



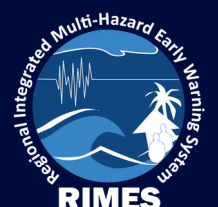
MONSOON OUTLOOK

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2026

Prepared By

BANGLADESH METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT (BMD)

REGIONAL INTEGRATED MULTI-HAZARD
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (RIMES)

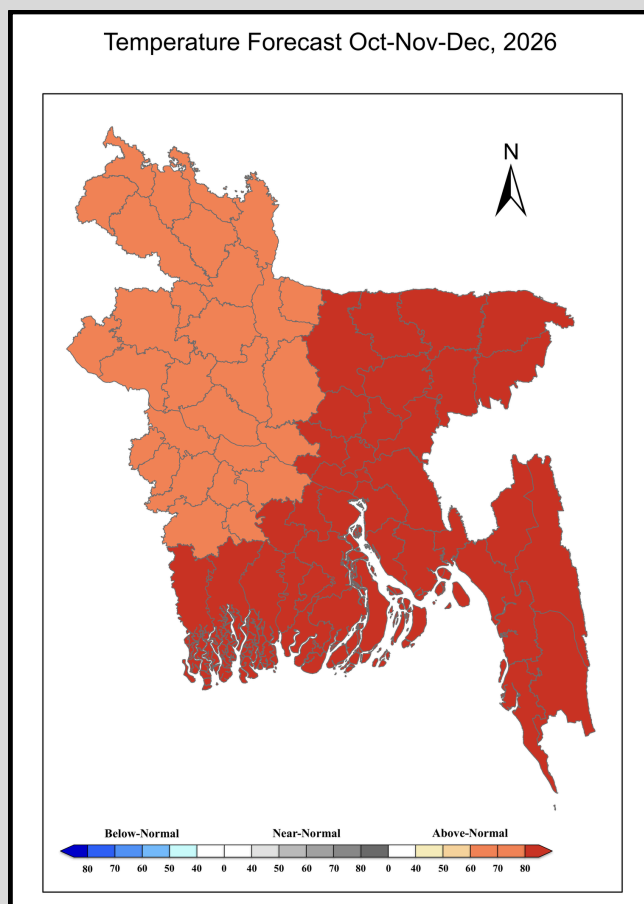
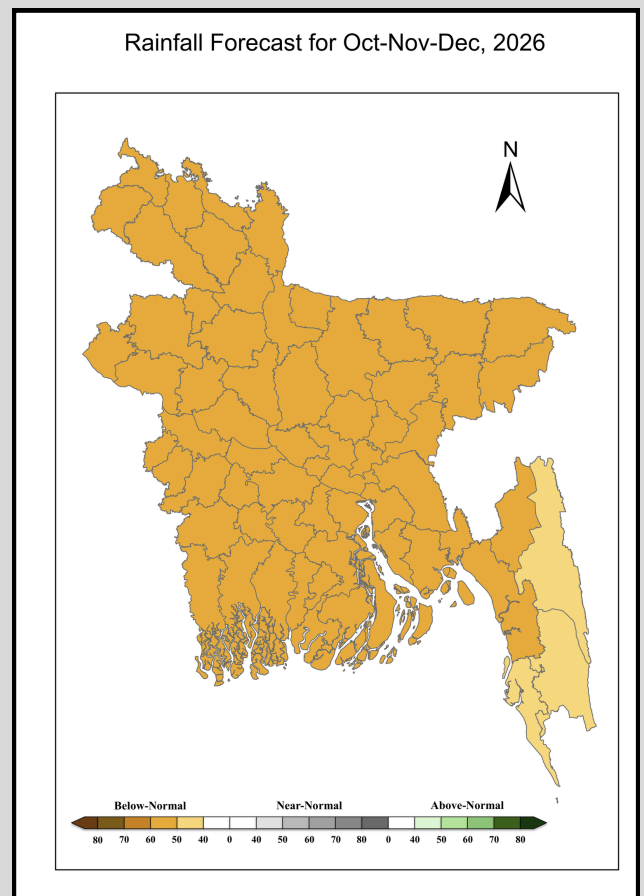




FORECAST

Rainfall (Oct-Nov-Dec 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), below-normal rainfall is likely across most parts of Bangladesh during the October–November–December (OND) 2026 season. The forecast indicates a 50–60% probability of below-normal rainfall over much of the country, while the southeastern region has a comparatively lower probability of 40–50%. Overall, the seasonal outlook suggests a greater likelihood of drier-than-normal conditions across Bangladesh during the OND period.

