

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook May to February

Issued: August 2026

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Overview

[MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook – Temperature](#)

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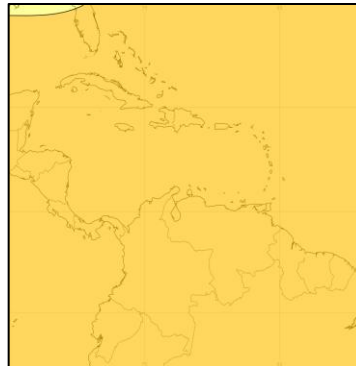
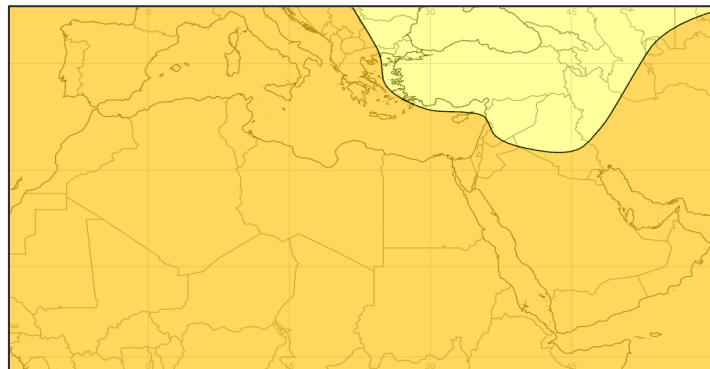
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall](#)

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many of the Caribbean islands were hot in May, alongside Guyana, eastern Venezuela and western Colombia. Meanwhile, other parts of Colombia and northwest Venezuela were cool or cold. Aside from eastern Colombia and western Venezuela where it remained cool or cold, all areas were hot in June and July.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across all areas.



3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Left: Middle East and North Africa

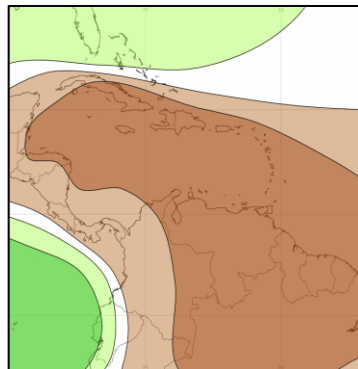
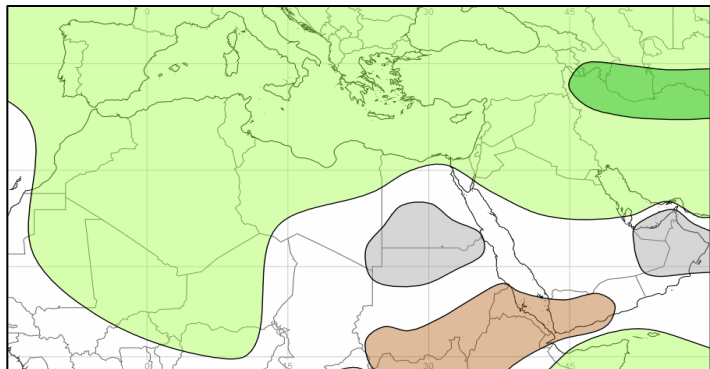
Right: Caribbean region

MENA, Caribbean and British Overseas Territories Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: It was predominantly dry across MENA in May, although much of Turkey was wetter than normal. June and July were typically dry across MENA. Aside from western Cuba and western Colombia, most areas across the wider Caribbean domain were dry or very dry in May. Western Colombia remained wet in June and July, and western Hispaniola was wet in June, but most other parts were dry or very dry.

Outlook: The Caribbean and northern parts of South America are very likely to see drier than normal conditions. The remainder of the North Atlantic tropical cyclone season is most likely to see below normal activity, however, this does not rule out the possibility of individual, impactful hurricane events. For context, climatologically August and the first half of September is peak hurricane season. Much of the MENA region is forecast to see above normal rainfall, though southern parts of Egypt should see near-normal rainfall and western parts of Yemen are likely to see below normal rainfall.

Tropical Cyclone outlook: Information can be found [here](#).



