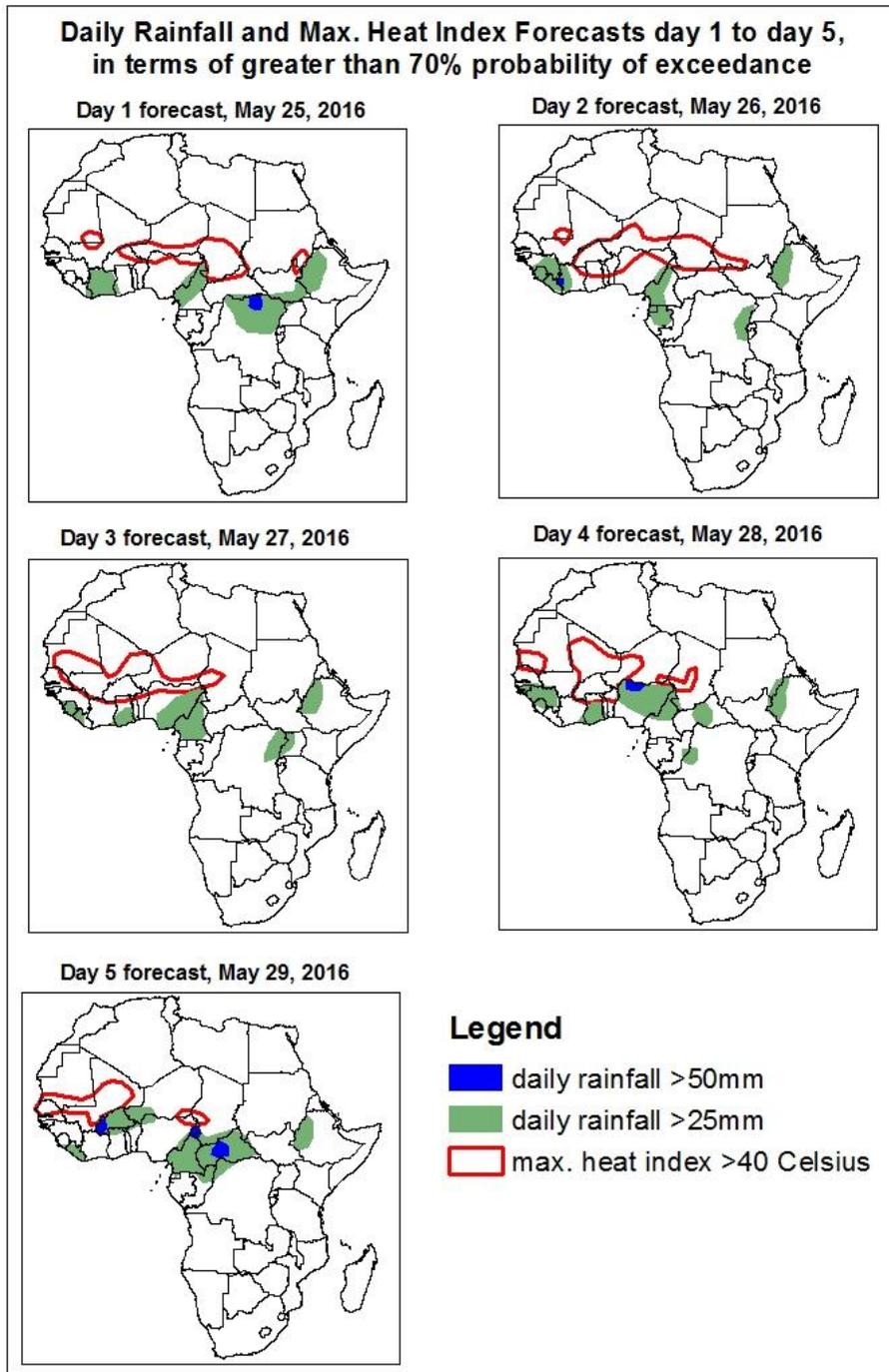


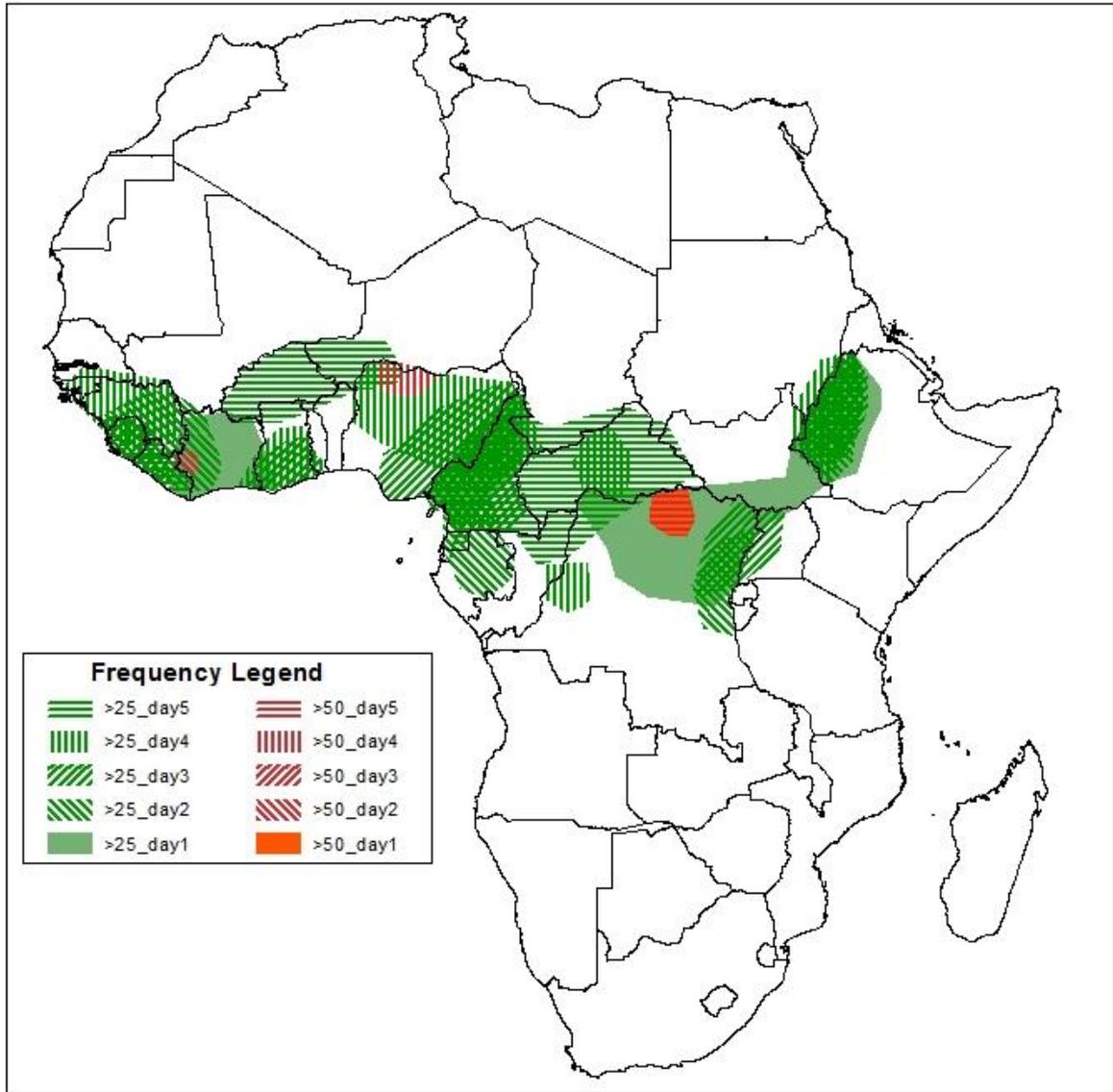
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on May 24, 2016)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: May 25– May 29, 2016)

The forecasts are expressed in terms of high probability of precipitation (POP) and high probability of maximum heat index, based on the NCEP/GFS, ECMWF and the NCEP Global Ensemble Forecasts System (GEFS) and expert assessment.



