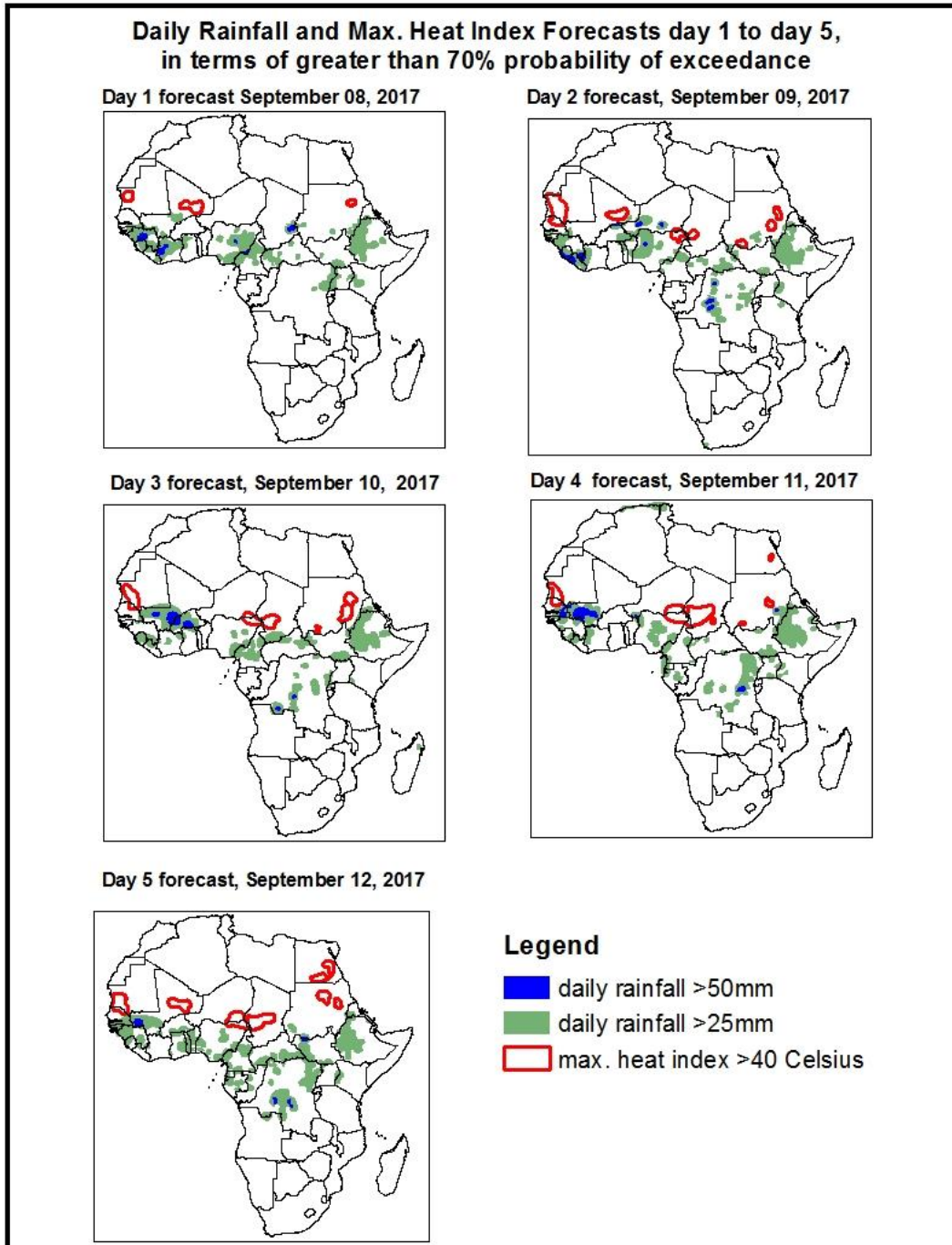


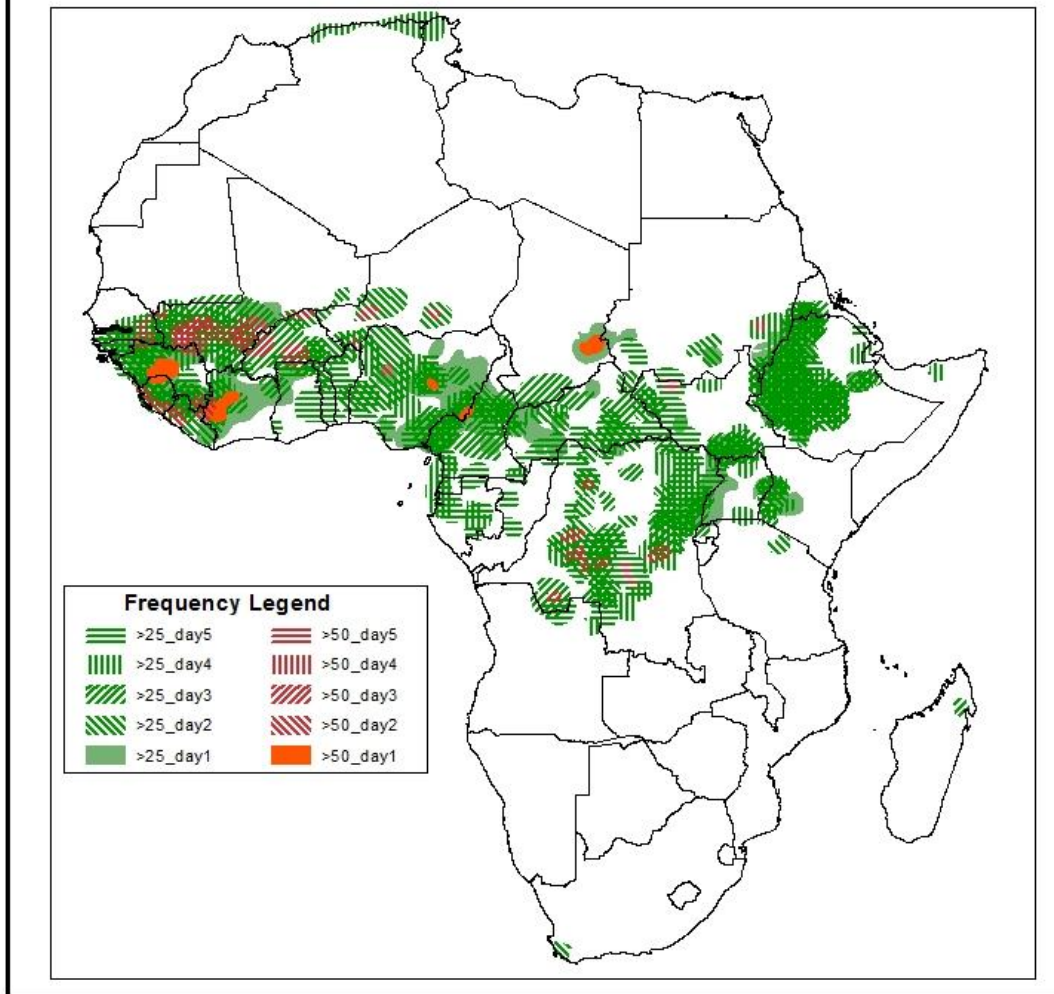
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on September 07, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: September, 08-12 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 September 08-12 2017.

