Met Office

UK International Development
Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook March to December

Issued: June 2025

Overview

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Temperature

Africa Current Status and Outlook – Rainfall

Global Outlook – Temperature

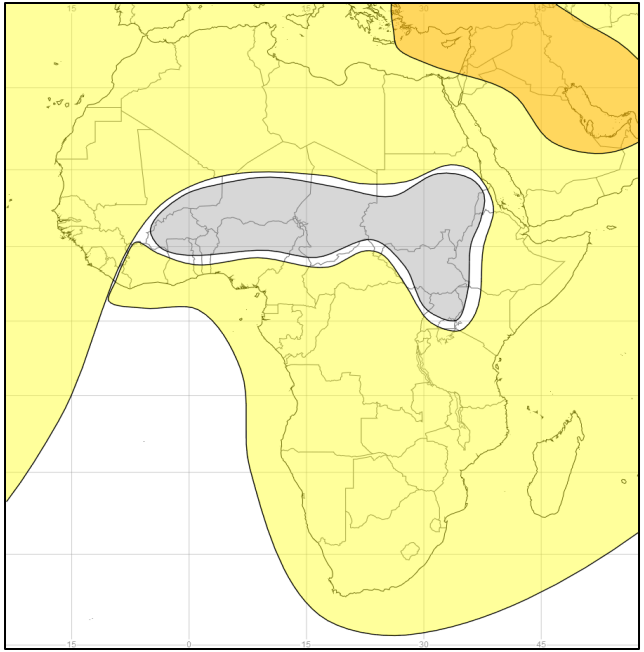
Global Outlook – Rainfall

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas were warm or hot over the last three months though there were some exceptions. Much of northern Africa including the Sahel experienced near normal temperatures in April and May, with some of these areas being cool or cold. Temperatures in Madagascar were below normal in March and April.

Outlook: Warmer than normal conditions are likely across much of the continent. There are some exceptions, mainly across the Sahel region, with countries such as Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Sudan and South Sudan more likely to experience temperatures close to normal.

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



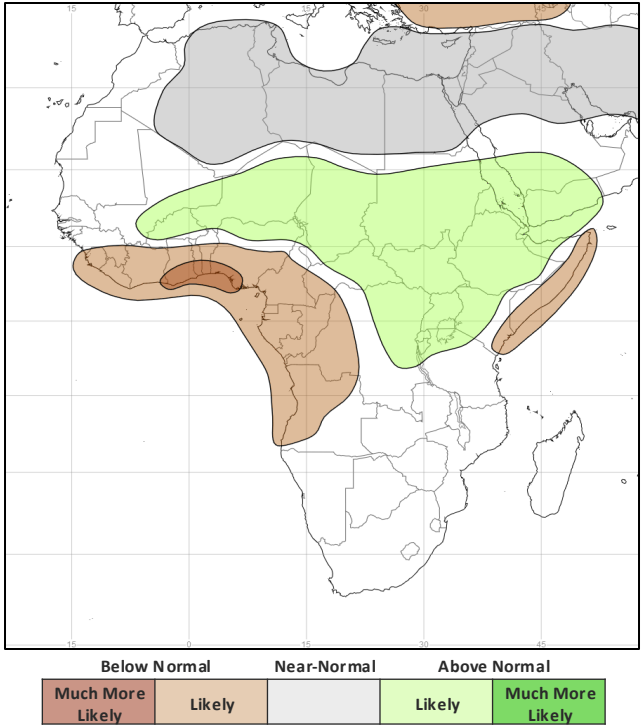
Below Normal		Near-Normal	Above Normal	
Much More Likely	Likely		Likely	Much More Likely

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: During March and April, rainfall tends to shift further north over East Africa with very wet conditions experienced in Mozambique and normal rainfall experienced across much of Tanzania and Kenya, whilst Somalia was very dry in parts during April.

