AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook July to April

Issued: October 2024

Overview

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas were warm or hot over the last three months. There have been some exceptions with parts of Ethiopia having experienced below normal temperatures over the last three months. Temperatures were also more mixed across the Sahel with some areas seeing near or below normal temperatures. Parts of Southern Africa also had near or below normal temperatures at times between July and September, including Madagascar which was cool or cold in August and September.

Outlook: Consistent with a warming climate, warmer than normal conditions are likely across the whole continent.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely
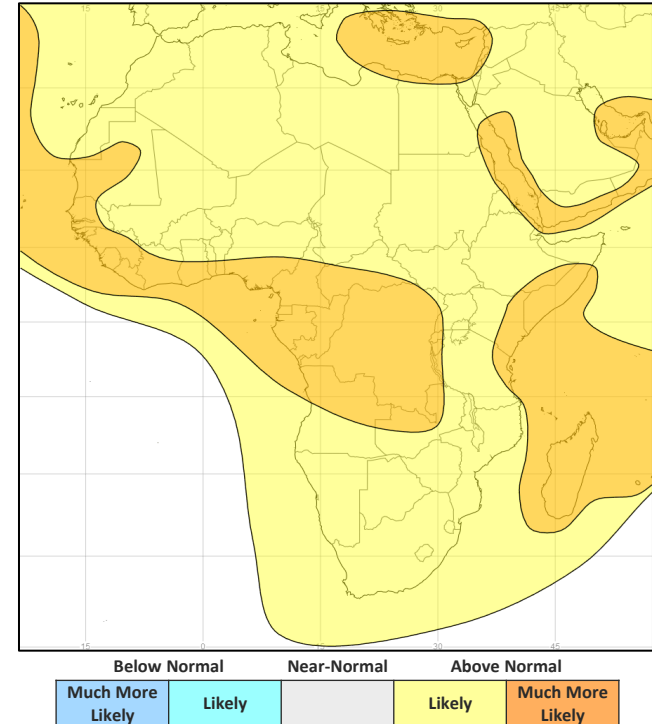
Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: The West African monsoon has brought wet or very wet conditions to much of the Sahel between July and September. Areas further south over West Africa have seen normal or dry conditions. Conditions were more mixed across East Africa in what tends to be a drier part of the year for these areas. Much of southern Africa tends to see little rainfall through this period though southwestern parts of South Africa were wet or very wet during July and August.

Outlook: The West African monsoon is now coming to end. Rainfall returning to normal for most of these areas though Cameroon is likely to be wetter than normal.

Signals are weak across East Africa during the 'Short Rains' season. Somalia, Kenya and eastern Ethiopia are likely to be drier than normal whilst parts of Tanzania and Mozambique are likely to be wetter than normal.

Consistent with the start of the wet season across Southern Africa, rainfall starts to increase during this period. Signals are currently limited with a similar likelihood of above and below normal rainfall. Should La Niña become fully established, this may start to favour above normal rainfall across parts of Southern Africa during the rainy season.

Tropical cyclones – The Southwest Indian ocean season typically begins during December before peaking between January and March. Early indications suggest an above average season is likely with a slightly greater risk than normal of landfalls over Madagascar and Mozambique.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall

