

AFRICA: Monthly Climate Outlook

July to April

Issued: October 2025

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Overview

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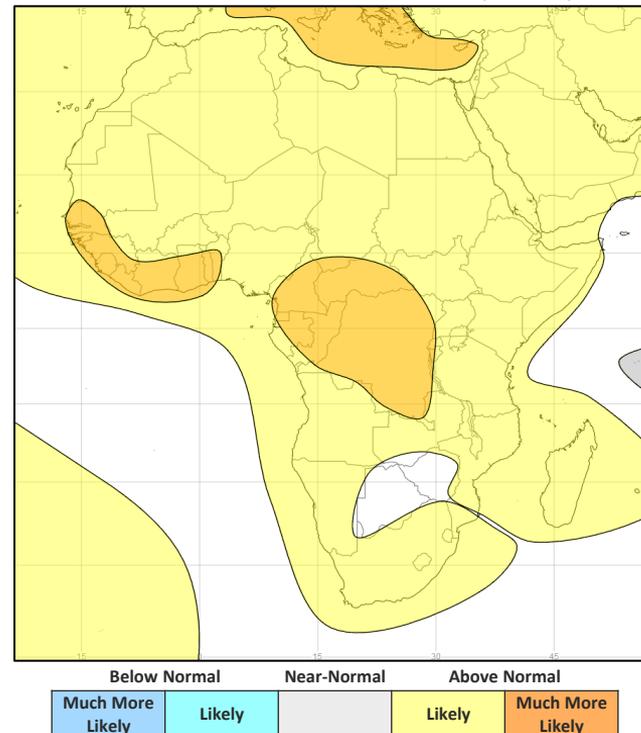
[Global Outlook – Rainfall](#)

Africa Current Status and Outlook - Temperature

Current Status: Many areas were warm or hot over the last three months though there were some exceptions. Parts of the Sahel experienced near normal temperatures at times. In addition, eastern Mauritania observed below normal temperatures in July and August. Temperatures in Madagascar were below normal in July and August.

Outlook: Consistent with a warming climate, warmer than normal conditions are likely or very likely across much of the continent.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



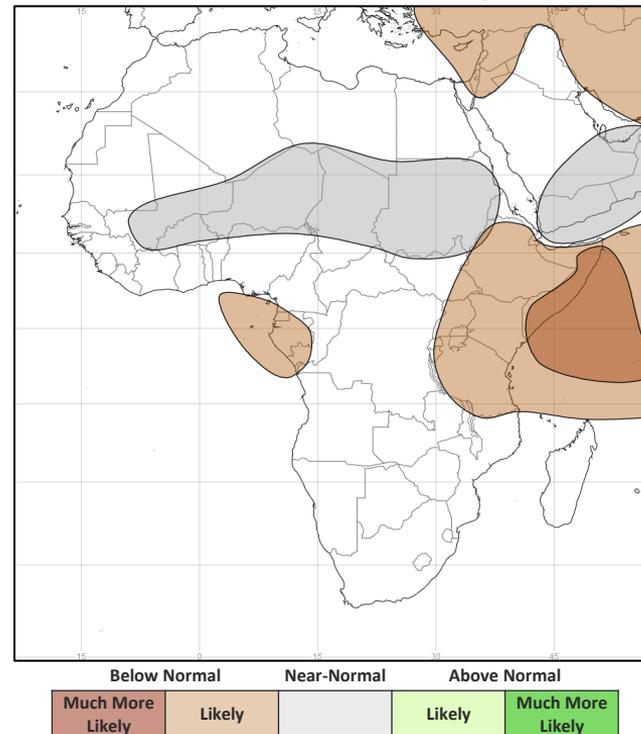
Africa Current Status and Outlook - Rainfall

Current Status: Over the past three months, parts of the Sahel, including Mali, Niger, Chad and Burkina Faso were wet or very wet. Uganda was also very wet in July and August with Cameroon wet in July and very dry in August. Ghana was very dry in July.

Outlook: In East Africa, the 'Short Rains' season takes place for many parts during this period (the season nominally runs from October to December). Here, drier than normal conditions are likely across Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda while parts of Somalia are much more likely to be dry. This is likely linked the negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and La Niña conditions (see *Global Precipitation Outlook section*).

Rainfall across southern Africa tends to increase climatologically during this period with the likelihoods of above or below normal rainfall balanced.