3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall

Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

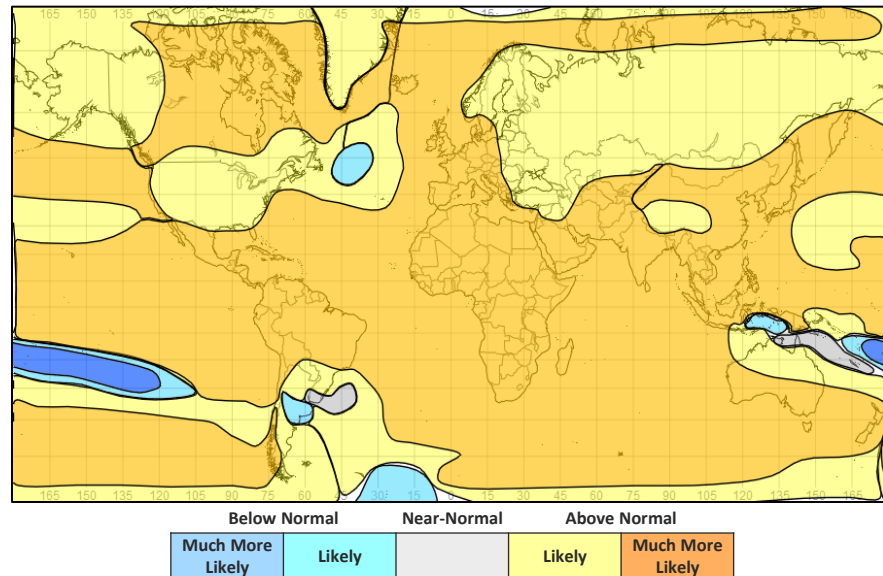
Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Against the backdrop of a warming climate and a **Strong to Very Strong** and quite possibly historic El Niño now firmly established and likely to persist into early 2027, almost all land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this are in parts of eastern Indonesia, the far north of Australia and many of the South Pacific islands. The latter are very likely to see below normal temperatures. Parts of Argentina may also be cooler than normal.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Temperature