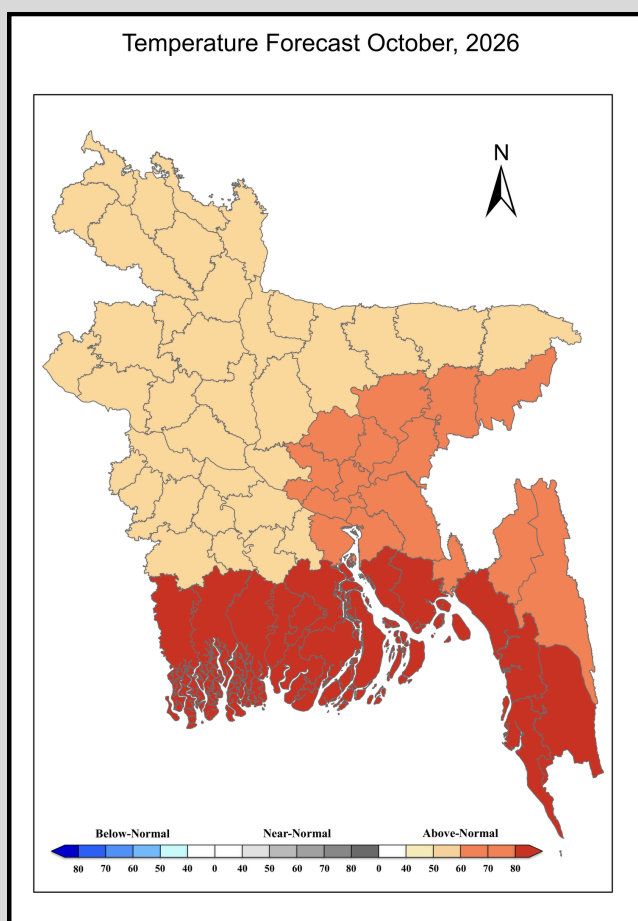
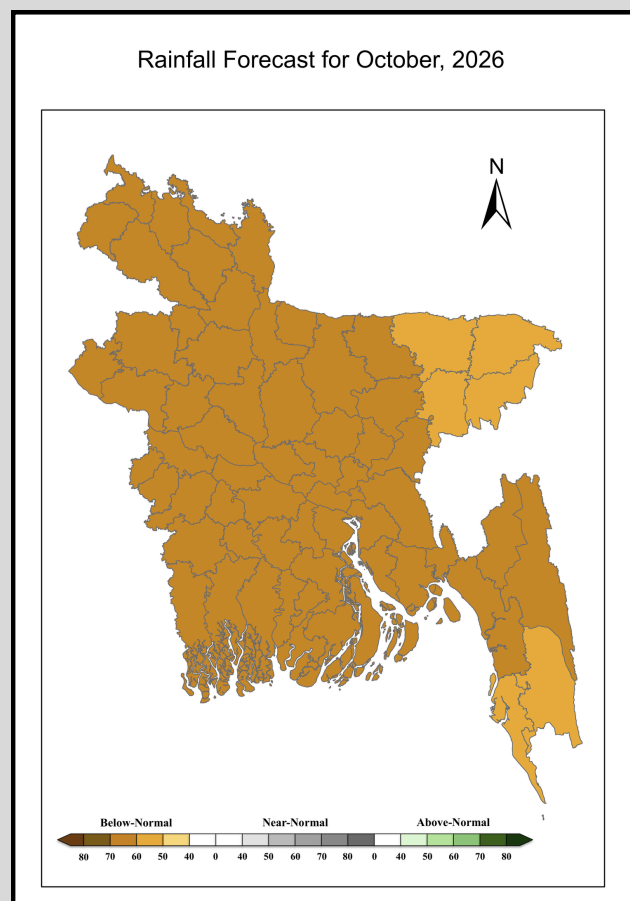


Temperature (Oct-Nov-Dec, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), above-normal temperatures are likely across Bangladesh during the October–November–December (OND) 2026 season. The forecast indicates a 60–70% probability of above-normal temperatures across the northern and western regions, increasing to approximately 70–80% over much of the central, eastern, southern, and southeastern parts of the country. Overall, the seasonal outlook suggests a high likelihood of warmer-than-normal conditions across Bangladesh during the OND period, with temperatures expected to remain above their climatological averages on a seasonal basis.

