



MONSOON OUTLOOK

JULY- SEPTEMBER 2026

Prepared By

**BANGLADESH METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT (BMD)**

**REGIONAL INTEGRATED MULTI-HAZARD
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (RIMES)**

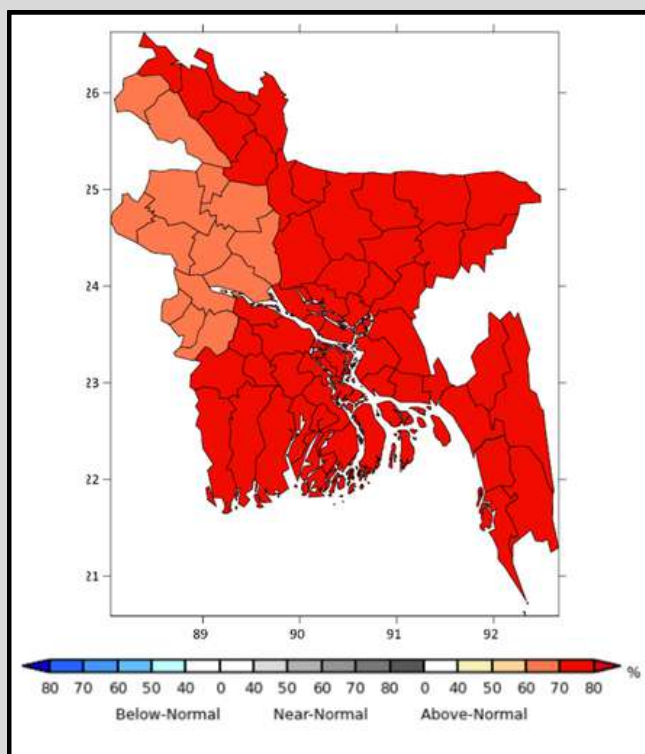
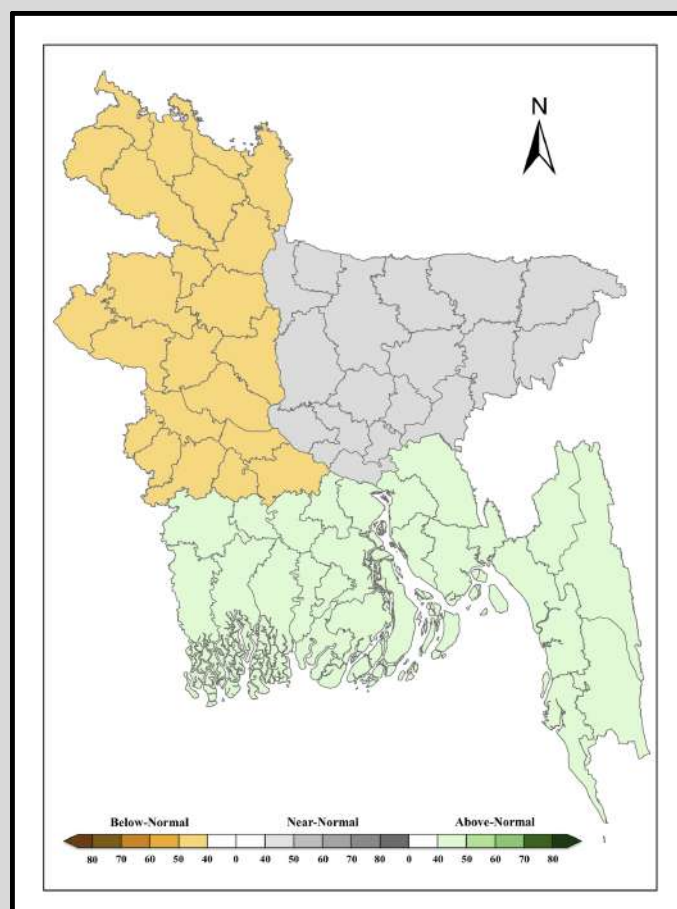




FORECAST

Rainfall (JAS 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the JAS season is expected to bring above-normal rainfall (40–50% probability) over the southeastern coastal region, particularly the Khulna, Barisal and Chattogram Division. Meanwhile, the northeastern divisions, including Mymensingh and Sylhet, along with a few districts of Dhaka are likely to receive near-normal rainfall (40–50% probability). In contrast, the western, northwestern of the country may experience below-normal rainfall (40–50% probability). Overall, Bangladesh is expected to receive near-normal rainfall during the JAS period.

