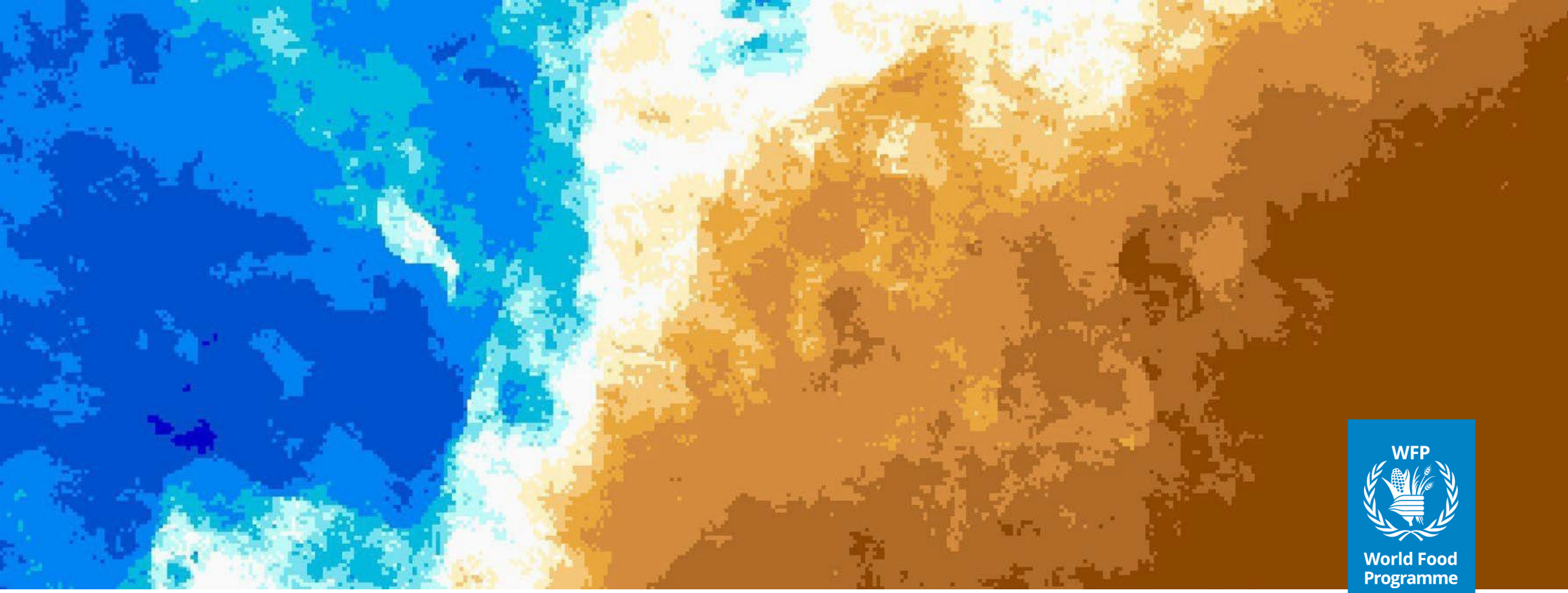
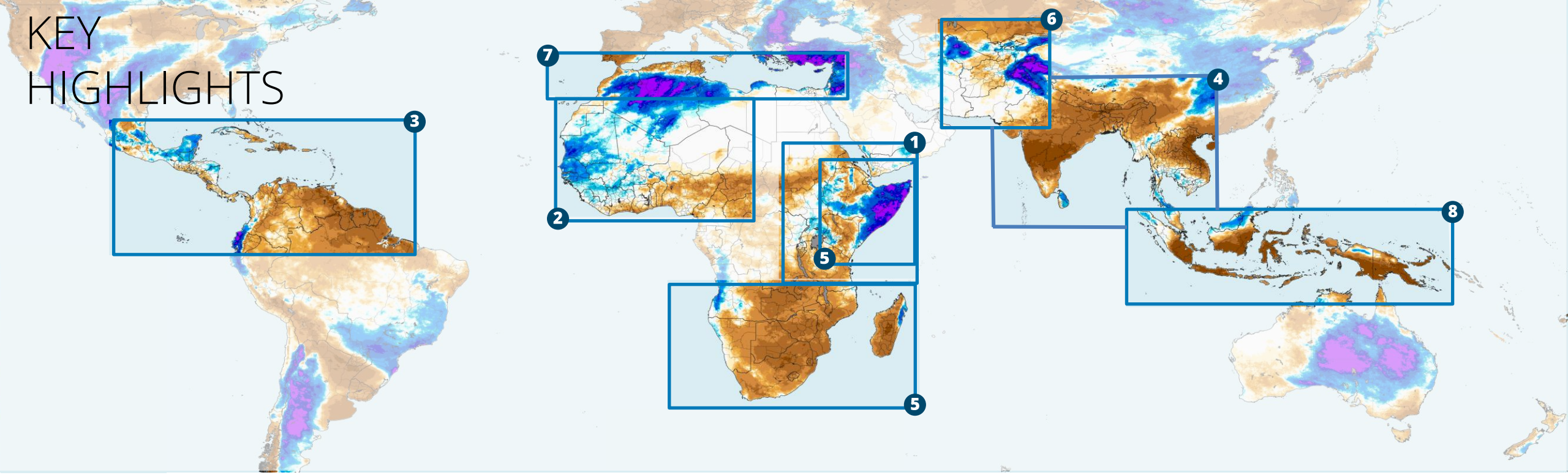


WFP
World Food Programme
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Global Seasonal Outlook

2026 October

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



Regions are ordered to reflect the seasonal progression — from areas currently in-season to those where the rainy season is expected to begin:

1 EAST AFRICA

Drought

Indicators point to a poor growing season and potential crop losses across large parts of Eastern Africa, compounding existing food insecurity and conflict-related pressures on livelihoods.

2 WESTERN AFRICA

Dryness

As the 2026 rainy season draws to a close, generally favourable conditions across much of the Sudano-Guinean zone contrast with localized drought and heat impacts in parts of the Sahel, adding further strain to populations already facing conflict, insecurity, and economic challenges

3 LATAM

Drought Flood

Rainfall deficits have strongly reduced Primera production and are constraining Postrera development, with further dryness expected into Nov–Jan. Drier conditions could also affect planting in northern South America, while wetter conditions in Cuba, Haiti and parts of western and southern South America could support crops but increase flood risk.

4 SOUTH & SE ASIA

Dryness Flood

As the monsoon season comes to an end, rainfall deficits have adversely affected production prospects in some areas and are likely to limit water availability for subsequent dry-season agricultural activities. Tropical storms and cyclones could still cause flood and damages.

5 HORN OF AFRICA & SOUTHERN AFRICA

Flood Drought

October marks the onset of the rainy season in the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa. Forecasts indicate wetter-than-average conditions in the Horn and drier-than-average conditions in Southern Africa, with above-average temperatures in both regions. Consistent with El Niño patterns, these conditions increase the risk of flooding in the Horn and drought in Southern Africa. Rainfall in the Shabelle and Juba River basins is already among the highest recorded in the past 45 years for this time of year.

6 CENTRAL ASIA

Flood

Forecast above-average rainfall could support crop establishment and help build snow reserves, although above-average temperatures may limit snow accumulation, while heavy rainfall could increase the risk of localized flooding

7 MIDDLE EAST & NORTHERN AFRICA

Flood Dryness

Favorable early-season rainfall is expected across key cereal-growing areas of the Fertile Crescent, supporting planting and early crop development, although parts of northern Algeria and Tunisia may remain drier than normal.

8 INDONESIA & THE PACIFIC

Dryness

Dry and warmer-than-average conditions are expected across much of the region through January 2027, increasing the risk of vegetation stress and impacts on crop establishment and development.

El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Outlook

El Niño has strengthened to strong conditions and is forecast to intensify further, potentially reaching very strong intensity.

