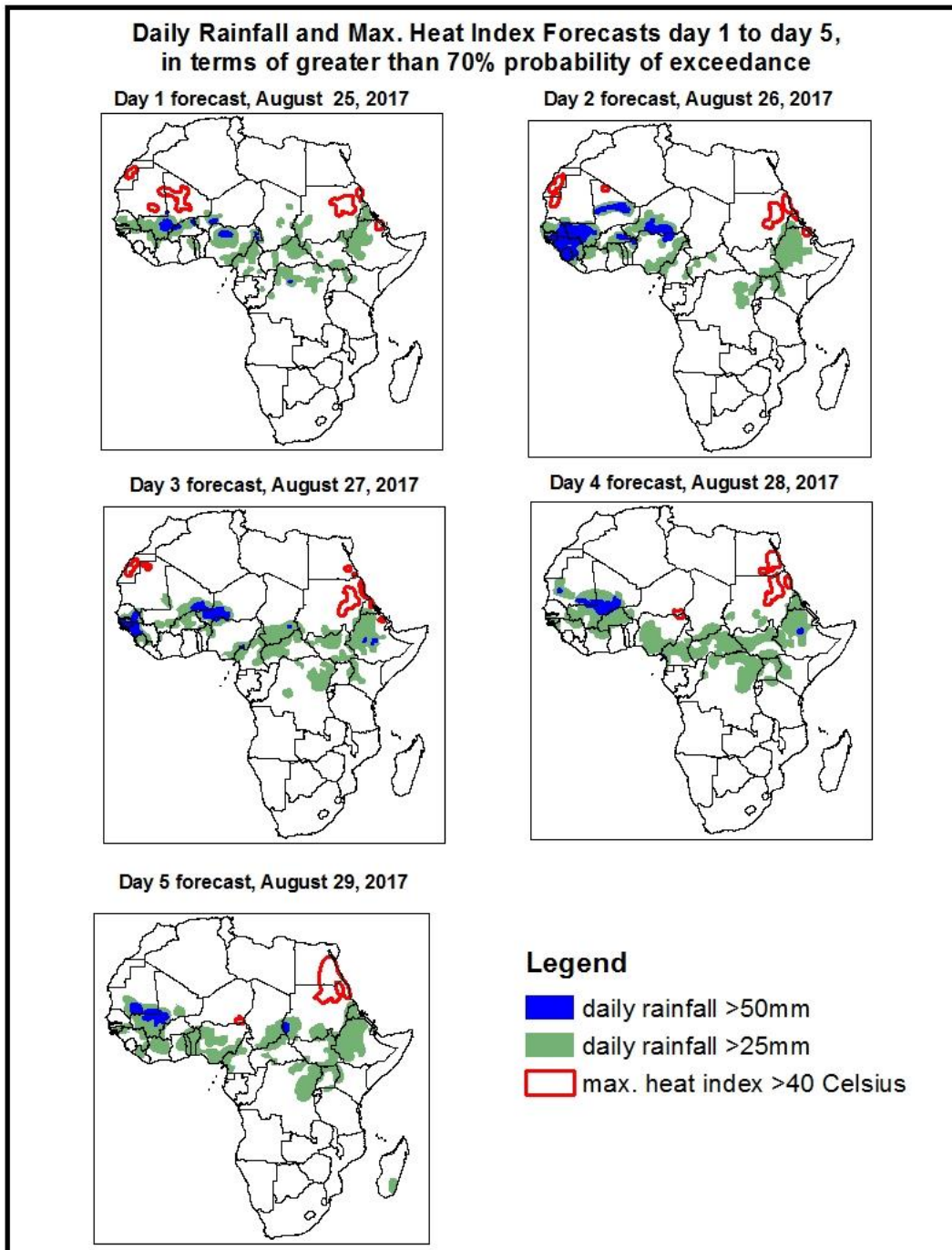


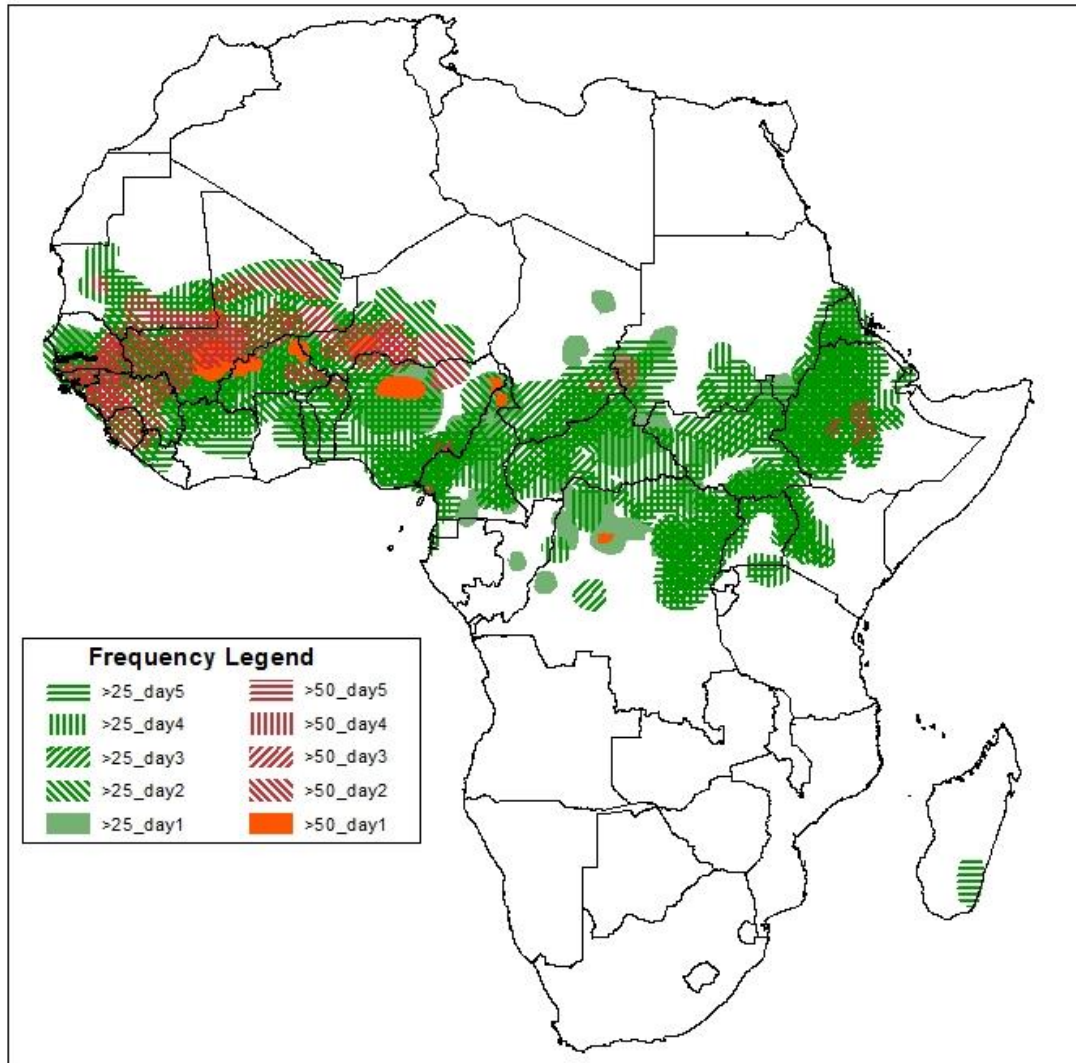
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on August 24, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: