



MONSOON OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2026

Prepared By

BANGLADESH METEOROLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT (BMD)

REGIONAL INTEGRATED MULTI-HAZARD
EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (RIMES)

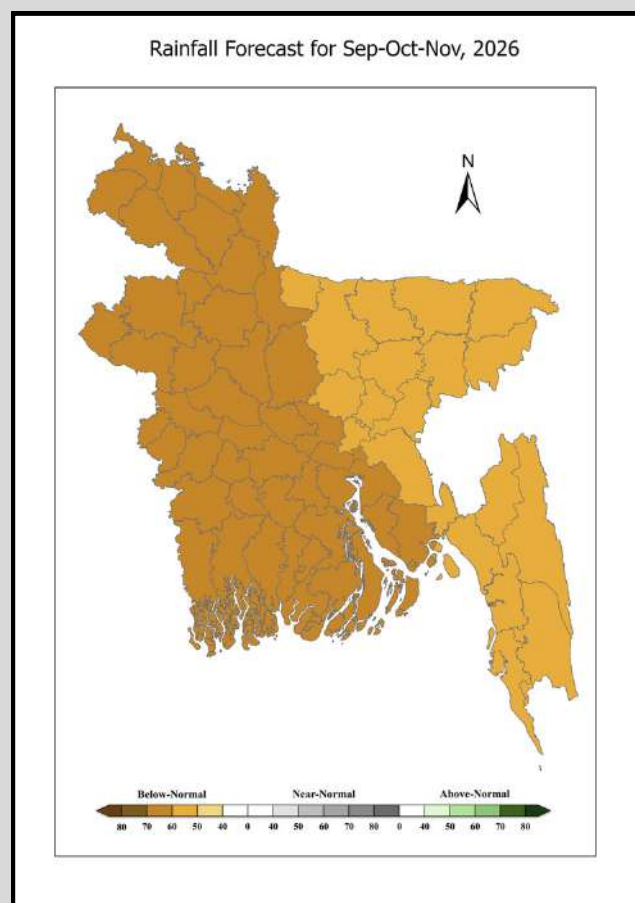




FORECAST

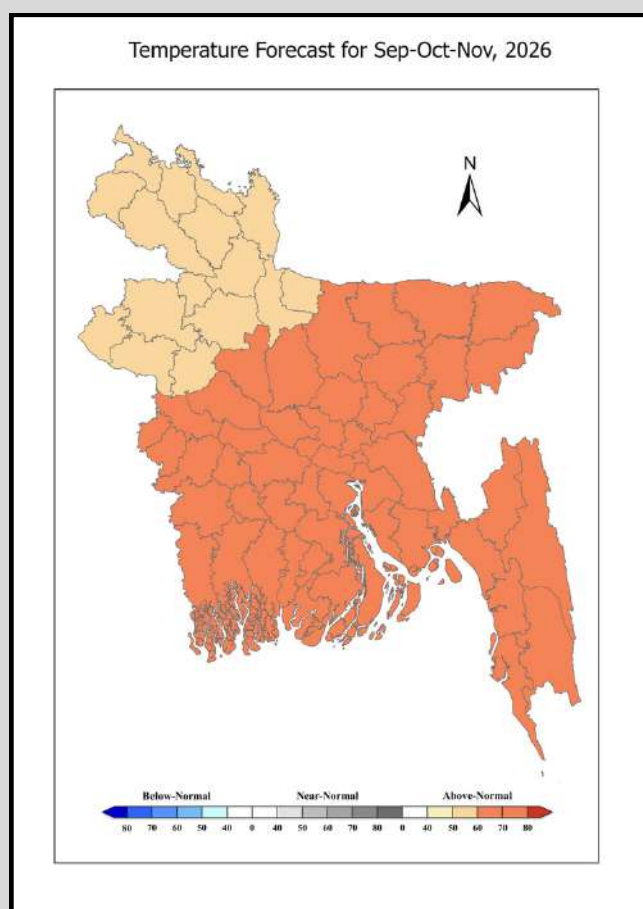
Rainfall (SON 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, below normal rainfall is expected across Bangladesh during the September–October–November (SON) season. The probability is higher, at 50–60%, in the northern, northwestern, and southwestern regions, while the remaining areas have a 40–50% probability. Overall, below normal rainfall is anticipated across the country during the SON period.



