

Climate Monitoring and Prediction for the Maldives – June 2025

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June 30, 2025

PACIFIC SEAS STATE

June 20, 2025

As of mid-June 2025, the equatorial Pacific remains in an ENSO-neutral state. The IRI ENSO plume forecast indicates a high probability (84%) of ENSO-neutral conditions for Jun-Aug 2025. These neutral conditions are expected to persist through the end of the forecast period. For later seasons (Oct-Dec and Nov-Jan), the probabilities for ENSO-neutral decrease slightly to 49% and 48%, respectively, but remain higher than those for either El Niño or La Niña. Looking ahead to the 2025/2026 period, ENSO-neutral once again becomes the dominant category, with probabilities of 50% for Dec-Feb, 55% for Jan-Mar, and 66% for Feb-Apr 2026, compared to El Niño and La Niña (Text Courtesy IRI)

INDIAN OCEAN STATE

27 May–2 Jun, 2025

Near-neutral SST was observed around the Maldives.

During the last two weeks of June, the northern islands experienced the highest rainfall, reaching up to 50 mm per day, while remaining islands received less. ENSO-neutral state is likely in the summer 2025.

Highlights

Monitored: In May, the northern and southern islands received up to 12 mm of rainfall; while remaining islands received less. Westerly winds prevailed for the Maldives during the month of May.

Predictions: ENSO-neutral is likely in the Northern Hemisphere summer 2025 (82% chance in June-August) and may continue into winter 2025-26. though confidence is lower (48% chance of Neutral and 41% chance of La Niña in November-January).

Summary

CLIMATOLOGY

Monthly Climatology:

In July, the entire country usually receives up to 200 mm average rainfall and the wind direction in July is usually westerly but with low speeds wind speed. In August and September, the rainfall in southern and central islands increases to 250 mm while in northern islands it remains about 200 mm. The wind direction and speed do not change.

MONITORING

Fortnightly Rainfall Monitoring:

Date	Rainfall		
	Northern Islands	Central Islands	Southern Islands
6 th June	-	TR	-
7 th June	-	TR	TR
8 th June	TR	TR	10 mm
9 th June	TR	TR	10 mm
10 th June	10 mm	TR	30 mm
11 th June	10 mm	TR	20 mm
12 th June	20 mm	TR	40 mm
13 th June	40 mm	10 mm	40 mm
14 th June	40 mm	5 mm	TR
15 th June	50 mm	30 mm	TR
16 th June	10 mm	TR	TR
17 th June	TR	-	-
18 th June	TR	-	-
19 th June	-	-	-
20 th June	TR	-	-

TR - Trace Value

Monthly and Seasonal Rainfall Monitoring

Monthly Average: In May, the northern and southern islands received up to 12 mm of rainfall, and the central islands received up to 10 mm rainfall.

Monthly Temperature Monitoring:

	Northern Islands	Central Islands	Southern Islands
T Max	32.4°C	33.2°C	33.0°C
T Min	26.4°C	22.7°C	23.0°C

Dekadal Rainfall Estimates

1-10 Jun, Dekadal rainfall estimated as; Northern Islands: 10 mm rainfall
Central Islands: 80 mm rainfall
Southern Islands: 100 mm rainfall

11-20 Jun, Dekadal rainfall estimated as; Northern Islands: 100 mm rainfall
Central Islands: 20 mm rainfall
Southern Islands: 80 mm rainfall

PREDICTIONS

Daily Rainfall Forecast:

Date	Rainfall		
	Northern Islands	Central Islands	Southern Islands
26th June	10 mm	20 mm	10 mm
27th June	20 mm	TR	-
28th June	40 mm	20 mm	20 mm
29th June	10 mm	20 mm	10 mm
30th June	TR	-	10 mm
01st July	TR	-	10 mm
02nd July	-	-	40 mm

Biweekly Rainfall Forecast:

NOAA/NCEP GFS model predicts higher probability of above-normal tercile by 40% in the southern islands; near-neutral in the central and northern islands between 28th June - 11th July.

Seasonal Rainfall and Temperature Forecast:

Below-normal precipitation tercile is 60% probable in northern; while near-neutral tercile is probable in central islands; while above-normal tercile is 40% probable in southern islands from July-August-September 2025 and seasonal rainfall forecast is higher likelihood of below-normal range.

MJO Index:

The MJO is predicted by NOAA CPC to be in phases 1 respectively in the next two weeks (30 June – 14 July 2025). MJO in phase 1 will suppress the rainfall over the Maldives from 10th - 14th July.

Figures in Annexure

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 - Seasonal Predictions from IRI¹

