

Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20260216-07)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **temperature and precipitation**

Organization issuing
the statement: SEEVCCC

Issued/ Amended / 16-2-2026 16:00
Cancelled

Contact: E-mail: cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs
Phone: +381112066925
Fax: +381112066929

Valid from – to: 16-2-2026 – 31-5-2026 Next amendment: 23-2-2026

Region of concern: **SEE**

„ Within the first week (16 to 22 February 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in most of the region, with anomaly up to +3 °C in the southern Balkans, western Turkey and Cyprus, up to +6 °C in Georgia and most of Turkey, while in Armenia and most of Azerbaijan even up to +10 °C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is over 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C is expected in the western and northern Balkans and most of Romania, up to -6 °C in Moldova, central and southern Ukraine, and even up to -10 °C in northwestern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is around 70% in Romania, around 80% in the Balkans and over 90% elsewhere. Precipitation surplus is expected in almost the entire region, except Cyprus and South Caucasus. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 90%. “

Monitoring

During the period from 8 to 14 February 2026, observed weekly precipitation sums were around 50 mm in most of Turkey, along Adriatic coast, western Georgia, Cyprus and in most of the southern and southeastern Balkans, up to 100 mm in the southwestern Greece and in part of southern and western Turkey, while they were up to 200 mm in part of northern Greece and southwestern Turkey. In rest of the SEE region, precipitation sums were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (16 to 22 February 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in most of the region, with anomaly up to +3 °C in the southern Balkans, western Turkey and Cyprus, up to +6 °C in Georgia and most of Turkey, while in Armenia and most of Azerbaijan even up to +10 °C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is over 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C is expected in the western and northern Balkans and most of Romania, up to -6 °C in Moldova, central and southern Ukraine, and even up to -10 °C in northwestern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is around 70% in Romania, around 80% in the Balkans and over 90% elsewhere. Precipitation surplus is expected in almost the entire region, except Cyprus and South Caucasus. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 90%.

During the second week (23 February to 1 March 2026), above normal mean weekly air temperature is expected with anomaly up to +3 °C in Azerbaijan, Armenia and part of southeastern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 60%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C is expected in Moldova and most of Ukraine and up to -6 °C in part of northern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is around 70%. Precipitation surplus is expected in Georgia, most of Armenia, most of Ukraine and northern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 60%.

During the following three months (March, April and May 2026), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in the Balkans, most of Romania, Cyprus, Turkey, South Caucasus and Middle East, with the probability for exceeding the upper tercile ranging from 50% in Romania to over 70% in the southern Balkans, Cyprus, Turkey, Middle East and South Caucasus. Precipitation surplus is expected in the southern, eastern and central Balkans, most of Romania and part of Azerbaijan, with around 50% probability for exceeding the upper tercile.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 23-2-2026

For further information, please contact cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs

