

Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20260223-08)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **temperature and precipitation**

Organization issuing
the statement: SEEVCCC

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Cancelled

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Valid from – to: 23-2-2026 – 31-5-2026 Next amendment: 2-3-2026

Region of concern: **Cyprus, Turkey, South Caucasus and Middle East**

„ Within the first week (23 February to 1 March 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C in Cyprus, Turkey and Middle East. Probability for exceeding lower tercile is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in eastern Turkey and South Caucasus. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 90%.

During the second week (2 to 8 March 2026) below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -6 °C is expected in eastern Turkey, with probability up to 90%for exceeding lower tercile. “

Monitoring

During the period from 15 to 21 February 2026, observed weekly precipitation sums were up to 150 mm in the southwestern Balkans, around 75 mm in the southeastern Balkans and southwestern Turkey, around 50 mm in the western, central and eastern Balkans, southern Romania, western Turkey and eastern Ukraine. In rest of the SEE region, precipitation sums were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (23 February to 1 March 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in the western Balkans, with anomaly up to +6 °C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C is expected in Cyprus, Turkey and Middle East. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in eastern Turkey and South Caucasus. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 90%.

During the second week (2 to 8 March 2026), above normal mean weekly air temperature is expected with anomaly up to +6 °C in the western Balkans and Pannonian plain. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 80%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -6 °C is expected in eastern Turkey. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is expected in the entire SEE region. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) is around 70% in the central and eastern Balkans, southern Romania, Aegean Sea and Turkey.