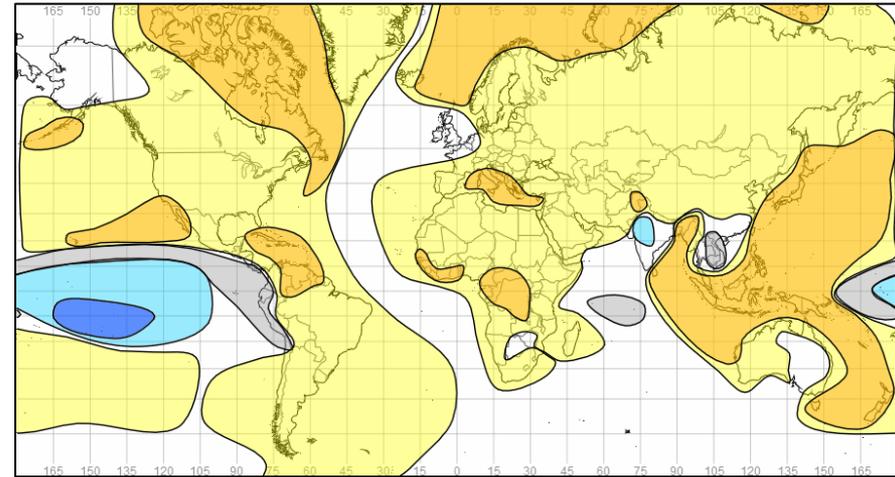
3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall



Global Outlook - Temperature

Outlook: Consistent with our warming climate, there is an increase in the likelihood of warmer than normal conditions for most regions. The main exception over central parts of India and parts of the central Pacific where below normal temperatures are likely.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Temperature



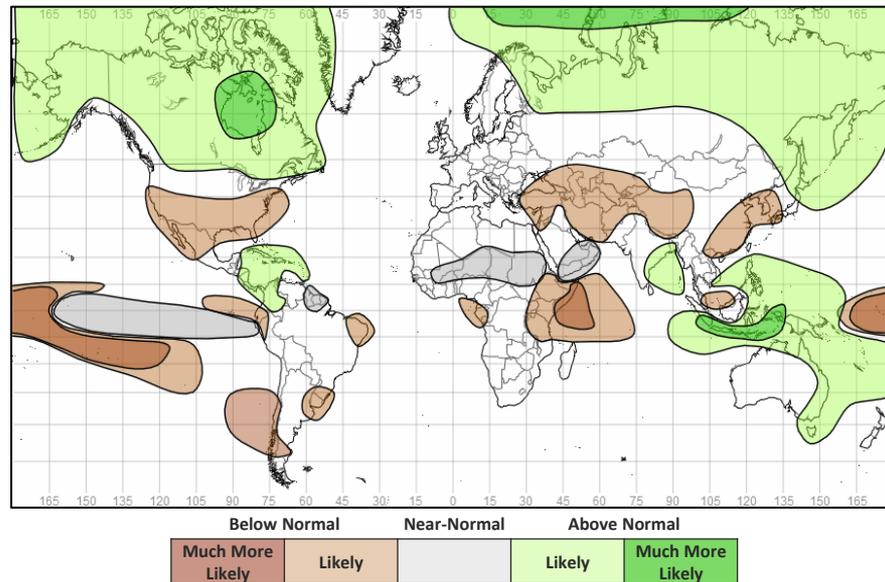
Global Outlook - Rainfall

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) considers ENSO to be neutral with the conditions not yet being met for a La Niña event to be declared. In contrast, according to the Climate Prediction Centre, La Niña conditions are present with a La Niña Advisory issued. All indices are currently negative and point to La Niña conditions with some atmospheric response evident, with these conditions expected to remain over the coming few months, returning to neutral early next year.

La Niña conditions, even in the absence of an official event being declared, tend to increase in the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions in many tropical land regions of the world. More information on typical impacts can be found [here](#).

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) – The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently in its negative phase – warm sea surface temperature anomalies in the east of the basin and cool anomalies in the west. A negative IOD increases in the likelihood of drier than normal conditions across East Africa, with a poor performance of the ‘Short Rains’. Conversely, the likelihood of wetter than normal conditions increases across Indonesia.