August 25–29 August, 2017)

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.



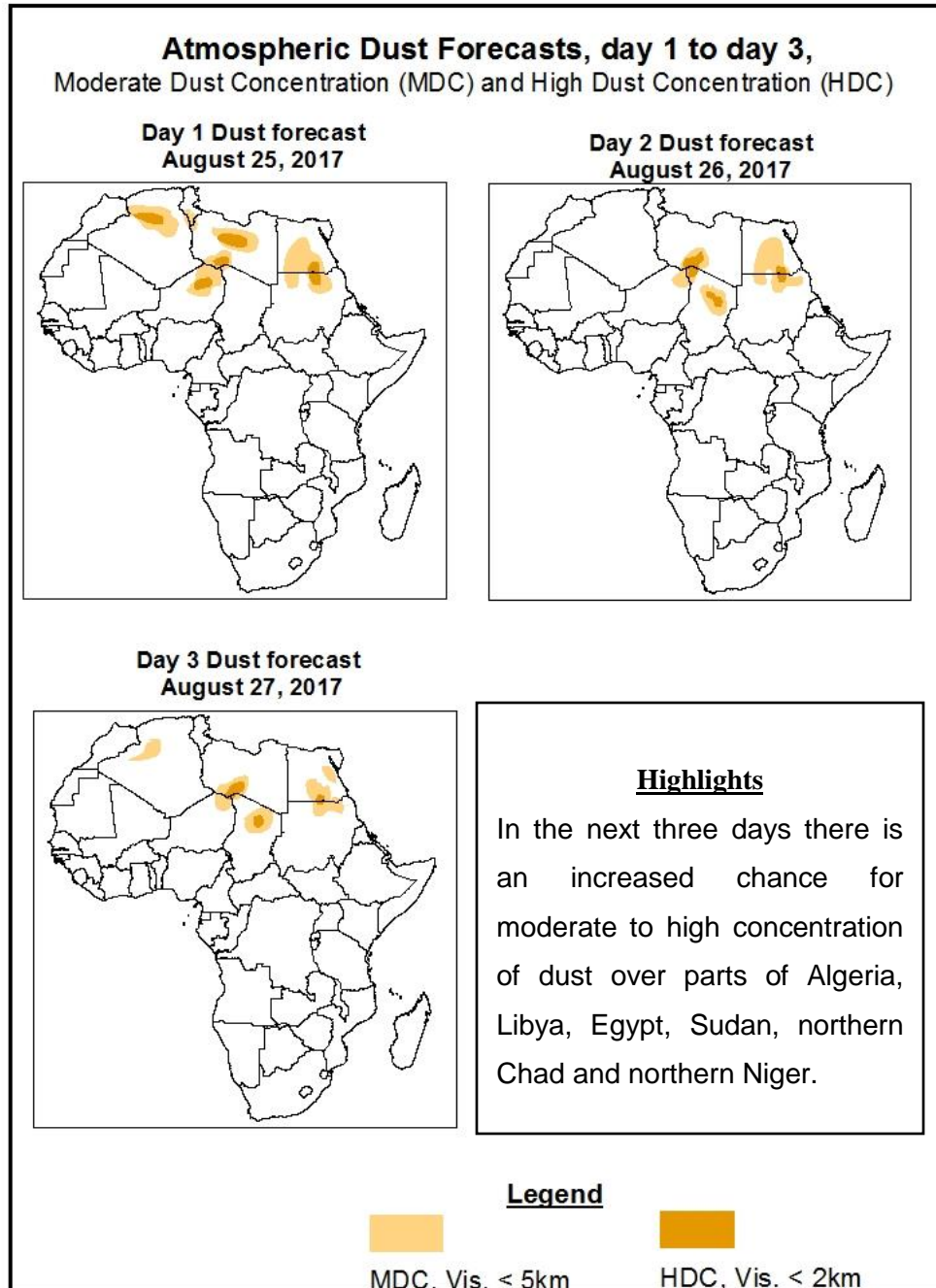
Five Days Rainfall Forecast Summary August 25-29 2017



