



INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

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INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

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BENEFICIARIES



A. HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rainfall:** June 2026 rainfall was below normal, generally below 70% of the long-term mean, across southern DRC, northern Angola and much of the eastern mainland and Madagascar. Above-normal rainfall was localised over northern DRC, parts of southern Africa and south-western Madagascar.
- **Drought monitoring:** The 12-month SPEI retained very dry to extremely dry conditions in northern-central DRC, western Angola, the Atlantic coastal belt and southern/eastern Madagascar. The 3-month SPI was moderately to very wet across much of southern Africa, but dry in northern DRC and eastern Madagascar.
- **Dry spells:** Twenty-seven to 30 consecutive dry days affected most of the central and south-western mainland and much of Madagascar. Northern DRC and parts of southern South Africa had the shortest dry spells.
- **Minimum temperatures:** Night-time temperatures were 1–4 °C above normal across much of southern Africa, but 1–3 °C below normal over the central mainland; western Namibia and south-western Angola were locally about 4 °C below normal.
- **Maximum temperatures:** Daytime temperatures were generally 1–4 °C above normal across most of the region. A narrow section of the Atlantic coast of Angola and Namibia was 2–4 °C below normal.
- **Extreme rainfall:** One-day rainfall was generally below 25 mm. Localised totals of 70–150 mm occurred along eastern Madagascar, while parts of northern DRC and southern South Africa recorded about 25–50 mm.
- **Heatwaves:** Daytime heatwaves persisted for 19–23 days or more in parts of north-eastern DRC, western Tanzania, western Angola and western Madagascar. Night-time heatwaves were most persistent across northern DRC.

1. REGIONAL RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

Recorded rainfall in June 2026 was concentrated over northern DRC, where widespread totals exceeded 100 mm. Rainfall decreased southwards across the DRC, with approximately 40–100 mm over parts of the central belt and less than 20 mm in the south. Along eastern Madagascar, totals generally ranged from 20 to 80 mm, with local amounts exceeding 100 mm in the south-east. Parts of the southern and south-western coast of South Africa received about 20–60 mm. Most of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and northern and central South Africa recorded less than 20 mm, with large areas receiving little or no rainfall [Figure 1, left].

The June 2026 anomaly indicates widespread rainfall deficits. Rainfall was generally below 70% of the long-term mean across southern DRC and northern Angola, much of Tanzania, eastern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and northern and eastern South Africa. Most of Madagascar was also drier than normal, with many areas receiving less than 50% of their usual June rainfall [Figure 1, right]. Near-normal to above-normal rainfall, approximately 90–200% of the long-term mean, occurred over parts of northern and western DRC, isolated areas of the central and south-western mainland, the south-western and southern coastal areas of South Africa, and a small part of south-western Madagascar. Because June is climatologically dry across much of southern Africa, high percentage values may correspond to modest absolute totals. Areas where the climatological June rainfall is below 1 mm are masked [Figure 1, right].