3-Month Outlook November to January - Rainfall



Current Status

[Current Status maps](#)

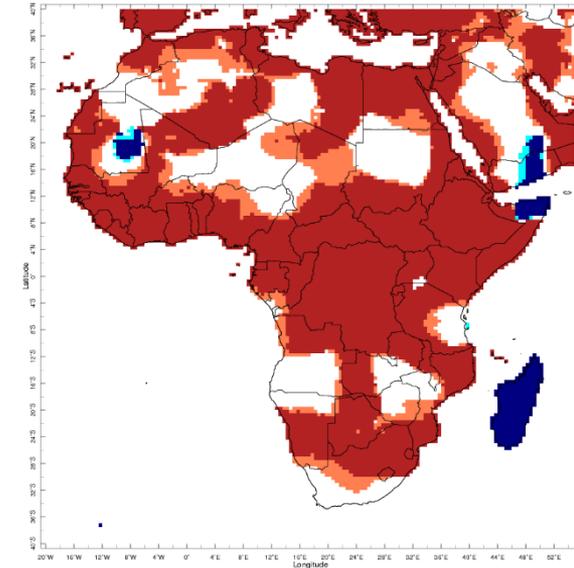
[Western Africa](#)

[Central Africa](#)

[Eastern Africa](#)

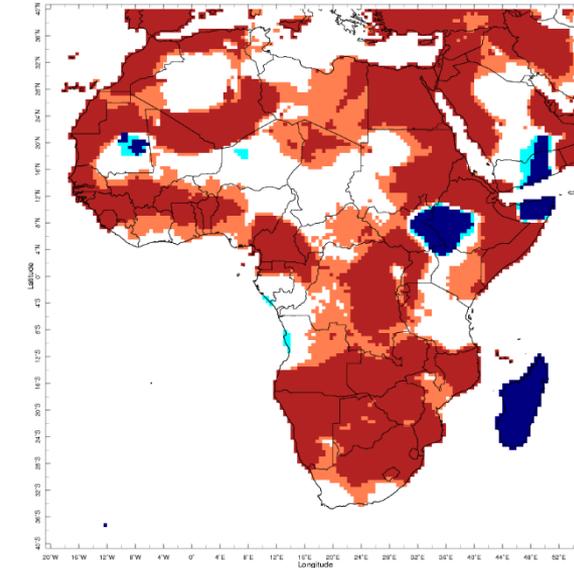
[Southern Africa](#)