Outlook: In East Africa, the 'Long Rains' season has now ended and the focus for rainfall moves to the West African Monsoon. Drier than normal conditions are more likely across countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea. Parts of Somalia and coastal regions of Kenya are also more likely to be drier than normal. In contrast, wetter than normal conditions are likely across much of the Sahel (Niger, Chad, Sudan and parts of mail and Burkina Faso), South Sudan, northern Nigeria, Ethiopia Eritrea and the region around Lake Victoria. Large swathes of southern and northern Africa climatologically tend to be largely dry through this period; here, predictions for rainfall are unclear.

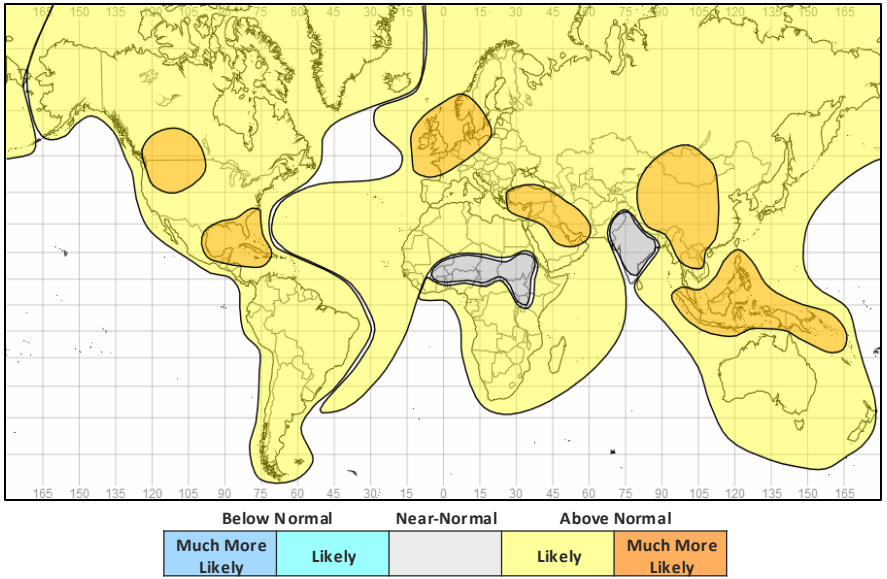
3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, there is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions across many regions of the world. There are a few notable exceptions though, with areas of the Sahel and the Indian sub-continent more likely have temperatures close to normal.

3-Month Outlook July to September - Temperature



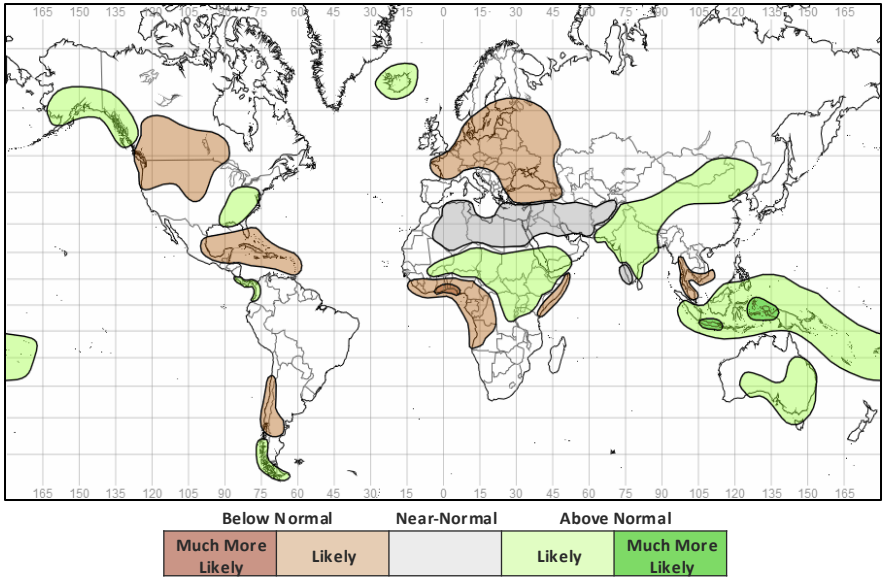
Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Both oceanic and atmospheric indicators are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions. ENSO-neutral is expected to prevail for at least the next three months. Longer term, the likelihood of La Niña developing increases during the northern hemisphere autumn. However, ENSO-neutral remains the most likely outcome. 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 Diploe (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently neutral and therefore will provide limited predictive value through much of this period. However, towards the end of this period (early autumn in the northern hemisphere) long-range models show a small increase in the likelihood of negative IOD developing. Should a negative event develop, then this would lead to an increase likelihood of drier than normal conditions across East Africa, with a poor performance of the Short Rains. Conversely, the likelihood of wetter than normal increases across Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook July to September - Rainfall