	Below Normal	Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely
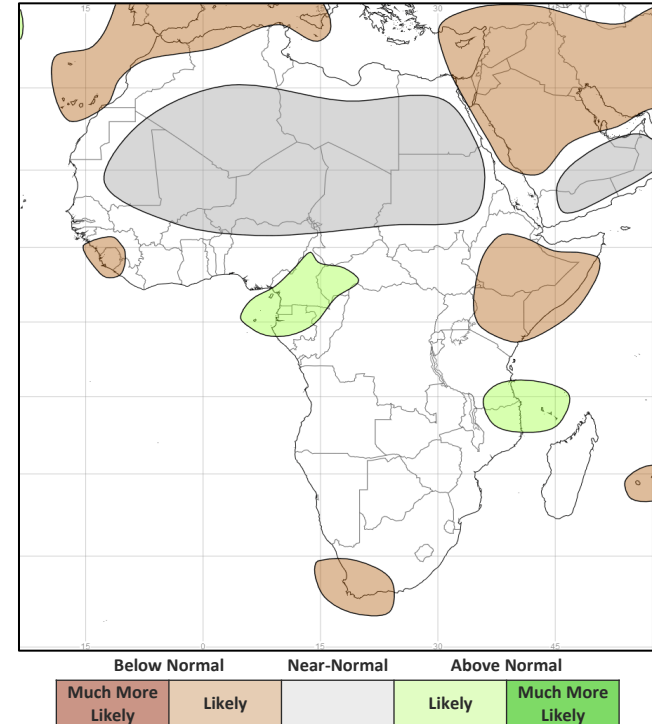
Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with a warming climate, warmer than normal conditions are likely across most land areas. There are only very limited exceptions, most notably some Pacific coastal districts in the Americas where near normal or colder than normal conditions are more likely – this linked to cooler sea surface temperatures associated with the developing La Niña.

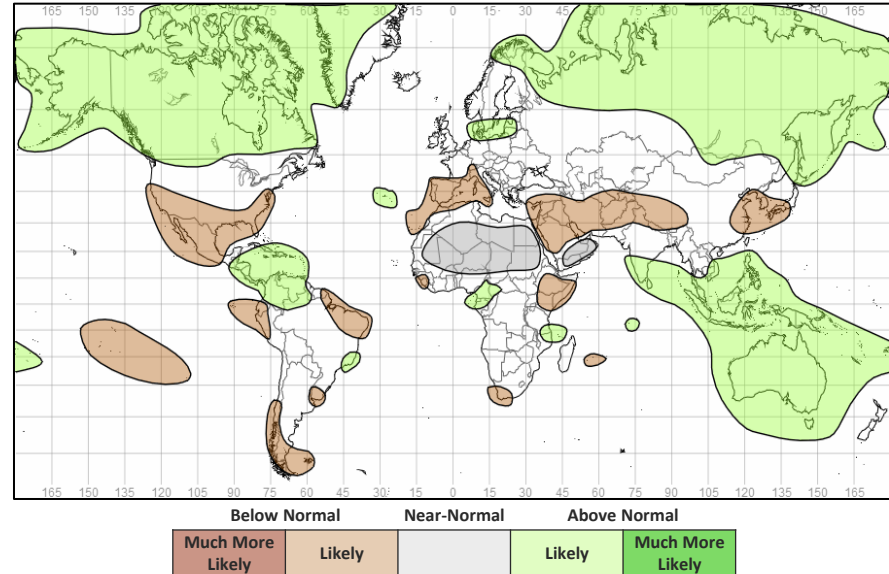**3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature**

	Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
	Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely
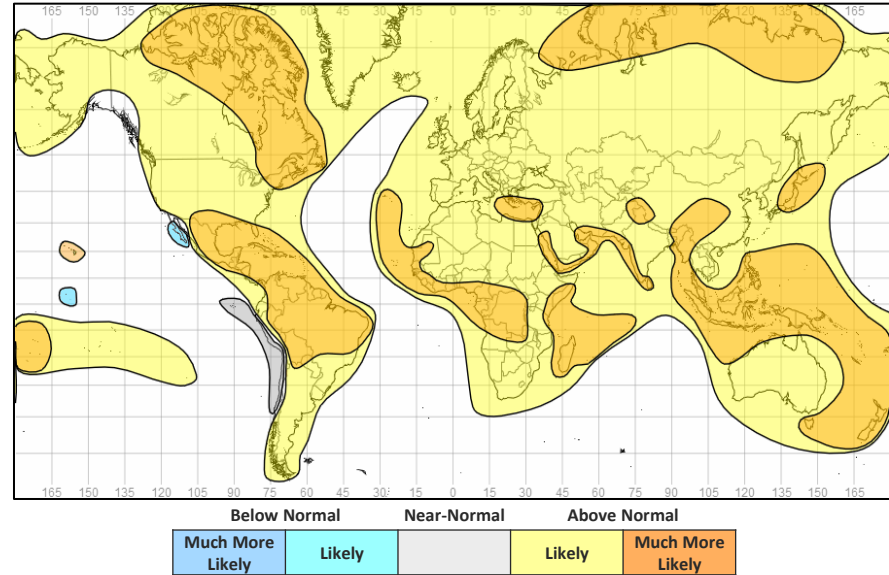
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – ENSO is currently neutral. Equatorial sea surface temperatures across the central and eastern Pacific are around or below average. Atmospheric indicators have been largely consistent with ENSO neutral. Over the last few weeks, the likelihood of La Niña emerging has declined with a moderate chance (40-60%) of La Niña over the next couple of months. Should La Niña emerge, it would most likely be a weak event. A transition to La Niña would improve the predictability of global weather patterns on seasonal timescales, particularly in the tropics, though its influence may not be as strong as some La Niña events over recent years.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The IOD is currently neutral. Recent sea surface temperature patterns across the Indian Ocean are suggestive of a negative IOD but haven't been prolonged enough to meet the threshold for an event to be declared. Most forecasts suggest the IOD will remain neutral or weakly negative over the next couple of months thus providing only limited signals for seasonal predictions. Skilful prediction of the IOD at this time of year tends to be limited beyond a couple of months ahead.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Current Status

Current Status – Temperature percentiles
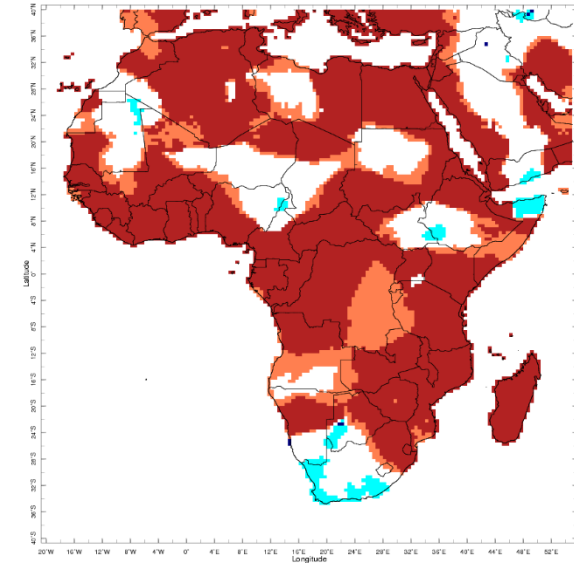
July
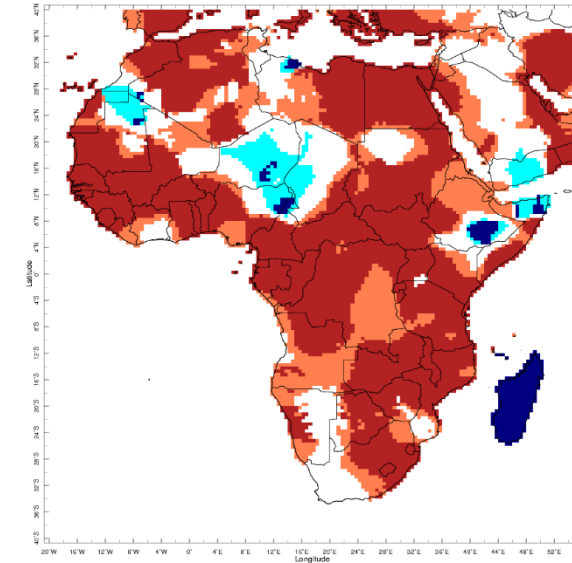
August