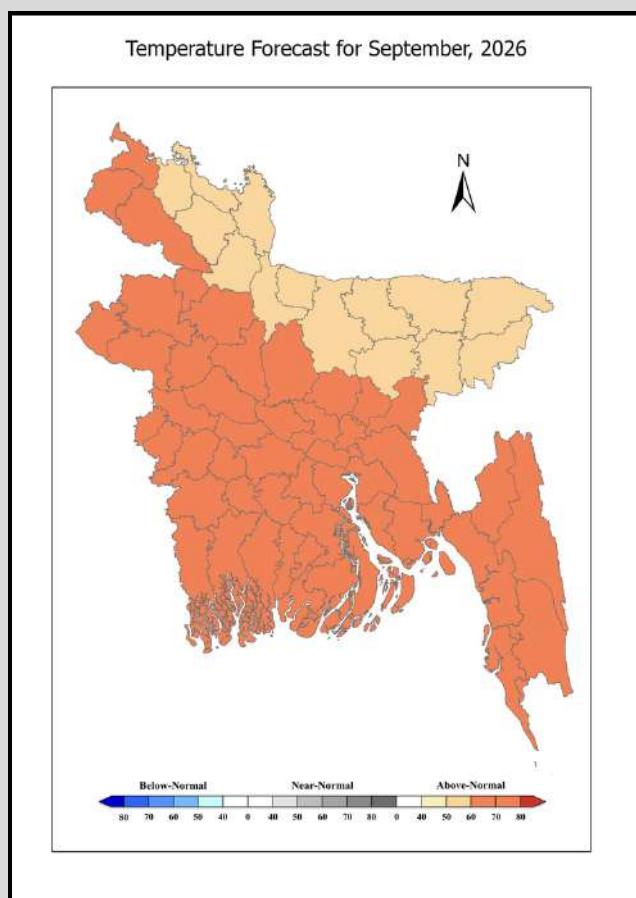
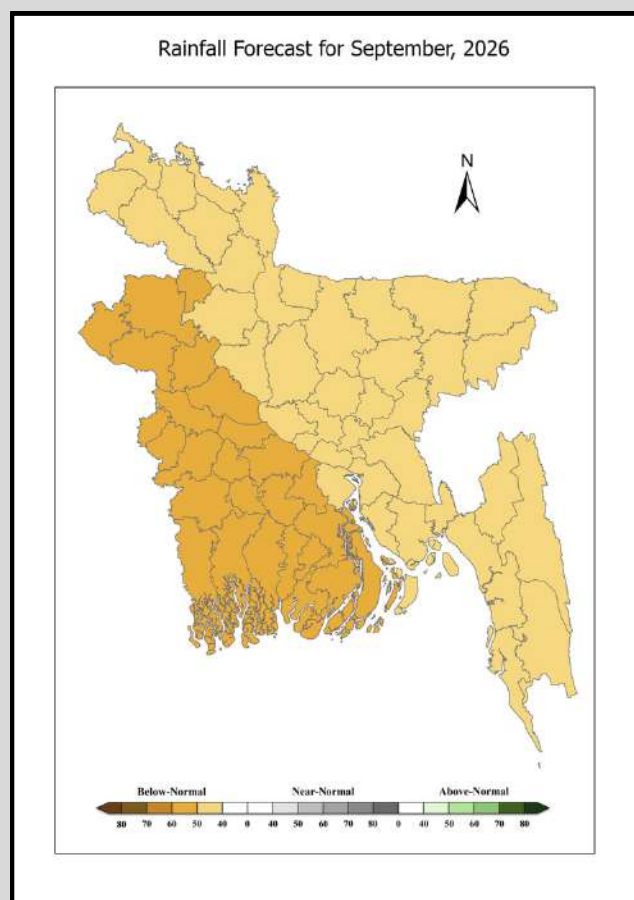
Temperature (SON, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, warmer-than-normal conditions are likely across Bangladesh during the September–October–November (SON) season. Above normal temperatures are projected with a probability of 50–60% in the northern areas and 60–70% across the rest of the country, particularly in the central, southern, southwestern, and southeastern regions. This suggests that unusually warm conditions may persist throughout much of the SON period.



Rainfall (September, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, below normal rainfall is expected across the country during the month of September. The probability is 40–50% over the northern, northeastern, central, and southeastern regions, increasing to 50–60% across the remaining parts of the country. Overall, below normal rainfall conditions are likely to prevail nationwide.