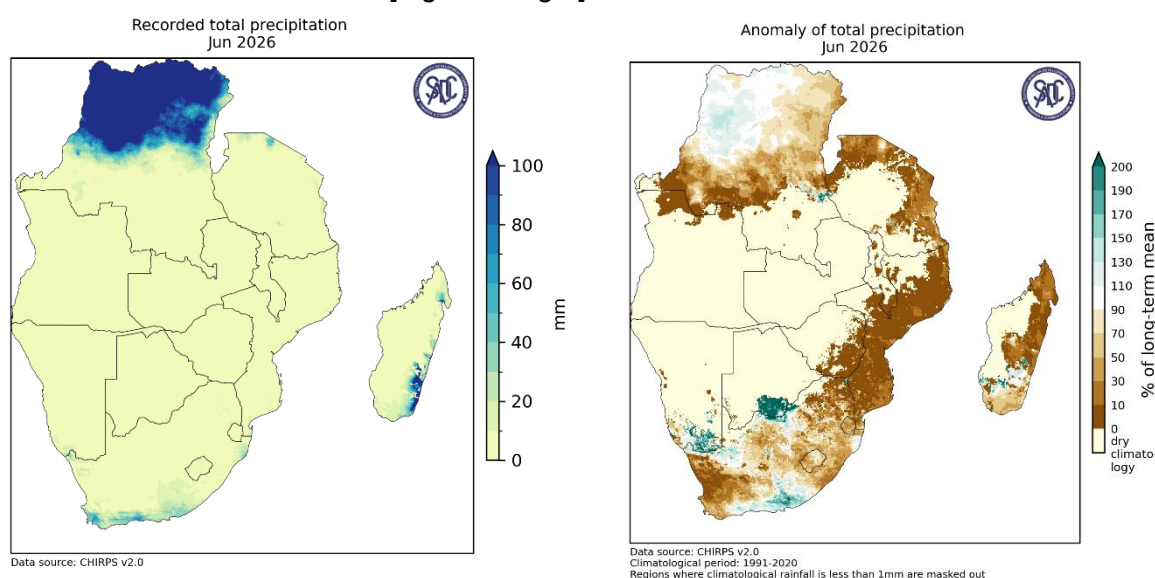


Figure 1: June rainfall climatology (left) and rainfall anomaly for June 2026 (right).

1.1 Drought Monitoring

1.1.1 Seasonal and Annual Drought Assessment

The 12-month Standardized Precipitation–Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI-12) for June 2026 showed predominantly near-normal long-term moisture conditions. Moderate to extreme dryness, with SPEI values from below -1 to below -3 , persisted across northern and central DRC, western Angola, the Atlantic coastal belt of Namibia and western South Africa, and southern and eastern Madagascar. Moderately to very wet conditions, represented by values above $+1$, occurred over parts of central and southern South Africa and in smaller pockets of the central and eastern mainland [Figure 2, left].

The 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI-3) showed wetter short-term conditions across much of southern Africa. Moderate to very wet conditions, with SPI values above $+1$, affected western and southern Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, much of South Africa and parts of Zambia and Mozambique. Moderate to extreme dryness, with values below -1 , occurred in northern and eastern DRC, northern Tanzania and eastern Madagascar. Near-normal conditions prevailed elsewhere [Figure 2, right].

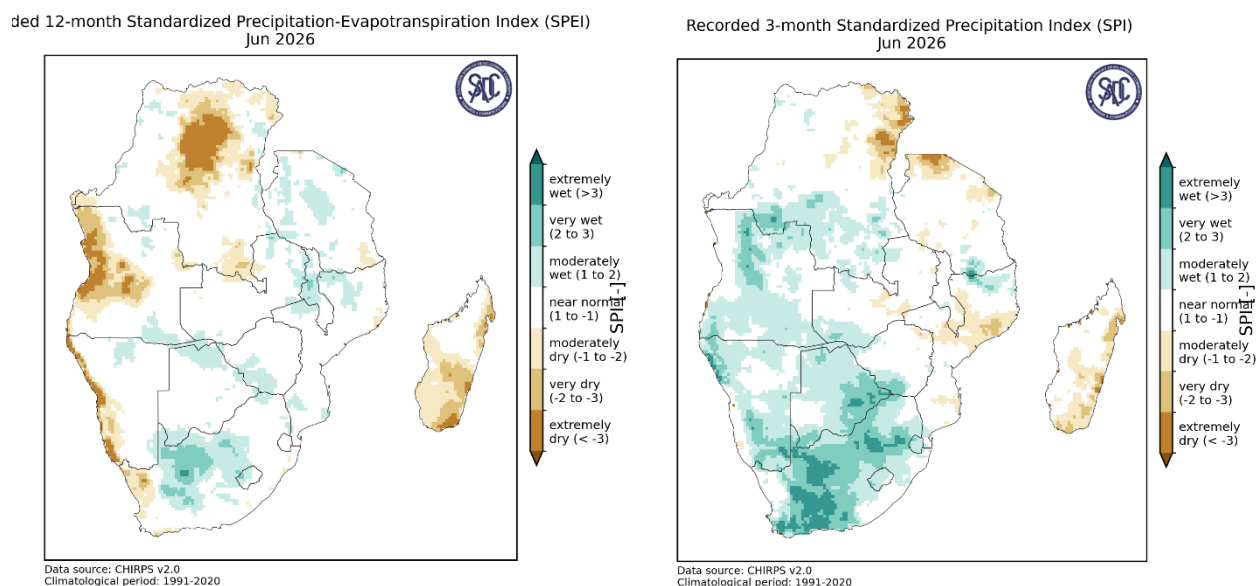


Figure 2: Drought assessment using the 12-month SPEI (left) and 3-month SPI (right) for June 2026.

1.1.2 Short term drought (dry spells)

Prolonged dry spells dominated the SADC region during June 2026. The maximum possible sequence of 30 consecutive dry days, or near-maximum sequences of 27–30 days, affected most of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique, together with northern South Africa and much of Madagascar. Shorter sequences of about 0–12 days occurred mainly over northern DRC, while southern DRC generally recorded 12–24 days. Much of southern and south-eastern South Africa experienced approximately 9–21 consecutive dry days, with longer dry spells in its western and northern areas. These widespread long sequences are consistent with the established dry season over much of the mainland [Figure 3].

