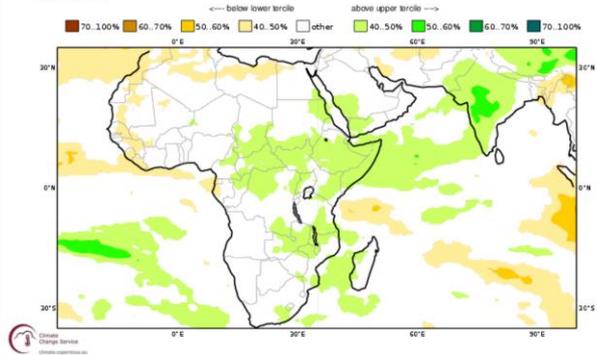
March - May Precipitation Forecast

Tilt to above average over Ethiopia, Somalia, though forecast skill is generally low

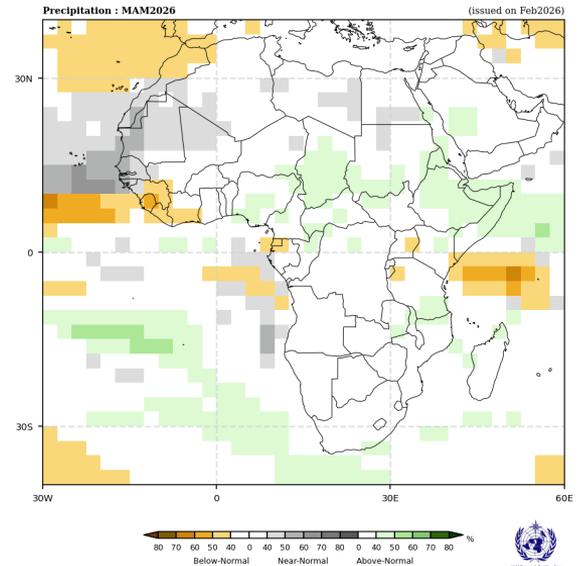
Mar - May 2026



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
Unweighted mean



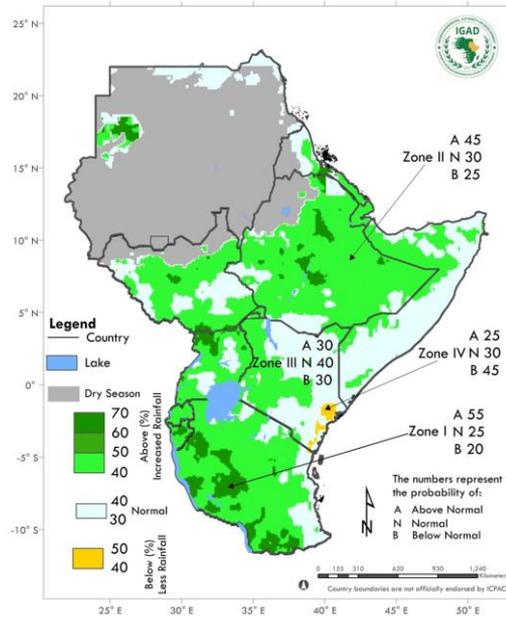
Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
CMCC, CITEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Toulouse, Washington



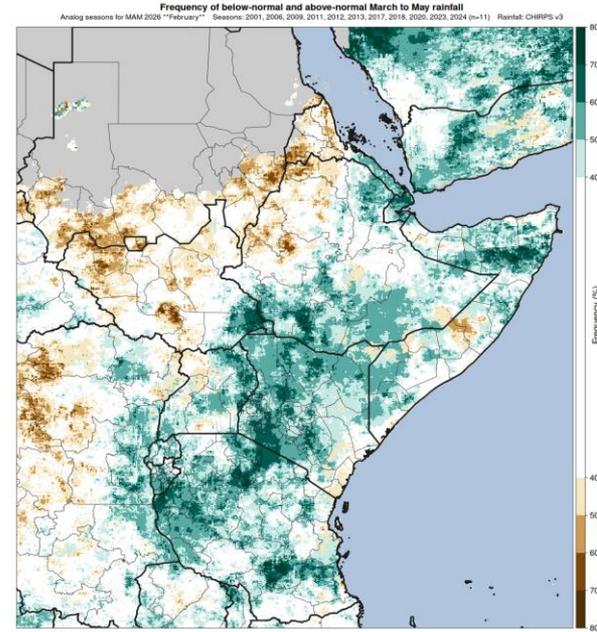
Non-dynamical MAM forecasts tilt to above average

Best agreement over southern Ethiopia, west Kenya, northern Somalia

ICPAC Probabilistic Outlook

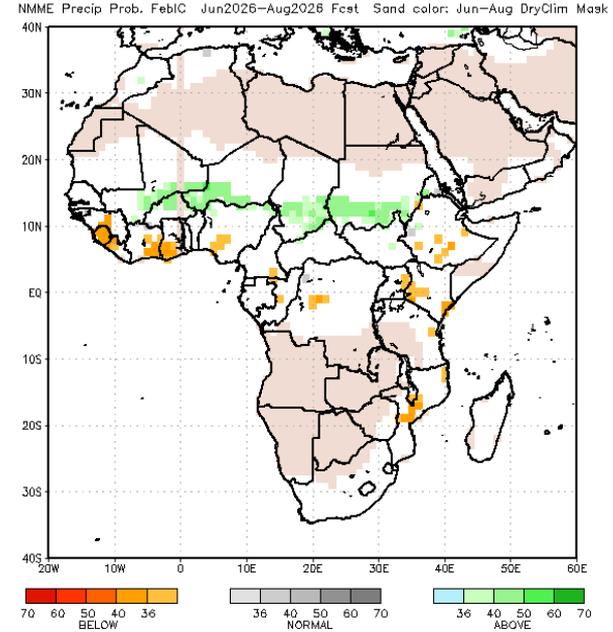
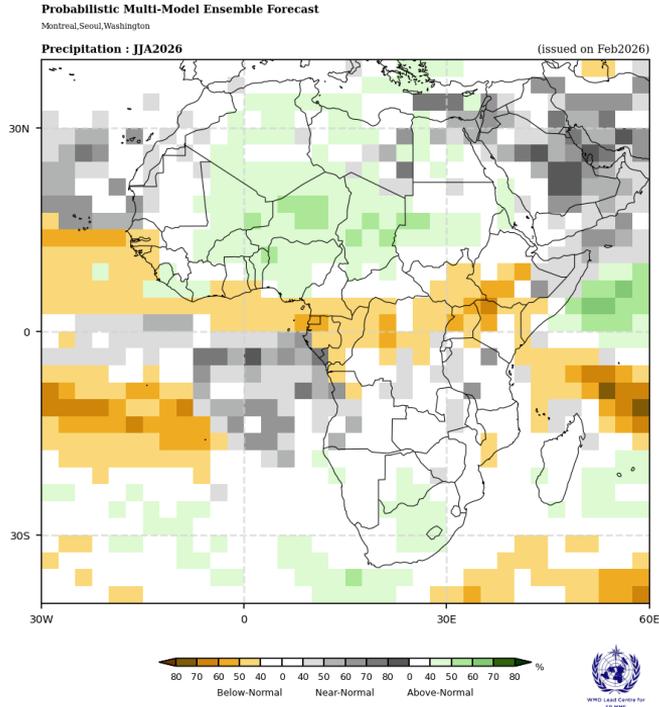


Frequency of below-normal and above-normal rainfall



June - August Precipitation Forecast

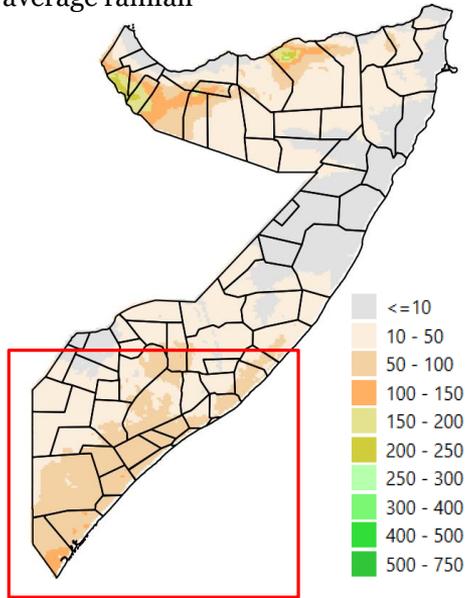
Tilt to below average in Uganda, western Kenya



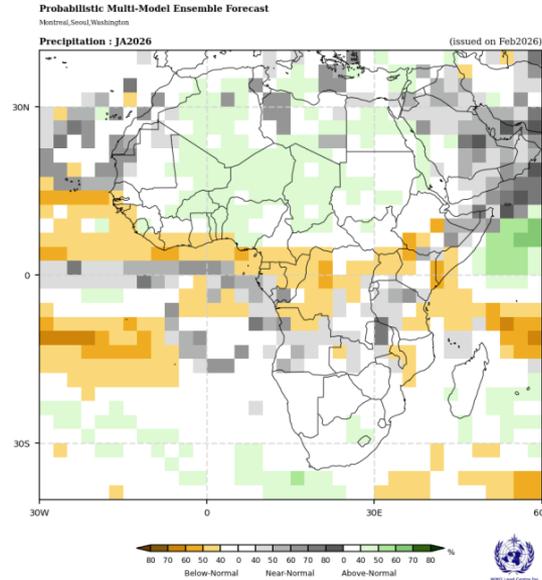
July - September 2026 Precipitation Forecast

Weak tilt to above average in Sudan, below average in the southeast

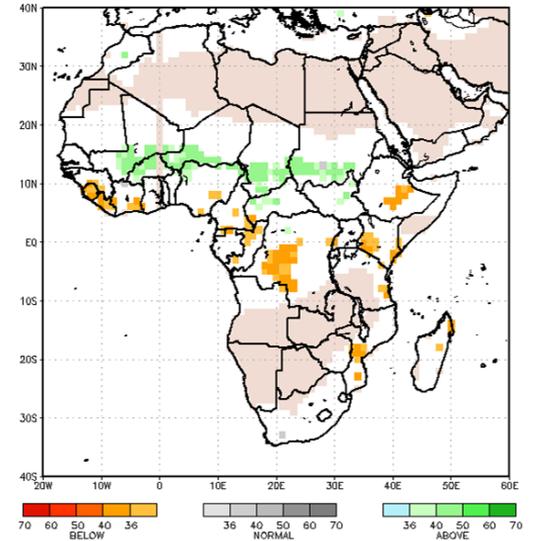
Somalia: July – September average rainfall



July-Aug WMO Forecast



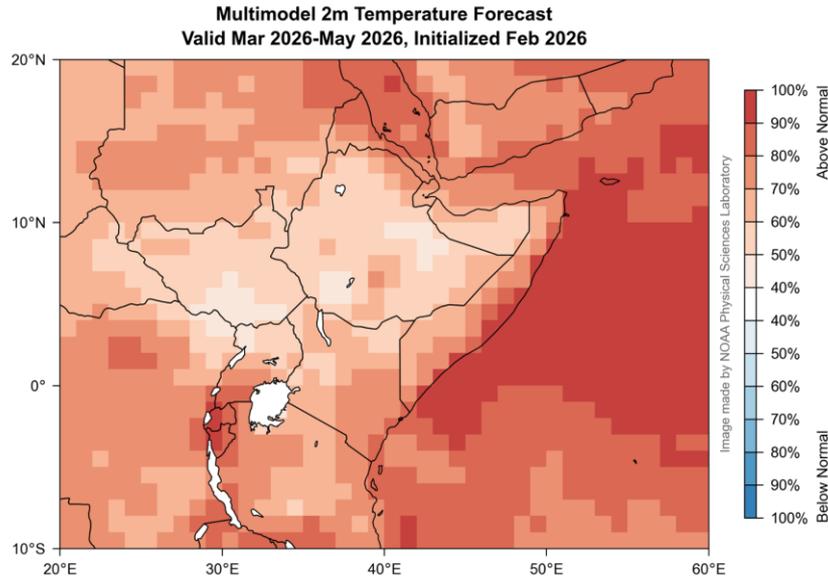
NMME Precip Prob. Feb1C Jul2026-Sep2026 Fcst Sand color: Jul-Sep DryClim Mask



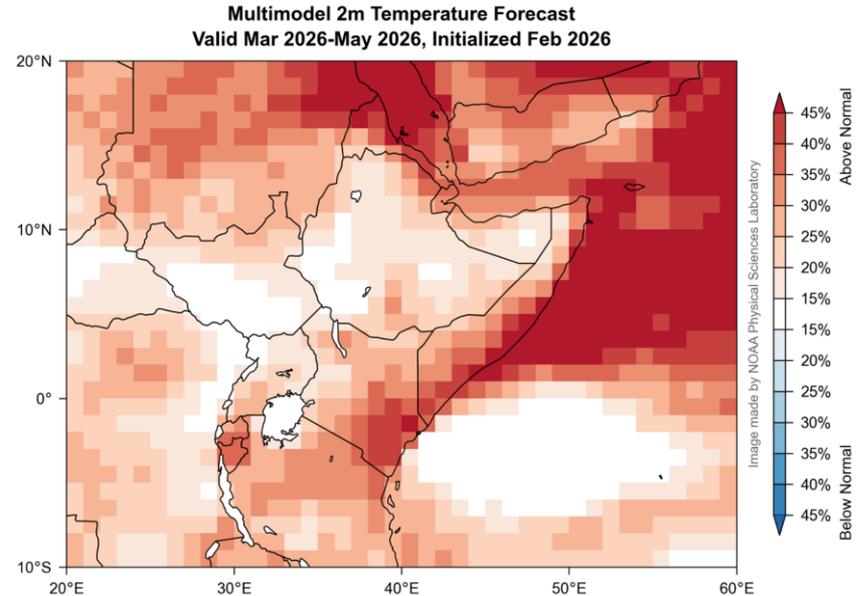
Above-Average Temperatures Likely During 2026 Long-Rains

Greatest confidence in coastal regions and Kenya

Probability of Temperatures Exceeding the 66th Percentile

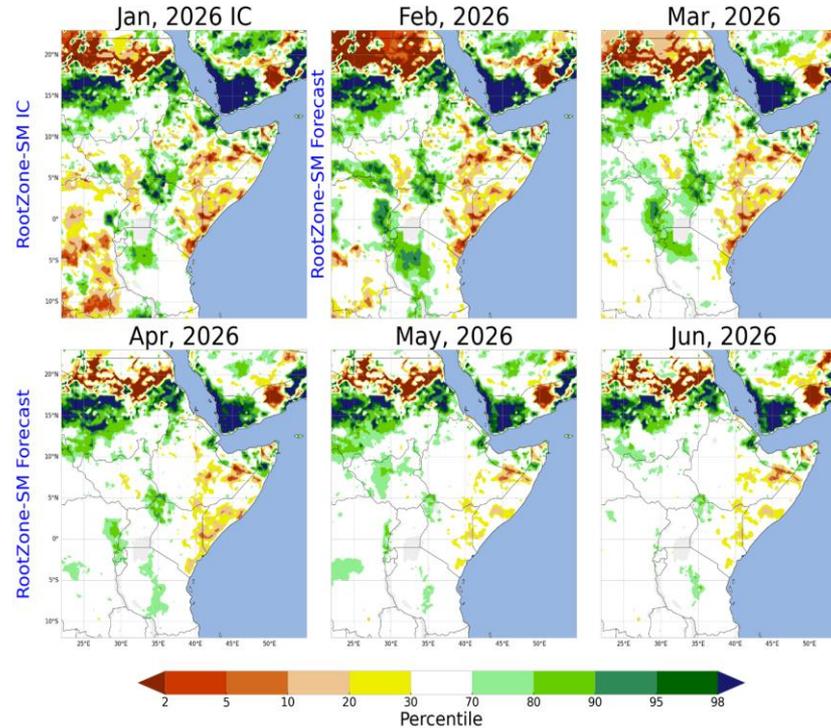


Probability of Temperatures Exceeding the 90th Percentile



Below-Average Soil Moisture Forecast in Eastern Horn

Slow recovery from poor OND season expected, wetter in central/west Sudan



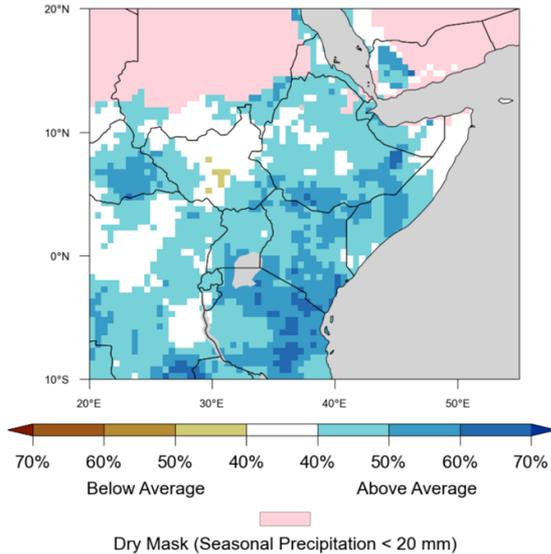
Oct-Dec 2026 Precipitation Shifts conditioned on El Niño

Elevated chance of above average (upper 66%) precipitation

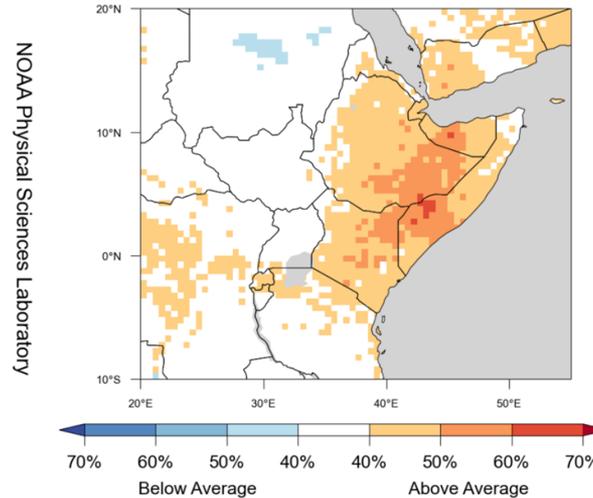
Type of ENSO Event: El Niño La Niña Region: Season:

October-December Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño

(a) Precipitation



(b) Temperature



NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

Assumption 1a of 4

Early 2026 seasons

The March-May 2026 long rains/gu/genna season in **northern and eastern Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia**, is likely to be average.

o There remains ~~a high level of~~ uncertainty of ensemble forecast models that point to ~~equal higher~~ chances of ~~below-average, either near-normal~~ or above-average rainfall, ~~and lower, but non-zero odds, of below-average. suggesting that there is a credible alternative assumption in which the March-May rains are cumulatively below average.~~

No Change

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Assumption 1b of 4

Early 2026 seasons

The March-May 2026 diraac/sugum rains in northern pastoral areas of **Ethiopia and Djibouti** are likely to be average.

No Change

Assumption 1c of 4

Early 2026 seasons

The February-May 2026 belg rains in Ethiopia are likely to be average, **with a tilt in the odds to above average.**

Assumption 1d of 4

Early 2026 seasons

The February-May 2026 season B/main season rains in **Burundi and Rwanda** are likely to be average based on ensemble forecasts.

No Change

Assumption 1e of 4

Early 2026 seasons

Based on ensemble forecasts, the March to May 2026 first season rains in **bimodal South Sudan** are likely to be average.

No Change

Assumption 1f of 4

Early 2026 seasons

The March to October unimodal rains in **Karamoja, Uganda** are expected to be average with a slight chance of tilting towards below average as the season progresses.

Assumption 1g of 4

Early 2026 seasons

The March to May bimodal rains in **Uganda** are expected to be average.

No Change

Assumption 2a of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

Through March-September, the long rains in the **medium and high potential zones of southwest Kenya** are expected to be average **with a slight chance of tilting towards below average as the season progresses.**

Assumption 2b of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September rainy season in **Sudan** is likely to be average, with a tilt in the odds towards above-average.

No Change

Assumption 2c of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September rainy season in **unimodal South Sudan** is likely to be average, but with a tilt in the odds towards a below-average start in June and July, particularly in the east.

No Change

Assumption 2d of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The June to September karan/karma rainfall season in **northeastern Ethiopia, northwestern Somalia, and Djibouti** is expected to be average.

No Change

Assumption 2e of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

~~The July to September kiremt rains in **Ethiopia** will likely be above average.~~

July to September kiremt rains in Ethiopia are currently assumed to be average, but if El Niño conditions develop, there is an increased chance of below-average rainfall.

Assumption 2f of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The July to August xagaa showers in **coastal Somalia** are expected to be average with a slight tilt to below average. Uncertainty exists given the long lead time of the forecasts.

Assumption 2g of 4

Mid-2026 rainy seasons

The July to September haggaa rains in **southern Somalia** are assumed to be average **with a slight tilt towards below average**. However, notable uncertainty exists given the long lead time.

Assumption 3a of 4

Long-range rainfall assumptions*

A transition to El Niño in September ~~will~~ **would** likely result in an above average OND rainy season in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.

***For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and the typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.**

Assumption 3b of 4

Long-range rainfall assumptions*

Uganda second season rains and Rwanda/Burundi short rains (Sept-Dec) will likely be above-average, ~~given~~ **contingent on** the transition to El Niño in September.

***For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and the typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.**

Assumption 4a of 4

Non-rainfall assumptions

NMME-based root-zone soil moisture forecasts indicate that soil moisture will be below average through March in S/SE Ethiopia and through at least April in southern Somalia and coastal Kenya. Root-zone soil moisture will likely remain below average across the eastern half of Kenya from December to January, and likely above-average in the far northwest near the border with South Sudan.

No Change

Assumption 4b of 4

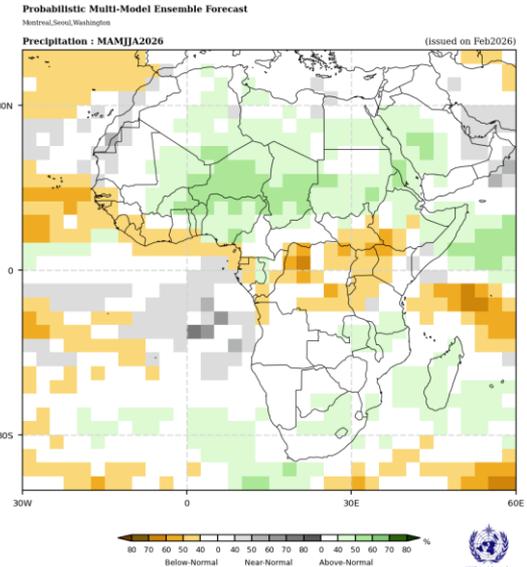
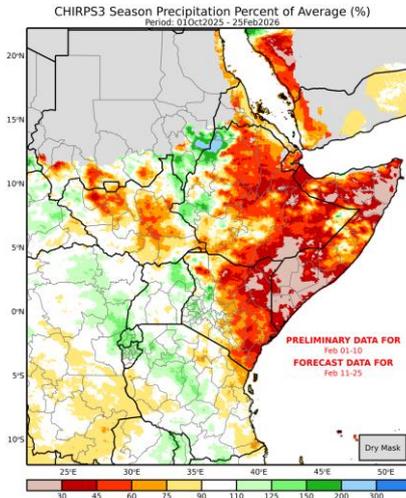
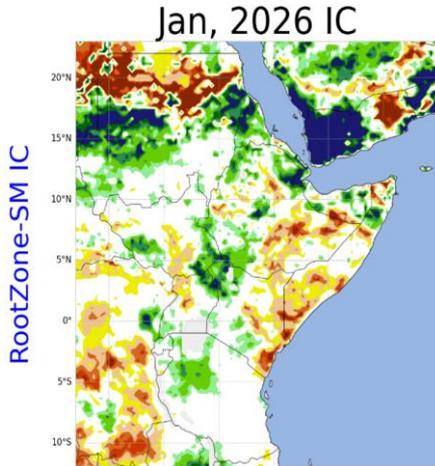
Non-rainfall assumptions

It is likely that temperatures will be substantially hotter than typical across much of southern Somalia, S/SE Ethiopia and eastern Kenya through September.

No Change

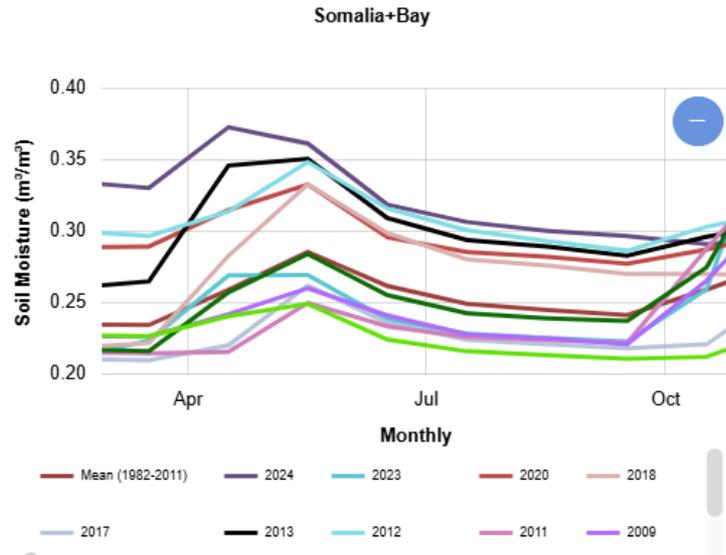
Question

In the absence of soil moisture forecasts for East Africa that extend beyond June 2026, can analog years provide any insights about how soil moisture will compare to average between July and September across drought-affected areas of the Horn (eastern KE, S/SE Ethiopia, and Somalia)?



Question

In the absence of soil moisture forecasts for East Africa that extend beyond June 2026, can analog years provide any insights about how soil moisture will compare to average between July and September across drought-affected areas of the Horn (eastern KE, S/SE Ethiopia, and Somalia)?



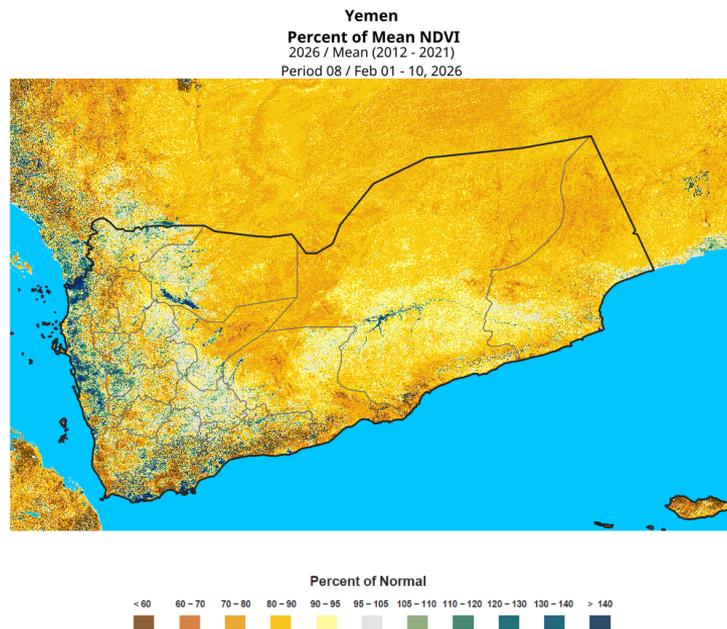
Answer: JAS Soil Moisture will heavily depend on MAM precipitation. Years with lower SM in Feb-Mar rarely improve to above average (2018 only). Combined with near-average March- August precipitation and above average temperatures, enhanced evapotranspiration and drier soils could occur.

Yemen

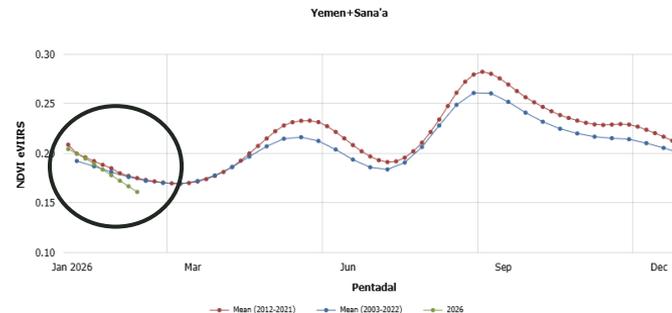
Seasonal decline in vegetation conditions

Recently below average in highlands

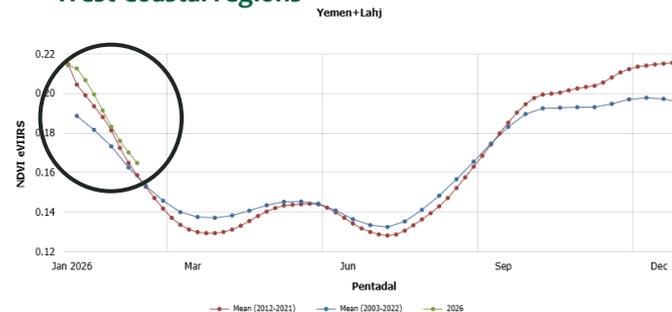
Current Vegetation conditions



Central Highlands

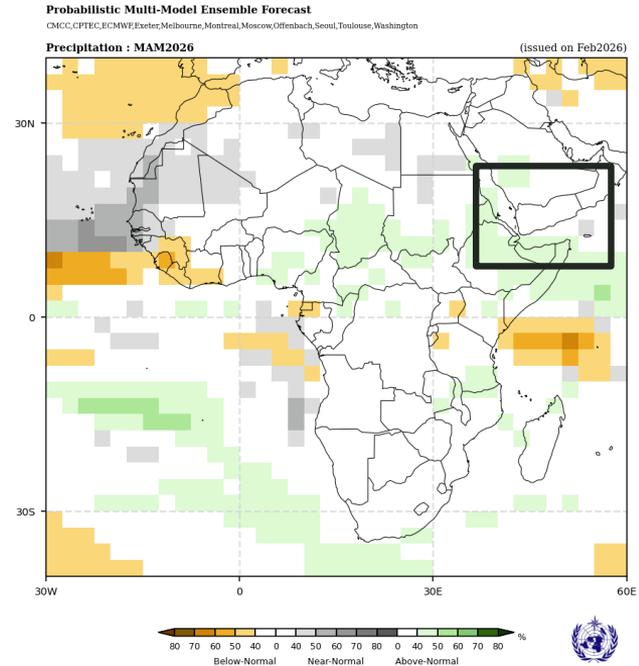
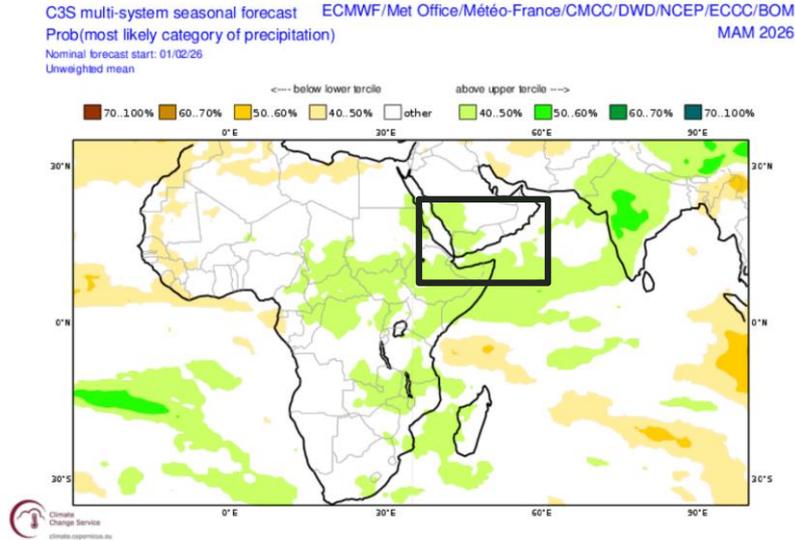


West Coastal regions



Uncertain March - May 2026 Precipitation Forecast

No consistent tilt in the odds over Yemen



PROGRAMME OF
 THE EUROPEAN UNION

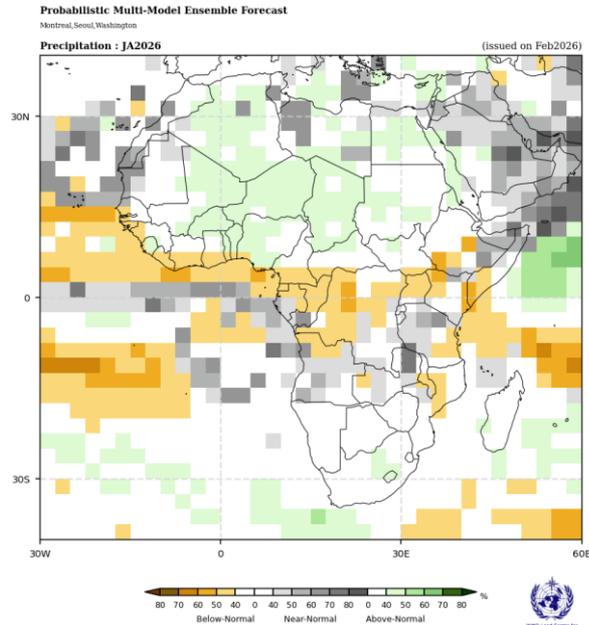


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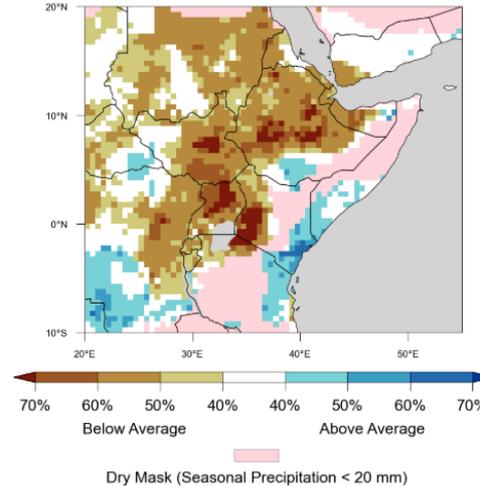
June - August 2026 Precipitation Forecast

