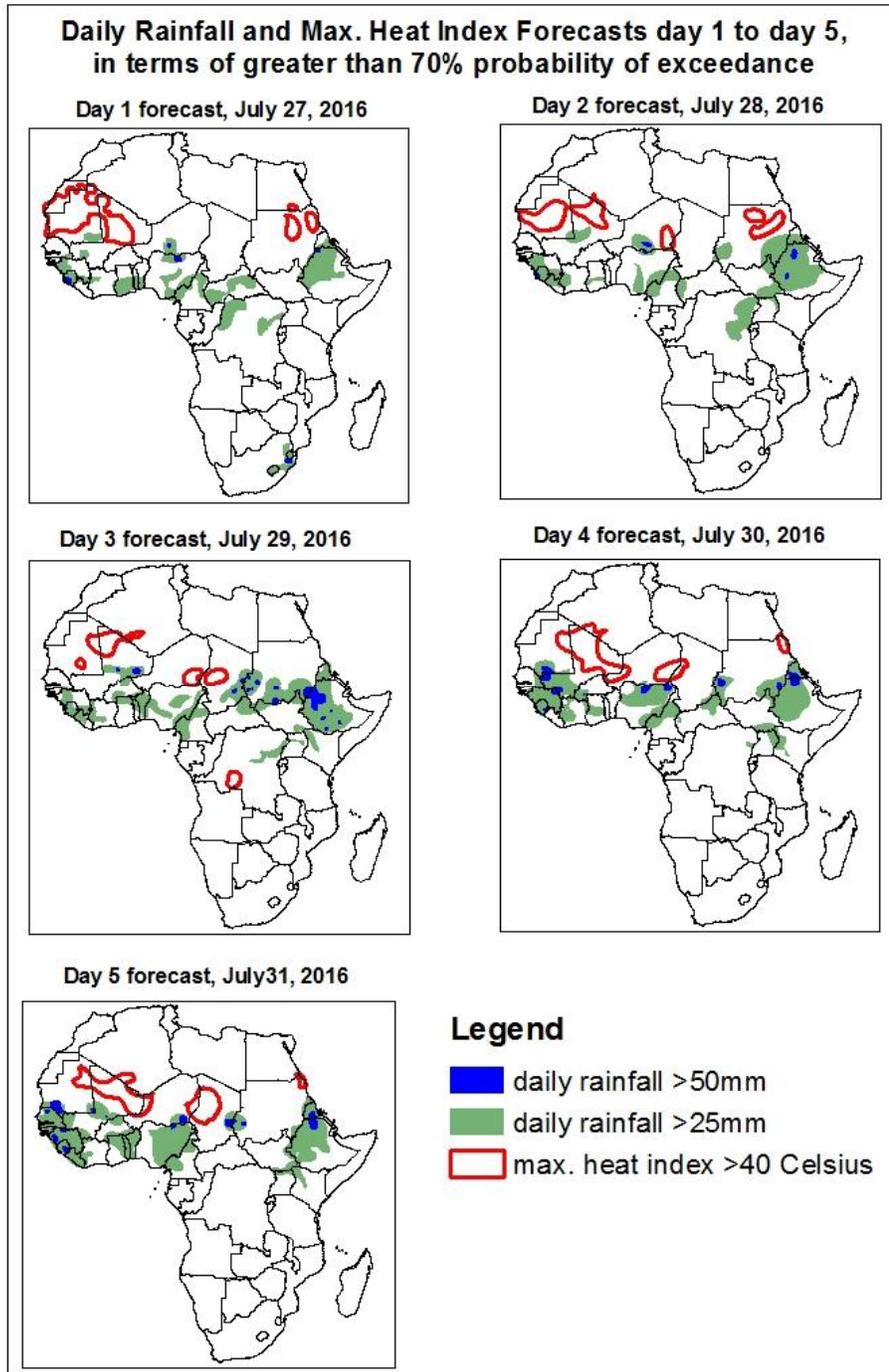


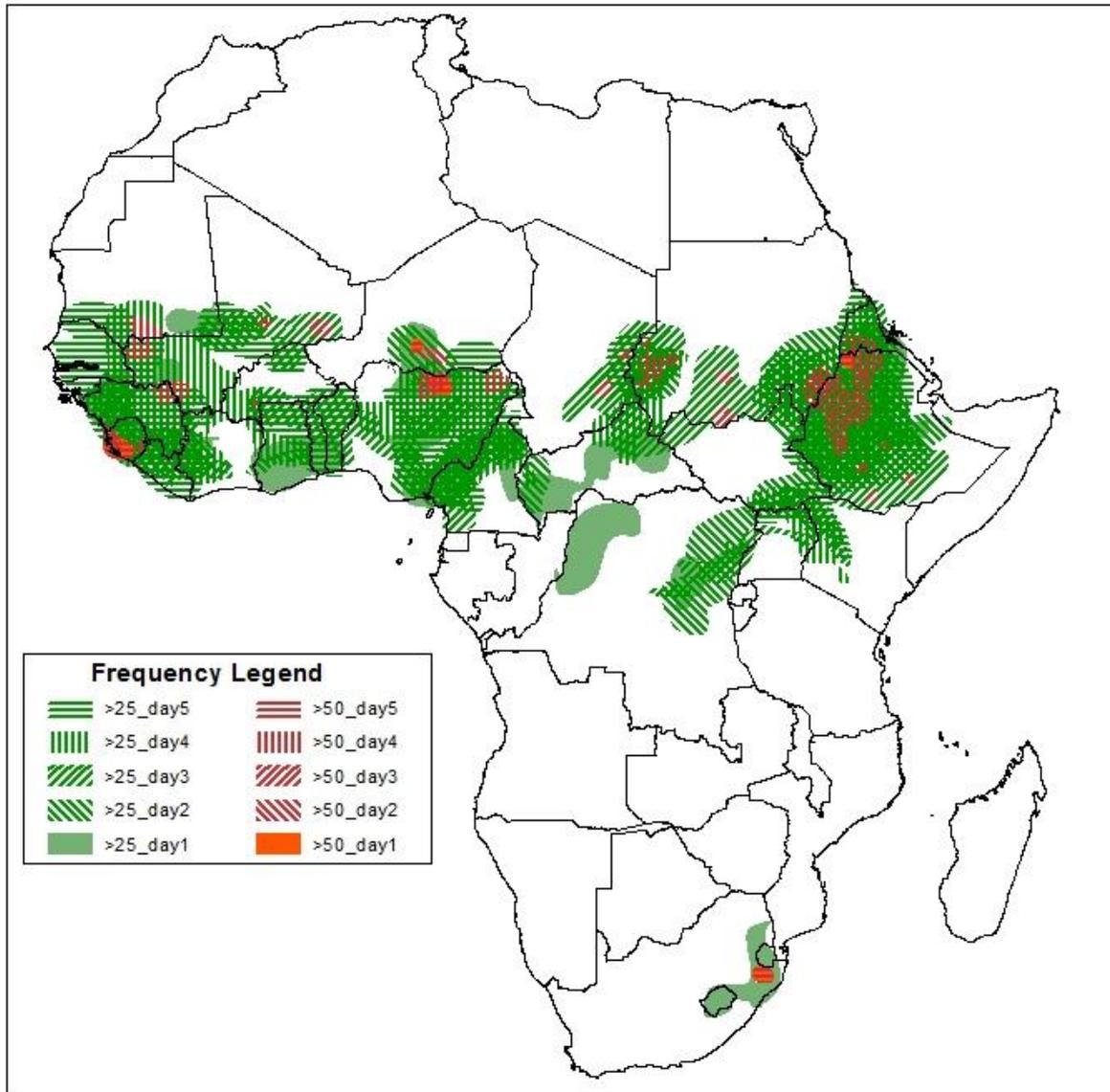
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on July 26, 2016)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: July 27– July 31 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 July 27- July 31 2016

