

Global: Monthly Climate Outlook

April to January

Issued: July 2026

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Overview

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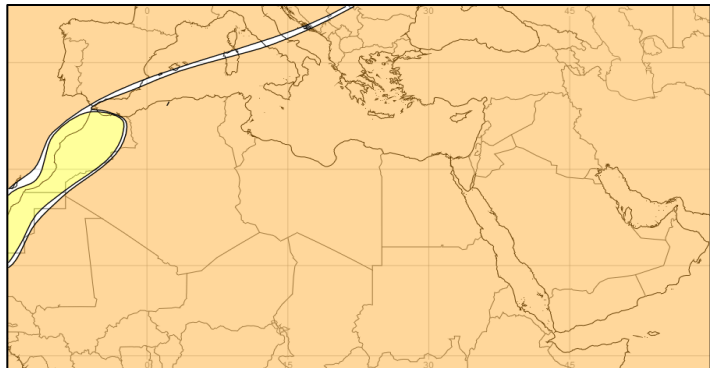
[Global Seasonal Outlook – Temperature](#)

[Global Seasonal Outlook – Rainfall](#)

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

Current Status: The Caribbean region had near normal temperatures in April. Many of the islands were hot in May, alongside Guyana and eastern parts of Venezuela. Aside from eastern Colombia and western Venezuela, all areas were hot in June. Across MENA, temperatures were generally more mixed across this three month period, though countries bordering the central and western Mediterranean were often warm or hot in June. However, across the Levant and in eastern Turkey, temperatures were nearer normal, and it was cool in eastern Syria.

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



3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature

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

Left: Middle East and North Africa

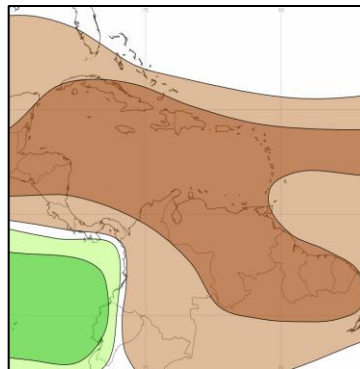
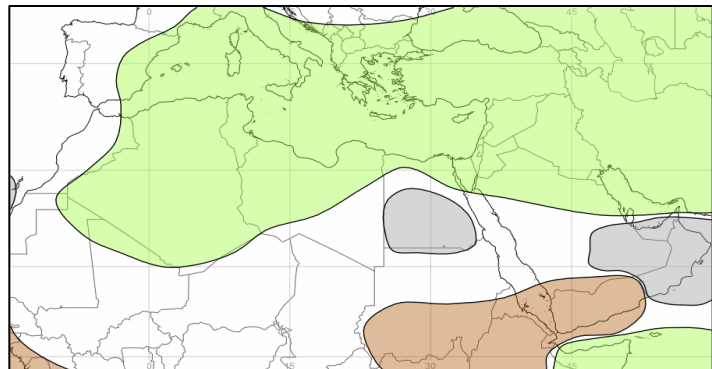
Right: Caribbean region

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

Current Status: April typically sees a transition from wetter conditions to drier conditions across much of MENA. This process continues through May, with many areas predominantly dry in June. Much of Turkey experienced a wet May, but elsewhere it was predominantly dry. June was also typically dry across MENA. The broader Caribbean region saw a rather mixed April, with the Caribbean itself, including Hispaniola, very wet, but Guyana and Colombia dry. Aside from western Cuba and western Colombia, most areas were dry or very dry in May. Western Colombia remained wet in June, and western Hispaniola was wet too, but most other parts were dry or very dry.

Outlook: The Caribbean and northern parts of South America are likely or very likely to see drier than normal conditions. For the remainder of the North Atlantic tropical cyclone season, the forecast is for below normal activity, especially around the Caribbean. Western Colombia will likely see above normal precipitation. Much of the MENA region are forecast to see above normal precipitation, though parts of Egypt should see normal rainfall.