SPECIAL FOCUS

El Niño Outlook – October 2026

El Niño Approaches Its Peak with Growing Confidence in a Historic Event

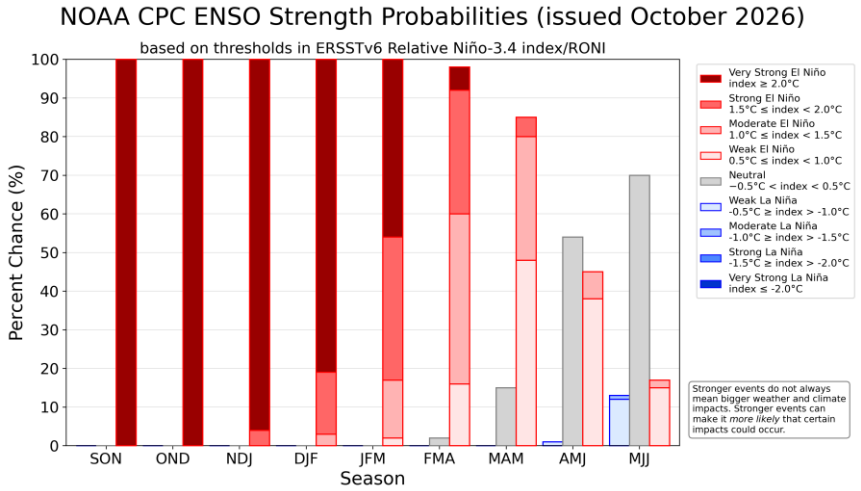


Fig. 1: NOAA ENSO strength probabilities issued in Oct 2026

El Niño intensified from moderate to strong, with the 3-month RONI rising from +1.4°C (JJA) to +1.7°C (JAS). A very strong event (RONI > +2.0°C) is considered certain (100% probability) during SON and OND months (Figure 1).

Strong-to-very strong intensity is expected to remain through January-March 2027.

Forecast confidence has grown, with the likelihood of a record-breaking El Niño event increasing from 75% to 83% during OND.

El Niño has intensified from moderate to **strong conditions** and is now expected to strengthen further, with high confidence that it could reach very strong, **potentially record-breaking intensity.**

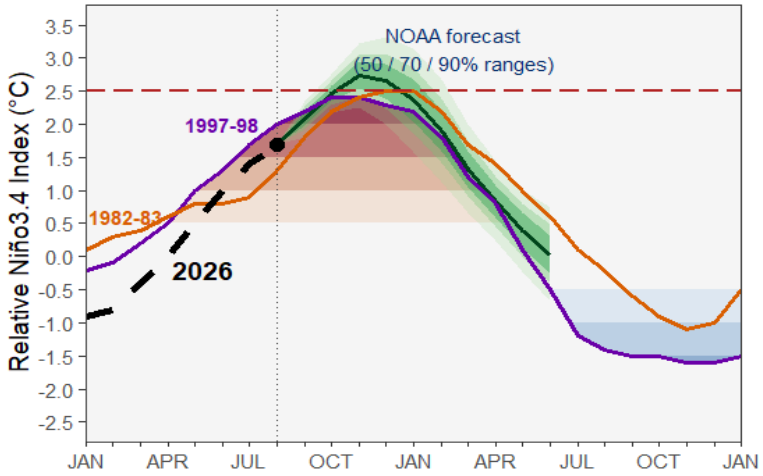


Fig. 2: Official NOAA 3-month sea surface temperature RONI forecast at the Niño 3.4 region issued October 2026 compared to the analog years 1982-83 and 1997-98.

Over the past month, El Niño has continued to strengthen, with SST anomalies exceeding +4.0°C across the eastern equatorial Pacific. The October forecasts (Figure 2) indicate a rapid intensification, comparable to the benchmark 1997-98 event. Niño 3.4 SST anomalies are projected to peak during OND, with the ensemble median approaching +2.7°C and an 83% probability of reaching historically strong levels.

Such an event would increase the likelihood of widespread El Niño-related impacts worldwide. The 1997-98 El Niño caused more than 22,000 deaths and over US$36 billion in damages worldwide*. However, forecasting, early warning, and preparedness systems have improved considerably since then, creating greater opportunities to anticipate and reduce potential impacts.

*Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society

What are the **climate impacts** of El Niño?

Tends to **redistribute rainfall**, causing flooding in some regions and drought in others.

Raise global temperatures, often contributing to the warmest years on record.

Increase the likelihood of climate extremes, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, and wildfires, and typically suppresses Atlantic tropical cyclone activity while enhancing activity in the Pacific.

Does **El Niño strength** influence the impact?

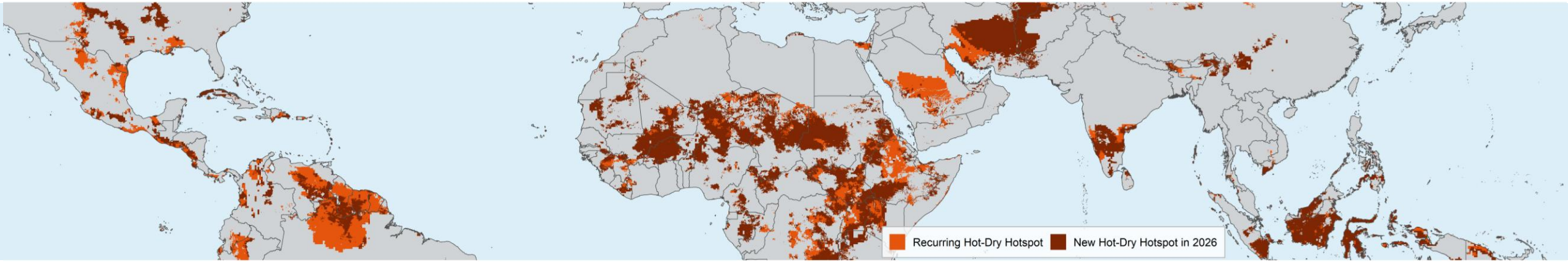
The **relationship between El Niño strength and impacts is not linear**, where even weak events have resulted in severe impact.

Stronger events **do not always translate into greater weather or climate impacts**, but they do make certain impacts **more likely to occur.** ENSO is only one of many factors that can influence seasonal weather and climate.

SPECIAL FOCUS

Hot-Dry Hotspots Expand During the Ongoing El Niño

Expanding Footprint of Hot and Dry Conditions During July-September 2026: A Signature of a Historic El Niño?



Observed hot-dry hotspots during JAS 2026 northern hemisphere cropping season: recurring hotspots across the 2015-16, 2023-24 and 2026-27 strong El Niño events and new hotspots in 2026. Hot-dry conditions are defined as temperatures above the 99th percentile and rainfall below the 10th percentile relative to the 1981-present climatology.

During July-September 2026, coinciding with the core cropping season across much of the Northern Hemisphere, compound hot-dry conditions expanded across much of the tropics, creating an unusually extensive footprint that exceeded that observed during previous strong El Niño events such as 2015-16 and 2023-24. The combination of severe rainfall deficits and exceptionally high temperatures intensified crop water stress and increased pressure on agricultural production, rangelands, and water resources across multiple regions.

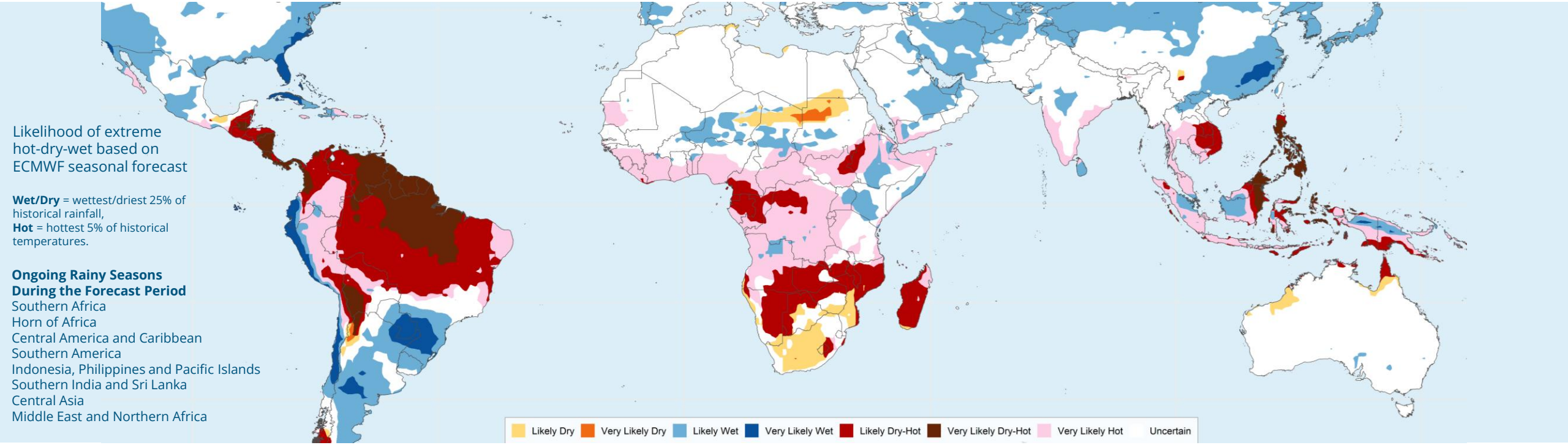
REGION	% Crop area Recurring	% Crop area New Areas 2026
Central America & Caribbean	10,4%	20,8%
East Africa	22,2%	34,0%
SE Asia	0,3%	5,9%
South America	14,3%	11,5%
South Asia	2,3%	9,2%
West Africa	1,3%	28,5%

- **East Africa** was the most severely affected region, with 56% of cropland exposed to severe hot-dry conditions, compared with 22% during the strong El Niño events of 2015 and 2023.
- **West Africa** recorded the largest increase in cropland exposed to compound severe hot-dry conditions, rising from 1% during the 2015 and 2023 El Niño events to 30% in 2026.
- Severe hot-dry conditions intensified across the **Americas**, affecting 31% of cropland in Central America and the Caribbean and 26% in northern South America, compared with 10% and 14%, respectively, during the 2015 and 2023 El Niño events.
- **South and Southeast Asia** experienced severe hot-dry conditions in many new agricultural areas. While overall exposure remained lower than in Africa and the Americas, 80% of affected cropland in South Asia and 95% in Southeast Asia lay outside areas impacted during the strong El Niño events of 2015 and 2023.