Current Status

Current Status maps

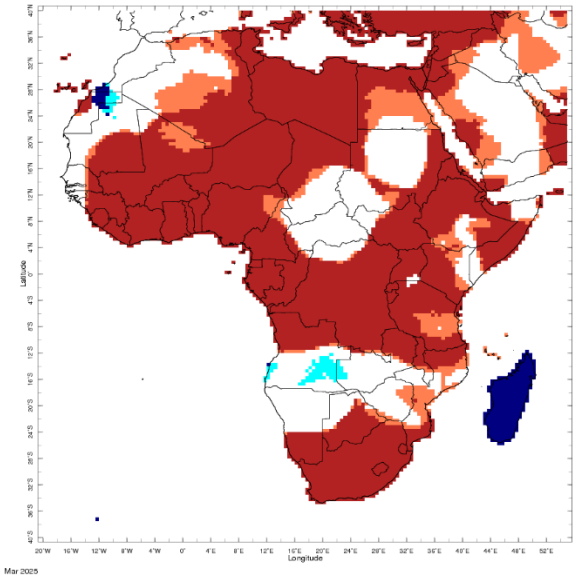
Western Africa

Central Africa

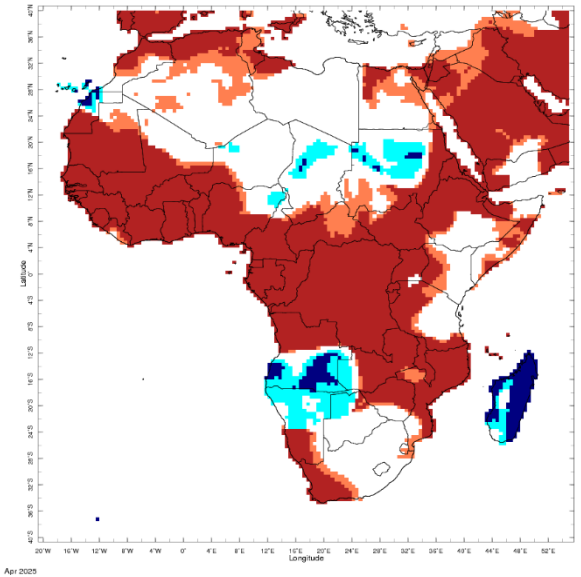
Eastern Africa

Southern Africa

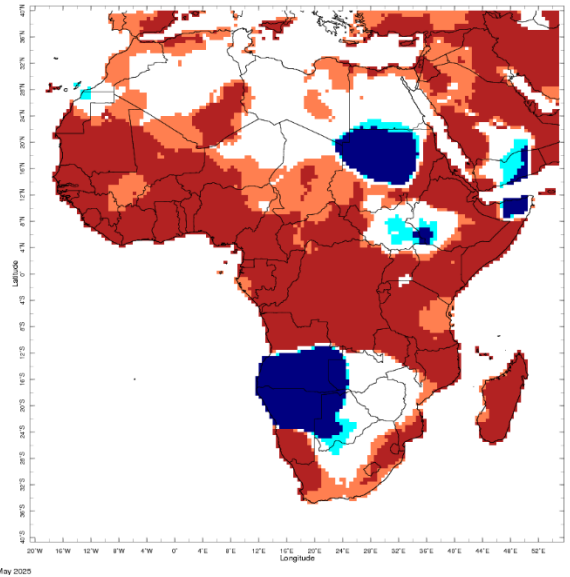
Current Status – Temperature percentiles



