

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook September to June

Issued: December 2022

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Overview

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Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

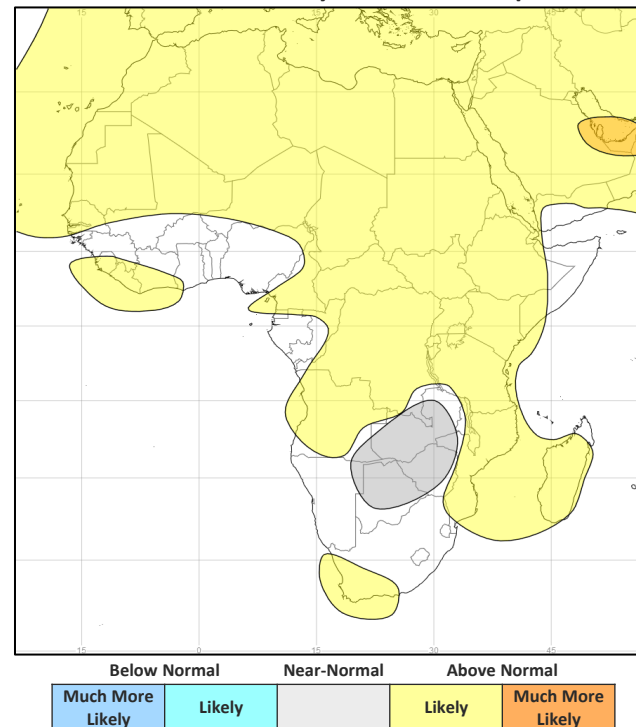
Current Status:

Over the last three months much of West Africa has been hot. Conditions have been mostly normal for Central Africa though the Democratic Republic of Congo was cold in the west and hot in the east during November. In Southern Africa, Madagascar was cold during November whilst Malawi and Madagascar were hot.

Outlook:

For many parts of the continent temperatures are likely to be warmer than normal. However, across parts of southern Africa, including Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, near-normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Temperature



Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status:

The latter part of the West Africa Monsoon season was active with many areas wetter than in September. Conditions have been wetter than normal in Central Africa with the Democratic Republic of Congo very wet in November. Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya were wet in September. In October, East Africa experienced near-normal rainfall in many places, exceptions being most of Tanzania and Kenya which were very dry at the start of what should be the October-December rainy season. In November, with the exception of some parts of Ethiopia and Northern Kenya, rainfall in East-Africa was near-normal.

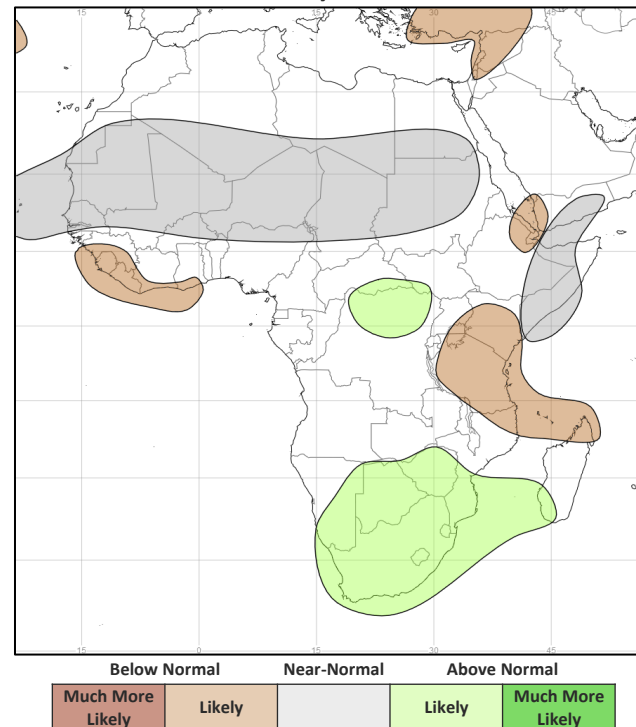
Many parts of Southern Africa were very dry in October; in November, some areas were wet, including Zimbabwe.