Average to slightly below average in far southwest, with notable uncertainty

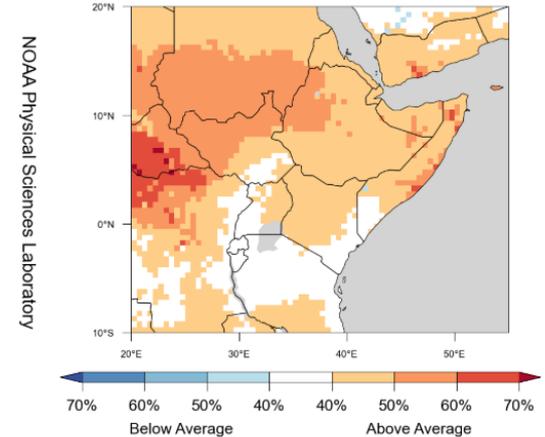


July-September Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño

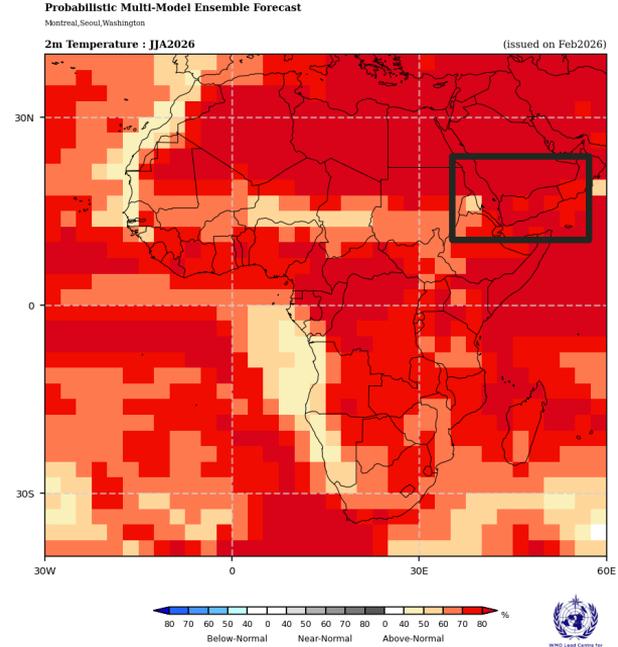
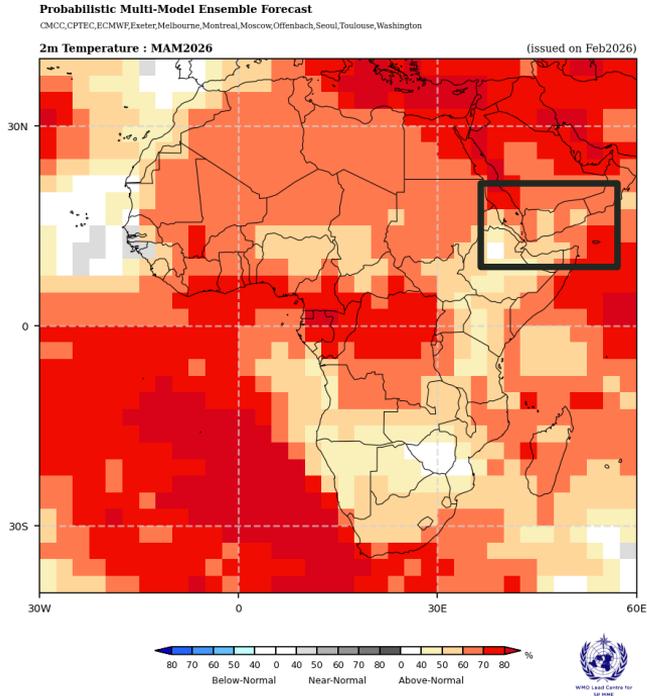
(a) Precipitation



(b) Temperature



Above-Average Temperatures Likely in Early 2026

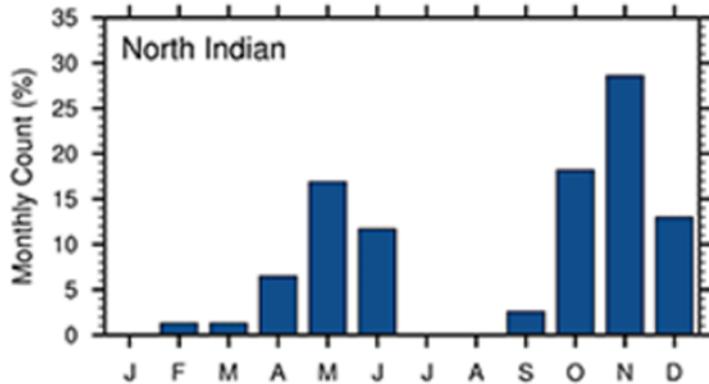


Tropical Cyclones in Gulf of Aden

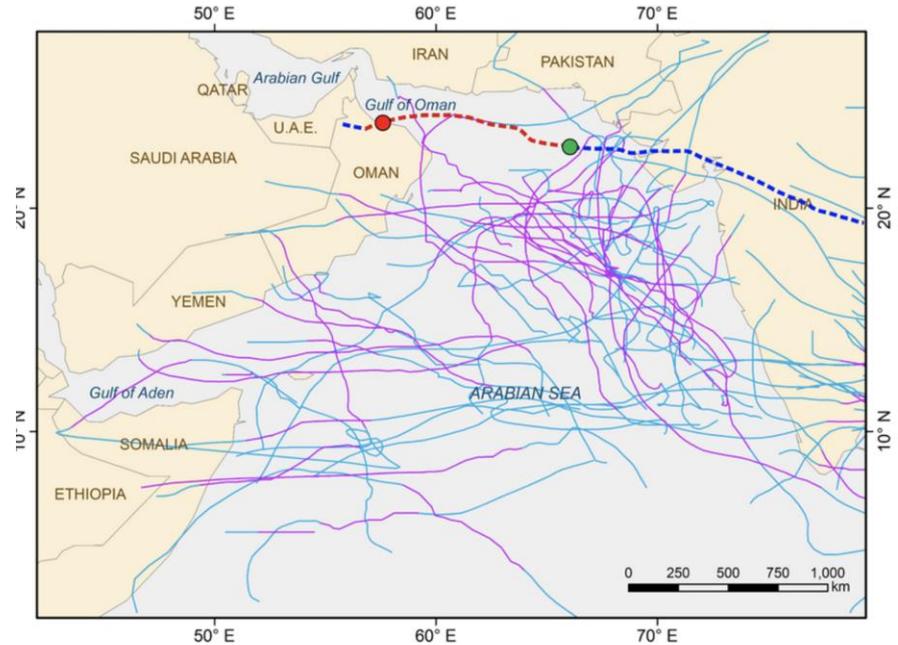
Are seasonal but infrequently affect Yemen

- Most recent cyclone affecting Yemen was in 2023

Tropical Cyclone Frequency



Cyclone Tracks, June 1992 - Dec 2019



Assumption 1 of 4

Yemen

The March–May 2026 rainy season is anticipated to start on time with average precipitation.

No Change

Assumption 2 of 4

Yemen

The start of the second rainy season in June is expected to be **slightly below** average in the highlands, eastern plateau, and desert. Precipitation between June and September is expected to be slightly below average, although with the transition to El Niño conditions, southwestern coastal areas may experience above-average precipitation. However, above-average temperatures may limit and deteriorate any gains.

Assumption 3 of 4

Yemen

The risk of flooding for Socotra and the southern Gulf of Aden coast increases from mid-April to mid-June and from October to December. During the peak period from mid-April to May, the risk of cyclone strikes – and higher levels of flooding in Socotra and the southern Aden Gulf coast – will likely be above-average due to forecast above-average sea surface temperatures in the Arabian Sea.

No Change

Assumption 4 of 4

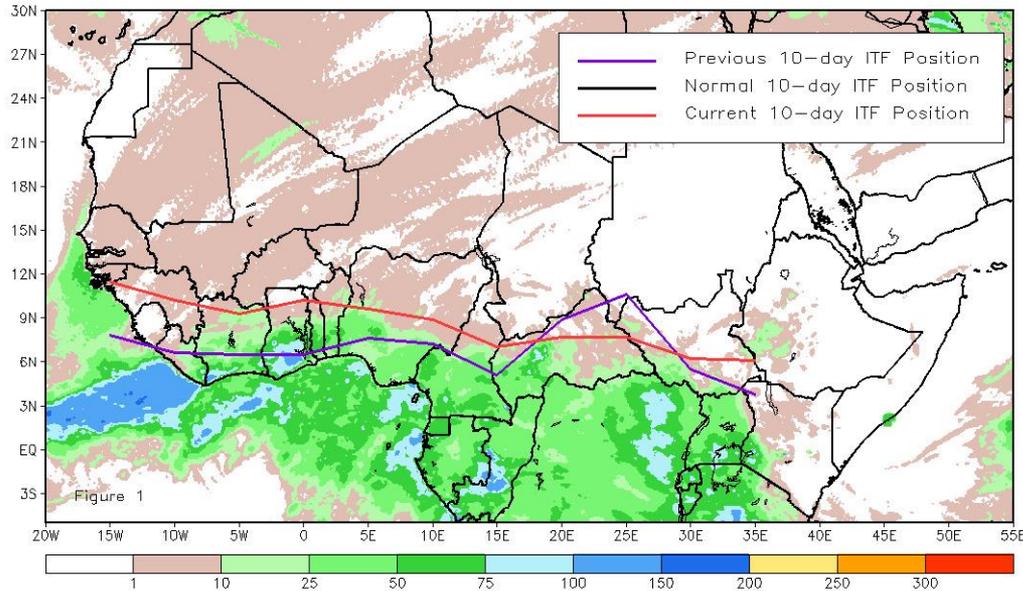
Yemen

~~Vegetative conditions have shown improvement in coastal and parts of the highland areas due to above-average precipitation from the second rainy season of 2025.~~ Vegetation and pasture conditions are expected to seasonally decline through February/March during the dry period, improve from March to May during the first rainy season, seasonally decline during the dry period through June/July, and then finally improve from July to September during the second rainy season. Given expectations for above-average temperatures, deterioration during dry periods is likely to be faster than normal.

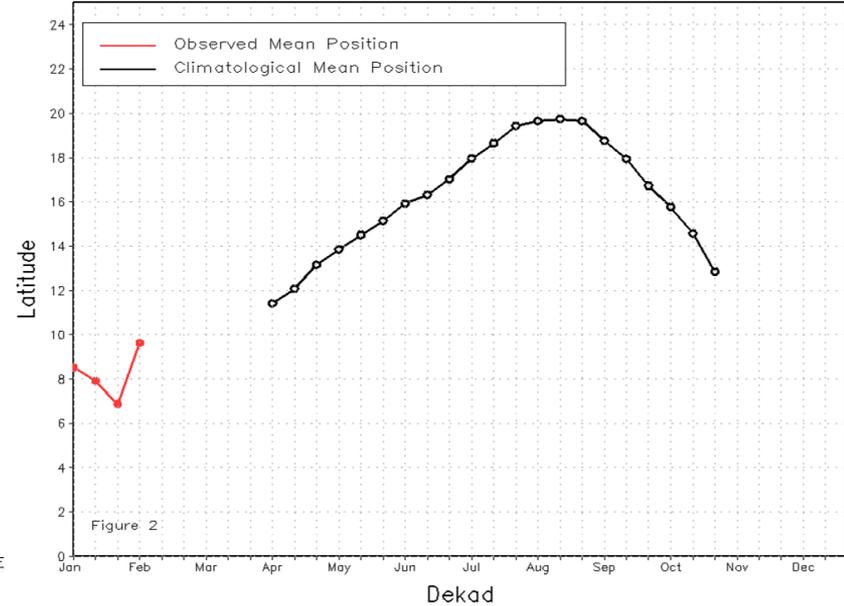
West Africa

Western Intertropical Front beginning its northward progression

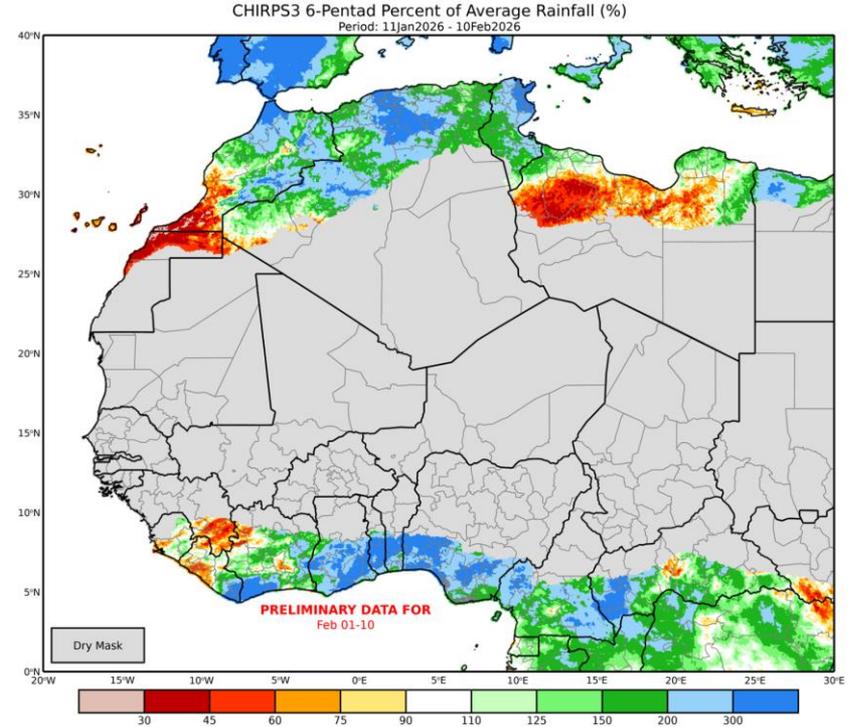
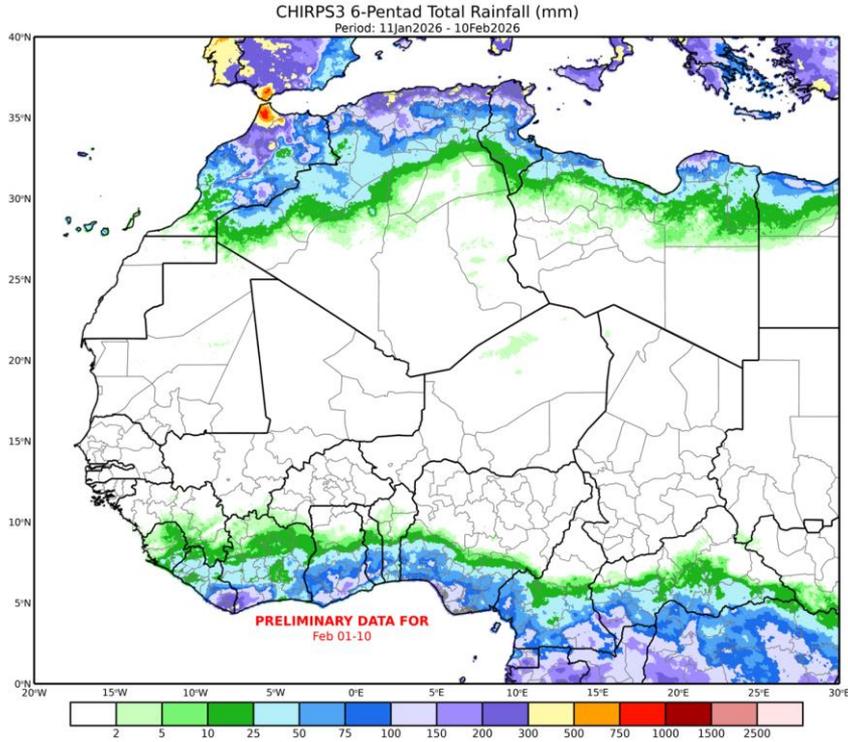
Current vs. Normal Dekadal ITF Position
and RFE Accumulated Precipitation (mm)
February 2026, Dekad 1



Mean Western Portion of the ITF: Averaged 10W to 10E
As of: February 2026, Dekad 1



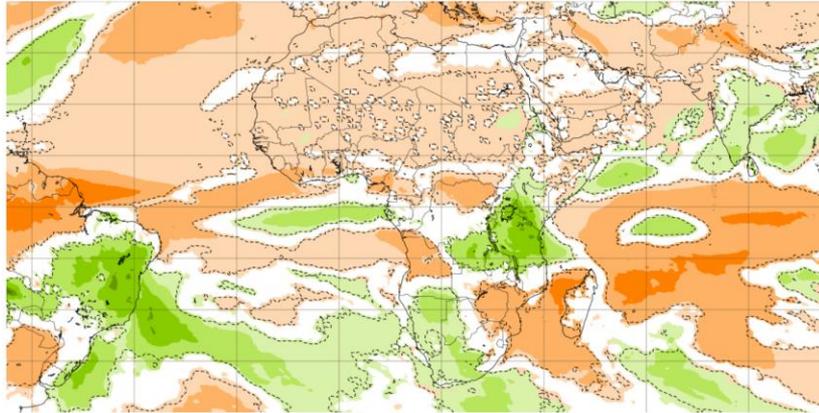
Above average precipitation in southern bimodal areas



Weak tilt to below average in next two weeks

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Tue 17 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+312h) Area : Africa

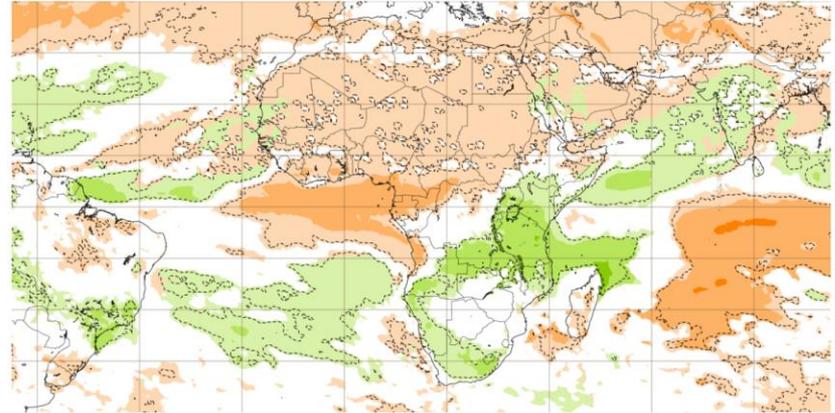


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Created at 2026-02-17T12:52:09.975Z



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Tue 17 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 02 Mar 2026 - Mon 09 Mar 2026 (+480h) Area : Africa



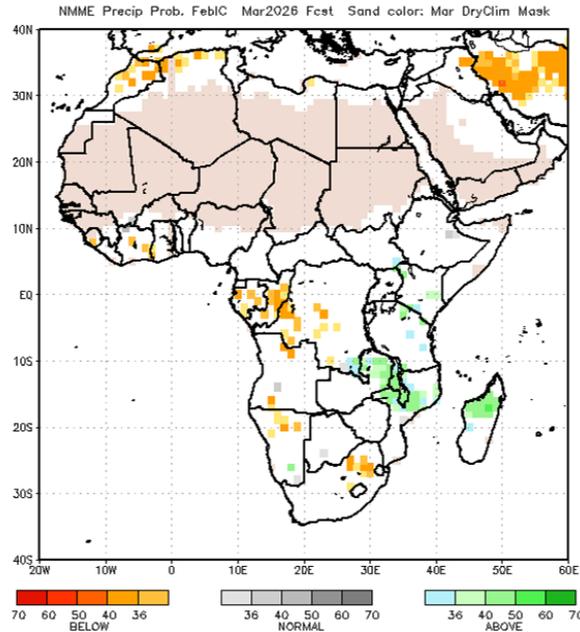
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Created at 2026-02-17T12:52:46.752Z



March Precipitation Forecast

Little tilt in the odds in southern bimodal zone

Mar. 2026



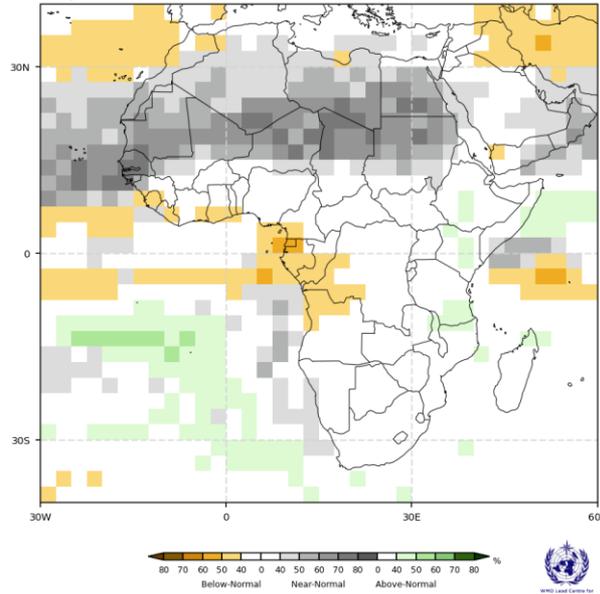
Mar. 2026

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTCC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : MAR2026

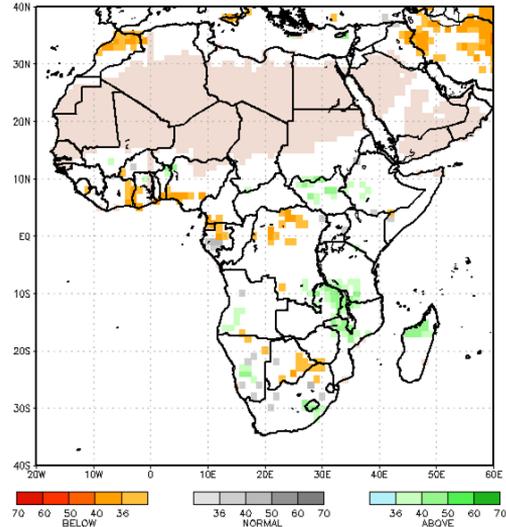
(issued on Feb2026)



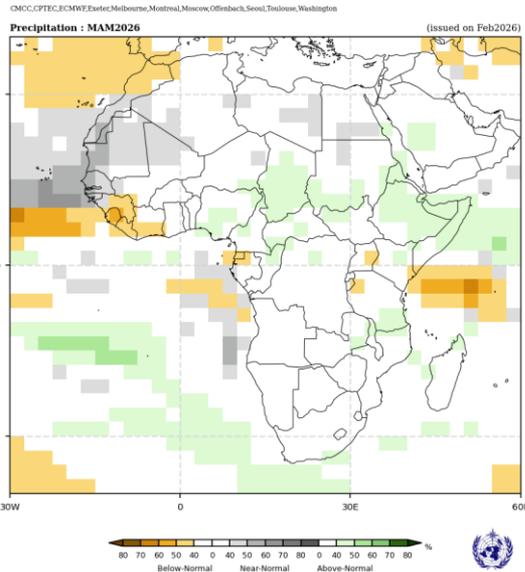
March - May 2026 Precipitation Forecast

Weak tilt to below average in southwestern areas

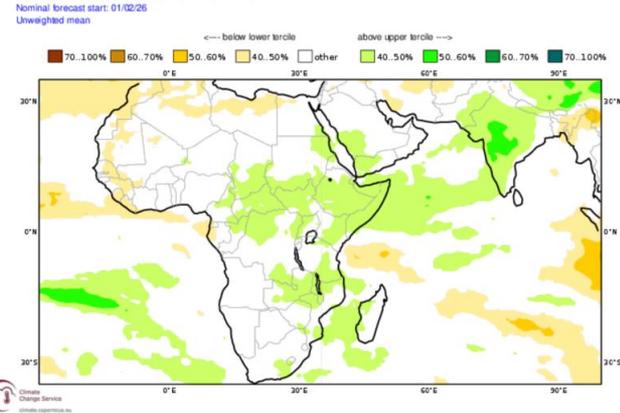
NMME Precip Prob. Feb/C Mar2026-May2026 Fcst Sand color: Mar-May DryClim Mask



Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast



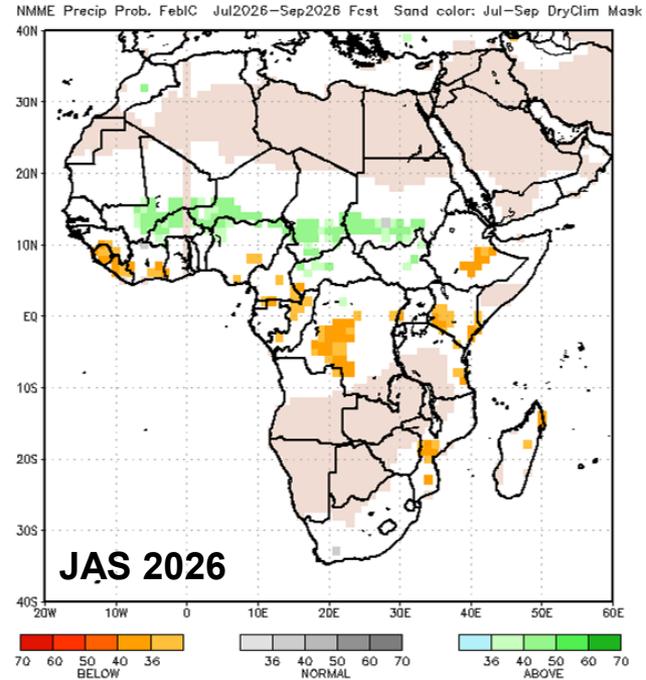
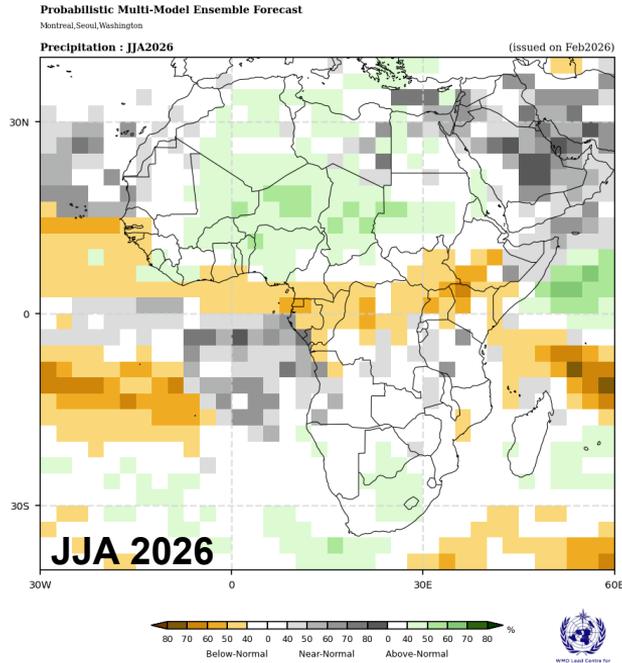
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation) MAM 2026



PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN UNION Copernicus Climate Change Service

Above-Average Sahel Precipitation Forecast

Lower confidence in Gulf of Guinea

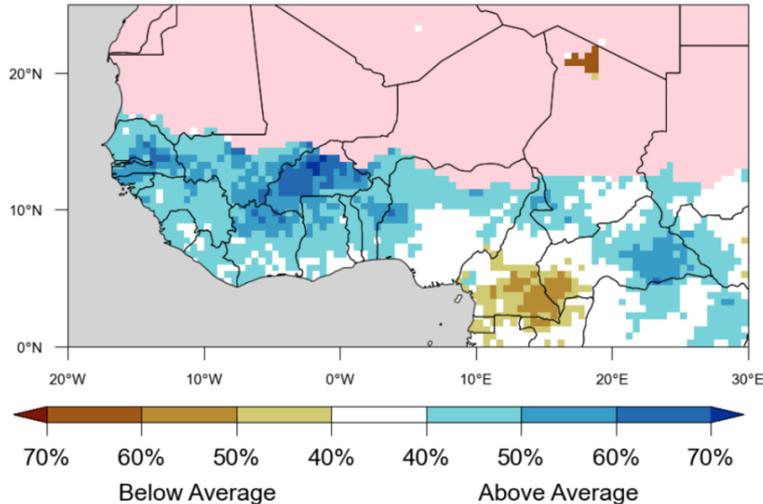


El Niño-Related Precipitation October - January

Relationship to Gulf of Guinea precipitation evolves between October and January

Oct-Dec El Niño

(a) Precipitation

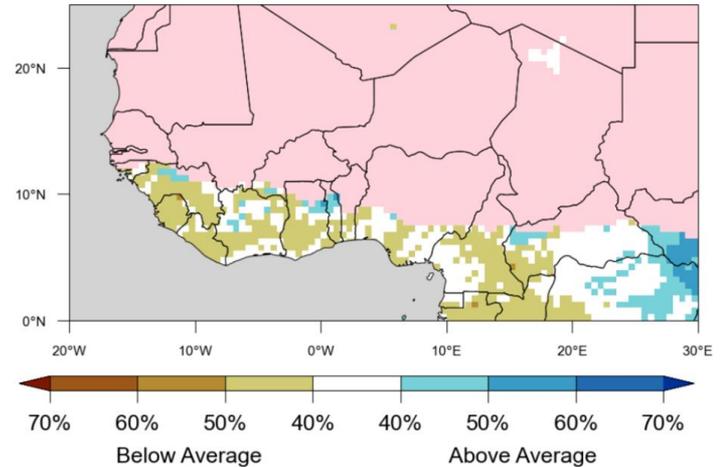


Dry Mask (Seasonal Precipitation < 20 mm)

NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

Nov-Jan El Niño

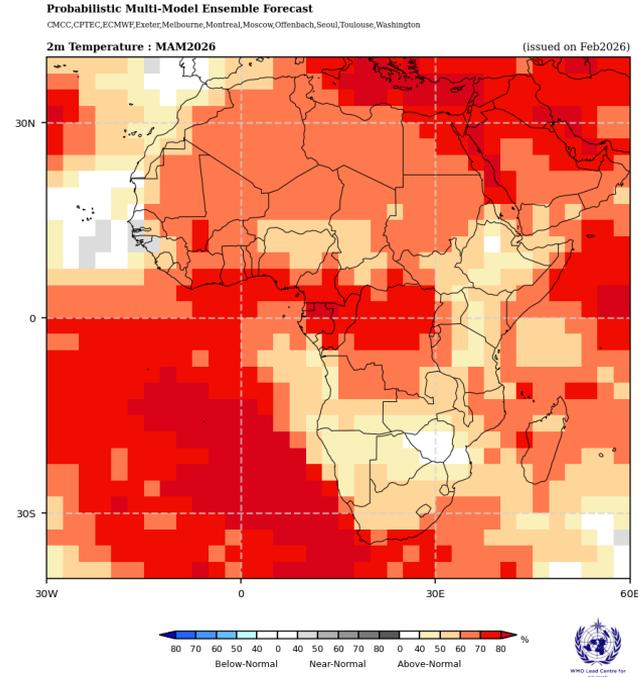
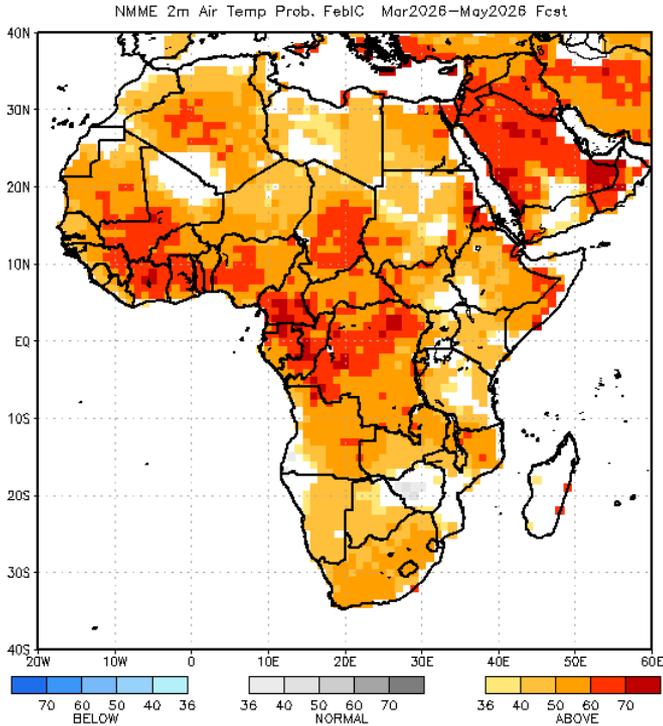
(a) Precipitation



Dry Mask (Seasonal Precipitation < 20 mm)

NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory

Above-Average Temperatures Most Likely March - May 2026



Assumption 1 of 5

Start of the 2026 Season

- o The 2026 rainy season is anticipated to begin on time, following a normal ascent of the ITF.
- o In the bimodal zones, rainfall is expected to begin in late February/March 2026.