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



3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall

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

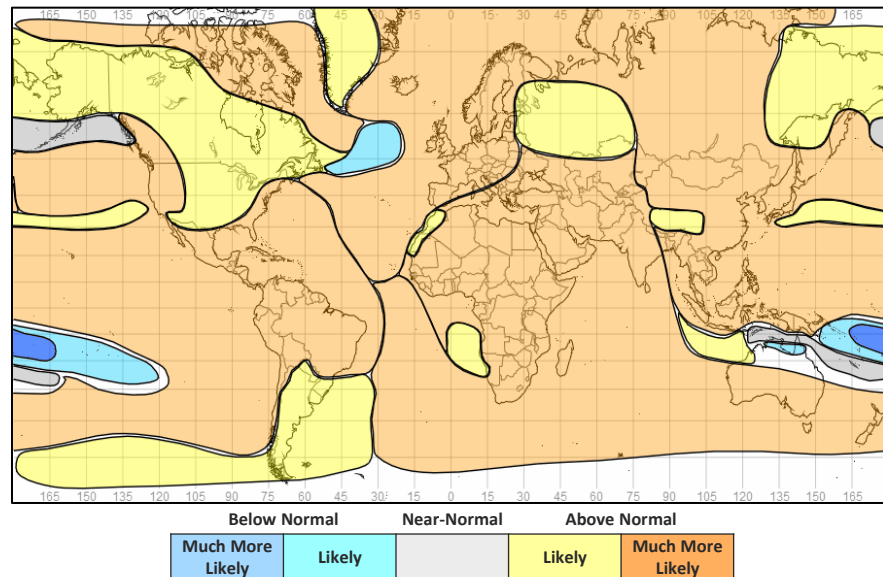
Left: Middle East and North Africa

Right: Caribbean region

Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: With the backdrop of a warming climate and El Niño now under way and increasingly likely to develop into a very strong event, lasting until at least the start of 2027, most land areas are likely or very likely to be warmer than normal. The limited exceptions to this will be northern parts of Australia and many of the South Pacific islands, where some of the latter are forecast to see below normal temperatures.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

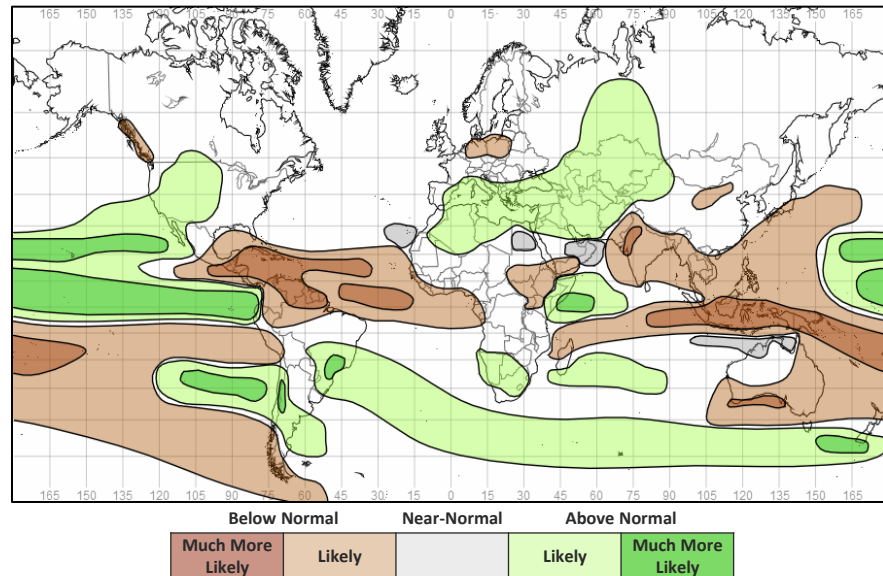
Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) - El Niño conditions are established, with a very strong event looking increasingly likely, and lasting until at least early 2027. Whilst the most likely scenario calls for a very strong event, comparable to those of 1997-98 and 2015-16, it is distinctly possible that this current event could be the highest observed.