Rainfall (October, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), below-normal rainfall is likely across Bangladesh during October 2026. The forecast indicates a 60–70% probability of below-normal rainfall over most parts of the country, particularly in the northern, western, central, and southern regions. Meanwhile, the northeastern and southeastern regions have a comparatively lower probability of 50–60%. Overall, the outlook suggests drier-than-normal conditions across the country during October.

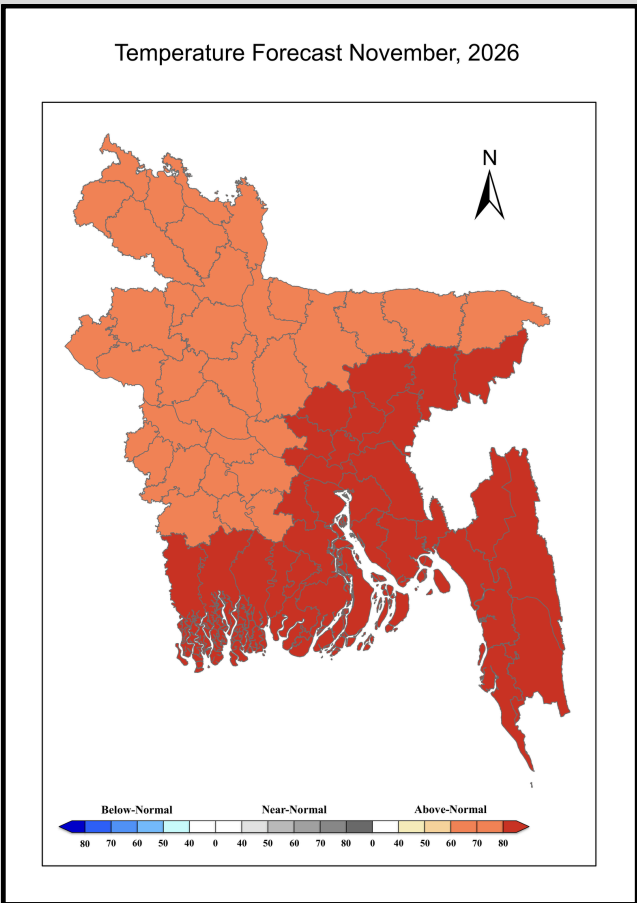
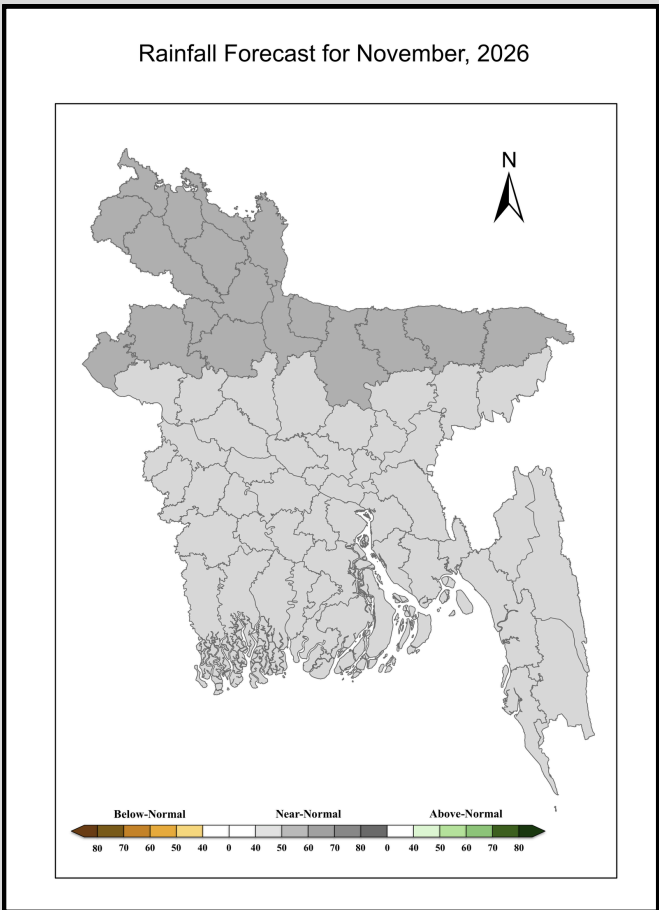