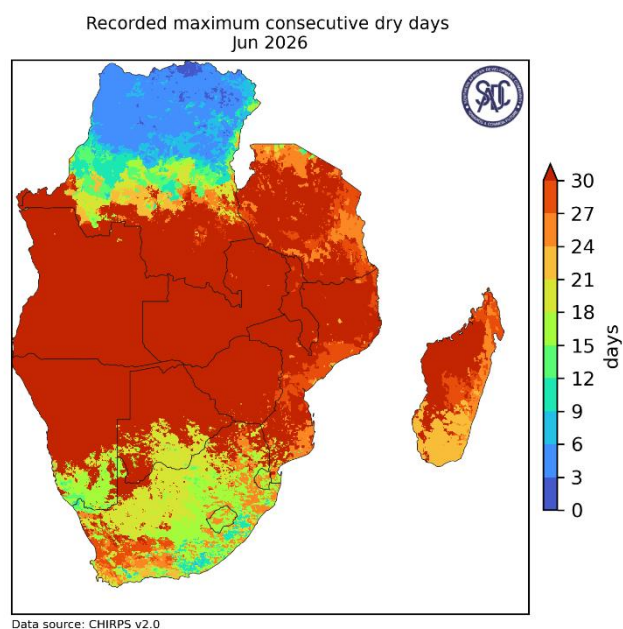


Figure 3: Dry spells prevalence during the month of June 2026.

1.2 Extreme Rainfall

Extreme one-day rainfall was rare and highly localised during June 2026. Most of the SADC mainland recorded daily maxima below 25 mm, with extensive central and south-western areas receiving little or no rainfall. Local maxima of approximately 25–50 mm occurred in parts of northern DRC and along the southern and south-western coast of South Africa. The most substantial one-day rainfall was concentrated along the eastern coast of Madagascar, where local totals reached approximately 70–150 mm. Elsewhere, including most of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique, no notable single-day rainfall event was evident [Figure 4].

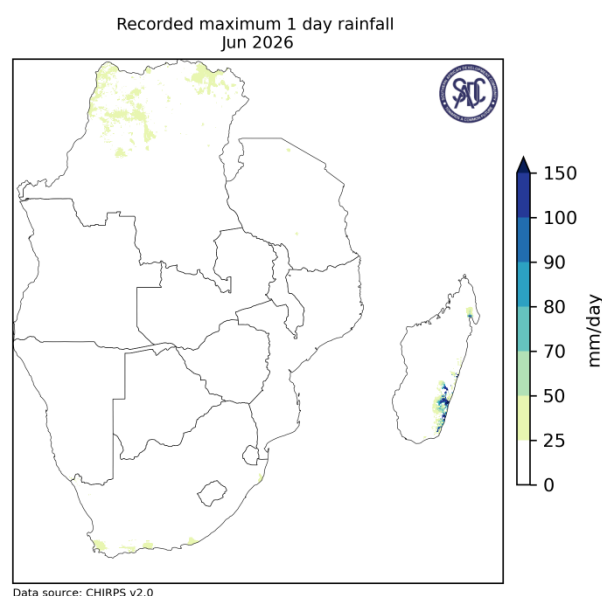


Figure 4: Maximum rainfall recorded over a one-day period during the month of June 2026.

2. REGIONAL TEMPERATURE

2.1 Minimum Temperature

Mean minimum temperatures in June 2026 followed a strong north–south gradient. Values above 20–23 °C occurred across northern DRC and northern Angola, with warm nights also affecting low-lying coastal areas of Tanzania and Mozambique. Much of the central and eastern mainland recorded approximately 11–20 °C. The lowest mean minimum temperatures, generally 5–11 °C, affected Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Lesotho, as well as the central highlands of Madagascar [Figure 5, left].

Minimum temperature anomalies varied sharply across the region. Temperatures were 1–4 °C above the 1991–2020 average across much of South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, southern Botswana, southern Namibia and parts of southern Mozambique; warm anomalies of about +1 to +2 °C also affected northern DRC and northern Angola. In contrast, anomalies of approximately –1 to –3 °C extended from southern DRC and central Angola across Zambia, Zimbabwe and northern Botswana. The strongest cold anomalies, locally near –4 °C, occurred along western Namibia and south-western Angola. Madagascar was mainly near normal to 1 °C below normal [Figure 5, right].

