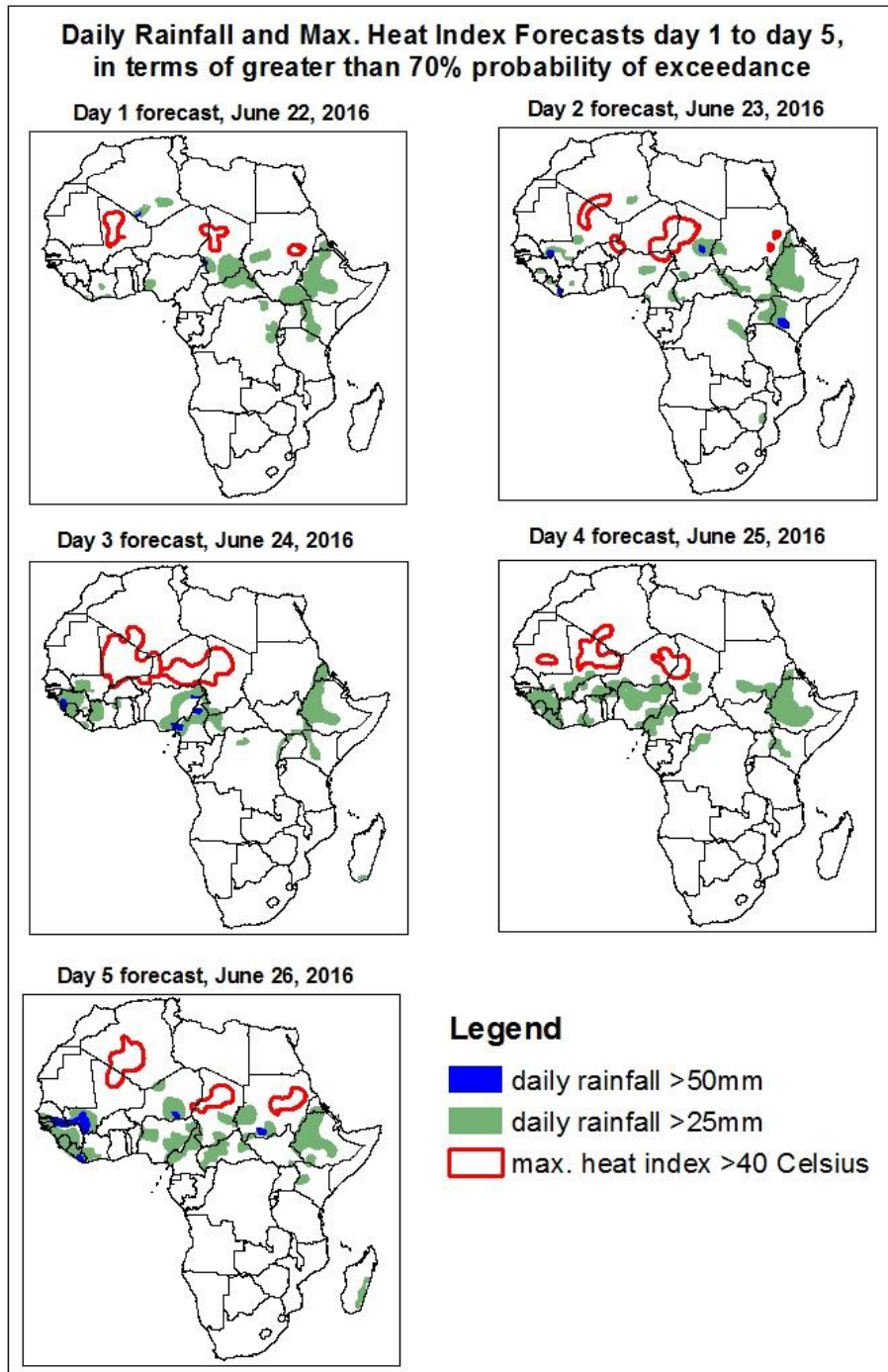


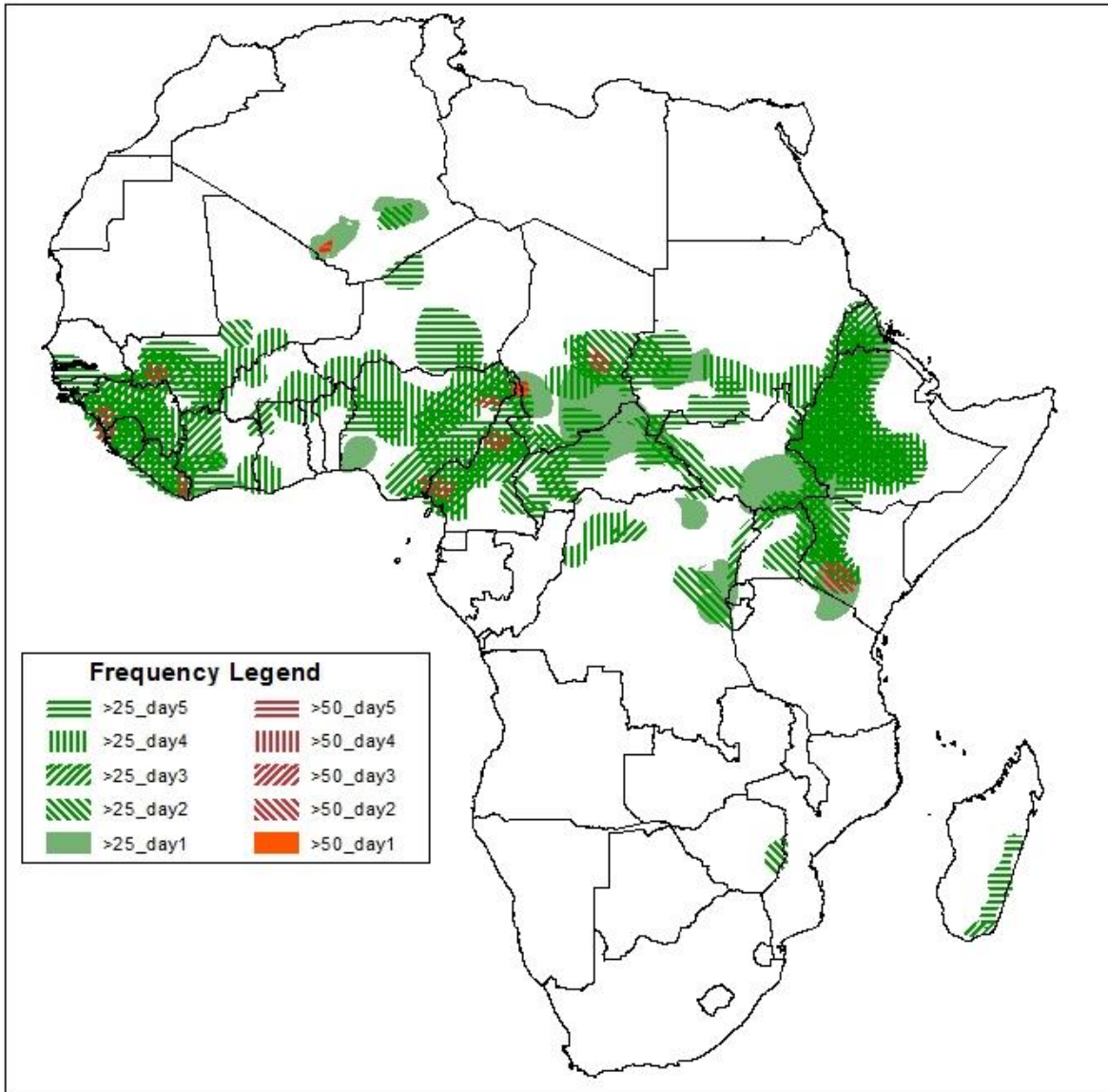
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on June 21, 2016)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: June 22– June 26 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 June 22 - June 26 2016