Overall, severe hot-dry conditions during the months of July to September expanded from 1.44 million km² of cropland in 2015 to 3.67 million km² in 2026. The 2026 hotspot footprint was 125% larger than the average extent observed during the strong El Niño events of 2015 and 2023.

EXTREME WEATHER OUTLOOK

Extreme wet, dry, and hot conditions forecast for November to January (NDJ) 2027



The forecast shows an elevated risk of wetter than usual conditions potentially increasing the risk of flooding in:

- Southern Brazil, Paraguay, and the Pacific coasts of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile as well as Jamaica, where the probability of exceptionally wet conditions exceeds 80% in some areas.
- Parts of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.
- Middle East and Central Asia, Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea.

The forecast shows an elevated risk of compound hot and dry extremes that could adversely affect cropping seasons and water resources in:

- Central America (Postrera season), northern South America, and the Amazon Basin, parts of Peru, Bolivia and northern Chile.
- Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea
- Across much of Southern Africa, as well as Gabon, RoC and parts of the DRC.

This map shows the probability of climate conditions that deviate from historical patterns during the period of interest. Higher probabilities do not necessarily imply extreme impacts, as their significance depends on the local climatology and the typical conditions for that time of year. It is important to note that this forecast should not be interpreted as a deterministic prediction of hazards such as droughts or floods at specific locations. Rather, it indicates an increased likelihood of climate conditions that may favour the development of such impacts.

EAST AFRICA

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Eastern Africa												
Sudans and Ethiopia (Meher)												

Rainfall Deficits and Exceptional Heat Weaken Harvest Prospects

The main growing season is nearing its end, with significant rainfall deficits and abnormally high temperature recorded across several areas of the region during the three core months of the season. The three-month SPEI ending 30 September (Fig. 1) highlights pronounced dryness across parts of Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and western Kenya. The widespread negative SPEI values reflect not only poor rainfall performance but also exceptionally high July-September temperatures, which amplified water demand. Dry conditions and high temperatures have also persisted into October, further exacerbating moisture stress and limiting recovery prospects in affected areas.

As a result, reduced seasonal vegetation growth is raising concerns about crop performance across parts of Sudan's rainfed agricultural belt, where conflict and limited access to agricultural inputs continue to constrain production, parts of Uganda, particularly the Karamoja region, the maize-growing areas of Kenya's Rift Valley and the northern and eastern Meher agricultural and pastoral zones of Ethiopia. Crop development is also a concern across much of South Sudan, where below-average rainfall is affecting both unimodal areas, with limited prospects for recovery as the main growing season draws to a close, and the bimodal zones, where the second season is currently underway.

In Yemen, improved rainfall supported vegetation recovery after an initially dry season. Despite renewed rainfall deficits in some areas in September, vegetation indicators point to generally favourable crop prospects as harvesting begins in mid-October.

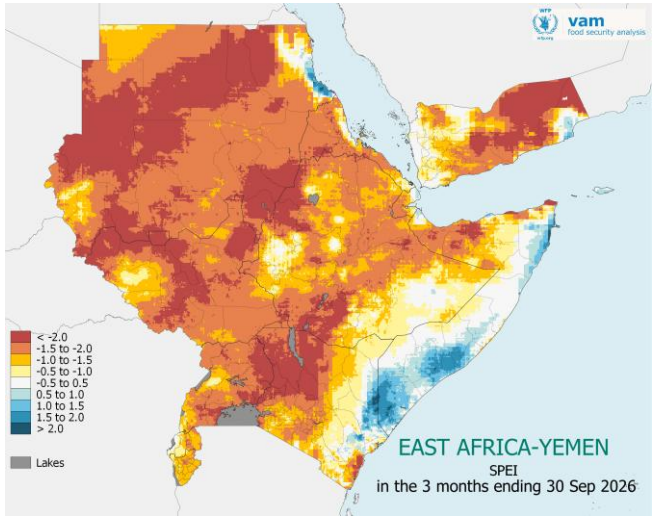


Fig 1. SPEI for the 3-month **ending 30 Sept 2026 .** Blue and purple shades indicate wetter-than-usual conditions, while orange and red shades indicate drier-than-usual condition.

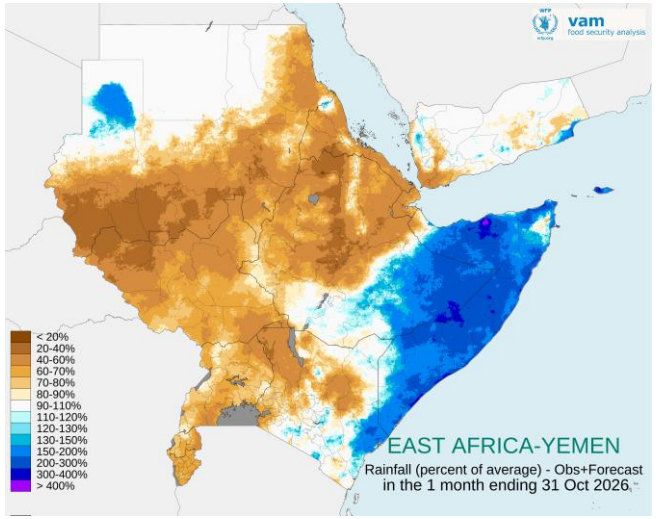


Fig 2. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the 1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

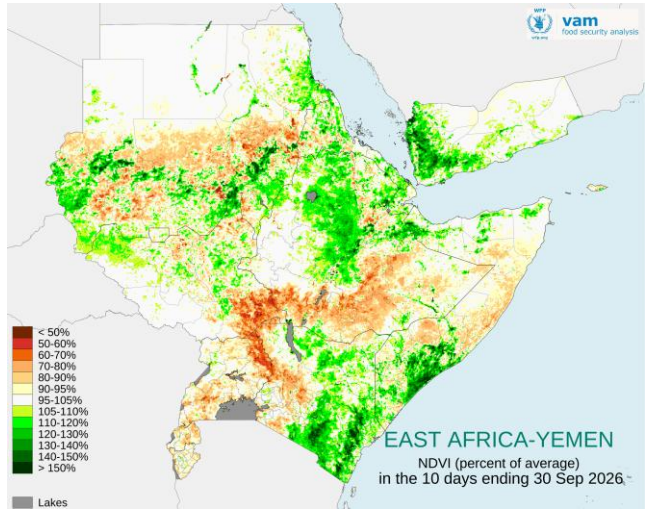
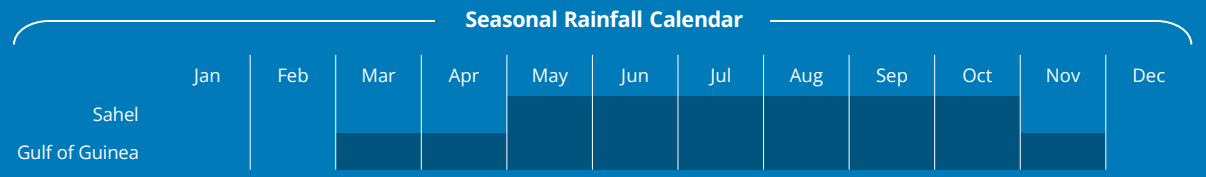


Fig 3. Observed Normalized Difference Vegetation Index for the 10 days **ending 30 Sep 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Green (red) shades correspond to above (below) vegetation greenness.

WESTERN AFRICA



Pockets of Dryness Across the Sahel amid Regionally Favourable Crop Prospects

The 2026 rainy season is concluding with mixed outcomes across West Africa. While agricultural conditions remain generally favourable across the Sudano-Guinean zone, significant dryness affected parts of the Sahel, particularly in central Mali, northern Burkina Faso and Nigeria, parts of western and eastern Niger, and Chad's sahelian belt and southwestern regions (Figure 1). Since early September, rainfall conditions have improved, and in October favourable rainfall has been observed across the western parts of the region, while below-average rainfall persists across the eastern half (Figure 2).