ANNEX

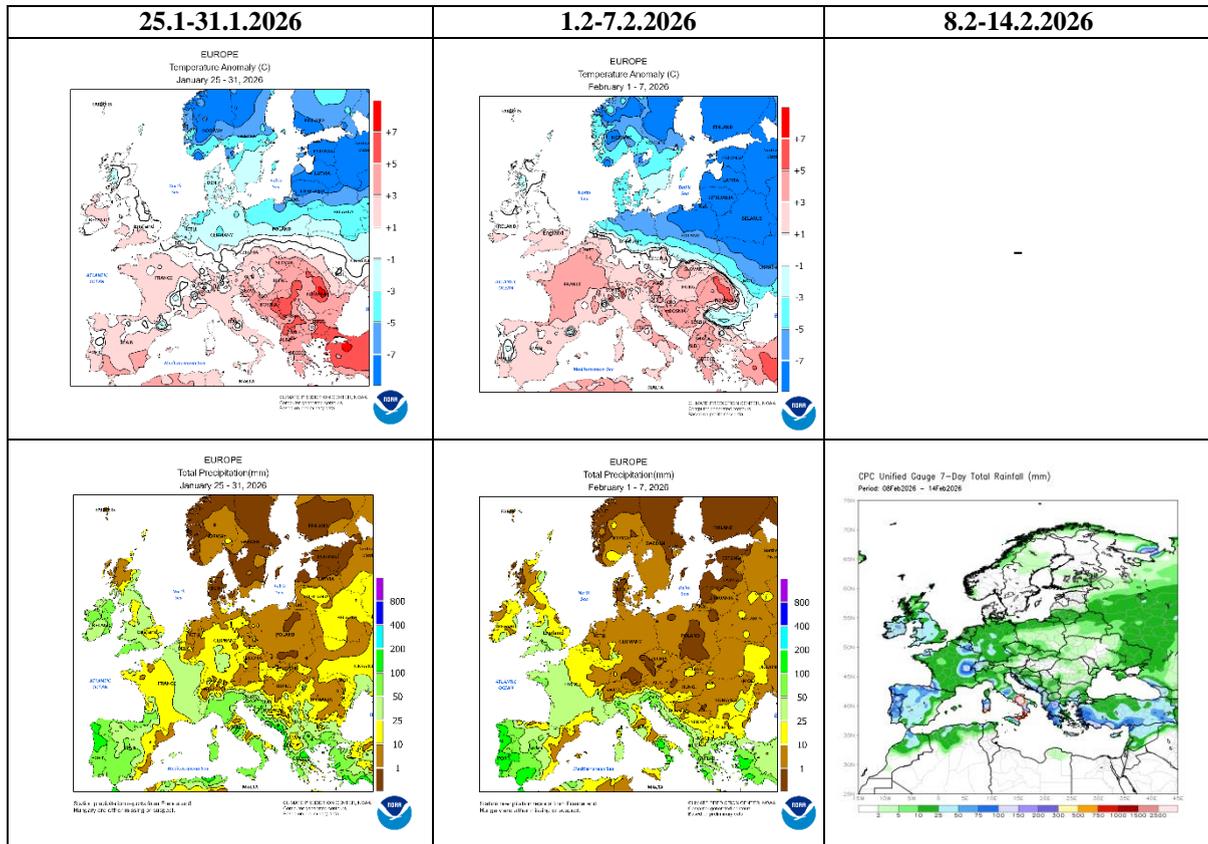


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

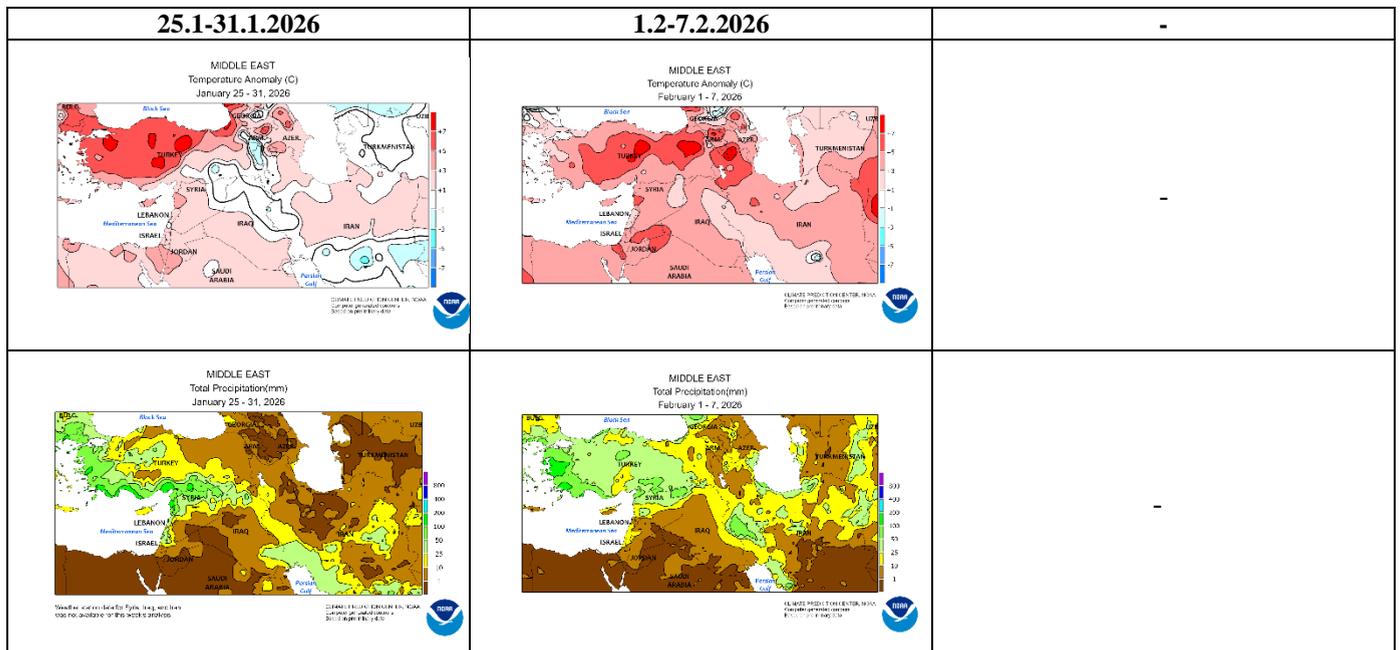


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