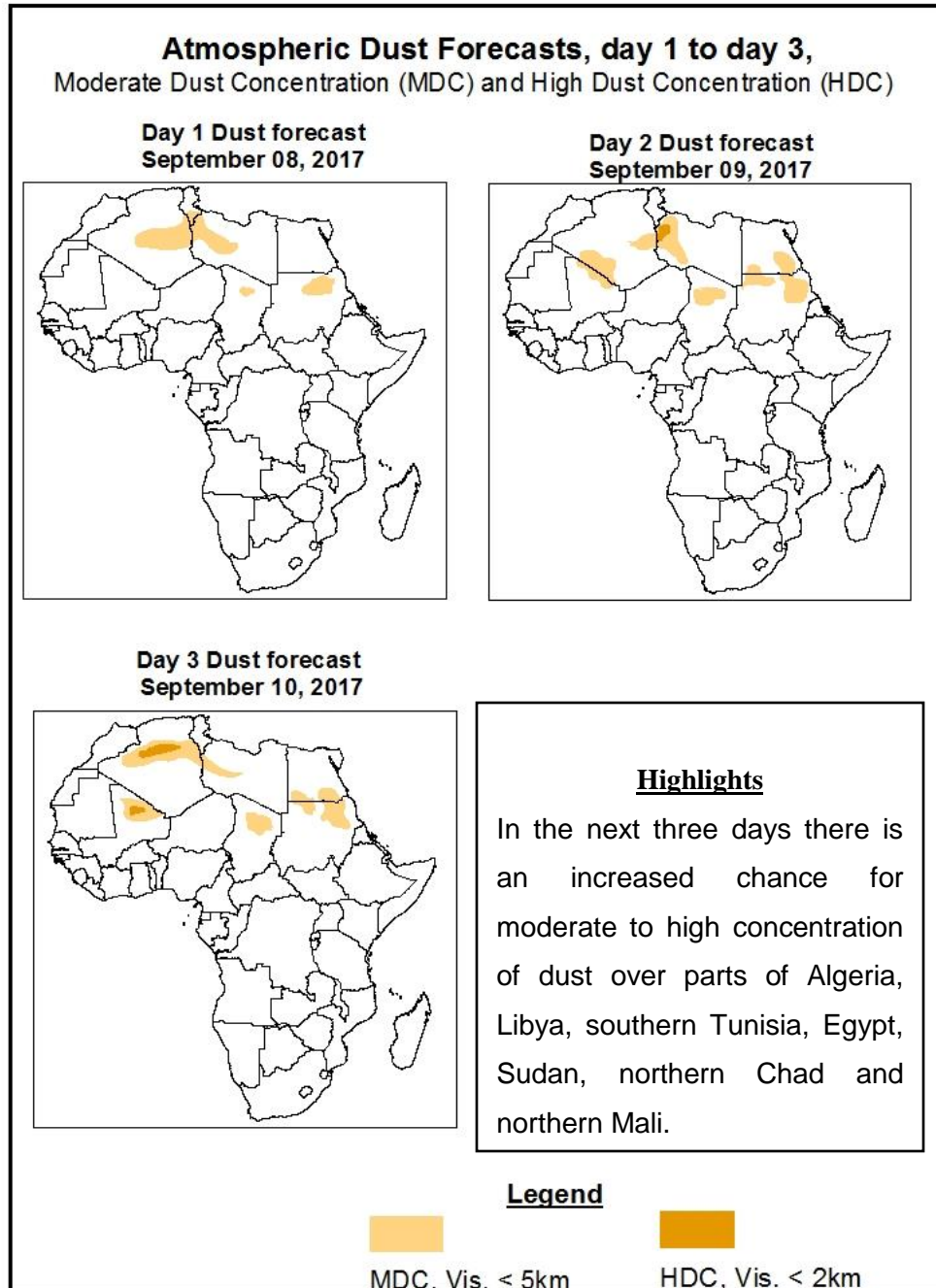


Highlights

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 DRC traversing to Lake Victoria 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 southern Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, northern Tunisia, western Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, western Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, southern Niger, Cameroon, parts of Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, parts of CAR, DRC, eastern Uganda, western Kenya and Ethiopia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: September 08-10 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: September 08-12 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to gradually weaken from its central pressure value of 1031hpa to 1026hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The St. Helena High Pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to gradually intensify from its central pressure value of 1035hpa to 1039hpa in the next 48 hours then weaken to 1036hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The Mascarene High Pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to intensify from its central pressure value of 1032hpa to 1034hpa in the next 24 hours and thereafter weakens to 1027hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to fill up from its value of 1007hpa to 1008hpa in the next 48 hours and then later deepen to 1006hpa towards the end of the forecast period. Over the central Sahel, the heat low is expected to deepen from 1009hpa to 1005hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to slightly deepen from its value of 1006hpa in the next 48 hours to 1005hpa and maintain the value towards the end of the forecast period.

At 925hPa, there is a convergence which is dominated by the continental winds over the Sudan area and the central Sahel region in the next of 72 hours after that the maritime winds will retard and dominate towards the end of the forecast period. Over west Sahel region the maritime winds dominated the circulation all through the forecast period. Therefore, the undulation of the trough line tilts more to the north in the western Sahel region.

Another strong convergence is established over the DRC up to the Lake Victoria with a slight movement to the eastward direction during the forecast period.

The dry north easterlies propagating from the subtropical high pressure over North Africa will result to sustained spreading and transport of the dust over Algeria, Libya, southern Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, northern Chad and northern Mali.

At 850hPa, there is a cyclonic circulation over West Africa with a vortex established in the extreme western part towards the coast and is dominated by maritime winds all through the forecast period. Over the central Sahel and Sudan area, there is a vortex established of predominantly continental winds and starts to move westward to the end of the forecast period.

The convergence zone over the DRC and eastern part of Africa is intensifying and continually developing with a slight propagation to the south eastern direction towards the end of the forecast period.

At 700hPa, there is the divergence of an easterly flow from the subtropical high pressure system over West Africa to its coasts towards the end of the forecast period.

Divergence over central, eastern and the southern part of Africa predominate and persist over regions.

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 DRC traversing to Lake Victoria 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 southern Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, northern Tunisia, western Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, western Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, southern Niger, Cameroon, parts of Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, parts of CAR, DRC, eastern Uganda, western Kenya and Ethiopia.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (September 06, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over parts of Southern Mauritania, eastern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina-Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, northern CAR, northern Congo, western DRC, southern South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (September 07, 2017)

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