While these rains may have provided some relief and supported late-season crop development, concerns remain that they have not fully compensated for the effects of the earlier dry spell, and below-average yields remain possible in the most affected areas. Record-high temperatures across large parts of the region during the three core months of the season further compounded the effects of rainfall deficits, increasing crop water requirements and exacerbating vegetation stress (Figure 3) .

These seasonal climate anomalies have resulted in pockets of below-average vegetation conditions and with likely localized crop yield reduction across parts of the Sahel. Reduced pasture and water availability have also affected livestock-dependent communities in some areas. As a result, these climate-related shocks are likely to contribute to increased humanitarian needs in affected areas, adding further pressure to populations already affected by conflict, insecurity, and economic challenges.

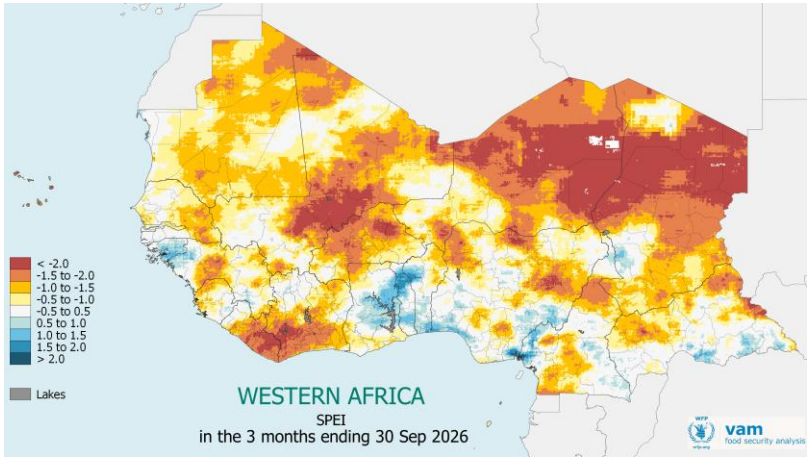


Fig 1. SPEI for the 3-month **ending 30 Sept 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

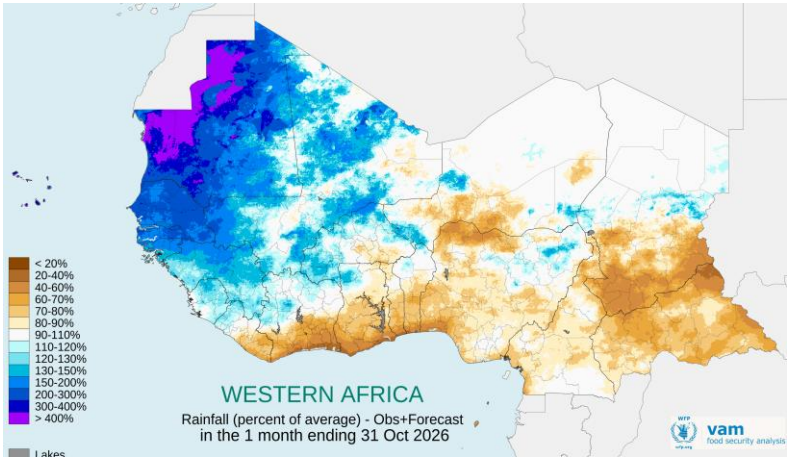


Fig 2. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the 1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

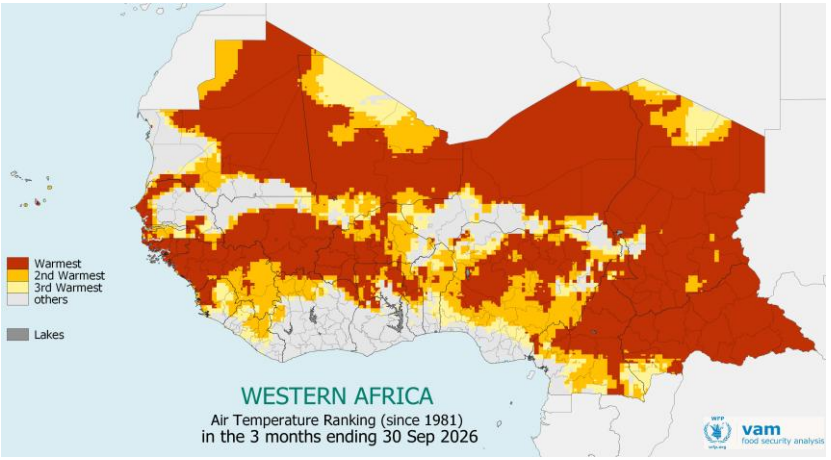
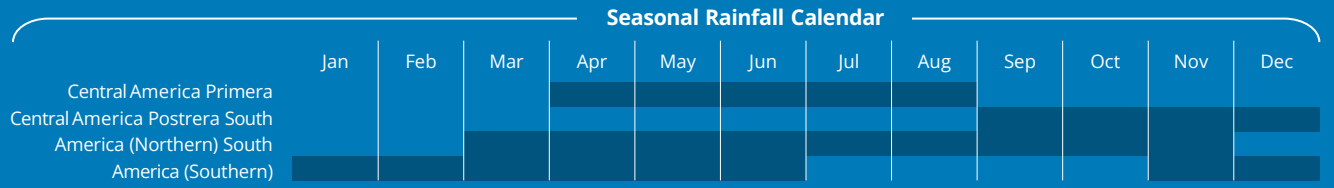


Fig 3. Temperature for the 3-month **ending 30 Sept 2026** showing areas experiencing their three warmest July to September since 1981

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN



Drought Concerns Persist as Rainfall Outlooks Diverge Across Latin America and the Caribbean

Central America and the Caribbean: Persistent rainfall deficits and above-average temperatures have significantly affected Primera season crop production across the region. As a result, household food availability and agricultural incomes are expected to decline, contributing to a rise in the number of people facing food insecurity in the coming months.

Dry and hot conditions have also constrained Postrera planting and crop establishment. The Nov-Jan outlook indicates below average rainfall across much of the region. Combined with above-average temperatures, insufficient rainfall could further intensify crop stress during the remainder of the growing season, increasing the risk of a second consecutive season of poor harvests. Reduced rainfall would also restrict water availability as the region enters the dry season.

In contrast, above-average rainfall is expected across Cuba, Haiti and the Bahamas, which will support crop development but could also increase the risk of flood.

Atlantic hurricane activity has remained low. El Niño is expected to continue suppressing activity through the remainder of the season.

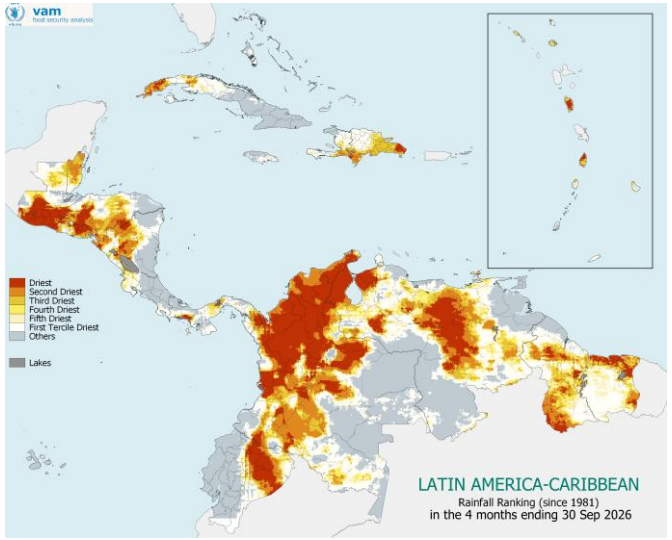


Fig 1. Rainfall Ranking for 4 months ending **30 Sep 2026**. Blue and purple (yellow and red) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

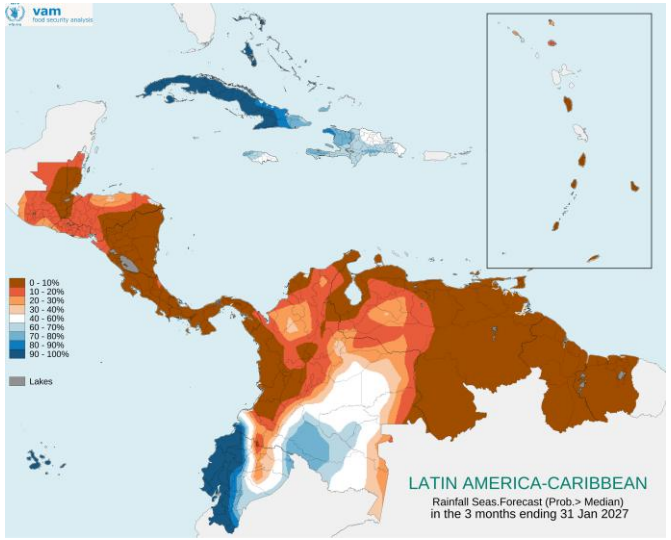


Fig 2. Rainfall forecast for **Nov - Jan 2027** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual condition.

