AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA MÉTÉOROLOGIE

Climate Centre

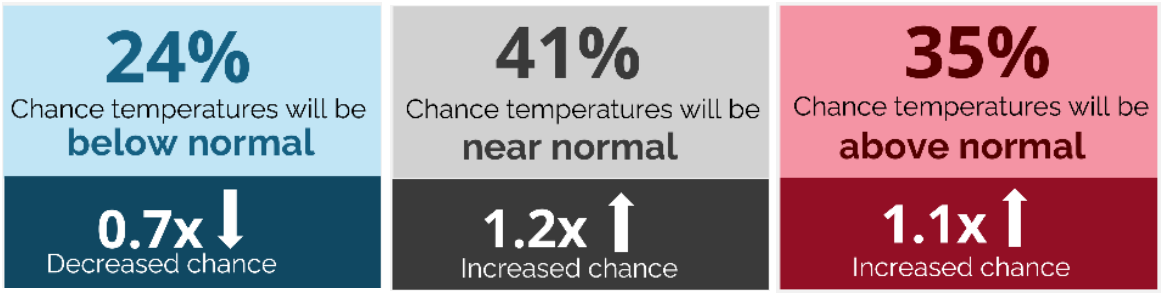
SEASONAL OUTLOOK FOR TEMPERATURE AND EXTREME HEAT

September to November (SON) 2025

ISSUED: 1 September 2025

NATIONAL OUTLOOK

- Small increase in the likelihood of near normal or above normal temperatures
- Small decrease in the likelihood of below normal temperatures
- 9% chance of a 1 in 10-year hot season



SUB-NATIONAL OUTLOOK

Sahelian region

39% Above Normal, 39% Near Normal, 22% Below Normal

11% chance of a 1 in 10-year hot season (slight increased chance)

North-Sudanian

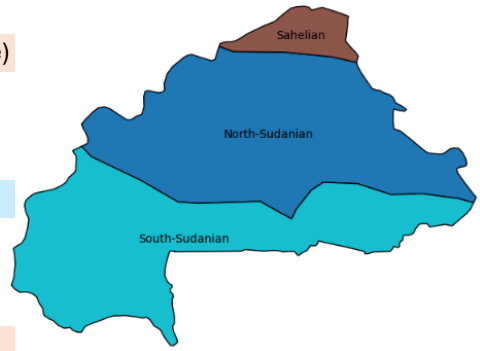
31% Above Normal, 40% Near Normal, 29% Below Normal

7% chance of a 1 in 10-year hot season (decreased chance)

South-Sudanian

39% Above Normal, 41% Near Normal, 19% Below Normal

10% chance of a 1 in 10-year hot season (usual chance)



ADVISORIES

- Monitor forecasts regularly for updates
- ...
- ...

SEASONAL CLIMATE CONTEXT: RECENT CONDITIONS

No significant antecedent conditions to amplify risks for the upcoming season.

TEMPERATURE

- **April-May-June:** Temperatures were 1.5˚C[1] (greater in some regions) above the 1991-2020 long-term average.
- **June-July-August:** Temperatures were around the long-term average[2].

RAINFALL

- Between July and October most of Burkina Faso received near normal rainfall[3].
- Some central and northern regions experienced above average rainfall[2].

EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Seasonal outlooks provide information on seasonal average conditions for the region. They provide estimates of how the next season may be similar or different to past conditions, due to the influences of climatic processes.

UNDERSTANDING SEASONAL OUTLOOKS

Forecasts are expressed as the likelihood of a season being "above normal", "near normal" and "below normal" compared to past conditions. Each of these categories (known as a tercile) is expected to occur 33% of the time, based on climatology (i.e., recent climate statistics). An outcome with a likelihood greater than 33% suggests an increased likelihood of that outcome in the coming season.

FORECASTING EXTREME SEASONS

An "extreme" season (i.e., hot season) is calculated using the 90th percentile value from past climate conditions, meaning that 10% of seasons in the past were considered extreme – or at least a 1 in 10-year event. The seasonal outlook for extreme heat indicates the likelihood of seasonal temperatures falling within the top 10% of the climate reference period.

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[1] ACMAD Monthly Bulletin https://rcc.acmad.org/monthlybulletin.php
[2] IRI Atmospheric Temperature https://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Atm_Temp/Seasonal.html?bbox=bb%3A-20%3A-40%3A55%3A40%3Abb
[3]ACMAD Rainfall Monitoring https://sgbd.acmad.org/thredds/fileServer/ACMAD/CDD/Climate_Monitoring_ClimSA/current/CPC-Uni/Africa_index.html