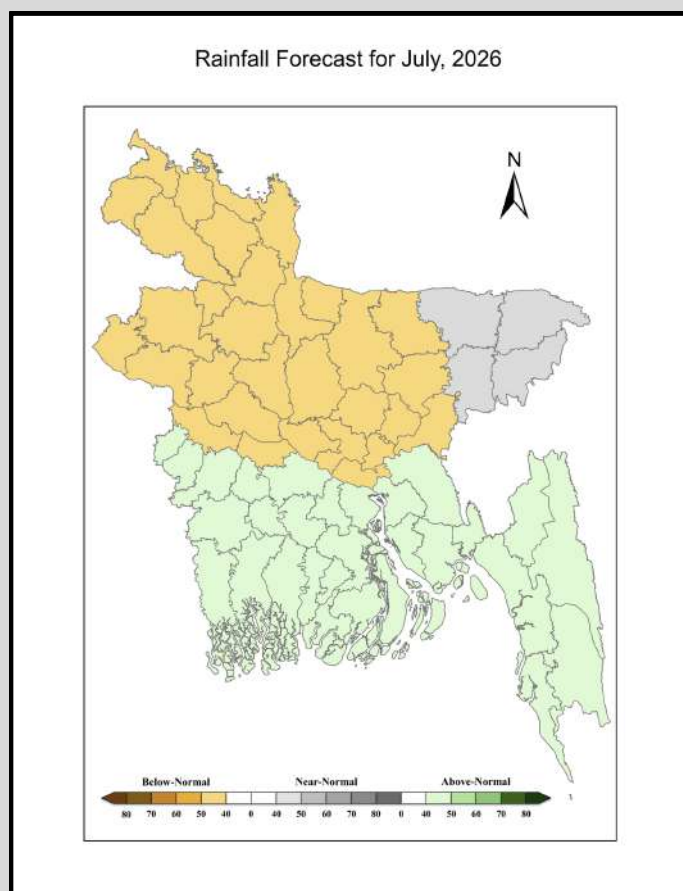


Temperature (JAS, 2026)

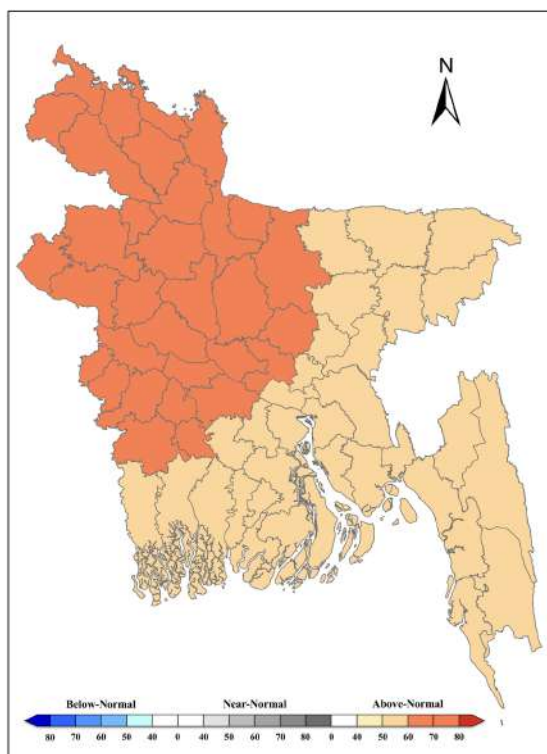
According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the JAS season is expected to experience above-normal temperature across Bangladesh. The western and northwestern regions, particularly several districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions, are likely to experience a higher probability (60–70%) of above-normal temperature. Meanwhile, the rest of the country is also expected to experience above-normal temperature with a probability range of 70–80%. Overall, Bangladesh is likely to experience warmer-than-normal conditions during the JAS period.