Outlook:

Consistent with La Niña, many parts of southern Africa are likely to see above normal rainfall, including Botswana, Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique. Above normal rainfall is also likely over the north of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

A return to below normal rainfall is likely for Tanzania and Kenya over the next three months, leading to the sixth consecutive poor or failed rainy season and potentially exacerbating the already severe humanitarian emergency in the region. For Liberia and Sierra Leone as well as coastal districts of Ivory Coast and Ghana, below normal rainfall is likely.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook:

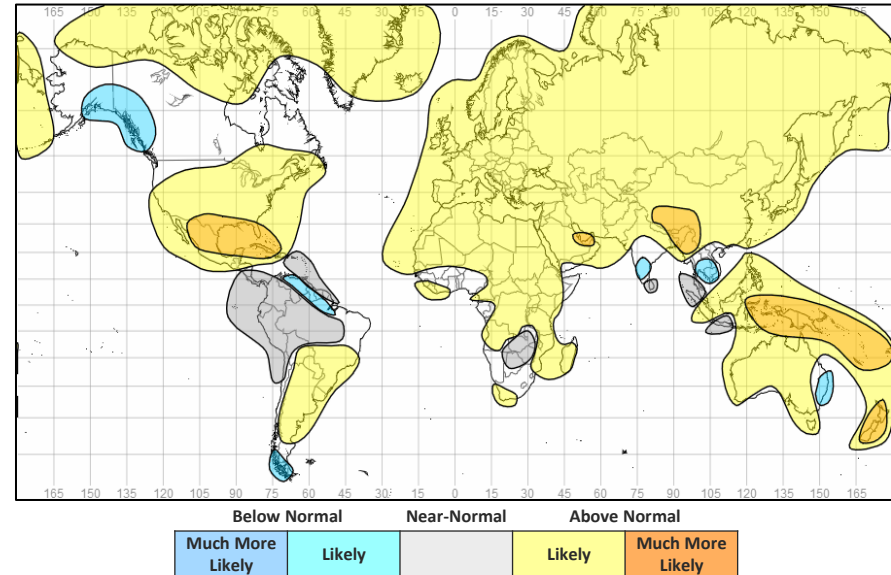
The ongoing La Niña will be the dominant driver of conditions through this period, albeit within the context of background warming trend.

Over the next three months, many regions are likely to be warmer than normal. However, there are exceptions as a result of La Niña, these include northern South America, eastern Australia, mainland Southeast Asia, parts of southern Africa and southern India where near-normal or colder than normal conditions are more likely.

Northern hemisphere winter temperatures are likely to be warmer than normal across Eurasia. Warmer than normal is likely or much more likely for much of North America with the main exception being Southwest Canada where it is likely to be colder than normal. Despite it being likely to be warmer than normal overall in Europe for the next three months, impacts from cold weather remain likely and it is likely to be colder than normal early in this period.

Globally, La Nina acts to cool temperatures and can often suppress rising temperatures due to climate change. With a return to neutral conditions in 2023, it is likely that temperatures will be more extreme in the coming year.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Temperature



Global Outlook - Rainfall

Outlook:

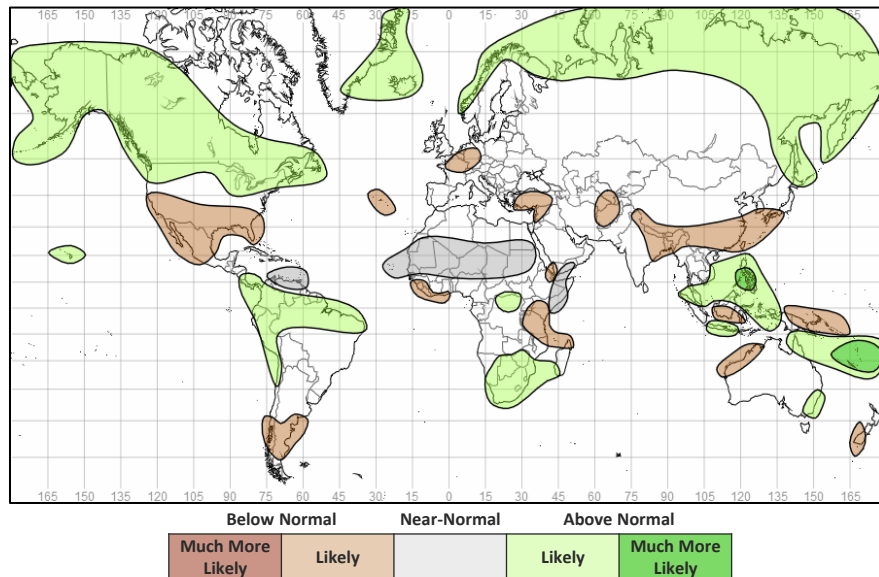
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – The current La Niña event continues in the tropical Pacific Ocean with oceanic and atmospheric indicators consistent with an ongoing event. As La Niña is established and it is such a major driver of global weather patterns, this increases confidence in predictions on seasonal timescales, particularly in the tropics.