No Change

Assumption 2 of 5

March - May Rainfall

Below-average rainfall is expected in the Gulf of Guinea and the bimodal zones, including southern Ghana, southern Côte d'Ivoire, southern Togo, southern Benin, ~~southern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon~~. Average rainfall is expected in Central African Republic, ~~southern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon~~.

Assumption 3 of 5

June - September Rainfall

Average to above-average rainfall is anticipated in the Sahel and the northern Central African Republic, while below-average **to average** rainfall is expected in the Gulf of Guinea countries and the bimodal zones, including southern Ghana, southern Côte d'Ivoire, southern Togo, southern Benin, southern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon. However, there is uncertainty due to the long-range nature of the forecast.

Assumption 4 of 5

Flooding

Based on the above-average rainfall forecast, there is a high likelihood of isolated flooding throughout the Sahel in July-September 2026.

No Change

Assumption 5 of 5

October 2026-January 2027

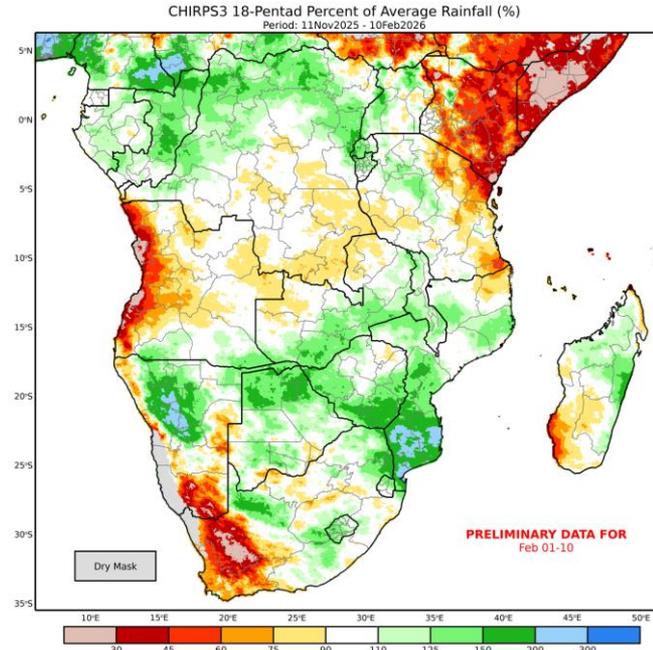
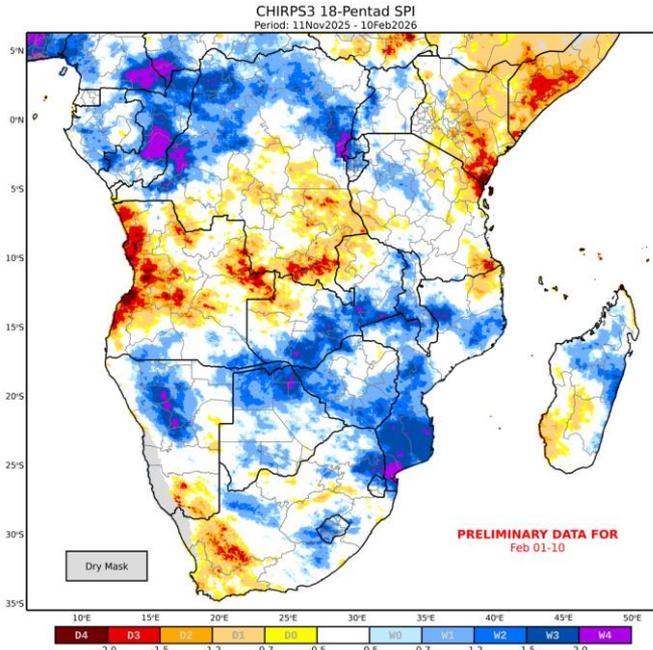
Based on the likelihood of El Niño, **above-average followed by** below-average rainfall is likely to be expected in the Gulf of Guinea countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, southern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon.

For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and the typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.

Southern Africa

Surpluses in Mozambique, Malawi, southern Zambia and Zimbabwe

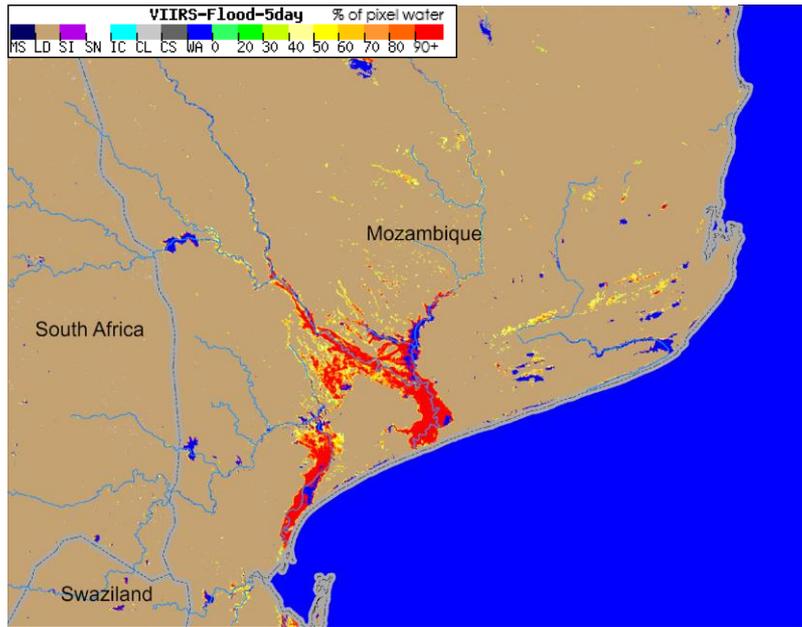
Persistent deficit in western Angola



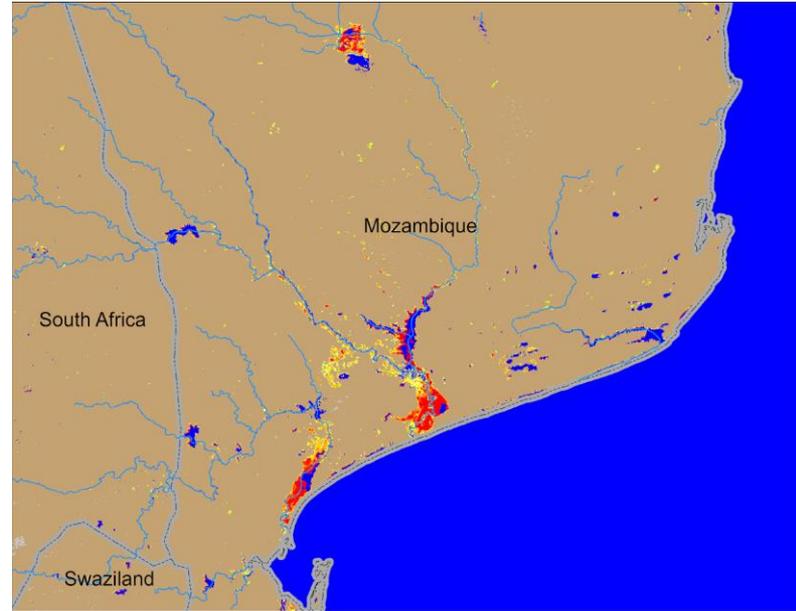
Extensive Flooding in Mozambique

Though declining from late January peak

NOAA VIIRS 5-day comp.: 21 - 25 Jan 2026



NOAA VIIRS 5-day comp.: 12 - 16 Feb 2026

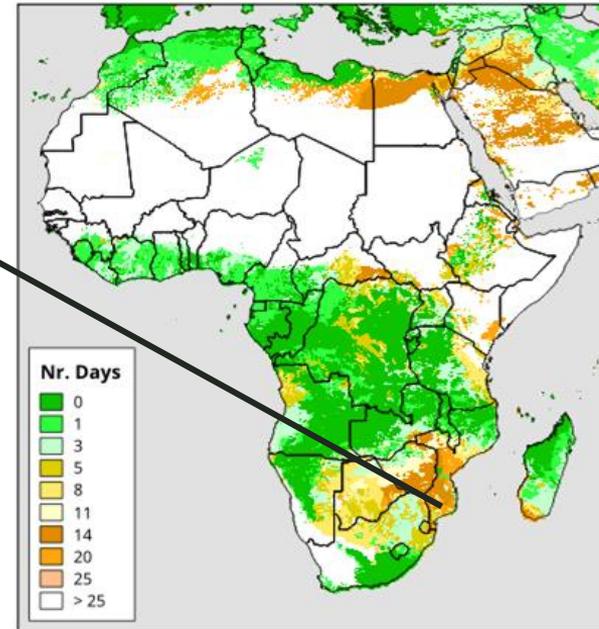
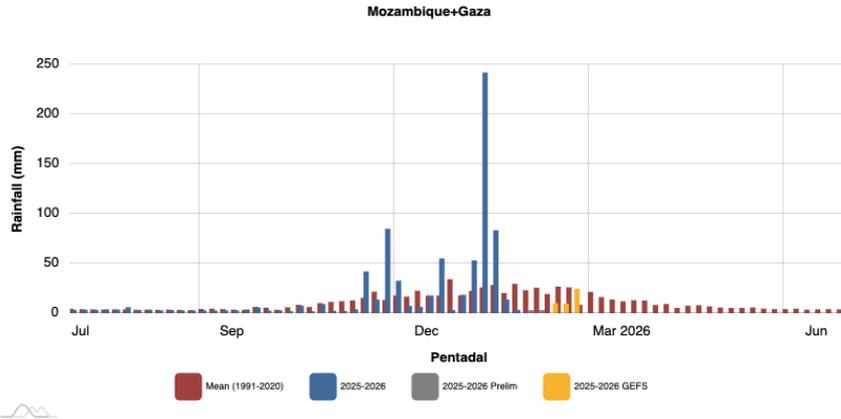


Recent dry spell

Affecting Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Botswana

Number of Days Since Rain

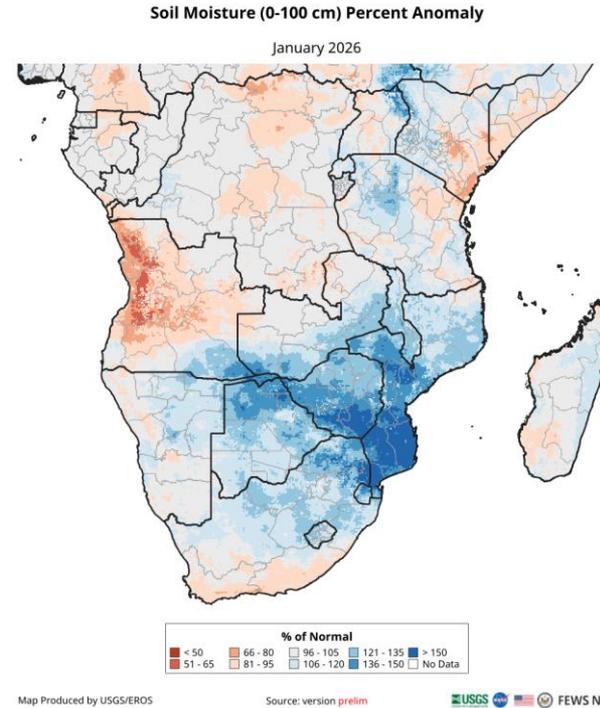
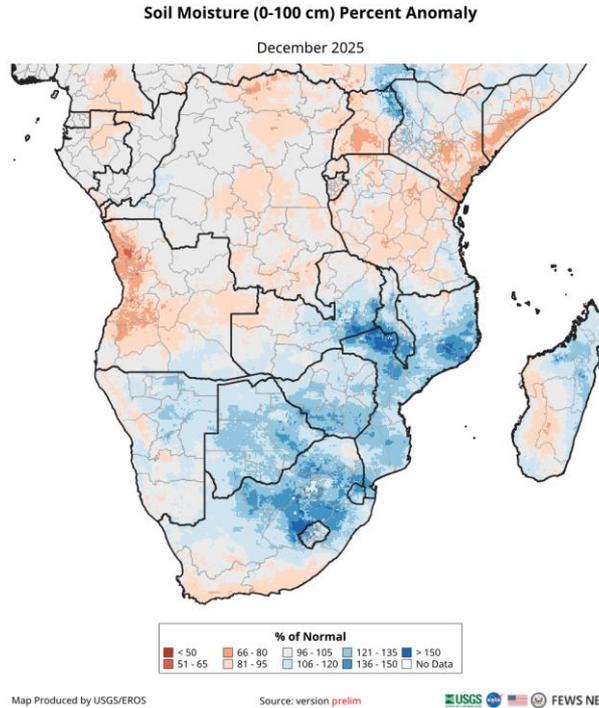
in past 30 days, as of Feb 05, 2026



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Above average soil moisture where excess precipitation observed

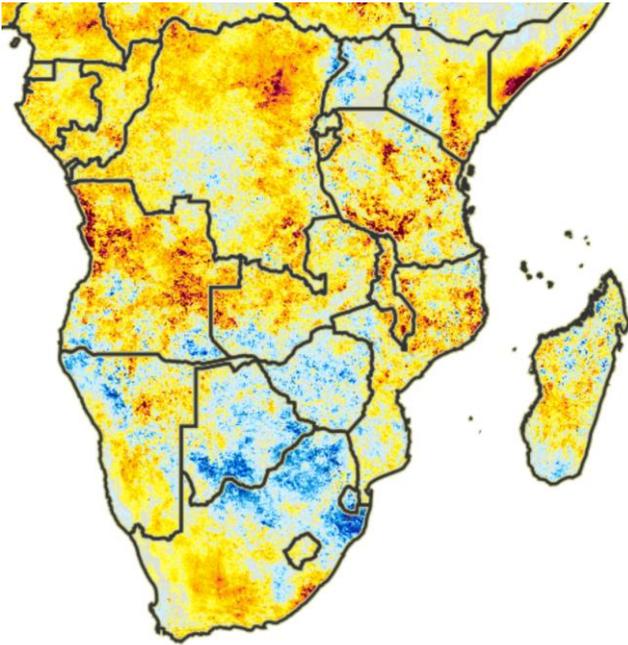
Anomalously dry in Angola, southwestern Madagascar



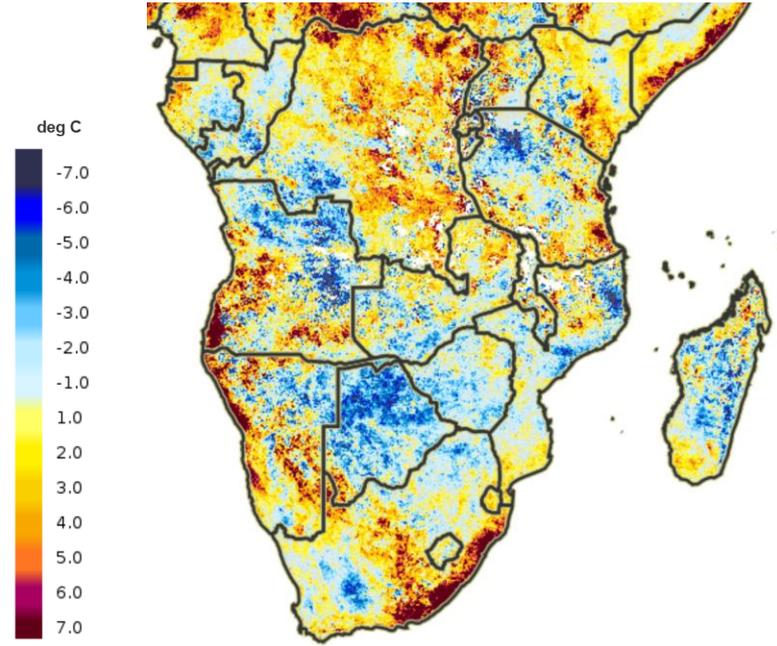
Colder temperatures across central part of region

As well as central Madagascar

eVIIRS LST anomaly – Jan 2026

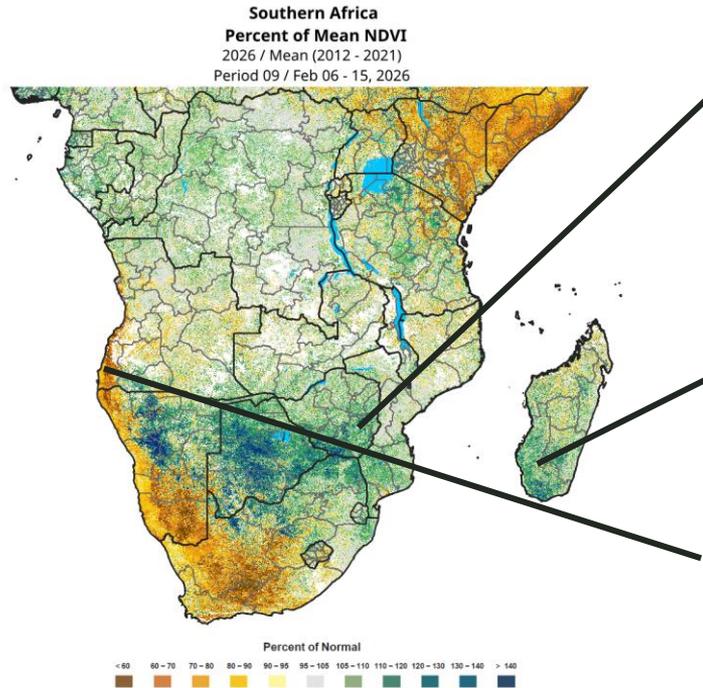


eVIIRS LST anomaly – Dek 1 Feb 2026



No vegetation improvement in western Angola

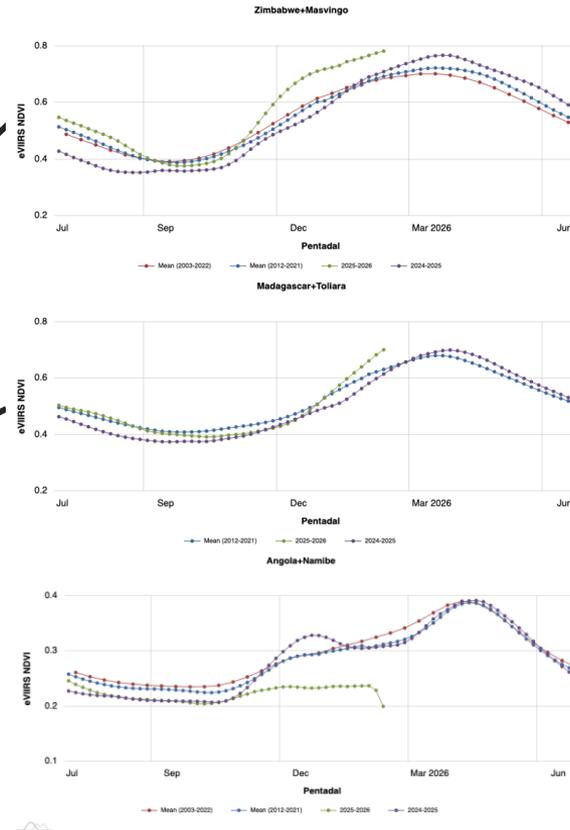
Above average in southern Madagascar and Zimbabwe



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: eVIIRS 375m

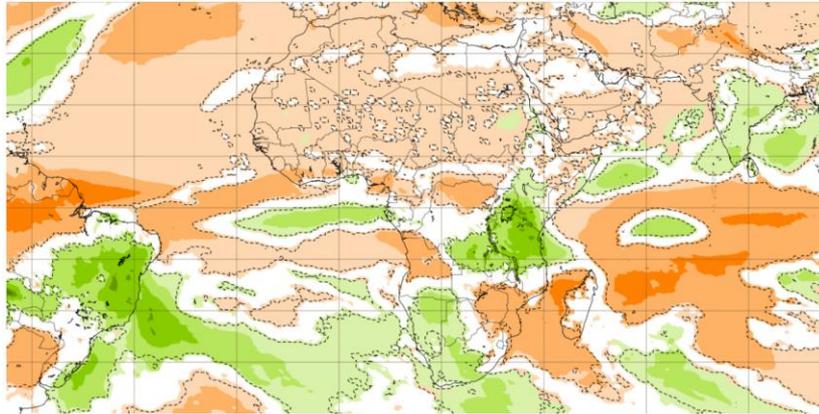
USGS FEWS NET



Drier forecast continues this week in Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique

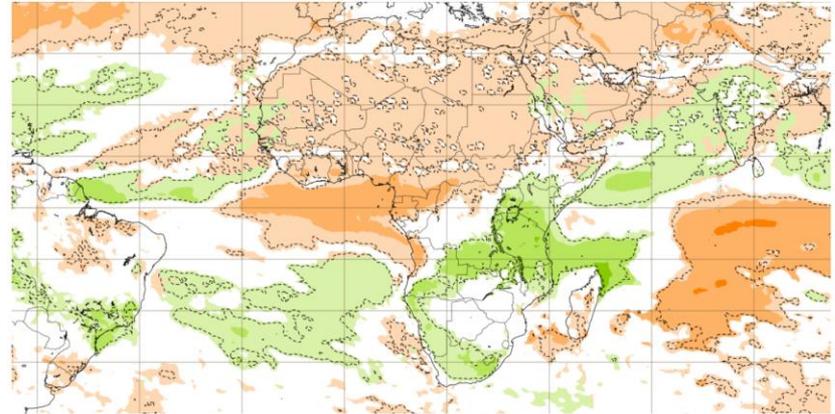
Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Tue 17 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+312h) Area: Africa



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Tue 17 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 02 Mar 2026 - Mon 09 Mar 2026 (+480h) Area: Africa



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Created at 2026-02-17T21:52:09.975Z

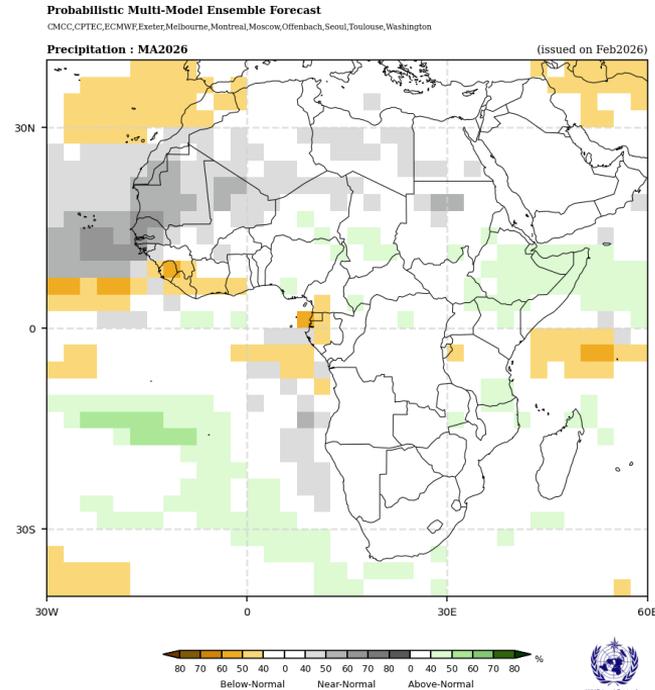
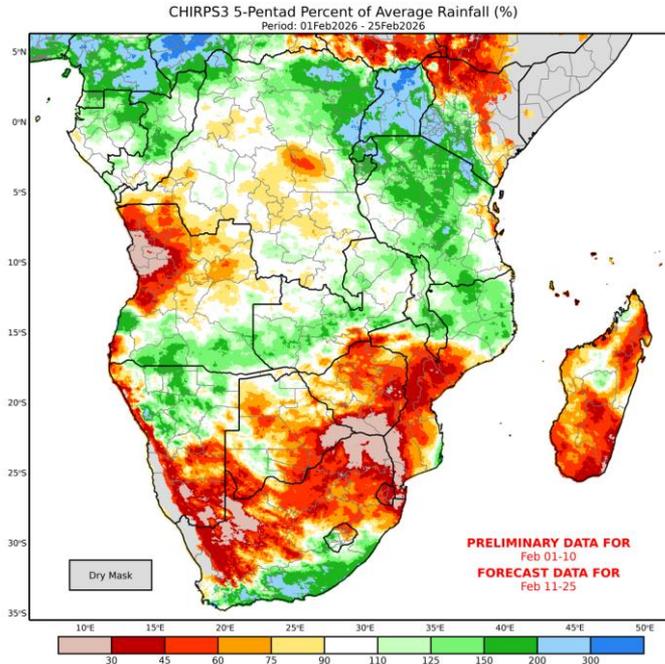


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Created at 2026-02-17T21:52:46.712Z



February - April 2026 Precipitation Outlook

Above average in northern DRC, drier outlook with high uncertainty elsewhere

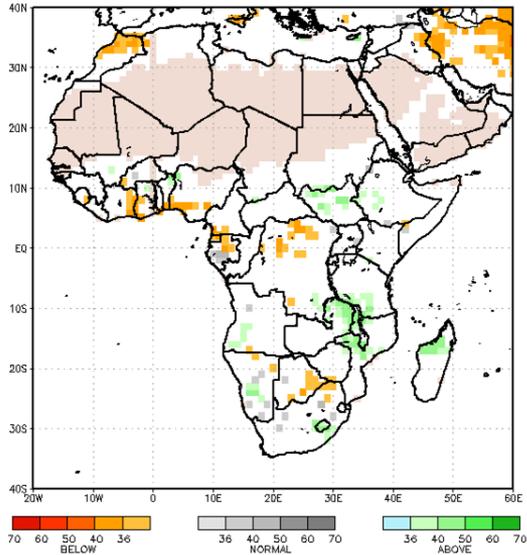


Uncertain Precipitation Forecast for Mar-May 2026

Weak tilt to above average in northern Mozambique, Malawi

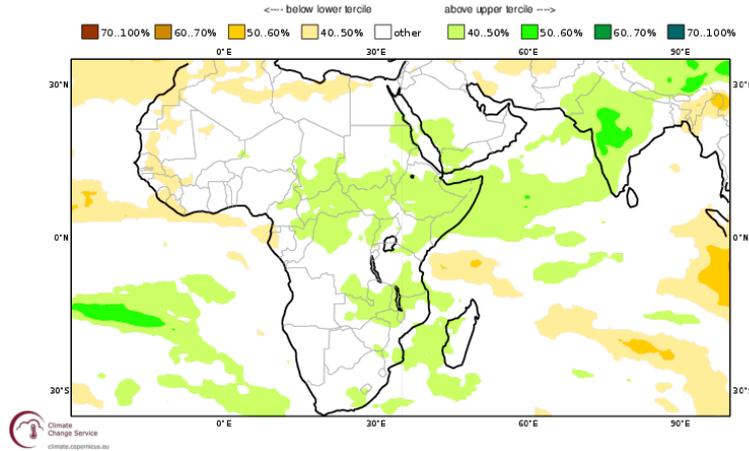
NMME

NMME Precip Prob. Feb1C Mar2026-May2026 Feat Sand color: Mar-May DryClim Mask



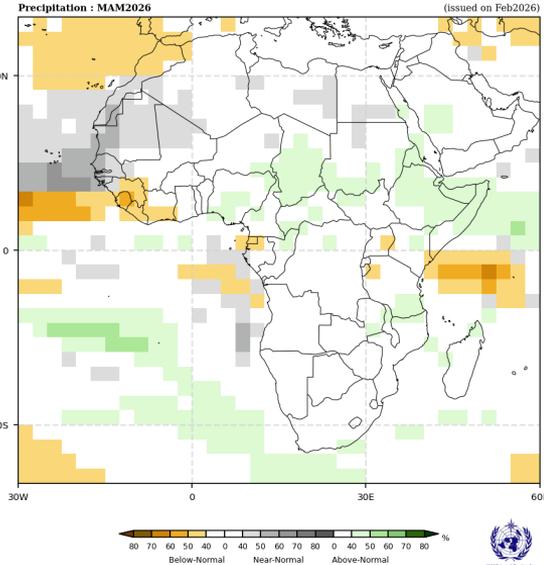
C3S

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob (most likely category of precipitation) MAM 2026
Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
Unweighted mean



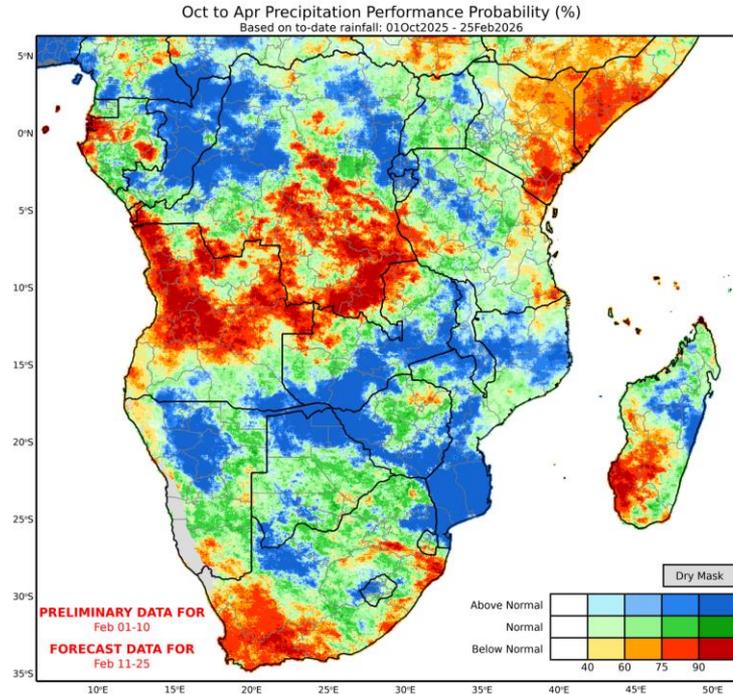
WMO PMME

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
CMCC, CPTC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Toulouse, Washington



October 2025 - April 2026 Precipitation Outlook

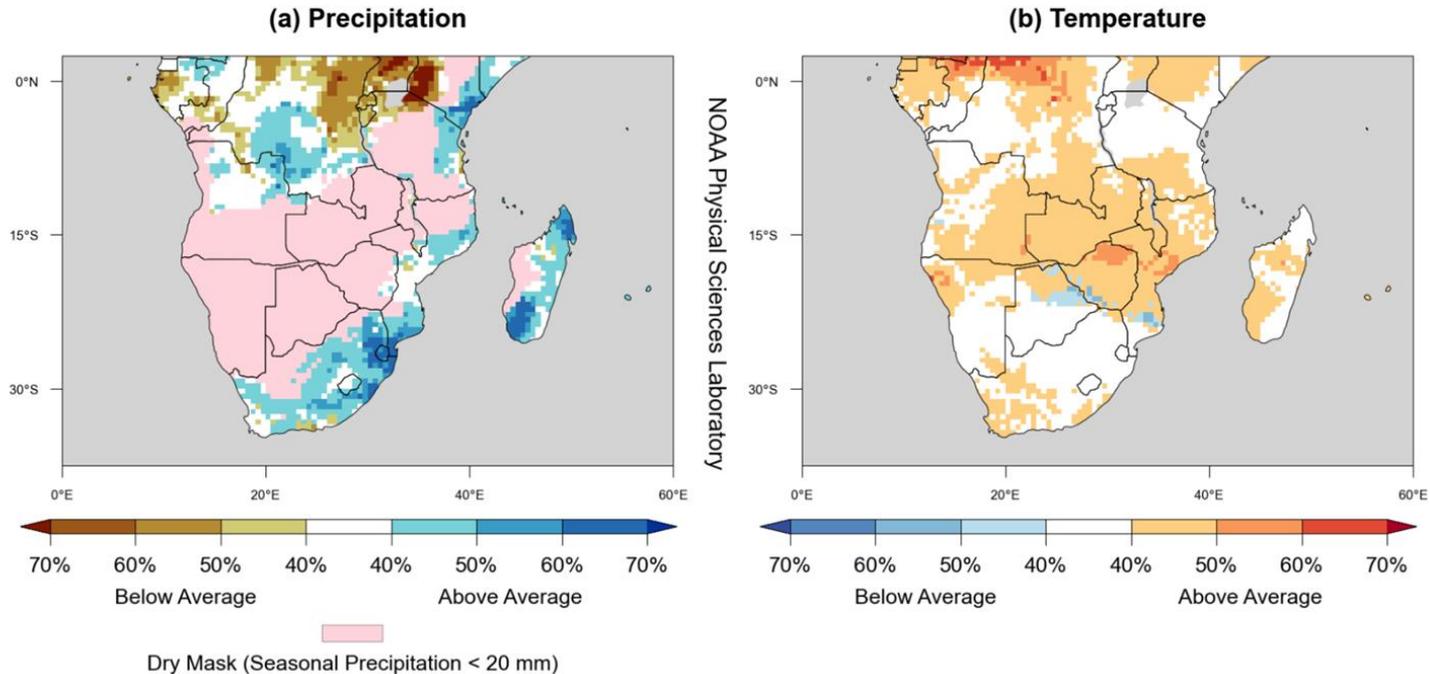
Deficits expected in Angola and southern DRC, southwest Madagascar