September

Temperature Percentiles (BLUE below 20th and RED above 80th)

| 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
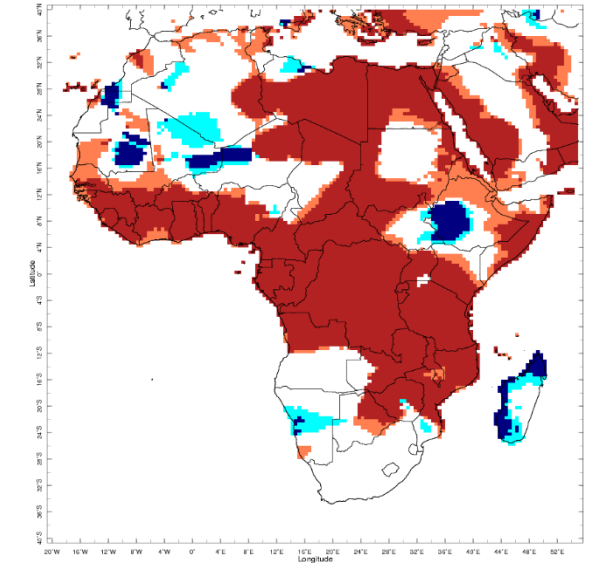
Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark blue indicate values below the 20th (Cool) and 10th (Cold) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

Current Status – Precipitation percentiles

July

August

September

Rainfall Percentiles (BROWN below 20th and GREEN above 80th)

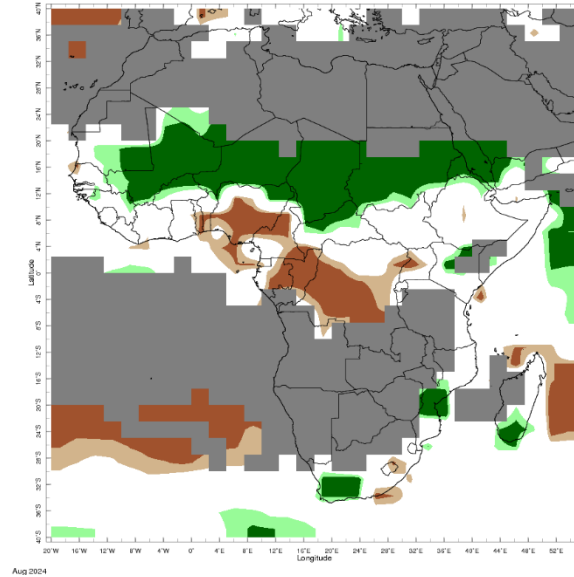| 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
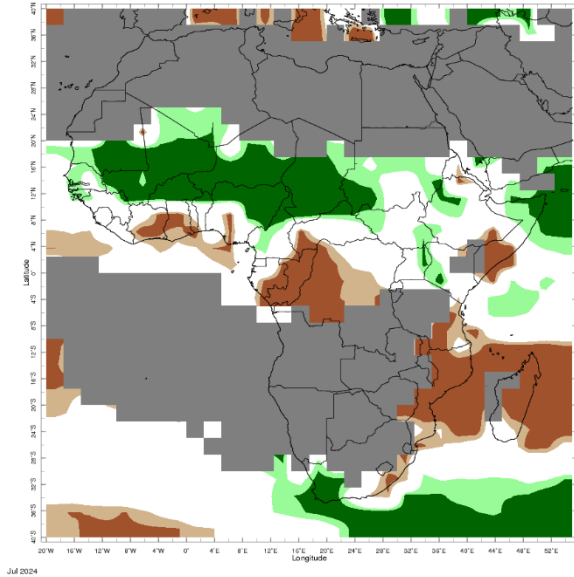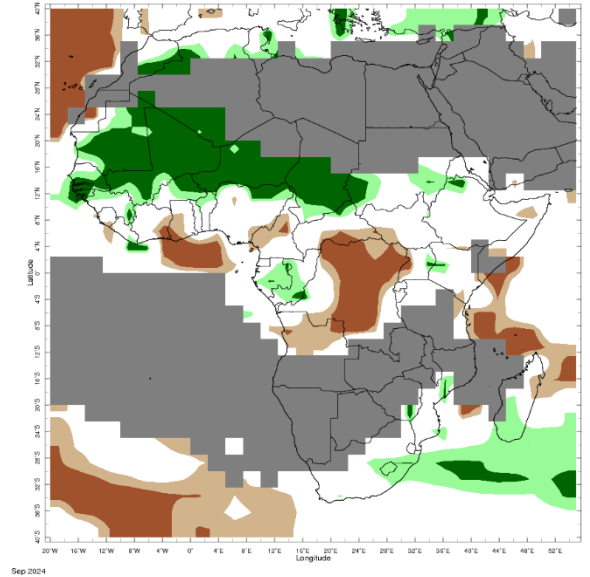
Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