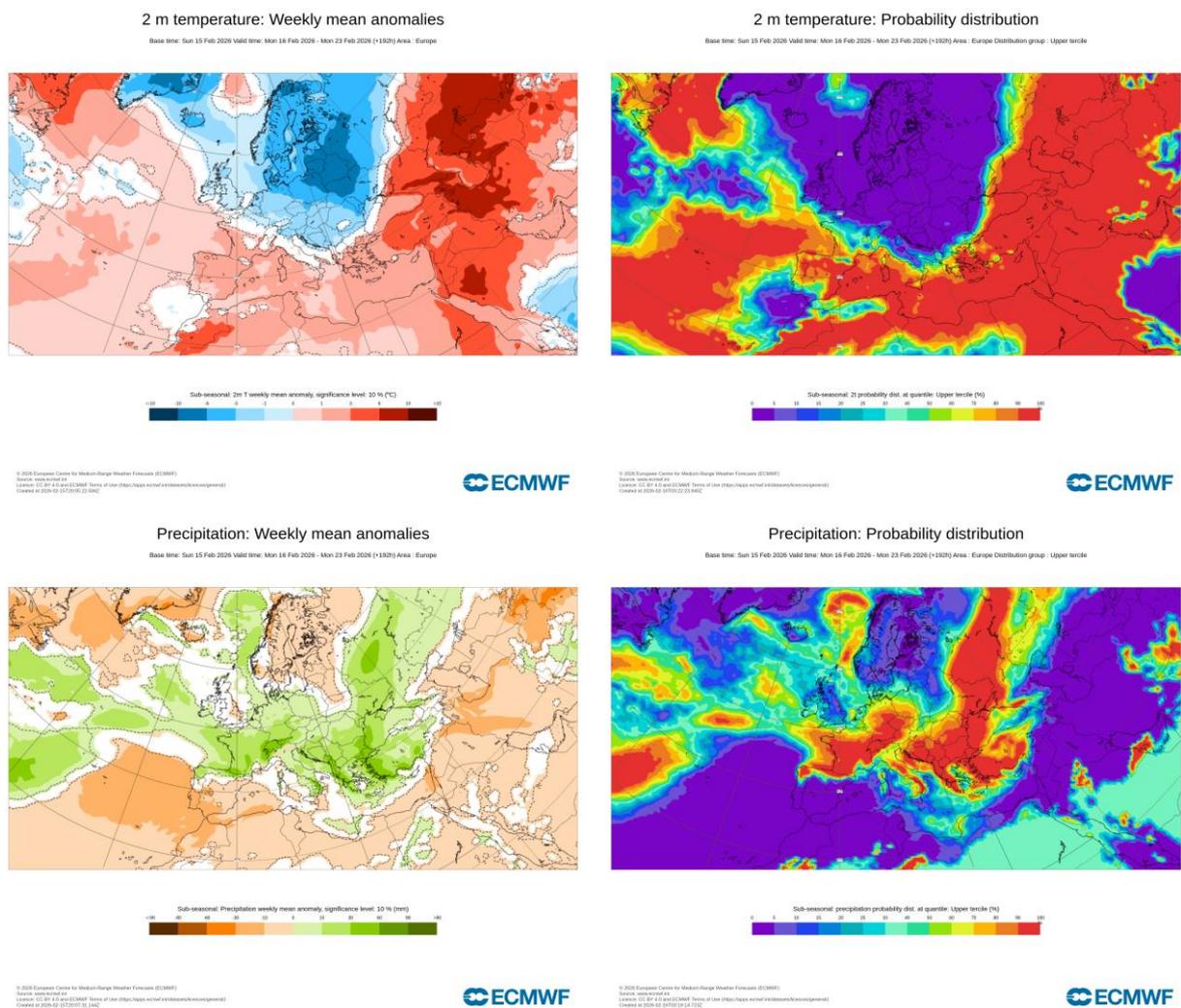


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 16.2–22.2.2026 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