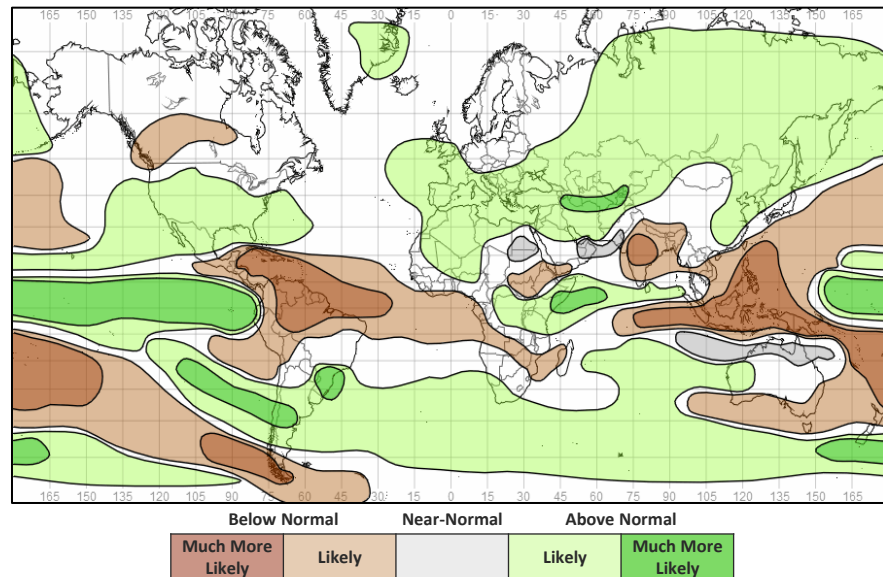


Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook: El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – A **Strong to Very Strong El Niño** is now firmly established and will continue to strengthen over the coming months. This event is forecast to become the largest El Niño in living memory and what is probably the largest such event since the 19th century. El Niño has now become the dominant factor driving global weather patterns on seasonal timescales. Wide reaching and possibly severe impacts are likely. Depending on the time of year, El Niño typically results in drier than normal conditions across much of southern Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, Indonesia, mainland Southeast Asia, eastern and southern Australia, northern South America and the Caribbean. Wetter than normal conditions tend to occur in parts of East Africa, southern and western Europe, parts of the southern and western USA, parts of southern and western South America and parts of Central and East Asia. However, no two events are the same, as the effects of El Niño combine with other drivers of weather and climate variability (such as the Indian Ocean Dipole) and other local geophysical factors. It is also worth noting that a strong El Niño does not necessarily equate to strong El Niño impacts in any given location. It is therefore essential to closely monitor the latest seasonal and sub-seasonal forecasts to assess possible impacts. More information on typical impacts can be found here: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/el-nino-la-nina/enso-impacts>

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The IOD remains neutral, but a positive IOD is likely to develop through the northern hemisphere autumn and winter, though the timing and magnitude are rather more uncertain. Development of a positive IOD would contribute to enhanced rainfall over parts of East Africa and drier than normal conditions on the eastern side of the tropical Indian Ocean.

3-Month Outlook September to November - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

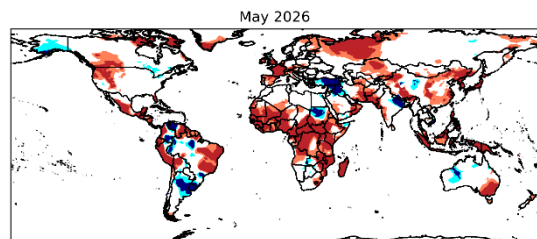
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

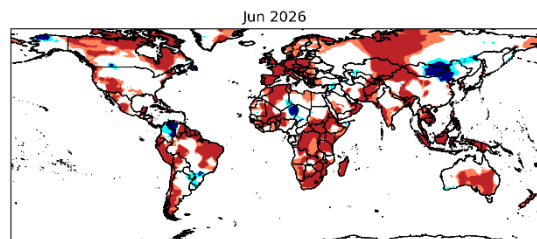
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

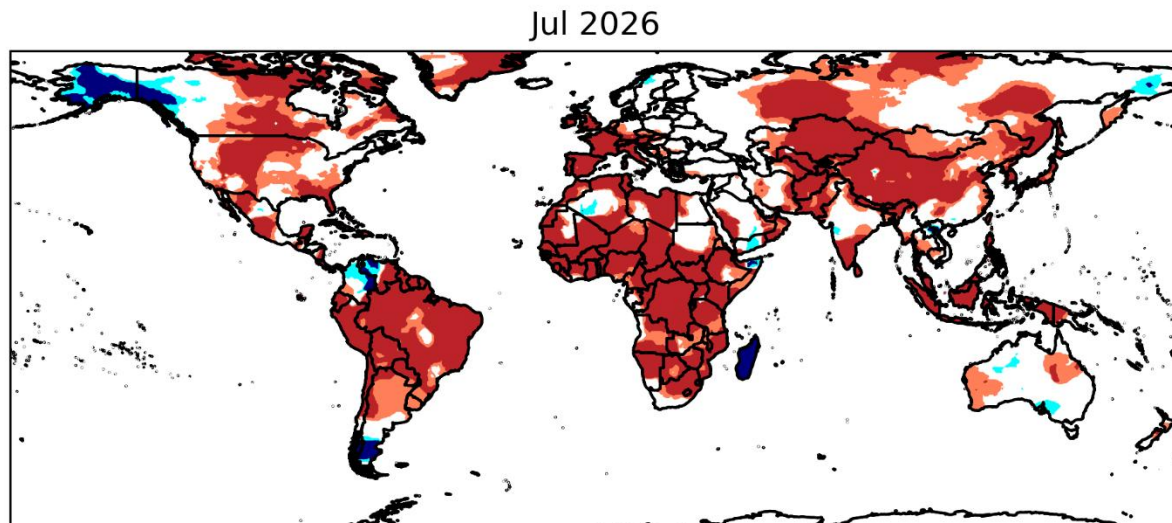
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