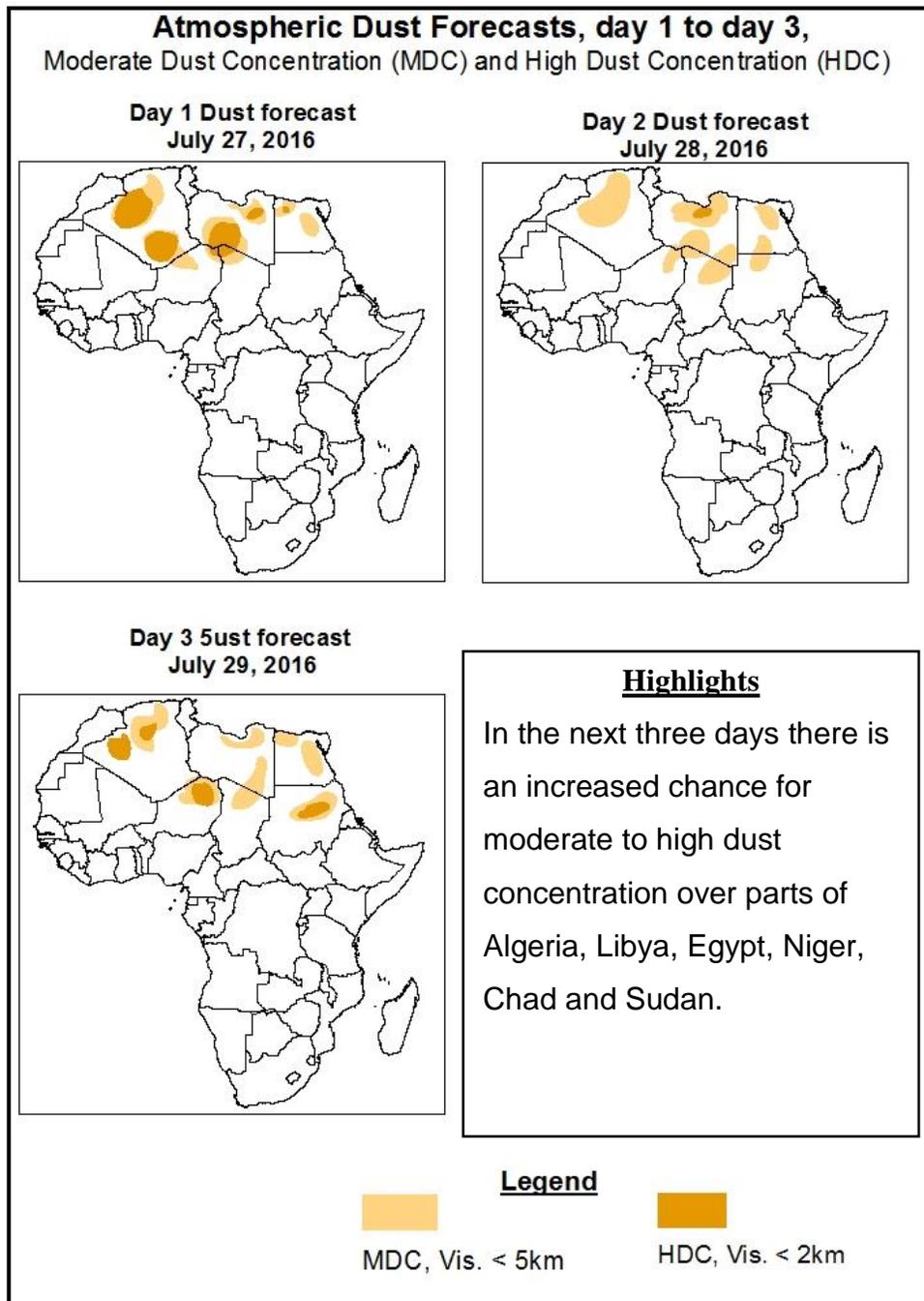


Highlights

In the next five days, westward propagating lower-level cyclonic systems across West Africa and lower level wind convergences across the central and eastern Sahel, Sudan and Ethiopia are 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 portions of Mauritania and Mali, eastern Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, portions of Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso, Togo and Benin, local areas of southern Niger, portions of Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, Sudan and South Sudan, local areas in eastern DRC and eastern South Africa, portions of northern Uganda, western Kenya, portions of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: July 27 – July 29, 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: July 27–July 31, 2016

The Azores high pressure system over the Northeast Atlantic is expected to intensify, with its central pressure value increasing from 1024-hPa to 1028-hPa through 24 to 72 hours, and tends to maintain average central pressure value of 1024-hPa through 96 to 120 hours.

The St. Helena High pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken, with its central pressure value decreasing from 1032-hPa to 1024-hPa through 24 to 96 hours.

The Mascarene high pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to weaken, with its central pressure value decreasing from 1036-hPa to 1024-hPa during the forecast period.

The 1016mb isobar, associated with the East African ridge is expected to remain near the latitudes of Mozambique during the forecast period.

The central pressure values associated with the heat low in western Sahel is expected remain in the range between 1005hPa and 1006hPa during the forecast period, while the central pressure value associated with the heat low over the central Sahel is expected remain in the range between 1003hPa and 1006hPa during the forecast period. The central pressure value associated with the heat low across Sudan is expected to maintain an average central pressure value of 1004hPa during the forecast period.

At 925hPa an anticyclonic circulation and its associated ridge is expected to prevail across Libya while expanding westward into neighboring regions during the forecast period. Strong wind associated with this system may lead to moderate to high dust concentration across portions of Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Niger, Chad and Sudan.

At 850hPa level, a cyclonic circulation is expected to propagate westwards in the region between Niger and Mauritania during the forecast period.

At 700hPa level, a cyclonic trough in the easterly flow is expected to propagate westwards across the Gulf of Guinea countries during the forecast period.

In the next five days, westward propagating lower-level cyclonic systems across West Africa and lower level wind convergences across the central and eastern Sahel, Sudan and Ethiopia are 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 portions of Mauritania and Mali, eastern Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, portions of Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso, Togo and Benin, local areas of southern Niger, portions of Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, Sudan and South Sudan, local areas in eastern DRC and eastern South Africa, portions of northern Uganda, western Kenia, portions of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

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

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (July 25, 2016)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over portions of Morocco, northern Western Sahara, portions of Mauritania, Mali and Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, portions of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, portions of Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad, CAR, northern Congo, portions of DRC, South Africa, and local areas in South Sudan and Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (July 26, 2016)

Intense convective clouds are observed over portions Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, CAR, DRC, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia.