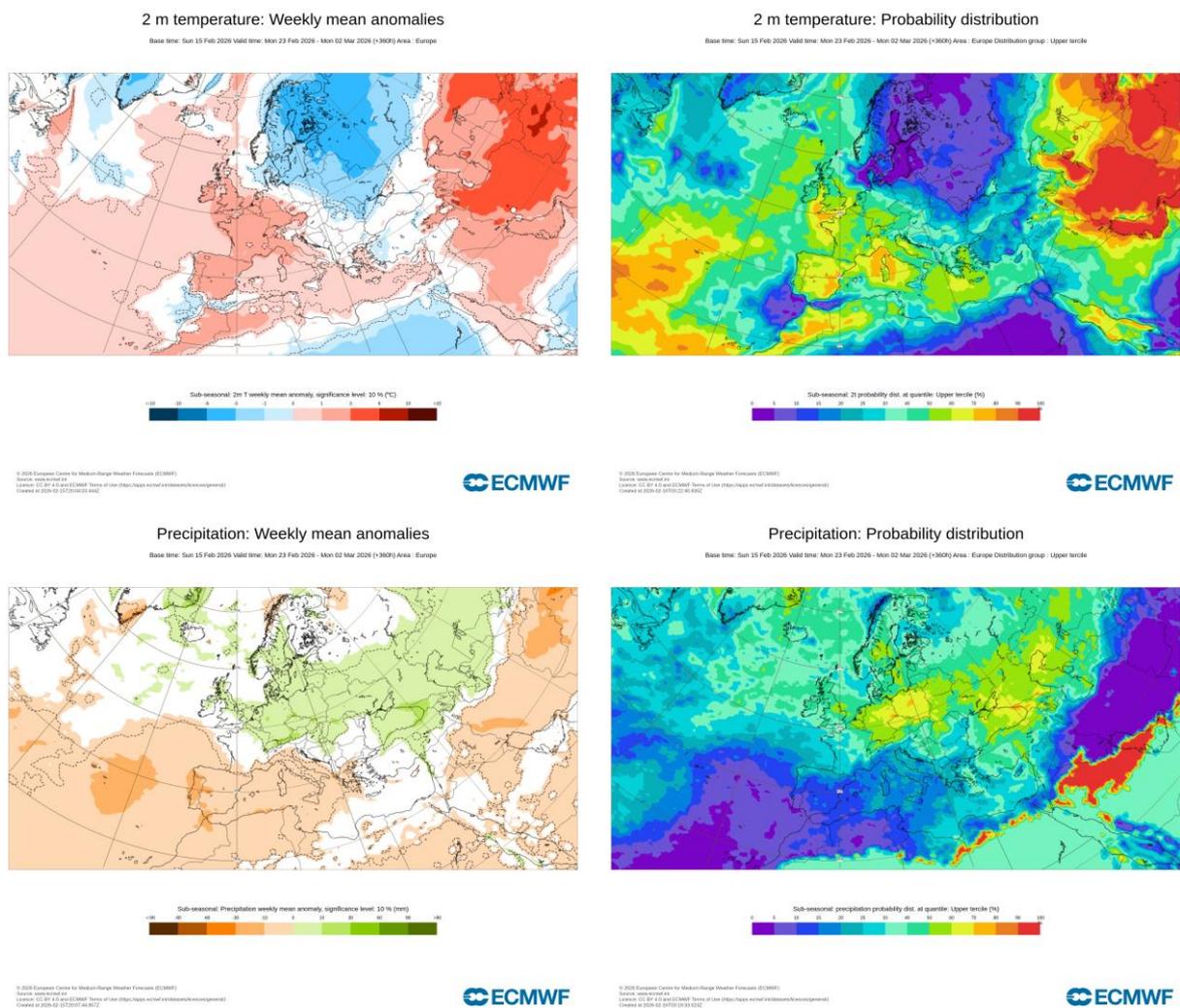


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 23.2.-1.3.2026 period (source: ECMWF)