March



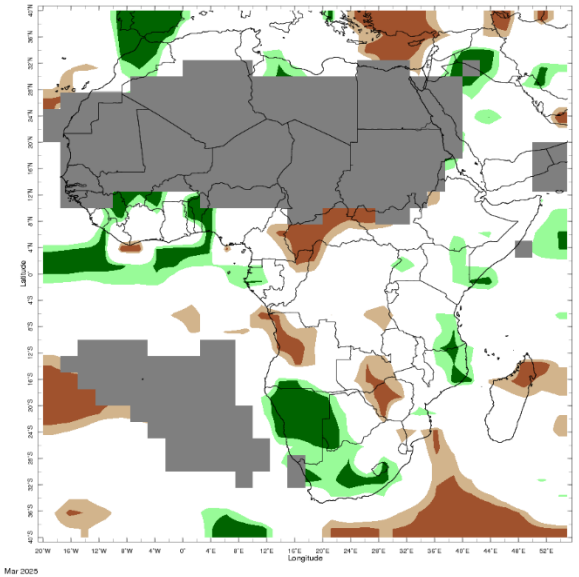
April



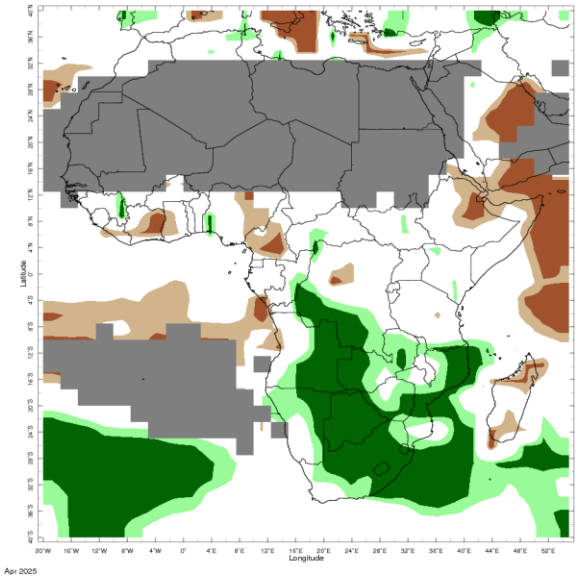
May

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.

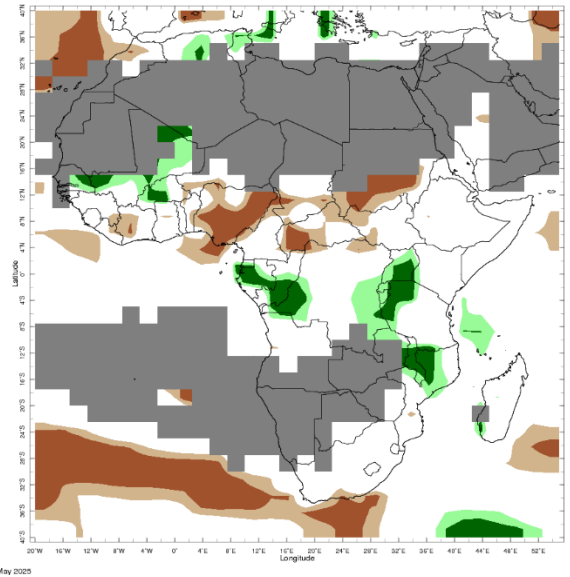
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



March



April



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 10mm/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 – Western Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Mauritania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Liberia	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Mali	Hot	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal*	Normal*	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:

(1) Note: Hot in the southwest, normal in the northeast

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Ghana	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal (3)	Normal
Nigeria	Hot	Hot (1)	Hot	Normal	Mixed (2)	Very Dry
Cameroon	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Dry	Normal
Burkina Faso	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	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:

(1) Note: Hot, but normal in the northeast
(2) Note: Wet in the far west and dry in parts of the east, else normal
(3) Note: Normal, but dry in the west

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Niger	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
Chad	Mixed (1)	Normal	Warm	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
DRC	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)

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:

(1) **Note**: Hot in the north, normal in the south
(2) **Note**: Normal, but hot in the southwest
(3) **Note:** Mainly normal, but wet or very wet in the southwest and east (May)

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Sudan	Normal (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Normal*	Normal*	Very Dry
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	Very Wet
Rwanda	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Normal	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:

(1) **Note:** Hot in the far east
(2) **Note**: Mainly normal, but cool or cold in parts of the north and hot in the east

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Tanzania	Hot	Mixed (1)	Hot	Normal (4)	Normal	Normal (8)
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Dry	Normal
Ethiopia	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)	Normal	Mixed (6)	Normal
Kenya	Hot	Mixed (2)	Hot	Normal	Normal	Normal
Somalia	Hot	Mixed (5)	Hot (7)	Normal	Mixed (6)	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:

(1) **Note:** Warm or hot in the southwest, normal in the northeast
(2) **Note**: Warm or hot in the west, else normal
(3) **Note**: Hot in the north, normal or cool in the south
(4) **Note**: Wet in parts of the south
(5) **Note**: Normal, but warm or hot in parts
(6) **Note:** dry or very dry in the north and east, else normal
(7) **Note:** Cold in the north.
(8) **Note:** Wet around Lake Victoria

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature			Current Status: Rainfall		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
South Africa	Hot	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)	Wet	Very Wet	Normal
Zambia	Mixed (5)	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)	Normal	Wet	Normal*
Zimbabwe	Normal	Hot	Normal	Dry	Wet	Normal*
Mozambique	Warm	Hot	Hot	Normal (1)	Very Wet	Normal (1)
Malawi	Hot	Hot	Hot	Normal	Wet	Very Wet
Madagascar	Cold	Cold	Hot	Normal (4)	Normal (4)	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:

(1) **Note:** Very wet in the north
(2) **Note:** Normal, but warm or hot in the southwest and east (May)
(3) **Note**: Mainly hot, but cool in the far west
(4) **Note:** Dry or very dry in the north
(5) **Note**: Hot in the north, cold or normal in the south

Outlooks

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: July to December – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Mauritania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Sierra Leone	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Liberia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Mali	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal in the southeast, otherwise Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the southeast, Climatological odds elsewhere	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: July to December – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Ghana	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Likely to be near-normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** near the coast, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** near the coast, Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	Climatological odds
Nigeria	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Likely to be near-normal in the north	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** near the coast, Likely to be wetter than normal in the north and Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	**Much more likely to be drier than normal** near the coast, Likely to be wetter than normal in the north and Likely to be drier than normal elsewhere	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: July to December – Western Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Cameroon	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal in the south, Likely to be near-normal in the north	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Burkina Faso	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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: July to December – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Niger	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal in the south, Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Chad	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal in the south, Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Democratic Republic of Congo	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast, Climatological odds elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal in the southwest, Likely to be wetter than normal in the northeast	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: July to December – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Sudan	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
South Sudan	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Uganda	*Temperature*	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
	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: July to December – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Tanzania	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal around Lake Victoria, Climatological odds elsewhere	Climatological odds
Rwanda	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	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
Eritrea	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal	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: July to December – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Ethiopia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be near-normal in the west, Likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal	Likely to be wetter than normal	Climatological odds
Kenya	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds along the Coastal Plain, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal along the Coastal Plain, Likely to be wetter than normal elsewhere	Likely to be drier than normal
Somalia	*Temperature*	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal bnut Likely to be wetter than normal in Somaliland	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: July to December – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
South Africa	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zambia	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Mozambique	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	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: July to December – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		July	July to September	October to December
Malawi	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Madagascar	*Temperature*	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	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.

Annex 1 – Supplemental Information

For further information

WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble (LC-LRFMME)
https://www.wmolc.org/seasonPmmeUI/plot_PMME

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:

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): GHACOF 70 Statement (May 2025)
PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS): https://acmad.org/index.php/presass-11-update/ (2024)
Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF): https://www.sadc.int/sites/default/files/2025-02/SARCOF-30%20STATEMENT-EN.pdf (January 2025)
PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique, pays du Golfe de Guinée (PRESAGG): https://acmad.org/index.php/presagg-11/ (March 2024)
South-West Indian Ocean Climate Outlook Forum (SWIOCOF) - https://www.commissionoceanindien.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SWIOCOF11_Statement-EN-final.pdf (September 2022)

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 near-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 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 CPTEC (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