May



June

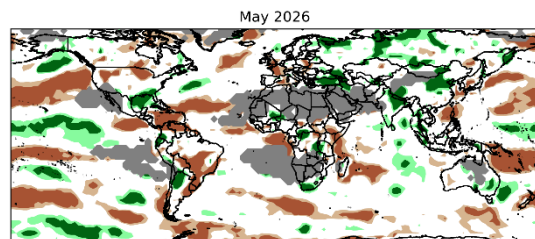


July

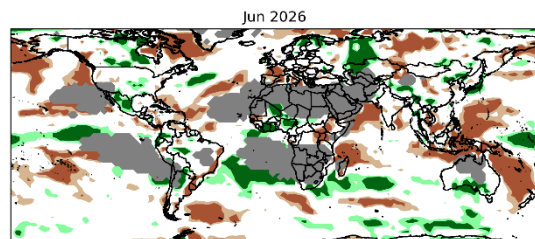


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark blue indicate values below the 20th (Cool) and 10th (Cold) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

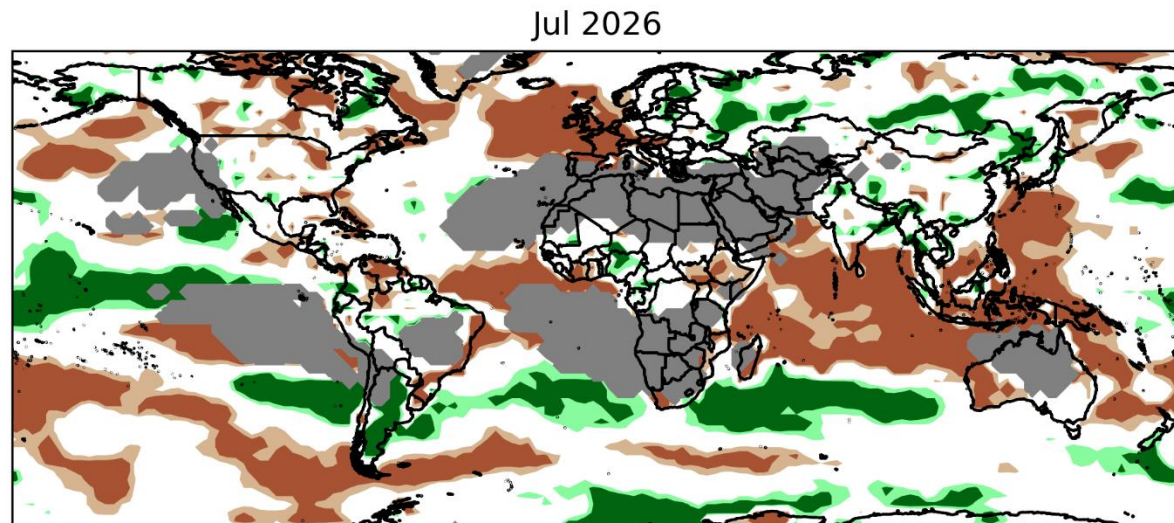
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



May



June



May



Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of rainfall, with the 0th percentile being the driest and the 100th percentile being the wettest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Green and dark green shading represent values above the 80th (Wet) and 90th (Very Wet) percentile, respectively; regions shaded in light and dark brown indicate rainfall below the 20th (Dry) and 10th (Very Dry) percentile, with respect to the 1981-2010 climatology. Grey areas on the map mask out regions that receive less than 10 mm/month of rainfall on normal in the 1981-2010 climatology for the month. The data used in this map are from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center.

Current Status – MENA – Middle East

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Turkey	Cold	Normal (4)	Normal (7)	Very Wet	Normal	Normal* (9)
Palestine	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)	Normal	Mixed (1)	Normal*	Normal*
Iraq	Cold (3)	Normal	Normal	Mixed (1)	Normal*	Normal*
Yemen	Normal	Normal (6)	Mixed (8)	Normal	Normal*	Normal*

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Mainly Normal* in the south, Very Wet in the north

Note (2): Cold in the northeast, normal in the southwest

Note (3): Mainly Cold, but Cool in the south

Note (4): Warm in the west

Note (5): Normal in the west, cool in the east

Note (6): Hot in the far east and far southwest

Note (7): Warm in the southwest

Note (8): Hot in far east and far southwest, cool in central areas, otherwise normal