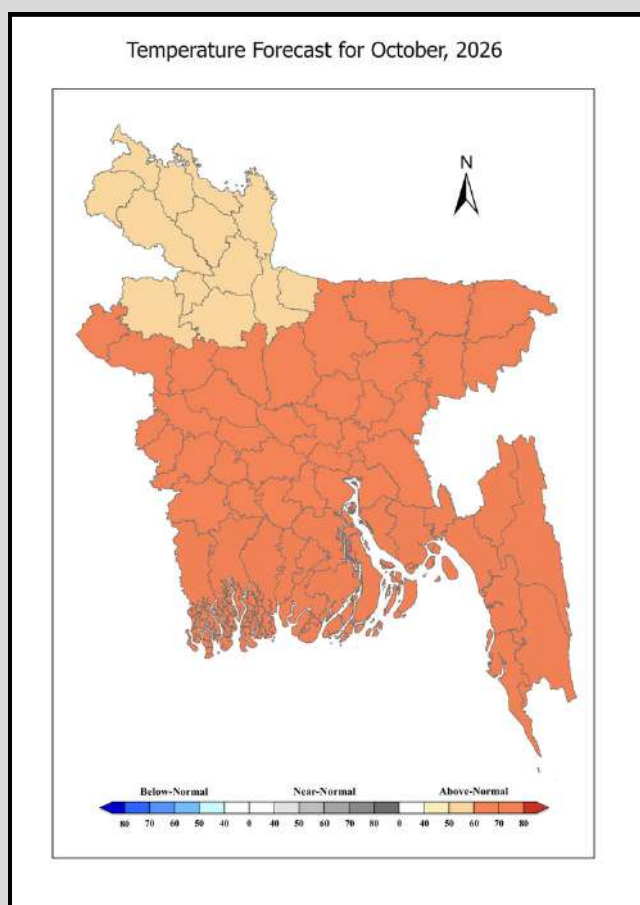
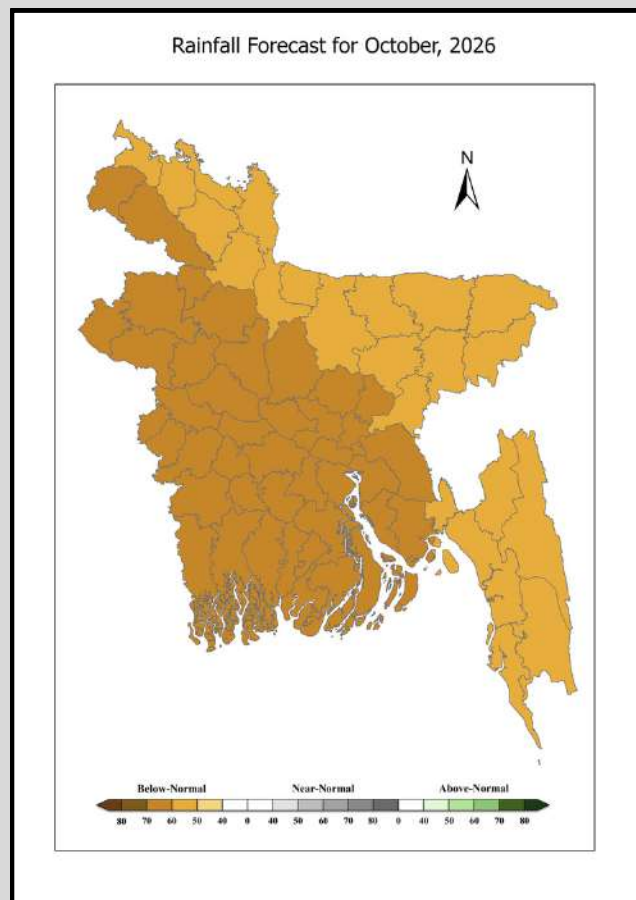


Temperature (September, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, above normal temperatures are expected across the country during September. The probability is relatively lower, at 50–60%, over the Mymensingh and Sylhet divisions and in a few districts of Rangpur division. Meanwhile, the rest of the country has a higher probability of 60–70%. Overall, above normal temperatures are likely to prevail nationwide throughout the month.