Temperature (October, 2026)

According to BMD, above-normal temperatures are likely across Bangladesh during October 2026. The forecast indicates a 50–60% probability of above-normal temperatures across much of the northern, western, and northwestern regions, increasing to 60–70% over the central, eastern, and parts of the southeastern regions. The southern coastal and southwestern regions, along with parts of the southeast, show a higher probability of 70–80%. Overall, the outlook indicates warmer-than-normal conditions across the country, with the strongest forecast probabilities concentrated in the southern regions.

Rainfall (November, 2026)

According to BMD, near-normal rainfall is likely across Bangladesh during November 2026. The forecast indicates a 40–50% probability of near-normal rainfall across much of the western, central, and southern regions, while the northern, northeastern, and parts of the eastern regions show a relatively higher probability of 50–60%. Overall, the outlook suggests that rainfall during November is most likely to remain close to its climatological normal across the country.

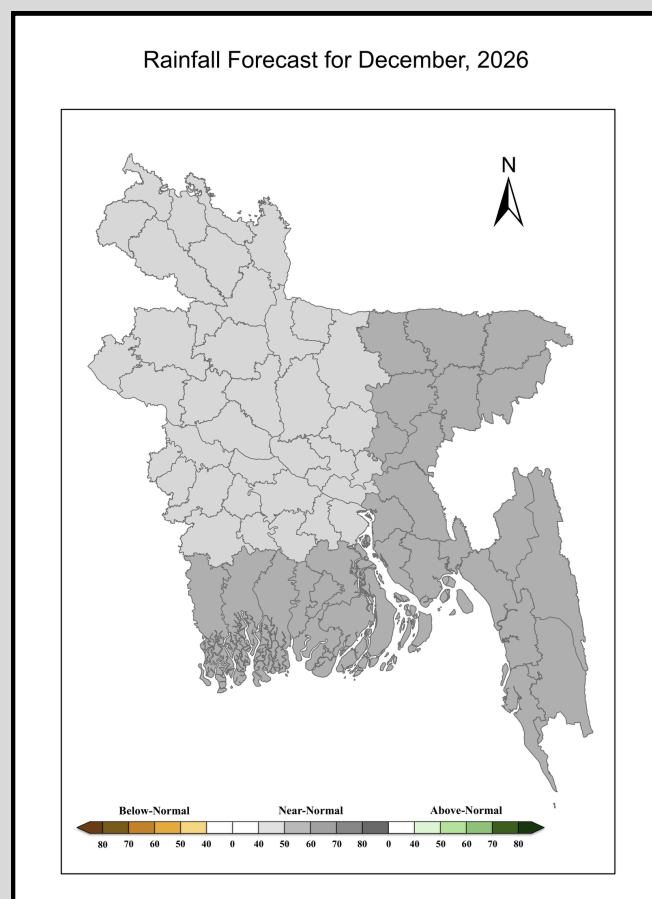


Temperature (November, 2026)

According to BMD, above-normal temperatures are likely to prevail across Bangladesh during November 2026. The forecast indicates a 60–70% probability of above-normal temperatures across much of the northern, northwestern, and western regions, while the central, eastern, southern, and southeastern regions show a higher probability of 70–80%. Overall, the outlook suggests a widespread tendency toward warmer-than-normal conditions during November, particularly across the central, southern, and eastern parts of the country.