South America: The Nov-Jan outlook favours below average rainfall across large parts of Brazil and Bolivia, potentially delaying planting and increasing stress during crop establishment. In contrast, above average rainfall is expected across southern Brazil and Paraguay, as well as portions of coastal Ecuador and Peru. These rains could support crop development, but excessive rainfall may disrupt field operations and cause localized flooding.

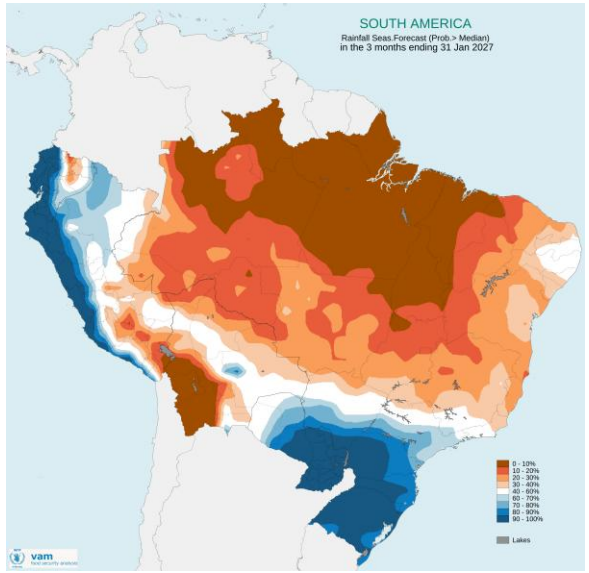
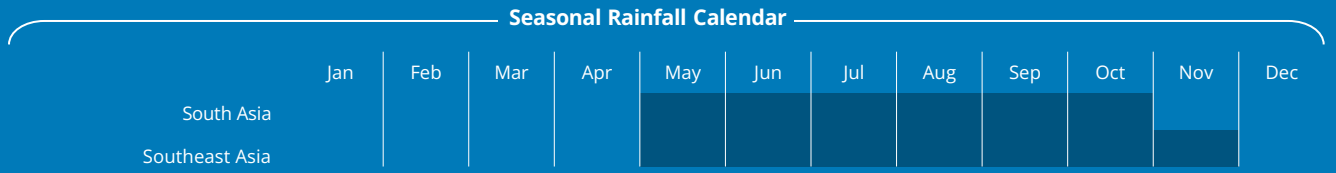


Fig 3. Rainfall forecast for **Nov - Jan 2027** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual condition.

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA



Rainfall Deficits and High Temperatures Raise Concerns Ahead of the Dry Season

As the main season ends across the region, rainfall deficits have weakened production prospects in southern Pakistan and southern India, while dry spells have affected crops in Nepal, Thailand and Cambodia. Flooding and tropical storms have also caused localized crop losses and damages in Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam. For the remainder of the rainy season, rainfall is expected to be near to above average across southern India and Sri Lanka, whereas drier-than-average conditions are likely to persist in the Philippines.

In areas affected by drier-than-average conditions during the monsoon season, the development of dry-season crops is likely to be negatively affected by reduced soil moisture reserves and lower water availability. Forecast above-average temperatures across much of the southern part of the region are expected to further increase evaporative demand and crop water requirements, potentially reducing crop performance during the coming dry season.

El Niño tends to shift cyclone activity eastward, but tropical storms and cyclones could still cause flooding and damages. Super Typhoon Champi, which passed south of Guam, recently brought heavy rain, strong winds and power outages, highlighting the continued risk of cyclone related impacts.

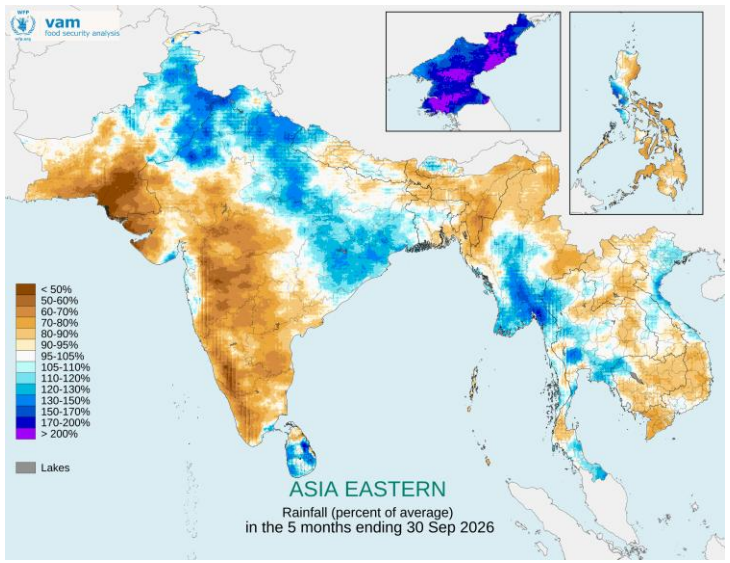


Fig 1. Rainfall anomalies for 5 months ending **30 Sep 2026** using the Standardized Precipitation Index. Blue and purple (yellow and red) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

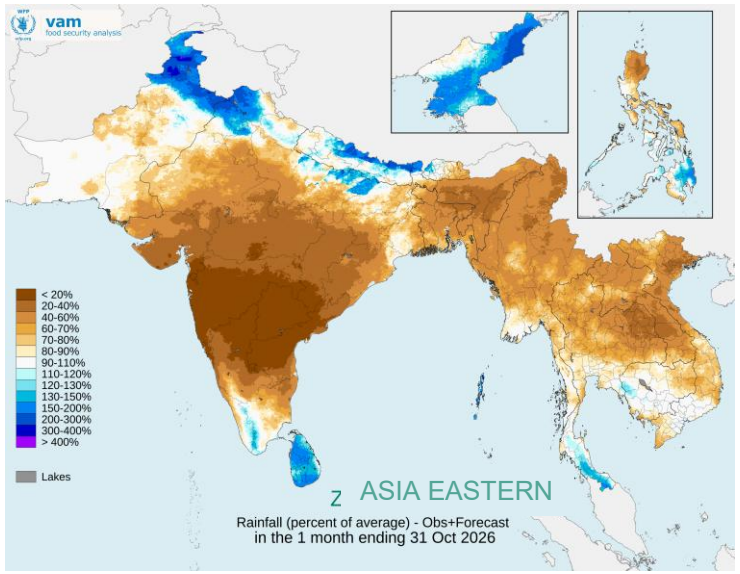


Fig 2. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the 1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

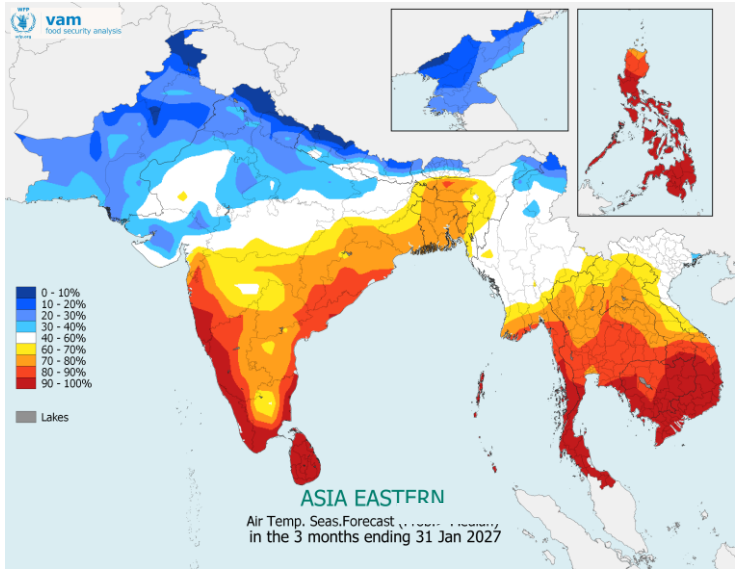
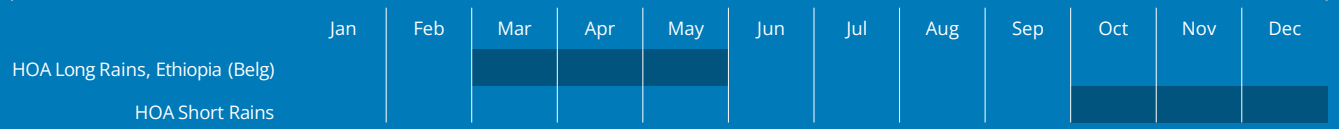


Fig 3. Air temperature forecast for the 3-month period **Nov-Jan 2027**, as the likelihood of exceeding P95. Blue (red) shades for likely cooler (hotter) than usual conditions..