Late 2026 Precipitation Outlook

Enhanced chance of below average in northeast DRC

July-September Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño

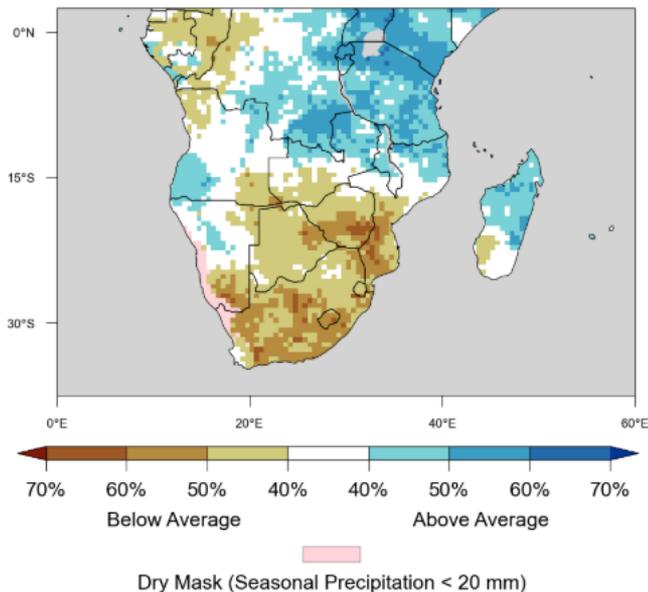


Late 2026 Precipitation Outlook

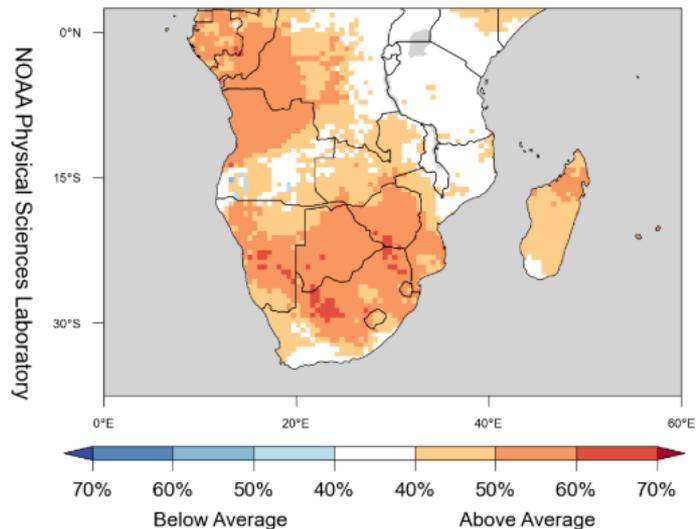
Enhanced chance of below-average in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana

November-January Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño

(a) Precipitation



(b) Temperature

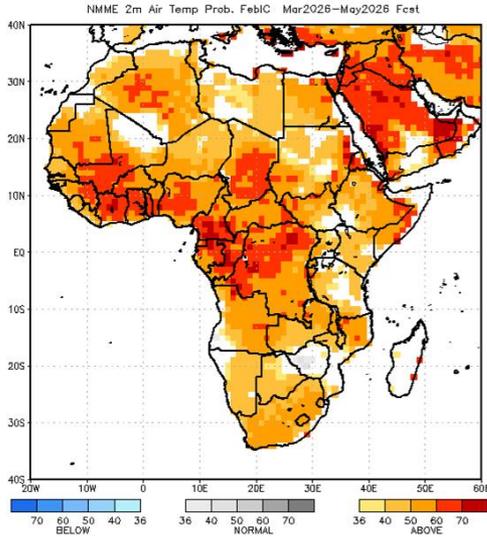


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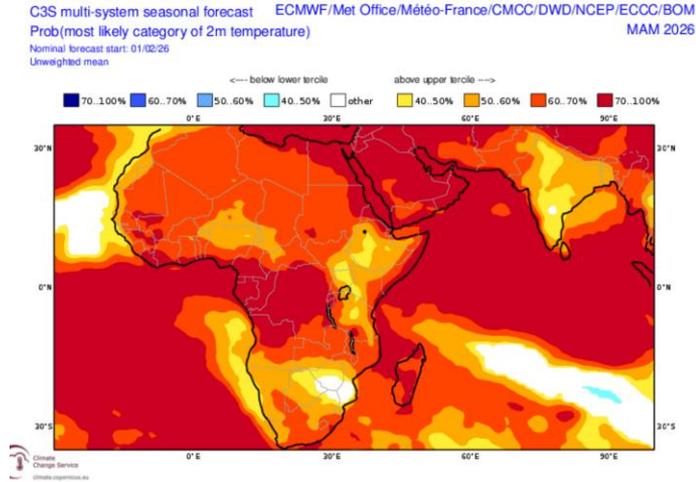
March - May 2026 Temperature Forecast

Tilt to above average strongest in DRC, Angola, and Madagascar

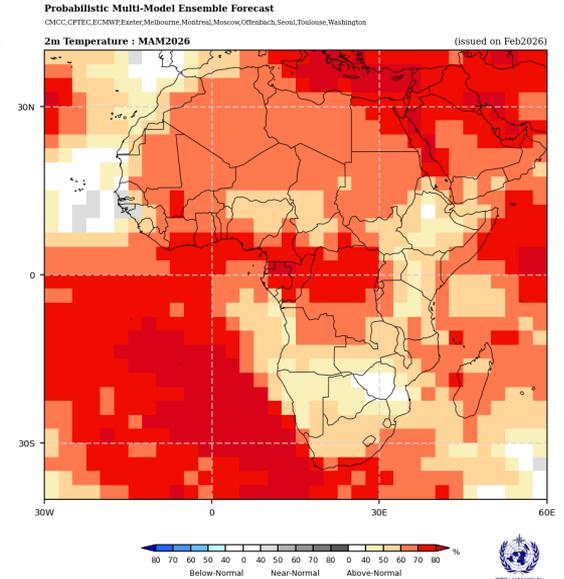
NMME



C3S



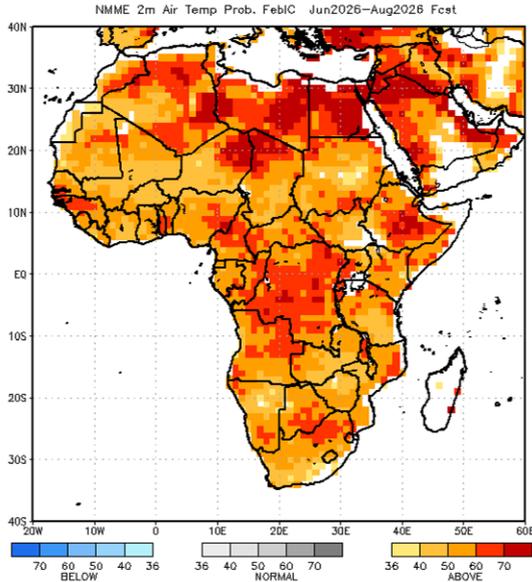
WMO PMME



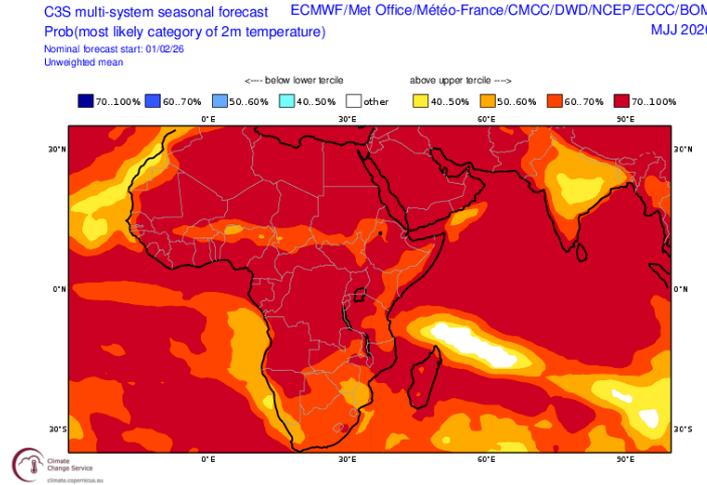
Above-Average Temperature Forecast May - Aug 2026

Confidence lower in central Southern Africa

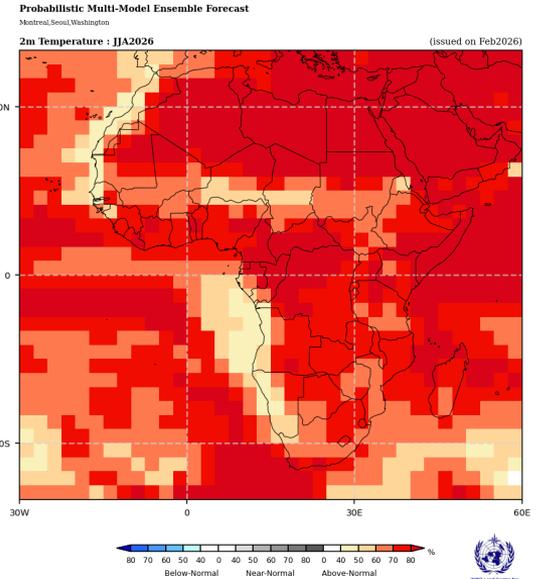
NMME



C3S



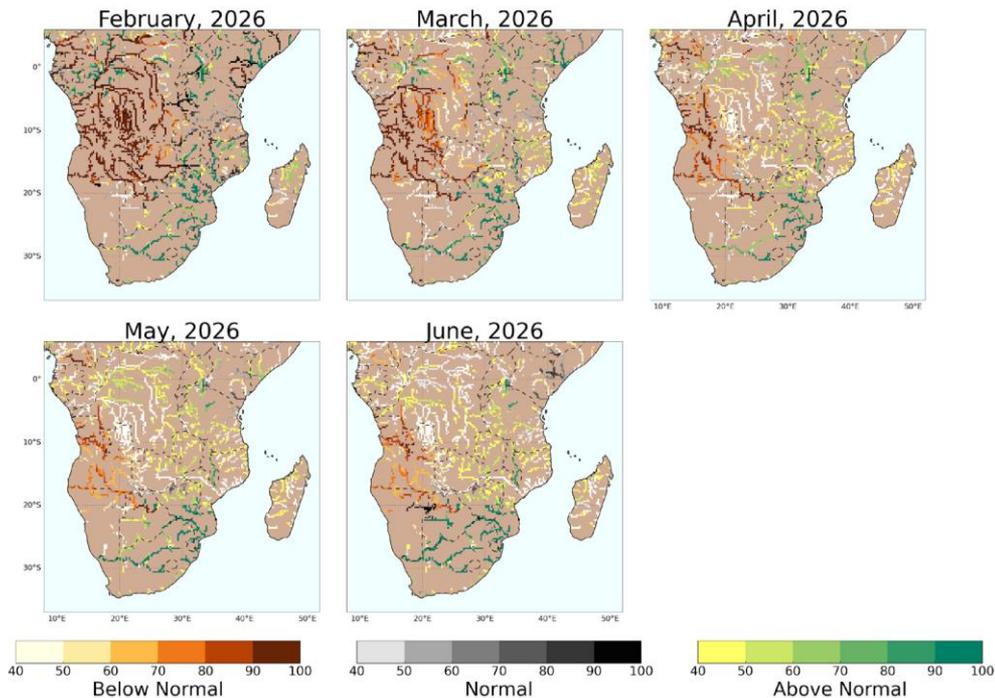
WMO PMME



Flood risk reflected by elevated streamflow

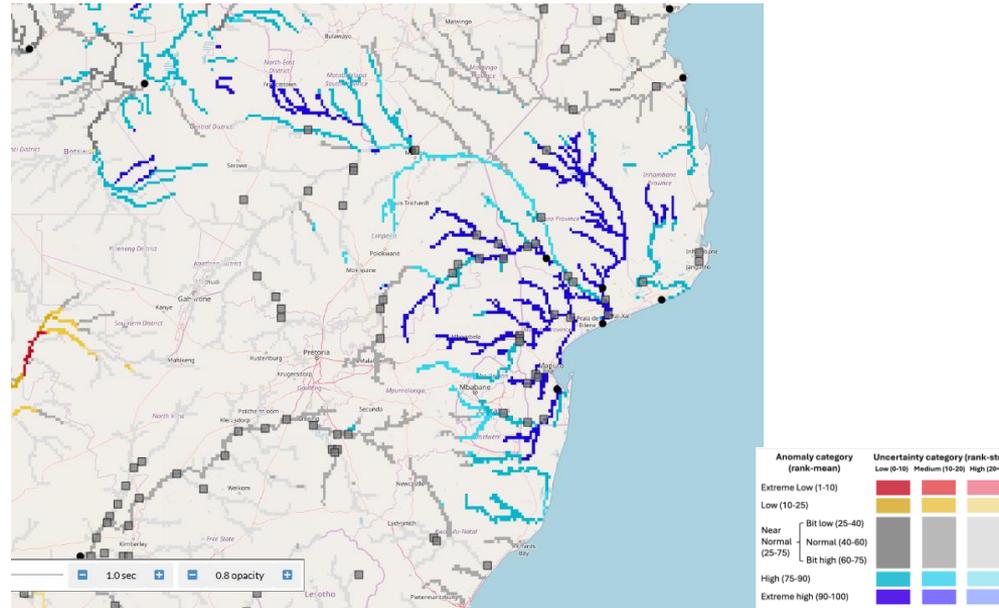
Affecting Mozambique, Malawi, and Zimbabwe

NMME Based Streamflow Forecasts, Initialized on February 01, 2026



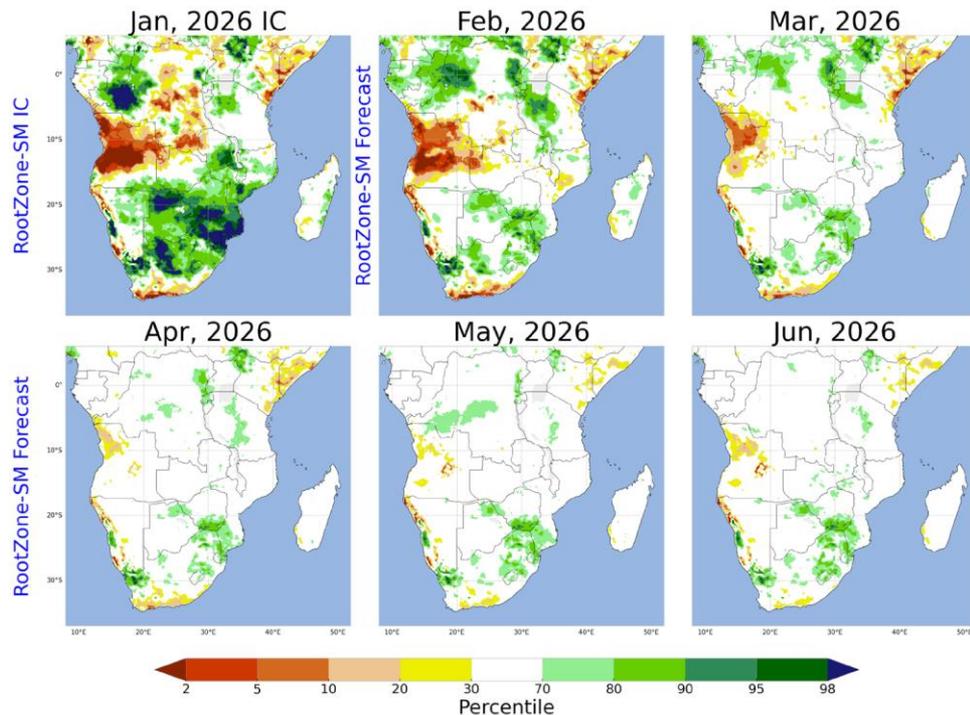
Streamflow forecast suggests above average river discharges

GloFAS Seasonal Forecast : Feb - Jul 2026



Rootzone Soil Moisture Forecast

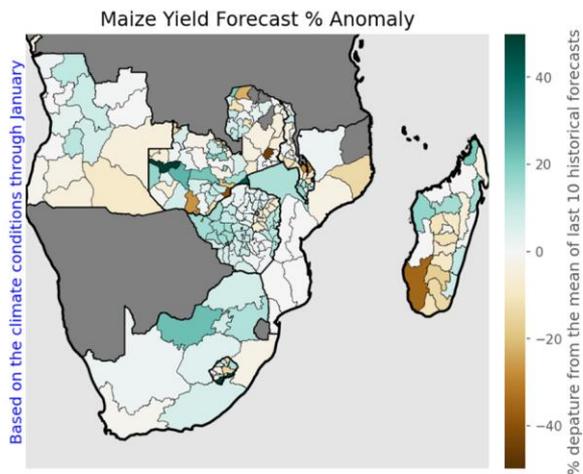
Recovery in DRC and persistent above average anomaly forecast in southern Zimbabwe and Mozambique



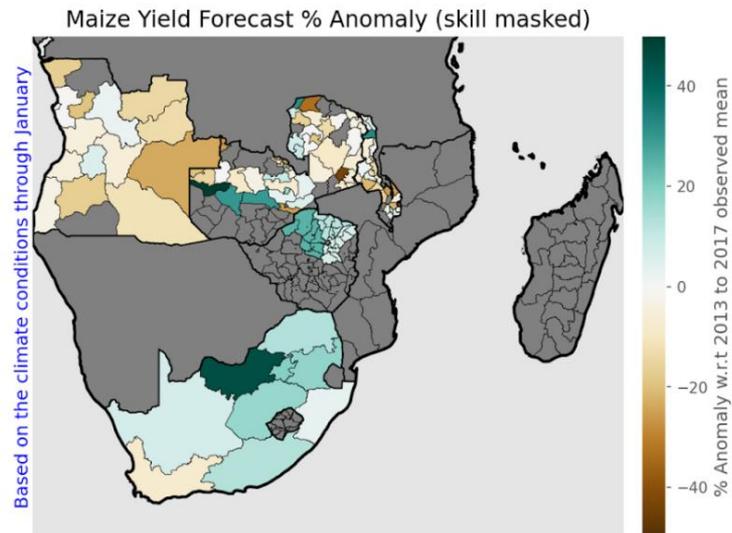
Maize Yield Outlooks

Different perspectives converge on above average in South Africa, mixed but near-normal outcomes elsewhere

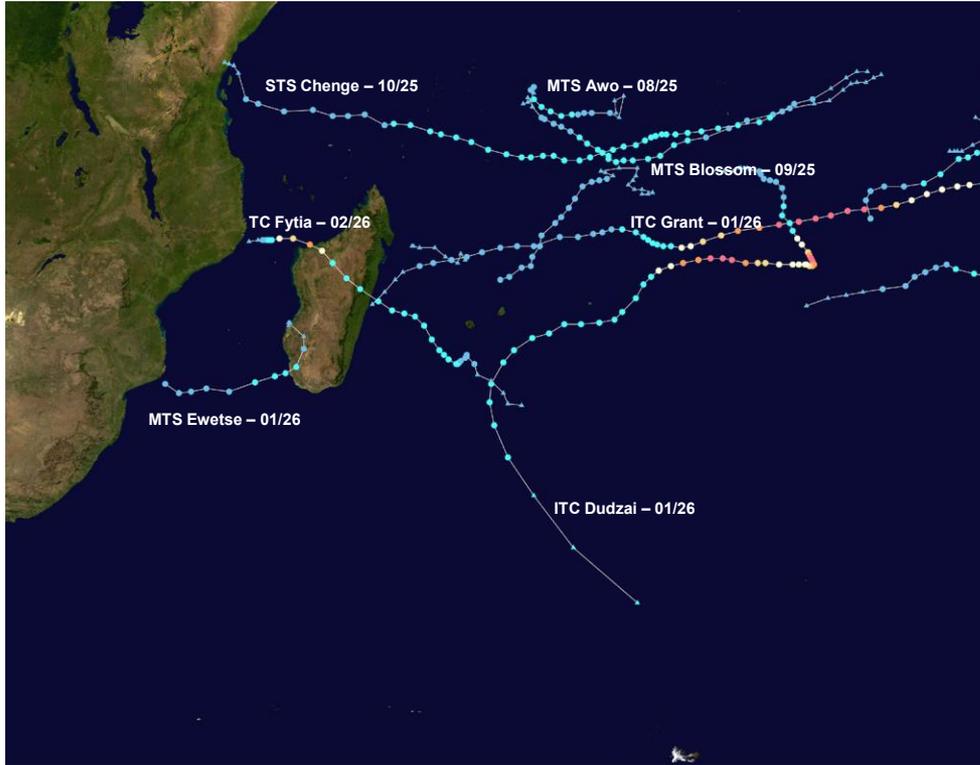
% Anomaly w.r.t last 10 years of historical yield forecasts



**% departure from 2013-2017 mean
Maize, 2026**



Tropical Cyclone Activity



A quiet November and December, with increased activity late Dec into early Jan

Source: Wikipedia

Tropical Cyclone Forecast

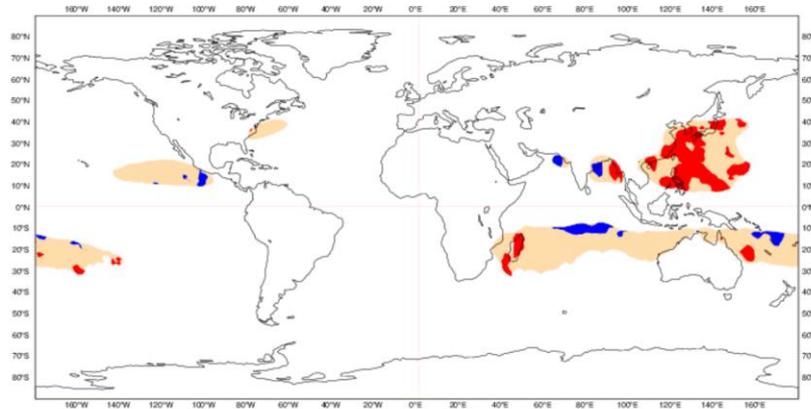
Potential for higher than normal activity over Madagascar and west Indian Ocean

Tropical Storm Standardised Density - Seasonal Forecast - SEAS5

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Standardized Tropical Storm Density
Forecast start reference is 01/02/2026
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 575

SEAS5
MAMJJA 2026
Climate (initial dates) = 1993-2015

■ Reduced expected value ■ Usual expected value ■ Enhanced expected value



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Created at 2025-02-17T18:32:23.010Z



Assumption 1a of 5

DRC

February to April precipitation, during the end of the rainy season in the southern unimodal areas, will be average. Northern and central areas are likely to see above-average rainfall, **although some central-eastern areas will see below average rainfall**, while the extreme west along the Atlantic coast and the southwest are expected to remain below average.

Assumption 1b of 5

DRC

While current soil moisture levels in parts of southern and northern DRC are below average, model outputs indicate that soil moisture is likely to return to near-average conditions between March and May.

No Change

Assumption 1c of 5

DRC

A timely start to the season 1 rains is expected in central and northeastern bimodal areas. MAM and AMJ precipitation is expected to be average across the country, ~~with average to below-average rainfall in the northern and central regions and above-average in the south and southeast, though~~ uncertainty remains due to the long lead time of this forecast.

Assumption 1d of 5

DRC

With above-average rainfall expected through April in the north and central regions, concerns about flash flooding remain given the erratic rainfall patterns observed in recent years. However, streamflow levels across much of DRC are forecast to be below average through March, , **except central DRC where March streamflow is forecast for above average, and south-eastern areas where above average streamflow is forecast in April.**

Assumption 1e of 5

DRC

Based on the likelihood of an El Niño developing by September 2026, precipitation in the extreme north-east ~~and extreme southeast~~ of the country will likely be below average from ~~June through~~ September 2026 ~~to January 2027~~, and in the extreme east from Jan to ~~April~~ during the second rainy season in the central and northeastern bimodal areas and during the main rainy season in southern unimodal areas.

For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.

Assumption 2a of 5

Madagascar

Following significantly below-average precipitation in western Madagascar and parts of southern Madagascar, ~~not much change is conditions are~~ expected ~~to improve~~ with ~~below average rainfall in and forecast for Feb and~~ average ~~to above-average~~ precipitation forecast for ~~February March~~ to April. Because of erratic precipitation patterns and below-average precipitation to date, there will be significant variability to projected agricultural outcomes – trending to below average.

Assumption 2b of 5

Madagascar

The likelihood of excessive rainfall events and flooding is anticipated to increase with the continuation of the tropical cyclone season for February to April. Temperatures are expected to remain average to slightly above-average and soil moisture levels will remain below average in the extreme south west through February ~~January~~ before improving. Soil moisture is expected to remain above average in most other parts of the country. ~~falling to below-average in February~~

Assumption 2c of 5

Madagascar

With the anticipated transition to El Niño conditions, the onset of the 2026/27 rainy season will likely be delayed with below-average rainfall between October and December in the south, while timely onset associated with above-average rainfall is expected in the north. Above average temperatures and evapotranspiration will challenge October crop establishment across the Grand south.

For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and the typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.

Assumption 3a of 5

Seasonal rainfall, rest of region

Near-term February to April rainfall: Based on the latest global forecasts and shifting from La Niña to neutral conditions, average rainfall is expected in most parts of the region, ~~with normal to below normal rainfall in northern Angola.~~ However, following an extended dry spell in February combined with forecast short-term dryness through end of February, as well as average (climatology) forecasts for March-April, FMA totals are expected to be below average in much of Madagascar, southern Malawi, Mozambique, eastern Lesotho, northern half of Angola, South Africa maize triangle, and Zimbabwe, while northern Mozambique, much of Malawi, Zambia, southern Angola and western Lesotho are likely to have above average FMA totals.

Assumption 3b of 5

Seasonal rainfall, rest of region

Cumulative October to April rainfall: Rainfall is expected to be average in the northern half of the region, including southern Angola, southern Malawi, central Mozambique, central Zimbabwe, parts of Zambia, maize growing regions of South Africa, and eastern Lesotho, while below-average is likely in parts of western and central Angola, northern Zambia, and northern Zimbabwe, and parts of the maize growing regions of South Africa Malawi. Parts of the maize-growing regions of South Africa, Lesotho, Malawi, and northern Mozambique, central Mozambique, southern central Tanzania, south-eastern half of Zambia, and southern and western Zimbabwe may experience above-average rainfall.

Assumption 3c of 5

Seasonal rainfall, rest of region

Risk of flooding: There is a likelihood of excessive rainfall events and flooding in Madagascar, central and southern Mozambique, southern Malawi, southern Zambia, and southern and north-western Zimbabwe.

No Change

Assumption 3d of 5

Seasonal rainfall, rest of region

Cropping conditions: Based on analog years analysis and preliminary in-season forecasts, there is an enhanced likelihood of near-average to above-average maize harvest in South Africa, ~~Lesotho and Zimbabwe~~, while , ~~Lesotho, Zimbabwe~~, Zambia, Mozambique, ~~Madagascar, Angola~~ and Malawi are forecast to have a mix of above and below-average maize harvest, but **mostly close to average**.

- The current dry spell in Malawi, Mozambique **and Zimbabwe** are expected to allow some of the floodwater **and waterlogging** to recede. However, some areas haven't received rainfall for three weeks, and crops are likely to face water shortages during the critical crop development stage and expected to lead to below-average harvests in the affected areas.

Assumption 3e of 5

Seasonal rainfall, rest of region

2026/27 rainy season: Based on the likelihood of an El Niño developing by September 2026, the October 2026 to April 2027 rainy season is likely to be below average in southern Africa, with the exception of north-eastern Zambia, northern Mozambique, northern Malawi, and southern Tanzania which are more likely to be average to above-average during the first half of the season from September to December 2026. Malawi, northern Mozambique and eastern Zambia are in a transition zone where ENSO impacts are less predictable, and may have an average season.

For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and the typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.

Assumption 4 of 5

Tropical Cyclones from February to April 2026:

An above-average number of tropical cyclones and tropical storms are anticipated between through April for the remainder of the season, with potential to impact Madagascar, Mozambique, and Malawi, in light of the latest SWIOCOF/Meteo-France seasonal TC forecast.

No Change

Assumption 5 of 5

Temperatures

Temperatures have been below average in central and southern parts of the region including southern and central Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, southern Zambia, southern Angola and southern Malawi in November and December. From ~~February~~ ~~January~~, forecasts predict that above average temperatures are expected in DRC, Malawi, northern Mozambique, Lesotho, South Africa maize triangle, northern Zambia, and ~~north and central~~ Madagascar through ~~April~~ ~~September~~ 2026, while average temperatures are expected in Lesotho, southern Malawi and Zimbabwe, South Africa maize triangle, ~~southern Zambia and southern Angola and Madagascar~~. From May through September, above average temperatures are expected throughout the region.

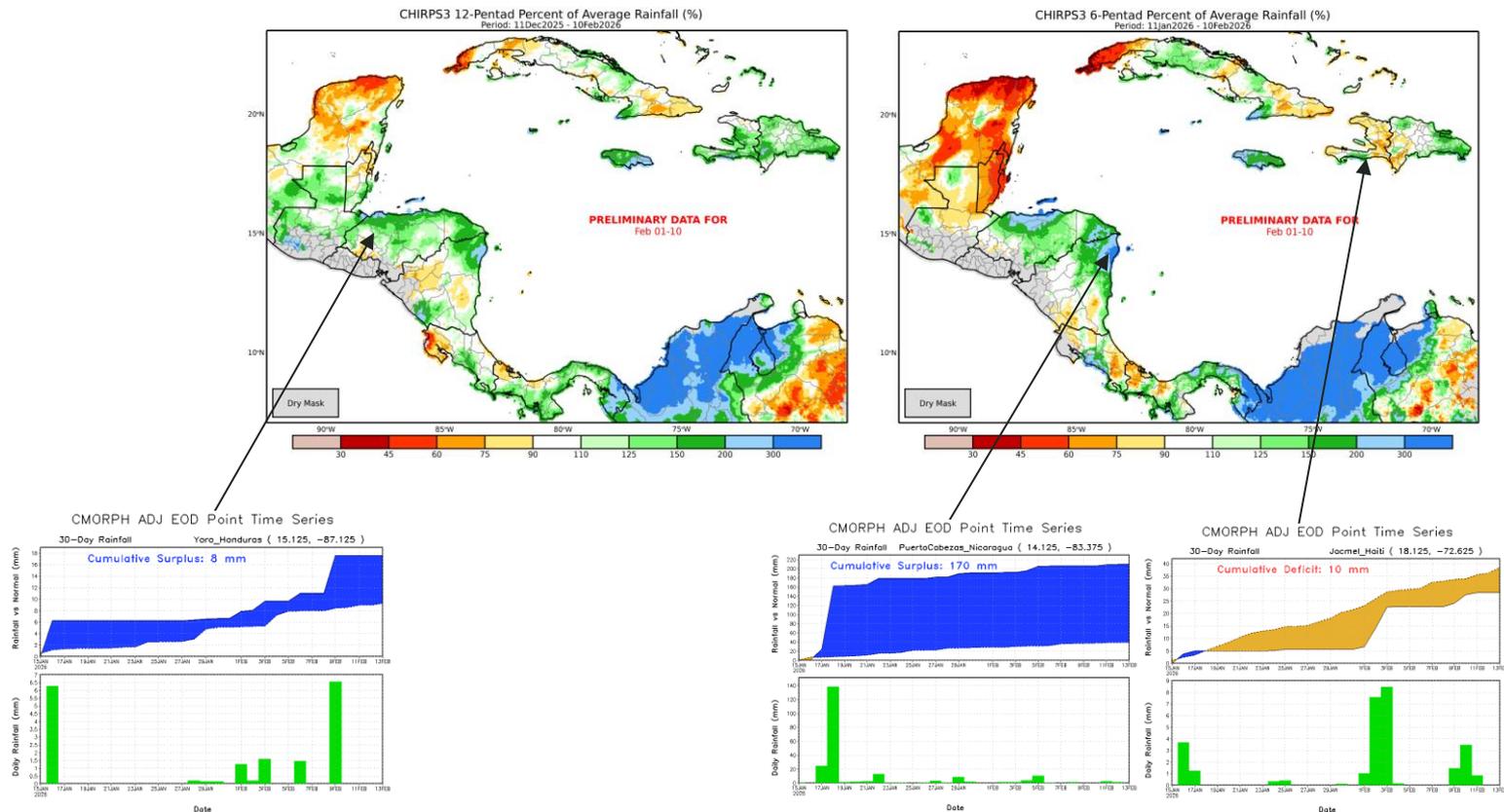
Question

The January 2026 flooding in the southern parts of Mozambique has affected thousands of people, livestock, and farmland. Is it possible to see the extent of the flooding in comparison to similar years?

- Some of the past worst floods in Southern Mozambique occurred in 2000, 2008, and in 2013.
- Preliminary analysis in Google Earth Engine suggests 2026 Mozambique flood is comparable to 2000 TC Eline Flood
- January 2026 flooding was much worse than flooding in January 2013.

