



# Weekly SAHF Forecasters' Forum (FF) #209

Date: 12<sup>th</sup> February 2026

## Discussion Notes

### Realized Weather-Country Reports (6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026)

- Bhutan experienced partly to mostly cloudy weather during the observed period. A snowfall event of approximately 10 mm snow water equivalent was recorded on 9th February at a northern station, followed by light rainfall of around 0.6 mm on 10th February at the same location. Temperature trends remained largely stable during the week. The highest temperature recorded was 28.5°C in the southwestern part of the country, while the lowest minimum temperature reached approximately -7°C in northern high altitude areas.
- Bangladesh observed predominantly dry weather conditions throughout the period. Light fog occurred at places over river basin areas during early morning hours. Day temperatures fell slightly while night temperatures rose marginally. No rainfall was recorded. The highest maximum temperature was 32.6°C at Teknaf, while the lowest minimum temperature was 8.4°C recorded at Srimangal
- Nepal experienced intermittent westerly influence over higher elevations, with light to moderate snowfall over mountainous regions. Lower elevations and the Terai largely remained dry. Morning fog persisted over southern plains and valley regions, occasionally reducing visibility. Snow accumulation continued over upper Himalayan areas.
- Myanmar experienced isolated to scattered rainfall over eastern, central, and southern parts during 6th to 10th February. Temperature conditions were below average over parts of western Myanmar, while above average temperatures were observed in other regions. Overall rainfall activity remained limited.
- Maldives experienced isolated showers over central and southern atolls. On 8th February, approximately 70 mm of rainfall was recorded at one station in the central atolls. A sudden heavy rainfall event occurred in the southernmost island, recording 121 mm, including 49 mm within one hour, associated with deep convective activity. Thunderstorms were reported at isolated locations. Northern atolls experienced relatively fair weather.
- Sri Lanka experienced moderate rainfall during the early part of the observed period, particularly over southeastern and eastern regions. The highest rainfall of 110 mm was recorded near Ampara on 5th February. Thereafter, rainfall gradually decreased, and mostly dry weather prevailed over much of the island, except for afternoon or evening thundershowers at a few locations, particularly in southwestern parts.

### Significant Weather Features in the region for the coming week (13<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026)