Whilst La Niña is present and likely to continue into early 2023 there are some uncertainties regarding its longevity. NOAA suggest a 71% chance of a return to ENSO-neutral during February to April 2023.

This means La Niña will remain the most dominant driver of global weather patterns in early 2023, especially for tropical regions. La Niña, very broadly speaking, tends to increase the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions across many land areas of the tropics with a couple of notable exceptions (e.g. East Africa). 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 has returned to neutral conditions and is therefore not expected to be a driver of rainfall patterns around the Indian Ocean basin during this period.

3-Month Outlook January to March - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

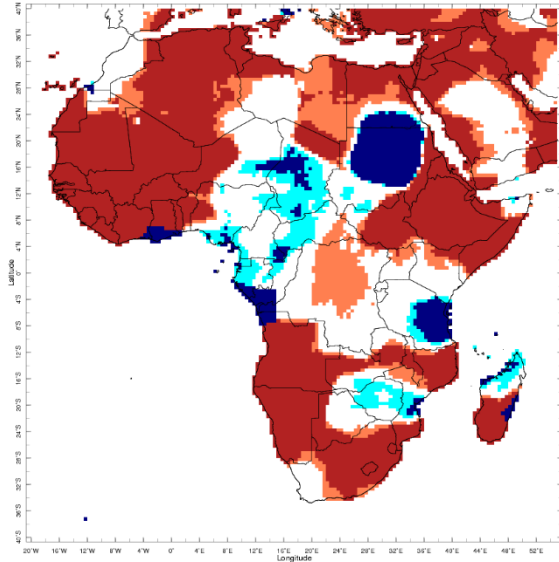
[Western Africa](#)

[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

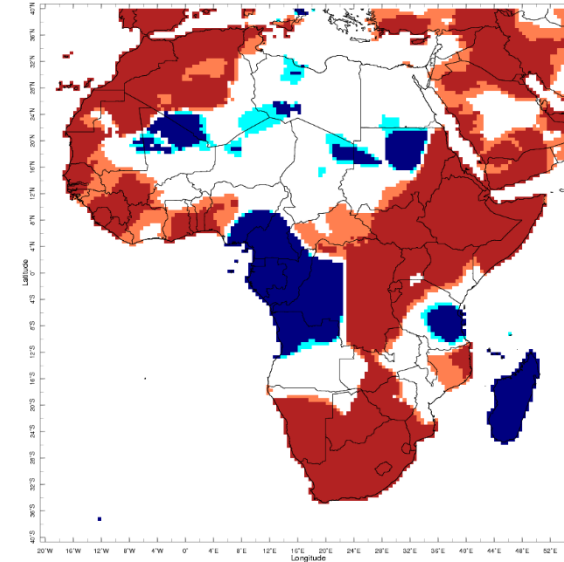
[Southern Africa](#)