Rainfall (July, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the month of July is expected to receive above-normal rainfall (40–50% probability) over the Khulna, Barisal and Chattogram divisions. In contrast, the northern, northwestern, western and central regions are expected to receive below-normal rainfall (40–50%). While the remaining parts of the country are likely to experience near-normal rainfall (40–50% probability). Overall, Bangladesh is expected to receive near-normal rainfall during July.



Temperature Forecast July, 2026



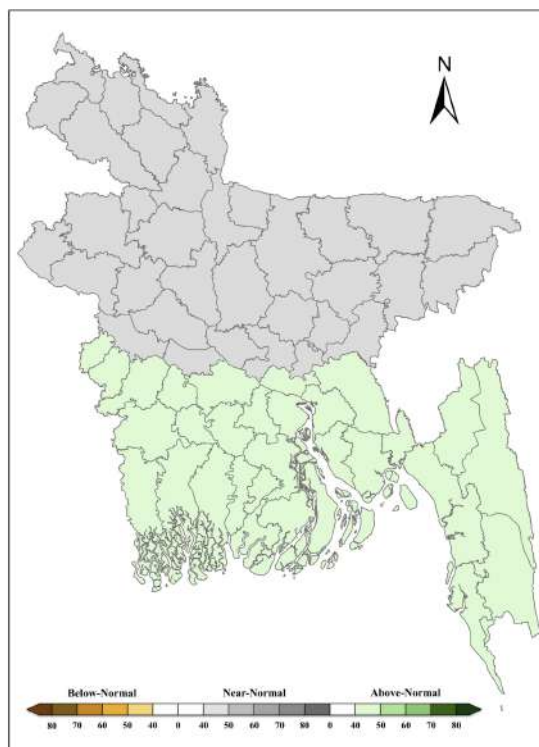
Temperature (July, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the month of July is expected to experience above-normal temperature across Bangladesh. The northern, northwestern, central and southwestern regions, particularly several districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dhaka and Khulna divisions, are likely to experience a probability (70–80%) of above-normal temperature. Meanwhile, the rest of the country is also expected to experience above-normal temperature with a probability range (50–60%). Overall, Bangladesh is likely to experience warmer-than-normal conditions during July.

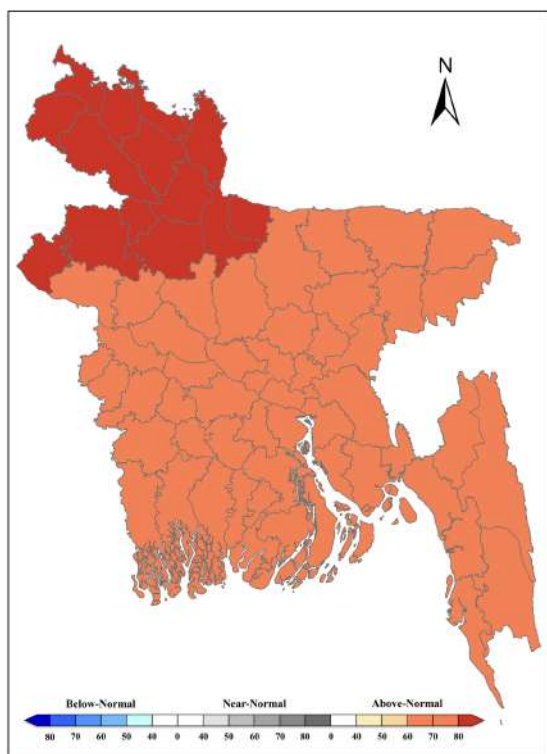
Rainfall (August, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the month of August is expected to receive normal rainfall (40–50% probability) over Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dhaka and Sylhet Division. In contrast, the remaining parts of the country are likely to experience above-normal rainfall (40–50% probability). Overall, Bangladesh is expected to experience near-normal to above-normal rainfall conditions during August.

