



## Main Outcomes of the 16<sup>th</sup> EUMETSAT User Forum in Africa

### Meteosat Third Generation (MTG) is now a reality in Africa

The **first MTG data are now available via EUMETCast-Africa**, marking a major milestone for satellite meteorology in Africa. The **first PUMA-2025 receiving stations have been installed**, including at Météo-Benin during the Forum. National Meteorological Services (NMS) know about the deployment schedule for their station and associated training.

While waiting for PUMA-2025 installations, users can access MTG data through **EUMETView**. All users are encouraged to engage with their National Research&Education Network (NREN) to establish a **EUMETCast-Terrestrial** connection for access to all MTG data.

### A new “Space for Early Warning in Africa” project is coming

The European Commission and African Union Commission presented sketch of **a new "Space for Early Warning in Africa" project**. This initiative will further support the MTG transition, maintain RARS Africa stations, and **establish AMSAF Nowcasting in each African region**.

Participants discussed the needs, gaps and processes for setting-up of AMSAF-Nowcasting in their region. **EUMETSAT and its NWC SAF** will engage with all regions to support these efforts.

### Progress in Climate and Air Quality monitoring

The Forum welcomed the **Cotonou Declaration on the use of satellite data for monitoring Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and Air Quality in Africa**.

The **ClimSA station** was demonstrated, and Regional Centres highlighted the climate services available in their regions. NMSs expressed strong interest in **CM-SAF, H-SAF, and TAMSAT** data.

### Call to strengthen cooperation on EO for Hydrology

River Basin Authorities (RBAs) highlighted the crucial role of EO in supporting their activities, especially given the lack of ground measurements and the vast extent of the large basins. RBAs discussed **transition to MTG** and **leveraging on H-SAF and TAMSAT data** to enhance their operations. RBAs shared knowledge and experience on the use of EO in their Basin and encouraged a coordination through AUC and AMCOW.

#### Key figures

<b>150 participants from:</b>	<b>5 days</b>
<b>46 African countries</b>	<b>1 Opening and 1 Closing ceremony</b>
<b>5 European countries</b>	<b>10 Sessions and a technical visit</b>
<b>15 regional and international organisation</b>	<b>56 Presentations</b>