HORN OF AFRICA

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar



Wet Start to the Short Rains Season Keeps Flood Risks Elevated

As expected during the El Niño phase, the eastern Greater Horn of Africa is experiencing a markedly wet start to the short rains season. Rainfall observations, combined with forecasts through 31 October, indicate significantly above-average rainfall across Somalia, eastern Kenya, and southeastern Ethiopia.
Heavy rainfall has already caused localized flooding in some areas. Rainfall accumulations in the Shabelle and Juba River basins are already among the highest recorded in the past 45 years, and forecast above-average rainfall could further raise river levels and increase the risk of flooding in flood-prone areas (Fig 3).

For November-January, forecasts continue to indicate a higher likelihood of above-average rainfall across much of the region, although the signal is less strong and widespread than in the earlier October-December outlook. Strong El Niño conditions, together with a developing positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), remain favorable to enhanced seasonal rainfall. Despite the somewhat weaker signal later in the season, the risk of flooding remains elevated, underscoring the need for continued preparedness and monitoring.

Following the poor performance of the previous season, increased rainfall could support pasture regeneration, replenish water resources, and improve conditions for crop development. However, excessive rainfall and flooding may also disrupt agricultural activities, damage crops, and negatively affect livelihoods, particularly in riverine and flood-prone low-lying areas.

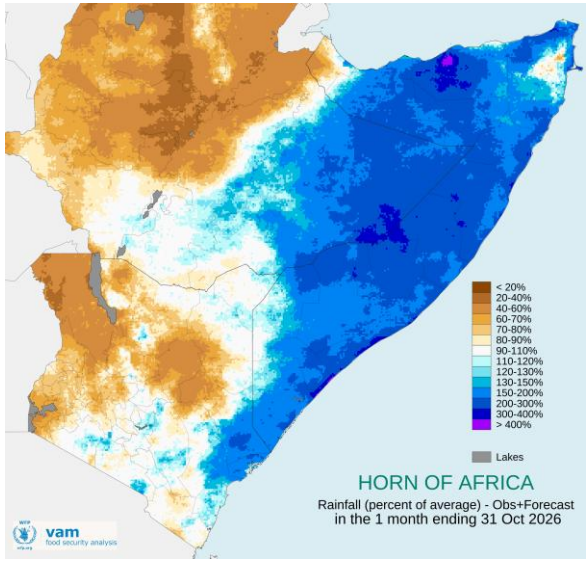


Fig 1. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the 1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall

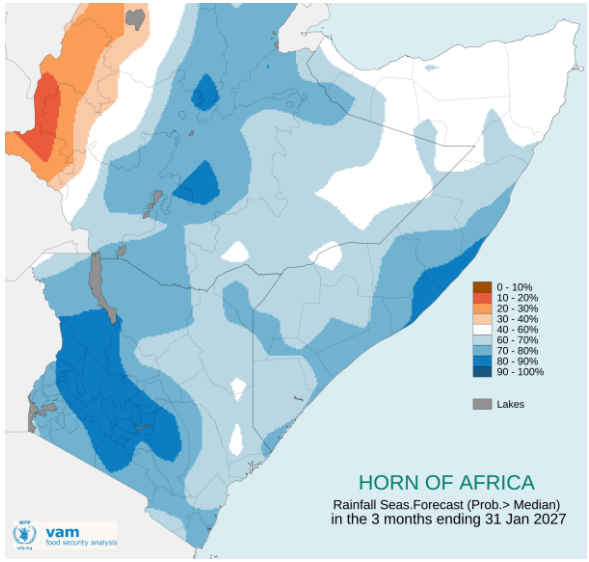


Fig 2. Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov -Jan 2027**, as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions.

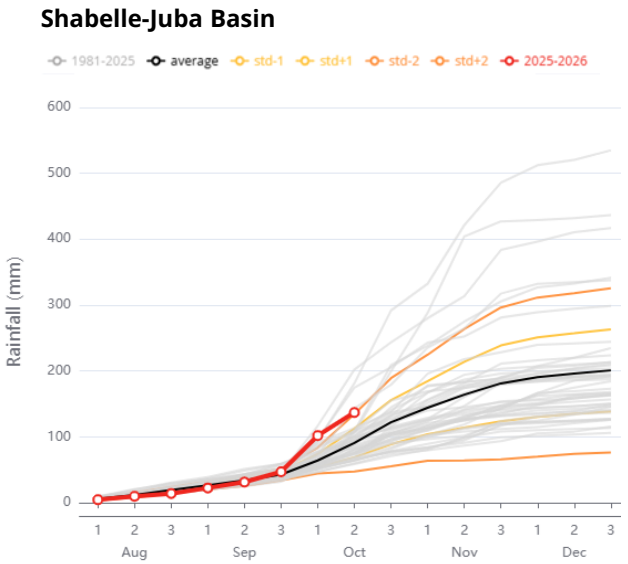


Fig 3. Shabelle-Juba Basin. Current cumulative basin rainfall remains above the historical average observed in the 45-year record.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Southern Africa												

Forecasts Confirm a High Likelihood of a Dry Season

El Niño conditions are firmly established across the tropical Pacific and continue to strengthen. At the same time, a positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is forecast to develop between September and December 2026. Often reinforcing one another, these two major climate drivers are expected to increase the likelihood of below-average rainfall across much of Southern Africa during the October 2026-March 2027 period.

In October, above-average rainfall during the first dekad benefited much of the region. However, current observations and short-term forecasts indicate a sharp reduction in rainfall during the remainder of the month, resulting in well below-average cumulative rainfall conditions by 31 October (Figure 1). Conditions are then expected to remain dry during November and December, coinciding with the onset of the main rainy season in many parts of southern Africa and raising the likelihood of below-average rainfall across much of the region.

Seasonal forecasts indicate an elevated probability of below-normal rainfall and above-average temperatures across much of Southern Africa from November to January (Figures 2 and 3). Rainfall forecasts through early 2027 remain even less favourable than those associated with the regional drought triggered by the 2023-24 El Niño event.The combination of reduced rainfall and above-average temperatures is expected to increase crop water requirements and evaporative demand, raising the risk of moisture stress during the early and mid-growing season, especially in areas already affected by persistent rainfall deficits

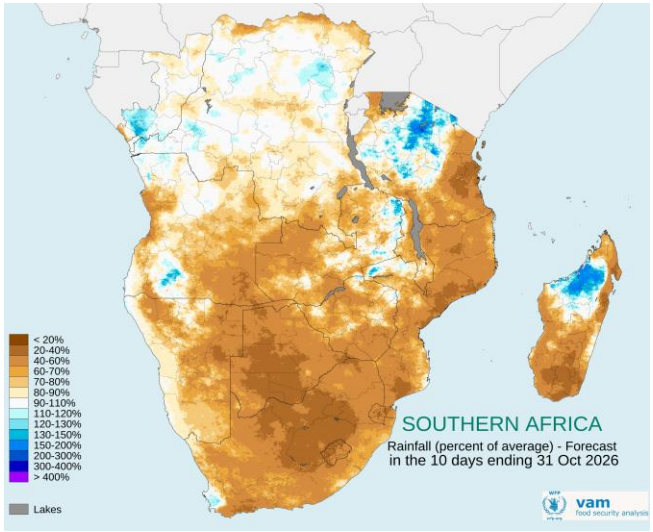


Fig 1. Rainfall forecast for the 10 days **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

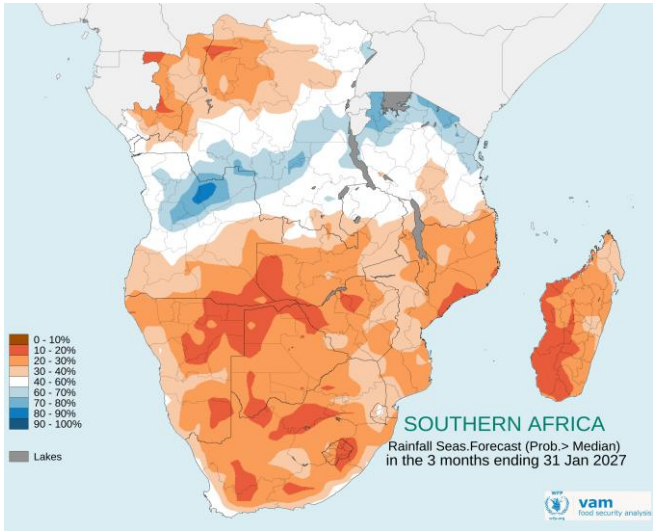


Fig 2. Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov-Jan 2027**, as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions.