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 2-3-2026

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

ANNEX

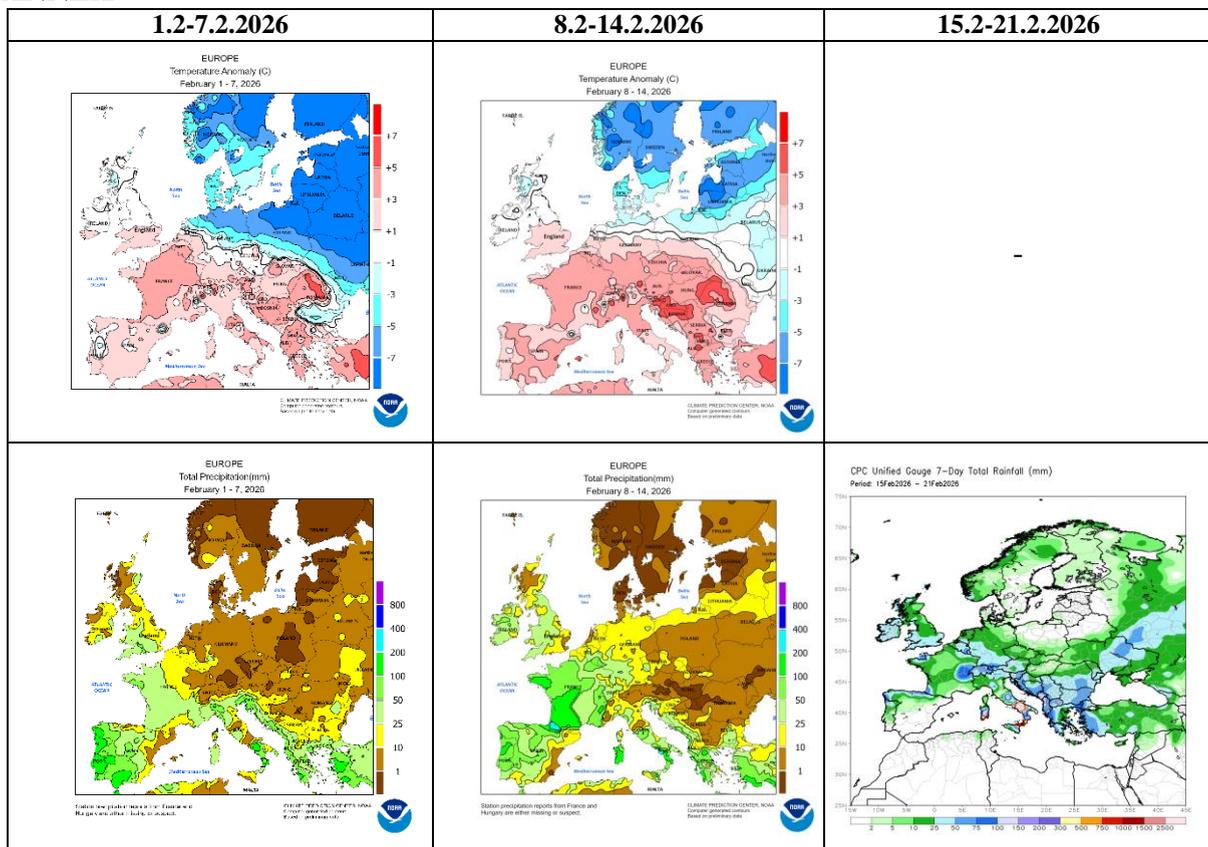


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

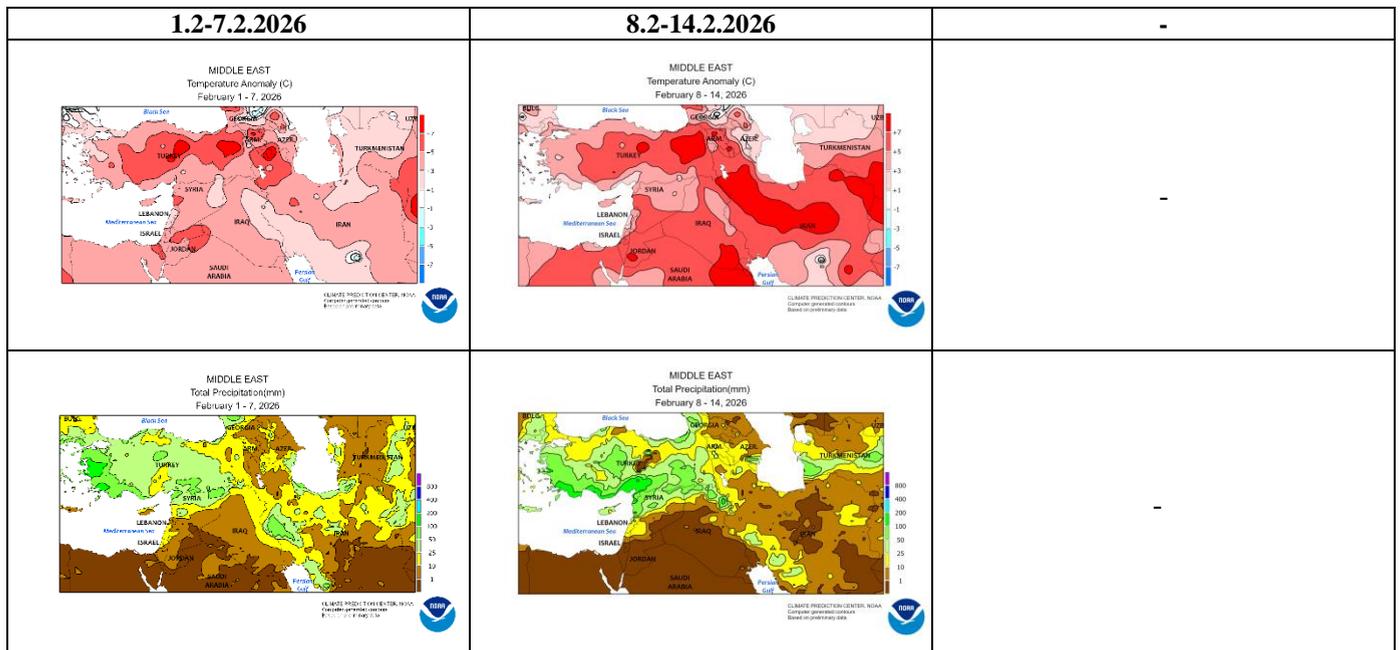