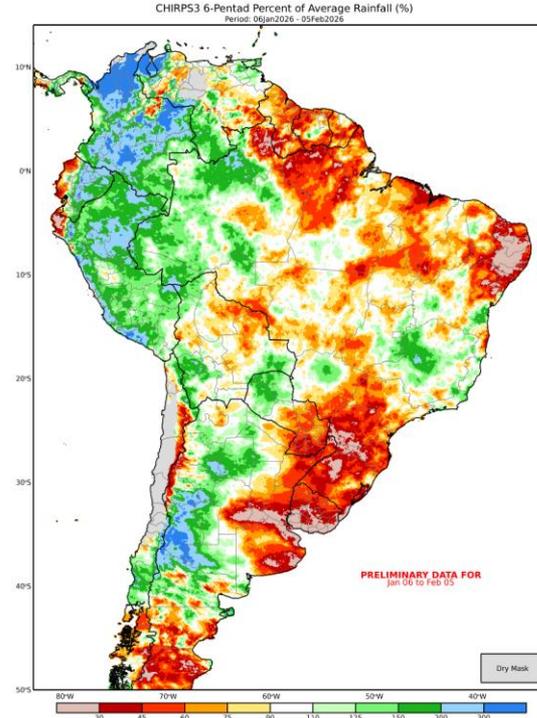
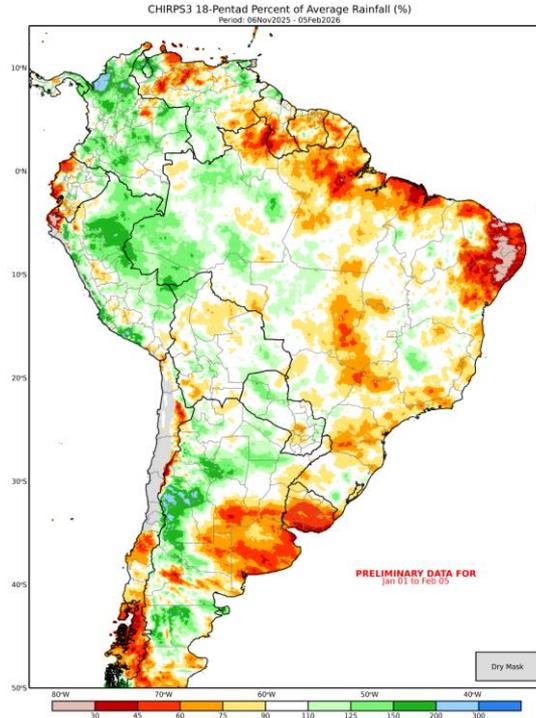
Latin America and the Caribbean

Erratic Precipitation in Central America and Caribbean



Increases in Precipitation in Northern South America

Though deficit persists in eastern Venezuela, with hydropower impacts



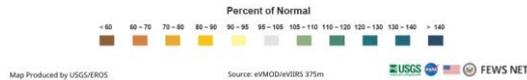
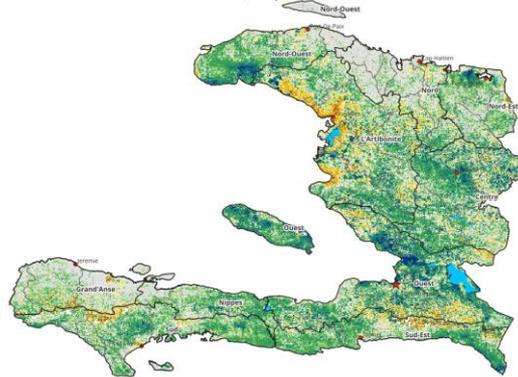
Vegetation conditions

Generally favorable, improvements expected with start of wet season

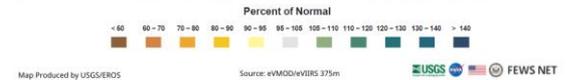
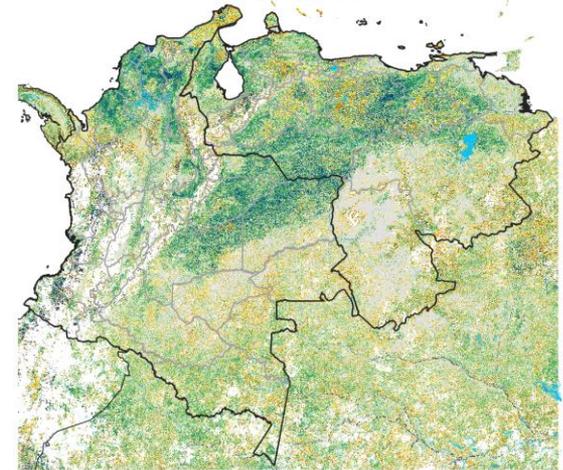
Central America Percent of Mean NDVI
2026 / mean (2003 - 2022)
Period 03 / January 21 - 31, 2026



Haiti Percent of Mean NDVI
2026 / mean (2003 - 2022)
Period 03 / January 21 - 31, 2026



Colombia Venezuela Percent of Mean NDVI
2026 / mean (2003 - 2022)
Period 03 / January 21 - 31, 2026



Cold front update

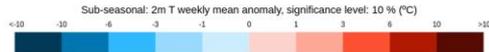
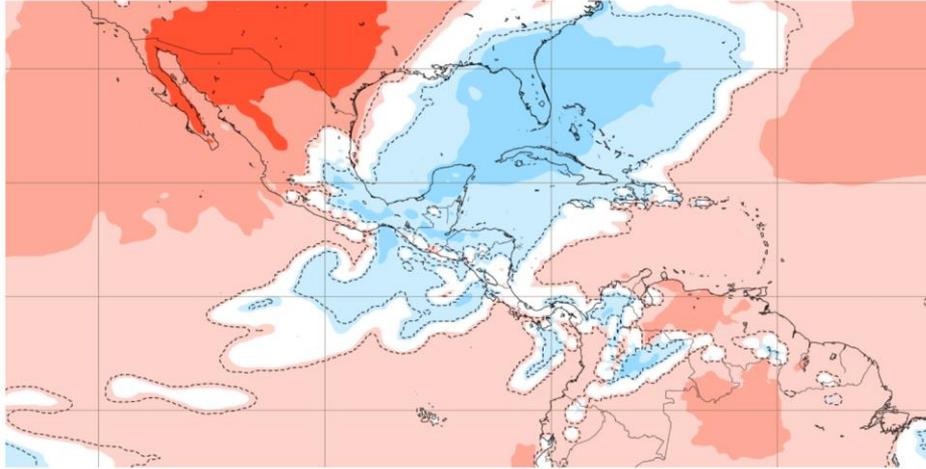
| Mes | Climatología 1991-2020 | Pronóstico de Frentes Fríos | Observados |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Octubre | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Noviembre | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Diciembre | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Enero | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Febrero | 3 | 3 | – |
| Marzo | 3 | 2 | – |
| Abril | 1 | 1 | – |

Fuente: INSIVUMEH, 2026

Colder temperatures forecast next week

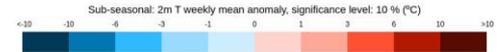
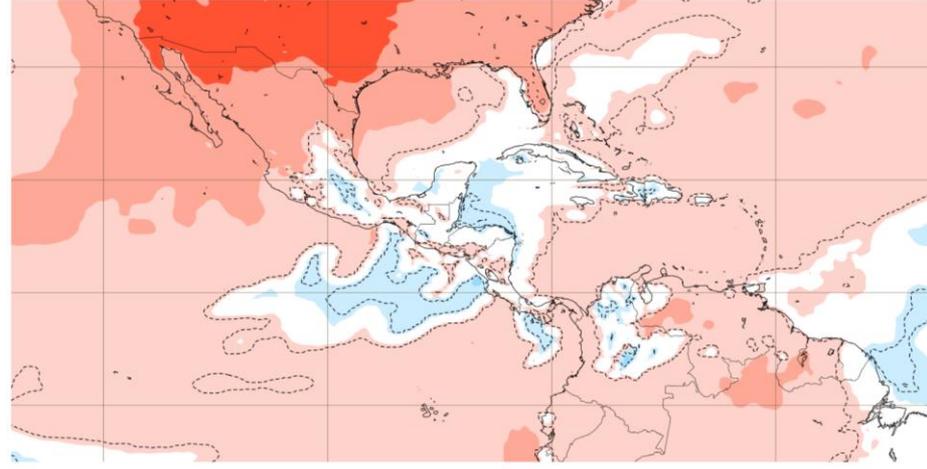
2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Wed 18 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+288h) Area : Central America



2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

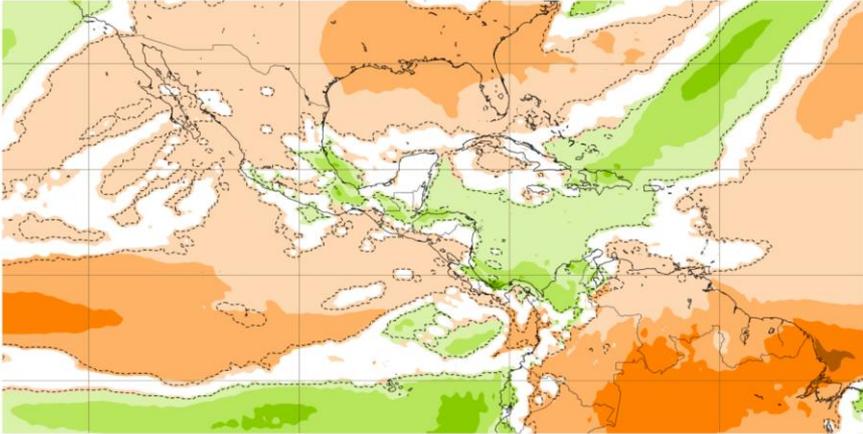
Base time: Wed 18 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 02 Mar 2026 - Mon 09 Mar 2026 (+456h) Area : Central America



Above average precipitation forecast in northern Venezuela, central America

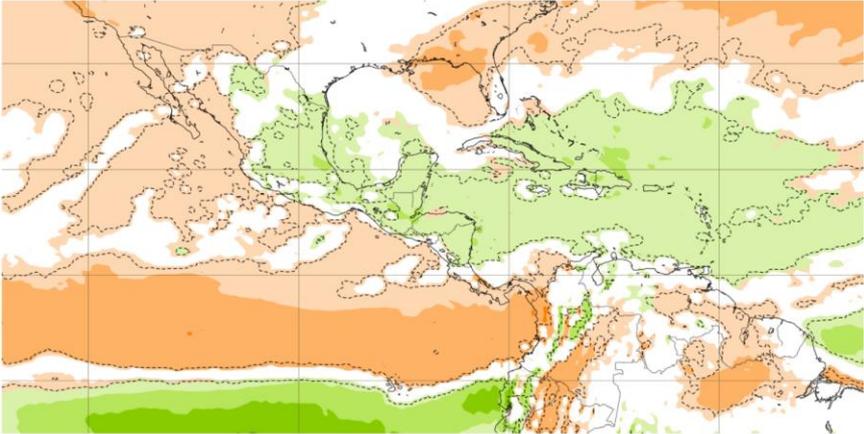
Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Wed 18 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+288h) Area : Central America



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

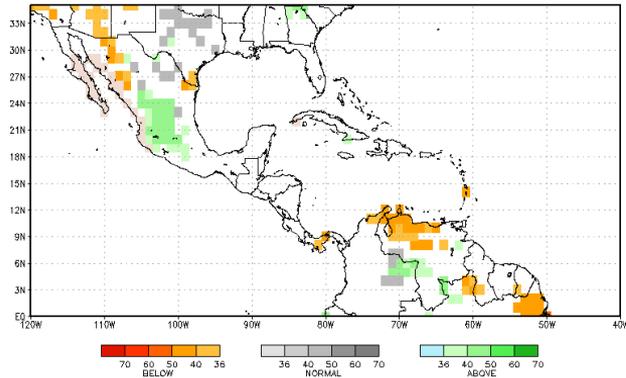
Base time: Wed 18 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 02 Mar 2026 - Mon 09 Mar 2026 (+456h) Area : Central America



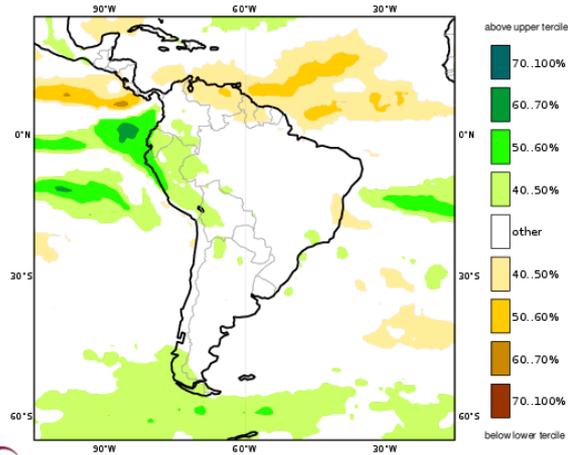
Mar-May 2026 Precipitation Forecast

High uncertainty in central America and Haiti, consistent tilt to below average in Venezuela

NMME Precip Prob. Feb1C Mar2026–May2026 Fcst Sand color: Mar–May DryClim Mask



C3S multi-system seasonal forecast
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
 Unweighted mean

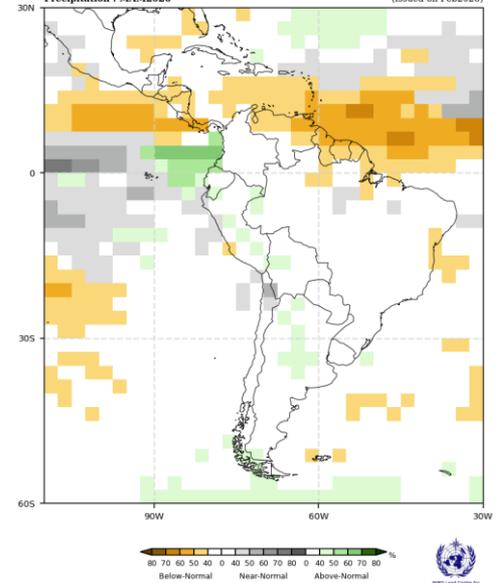


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, ECMWF, Meteosat, Montreal, Offenbach, Seoul, Washington

Precipitation : MAM2026

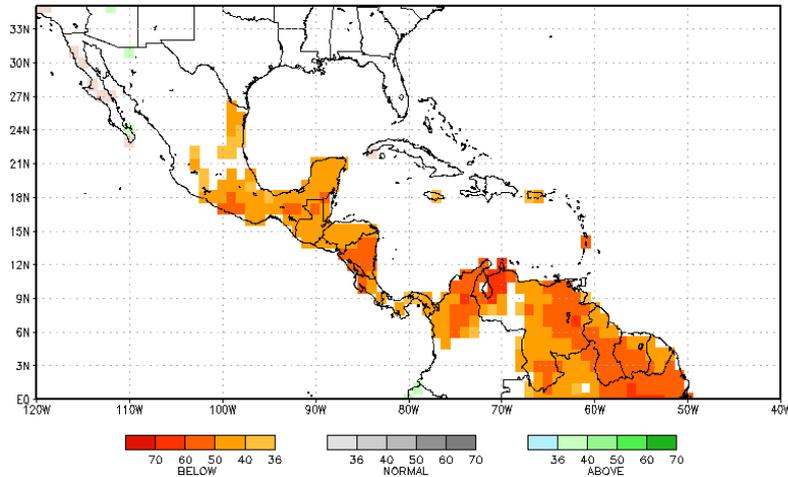
(issued on Feb2026)



Below-Average June - August Precipitation Outlook

Lowest Confidence over Colombia

NMME Precip Prob. Feb1C Jun2026–Aug2026 Fcst Sand color: Jun–Aug DryClim Mask

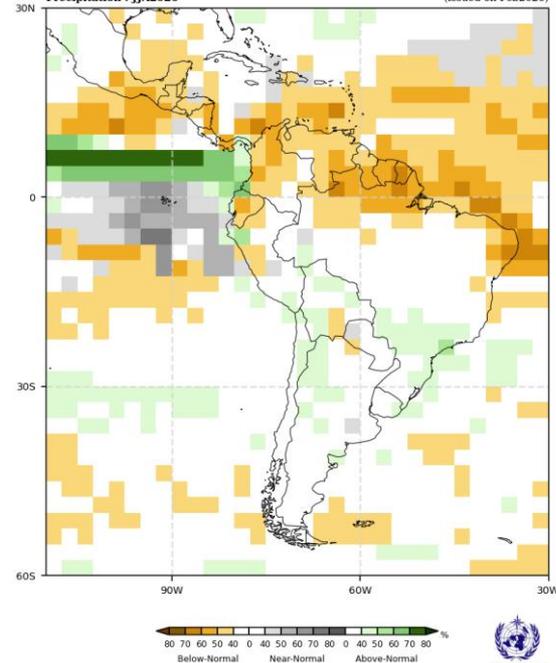


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

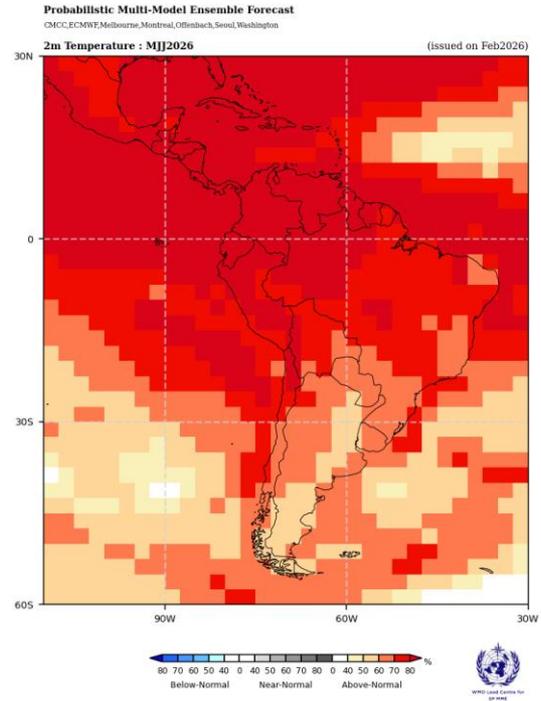
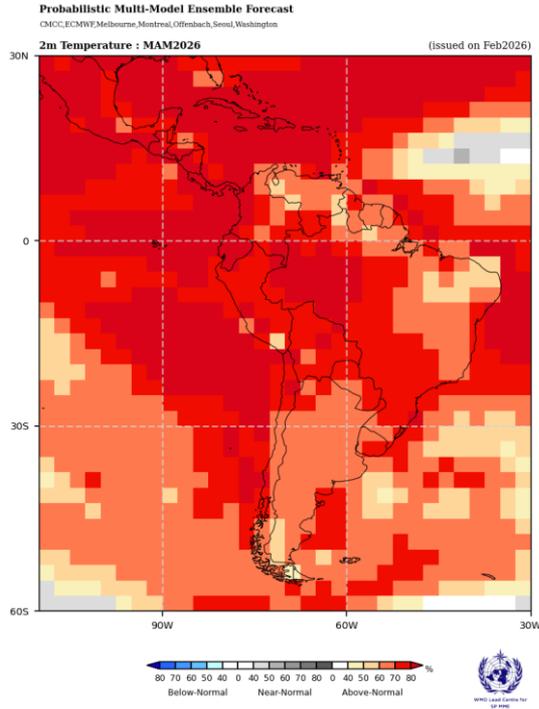
Montreal, Seoul, Washington

Precipitation : JJA2026

(issued on Feb2026)



Temperature Forecast Mar - July 2026

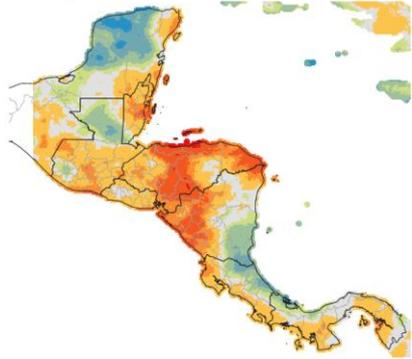


Reduced precipitation observed in past El Niño conditions

Anomaly rainfall percent (%)

Seasonal Rainfall Accumulation Percent of Normal by pentad

2002 season AUG - NOV
(Aug pentad 1 2002 thru Nov pentad 6 2002) (Aug (1991-2020) * 100)



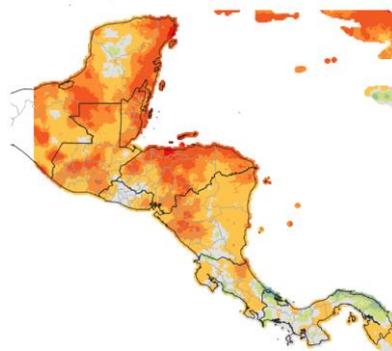
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: CHIRPS version 3.0 final

USGS USAID FEWS NET

Seasonal Rainfall Accumulation Percent of Normal by pentad

2004 season AUG - NOV
(Aug pentad 1 2004 thru Nov pentad 6 2004) (Aug (1991-2020) * 100)



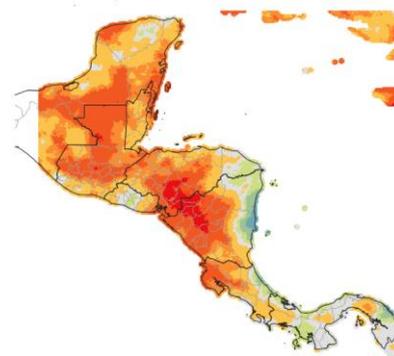
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: CHIRPS version 3.0 final

USGS USAID FEWS NET

Seasonal Rainfall Accumulation Percent of Normal by pentad

2009 season AUG - NOV
(Aug pentad 1 2009 thru Nov pentad 6 2009) (Aug (1991-2020) * 100)



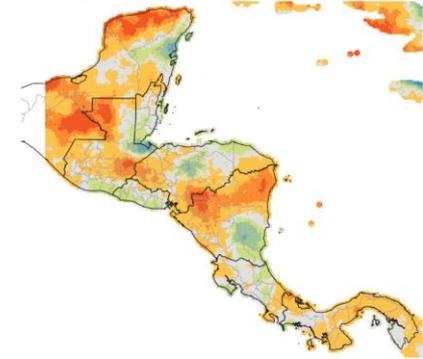
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: CHIRPS version 3.0 final

USGS USAID FEWS NET

Seasonal Rainfall Accumulation Percent of Normal by pentad

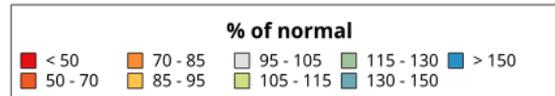
2023 season AUG - NOV
(Aug pentad 1 2023 thru Nov pentad 6 2023) (Aug (1991-2020) * 100)



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: CHIRPS version 3.0 final

USGS USAID FEWS NET



Assumption 1a of 4

Regional assumptions

Above-average temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns are expected to persist throughout the region through the end of the year, reducing soil moisture and raising the risk of crop pests and diseases.

No Change

Assumption 1b of 4

Regional assumptions

Evidence from analog years during a weak El Niño event and from multiple seasonal forecast models indicate that below average rainfall is most likely in the majority of the region from June through the end of the year, including in Central America, Haiti, Venezuela, and northern Colombia.

No Change

Assumption 1c of 4

Regional assumptions

The 2026 hurricane season is likely to be average.

No Change

Assumption 2 of 4

Haiti

Rainfall is expected to be average throughout most of the first rainy season, with an average start of season and likely gradual reduction in rainfall expectations through June. This is expected to facilitate agricultural activities.

No Change

Assumption 3a of 4

Central America

Erratic rainfall and above-average temperatures are likely to negatively impact smallholder farmers' staple grain yields for the postrera tardia season in Guatemala and Honduras.

No Change

Assumption 3b of 4

Central America

An average frequency of cold fronts is most likely through March 2026.

No Change

Assumption 3c of 4

Central America

The start of season for primera is expected to be irregular, with some areas experiencing delays in sowing activities given the erratic and increasingly below average nature of rainfall expectations.

No Change

Assumption 3d of 4

Central America

The canicula is likely to be above average in intensity and duration; however, there is a certain level of uncertainty given the long lead time.

No Change

Assumption 4a of 4

South America

Above-average rainfall is likely across eastern Venezuela and across the Caribbean, Pacific, and Andina regions in Colombia through February before a shift to below-average rainfall becomes likely around March for most of Venezuela and for northern Colombia. The Pacific region of Colombia is likely to continue to experience above-average rainfall through April. **No Change**

Assumption 4b of 4

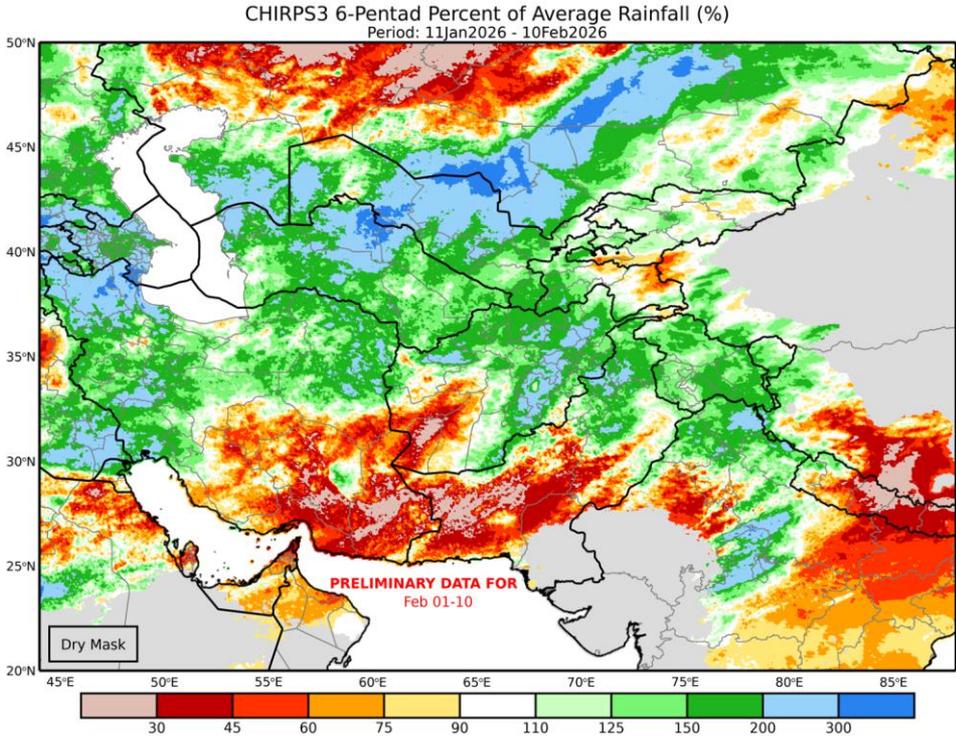
South America

Through April 2026, localized flash floods and landslides are expected during heavy rainfall over a short number of days, particularly in Colombia.

No Change

Afghanistan and Central Asia

Above Average Recent Precipitation



Cumulative Precipitation of (2025/26) Season

Mixed relative to long-term mean, but wetter than last year

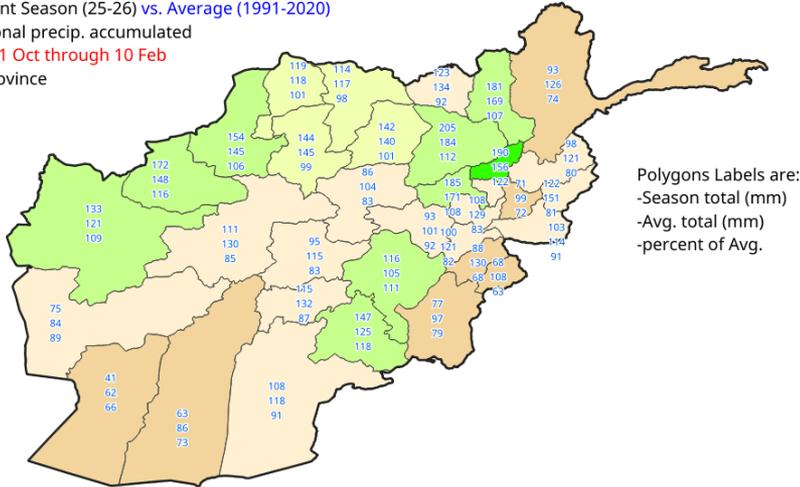
Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Current Season (25-26) vs. Average (1991-2020)

Seasonal precip. accumulated

from 1 Oct through 10 Feb

by Province

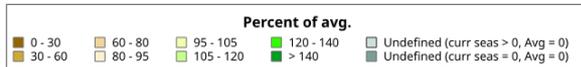


Polygons Labels are:

-Season total (mm)

-Avg. total (mm)

-percent of Avg.



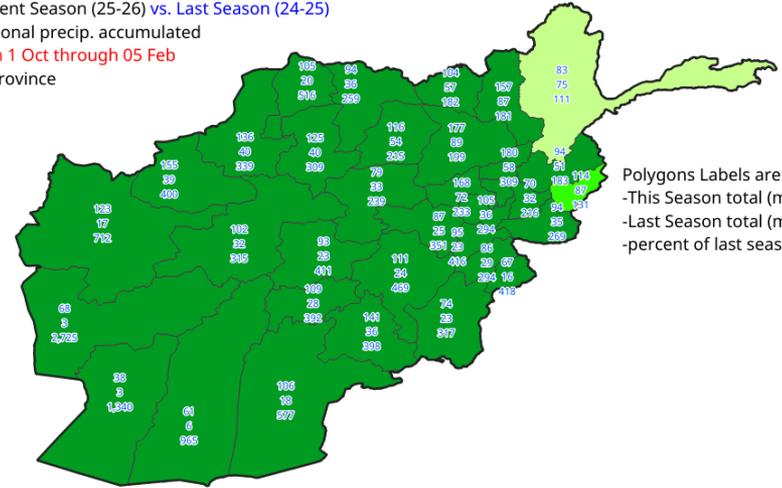
Afghanistan Accumulated Precipitation

Current Season (25-26) vs. Last Season (24-25)

Seasonal precip. accumulated

from 1 Oct through 05 Feb

by Province

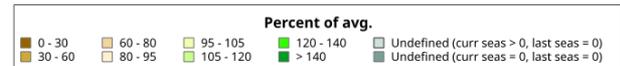


Polygons Labels are:

-This Season total (mm)

-Last Season total (mm)

-percent of last seas.