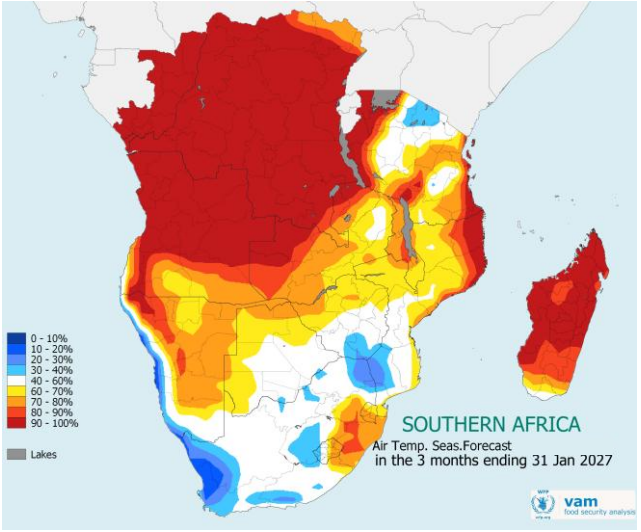


Fig 3. Temperature forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov-Jan 2027**, as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term P95. Blue (red) shades for likely cooler (hotter) than usual conditions.

CENTRAL ASIA

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Central Asia												

Wetter Conditions Expected as the Winter Season Begins

The winter rainy season has begun, with early-season rainfall across Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan supporting agriculture activities.

The forecast indicates likely above-average rainfall across much of the region, consistent with the typical influence of El Niño. Wetter conditions could support winter crop development. Snowfall at higher elevations may also help replenish water reserves for spring irrigation, although above-average temperatures could limit snow accumulation at lower elevations and accelerate snowmelt. Rainfall timing and distribution will remain critical, as episodes of heavy rainfall may increase the risk of localized flooding and associated impacts.

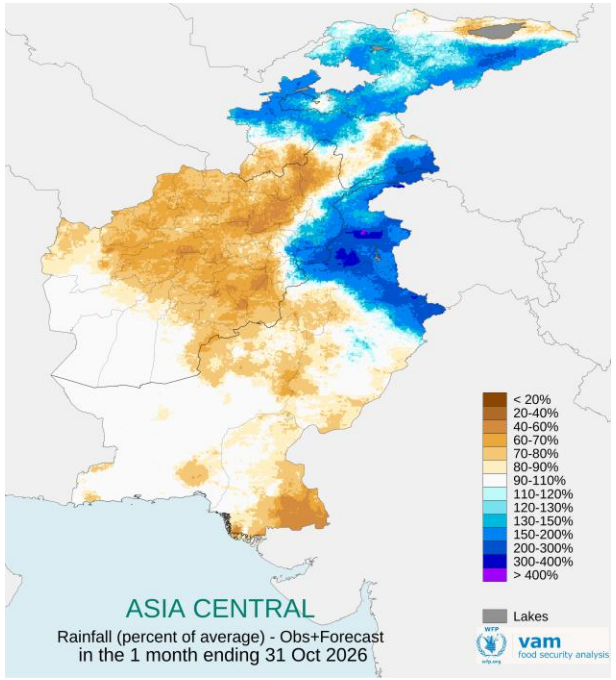


Fig 1. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the 1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

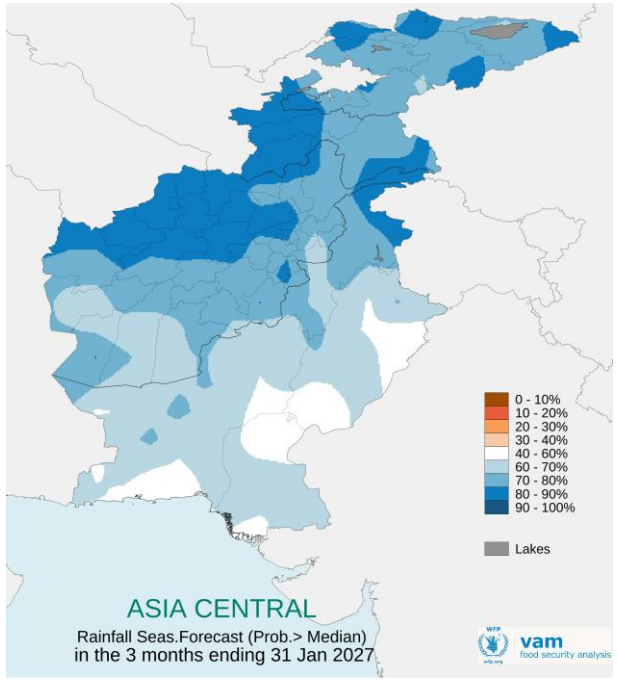


Fig 2. Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov -Jan 2027**, as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions.

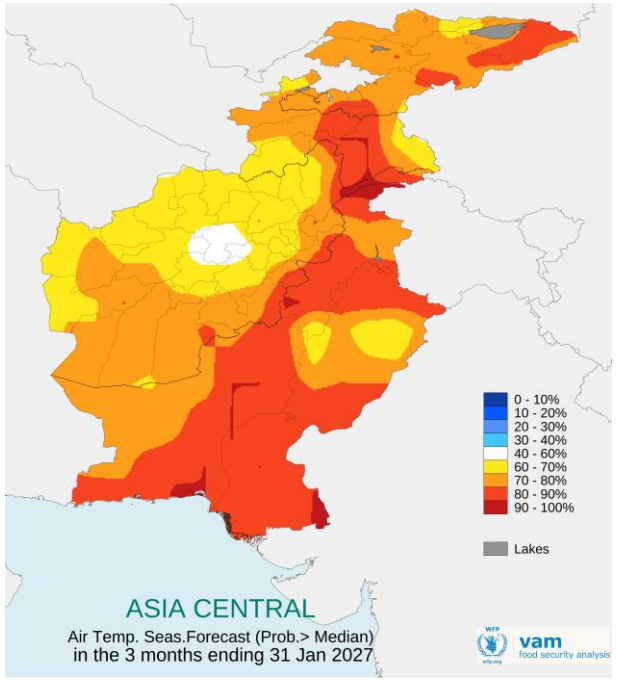


Fig 3. Temperature forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov -Jan 2027** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely colder (hotter) than usual conditions.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTHERN AFRICA



Favourable Outlook for the Winter Cereal Season Across Most of the Region

Despite a dry start, the 2025/26 winter cereal season concluded positively, as rainfall recovered from December onwards, improving soil moisture conditions and supporting crop development.

Current conditions point to a favourable start to the new season across many of the region's major cereal-producing areas. Rainfall through 31 October is expected to be well above average (Figure 1), providing beneficial conditions for land preparation and planting.

Seasonal forecasts for November-January also indicate an increased likelihood of average to above-average rainfall across much of the Fertile Crescent (Figure 2).

However, the outlook is not uniformly favourable. Parts of the North African Mediterranean coast, particularly northern Algeria and Tunisia, show an increased likelihood of below-average rainfall during both October and the November-January period, raising concerns for early-season crop development in these areas.

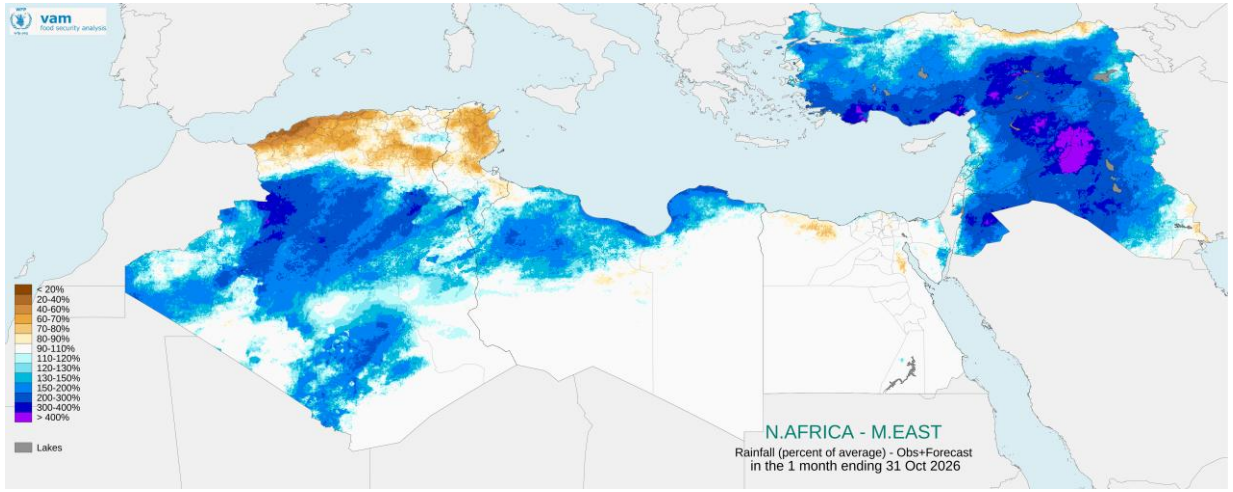


Fig 1. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the 1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall.