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

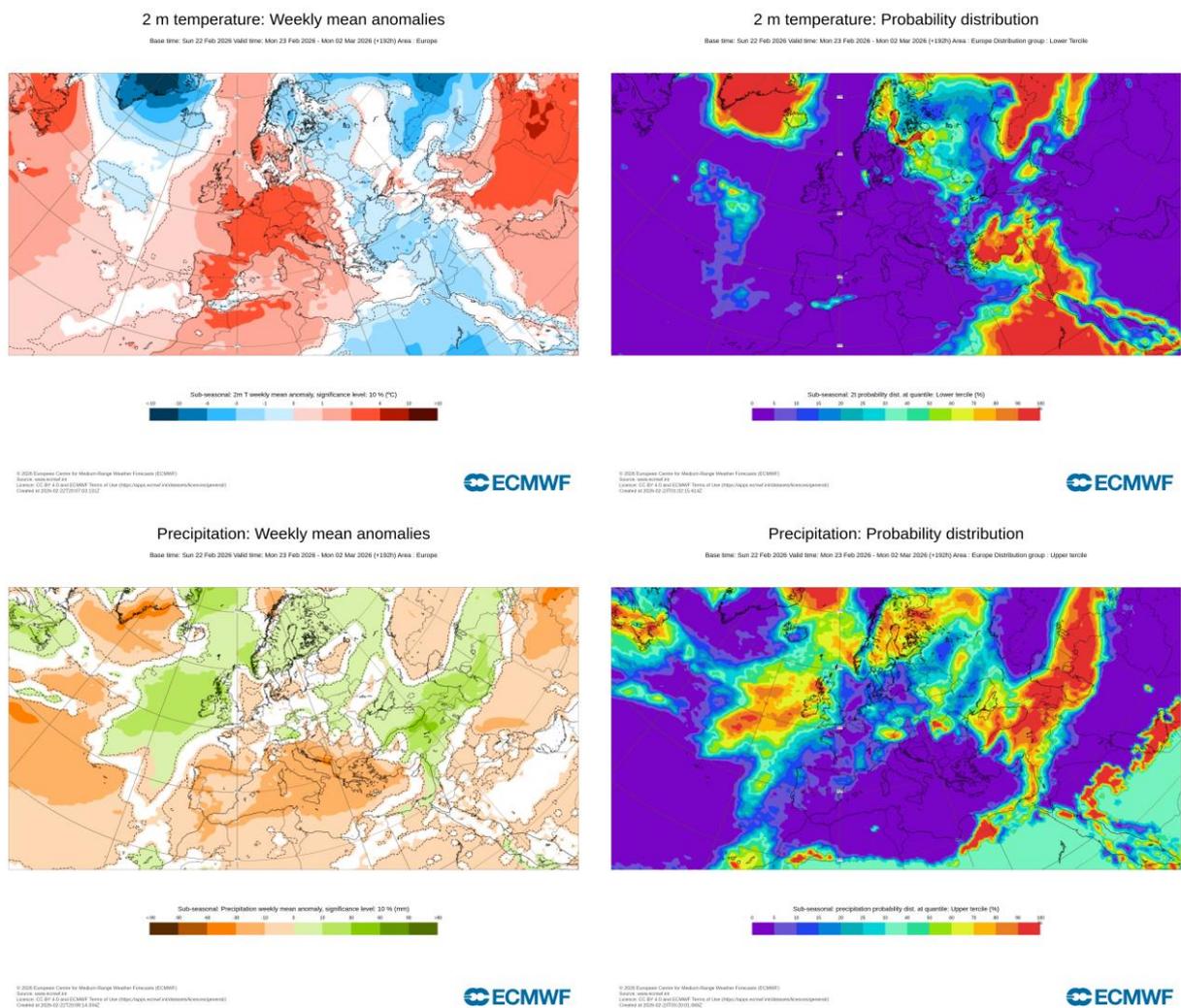


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the lower tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 23.2-1.3.2026 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