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 *prelim*



Map Produced by USGS/EROS

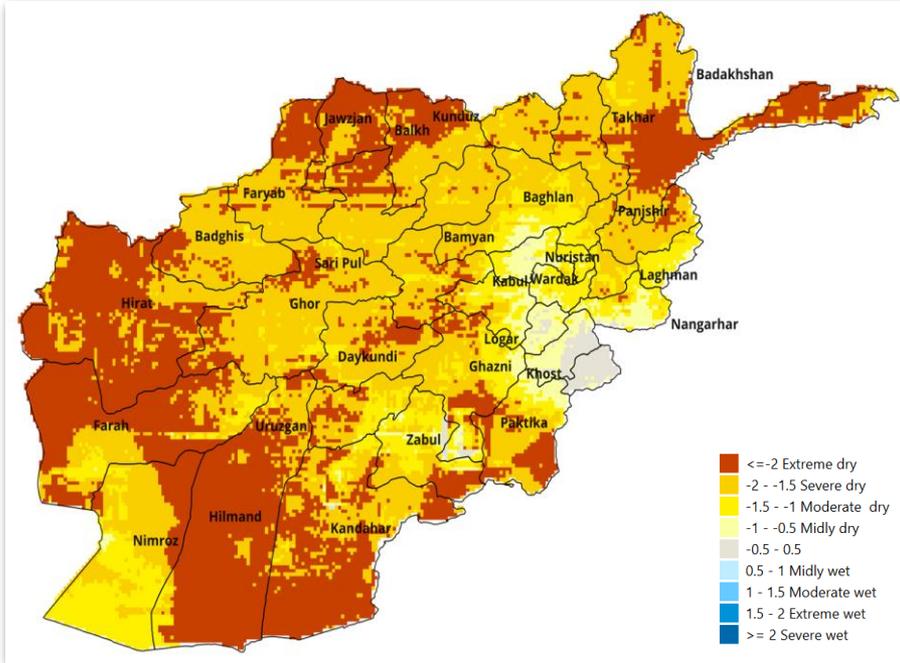
Source: CHIRPS version 2.0 *prelim*



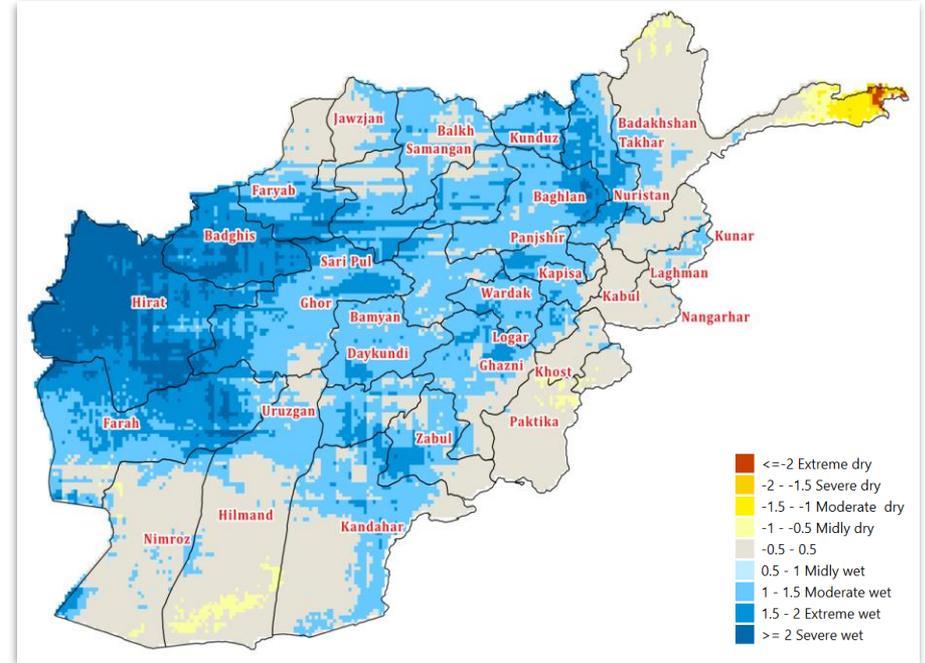
Wetter Dec-Jan Follows a Dry Start to Season

Lower precipitation observed in southeastern areas

October 1st to November 30th 2025



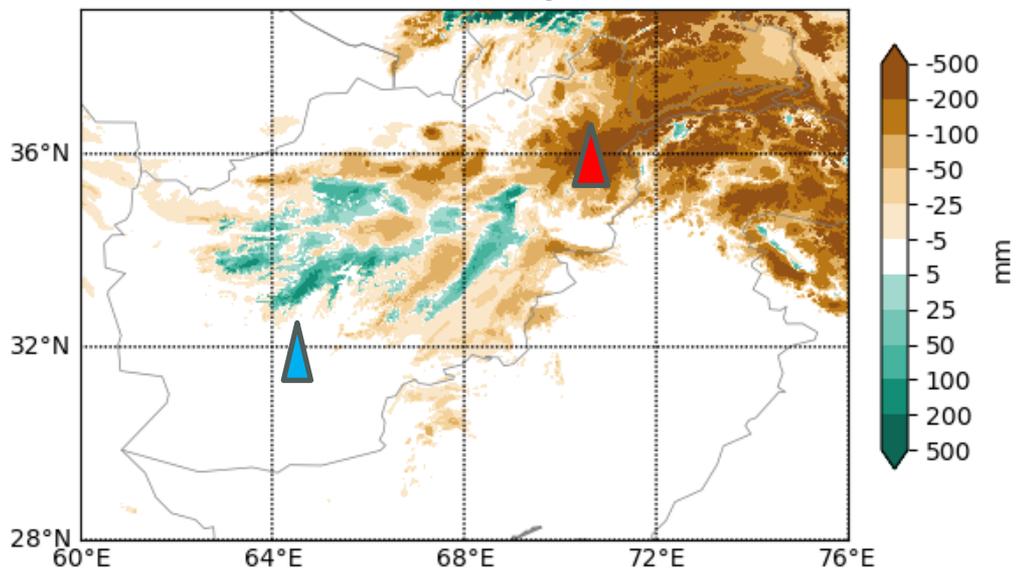
December and January 2025



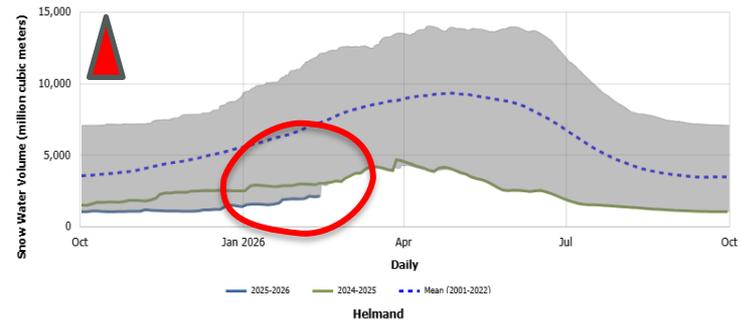
Mixed Snow Water Equivalent

Local improvements from recent precipitation, though high-altitude deficit remains

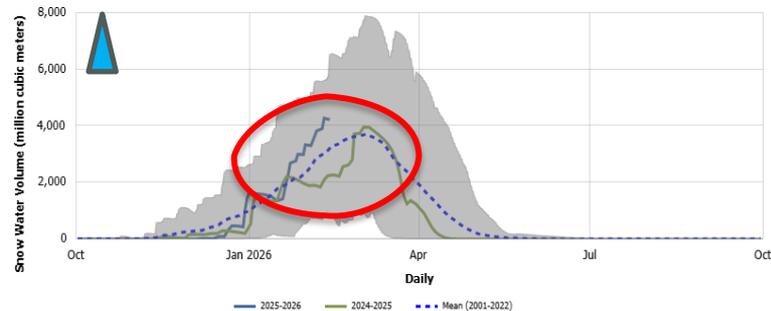
NOAHMP - SWE Anomaly :20260215



Kokcha_Ab-i-Rustaq



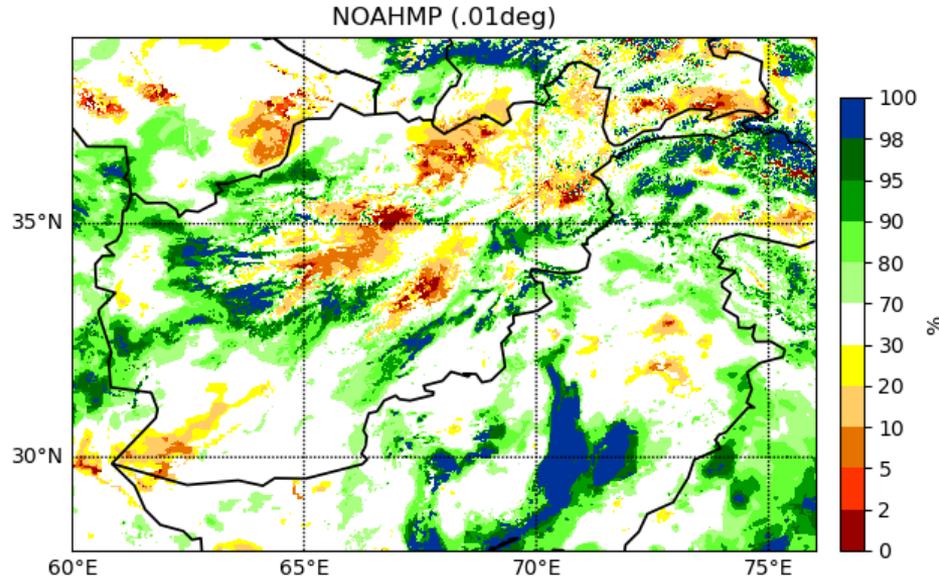
Helmand



Above average soil moisture in western and southeastern areas

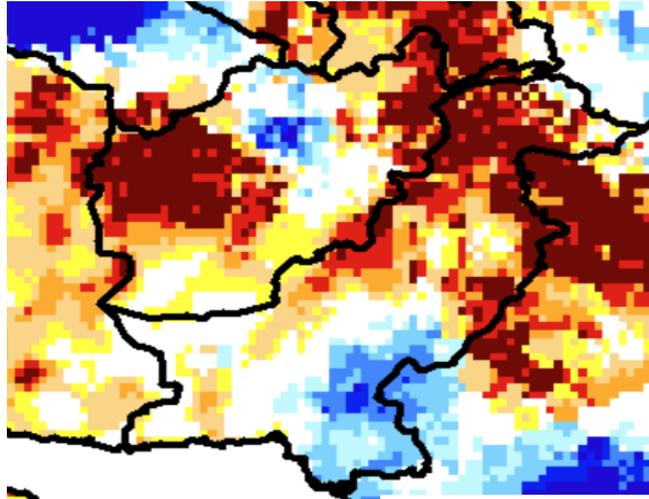
While deficits from prior years' low precipitation remain in central and northern areas

Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20260215



Groundwater lowest in the North

February 10, 2025

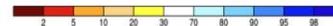
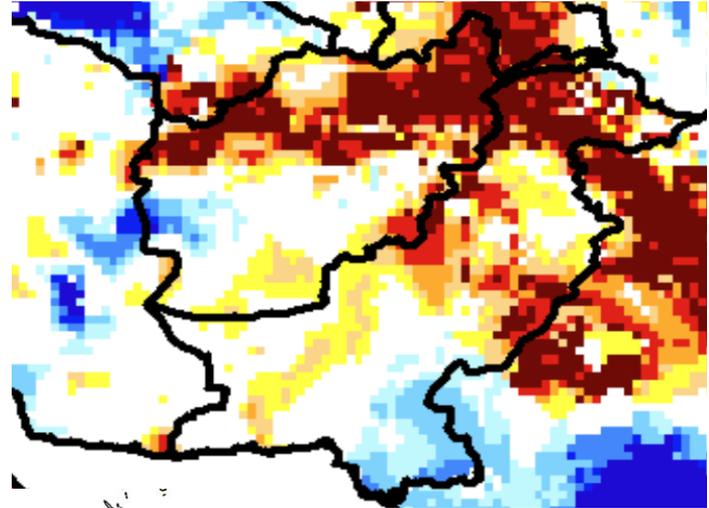


Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1948-2012

Cell Resolution 0.25 degrees

Projection of this document is Patterson (World)

February 9, 2026



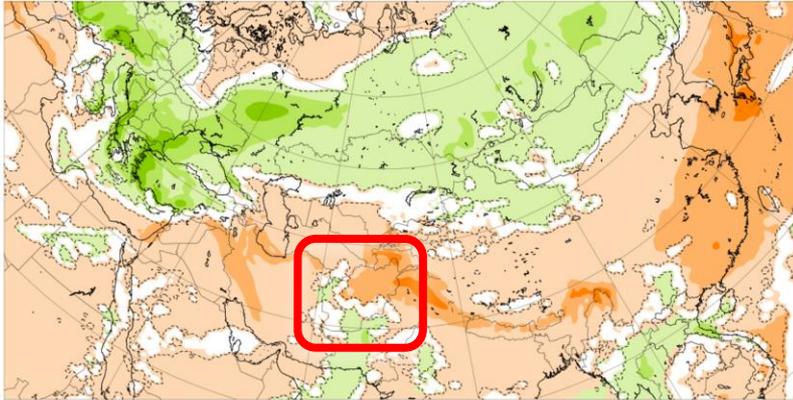
Wetness Percentile

<https://nasagrace.unl.edu>

Below-Average Precipitation Forecast for Next Two Weeks

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sun 15 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 16 Feb 2026 - Mon 23 Feb 2026 (+192h) Area: Western Asia

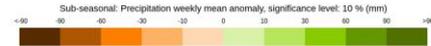
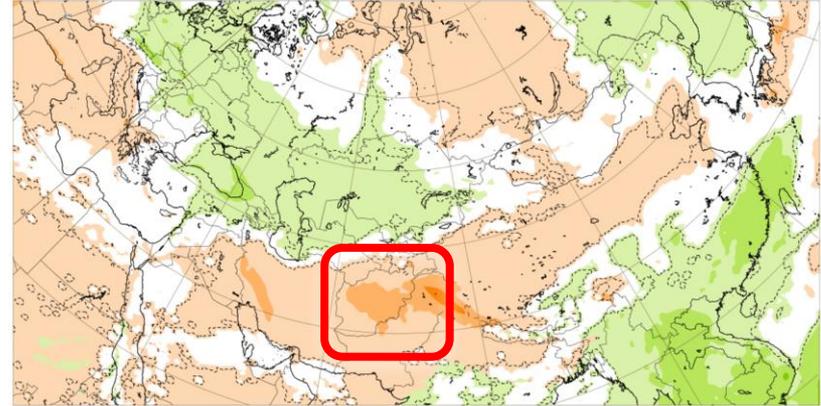


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Created at 2026-02-15T20:17:11.409Z



Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sun 15 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+360h) Area: Western Asia



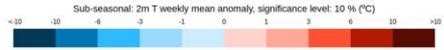
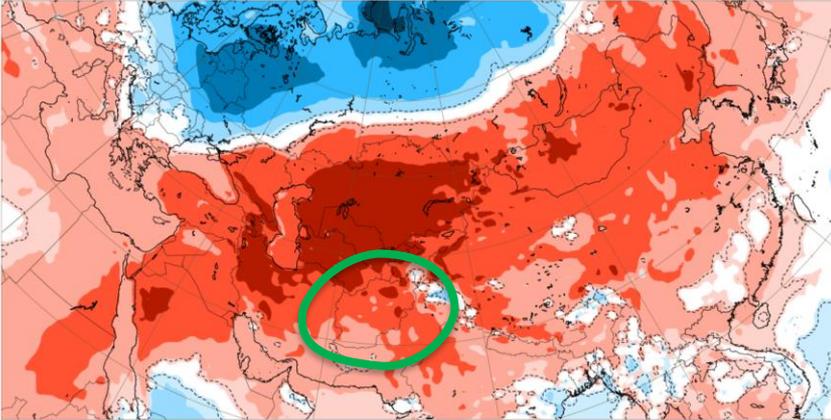
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Created at 2026-02-15T20:25:05.184Z



Above-Average Temperature Most Likely for Next Two Weeks

2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sat 14 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 16 Feb 2026 - Mon 23 Feb 2026 (+216h) Area : Western Asia

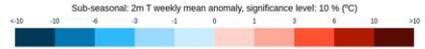
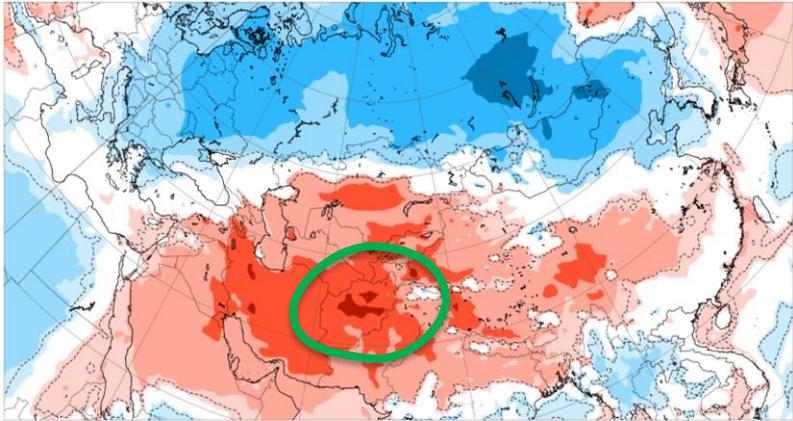


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Created at 2026-02-15T03:52:34.405Z



2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sat 14 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+384h) Area : Western Asia



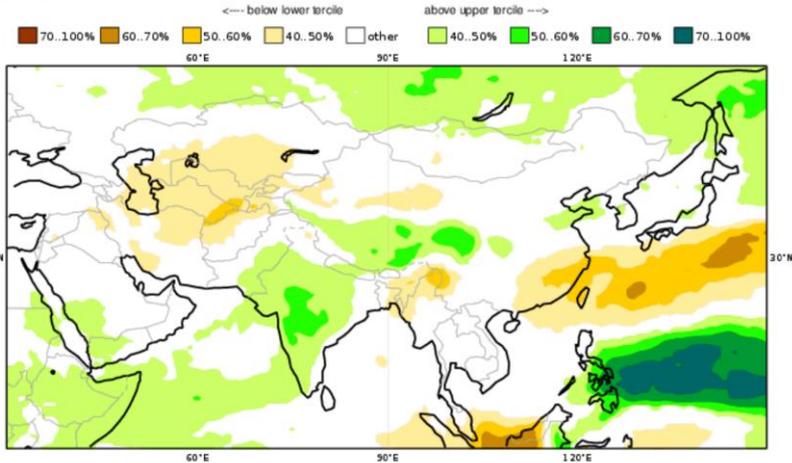
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Created at 2026-02-15T03:52:34.810Z



March to May 2026 Precipitation Forecast

Weak tilt to below average in northwest and central areas

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation) MAM 2026
Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
Unweighted mean

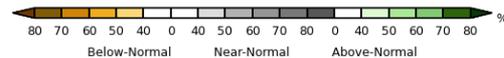
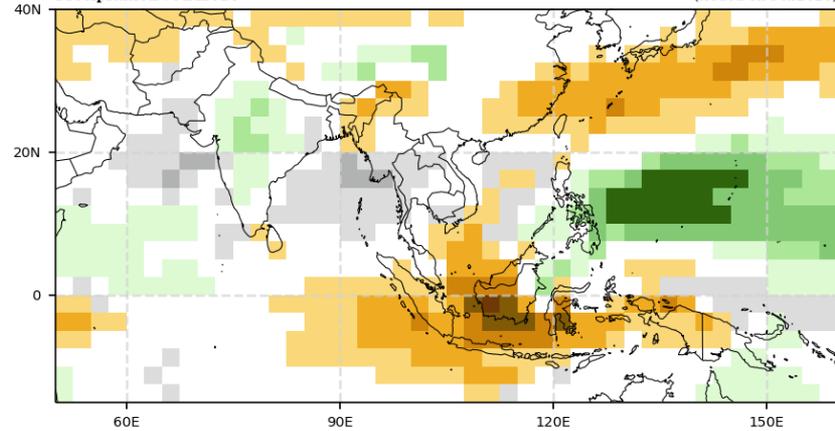


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

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

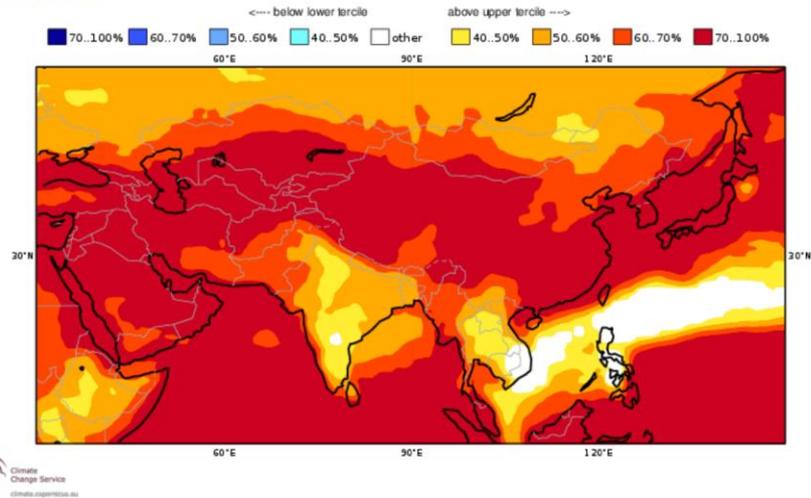
Precipitation : MA2026

(issued on Feb2026)

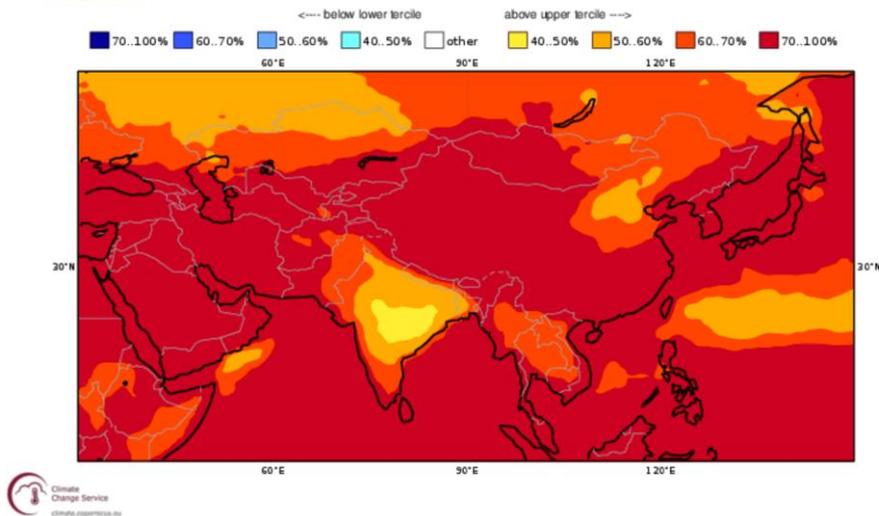


Above-Average Temperatures Forecast Through June 2026

C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature) MAM 2026
Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
Unweighted mean

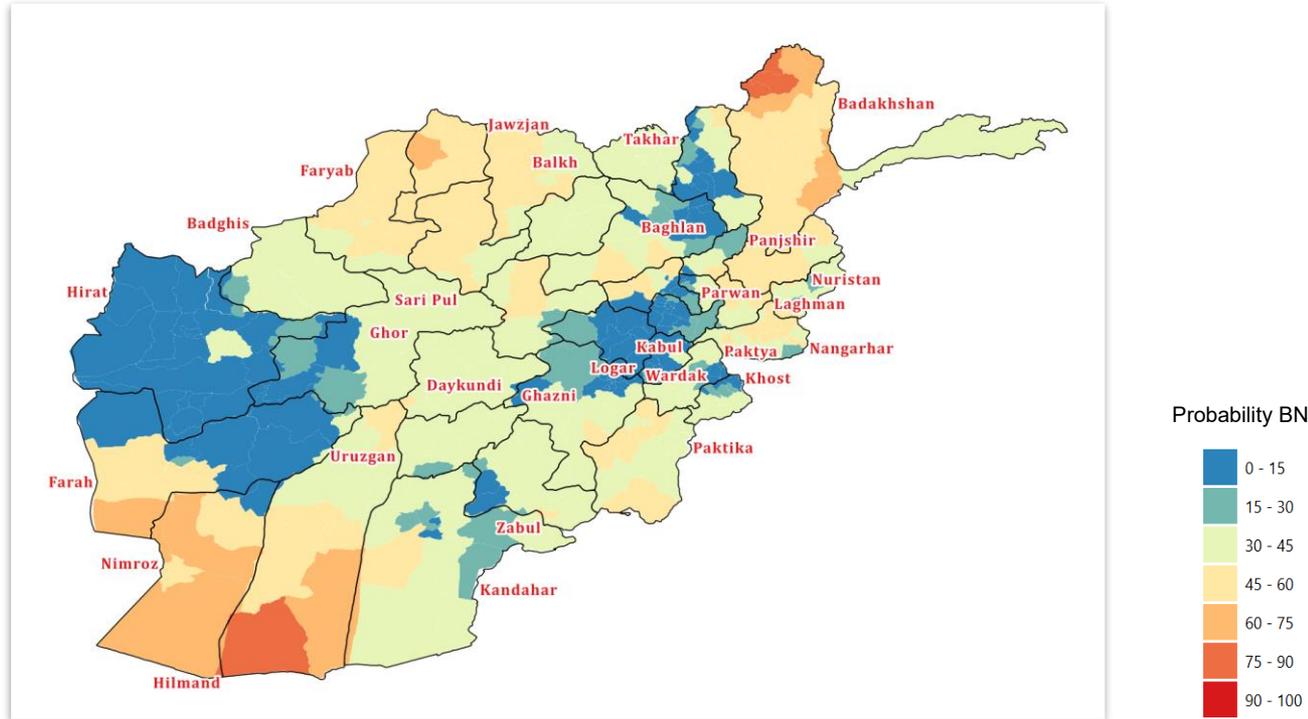


C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature) MJJ 2026
Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
Unweighted mean



Analog-based Outlook for Oct 2025 - May 2026 Precipitation

Mixed, with greatest deficits expected in south, north, and northeast

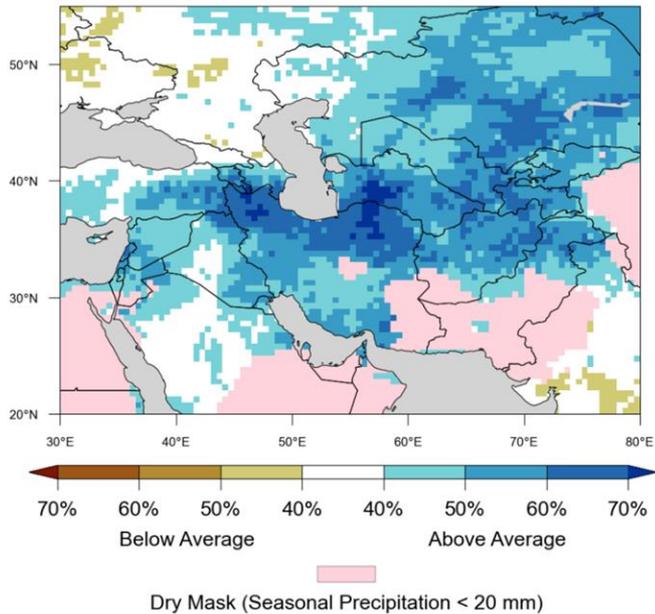


Potential Oct-Dec 2026 Conditions if El Niño Develops

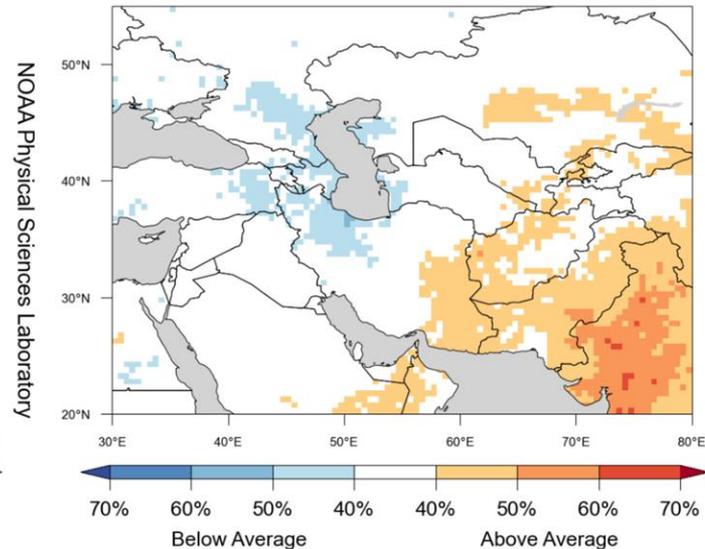
Based on precipitation during past El Niño conditions

October-December Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño

(a) Precipitation



(b) Temperature



Assumption 1 of 9

Above-average daily mean temperatures are most likely to persist through September 2026, with extreme temperatures possible. Colder areas with periods of below-average temperatures are expected in northern, northeastern, and central Afghanistan, raising the likelihood of frost during March or early April 2026.

Assumption 2 of 9

Given widespread below-average **cumulative** precipitation to date and data from forecasts, **cumulative** precipitation for the October 2025 to May 2026 ~~winter-wet~~ season is expected to be **below**-average across most of the country, with localized ~~below~~ **above**-average and average precipitation in some southern, **southeastern**, and western areas.

Assumption 3 of 9

Cumulative precipitation for the March to May 2026 spring season is expected to be below average, especially in areas bordering Central Asian countries, which largely overlap with the country's rainfed belt, including the southern region. However, based on the C3S, ~~precipitation is expected to be only slightly below average.~~ there is no tilt in the odds during MAM across the central, eastern, southern, and southeastern areas, increasing the probability of near-average precipitation with some pockets of above-average precipitation in these areas.

Assumption 4 of 9

Snowpack and snow water volumes in the central highlands are generally above average following recent storms in late January **and early February**; however, they remain below-average in the **northern and northeastern highlands, central and southern areas**. Given current snowpack, **above-average temperatures**, and likely forecasts, snowpack and snow water volumes are expected to **remain above-decline to below-average levels in all the basins across the country, including the central highlands and below average in the northeastern highlands** through May 2026.

Assumption 5 of 9

Above-average snowpack, ~~the likelihood of rain falling on snow, and above-average temperatures are likely to lead to~~ rapid snowmelt driven by above-average temperatures, intense rainfall events, or a combination of both, **are** increasing the risk of flooding and landslides in **flood and landslide-prone areas in the northeastern, eastern, central, and central highlands** in spring from March to April **and through May in most of the basins, especially** in the central highlands. The risk **of floods associated with rapid snow melt** is expected to be low in the northern highlands, given below-average snowpack.

Assumption 6 of 9

Vegetation and pasture conditions are expected to be sparse through winter, ending in ~~February~~/March. Vegetation and pasture are expected to seasonally green, become available at average levels, and be better than last year across much of the country through ~~September~~, June 2026. ~~, due to increased snowpack and forecast near-average precipitation.~~ However, prolonged drought conditions and above-average temperatures may offset these positive impacts.

Assumption 7 of 9

Groundwater conditions are expected to remain below to near average through the coming months due to cumulative multi-year precipitation deficits and continued extraction; while seasonal rainfall and snowmelt may lead to localized gains, these gains are unlikely to result in sustained groundwater recovery, especially in urban and intensively irrigated areas lacking surface water for agricultural purposes. **Forecasted below-average precipitation through May is expected to diminish surface water availability. As a result, reliance on groundwater is likely to intensify nationwide, especially in the northern, northeastern, and central regions, where aquifers are already under considerable pressure.**

Assumption 8 of 9

Given precipitation to date and forecast models, meteorological and agricultural drought conditions are not **the most likely outcome** following the October 2025 to May 2026 winter wet season.

Assumption 9 of 9

Given the forecast of El Niño conditions in late 2026, above-average precipitation is most likely from October 2026 to January 2027, spanning the start of the October 2026 to May 2027 season.

No Change

For all long-range assumptions, there is heightened uncertainty. Assumptions are based on the ENSO-system forecast and the typical association between El Niño and the likelihood of above- or below-average precipitation.

Assumption 10 of 9 (NEW)

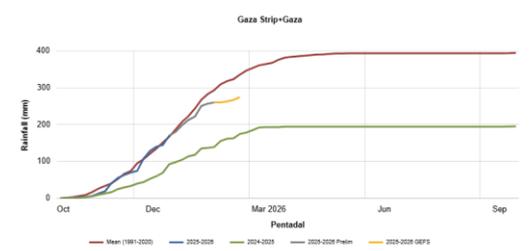
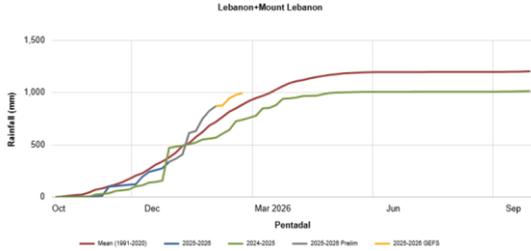
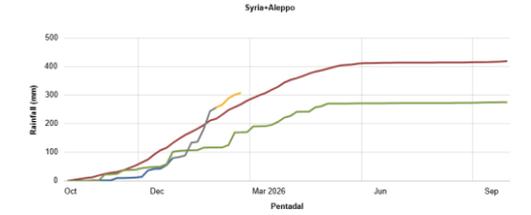
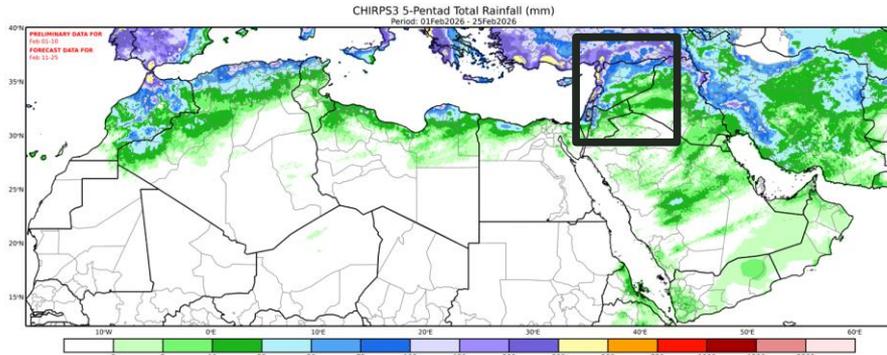
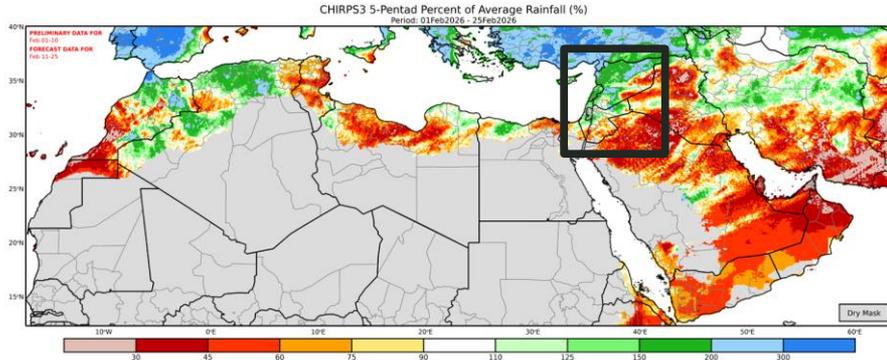
Impacts of above-average temperature

- Early blooming of almonds has been reported in some parts of the northern, northeastern, and central regions due to warmer-than-average temperatures in January and February. This early flowering increases vulnerability to late-season frost and freezing in February and March, raising the risk of significant production losses.
- Earlier-than-normal flash floods are likely in late February and early March due to above-average temperatures accelerating snowmelt. These events may disrupt farmers' activities at the start of the agricultural season and could damage standing crops, particularly in the eastern and southern provinces.
- Moisture stress is likely to affect rainfed crops and rangelands, reducing water availability—particularly in downstream areas that may experience prolonged dry spells.