Rainfall (October, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, below normal rainfall is expected across Bangladesh during the month. The probability is 50–60% over the Mymensingh, Sylhet, and Chattogram divisions and in a few areas of the Rangpur division. In contrast, the remaining parts of the country have a higher probability of 60–70% of experiencing below normal rainfall. Overall, below normal rainfall conditions are likely to prevail nationwide, although the level of forecast confidence varies across regions. This rainfall deficit may result in comparatively drier than usual conditions in several parts of the country during the forecast period.

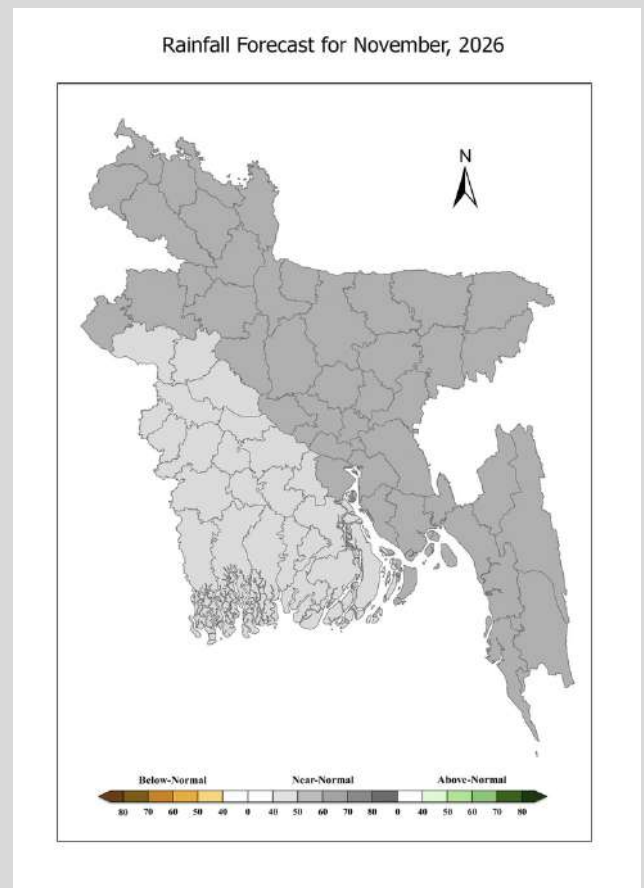


Temperature (October, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, above normal temperatures are expected across Bangladesh during October. The probability is 50–60% over the northern region, increasing to 60–70% across the rest of the country, particularly in the Dhaka, Sylhet, Barishal, Khulna, and Chattogram divisions. Overall, warmer-than-normal conditions are likely to prevail nationwide throughout the month, with a stronger likelihood across the central, eastern, and southern regions.

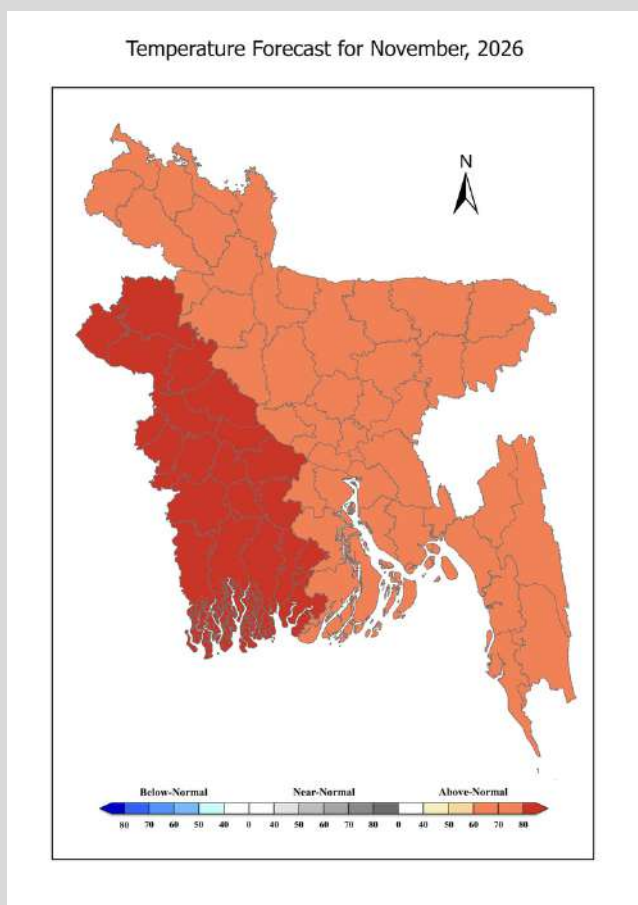
Rainfall (November, 2026)

