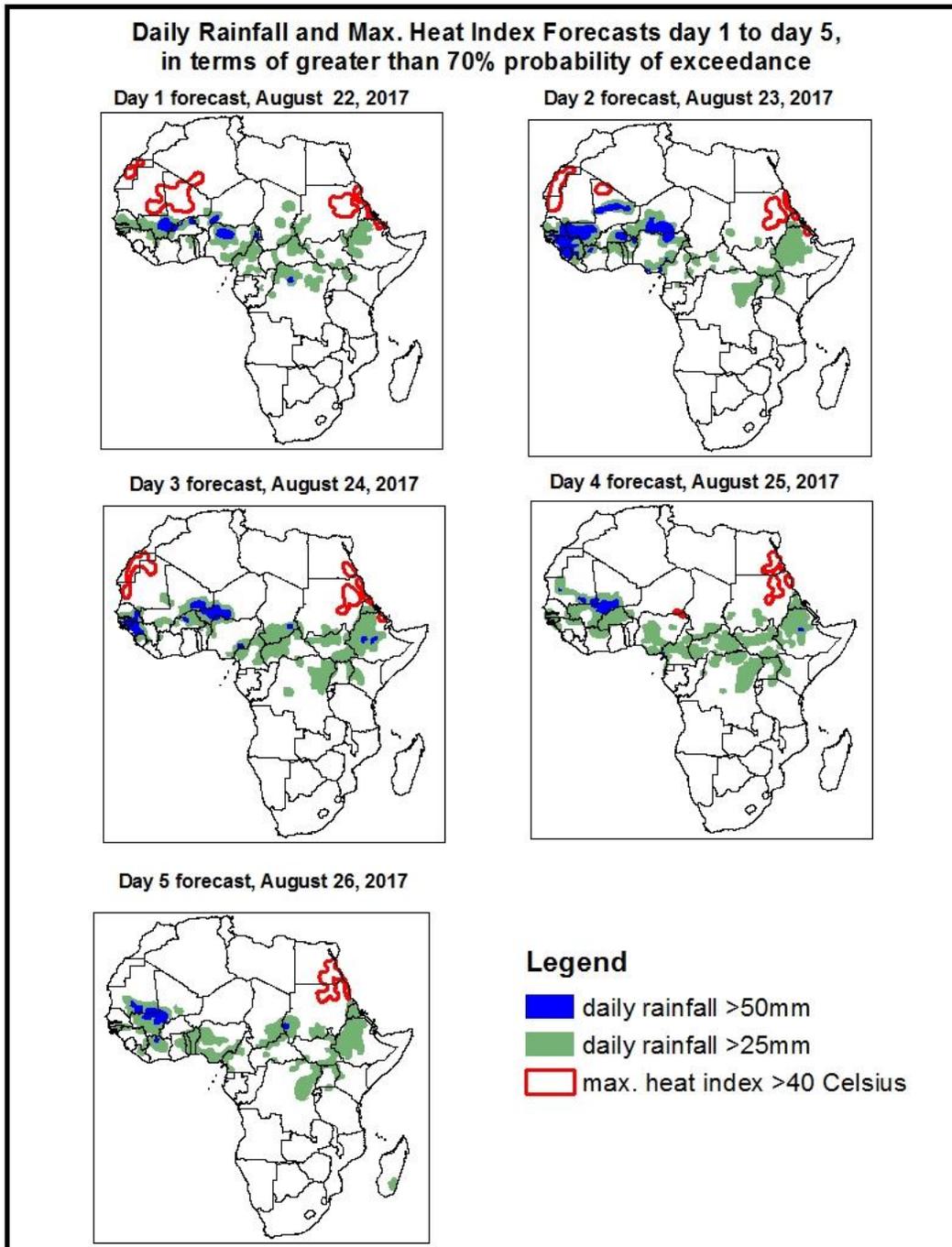


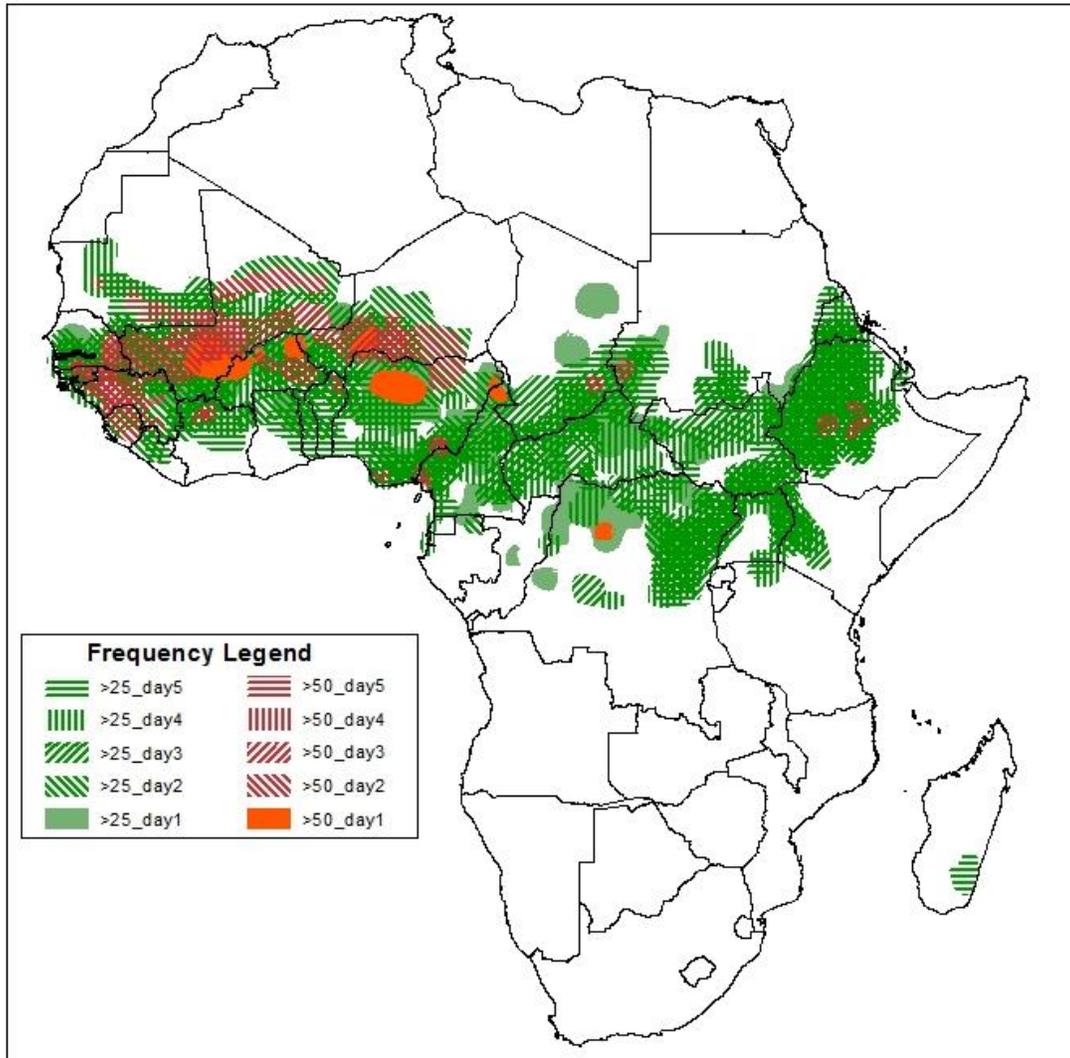
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on August 21, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: August 22–26 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 22-26 2017