Current Status – Temperature percentiles



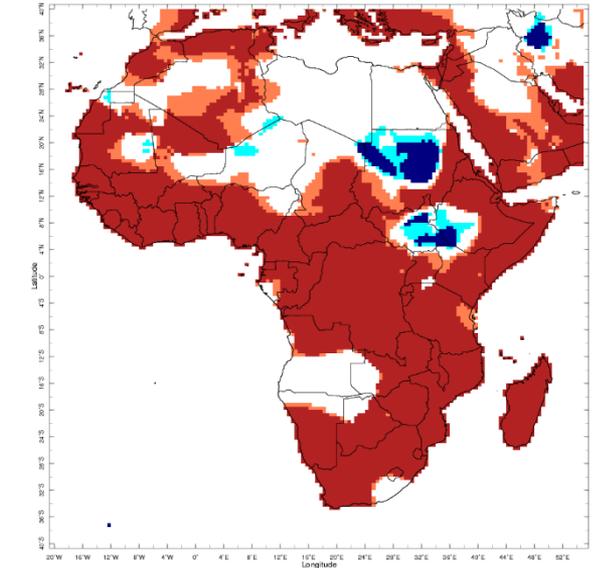
Jul 2023

July



Aug 2023

August



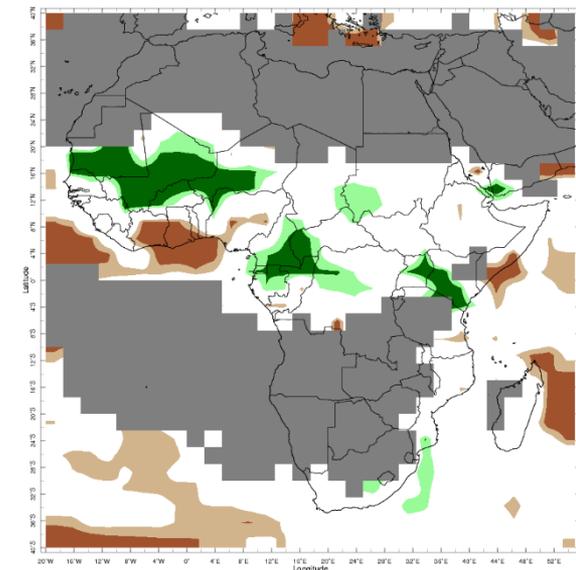
Sep 2023

September

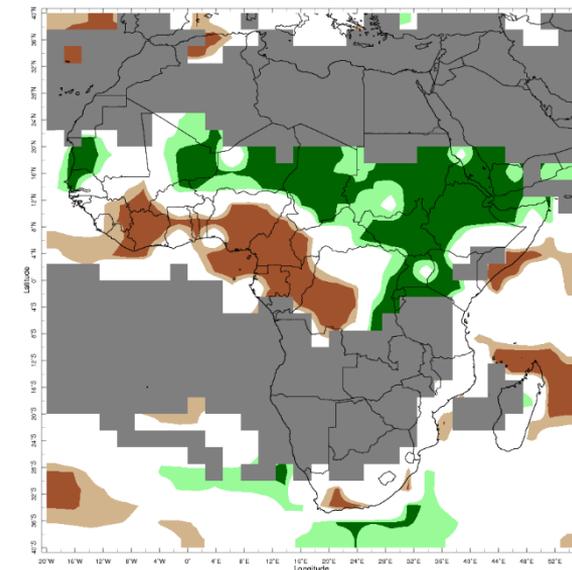


Notes: The percentiles shown in the map indicate a ranking of temperature, with the 0th percentile being the coolest and the 100th percentile being the warmest in the 1981–2010 climatology. Orange and red shading represent values above the 80th (Warm) and 90th (Hot) percentile, respectively; regions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

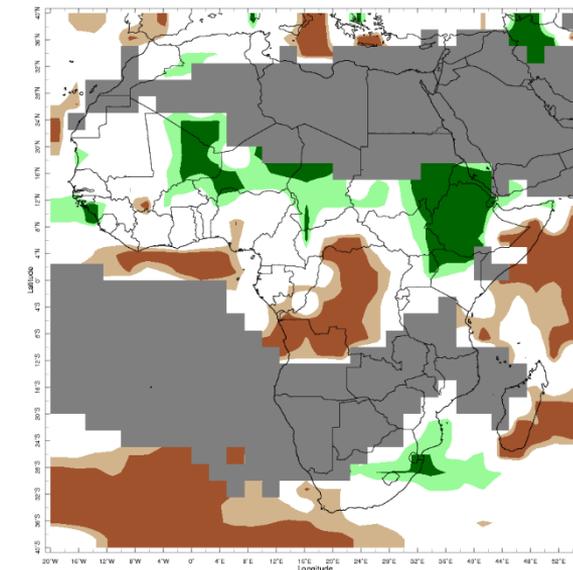
Current Status – Precipitation percentiles



Jul 2025

July


Aug 2025

August


Sep 2025

September


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 (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Mauritania	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Mixed (5)
Sierra Leone	Hot	Hot	Hot
Liberia	Hot	Normal	Hot
Mali	Warm	Mixed (2)	Mixed (6)

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
Mauritania	Very Wet	Mixed (3)	Normal
Sierra Leone	Normal	Dry	Normal
Liberia	Normal	Dry	Normal
Mali	Very Wet	Mixed (4)	Mixed (7)

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:** Hot in the west, Cold in the east
- Note:** Normal, but Hot in the north and the south
- Note:** Normal, but Very Wet in the west
- Note:** Normal, but dry in the far southwest and Very Wet in the east
- Note:** Hot, but Normal in parts of the east
- Note:** mainly Hot, but Normal in parts of the east
- Note:** Normal, but very wet in the east

Current Status – Western Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Ghana	Hot	Mixed (1)	Hot
Nigeria	Warm	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)
Cameroon	Hot	Hot	Hot
Burkina Faso	Warm	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
Ghana	Very Dry	Mixed (3)	Normal
Nigeria	Normal	Very Dry	Normal
Cameroon	Wet	Very Dry	Normal
Burkina Faso	Wet	Normal	Mixed (5)

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:** Hot in the north, warm in the south
- Note:** Warm or hot in the south, normal in the north
- Note:** Mainly normal, but very dry in central parts
- Note:** Hot, but normal in the far northeast
- Note:** Normal, but wet in the north

Current Status – Central Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Niger	Normal	Normal	Normal
Chad	Hot	Normal (1)	Mixed (3)
DRC	Hot	Hot	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
Niger	Wet	Very Wet	Mixed (4)
Chad	Normal	Very Wet	Mixed (4)
DRC	Normal	Mixed (2)	Mixed (5)

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:** Hot in the north
- Note:** Normal, but very dry in the west and wet in the far east
- Note:** Hot in the south, Normal in the north
- Note:** Wet or Very Wet, but Normal* in the north
- Note:** Very Dry, but Normal in the far east and far west