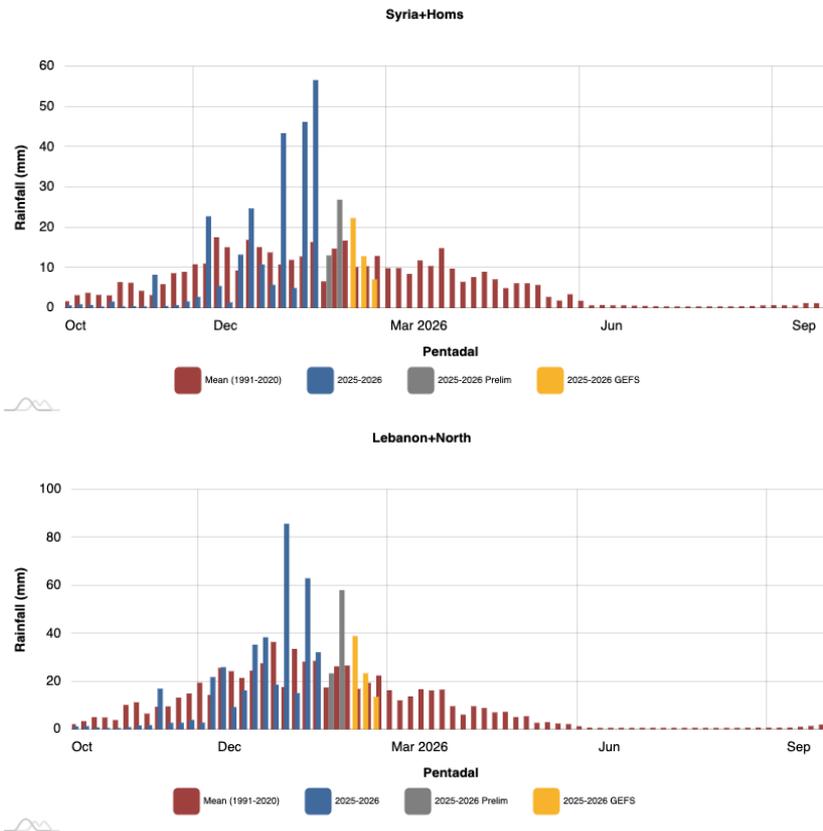
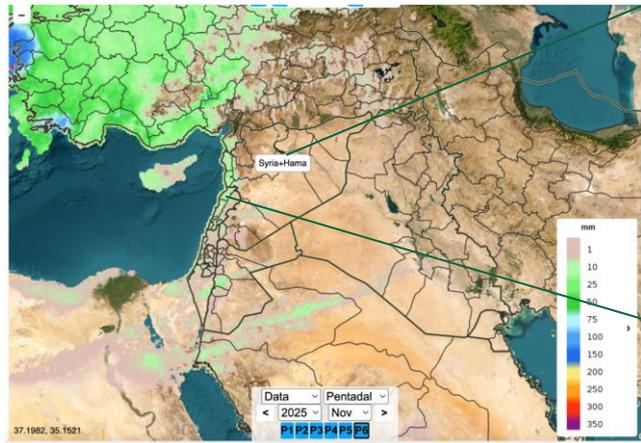
The Levant

February 2026 Precipitation

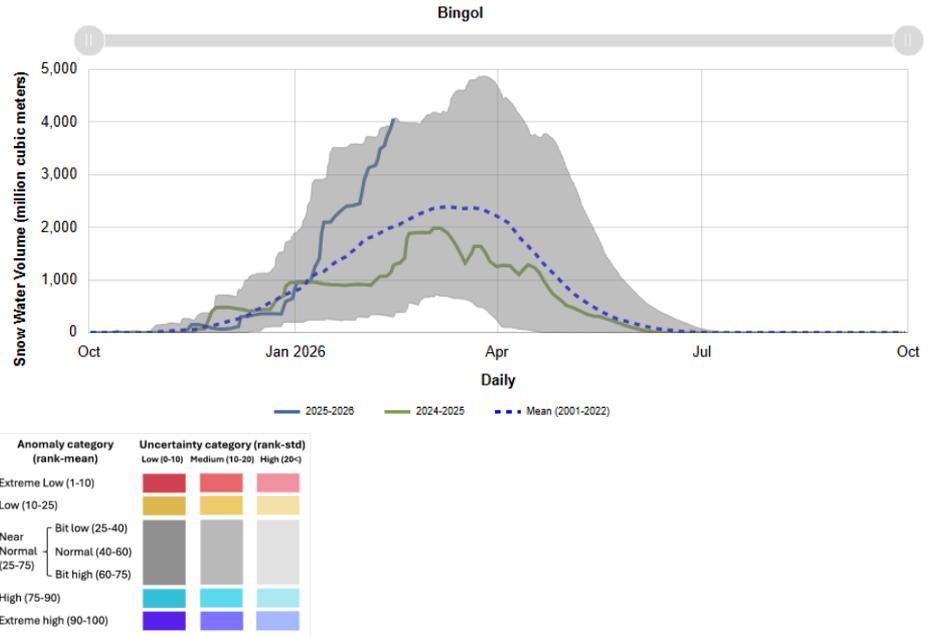
Well above average in Lebanon and most of Syria, near-average in Gaza and West Bank



Heavy precipitation in Lebanon and western Syria



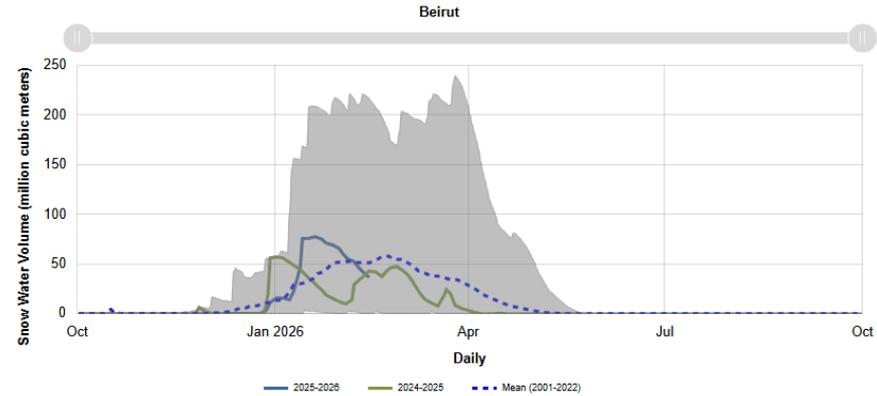
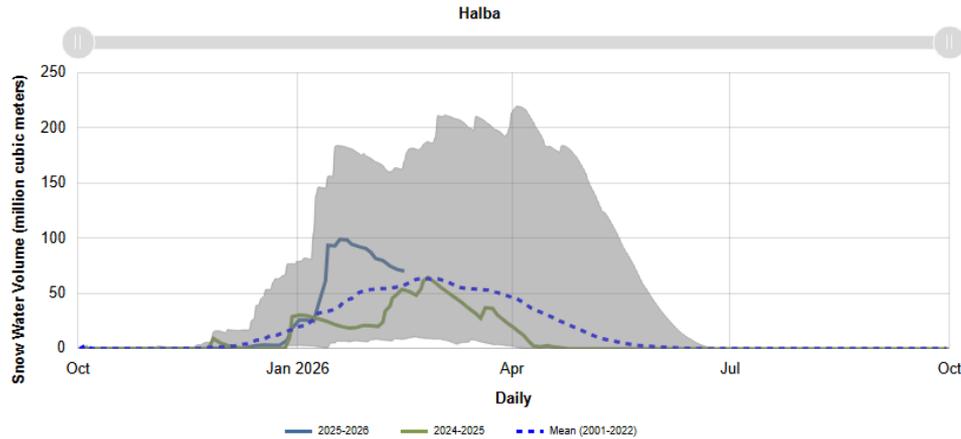
Historically high SWE in upstream Tigris



GloFAS Sub-seasonal forecast (16 Feb - 30 Mar 2026)

- Extreme high SWE and river discharges in the upstream of Tigris River in far eastern Syria (**high likelihood of flooding**)

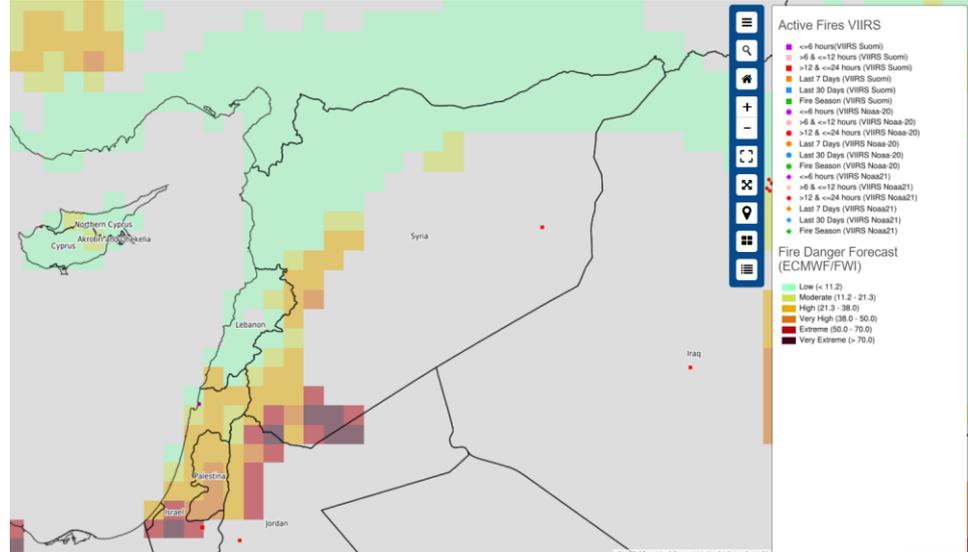
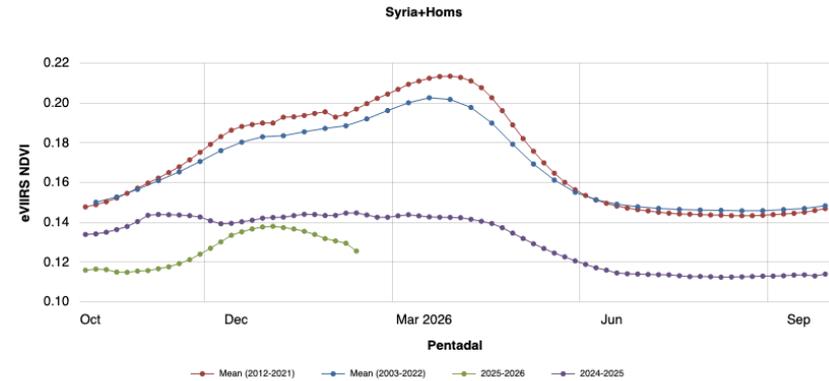
Lebanon SWE



- Significant snowpack development occurred in January. Since then it is declining and currently at above-average in the northern basin but average to below-average in the southern basins.

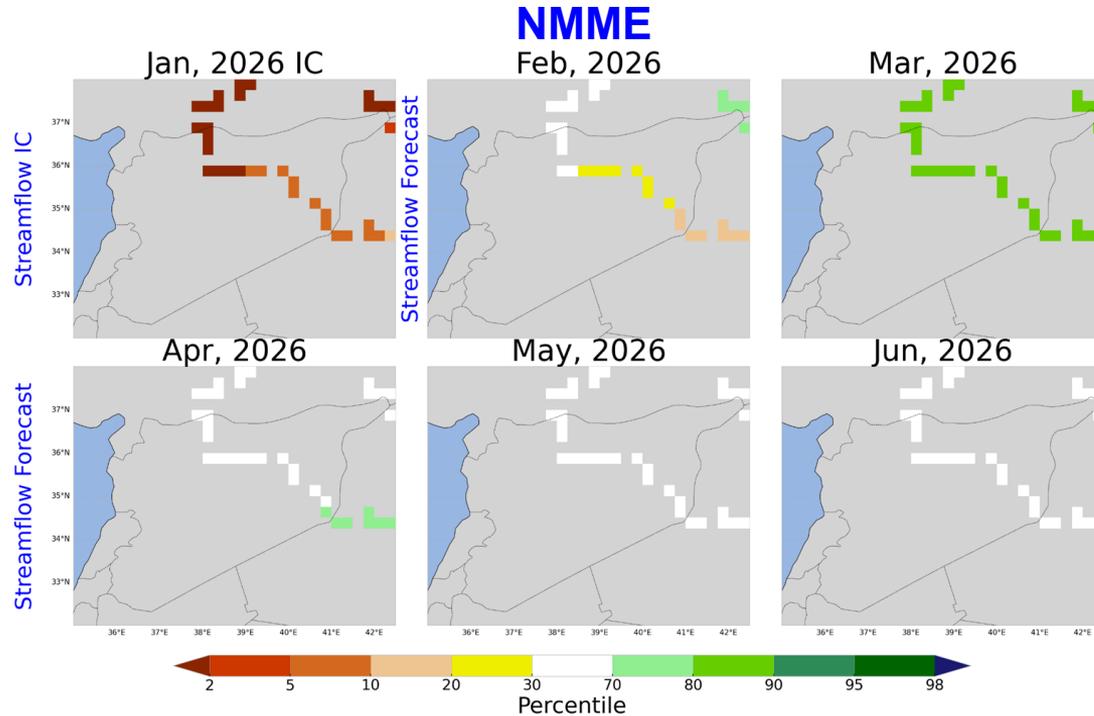
Vegetation

Early decline in southern Syria conducive to wildfire spread



Flood Risk is Enhanced along Euphrates River in March

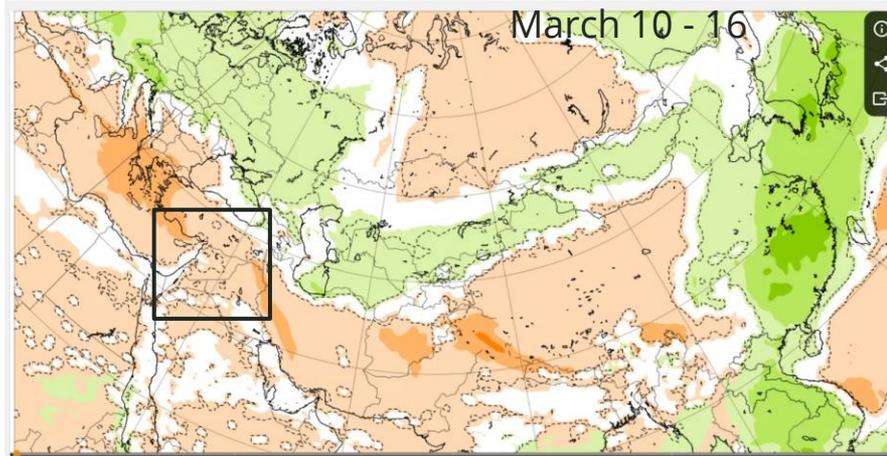
Uncertain precipitation forecast reflected in April - June streamflow



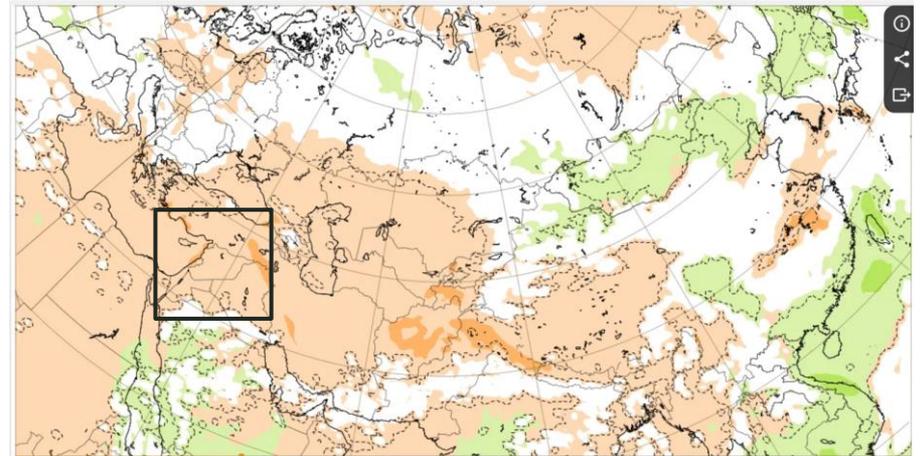
Early March Precipitation Forecast

Generally below average

March 2 - 9



March 10 - 16



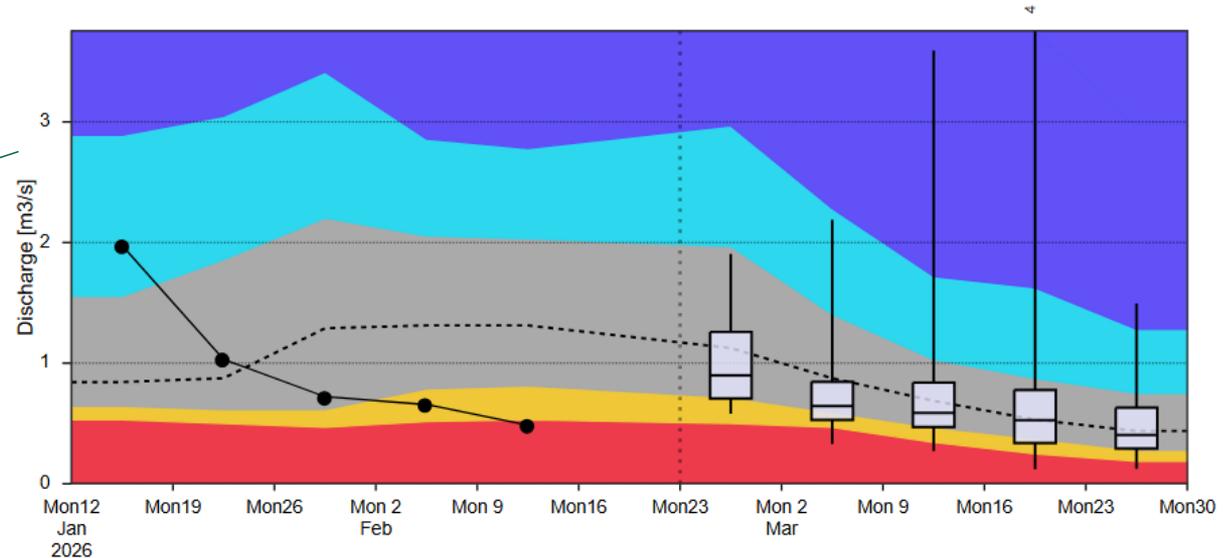
Average to below average streamflow forecast in Gaza

Though flood risk remains due to extensive infrastructure damage



GloFAS seasonal forecast 18 Feb - 30 Mar 2026.

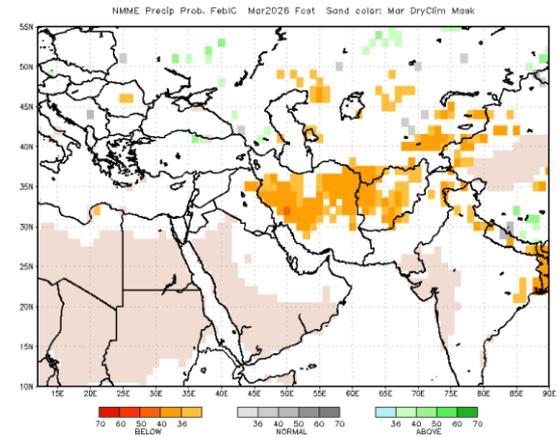
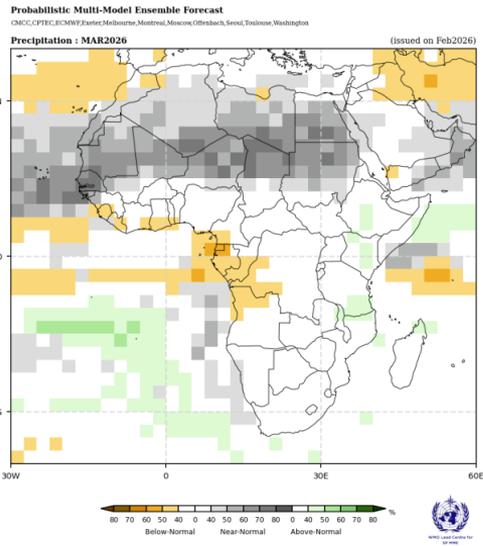
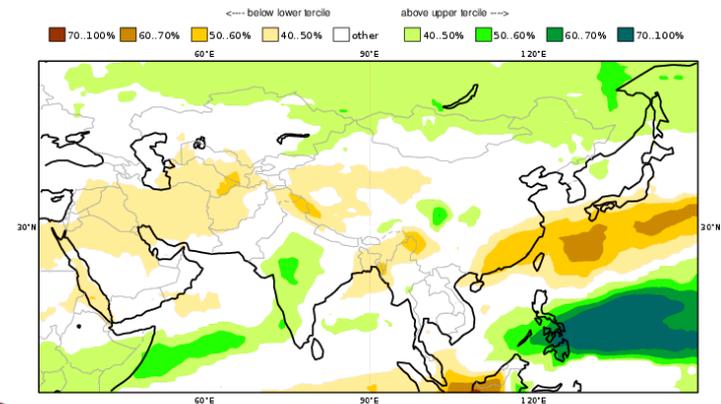
Extreme low Low Near normal High Extreme high --- Climate median
● ERA5



March Precipitation Forecast

Little tilt in the odds, weak odds for below average in eastern Syria

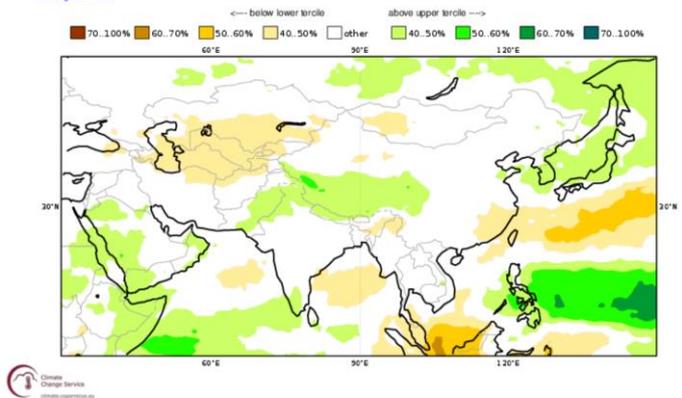
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECMWF/BOM
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation) MAR 2026
 Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
 Unweighted mean



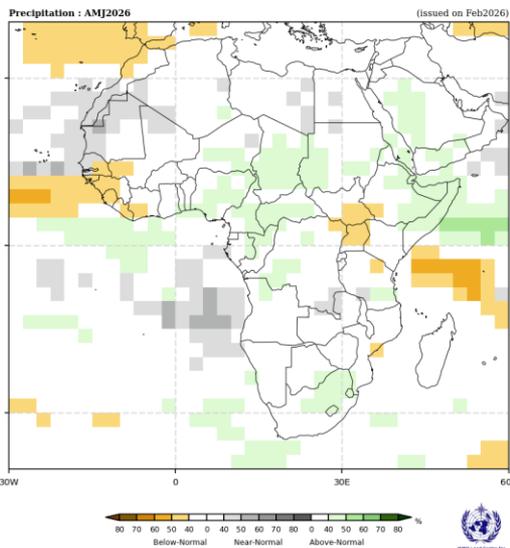
Uncertain end to the rainy season

No tilt in the odds across the region for April - June precipitation

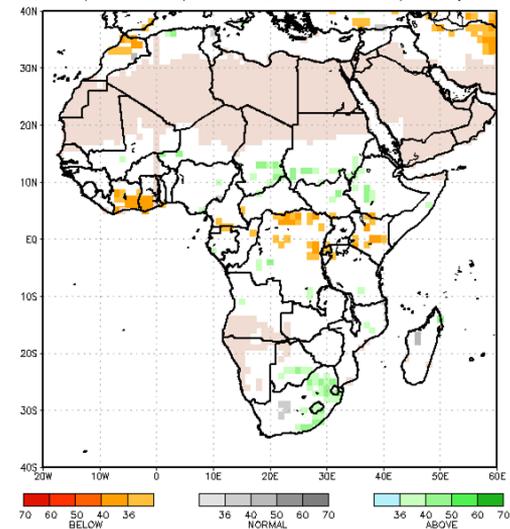
C3S multi-system seasonal forecast ECMWF/Met Office/Météo-France/CMCC/DWD/NCEP/ECCC/BOM
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Nominal forecast start: 01/02/26
Unweighted mean



Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast
CMCC/CFE/CNRM/ECMWF/Exeter/Melbourne/Montreal/Ottawa/Seoul/Toulouse/Washington

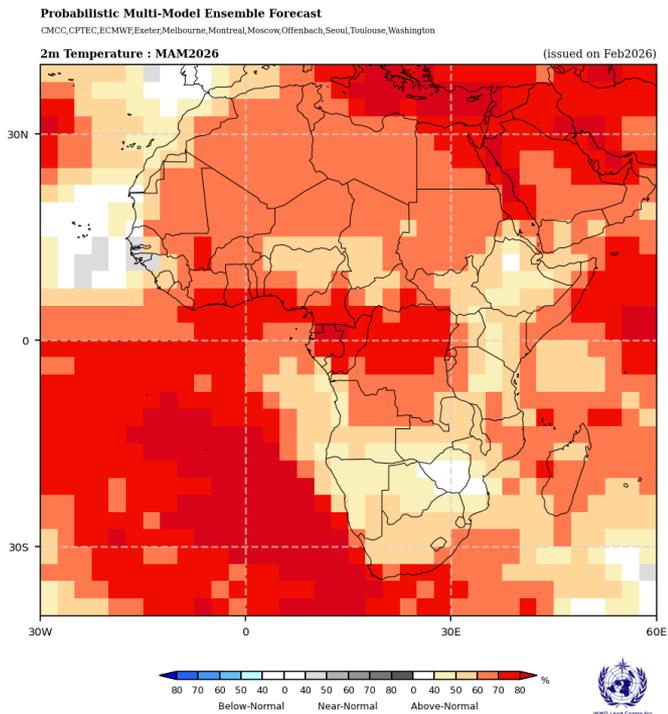
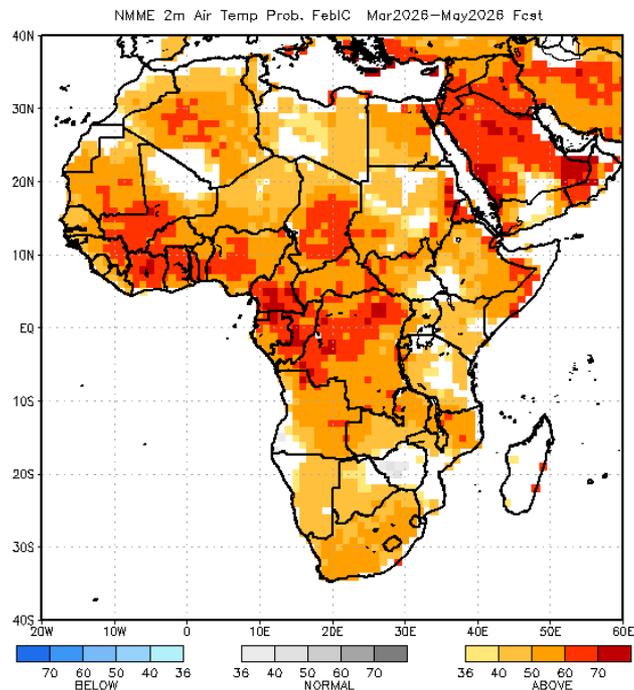


NMME Precip Prob. Feb16 Apr2026-Jun2026 Feet Sand color: Apr-Jun DryClim Mask



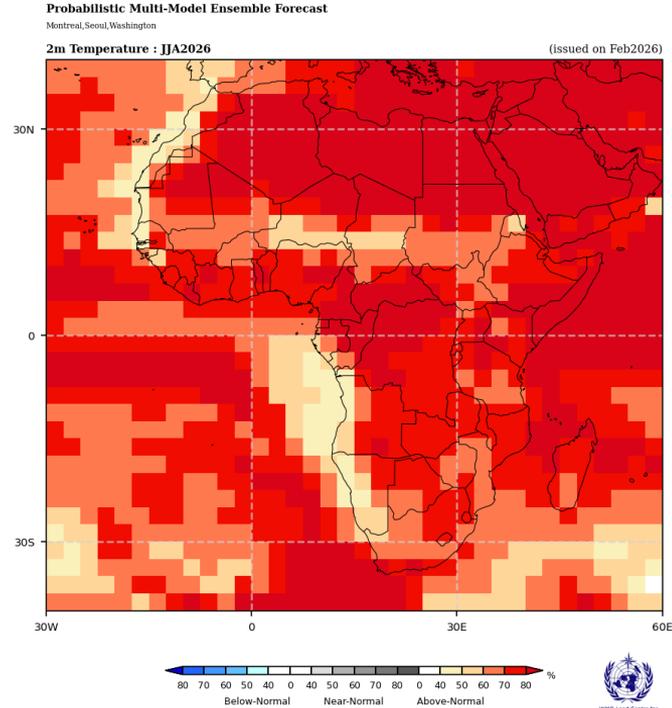
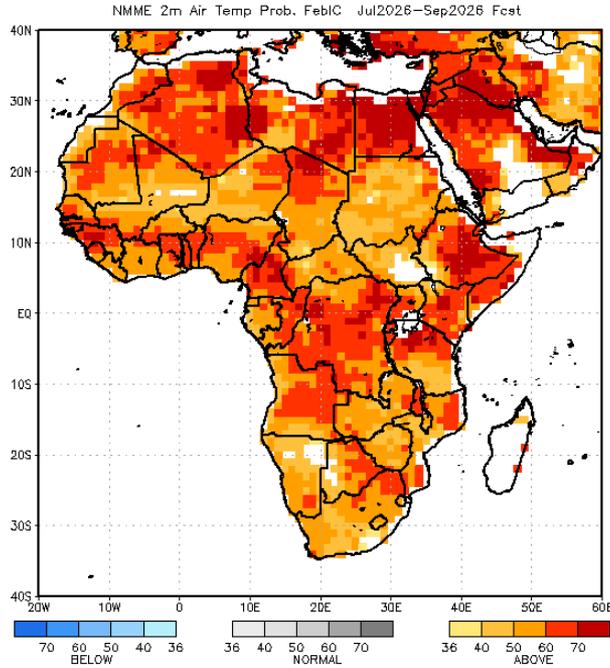
Warmer than average temperatures consistently forecast

March - May



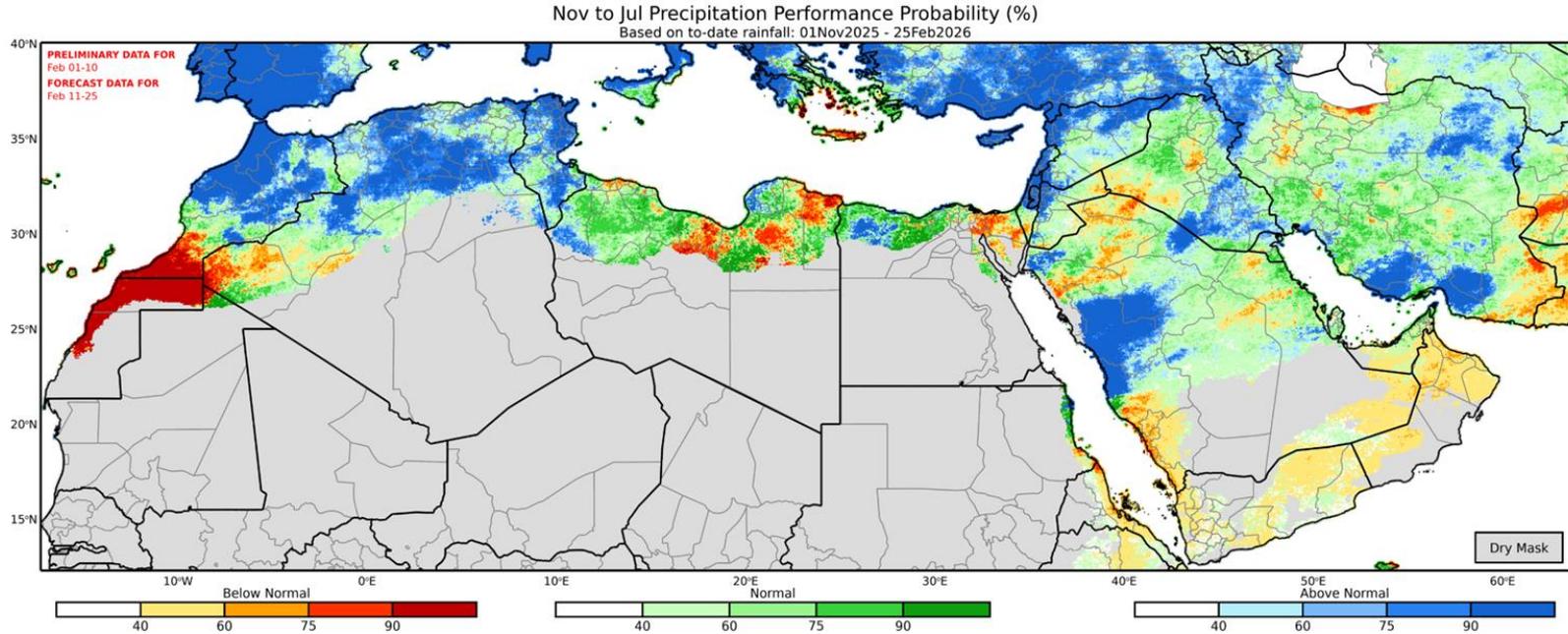
Warmer than average temperatures consistently forecast