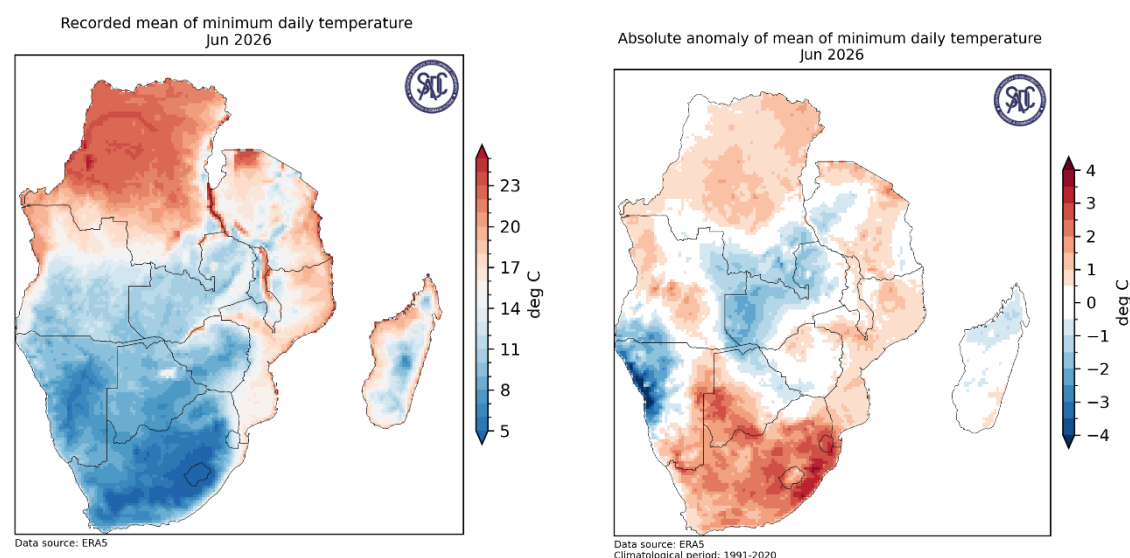


Figure 5: Observed average minimum temperature (left) and anomalies (right) for June 2026.

2.2 Maximum Temperature

Mean maximum temperatures exceeded 30–33 °C across much of northern and central DRC and northern Angola, with similarly high values in some low-lying parts of Madagascar. Temperatures of approximately 24–30 °C covered most of Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique. Cooler daytime conditions of about 15–24 °C occurred across southern and high-altitude areas, including much of Namibia, Botswana, South Africa and Lesotho, and the central and southern highlands of Madagascar [Figure 6, left].

Maximum temperatures were predominantly above normal during June 2026. Positive anomalies of approximately +1 to +4 °C covered most of the DRC, Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique, as well as much of South Africa and Madagascar. The strongest warm anomalies, locally around +3 to +4 °C, affected parts of southern Angola, the Namibian interior, the central mainland and eastern Madagascar. Conversely, a narrow Atlantic coastal strip of Angola and Namibia recorded anomalies of about –2 to –4 °C, while the southern coast of South Africa and south-western Madagascar were near normal to 2 °C below normal [Figure 6, right].