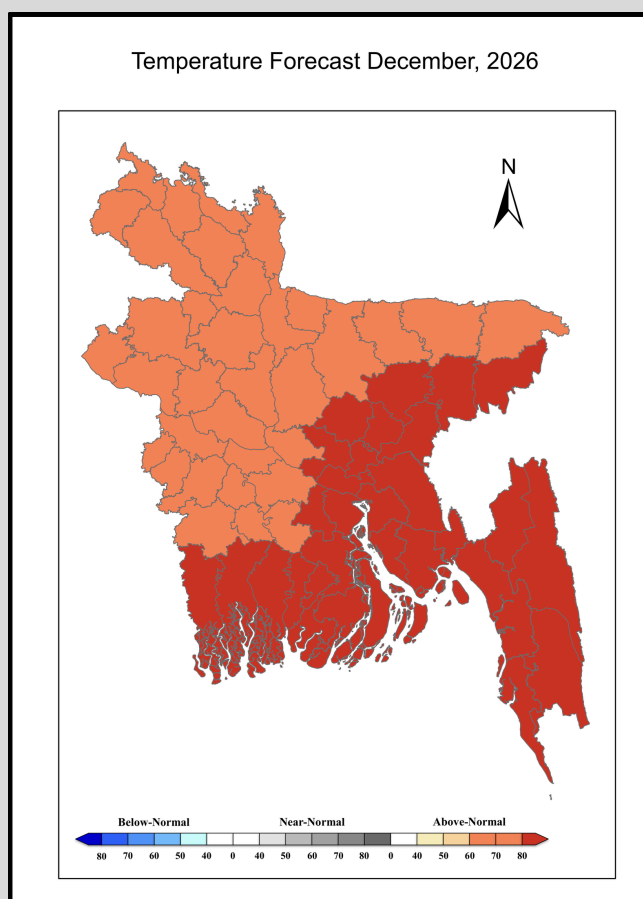
Rainfall (December, 2026)

According to BMD, near-normal rainfall is expected to be the most likely category across Bangladesh during December 2026. The forecast indicates a 40–50% probability of near-normal rainfall over much of the northern, western, and central regions, increasing to approximately 50–60% across the northeastern, eastern, southeastern, and parts of the southern regions. Overall, the outlook suggests that rainfall during December is likely to remain near its climatological average across most parts of the country.



Temperature (December, 2026)

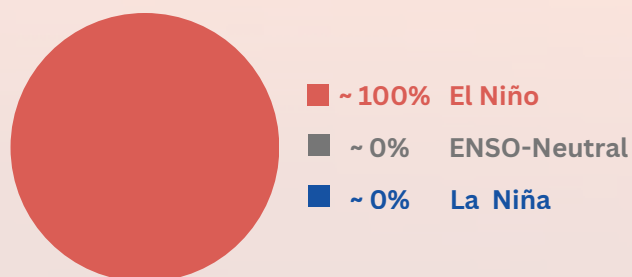
According to BMD, above-normal temperatures are likely across Bangladesh during December 2026. The forecast indicates a 60–70% probability of above-normal temperatures across much of the northern, western, and northwestern regions, increasing to approximately 70–80% over the central, eastern, southern, and southeastern regions. Overall, the outlook suggests warmer-than-normal conditions during December, with a higher likelihood of positive temperature anomalies across the central, southern, and eastern parts of the country.



El Niño

Key messages

- El Niño is firmly established and is expected to strengthen further
- WMO Forecasts show near 100% likelihood that it will persist through February 2027
- Exceptionally warm tropical Pacific Ocean conditions support further intensification
- A very strong El Niño can significantly shift rainfall and temperature patterns worldwide and fuel extreme weather
- WMO and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services step up preparedness and early-warning efforts for an exceptional even

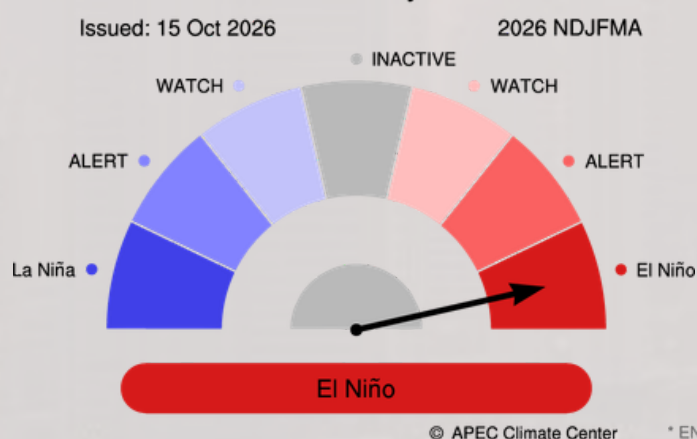


Forecasts indicate a near-100 % probability that El Niño will persist through September–November 2026 and December 2026–February 2027, with further strengthening forecast before peaking towards the end of 2026.