Five Days Rainfall Forecast Summary May 25 - May 29, 2016

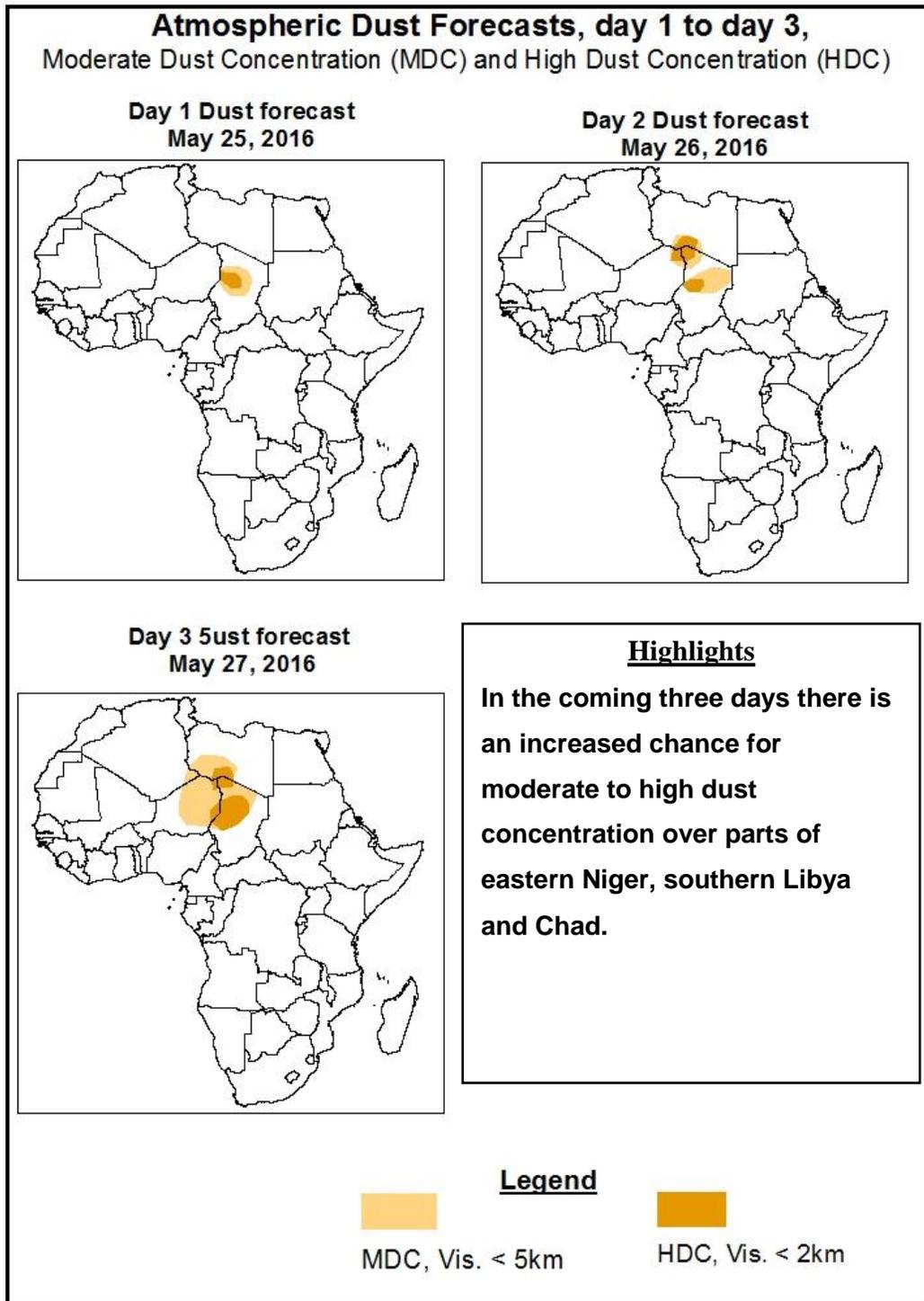


Highlights

In the coming five days, lower level-wind convergences associated with the monsoon flow from the Atlantic Ocean combined with westward propagating lower-level cyclonic circulations across Central and West Africa are expected to enhance rainfall in the regions. Local wind convergences across western Ethiopia, and active meridional wind convergences near the Lake Victoria region are also expected to enhance rainfall in their respective areas. Therefore, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, portions of Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, CAR, portions of DRC, and western Ethiopia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: May 25 – May 27, 2016)

The forecasts are expressed in terms of high probability of dust concentration, based on the Navy Aerosol Analysis and Prediction System, NCEP/GFS lower-level wind forecasts and expert assessment.



1.3. Model Discussion, Valid: May 25 – May 29, 2016

The Azores high pressure system over the Northeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken gradually with its central pressure value decreasing from about 1028hPa to 1024hPa during the forecast period.

The St. Helena High pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken while shifting eastwards; with its central pressure value is expected to decrease from 1030hPa to 1024hPa through 24 to 120 hours.

The Mascarene high pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to weaken, with its central pressure value decreasing from about 1031hPa to 1026hPa during the forecast period.

Central pressure values associated with heat lows across the Sahel and Sudan are expected to remain in the range between 1007hpa to 1010hpa during the forecast period, with the lowest central pressure values expected across the Western Sahel.

At 925HPa level, anti-cyclonic circulation over Libya is expected to weaken slightly, with its associated dry northeasterly to easterly prevailing across Egypt, Sudan and northern Chad. The dry easterly flow across Chad is expected to exceed 35kts occasionally, which may lead to an increased atmospheric dust concentration in the region during the forecast period. The east-west oriented seasonal convergence is expected to prevail in the region between central Mali and Sudan, across central Niger and Chad during the forecast period.

At 850hPa level, a cyclonic circulation over southern Mali is expected to leave the West Africa coast 72 hours, while another cyclonic circulation is expected to propagate westwards in the region between central Chad and central Mali during the forecast period. A broad area of southeasterly flow is expected to prevail across eastern and central Africa. Meridional wind convergence near the Lake Victoria region is also expected to maintain seasonal rainfall in the region.

At 700hPa level, a trough in the easterlies is expected to propagate westwards between Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, leaving the West Africa coast by 72 hours.

In the coming five days, lower level-wind convergences associated with the monsoon flow from the Atlantic Ocean combined with westward propagating lower-level cyclonic circulations across Central and West Africa are expected to enhance rainfall in the regions. Local wind convergences across western Ethiopia, and active meridional wind convergences near the Lake Victoria region are also expected to enhance rainfall in their respective areas. Therefore, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, portions of Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, CAR, portions of DRC, and western Ethiopia.

There is also an increased chance for maximum heat index values to exceed 40°C over local areas in Mauritania, portions of Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, Togo, northern Nigeria, Niger, Chad, portions of eastern and southern Sudan, and northern South Sudan Republic.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (May 23, 2016)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over many places in the Gulf of Guinea region, southern Niger and Chad, CAR, northern DRC, South Sudan, western Ethiopia and Lake Victoria region.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (May 24, 2016)

Intense convective clouds are observed across southwest Burkina Faso, southern Chad, northern DRC, South Sudan and Western Ethiopia.