Note (9): Wet in far north

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	May	June	July
Morocco	Normal	Mixed (1)	Hot
Algeria	Normal	Mixed (2)	Mixed (8)
Tunisia	Normal	Mixed (3)	Hot
Libya	Normal	Normal (4)	Mixed (9)
Egypt	Normal	Normal (5)	Mixed (10)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July
Morocco	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Algeria	Normal*	Normal* (6)	Normal*
Tunisia	Normal*	Normal* (7)	Normal*
Libya	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Egypt	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Normal in the southwest, warm or hot in the northeast

Note (2): Hot in the north and west, cool in the far east, otherwise normal

Note (3): Hot in the north, warm in the south

Note (4): Warm in the north

Note (5): Warm in the northwest

Note (6): Very wet in the south

Note (7): Very wet in the north

Note (8): Normal in central areas, otherwise hot

Note (9): Normal in southwest, otherwise hot

Note (10): Hot in northwest, otherwise normal

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Caribbean Region	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry (4)	Dry (7)	Dry
Haiti	Hot	Hot	Hot	Very Dry	Dry	Very dry
Guyana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (8)	Mixed (13)
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (11)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (9)	Mixed (14)
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (6)	Mixed (12)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (10)	Mixed (15)

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

- Note (1): Hot in the east, but cool or cold in the west
- Note (2): Normal or cool, but hot in the west
- Note (3): Normal in the south, Very Dry in the north. Also Very Wet in the far west for Columbia
- Note (4): Very Dry, but Normal across Cuba and Jamaica.
- Note (5): Hot in the east, cold in the west
- Note (6): Normal or warm in the west, cool or cold in central and eastern areas
- Note (7): Very dry for the Windward Islands
- Note (8): Very dry in the north, otherwise normal
- Note (9): Dry in the north, otherwise normal
- Note (10): Very wet in the west and south, otherwise normal
- Note (11): Hot in east, cool or cold in west
- Note (12): Cool or cold in east, warm in west
- Note (13): Very dry in north, normal in south
- Note (14): Normal in southeast, otherwise dry or very dry
- Note (15): Very wet in west, normal in central areas, dry or very dry in east

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	May	June	July	May	June	July
Southern Europe	Normal	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal*
Central Indian Ocean	Warm	Warm	Cool	Normal	Normal	Dry
Central Pacific	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal	Dry	Wet

Notes:

The table gives an assessment of whether temperature and rainfall across each country have been above normal, normal or below normal over the past three months, using data from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center and the IRI Map Room:
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>.

* Region usually experiences less than 10mm/month rainfall during the month (dry season).

Additional Information:

Note (1): Hot in Gibraltar, Normal in Cyprus

Outlooks

Outlooks – Notes for use

MENA – Middle East

MENA – North Africa

Caribbean

British Overseas Territories

Outlooks: Notes for use

Outlooks for months 4 to 6:

As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range **the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook**. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range.

Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Climatological odds:

A forecast is only provided in the outlooks where there is information in the model data about likely outcomes. Therefore, where the likelihoods for above-, near- and below- normal conditions are evenly balanced the phrase 'climatological odds' will be used. This means the outcome could fall anywhere within the possible climatological range. Near-normal conditions should not necessarily be assumed, and users should update with shorter-term forecasts when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Turkey	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in far south, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in far south, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in southwest, Climatological odds in central areas, Likely to be wetter than normal in northeast
Palestine	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Lebanon	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Jordan	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Syria	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in far south, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Iraq	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in north, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in south	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Climatological odds in south
Yemen	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in west, Likely to be warmer than normal in east	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in west, Climatological odds in east	Likely to be wetter than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Morocco	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be near-normal in south	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in southwest, Climatological odds in central areas, Likely to be drier than normal in northeast
Algeria	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in south, Likely to be warmer than normal in north	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in north, Likely to be near-normal in south
Tunisia	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal
Libya	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Climatological odds in south	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be near-normal in far southeast, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Likely to be near-normal in south