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, near normal rainfall is expected across Bangladesh during November. Most regions have a 50–60% probability of receiving near normal rainfall. However, the probability is comparatively lower, at 40–50%, over the Khulna Division, a few districts of the Barishal and Rajshahi Divisions. Overall, near normal rainfall conditions are likely to prevail across the country during the month, although forecast confidence is relatively lower in the southwestern and south central regions

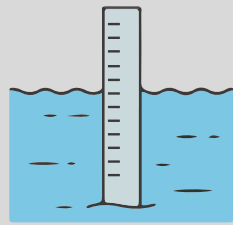


Temperature (November, 2026)

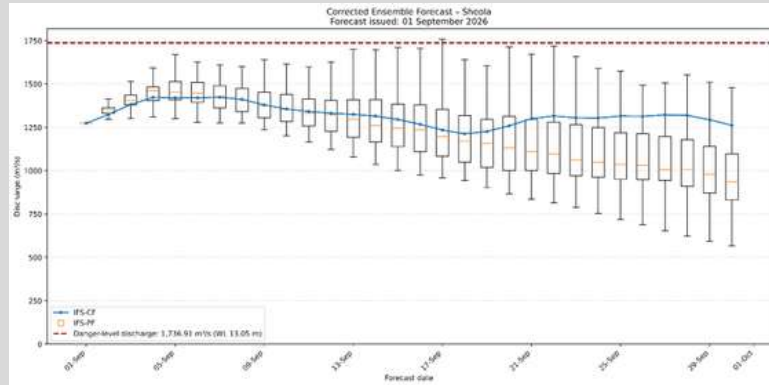
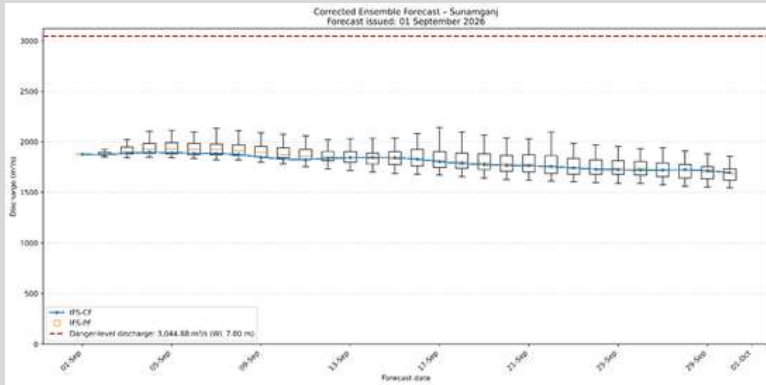
According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, above normal temperatures are expected across Bangladesh during November. The probability of more than 80% of receiving above normal temperature is expected over Khulna Division, and a few districts of the Barishal and Rajshahi Divisions. However, the probability is comparatively lower, at 70–80%, over rest of the districts of Rajshahi, Barishal divisions, and Rangpur, Mymensing, Sylhet, Dhaka and Chattogram divisions. Overall, above normal temperature conditions are likely to prevail across the country during this month.



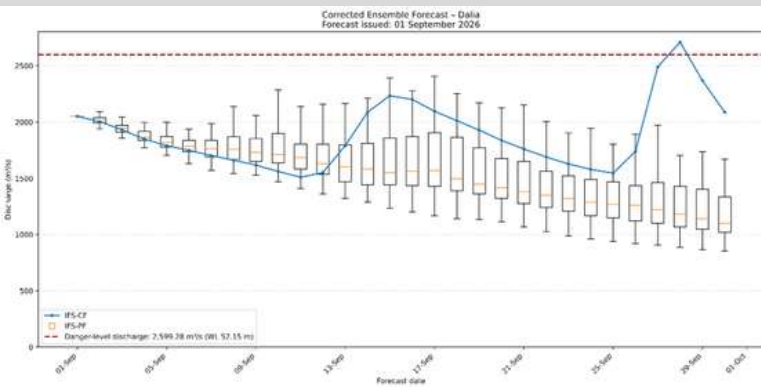
Major River Basin One-Month Discharge Outlook September 2026