Highlights

In the next five days, a strong monsoon flow from the Atlantic Ocean across West and Central Africa combined with a lower-level cyclonic circulation propagating across the Sahel countries coupled with upper level divergence is expected to enhance rainfall over many places in West and Central African countries. Active lower-level convergence over north eastern Angola, southern DRC, the Lake Victoria region, South Sudan and Ethiopia is also expected to enhance rainfall in the region. As a result, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over many places in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, southern Mauritania, Mali, southern Niger, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, southern Chad, Cameroon, CAR, northern DRC, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: August 25-27, 2017) 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: August 25-29 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to maintain its central pressure value of 1026hPa in the next 48hours and then thereafter gradually intensifies to 1028hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The St. Helena High Pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to gradually weaken from its central pressure value of 1035hpa to 1027hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The Mascarene High Pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to gradually weaken from its central pressure value of 1036hpa to 1032hpa towards the end of the forecast period. However, the center is still farther east in the Indian Ocean.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to gradually deepen from its value of 1008hpa to 1003hpa towards the end of the forecast period. Over the central Sahel, the heat low is expected to slightly fill up from its value of 1006hpa to 1007hpa in the next 48hours and then thereafter maintains its value of 1006hpa towards the end of the forecast period. Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to slightly fill up from 1003hpa to 1004hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

At 925hPa, there is a low pressure system established over South Sudan and propagating westwards. The convergence over the Sudan area and the central Sahel is dominated by the north easterlies but moving to the west Sahel the south westerlies dominated the cyclonic circulation. Therefore, the undulation of the trough line tilts more to the north in the west Sahel region. Another convergence is established over north eastern Angola and southern DRC with the trough line extending to Lake Victoria towards the north east direction during the forecast period. The dry north easterlies propagating from the subtropical high pressure over North Africa will gradually suppress the south westerlies over the Sudan area and the central of West Africa in the next 72hours which will result to the increased spreading and transport of the dust over Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan and the northern parts of Chad and Niger.

At 850hPa, the cyclonic circulation over West Africa is gradually dominated by the north easterlies as a result of the intensification of the subtropical high pressure system into the region with pockets of vortices developing over the Sudan area and the central Sahel moving westward during the forecast period. The convergence zone over central and some parts of east Africa is intensifying and continually developing resulting from the passage of the mid latitude trough all through the forecast period.

At 700hPa, there is the divergence of an easterly flow from the subtropical high pressure system over West Africa to its coast to the end of the forecast period. Divergence over central, eastern to the southern part of Africa is predominant all through the forecast period.

In the next five days, a strong monsoon flow from the Atlantic Ocean across West and Central Africa combined with a lower-level cyclonic circulation propagating across the Sahel countries coupled with upper level divergence is expected to enhance rainfall over many places in West and Central African countries. Active lower-level convergence over north eastern Angola, southern DRC, the Lake Victoria region, South Sudan and Ethiopia is also expected to enhance rainfall in the region. As a result, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over many places in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, southern Mauritania, Mali, southern Niger, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, southern Chad, Cameroon, CAR, northern DRC, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (August 23, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over parts of Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Mali, south western Niger, parts of Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, north western DRC, locals of Kenya and some parts of Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (August 24, 2017)

Intense convective clouds are observed over portions of West, Central and East Africa.