Rainfall Forecast for August, 2026



Temperature Forecast August, 2026

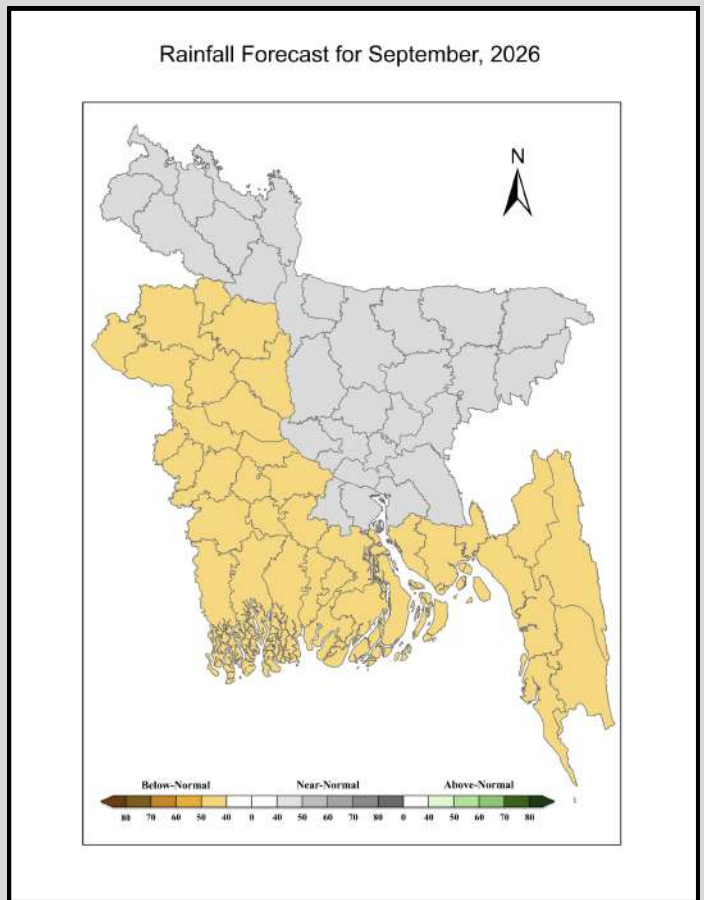


Temperature (August, 2026)

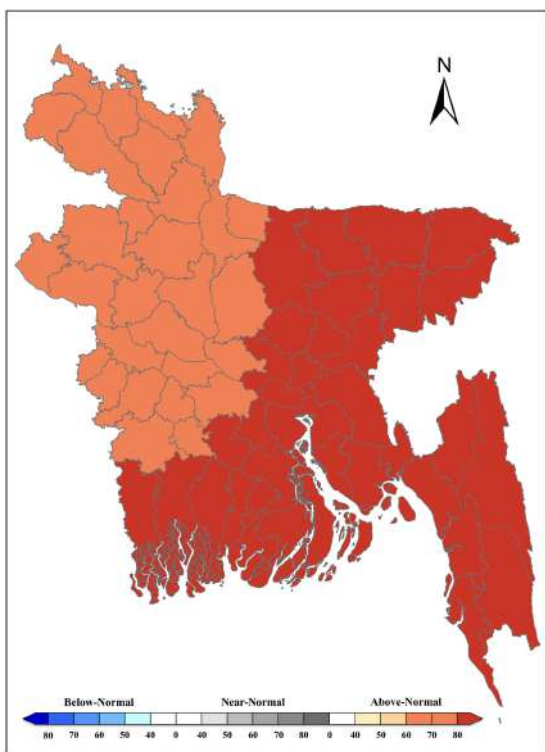
According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the month of August is expected to experience above-normal temperature across Bangladesh. The northwestern part of the country, particularly Rangpur division and several districts of Rajshahi division, is likely to experience a probability (80–90%) of above-normal temperature. Meanwhile, the rest of the country is also expected to experience above-normal temperature with a probability range of 70–80%. Overall, Bangladesh is likely to experience warmer-than-normal conditions during August.