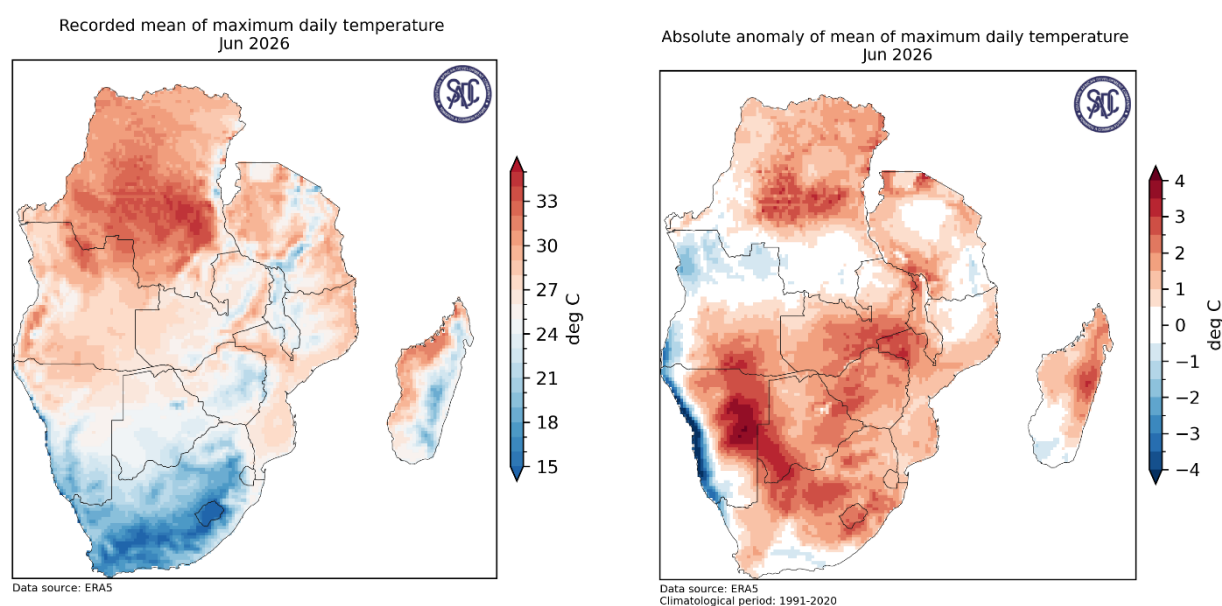


Figure 6: Observed maximum average temperature (left) and anomalies (right) for June 2026.

2.3 Heatwaves

Daytime heatwaves are defined as periods of at least three consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the 95th percentile. Night-time heatwaves are defined as periods of at least three consecutive nights during which the daily minimum temperature exceeds the 90th percentile.

During June 2026, daytime heatwaves were generally absent or short-lived across much of the central and southern mainland. Approximately 7–15 heatwave days were recorded in scattered parts of the DRC, Angola, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa and Madagascar. The highest numbers of daytime heatwave days, approximately 19–23 days or more, occurred locally in north-eastern DRC, western Tanzania, western Angola and western Madagascar [Figure 7, left].

During the same month, night-time heatwaves were most extensive and persistent across the DRC. Approximately 11–19 heatwave nights were recorded over large parts of northern and central DRC, with totals reaching or exceeding 19–23 nights locally in the north-east. Elsewhere, approximately 3–11 heatwave nights occurred in parts of Tanzania, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, eastern South Africa, Lesotho and Eswatini. Most of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Madagascar experienced few or no qualifying night-time heatwave events [Figure 7, right].

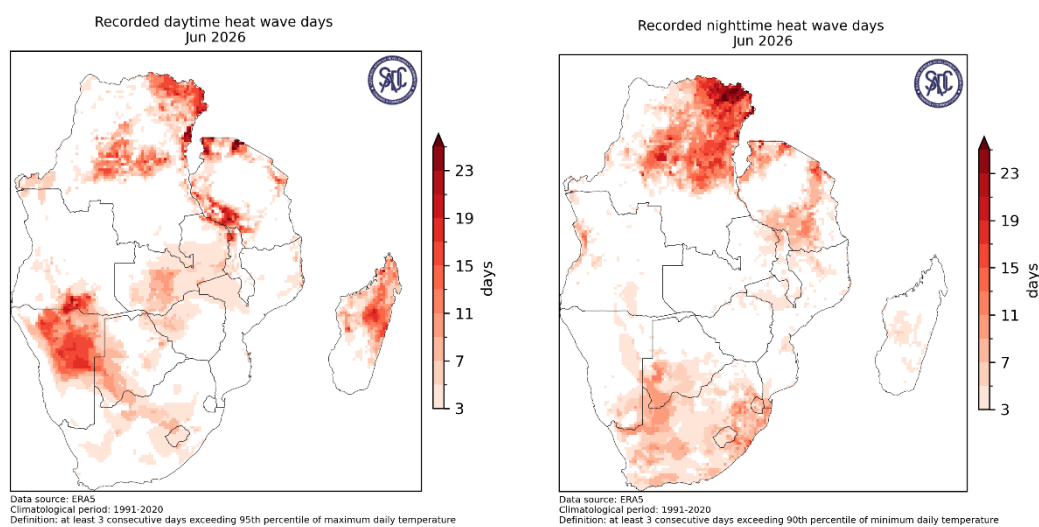


Figure 7: Heatwaves detected during the month of June 2026

NOTE:

This bulletin uses CHIRPS and ERA5 data. While these datasets are considered broadly representative of local conditions over the SADC region, the results presented here may differ from those derived using local observations from Member States.

Users are therefore, urged to consult the local National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) for local conditions and detailed interpretation of the contents of this bulletin.