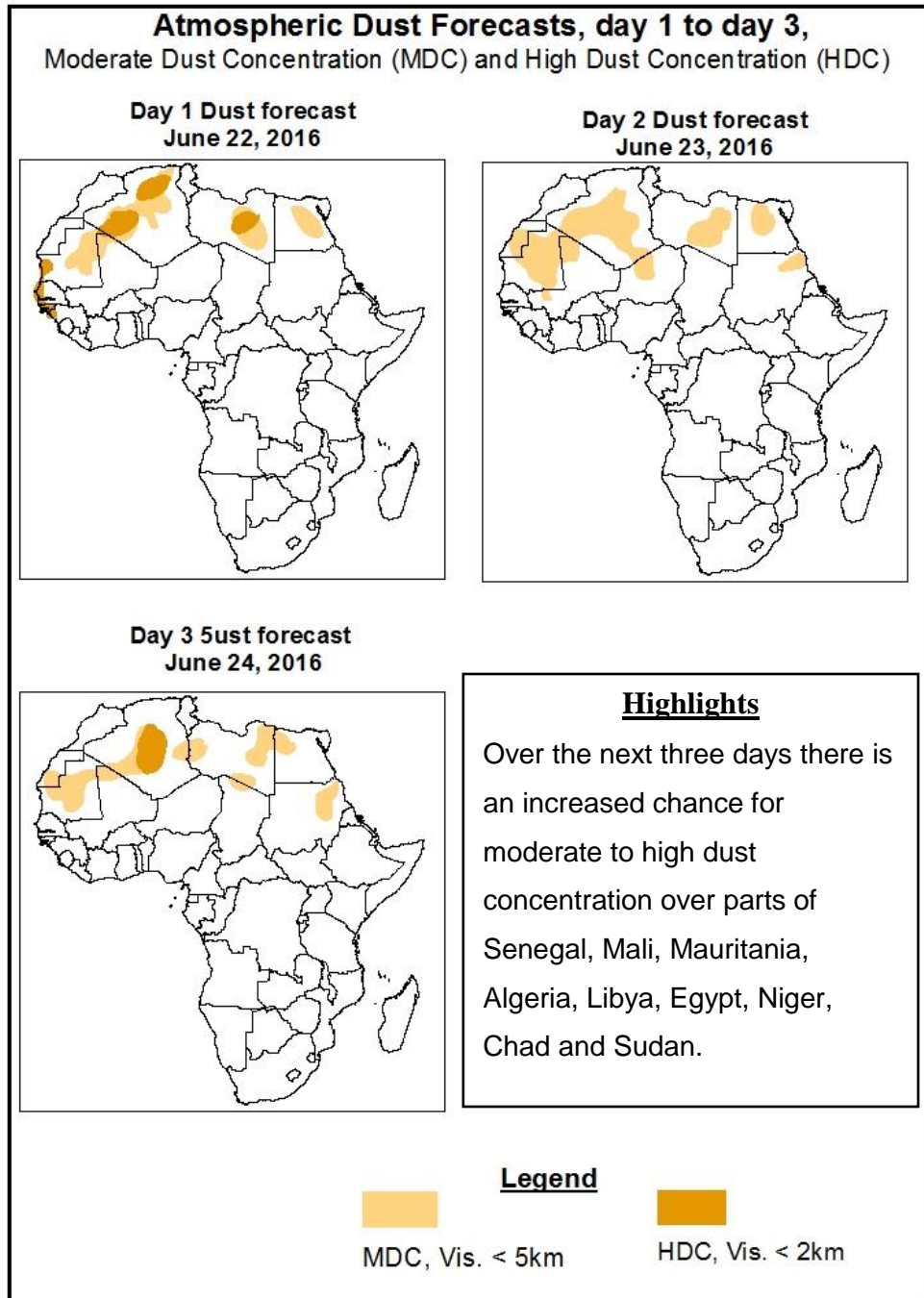


Highlights

Over the next five days, lower level-wind convergence associated with the West African monsoon flow, combined with westward propagating convective systems across Central and West Africa are expected to enhance rainfall in the regions. Active Congo Air Boundary (CAB) in the Lake Victoria region and local wind convergences across the Horn of Africa are also expected to enhance rainfall in their respective regions. Therefore, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leona, Liberia, southern Mali, western Cote d'Ivoire, portions of Nigeria, western and northern Cameroon, southern Chad, portions of CAR, local areas in Sudan, southeastern South Sudan, Eritrea and western Ethiopia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: June 22 – June 24 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: June 22–June 26 2016

The Azores high pressure system over the Northeast Atlantic is expected to intensify, with its central pressure value increasing from 1020hPa to 1024hPa through 24 to 48 hours, and then it tends to maintain an average central pressure value of 1028hPa through 72 to 96hours.

The St. Helena High pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to intensify, with its central pressure value increasing from 1024hPa to 1036hPa through 48 to 120 hours.

The Mascarene high pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to intensify, with its central pressure value increasing from 1024hPa to 1032hPa through 24 to 48 hours, and then it tends to maintain an average central pressure value of 1032hPa through 48 to 120hours.

The 1016hPa isobar, associated with the East African ridge is expected to extend northwards up to northern Ethiopia during the forecast period. The anticyclonic ridge associated with the St. Helena high pressure system is expected to extend northwards across the Atlantic Ocean, with the 1016hPa isobar reaching the Gulf of Guinea coast during the forecast period. This may lead to increase in rainfall across portions of West Africa.

The central pressure values associated with the heat low in western Sahel is expected remain in the range between 1004hPa and 1008hPa during the forecast period, while the heat low over the central Sahel is expected remain in the range between 1003hPa and 1010hPa though 48 to 72 hours. The central pressure value associated with the heat low across Sudan is expected remain in the range between 1004hPa and 1007hPa during the forecast period.