Rainfall (September, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the month of September is expected to receive below-normal rainfall (40–50% probability) over Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna Divisions. In contrast, the remaining parts of the country are likely to experience below-normal rainfall (40–50% probability). Overall, Bangladesh is expected to experience normal to below rainfall conditions during September.



Temperature Forecast September, 2026



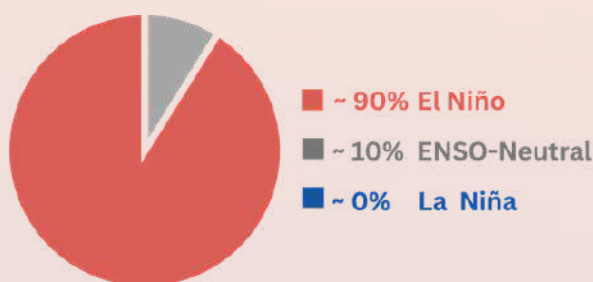
Temperature (September, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the month of September is expected to experience above-normal temperature across Bangladesh. The northwestern, western part of the country, particularly Rangpur and Rajshahi divisions and several districts of Dhaka, Mymensingh, and Khulna divisions, is likely to experience a probability (70–80%) of above-normal temperature. Meanwhile, the rest of the country is also expected to experience above-normal temperature with a probability range of 80–90%. Overall, Bangladesh is likely to experience warmer-than-normal conditions during August.

El Niño

Key messages

- Warm ocean waters are fueling the development of El Niño
- El Niño typically increases global temperatures and drives more extreme weather and rainfall patterns
- Above average temperatures forecast nearly everywhere for July to September
- Advanced forecasts help in preparations to protect lives and livelihoods
- Time for informed decision-making, planning and preparedness is now

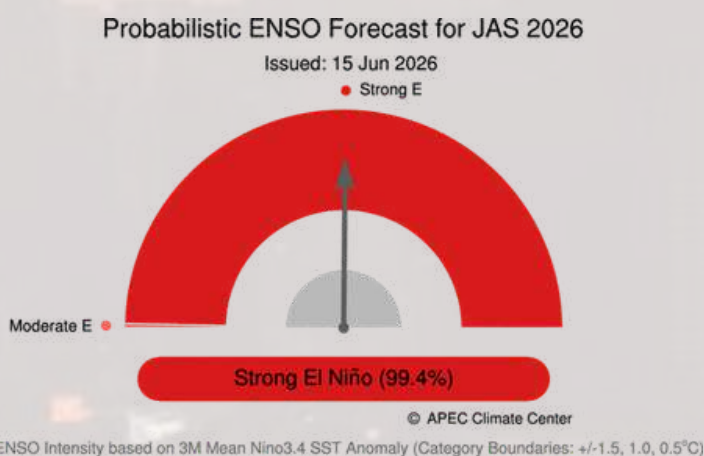
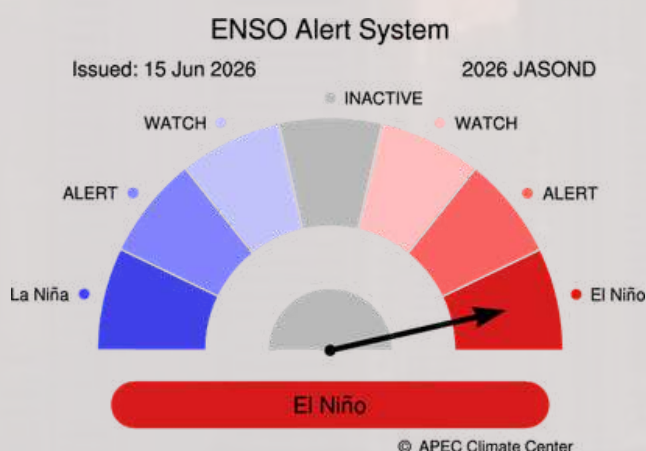


Estimated ENSO probabilities for July to September 2026

Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

July–September, August–October and September–November, El Niño conditions are forecast to remain dominant, with probabilities consistently near or above 90%, whereas ENSO-neutral conditions persist at only around 10%.