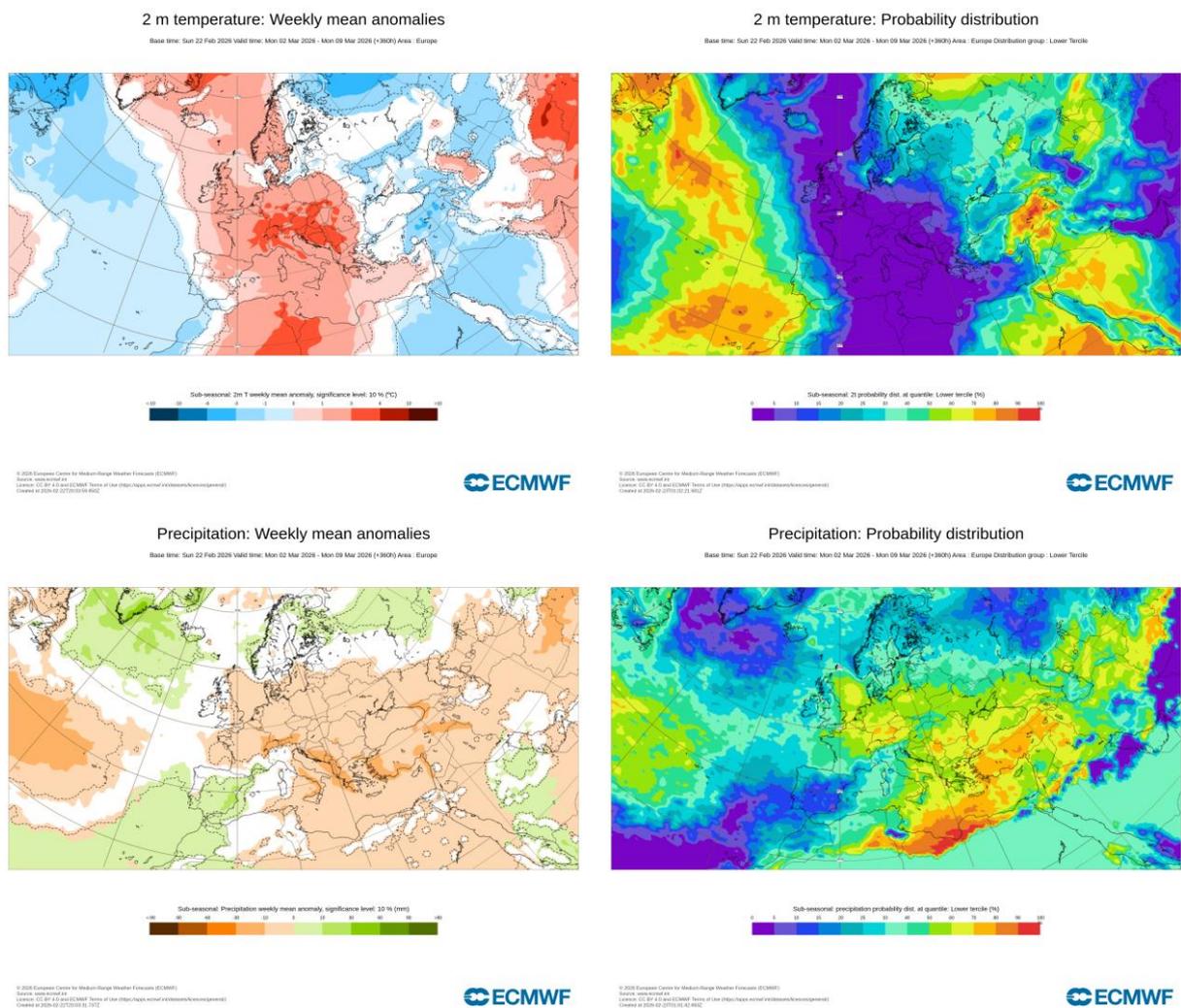


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the lower tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 2.3-8.3.2026 period (source: ECMWF)