Thus, El Niño is highly likely to be 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 Southern Africa and Eastern Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and northern South America, and wetter than normal conditions in parts of East Africa, southern Europe, southern USA, and parts of South America 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 Indian Ocean Dipole is neutral at present, but a positive IOD is increasingly likely to develop during the northern hemisphere autumn, however the magnitude of any such event is much more uncertain. That said, this could contribute to the wetter than normal conditions forecast over parts of East Africa and drier conditions on the eastern side of the Indian Ocean basin.

3-Month Outlook August to October - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

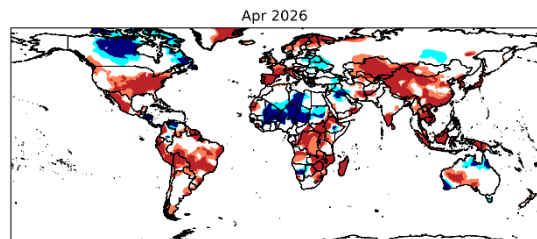
[MENA – Middle East](#)

[MENA – North Africa](#)

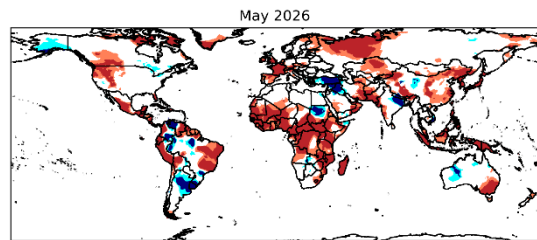
[Caribbean](#)

[British Overseas Territories](#)

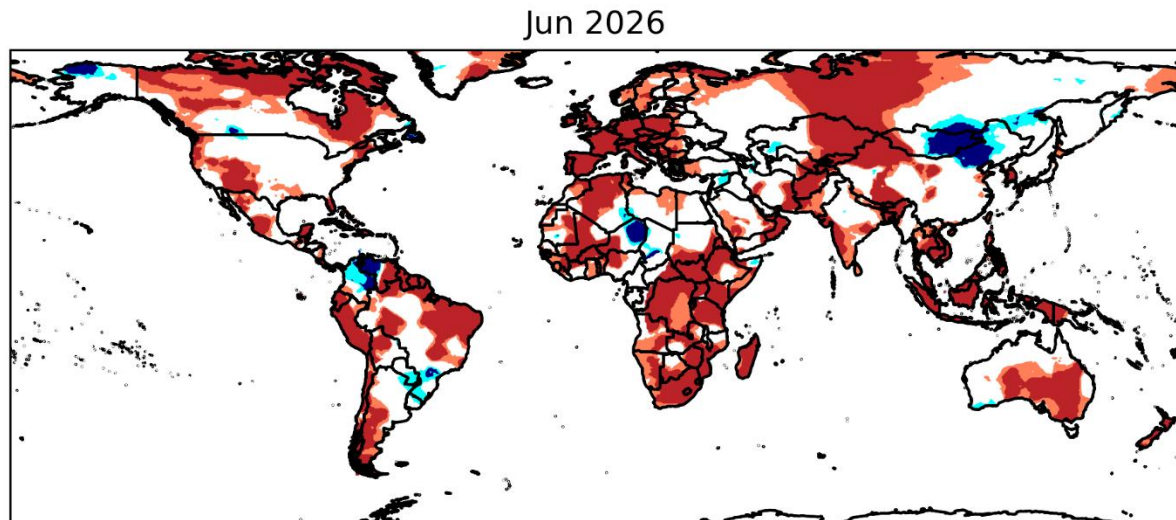
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