- *El Niño conditions are currently active, with a probability of a strong El Niño from July to September 2026. This condition may persist until December, along with a higher magnitude of El Niño.*
- *The MJO is currently not in a favorable phase, so the likelihood of heavy rainfall remains low.*





SECTORAL IMPACT & ADVISORY

AGRICULTURE



IMPACT

- Drought-like conditions may prevail in some areas, creating water stress for crop production.
- Below-normal rainfall and higher temperature may increase irrigation demand and raise production costs for farmers.
- Transplanting may be delayed in some areas, and the overall cost of cultivation may increase due to additional irrigation and crop management needs.
- Increase the risk of disease and insect attacks.

ADVISORY

- Prepare for additional or supplementary irrigation, especially in areas where rainfall is insufficient.
- Avoid supplemental irrigation during mid-day, irrigate during early morning or evening, and maintain 4-5 cm.
- Avoid nitrogen top-dressing during hot spells.
- Promote aeration in dense crops by skipping alternate rows in Aman transplanting.
- Avoid dense seeding to reduce heat buildup in the canopy.
- Construct a mini pond close to the main field so that harvesting of rainwater can be made and the water may be used during dry conditions.
- Keep drainage channels clean to drain out excess water.

ACTIONS

Immediate action:

Allocate budget and resources for irrigation support, especially in areas likely to face below-normal rainfall and water stress.

Monitoring / update action:

Follow weekly forecasts and regular climate updates to guide irrigation scheduling, transplanting decisions, and crop management.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among BMD, DAE, BRRI, and relevant agricultural institutions to provide timely forecast-based guidance to farmers.

WATER RESOURCES



IMPACT

- Below-normal or irregular rainfall may increase pressure on local water resources.
- Canal, pond, and surface water availability may be reduced in areas projected to experience above-normal temperatures and below-normal rainfall, mostly in the Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna divisions, and irrigation demand may be elevated in these areas.
- Reduced rainfall may lower flood risk in some areas, but controlled water management will remain important.
- Delayed maintenance of sluice gates, canals, and embankments may affect water distribution and drainage efficiency.

ADVISORY

- Monitor rainfall, river water levels, canal flow, and irrigation demand regularly.
- Prioritize controlled and demand-based operation of sluice gates.
- Maintain canals, drainage channels, embankments, and irrigation systems before critical periods.
- Ensure timely water distribution in areas facing rainfall deficit.
- Use forecast updates from BMD and FFWC for operational water management decisions

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Inspect and maintain sluice gates, canals, embankments, drainage systems, and irrigation infrastructure. Prepare local water distribution plans for areas likely to face water stress.

Monitoring / update action:

Regularly monitor rainfall, river levels, canal flow, surface water availability, and irrigation requirements. Update water management decisions based on weekly forecasts and river/water-level information.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among BWDB, BMD, local government institutions, agricultural extension officers, and farmers' groups for water allocation, gate operation, embankment repair, and preparedness planning.

LIVESTOCK



IMPACT

- Above-normal temperature may increase heat stress among livestock and poultry.
- Milk production may decrease due to heat stress and reduced animal comfort.
- Poultry mortality may increase, especially where sheds are poorly ventilated.
- Hot and humid conditions may increase the risk of livestock and poultry diseases, including foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and lumpy skin disease (LSD).
- Fodder availability may be affected in areas facing irregular rainfall or unfavourable weather conditions, which may reduce livestock productivity.

ADVISORY

- Ensure sufficient clean drinking water for livestock and poultry throughout the day.
- Improve shade and ventilation in cattle sheds and poultry farms.
- Avoid overcrowding in livestock and poultry shelters.
- Preserve fodder properly and maintain emergency feed reserves.
- Strengthen vaccination, deworming, and regular disease monitoring.
- Farmers should immediately report unusual sickness, reduced feed intake, or mortality to local veterinary services.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Improve livestock and poultry shelters by ensuring shade, ventilation, clean drinking water, and cooling arrangements where possible. Maintain feed reserves and ensure proper storage of vaccines and medicines.