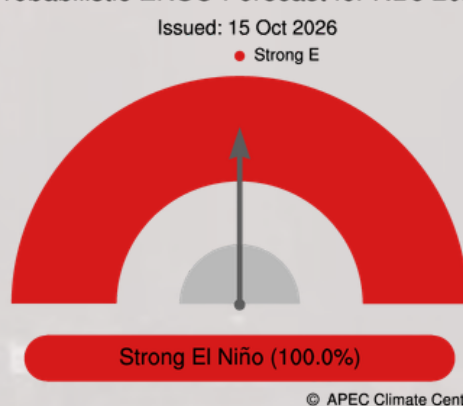
Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

- Significant climate impacts are possible worldwide, but their magnitude and location will vary by region and cannot be determined by the strength of the El Niño event alone.
- No well-organized MJO activity is currently established over the Indian Ocean, although subseasonal variability and possible MJO development remain under monitoring.
- The IOD remains neutral, with indications of a developing positive phase.
- According to the WMO-SASCOF outlook, normal to above-normal maximum and minimum temperatures are likely across most of South Asia during October–December. Rainfall probabilities vary geographically, with below-normal rainfall favored in some eastern parts of the region.

ENSO Alert System



Probabilistic ENSO Forecast for NDJ 2026



* ENSO Intensity based on 3M Mean Niño3.4 SST Anomaly (Category Boundaries: +/-1.5, 1.0, 0.5°C)



SECTORAL IMPACT & ADVISORY

AGRICULTURE



IMPACT

- Below-normal October rainfall, most likely in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal, may cause water stress for Aman rice during grain filling and maturity.
- Above-normal temperatures, strongest in Khulna and Barishal in October, raise evapotranspiration, irrigation demand and the risk of poor grain filling.
- From November, near-normal rainfall still means a dry period; Rabi crops and Boro seedbeds will depend on irrigation, with demand higher in central, eastern and southern divisions.
- Warm, dry conditions may raise pumping costs and sucking pests such as aphids and mites.

ADVISORY

- Plan supplementary irrigation for Aman in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal through October; keep soil moisture adequate until grain filling is complete, then drain before harvest.
- Irrigate in the early morning or evening rather than at mid-day; maintain roughly 4 to 5 cm of standing water in Aman fields.
- Plan harvest, threshing and drying around short-range forecasts to avoid damage from sudden rain spells.
- For Rabi, check topsoil moisture before sowing, sow on time, prefer short-duration heat- or drought-tolerant varieties, and irrigate at critical growth stages.
- Avoid nitrogen top-dressing during hot spells, and scout regularly for sucking pests and mites.
- Re-excavate farm ponds before the dry season deepens to store rainwater.

ACTIONS

Immediate action:

Begin supplementary irrigation in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal after about 7–10 consecutive days without effective rainfall, or when standing water in Aman fields falls below the target depth; irrigate Rabi fields for germination when topsoil is dry.

Monitoring / update action:

Follow weekly BMD forecasts; review plans in November, when near-normal rainfall is less certain in Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among BMD, DAE, BRRI, BARI and BADC for timely, division-specific guidance.

WATER RESOURCES



IMPACT

- Below-normal October rainfall, most likely across the northern, western, central and southern divisions, followed by the dry season from November, may reduce canal, pond and surface-water availability faster than usual.
- Above-normal temperatures, strongest in the south and east, raise evaporation and irrigation and drinking-water demand while supply is constrained.
- Lower river flows may push salinity further inland in Khulna and Barishal, and pumping for Rabi and Boro may lower groundwater in Rajshahi and Rangpur.
- Near-normal rainfall in November–December is not relief, as both months are climatologically dry.