April



May

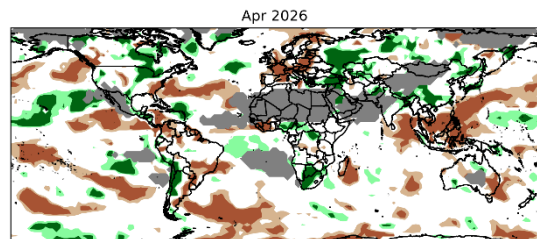


June

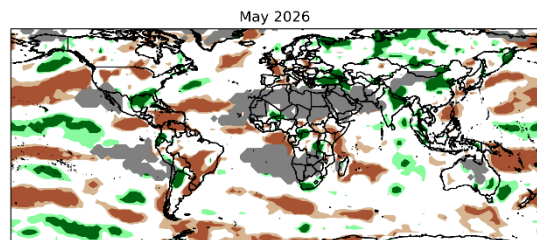


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions 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.

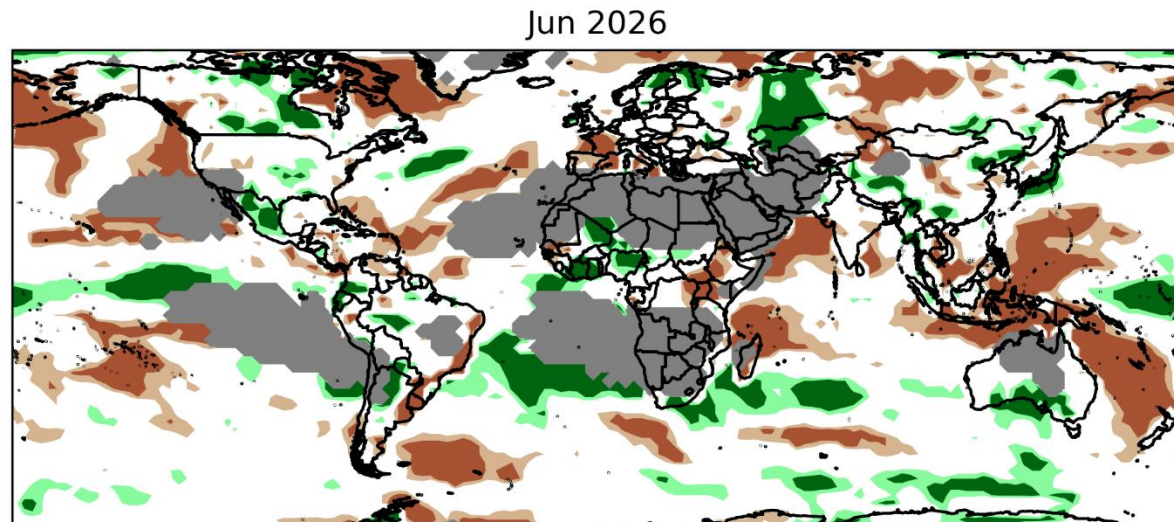
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



April



May



April



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		
	April	May	June
Turkey	Normal	Cold	Normal (6)
Palestine	Normal	Normal	Normal
Lebanon	Normal	Normal	Normal
Jordan	Normal	Normal	Normal
Syria	Normal (1)	Mixed (4)	Mixed (7)
Iraq	Cool	Cold (5)	Normal
Yemen	Normal	Normal	Normal (8)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Turkey	Mixed (2)	Very Wet	Normal
Palestine	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Lebanon	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Jordan	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Syria	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Normal*
Iraq	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Normal*
Yemen	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, but Cool in the east
Note (2): Normal or Wet in the west, Very Wet in the east
Note (3): Mainly Normal* in the south, Very Wet in the north
Note (4): Cold in the northeast, normal in the southwest
Note (5): Mainly Cold, but Cool in the south
Note (6): Warm in the west
Note (7): Normal in the west, cool in the east
Note (8): Hot in the far east and far southwest

Current Status – MENA – North Africa

Current Status: Temperature			
	April	May	June
Morocco	Normal (1)	Normal	Mixed (3)
Algeria	Normal	Normal	Mixed (4)
Tunisia	Normal	Normal	Mixed (5)
Libya	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal (6)
Egypt	Normal	Normal	Normal (7)