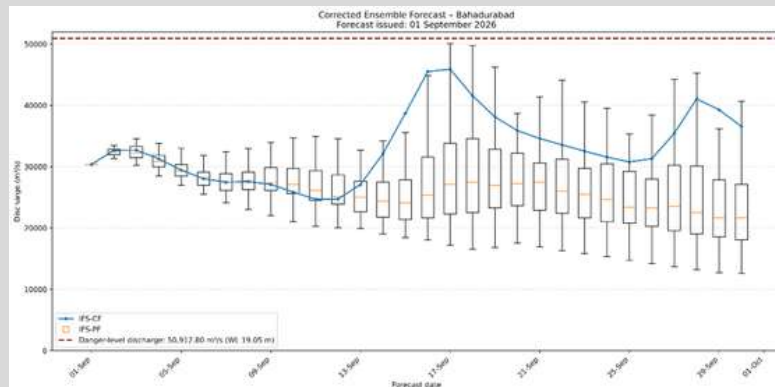
Meghna Basin One Month Outlook



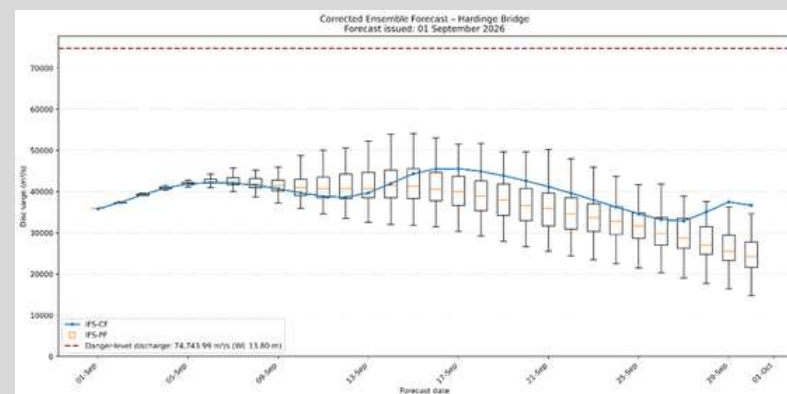
Teesta Basin One Month Outlook



Brahmaputra-Jamuna Basin One Month Outlook



Ganges Basin One Month Outlook

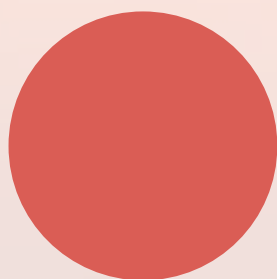


According to the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the risk of prolonged flooding across the major river basins remains low during September. River discharge forecasts indicate a low probability of exceeding danger levels in most basins. However, short-term flooding may occur in parts of the northern and northeastern regions, with a possible temporary peak crossing the danger level in the Teesta toward the end of the month, alongside brief, sub-danger surges in the Brahmaputra-Jamuna Basin.

El Niño

Key messages

- El Niño is present and strong.
- El Niño typically increases global temperatures and drives more extreme weather and rainfall patterns.
- The atmospheric circulation anomalies over the equatorial Pacific Ocean are consistent with El Niño.
- Above average temperatures are forecast nearly everywhere up to February.



■ ~ 97% El Niño
■ ~ 0% ENSO-Neutral
■ ~ 0% La Niña

September-November, El Niño conditions are forecast to remain dominant, with probabilities consistently near to 100%.

Estimated ENSO probabilities for September to November 2026

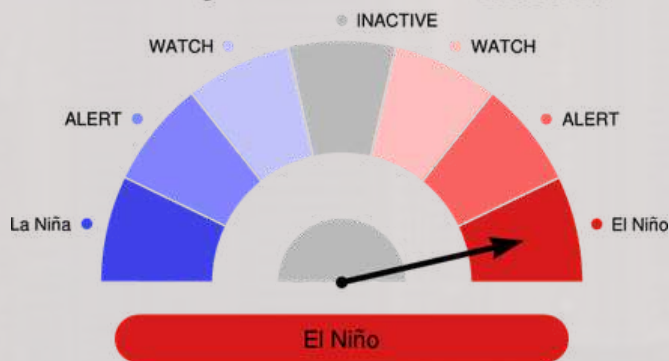
Source: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

- Warm SST in the tropical Pacific is strengthening El Niño conditions and is expected to remain active from September to February 2026.
- There is no Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity over the Indian Ocean.
- The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral but is forecast to strengthen toward a positive phase by November, followed by a gradual weakening trend through February.