Current Status – Western Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September		July	August	September
Mauritania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (3)		Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot		Normal	Normal	Normal
Liberia	Hot	Warm	Hot		Normal	Normal	Normal
Mali	Hot	Hot (2)	Mixed (4)		Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room: http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

(1) Note: Normal or cold in the north, hot in the south
(2) Note: Normal in the northeast
(3) Note: Large variations across the country
(4) Note: Warm or hot in the southwest, cool to normal in the northeast

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September		July	August	September
Ghana	Hot	Hot	Hot		Dry	Normal	Normal
Nigeria	Hot (1)	Hot (1)	Hot (1)		Normal (2)	Dry (4)	Normal (4)
Cameroon	Hot	Hot	Hot		Normal (2)	Dry	Normal
Burkina Faso	Hot	Hot	Hot		Very Wet	Wet	Wet

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room: http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

(1) Note: Normal or cool in the northeast
(2) Note: Very Wet in the north
(3) Note: Hot in the north, normal in the south
(4) Note: Very wet in the far north

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September		July	August	September
Niger	Normal (1)	Normal (3)	Normal (5)		Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet
Chad	Hot (2)	Normal (4)	Hot		Very Wet	Very Wet	Very Wet
DRC	Hot	Hot	Hot		Dry	Dry	Very Dry

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room: http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

(1) Note: Hot in the north
(2) Note: Normal in the west
(3) Note: Hot in the far southwest, cool or normal elsewhere
(4) Note: Warm or hot in the far east and southeast, cool in the far west, normal elsewhere
(5) Note: Hot in the northeast, cold in the northwest, else normal

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September		July	August	September
Sudan	Mixed (1)	Hot	Hot	Sudan	Wet	Very Wet	Mixed (2)
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)	South Sudan	Normal	Normal	Normal
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot	Uganda	Wet	Dry	Normal
Rwanda	Warm	Hot	Hot	Rwanda	Normal	Normal	Normal

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

(1) Note: Hot or warm in the east, normal elsewhere
(1) Note: Wet in parts of the south
(2) Note: Hot in the west, cool in the far east, normal elsewhere

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Tanzania	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Normal*	Normal*
Eritrea	Hot	Warm	Warm	Normal	Very Wet	Normal
Ethiopia	Mixed (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal	Normal
Kenya	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Somalia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Hot	Mixed (3)	Normal	Normal

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room: http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

(1) Note: Warm or hot in the north and east, cool or cold in the southwest
(2) Note: Mostly hot but normal or cool in the north
(3) Note: Very dry in the south, very wet in the north
(4) Note: Warm or hot in the northwest, cool or cold in the southeast

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature				Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September		July	August	September
South Africa	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Normal		Dry (2)	Dry (2)	Normal (5)
Zambia	Hot	Hot	Hot		Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Zimbabwe	Hot	Hot	Hot		Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Mozambique	Hot	Hot	Hot		Very Dry	Normal (3)	Normal
Malawi	Hot	Hot	Hot		Very Dry	Normal*	Normal*
Madagascar	Hot	Cold	Cool		Very Dry	Normal (4)	Mixed (6)