- A mid-latitude westerly trough is expected to affect Afghanistan and northern Pakistan during the forecast period, bringing light to moderate rainfall and snowfall over higher elevations of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and adjoining western Himalayan regions. The southward extension of this trough may induce rainfall over northwestern plains of India. Model guidance indicates general agreement on precipitation over northern highlands, although differences remain regarding intensity and southward extent.
- Concurrently, enhanced convective activity is expected over the equatorial Indian Ocean and Sri Lanka latitudes, supported by an active Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) phase over the Indian Ocean. Most models indicate light to moderate rainfall over eastern and southeastern Sri Lanka, while uncertainties remain regarding any further organization of convection into a more structured system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A ridge pattern and anti-cyclonic circulation over much of the Indian subcontinent are likely to maintain stable atmospheric conditions over central and eastern parts of South Asia. Fog formation over the Indo Gangetic Plains may reduce temporarily during the passage of the westerly disturbance but could reappear thereafter under stable post-system conditions.</li> <li>▪ Early warming signals are emerging over northern parts of the Indian subcontinent, with above-normal temperature tendencies expected to gradually expand in the coming weeks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Weather Outlook</b> (13<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bhutan is expected to experience partly to mostly cloudy conditions during the forecast period. Light rain or snowfall is likely over northern and northwestern high-altitude areas, particularly during night hours under weak westerly influence. Wind gusts may occur at isolated locations over northern and western parts of the country. Temperatures are expected to remain near seasonal averages.</li> <li>▪ Bangladesh is expected to remain largely dry throughout the forecast period. Light fog may occur over river basin areas during early morning hours. Day and night temperatures are expected to remain nearly unchanged during the first half of the week, followed by a slight rise toward the latter half.</li> <li>▪ Nepal is expected to experience partly cloudy conditions over hilly and mountainous regions, with light snowfall or rainfall possible over higher elevations associated with passing westerly disturbances. Southern plains and valley regions are likely to remain mostly dry. Morning fog may persist over the Terai region, though its intensity may temporarily decrease during active westerly influence.</li> <li>▪ Pakistan is expected to experience continued impacts from mid-latitude westerly systems over northern and northwestern regions. Light to moderate rainfall and snowfall are likely over mountainous areas, while northwestern plains may receive light rainfall. Fog over the Punjab plains is expected to reduce during active rainfall episodes but may reappear thereafter.</li> <li>▪ Myanmar is expected to observe mostly dry conditions during the forecast period. Isolated to scattered rainfall is possible over southeastern parts around 18th to 19th February. Temperatures are expected to remain near seasonal norms, with localized variations.</li> <li>▪ Maldives is expected to experience scattered showers and thunderstorms, particularly over the Malé region and central atolls during the early part of the forecast period. Southern atolls may continue to experience isolated showers, while northern atolls are expected to remain relatively fair. Convective activity may remain episodically active.</li> <li>▪ Sri Lanka is expected to receive light to moderate rainfall, mainly over eastern and southeastern provinces during the early and middle parts of the week. Afternoon or evening thundershowers may occur elsewhere at isolated locations. Given the harvesting season in eastern regions, intermittent rainfall may cause temporary disruptions to agricultural activities.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Extended Range Outlook</b> (13<sup>th</sup> Feb – 12<sup>th</sup> Mar, 2026)</p>	<p>Extended Temperature outlook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Over the extended range period, above-normal temperatures are likely to prevail across much of northern and central South Asia. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to show a warming tendency, particularly north of 20°N latitude. Gradual warming is expected to expand southward from Week 3 onward. Peninsular India and Sri</li> </ul>	<p>Extended Rainfall Outlook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During Week 1 and Week 2, rainfall activity is expected to persist over Sri Lanka latitudes and adjoining equatorial Indian Ocean regions, supported by active MJO conditions. Light to moderate rainfall may continue intermittently over eastern and southeastern Sri Lanka. Rainfall and snowfall over Afghanistan and northern Pakistan are likely to occur intermittently due to successive</li> </ul>
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	<p>Lanka may initially experience near normal conditions, followed by a warming trend in subsequent weeks.</p>	<p>westerly disturbances during the first half of the extended period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From Week 3 onward, rainfall activity across much of South Asia is expected to decrease significantly. Most models indicate predominantly dry conditions over the Indian subcontinent, including Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and large parts of India. Westerly activity is expected to weaken, and precipitation over Himalayan regions may reduce. Seasonal guidance suggests a gradual transition from La Niña toward El Niño conditions later in 2026, with warming signals strengthening toward mid year. However, near normal rainfall during the extended range remains generally subdued over land areas beyond Sri Lanka latitudes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ocean Watch</b></p>	<p><b>Observed Ocean Surface Conditions (6<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the observed period, swell conditions remained mostly normal to moderate across the northern Indian Ocean. Significant wave heights averaged around 2.6 meters in parts of the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. Swell periods ranged between 14–22 seconds in some regions. Sea surface temperatures ranged between 24°C and 29°C, with warmer waters over equatorial and southern Indian Ocean regions. Coastal currents were generally moderate, with localized higher speeds in some areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Forecast for the coming week (13<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Feb 2026)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean conditions during the forecast period are expected to remain generally moderate. Wind speeds are likely to range between 10–11 m/s over parts of the northern Indian Ocean. Significant wave heights are expected to remain around 2.0–2.5 meters. Swell periods of 14–22 seconds may continue intermittently. No major hazardous ocean conditions are anticipated, though localized convective activity near Sri Lanka and Maldives latitudes may temporarily influence sea conditions. Tropical cyclone potential remains low during the forecast period.</li> </ul>	