ENSO Alert System

Issued: 31 Aug 2026

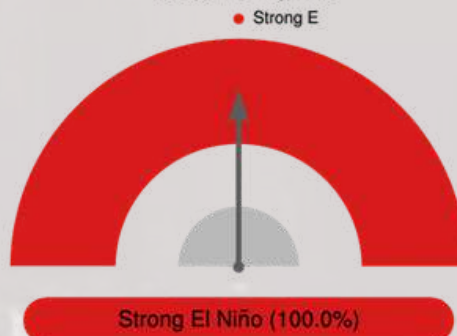
2026 SONDJF



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Probabilistic ENSO Forecast for SON 2026

Issued: 18 Aug 2026



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



SECTORAL IMPACT & ADVISORY

AGRICULTURE



IMPACT

- Rainfall deficit across the country, especially in Rangpur, Rajshahi, and Khulna, may create water stress for Aman rice during panicle initiation and flowering.
- Above-normal temperatures across central, southern, southwestern, and southeastern divisions, with a higher probability, also compound water stress, raising evapotranspiration, irrigation demand, and scorch risk during grain filling.
- Below normal rainfall and higher temperatures may increase irrigation demand and raise production costs for farmers.
- Combined heat and moisture stress raises the risk of pest and disease outbreaks in Aman.

ADVISORY

- Prioritise supplementary irrigation planning for Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna divisions, where below normal rainfall probability is highest through the season.
- Irrigate in the early morning or evening rather than at mid-day to cut evaporation losses; maintain roughly 4 to 5 cm of standing water in Aman fields.
- Avoid nitrogen top-dressing during hot spells, as it raises the risk of scorch and inefficient uptake.
- Promote canopy aeration by skipping alternate rows during Aman transplanting and avoiding dense seeding, which reduces heat and humidity build-up and lowers disease and insect pressure.
- Maintain mini-ponds to capture the short, high-intensity rain spells that can still occur even in a below-normal month, banking water for subsequent dry spells.
- Keep drainage channels clear so any short, intense downpour does not waterlog heat- and moisture-stressed plants.

ACTIONS

Immediate action:

Begin supplementary irrigation when fields experience about 7–10 consecutive days without effective rainfall, or when standing water in Aman fields falls below the target depth

Monitoring / update action:

Follow weekly forecasts and regular weather 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 rainfall (highest probability, 50–60%, in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna) may reduce canal, pond and surface-water availability through the SON season, with the sharpest deficit in October.
- Reduced surface water combined with above-normal temperatures in central, southern, southwestern and southeastern divisions will raise irrigation and drinking-water demand at the same time supply is constrained.
- Delayed sluice-gate, canal and embankment maintenance could worsen water-distribution efficiency during the drier months.
- The water level of the major rivers of the country may remain below the flood danger level overall in the month of September.

ADVISORY

- Prioritise monitoring of rainfall, river levels, canal flow and irrigation demand in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna throughout September and October.
- Prioritize controlled, demand-based sluice gate operation and timely water distribution to conserve limited water supplies during drier weeks.
- Maintain canals, drainage channels, embankments, and irrigation systems to ensure efficient water distribution and drainage.
- Where water is limited, prioritize drinking water first, followed by essential irrigation, and communicate allocation plans to local users.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Activate rationing/allocation-prioritisation plans in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna when canal flow or surface storage drops below the level needed to meet the coming fortnight's committed irrigation demand, most likely during September–October.

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:

Coordination among BWDB, BMD, local government institutions, agricultural extension officers, and farmers for water allocation, gate operation, and preparedness planning.

LIVESTOCK



IMPACT

- Above normal temperatures all over the country may increase heat stress among livestock and poultry throughout the season, peaking in November.
- Milk production may decline and poultry mortality risk may rise, especially in poorly ventilated sheds, with the greatest risk in Khulna, Barishal, and Rajshahi as the season progresses.
- Below normal rainfall may reduce fodder and grazing availability, compounding heat stress on already water- and feed-stressed animals, especially in Rangpur, Rajshahi, and Khulna
- Hot conditions, punctuated by occasional humid spells even in a below-normal month, raise disease risk, including foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and lumpy skin disease (LSD).