Current Status – Eastern Africa (1)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Sudan	Mixed (1)	Mixed (2)	Mixed (4)
South Sudan	Hot	Mixed (3)	Mixed (5)
Uganda	Hot	Hot	Hot
Rwanda	Hot	Warm	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
	Normal	Very Wet	Mixed (6)
	Normal	Very Wet	Mixed (7)
	Very Wet	Very Wet	Normal
	Normal	Very 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:

- Note:** Hot in the south and east, else normal
- Note:** Hot in the east, normal in the west
- Note:** Warm or hot in the west, cold in the east
- Note:** Cool or Cold in the north, Warm or Hot in the south
- Note:** Mainly Cool or Cold, but warm in the north
- Note:** Normal, but Very Wet in the far east
- Note:** Normal, but Very Wet in the far east

Current Status – Eastern Africa (2)

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
Tanzania	Mixed (4)	Mixed (4)	Hot
Eritrea	Hot	Hot	Hot
Ethiopia	Hot	Mixed (5)	Mixed (5)
Kenya	Hot	Warm	Hot
Somalia	Hot (1)	Hot (1)	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
Tanzania	Normal	Normal (2)	Normal*
Eritrea	Normal	Very Wet	Very Wet
Ethiopia	Normal	Very Wet (6)	Mixed (8)
Kenya	Wet	Mixed (3)	Mixed (3)
Somalia	Normal	Mixed (7)	Mixed (9)

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:** Cold in the north.
- Note:** Wet around Lake Victoria
- Note:** Wet in the west, else normal
- Note:** Hot in the northwest, else normal
- Note:** Cold in the west, else hot
- Note:** Normal in the south
- Note:** Very wet in the far north, very dry in the far south, else normal.
- Note:** Very Wet, but Normal in the east
- Note:** Normal, but Very Dry in some central parts

Current Status – Southern Africa

	Current Status: Temperature		
	July	August	September
South Africa	Mixed (1)	Mixed (1)	Hot (2)
Zambia	Warm	Hot	Hot (3)
Zimbabwe	Normal	Hot	Hot
Mozambique	Warm	Hot	Hot
Malawi	Warm	Hot	Hot
Madagascar	Cold	Cold	Hot

	Current Status: Rainfall		
	July	August	September
	Normal	Normal	Mixed (4)
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal*	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Mixed (5)
	Normal	Normal*	Normal*
	Normal	Normal	Mixed

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:** Warm or Hot in the north, Normal in the south
- Note:** Mainly Hot, but Normal in parts of the southeast
- Note:** Mainly Hot, but Normal in the west
- Note:** Normal, but Dry in the southwest and Wet in parts of the northeast
- Note:** Normal, but Wet in the south

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: November to April – Western Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Mauritania	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
Sierra Leone	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Liberia	Temperature	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Mali	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

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: November to April – Western Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Ghana	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Nigeria	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 in the far south, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal in the far south, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Cameroon	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Much more 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 in the west, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be wetter than normal
Burkina Faso	Temperature	Likely to be near-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

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: November to April – Central Africa

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Niger	Temperature	Likely to be near-normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Likely to be near-normal	Climatological odds
Chad	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 near-normal	Likely to be wetter than normal
Democratic Republic of Congo	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 drier than normal in the far east, otherwise Climatological odds	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: November to April – Eastern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Sudan	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 near-normal	Climatological odds
South Sudan	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Uganda	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

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: November to April – Eastern Africa (2)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Tanzania	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
Rwanda	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
Eritrea	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: November to April – Eastern Africa (3)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Ethiopia	Temperature	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Likely to be drier than normal in the east, otherwise Climatological odds	Likely to be drier than normal	Climatological odds
Kenya	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
Somalia	Temperature	Climatological odds, but Likely to be warmer than normal in the south	Likely to be warmer than normal	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

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: November to April – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
South Africa	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds	Climatological odds	Climatological odds
Zimbabwe	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	Climatological odds	Likely to be warmer than normal
	Rainfall	Climatological odds	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	Climatological odds	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: November to April – Southern Africa (1)

		Forecast summary		
		November	November to January	February to April
Malawi	Temperature	Likely to be warmer than normal	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	Climatological odds	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 71 Statement](#) (September 2025)

Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF): [SARCOF 31 Statement](#) (September 2025)

South-West Indian Ocean Climate Outlook Forum (SWIOCOF): Outlook expected soon.

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>