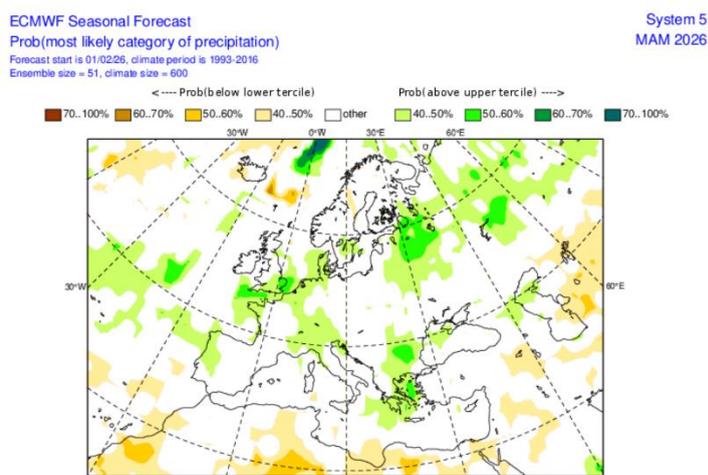
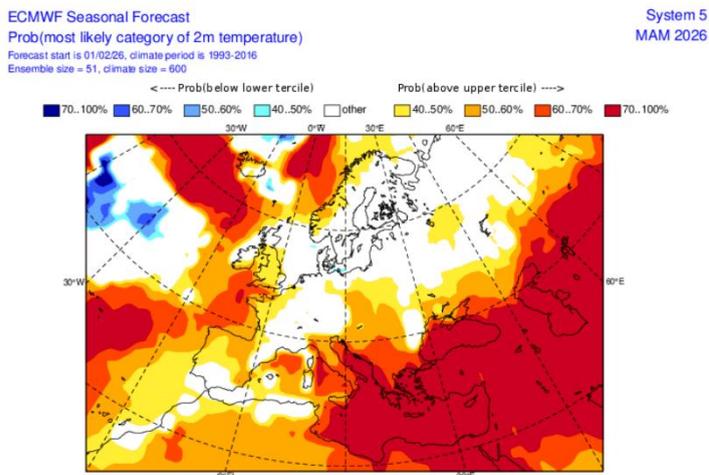


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season MAM (source: ECMWF)

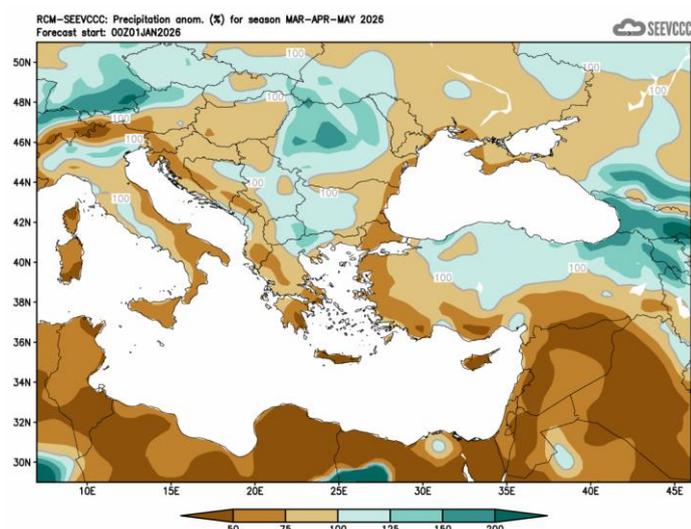
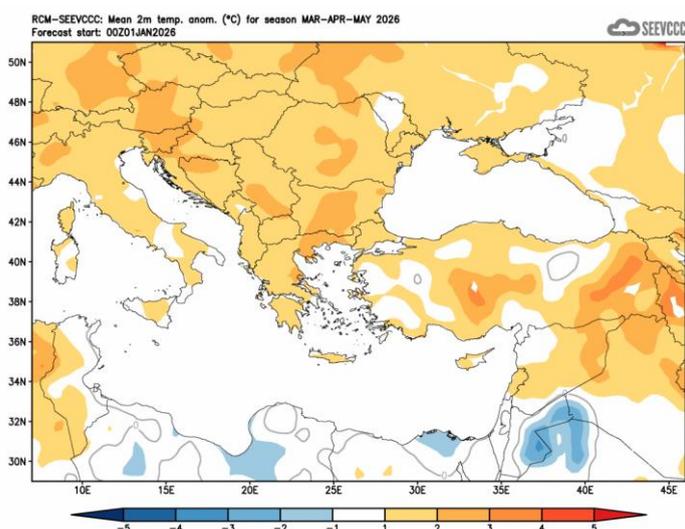


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season MAM (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

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>)