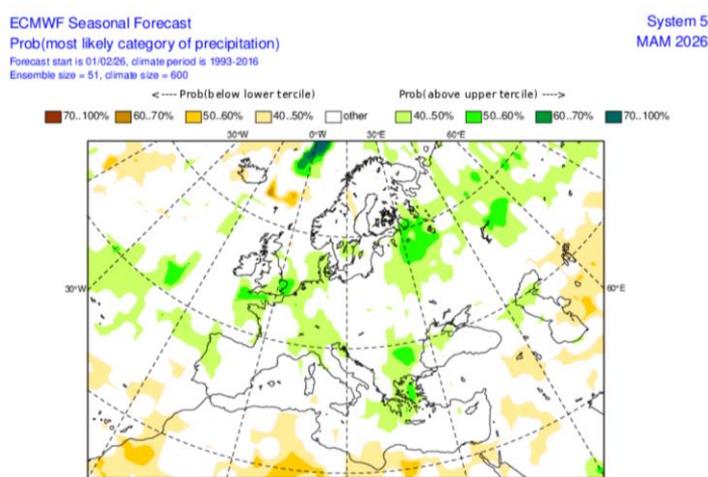
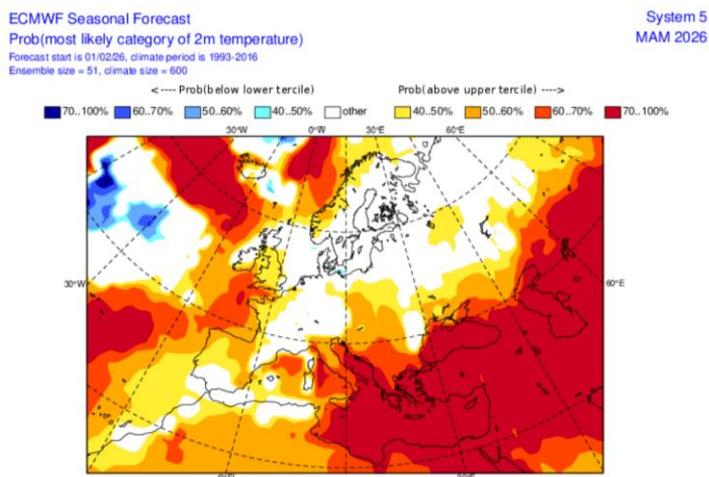


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season MAM (source: ECMWF)

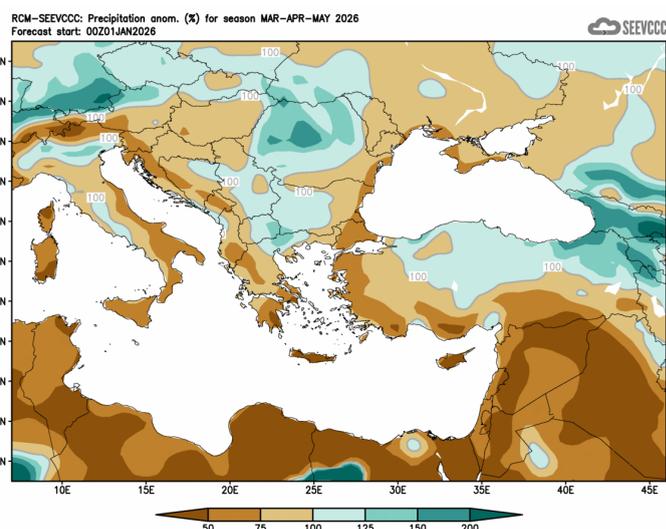
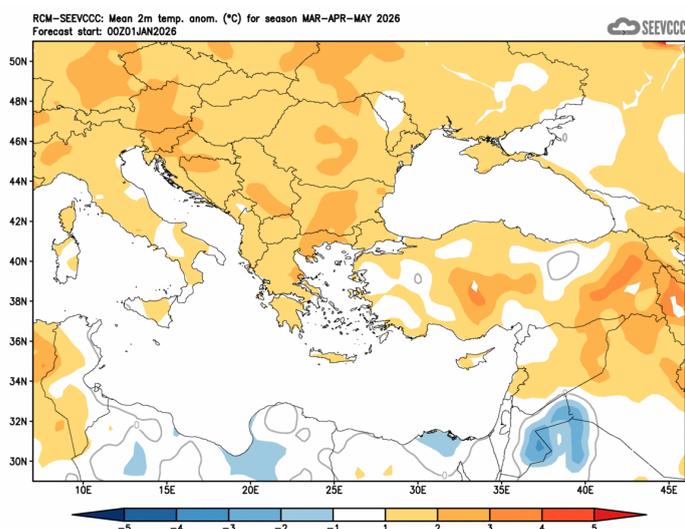


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season MAM (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

Sources

- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (www.hidmet.gov.rs)
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center (www.seevccc.rs)
- European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (<http://www.ecmwf.int/>)
- Climate Prediction Center USA (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>)
- Deutscher Wetterdienst (<http://www.dwd.de>)