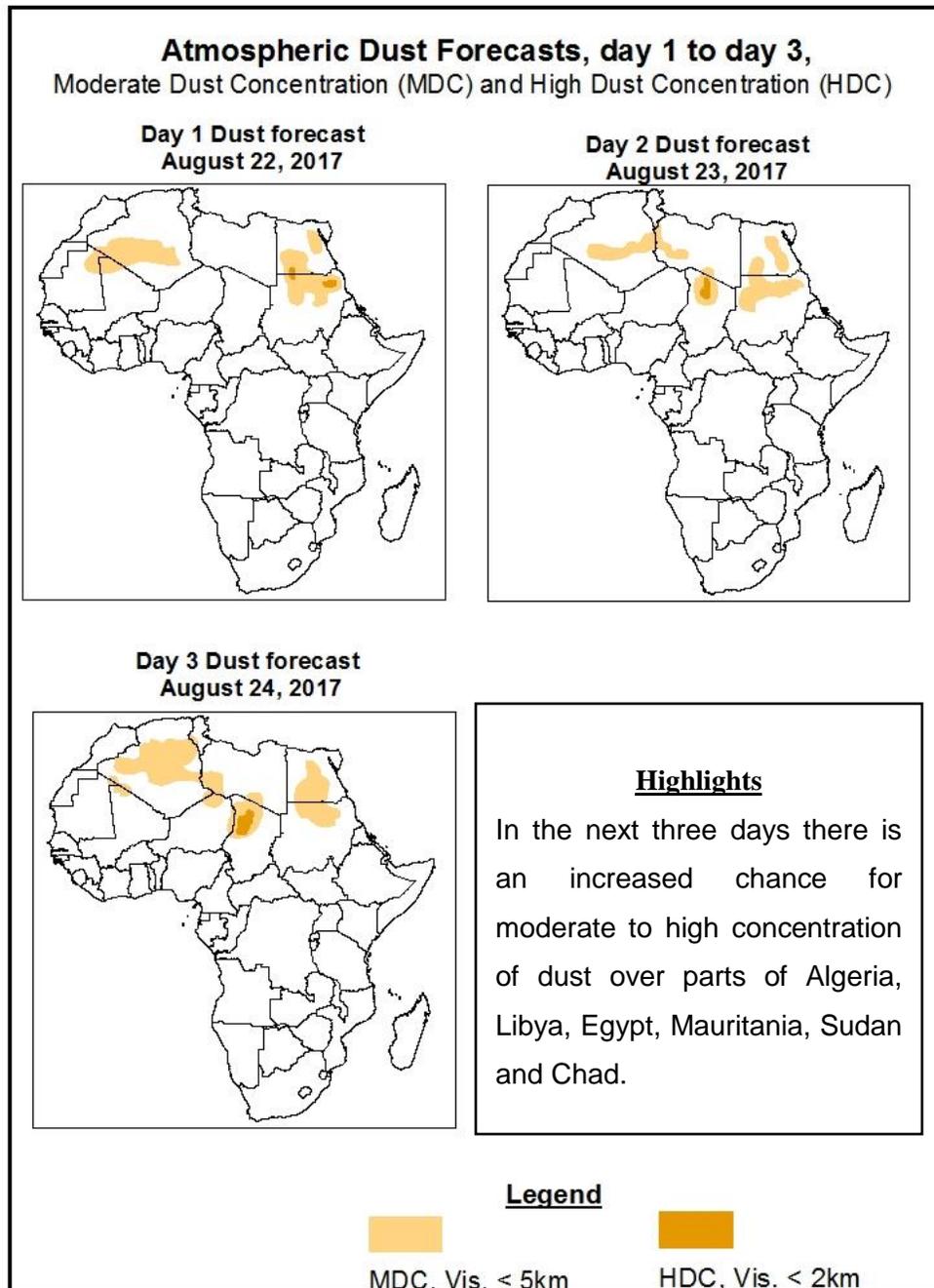


Highlights

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 near 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, northern Togo, Nigeria, southern Chad, Cameroon, CAR, northern DRC, southern Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: August 22-24, 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 22-26 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to maintain its central pressure value of 1022hPa in the next 72hours and then later intensifies to1032hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The St. Helena High Pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken from its central pressure value of 1034hpa to 1030hpa in the next 48hours and later towards the end of the forecast period intensifies to 1037hpa.

The Mascarene High Pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to intensify from its central pressure value of 1032hpa to 1035hpa in the next 48hours and then maintain the value towards the end of the forecast period. However, the center is farther east in the Indian Ocean.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to deepen from its value of 1005hpa in the next 24hours to 1004hpa and then gradually fill up after 72hours to 1007hpa. It further deepens to 1004hpa towards the end of the forecast period. Over the central Sahel, the heat low is expected to deepen from its value of 1010hpa to 1005hpa towards the end of the forecast period. Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to gradually deepen from 1005hpa to 1003hpa and then maintain this value all through the end of the forecast period.

At 925hPa, there is an influx of moist south westerlies into West Africa with series of vortices developing and propagating westward all through the forecast period. Another convergence over DRC is established and propagating in a southeast direction to the end of the forecast period. The dry north easterlies propagating from the subtropical high pressure over North Africa results to the spreading and transport of the dust over Algeria, Libya, Egypt and the northern parts of Mauritania, Chad and Sudan.

At 850hPa, a cyclonic circulation over West Africa with series of vortices which are predominantly of maritime flow are developing and propagating westward. After 72hours the flow into the vortices becomes predominantly continental to the end of the forecast period.

The convergence zone over southeastern Africa is intensifying and continually developing 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 but after 72hours a pockets of cut-off lows are established in some parts of West Africa with the intrusion of the mid latitude trough that weakens the high pressure system to the end of the forecast period. Divergence over southeastern 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 near 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, northern Togo, Nigeria, southern Chad, Cameroon, CAR, northern DRC, southern Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (August 20, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over parts of southern Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, northern Burkina Faso, Mali, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, southern Chad, Cameroon, CAR, Republic of Congo, Gabon, DRC, southern Sudan, south Sudan and northern Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (August 21, 2017)

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