Current Status – Temperature percentiles



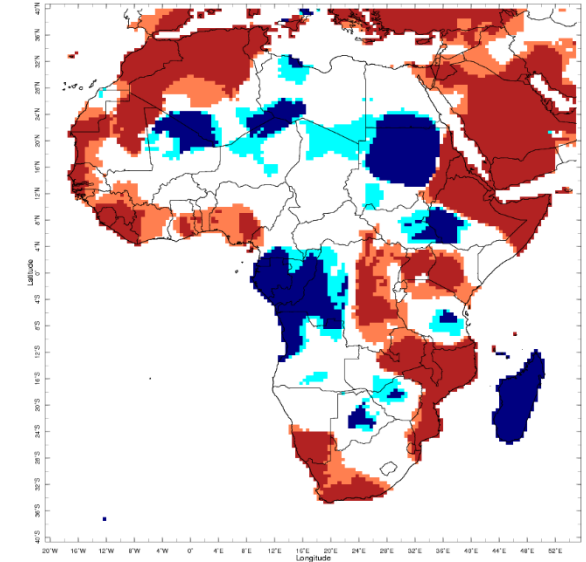
Sep 2022

September



Oct 2022

October



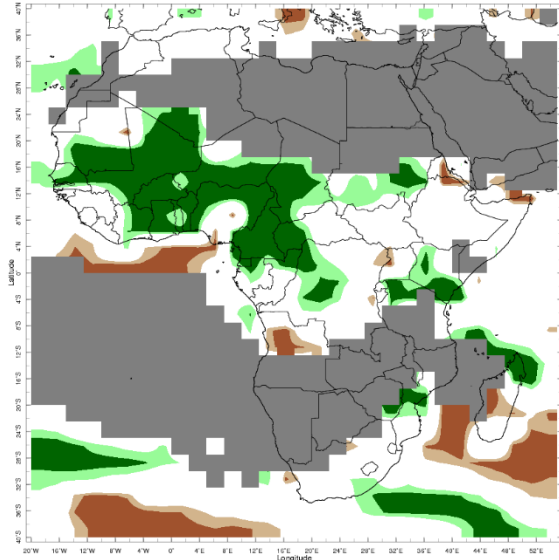
Nov 2022

November



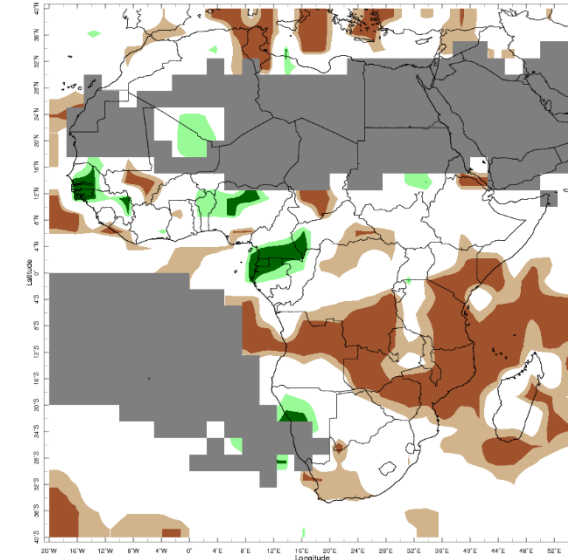
Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981-2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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



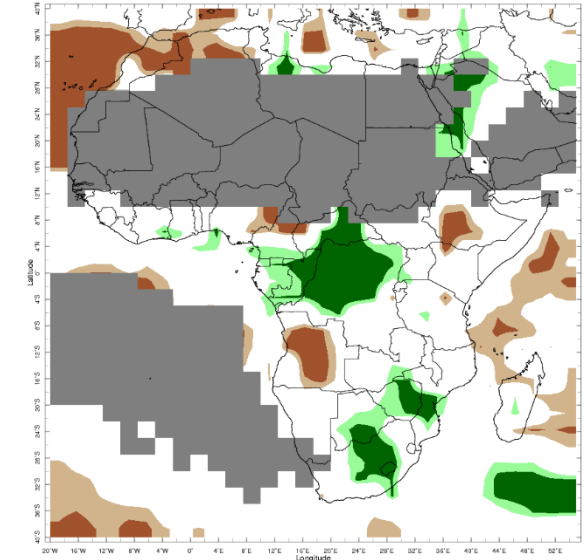
Sep 2022

September



Oct 2022

October



Nov 2022

November



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 – Western Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	September	October	November
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot
Liberia	Hot	Hot	Hot
Mali	Hot	Mixed (6)	Mixed (6)
Ghana	Mixed (1)	Hot	Warm
Nigeria	Mixed (2)	Mixed (7)	Warm
Cameroon	Normal	Cold	Normal

Current Status: Rainfall

	September	October	November
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Dry	Normal
	Very Wet	Mixed (3)	Normal*
	Wet	Normal	Normal
	Mixed (4)	Mixed (5)	Normal
	Wet	Wet	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:** Cold in the far south, hot elsewhere
- (2) Note:** Hot in the west, normal elsewhere
- (3) Note:** Wet in the northeast, dry in the southwest
- (4) Note:** Very wet in far north, normal elsewhere
- (5) Note:** Wet in the northwest, Dry near the coast, normal elsewhere
- (6) Note:** Warm or hot in the southwest, cool in the north.
- (7) Note:** Warm in the west, cold in the southeast

Current Status – Central Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	September	October	November
Niger	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal
Chad	Cold	Mixed (2)	Normal
DRC	Warm	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)

Current Status: Rainfall

	September	October	November
	Very Wet	Normal	Normal*
	Mixed (3)	Dry	Normal*
	Normal	Mixed (5)	Very 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:** Warm in the south. Normal in the north
- (2) Note:** Hot in the north, normal elsewhere
- (3) Note:** Very wet in the south, normal elsewhere
- (4) Note:** Cold in the west, Hot in the east
- (5) Note:** Very Dry in the south; normal elsewhere