ADVISORY

- Monitor rainfall, river levels, canal flow, groundwater and irrigation demand, with closer attention to Rangpur, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barishal and Dhaka.
- Prioritise demand-based sluice-gate operation and retain water in canals, khals, ponds and beels.
- Complete maintenance and re-excavation of canals, ponds and embankments in October–November.
- In Khulna and Barishal, monitor salinity at intakes and operate regulators to limit saline intrusion.
- Where water is limited, prioritise drinking water first, then essential irrigation, and communicate allocation plans.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Activate rationing and allocation plans in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna when canal flow or storage drops below the level needed for the coming fortnight's committed irrigation demand, most likely from late October. In Khulna and Barishal, shift to stored freshwater when intake salinity nears the permissible limit.

Monitoring / update action:

Monitor rainfall, river levels, canal flow, groundwater and salinity weekly; review Boro water planning in November–December.

Coordination action:

Coordinate among BWDB, BMD, DPHE, local government and farmers for allocation and gate operation.

LIVESTOCK



IMPACT

- Above-normal temperatures, highest in October in Khulna and Barishal and in November–December across central, eastern, southern and southeastern divisions, may cause heat stress in livestock and poultry.
- Milk production may decline and poultry mortality may rise, especially in poorly ventilated sheds.
- Below-normal rainfall and a dry November–December may reduce fodder, grazing and water, especially in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal.
- Temperature swings may raise respiratory problems and diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and lumpy skin disease (LSD); December cold spells in the north can stress calves and chicks.

ADVISORY

- Ensure continuous clean drinking water, with extra provision in peak heat; improve shade and ventilation and avoid overcrowding.
- Preserve fodder and Aman straw and build emergency feed reserves in rain-deficient divisions.
- Sustain FMD and LSD vaccination and deworming, and report unusual sickness, reduced feed intake or mortality to veterinary services immediately.
- Prepare warm shelter for calves and chicks in the north before December cold nights.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Step up cooling, ventilation and water provision when the Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) enters the stress range flagged by the National Livestock Advisory System (NALS), or animals show open-mouth panting or reduced feed intake; expect this most in October in Khulna and Barishal. Use feed reserves when green fodder runs short, and provide warm shelter when BMD forecasts a cold spell.

Monitoring / update action:

Monitor daily and weekly forecasts, Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) through the National Livestock Advisory System (NALS).

Coordination action:

Coordinate among BMD, DLS, BLRI, veterinary services and local government to support advisories, vaccination and feed management.

FISHERIES



IMPACT

- Below-normal rainfall, a dry November–December and above-normal temperatures may lower pond depth and dissolved oxygen, especially in closed-water fisheries in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal.
- Warm water and low oxygen may stress fish and raise disease risk; lower freshwater inflow may raise salinity in coastal ponds and gher in Khulna and Barishal.
- Fish production may decline, increasing costs and reducing profit.
- October–November is also the cyclone season, relevant for coastal fishers.

ADVISORY

- Maintain pond depth, arranging supplementary water where levels decline, mainly in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Khulna and Barishal.
- Use aerators when dissolved oxygen falls low; otherwise exchange water or agitate the surface around dawn.
- Adjust feed to fish behaviour and water temperature, reducing it in peak heat.
- In Khulna and Barishal, monitor salinity in ponds and gher and avoid water exchange when intake water is saline.
- Plan early harvest for ponds likely to dry, apply treatment only after consulting fisheries officers, and follow BMD warning signals at sea.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Begin aeration or water exchange when fish gasp at the surface in the early morning, or dissolved oxygen falls below roughly 3–4 mg/L; arrange emergency water supply when depth drops below the safe level, and harvest early if it cannot be maintained.

Monitoring / update action:

Monitor pond depth, temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity and disease symptoms regularly; follow BMD forecast updates.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among DoF, BMD, BWDB and local government for forecast-based advisories and technical services.

HEALTH



IMPACT

- Above-normal temperatures, highest in the south in October and across central, eastern, southern and southeastern divisions in November–December, may cause heat-related illness, especially among harvest workers.
- Warm conditions and stored water sustain dengue and other vector-borne disease risk, especially in Dhaka and Chattogram.
- Water scarcity in Rangpur, Rajshahi, Khulna and Barishal, and salinity in the coastal south, may raise diarrhoeal disease risk.
- Dry conditions may raise dust and air pollution, and December cold spells in the north may worsen respiratory illness.