At 925HPa level an anticyclonic circulation and its associated ridge is expected to prevail across Libya and the neighboring areas during the forecast period. Strong wind may lead to moderate to high dust concentration across portions of in Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan.

At 850hPa level, a strong zonal wind convergence is expected to prevail in the region between Mali and Sudan, while a dry northerly flow is expected to prevail across the western end of West Africa at 48to 120 hours.

At 700hPa level, northeasterly to easterly flow is expected to prevail across much of the Gulf of Guinea region, with wind speed occasionally exceeding 30kts over local areas in the Gulf of Guinea region during the forecast period. This will help to propagate convective activities southwestward into the western portions of the Gulf of Guinea region.

Over the next five days, lower level-wind convergence associated with the West African monsoon flow, combined with westward propagating convective systems across Central and West Africa are expected to enhance rainfall in the regions. Active Congo Air Boundary (CAB) in the Lake Victoria region and local wind convergences across the Horn of Africa are also expected to enhance rainfall in their respective regions. Therefore, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over Guinea Conakry, Sierra Leona, Liberia, southern Mali, western Cote d'Ivoire, portions of Nigeria, western and northern Cameroon, southern Chad, portions of CAR, local areas in Sudan, southeastern South Sudan, Eritrea and western Ethiopia.

There is an increased chance for maximum heat index to exceed 40°C over local areas in Mali, Niger, Chad, and Sudan.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (June 20, 2016)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over southern Togo, Benin , Nigeria, portions of southern Niger, Southern Chad, CAR, southern Sudan, portions of South Sudan, local areas of northern DRC and portions of Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (June 21, 2016)

Intense convective clouds are observed over local areas of northern Burkina Faso and southern Togo, local areas of western Nigeria, portions of CAR, local areas of Southern Chad, eastern Uganda, western Kenya and local areas of Ethiopia.