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	September	October	November
Sudan	Cold	Mixed (2)	Cold
South Sudan	Hot	Hot	Normal
Uganda	Normal	Hot	Hot
Rwanda	Normal	Hot	Warm

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November
	Mixed (1)	Normal	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Wet	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:

- (1) Note:** Normal* in the north, wet/very wet in the south.
(2) Note: Cold in the northwest; Hot in the east / southeast

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	September	October	November
Tanzania	Cold	Mixed (2)	Mixed (2)
Ethiopia	Hot	Hot	Mixed (4)
Kenya	Normal	Hot	Hot
Somalia	Mixed (1)	Hot	Mixed (5)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	September	October	November
Tanzania	Normal	Very Dry (3)	Normal
Ethiopia	Normal	Normal	Normal
Kenya	Wet	Very Dry (3)	Normal
Somalia	Normal	Normal (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:** Hot in the northeast, normal elsewhere
- (2) **Note:** Cold in the southeast, warm or hot in the northwest
- (3) **Note:** Normal around Lake Victoria
- (4) **Note:** Hot in northeast, cold in southwest
- (5) **Note:** Normal far south, otherwise hot
- (6) **Note:** Very Dry in the south

Current Status – Southern Africa

Current Status: Temperature

	September	October	November
South Africa	Hot	Hot	Mixed (5)
Zambia	Hot	Normal	Mixed (6)
Zimbabwe	Cold	Hot	Normal
Mozambique	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Hot
Malawi	Hot	Normal	Hot
Madagascar	Mixed (2)	Cold	Cold

Current Status: Rainfall

	September	October	November
	Normal	Normal (4)	Mixed (7)
	Normal*	Very Dry	Normal
	Normal*	Very Dry	Wet
	Normal*	Very Dry	Mixed (8)
	Normal*	Very Dry	Normal
	Mixed (3)	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:

- (1) **Note:** Hot in the north, more variable elsewhere.
- (2) **Note:** Hot in south, cold in the north
- (3) **Note:** Wet in the far north, normal to dry elsewhere.
- (4) **Note:** Dry in the south
- (5) **Note:** Hot in southwest and far northeast, else normal
- (6) **Note:** Hot in northeast, normal in southwest
- (7) **Note:** Wet or very wet in central areas, else normal
- (8) **Note:** Wet in south, normal in north

Outlooks

[Notes for use](#)

[Western Africa](#)

[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

[Southern Africa](#)

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: January to June – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Sierra Leone	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
Liberia	Temperature	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds in the south; Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Climatological odds in the south; Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Ghana	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-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: January to June – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Nigeria	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Cameroon	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: January to June – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Niger	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	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Chad	Temperature	Climatological odds in the south; Likely to be warmer than normal in the north	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-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	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north; Climatological odds in the south	Climatological odds

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Outlook: January to June – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Sudan	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	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
South Sudan	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
Uganda	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal
Rwanda	Temperature	Climatological odds	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: January to June – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Tanzania	Temperature	Climatological odds in the west; Likely to be warmer than normal in the east	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Ethiopia	Temperature	Climatological odds in the north; Likely to be warmer than normal in the south	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal in the north; Climatological odds elsewhere
Kenya	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	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Somalia	Temperature	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-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: January to June – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
South Africa	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal in the southwest; Likely to be colder than normal in the northeast	Likely to be warmer than normal in the southwest; Climatological odds elsewhere	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 the northeast; Climatological odds in the southwest
Zambia	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	Temperature	Likely to be near-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
Mozambique	Temperature	Climatological odds in the southwest; Likely to be warmer than normal in the northeast	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south; Climatological odds in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south; Likely to be drier than normal in the north	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: January to June – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		January	January to March	April to June
Malawi	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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 wetter than normal in the south; Likely to be drier than normal in the north	Likely to be wetter than normal in the south; Likely to be drier than normal in the north	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 (<https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/regional-climate-outlook-products>), including:

Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forum (GHACOF): [GHACOF 62 Statement](#) (August 2022 – Google Drive)

PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique Soudano-Sahélienne (PRESASS): <http://acmad.net/rcc/presassS.php> (April 2022)

Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF): <http://csc.sadc.int/en/news-and-events/338-the-twenty-sixth-southern-africa-regional-climate-outlook-forum-sarcof-26> (August 2022)

PRÉvisions climatiques Saisonnières en Afrique, pays du Golfe de Guinée (PRESAGG): <http://acmad.net/rcc/presagg.php> (February 2022)

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 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>