ADVISORY

- Remove or cover stagnant water, including stored domestic water, and clean containers regularly; use mosquito nets and full-sleeved clothing.
- Advise outdoor workers to drink water often, rest in shade and avoid mid-day work; for suspected heatstroke, move the person to shade, cool the body, rehydrate and seek urgent care.
- Promote safe water storage, sanitation and oral rehydration, especially in water-scarce divisions.
- Advise vulnerable groups to use masks on polluted days and keep warm in cold spells.
- Keep health facilities prepared for dengue, diarrhoea, heat and respiratory cases.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Escalate heat-health messaging and facility readiness when BMD issues a heat-wave alert or forecasts several consecutive above-normal days; intensify dengue and diarrhoea surveillance after any rain spell or prolonged use of stored water; issue respiratory advice when air quality turns unhealthy.

Monitoring / update action:

Use BMD weather and climate updates to guide preparedness messaging.

Coordination action:

Coordinate among BMD, DGHS, hospitals, community clinics and communication channels for forecast-based health preparedness.

ANNEX



DIVISION WISE CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTHLY RAINFALL (MM)

Division	October	November	December
Dhaka	160	26	9
Mymensingh	180	14	8
Chittagong	214	39	10
Sylhet	182	25	13
Rajshahi	134	12	8
Rangpur	155	6	5
Khulna	150	29	7
Barishal	227	44	6

CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE (°C)

Division	October	November	December
Dhaka	27.9	24.4	20.1
Mymensingh	27.5	23.8	19.8
Chittagong	28	25	21.3
Sylhet	27.3	23.8	20.1
Rajshahi	27.7	23.8	19.5
Rangpur	27	23.2	19
Khulna	28	24.3	20.1
Barishal	28	24.7	20.7

ANNEX



INTERPRETATION OF CLIMATE OUTLOOKS

In general, the climate outlooks are presented in two different ways. But first, we need to explain Normal. Normal in climate terms is the Long Period Average (LPA) of the rainfall over a location using 30 years or more of rainfall data (measured at a station). The average is considered as the “Normal” rainfall for the region. And seasonal climate outlook is to estimate if the season will have more than Normal, less than Normal rainfall, or equivalent to normal rainfall.

Forecast methods:

1. **Deterministic:** Deterministic forecast explains the percentage (%) departure from the Normal. If we expect 20% or less than Normal rainfall, we call it be Below Normal, if we expect 20% or more, we can it Above Normal and anything within the $\pm 20\%$ is called the Near Normal rainfall for the season.
2. **Probabilistic:** The probabilistic approach explains the possibility (chance) of a certain amount of rainfall happening. For example, what is the chance of the season to be Below normal, or Normal or above Normal. If we say 45% Below normal, 30 % Normal and 25 % Above Normal. There is highly likely chance for the season to be Normal to Below Normal with a combined (75%) chance.

Important Note:

Below Normal rainfall does not indicate there will be no or less extreme rainfall events. There can be high intensity rainfall within short period of time followed by extended dry spells which may still sum up as Below Normal for the month. Users are advised to follow short and medium range forecast of BMD to keep track of extreme weather events.

WITH SUPPORT FROM



The Monsoon Forum is an established institutional mechanism between the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and other mandated warning institutions in the country like the Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC), and their stakeholder sectoral institutions, for regular dialogue vis-à-vis generation and applications of user-driven multi-timescales, multi-hazard risk information. Through an iterative process that is built on the monsoon for ensuring sustainability, the Monsoon Forum provides opportunities for sectoral stakeholders to seasonally review their forecast-based, anticipatory preparedness plans and implementation thereof, and how these could be improved in subsequent season(s); and for BMD and FFWC to constantly evolve/tailor forecasts/warnings to suit user requirements. This outlook has been developed with technical support from RIMES under the UK-Bangladesh Hydrometeorological Collaboration, the PROTISTHAA Consortium, and the RIMES-BBC Media Action partnership through BRIDGES project.