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room: http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

(1) Note: Cool in the south, hot in the north, normal elsewhere
(2) Note: Very wet in the southwest
(3) Note: Very wet in central areas
(4) Note: Very wet in the far south
(5) Note: Wet in parts of the east
(6) Note: Wet in parts of the south, dry in the northeast, normal elsewhere

Outlooks

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above, near and below normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

Outlook: November to April – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Mauritania	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Sierra Leone	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Liberia	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Mali	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: November to April – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Ghana	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Nigeria	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the south; Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the south; Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Cameroon	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Burkina Faso	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: November to April – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Niger	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Chad	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Democratic Republic of Congo	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: November to April – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Sudan	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
South Sudan	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Uganda	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: November to April – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Tanzania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the west, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the southeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Rwanda	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Eritrea	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: November to April – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Ethiopia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Kenya	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the west, **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Somalia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the south	Likely to be warmer than normal in the north, **Much more likely to be warmer than normal** in the south	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlooks

Outlook: November to April – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
South Africa	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the southwest, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zambia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Mozambique	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: November to April – Southern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	**November to January**	**February to April**
Malawi	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Madagascar	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)
https://www.wmolc.org/seasonPmmeUI/plot_PMME

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/

NOAA El Niño technical info
https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/

Met Office
https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development

Climate Outlook Fora (https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/regional-climate-outlook-products), including:

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): GHACOF 64 Statement (May 2023)
PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS): http://acmad.net/rcc/presassS.php (April 2022)
Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF): http://csc.sadc.int/en/news-and-events/338-the-twenty-sixth-southern-africa-regional-climate-outlook-forum-sarcof-26 (August 2022)
PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique, pays du Golfe de Guinée (PRESAGG): https://agrhymet.cilss.int/doss/tocharg/2023/02/COMMUNIQUE-FINAL_PRESAGG_2023_VF_Engl.pdf (February 2023)
South-West Indian Ocean Climate Outlook Forum (SWIOCOF) - https://www.commissionoceanindien.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SWIOCOF11_Statement-EN-final.pdf (September 2022)

Technical notes

The [WMO lead centre for long-range forecast multi-model ensemble (LC-LRFMME)](#) produce a probabilistic multi-model mean forecast product in which the multi-model mean is based on uncalibrated model output with a model weighting system that accounts for errors in both the forecast probability and ensemble mean. The method used by LC-LRFMME separately computes a probabilistic forecast and calculates tercile probabilities with respect to climatology for each individual model, before creating the weighted multi-model mean. In seasonal prediction, shifts in the tercile probabilities are always closely associated with the shifts in the probability of extremes, and we can use the probability of terciles to provide information on the likelihood of above- or below- normal conditions. The thresholds used in the forecast summaries are defined below.

Seasonal forecasts rely on the aspects of the global weather and climate system that are more predictable, such as tropical sea-surface temperatures or the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). However, whilst such forecasts may be able to show what is more or less likely to occur, they acknowledge that other outcomes are possible.

In addition, forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range so the 6-month outlook is less reliable. It is also based on less information, because not all models are available to this range. Therefore the information presented here should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards, and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

In the report and tables precipitation is referred to as rainfall but in fact encompasses any form of water, liquid or solid, falling from the sky. Temperatures are the (2 metre) near-surface temperature.

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile > 70%
Likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile > 70%
Climatological odds	When probabilities for all categories are roughly 33%

Global Producing Centres (GPC) forecasts used by WMO LC-LRFMME:

- GPC CPTEC (INPE),
- GPC ECMWF,
- GPC Exeter (Met Office),
- GPC Melbourne (BOM),
- GPC Montreal (CMC),
- GPC Moscow (Hydromet Centre of Russia),
- GPC Offenbach (DWD),
- GPC Pretoria (SAWS),
- GPC Seoul (KMA),
- GPC Tokyo (JMA),
- GPC Toulouse (Meteo France),
- GPC Washington (NCEP)

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