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – MENA – North Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Egypt	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in southeast, otherwise Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in north, Climatological odds in southwest, Likely to be near-normal in southeast	Likely to be wetter than normal in far north, Likely to be near-normal in far south, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Caribbean Region	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in western Cuba, otherwise Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in Cuba, Much more likely to be drier than normal for the Windward Islands, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere
Haiti	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Guyana	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – Caribbean and Central America (2)

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Venezuela	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be drier than normal in north, Likely to be drier than normal in south	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal in east, Likely to be drier than normal in west
Colombia	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in far west, Much more likely to be drier than normal in north, otherwise Likely to be wetter than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal in east, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal in far west, otherwise Likely to be drier than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Outlook: March to August – British Overseas Territories

		Forecast summary		
		September	September to November	December to February
Southern Europe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in Gibraltar, Much more likely to be warmer than normal in Cyprus	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds for Gibraltar, Likely to be drier than normal for Cyprus
Central Indian Ocean	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Central Pacific	Temperature	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be colder than normal	Likely to be colder than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	Much more likely to be drier than normal

Outlooks for months 4 to 6: As forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range the 4-6-month outlook is less reliable than the 1-3 month outlook. Outlook information will only be provided when the model data signals likely outcomes. Additionally, the longer range outlook utilises fewer models because not all seasonal models are available for the extended range. Information provided in this presentation should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards only and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)

<https://www.wmolc.org/>

International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)

<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/>

NOAA El Niño technical info

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/enso/>

Met Office

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>

Climate Outlook Fora ([WMO Factsheet](#)), including:

[North Atlantic tropical storm seasonal forecast 2026 - Met Office](#)

<https://rcc.cimh.edu.bb/caribbean-climate-outlook-newsletter-august-to-october-2026/>

Technical notes

The [WMO lead centre for long-range forecast multi-model ensemble \(LC-LRFMME\)](#) produce a probabilistic multi-model mean forecast product in which the multi-model mean is based on uncalibrated model output with a model weighting system that accounts for errors in both the forecast probability and ensemble mean. The method used by LC-LRFMME separately computes a probabilistic forecast and calculates tercile probabilities with respect to climatology for each individual model, before creating the weighted multi-model mean. In seasonal prediction, shifts in the tercile probabilities are always closely associated with the shifts in the probability of extremes, and we can use the probability of terciles to provide information on the likelihood of above- or below- normal conditions. The thresholds used in the forecast summaries are defined below.

Seasonal forecasts rely on the aspects of the global weather and climate system that are more predictable, such as tropical sea-surface temperatures or the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO). However, whilst such forecasts may be able to show what is more or less likely to occur, they acknowledge that other outcomes are possible.

In addition, forecast uncertainty generally increases with longer range so the 6-month outlook is less reliable. It is also based on less information, because not all models are available to this range. Therefore the information presented here should be used to raise early awareness of potential hazards, and should be updated with the 3-month outlook when available.

In the report and tables precipitation is referred to as rainfall but in fact encompasses any form of water, liquid or solid, falling from the sky. Temperatures are the (2 metre) near-surface temperature.

Description	Definition
Much more likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile > 70%
More likely to be below normal	When probability of lower tercile is 40-70%
Likely to be normal	When probability of middle tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be near-normal	When probability of middle tercile > 70%
Likely to be above near-normal	When probability of upper tercile is 40-70%
Much more likely to be above normal	When probability of upper tercile > 70%
Climatological odds	When probabilities for all categories are roughly 33%

Global Producing Centres (GPC) forecasts used by WMO LC-LRFMME:

- GPC CPTC (INPE),
- GPC ECMWF,
- GPC Exeter (Met Office),
- GPC Melbourne (BOM),
- GPC Montreal (CMC),
- GPC Moscow (Hydromet Centre of Russia),
- GPC Offenbach (DWD),
- GPC Pretoria (SAWS),
- GPC Seoul (KMA),
- GPC Tokyo (JMA),
- GPC Toulouse (Meteo France),
- GPC Washington (NCEP)

Enquiries

Email: internationaldevelopment@metoffice.gov.uk

Web: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/services/government/international-development>