Monitoring / update action:

Monitor daily and weekly forecasts, Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) through the National Livestock Advisory System (NALS). animal health, feed intake, milk production, poultry mortality, and signs of heat stress or disease infection.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among BMD, DLS, BLRI, local veterinary service providers, local government institutions, and community actors to support livestock advisories, vaccination, emergency veterinary services, and feed management.

FISHERIES



IMPACT

- Below-normal rainfall and higher temperature may reduce pond water depth, especially in closed-water fisheries.
- Higher water temperature and low pond depth may reduce dissolved oxygen levels.
- Fish feeding behaviour and growth may be affected under heat and low-oxygen conditions.
- Disease outbreaks may increase if pond water quality deteriorates.
- Fish production may decline, increasing management costs and reducing profit for fish farmers.

ADVISORY

- Maintain adequate water depth in ponds where water levels are declining.
- Use aerators or approved oxygen-support measures when dissolved oxygen becomes low.
- Adjust feed supply based on fish behaviour, water temperature, and pond condition.
- Monitor fish movement, feeding patterns, and disease symptoms regularly.
- Apply treatment only after consultation with fisheries officers.
- Provide shade where possible to reduce direct heat stress in ponds.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Arrange supplementary water supply for ponds with low water levels and use aerators or approved measures to maintain oxygen levels. Adjust feeding practices according to fish condition and pond water quality.

Monitoring / update action:

Regularly monitor pond depth, water temperature, dissolved oxygen, fish feeding behaviour, and disease symptoms. Follow forecast updates to anticipate heat stress and rainfall shortage.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among the DoF, BMD, BWDB, local government, and to support forecast-based advisories, water management, and technical services.

HEALTH



IMPACT

- Above-normal temperature and high humidity may increase heat-related illness.
- Heat stress may increase the risk of dehydration, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.
- Erratic rainfall and humid conditions may create favourable conditions for dengue and other vector-borne diseases.
- Water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea may increase where safe drinking water and sanitation are affected.
- Health facilities may face increased patient pressure during heatwaves or disease outbreak periods.

ADVISORY

- Strengthen public awareness on heat protection, safe drinking water, sanitation, and dengue prevention.
- Encourage people to avoid unnecessary outdoor exposure during peak heat hours.
- Promote drinking safe water, using oral rehydration where needed, and seeking medical care for severe heat-related symptoms.
- Remove stagnant water around households, schools, workplaces, and public areas to reduce mosquito breeding.
- Keep hospitals and community health facilities prepared for possible increases in heat illness, dengue, diarrhoea, and influenza-like illness.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Strengthen community awareness campaigns on heatwave safety, dengue prevention, safe drinking water, and sanitation. Ensure readiness of health facilities with essential medicines, oral rehydration support, and emergency responses.

Monitoring / update action:

Enhance health surveillance for heat stress, dengue, diarrhoeal disease, influenza-like illness, and other climate-sensitive health risks. Use weather and climate updates to guide preparedness messaging.

Coordination action:

Ensure timely coordination among BMD, DGHS/health department, hospitals, community clinics, and public communication channels for forecast-based health preparedness and public advisories.

ANNEX



DIVISION WISE CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTHLY RAINFALL (MM)

Division	July	August	September
Dhaka	364	345	277
Chittagong	720	590	312
Barisal	518	482	315
Mymensingh	436	394	335
Khulna	340	298	276
Rangpur	416	396	407
Sylhet	579	634	407
Rajshahi	354	299	296

CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE (°C)

Division	July	August	September
Dhaka	29	29	29
Chittagong	28	28	29
Barisal	29	29	29
Mymensingh	29	29	29
Khulna	29	29	29
Rangpur	29	29	29
Sylhet	29	29	29
Rajshahi	29	30	29

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.