ADVISORY

- Ensure continuous clean drinking water for livestock and poultry, with extra provision during peak heat, as a standing requirement through November, not only during the hottest daytime hours.
- Improve shade and ventilation in cattle sheds and poultry farms in Khulna, Barishal and Rajshahi ahead of November, when above normal temperature probability is highest.
- Preserve fodder and maintain emergency feed reserves in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna, where rainfall deficit is most likely to reduce grazing and fodder supply.
- Sustain FMD/LSD vaccination and deworming schedules given the elevated disease risk from heat–humidity swings.

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 trigger from September through November, most severely in Khulna, Barishal, and Rajshahi.

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, local veterinary services and community actors, prioritising outreach to the southwestern divisions.

FISHERIES



IMPACT

- Below normal rainfall and above normal temperatures together may lower pond water depth and dissolved oxygen, especially in closed-water fisheries in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna.
- Fish feeding, growth, and disease resistance may be affected under sustained heat/low-oxygen conditions, with the most severe heat exposure in Khulna and parts of Barishal/Rajshahi by November (over 80% above-normal-temperature probability).
- Fish production may decline, increasing management costs and reducing profit for fish farmers.

ADVISORY

- Maintain pond water depth, arranging supplementary water supply where levels decline, particularly through September–October, mostly in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna divisions.
- Use aerators or manual water agitation at dawn when dissolved oxygen falls low; treat this as routine through November given the sustained heat outlook there.
- Reduce feed during peak heat to avoid waste and water fouling, adjusting more conservatively as temperatures climb toward the November peak in the southwest.
- Provide shade over ponds where possible, prioritising the southwestern divisions ahead of November.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Begin aeration or water exchange when fish are seen gasping at the surface, or dissolved oxygen falls below roughly 3–4 mg/L; arrange emergency water supply when pond depth drops below the safe level for the stocked species. Most likely in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna during September–October, and again in Khulna, Barishal and Rajshahi as temperatures peak in November.

Monitoring / update action:

Track pond depth, temperature and dissolved oxygen weekly; follow BMD forecasts, with heightened vigilance.

Coordination action:

Strengthen coordination among DoF, BMD, BWDB and local government, targeting the southwestern divisions for forecast-based advisories through the season's end.

HEALTH



IMPACT

- Above normal temperatures, intensifying through the season and peaking in November, raise the risk of heat-related illness, i.e., dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, especially in the southwest.
- Despite an overall below normal rainfall season, short high-intensity rain spells can still occur; any such spell, or reliance on stored/scarce water during dry stretches, raises the risk of dengue, other vector-borne diseases, and diarrhoea.
- Water scarcity in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna may push households toward unsafe water storage and handling practices, increasing diarrhoeal disease risk.

ADVISORY

- Remove or cover stagnant water, including domestic water stored during dry spells, to reduce dengue-breeding risk, relevant even in a below normal rainfall season.
- Strengthen heat-protection messaging progressively through the season, with the sharpest escalation needed in Khulna, Barishal and Rajshahi ahead of November.
- Promote safe water storage/handling and oral rehydration in Rangpur, Rajshahi and Khulna, where water scarcity is most likely.
- Keep hospitals and community health facilities in the southwest prepared for a possible November surge in heat-related illness.

ACTIONS

Immediate Action:

Escalate heat-health messaging and facility readiness when BMD issues a heat-wave alert, or forecasts several consecutive above normal temperature days. Expect this trigger with increasing frequency from September onward, most likely in Khulna, Barishal and Rajshahi by November. Intensify dengue/diarrhoea surveillance after any rain spell or period of prolonged stored-water use, even during the below normal rainfall months.

Monitoring / update action:

Use BMD's regular and monthly forecasts to guide preparedness messaging, with a division-specific focus on the southwest as November approaches.

Coordination action:

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

ANNEX



DIVISION WISE CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTHLY RAINFALL (MM)

Division	September	October	November
Dhaka	263	160	26
Mymensingh	321	180	14
Chittagong	350	214	39
Sylhet	371	182	25
Rajshahi	267	134	12
Rangpur	383	155	6
Khulna	277	150	29
Barishal	340	227	44

CLIMATOLOGY OF MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE (°C)

Division	September	October	November
Dhaka	29.1	27.9	24.4
Mymensingh	28.8	27.5	23.8
Chittagong	28.7	28	25
Sylhet	28.7	27.3	23.8
Rajshahi	29.3	27.7	23.8
Rangpur	28.8	27	23.2
Khulna	29.3	28	24.3
Barishal	28.8	28	24.7

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.