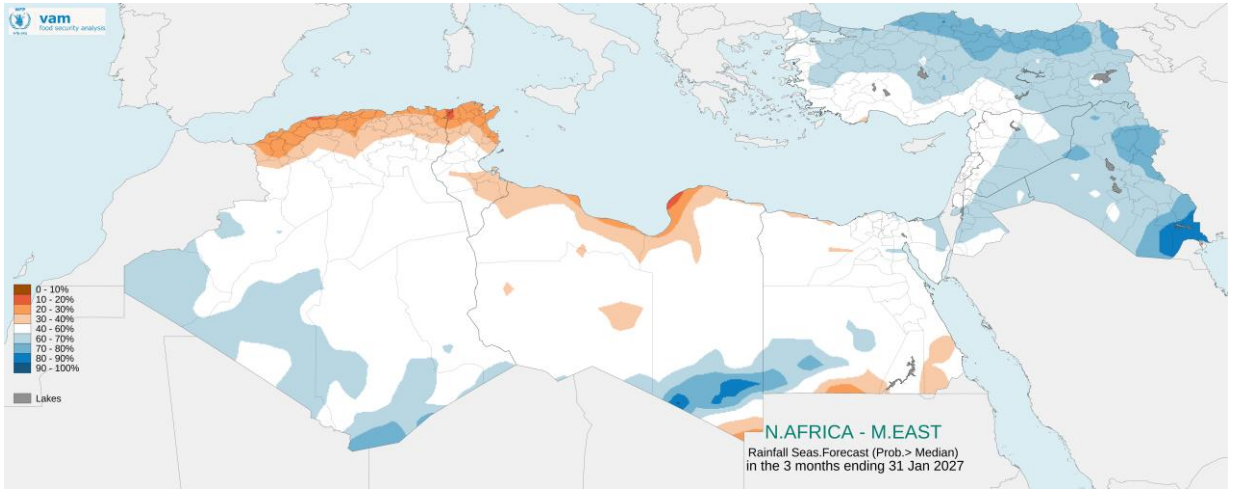


Fig 2. Rainfall forecast for the 3-month period **Nov-Jan 2027**, as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions.

INDONESIA & THE PACIFIC

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Indonesia and Pacific												

Dry Start to the Rainy Season Raises Concerns Across Maritime Southeast Asia

The October outlook indicates that below-average rainfall is expected across large parts of the region (Figure 1). This coincides with the start of the planting season, and if these conditions persist in the coming weeks, they could delay sowing activities and hinder early crop establishment.

The November to January seasonal rainfall outlook continues to favor below-average rainfall across much of Indonesia and Timor-Leste consistent with El Niño impacts (Figure 2). Rainfall signals are more mixed across Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, but the risk of a delayed or weaker wet-season onset remains elevated across parts of the region.

At the same time, the seasonal temperature outlook indicates a very high likelihood of above-average temperatures across most of the region (Figure 3). Elevated temperatures are expected to increase evapotranspiration rates and crop water requirements. The combination of a dry start to the wet season, below-normal seasonal rainfall, and widespread above-average temperatures raises significant concerns for crop development and agricultural production across the region.

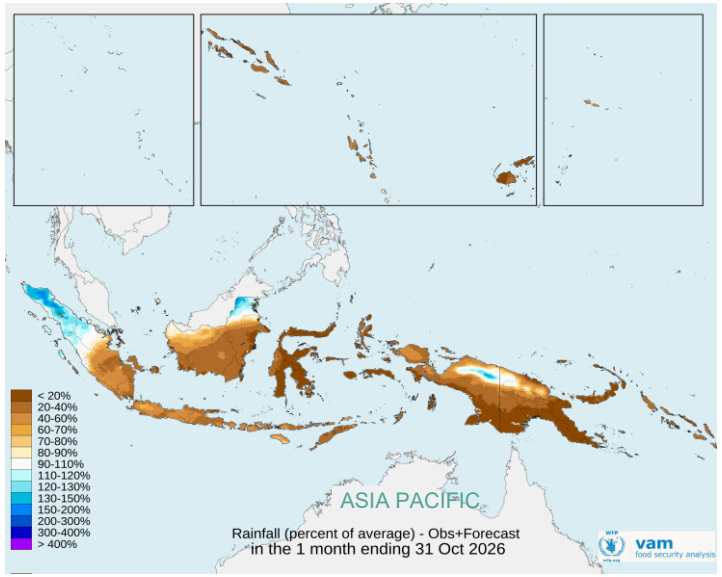


Fig 1. Observed and Rainfall forecast for the1-month **ending 31 Oct 2026** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above(below) average rainfall.

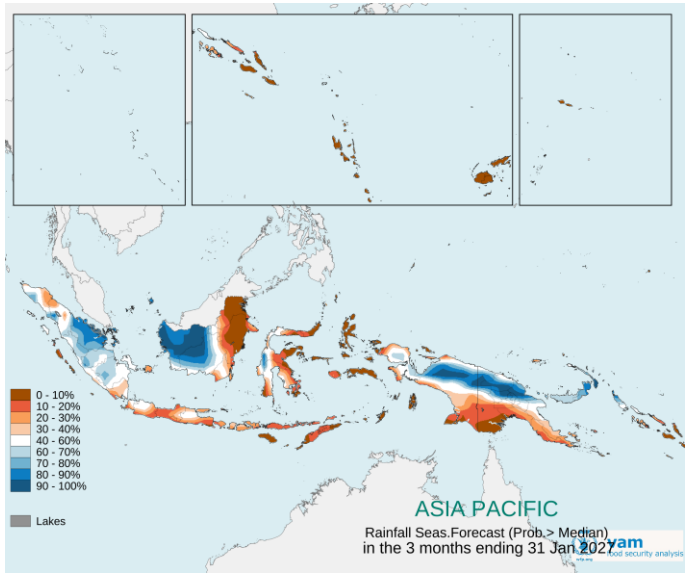


Fig 2. Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov -Jan 2027** , as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions

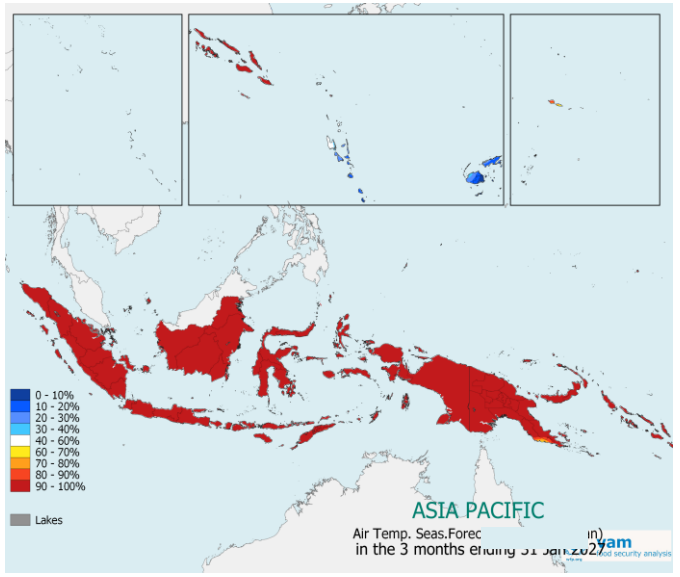


Fig 3. Temperature forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov-Jan 2027** as the likelihood of exceeding P95. Blue (orange) shades for likely colder (hotter) than usual conditions.

NOTES

All climate and satellite data both current and historical are stored and processed at the WFP-HQ Humanitarian Data Cube AWS cloud system.

Rainfall: Primary dekadal data (CHIRPS) from Univ California St Barbara Climate Hazards Centre

Air Temperature and Et0: Primary data from ECMWF AgERA5

Vegetation Index: Primary data from MODIS-AQUA and TERRA (NASA), cloud cleared and gap-filled

Seasonal Forecast: Primary data from ECMWF seasonal forecasts **(SEAS5)**

Water level in reservoirs: G-REALM data from USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Flood Forecast: GLOFAS-Copernicus and GOOGLE Flood Hub

WFP World Food Programme

For further information please contact:

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