June - September



Recent Precipitation Evident in Seasonal Precipitation Outcome

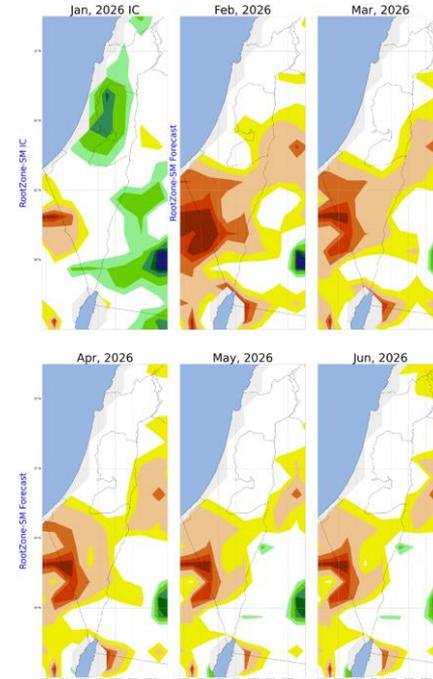
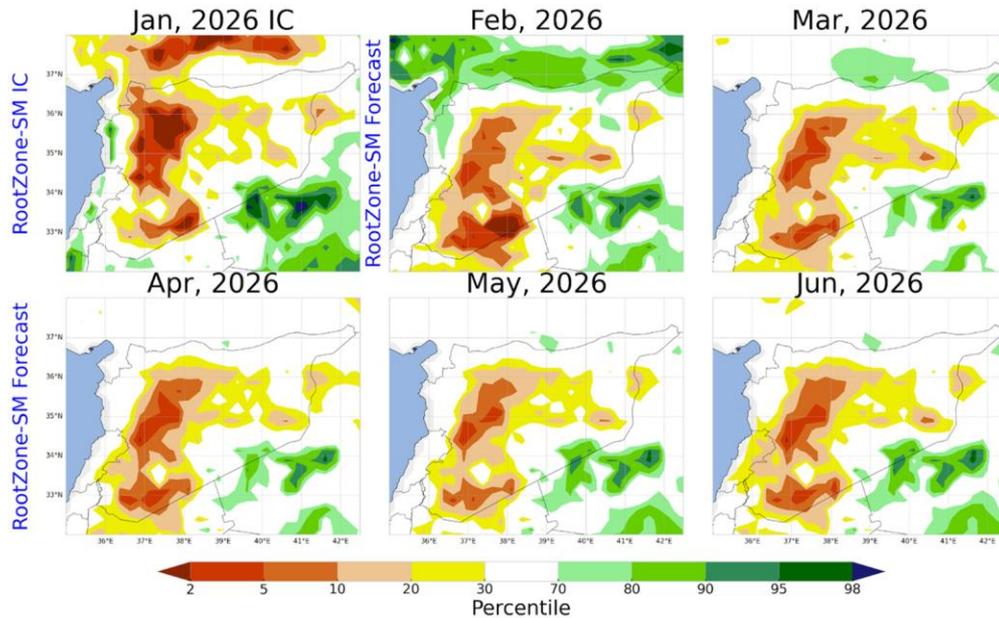
Above to near average expected through July across the region



Soil Moisture Forecast

Deficits persist in Syria, near average in Lebanon, West Bank, and Gaza

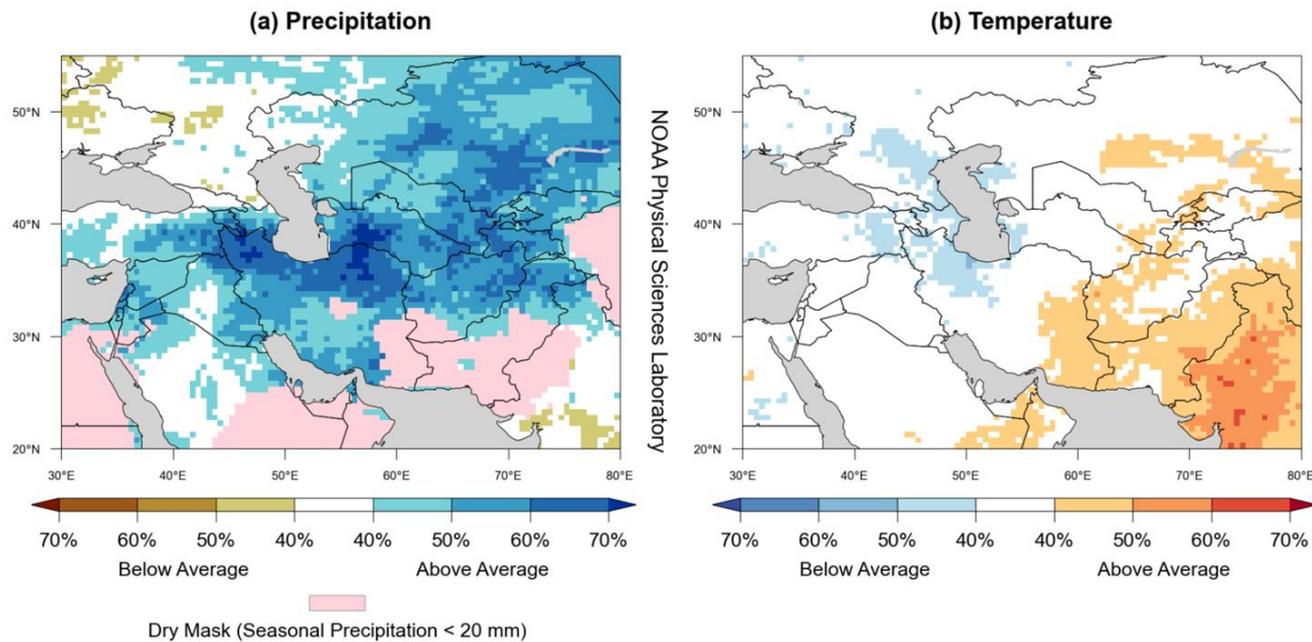
NMME



October - December Precipitation based on El Niño Conditions

Historical relationship shows higher occurrence of above average precipitation

October-December Precipitation and Temperature Related to El Niño



Assumption 1a of 3

Near-Term (Feb - March, remainder of the Wet Season)

Lebanon and Gaza and the West Bank are likely to experience:

- o Near-~~to-above~~ average precipitation in the ~~with higher totals in the north~~east
(~~though precipitation is will likely become average in the South~~).
- o Near-average soil moisture (though exacerbated by atypically hot temperatures). **No Change**

Assumption 1b of 3

Near-Term (Feb - March, remainder of the Wet Season)

NW and NE Syria is likely to experience

- o Slightly above-average precipitation, **extreme high SWE and river discharges in the upstream of Tigris River**, resulting in a likelihood of floods and snowfall in certain areas.

Assumption 1c of 3

Near-Term (Feb - March, remainder of the Wet Season)

There is a lower likelihood of riverine flooding, but there will be a higher-than-average likelihood of flash floods in shoreline and low-lying areas of the West Bank due to storm patterns and in the Gaza Strip due to extensive infrastructure destruction and the storm pattern.

Assumption 2a of 3

Medium Term (April – September, Dry Season)

Precipitation is likely to be near-average in Lebanon and in WBG.

No Change

Assumption 2b of 3

Medium Term (April – September, Dry Season)

Precipitation will likely be **below** average in Syria.

Assumption 2c of 3

Medium Term (April – September, Dry Season)

Soil moisture is likely to be below average in Syria.

No Change

Assumption 2d of 3

Medium Term (April – September, Dry Season)

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

Assumption 2e of 3

Medium Term (April – September, Dry Season)

Above-average temperatures and below-average soil moisture will increase the likelihood of wildfires beginning in **southwest** Syria.

Assumption 3 of 3

For the Long Term (October onwards 2026):

~~In the absence of [El Niño] influence, the October 2026 to March 2027 season is likely to be above average across the region. According to the latest CPC outlook, the probability of El Niño conditions increases during late 2026, with the October 2026–March 2027 period favoring above-average precipitation across much of the region based on precipitation shifts during past El Niño events. If El Niño conditions do not develop, then precipitation is poorly constrained given the long lead time.~~

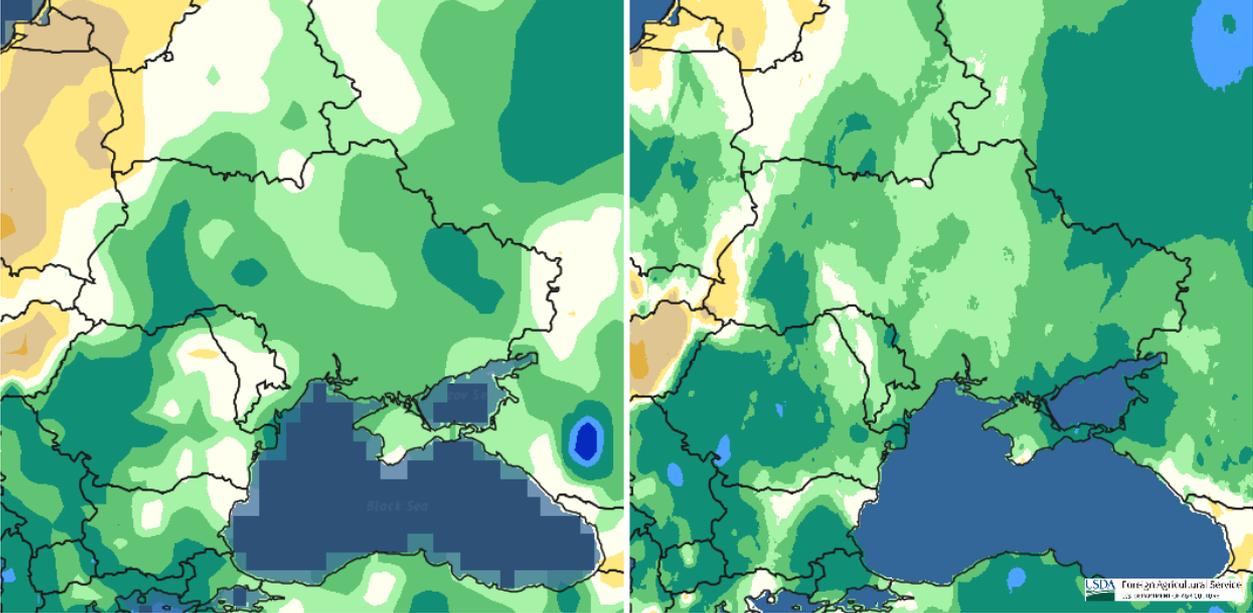
Ukraine



January 2026 precipitation

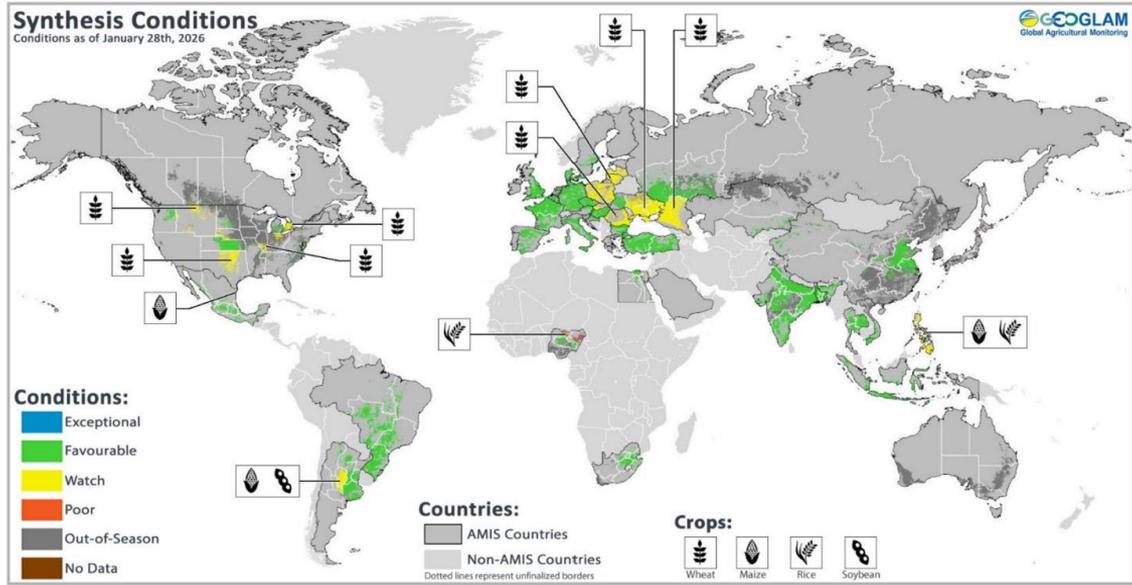
CPC and WMO % of average

Jan. 1 - Jan. 31, 2026



GEOGLAM Crop Monitor, February 2025

Conditions at a Glance (as of January 28th)



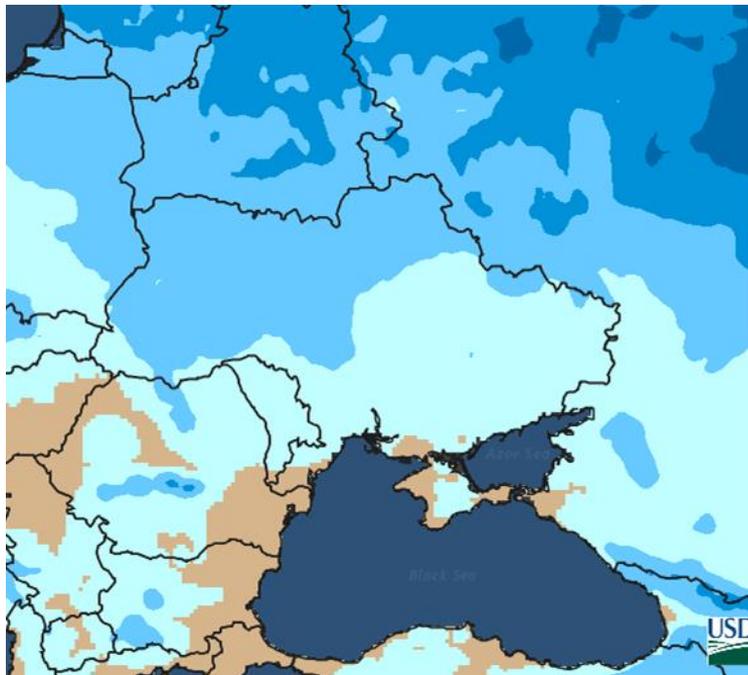
Global crop condition map synthesizing information for all four AMIS crops as of January 28th, 2026. Crop conditions over the main growing areas for wheat, maize, rice, and soybean are based on a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs and earth observation data. **Crops that are in conditions other than favourable are displayed on the map with their crop symbol.**

Ukraine conditions, as of January 28th

Wheat: Unusually cold weather with little to no snow cover in the southern, central, and parts of the eastern regions have lead to possible winterkill conditions, especially for late sown crops.

Low to moderate 1-5 cm snow coverage in southern, central, and eastern regions

Snow depth for Feb 15, 2026



Ocean (Dark Blue)

Water

Latest Snow Depth 10km USAF 7x (Pentad) 2/15/2026

> 150 (cm)

100 - 150

60 - 100

30 - 60

10 - 30

5 - 10

1 - 5 (cm)

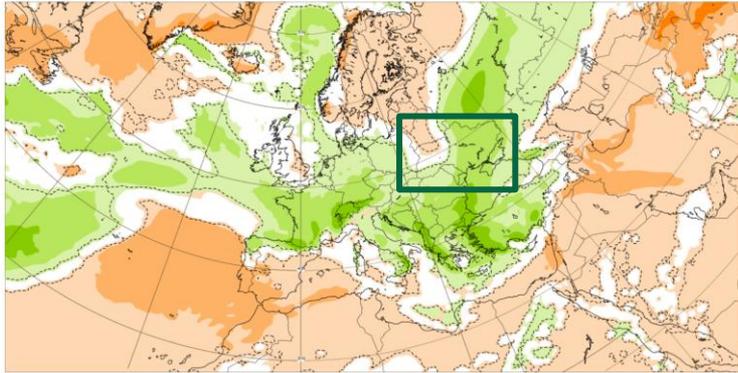
≤ 1 (cm)

Tilt in Odds to Above-Average Precipitation Next Two Weeks

ECMWF forecast for Feb. 16 - Feb. 23

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sun 15 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 16 Feb 2026 - Mon 23 Feb 2026 (+192h) Area: Europe



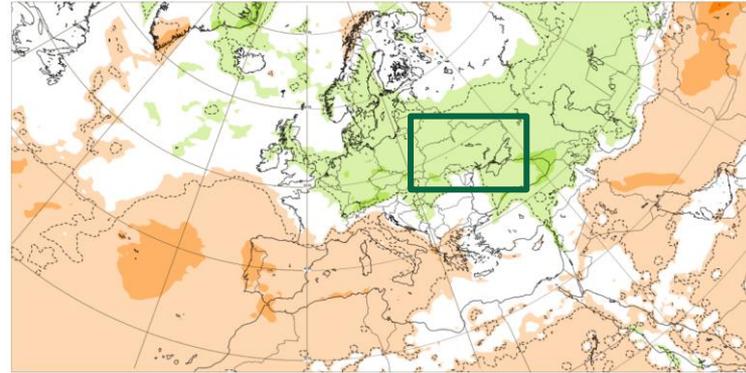
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Created at 2026-02-15T13:57:53.481Z



ECMWF forecast for Feb. 23 - Mar. 02

Precipitation: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Sun 15 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+360h) Area: Europe



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Created at 2026-02-15T20:07:44.857Z

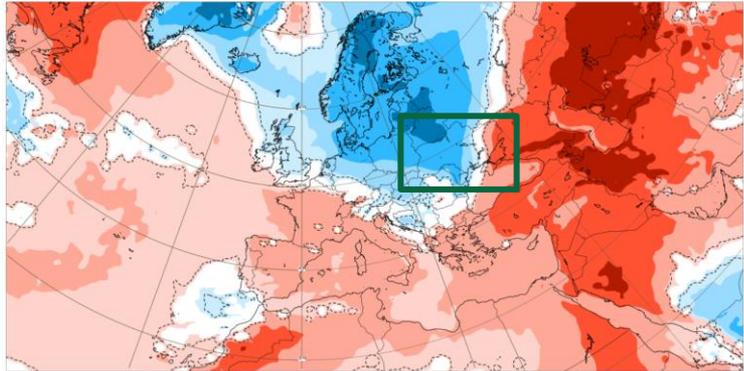


Below-average temperatures are forecast in central, western, and northern Ukraine

ECMWF forecast for Feb. 16-23

2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 16 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 16 Feb 2026 - Mon 23 Feb 2026 (+168h) Area : Europe



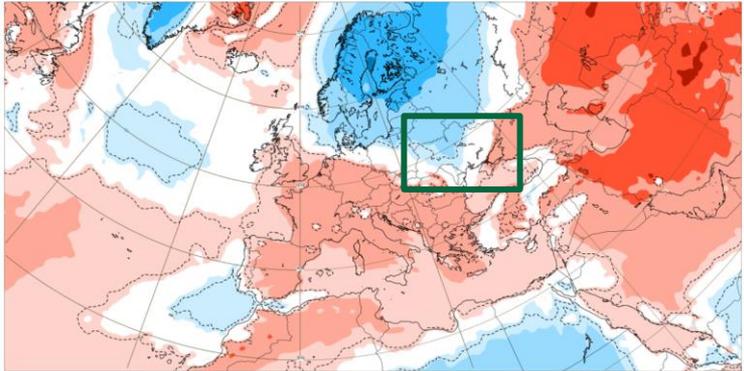
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Created at 2026-02-16T20:08:10.882Z



ECMWF forecast for Feb. 23 - Mar. 2

2 m temperature: Weekly mean anomalies

Base time: Mon 16 Feb 2026 Valid time: Mon 23 Feb 2026 - Mon 02 Mar 2026 (+336h) Area : Europe



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Created at 2026-02-16T20:08:04.802Z



Uncertain Precipitation Forecast Mar-May 2026

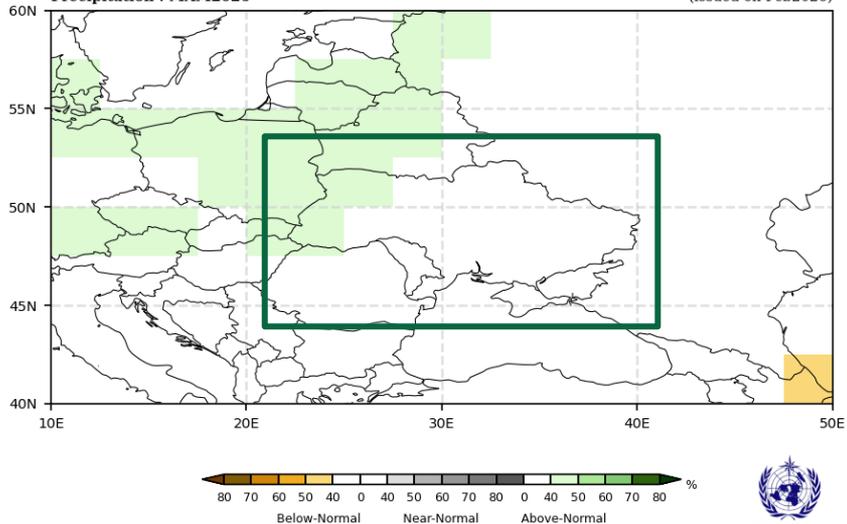
WMO forecast for MAM 2026

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Toulouse, Washington

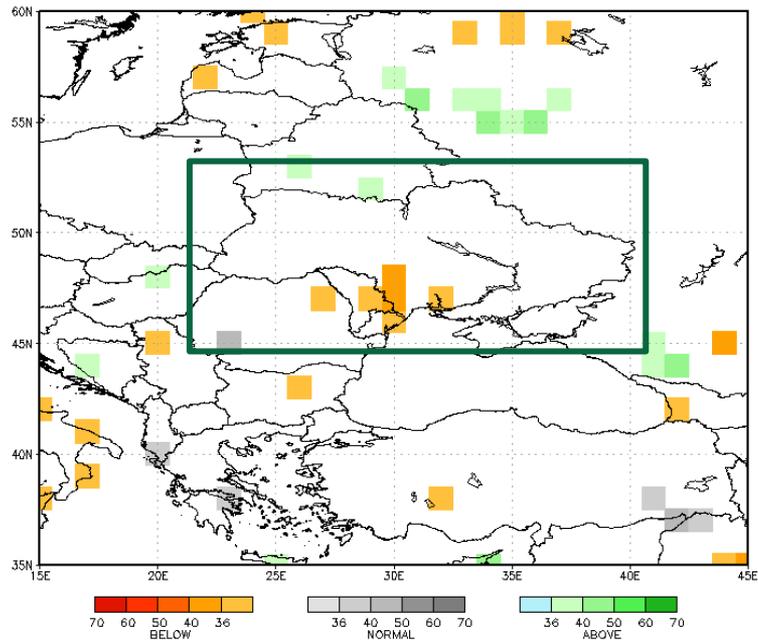
Precipitation : MAM2026

(issued on Feb2026)



NMME forecast for MAM 2026

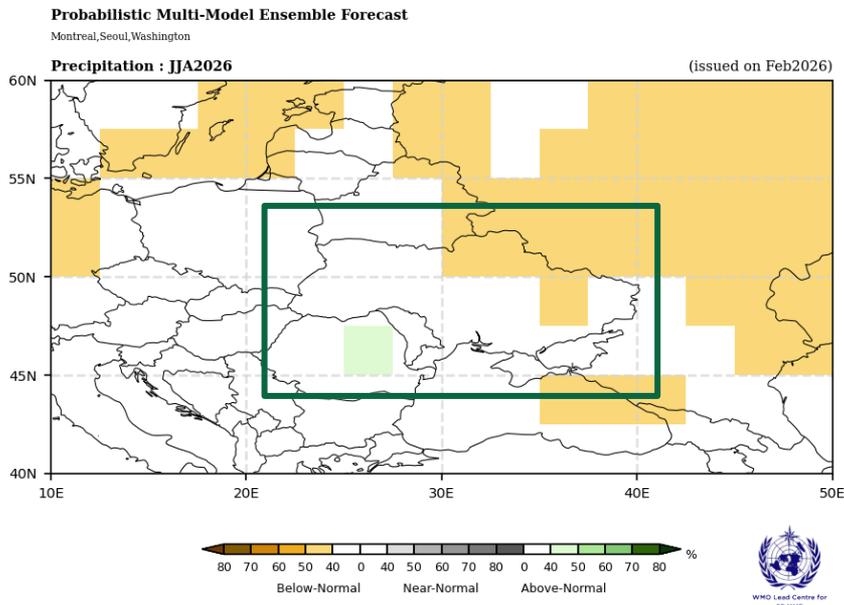
NMME Precip Prob. Feb16 Mar2026-May2026 Fcst Sand color: Mar-May DryClim Mask



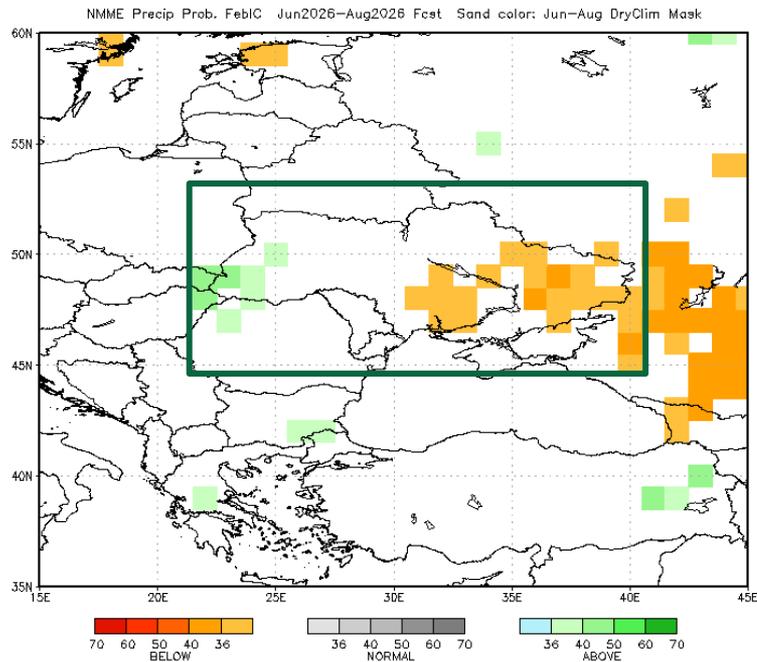
Uncertain May - June Precipitation Forecast

Though a weak tilt in far eastern, drought-prone region

WMO forecast for JJA 2026



NMME forecast for JJA 2026



Above-Average Temperatures Forecast into Spring 2026

May lead to earlier snow-free areas emerging

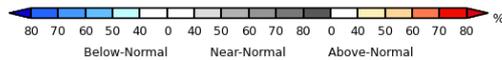
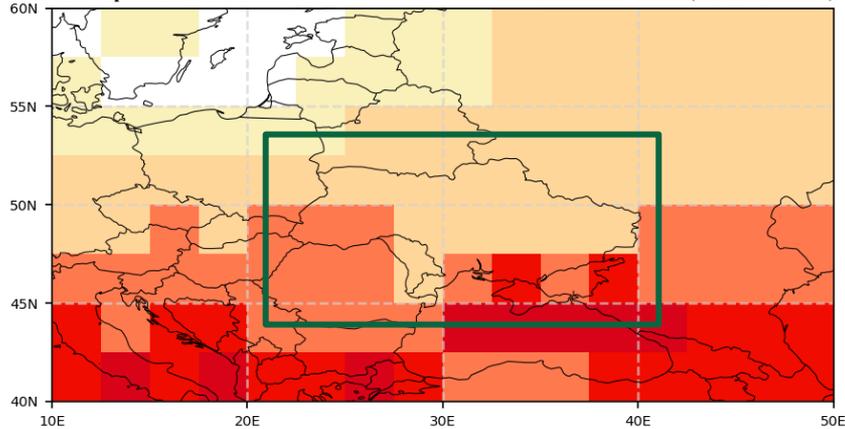
WMO forecast for MAM 2025-26

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTec, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Toulouse, Washington

2m Temperature : MAM2026

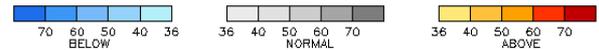
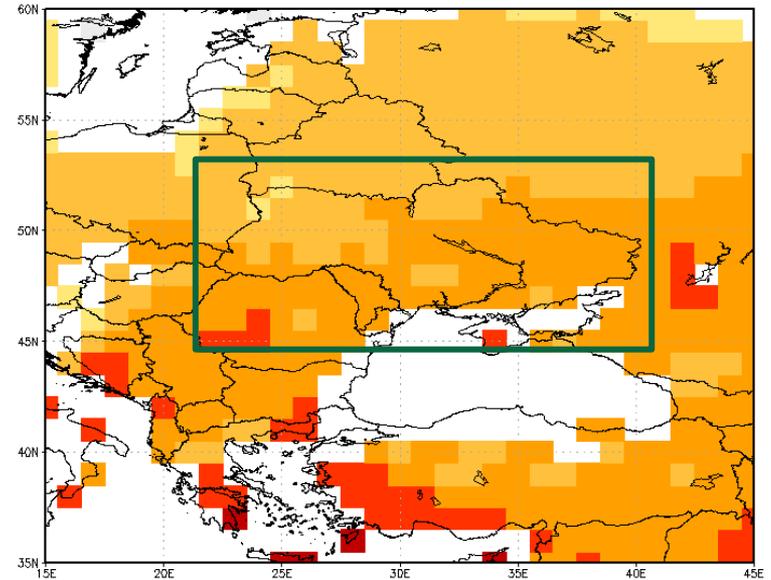
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WMO Lead Centre for
SP HME

NMME forecast for MAM 2025-26

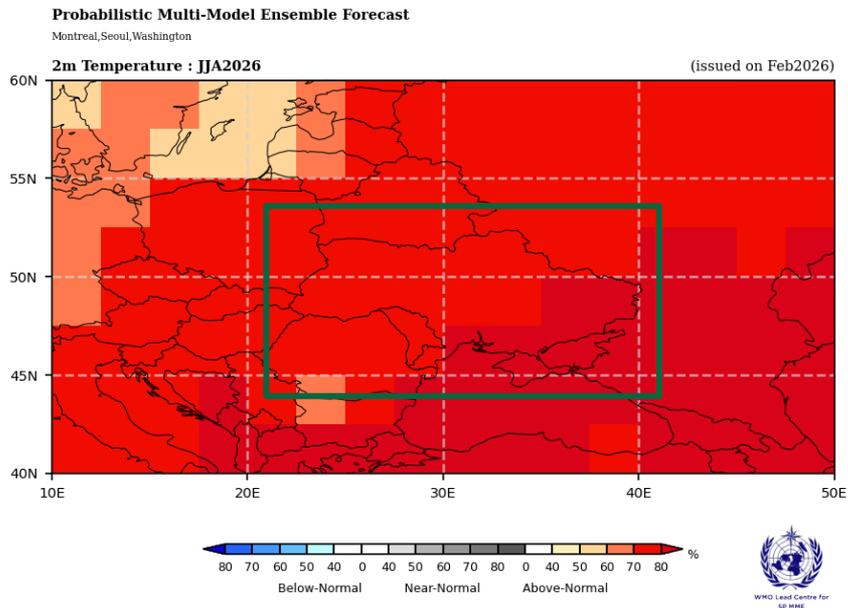
NMME 2m Air Temp Prob. Feb16 Mar2026-May2026 Fcst



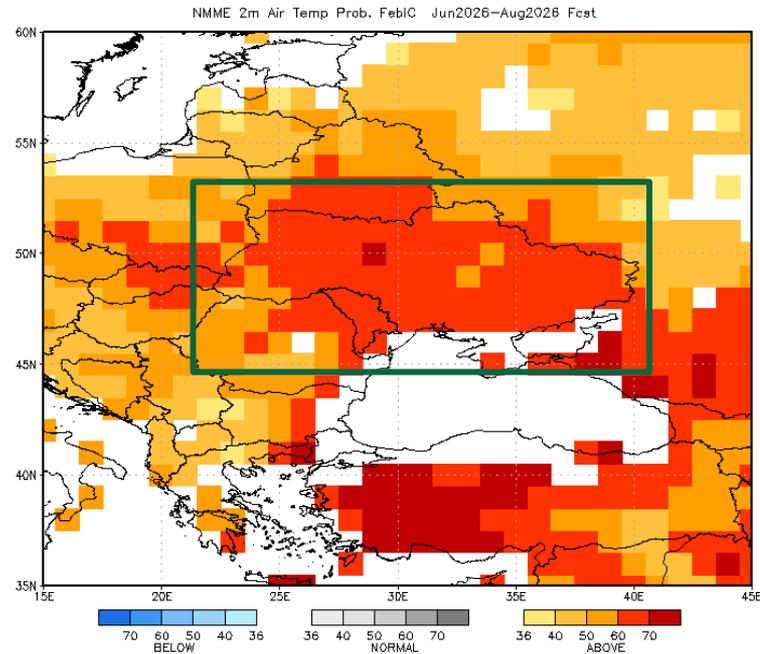
Confident forecast for above-average summer temperatures

With heat waves likely

WMO 2m temperature forecast for JJA 2026



NMME 2m temperature forecast for JJA 2026



Famine Early Warning Systems Network

February 2026

FEWS NET Seasonal Forecast Review

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