Current Status: Rainfall		
April	May	June
Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Normal*	Normal*	Normal* (8)
Normal*	Normal*	Normal* (9)
Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
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, but Hot in the far south

Note (2): Cool or Cold in central and some northern parts, else Normal

Note (3): Normal in the southwest, warm or hot in the northeast

Note (4): Hot in the north and west, cool in the far east, otherwise normal

Note (5): Hot in the north, warm in the south

Note (6): Warm in the north

Note (7): Warm in the northwest

Note (8): Very wet in the south

Note (9): Very wet in the north

Current Status – Caribbean and Central America

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Caribbean Region	Normal	Hot	Hot
Haiti	Normal	Hot	Hot
Guyana	Warm	Hot	Hot
Venezuela	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (8)
Colombia	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (9)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
	Normal (6)	Very Dry (7)	Dry (10)
	Very Wet	Very Dry	Dry
	Dry	Mixed (5)	Mixed (11)
	Normal (4)	Mixed (5)	Mixed (12)
	Very Dry	Mixed (5)	Mixed (13)

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): Very Wet across Hispaniola, Cuba and Jamaica

Note (4): Some central and northern regions Dry

Note (5): Normal in the south, Very Dry in the north. Also Very Wet in the far west for Columbia

Note (6): Normal, but Very Wet across Hispaniola and the Lesser Antilles

Note (7): Very Dry, but Normal across Cuba and Jamaica.

Note (8): Hot in the east, cold in the west

Note (9): Normal or warm in the west, cool or cold in central and eastern areas

Note (10): Very dry for the Windward Islands

Note (11): Very dry in the north, otherwise normal

Note (12): Dry in the north, otherwise normal

Note (13): Very wet in the west and south, otherwise normal

Current Status – British Overseas Territories

	Current Status: Temperature		
	April	May	June
Southern Europe	Mixed (1)	Normal	Mixed (3)
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Warm	Warm
Central Pacific	Normal	Hot	Normal

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	April	May	June
Southern Europe	Mixed (2)	Normal	Normal
Central Indian Ocean	Normal	Normal	Normal
Central Pacific	Very Dry	Normal	Dry

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

Note (2): Dry in Gibraltar, Normal in Cyprus

Note (3): 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		
		August	August to October	November to January
Turkey	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the west, Likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds in the west, Likely to be wetter than normal in the east
Palestine	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-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	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Jordan	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	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 – Middle East (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
Syria	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal in the west, Likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Iraq	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Climatological odds in the south
Yemen	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	Likely to be wetter than normal in the west, Likely to be near-normal in the east

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		
		August	August to October	November to January
Morocco	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Climatological odds in the south	Climatological odds in the southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast	Climatological odds
Algeria	Temperature	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in far north, otherwise Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal in central areas, Likely to be wetter than normal in the north and south	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the south
Tunisia	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 in the north and east, Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal	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 – MENA – North Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 the northwest, Likely to be near-normal elsewhere	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be drier than normal in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the south
Egypt	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 in north, Likely to be warmer than normal in south
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the south	Climatological odds in the north, Likely to be near-normal in the 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 – Caribbean and Central America (1)

		Forecast summary		
		August	August to October	November to January
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	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal for Cuba, Much more likely to be drier than normal for 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 drier 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		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 the east, Likely to be drier than normal in the west	Much more likely to be drier than normal	Much more likely to be drier than normal
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 the far west, Much more likely to be drier than normal in the north, Climatological odds in the east and south	Likely to be drier than normal in the far north and east. Much more likely to be drier than normal elsewhere apart from the far west where it is Much more likely to be wetter than normal .	Much more likely to be wetter than normal in the far west, Much more likely to be drier than normal in the far north and east, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere

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		
		August	August to October	November to January
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 in Gibraltar, Likely to be warmer than normal in Cyprus
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds for Gibraltar, Likely to be wetter than normal for Cyprus	Climatological odds
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	Much more likely to be colder than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds	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:

[Climate Bulletins Archive](#) | [Caribbean Regional Climate Centre](#)

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

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>