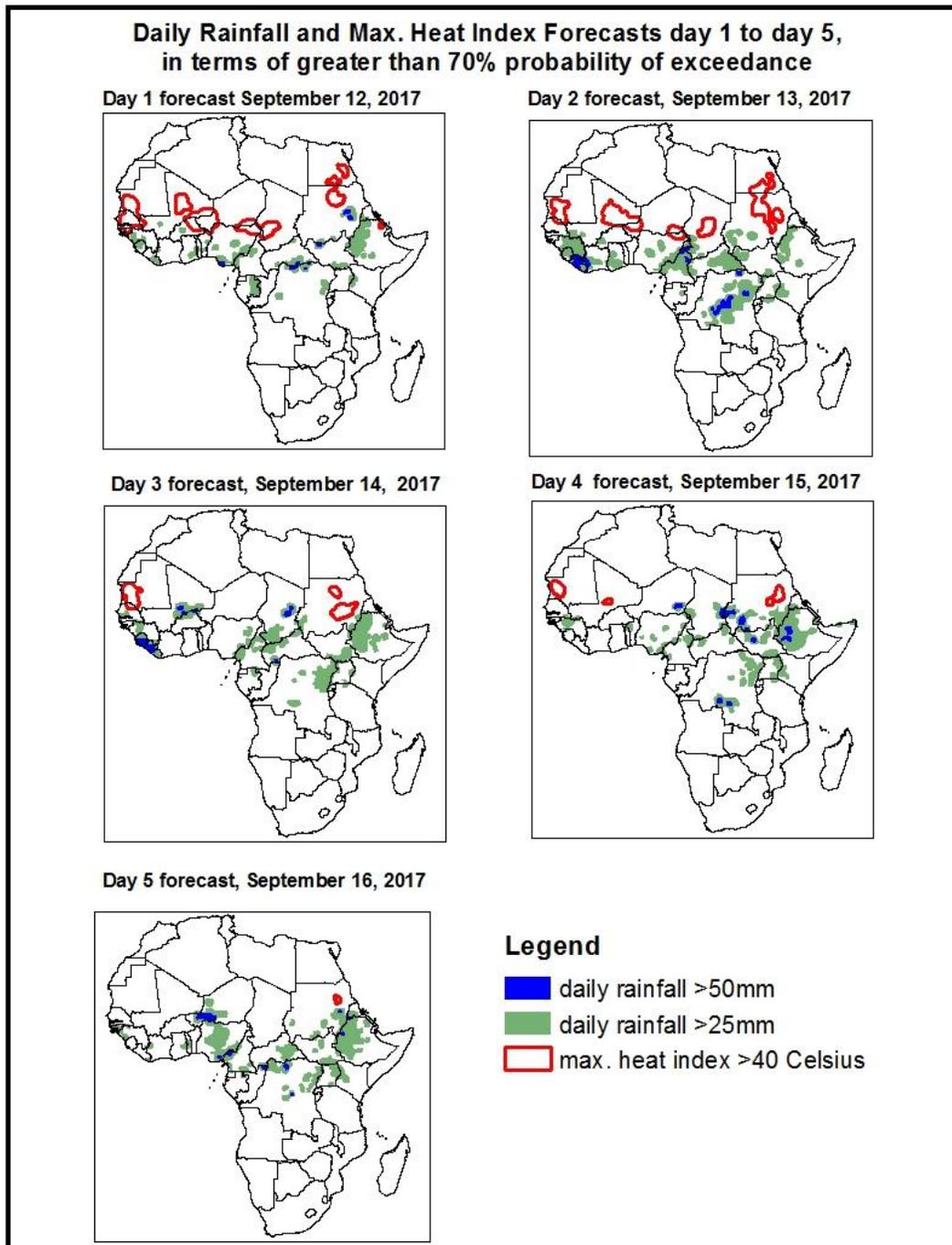


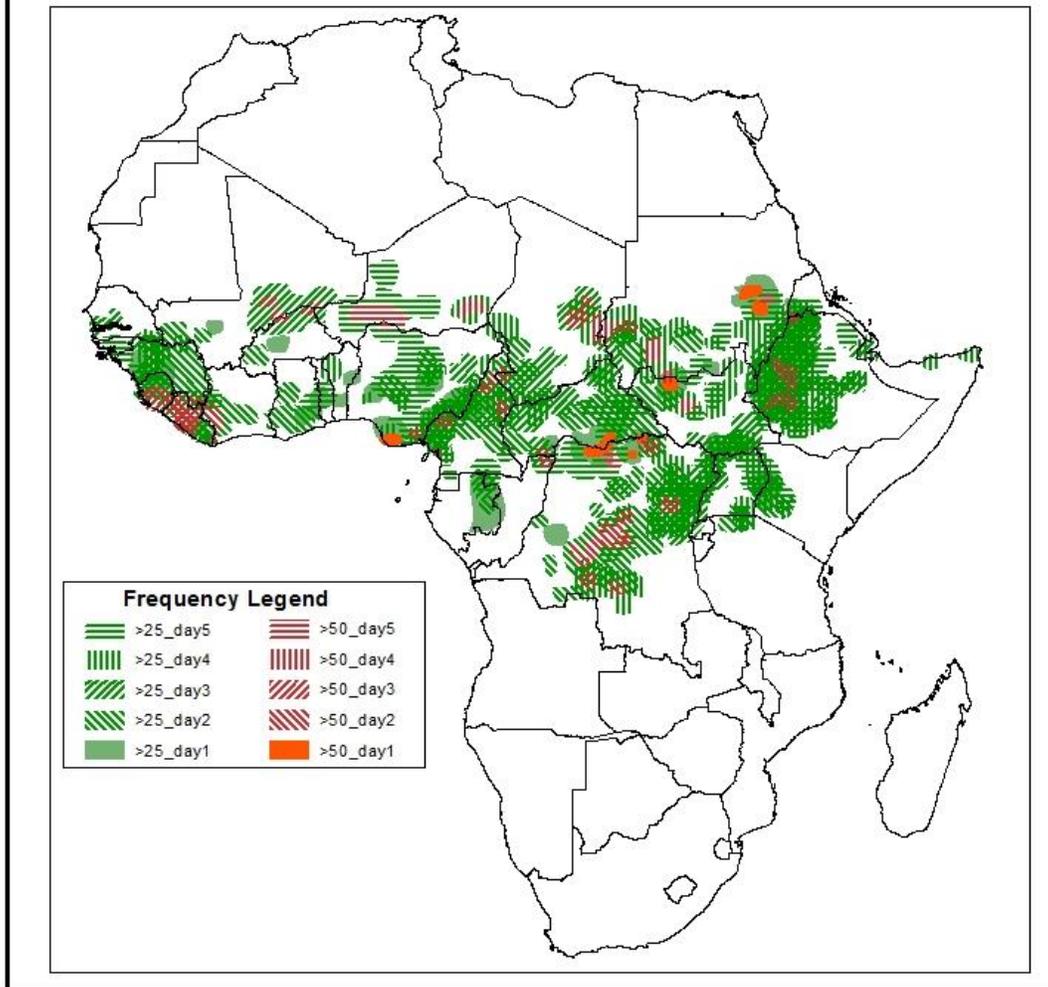
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on September 11, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: September, 12-16 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 12-16 2017.

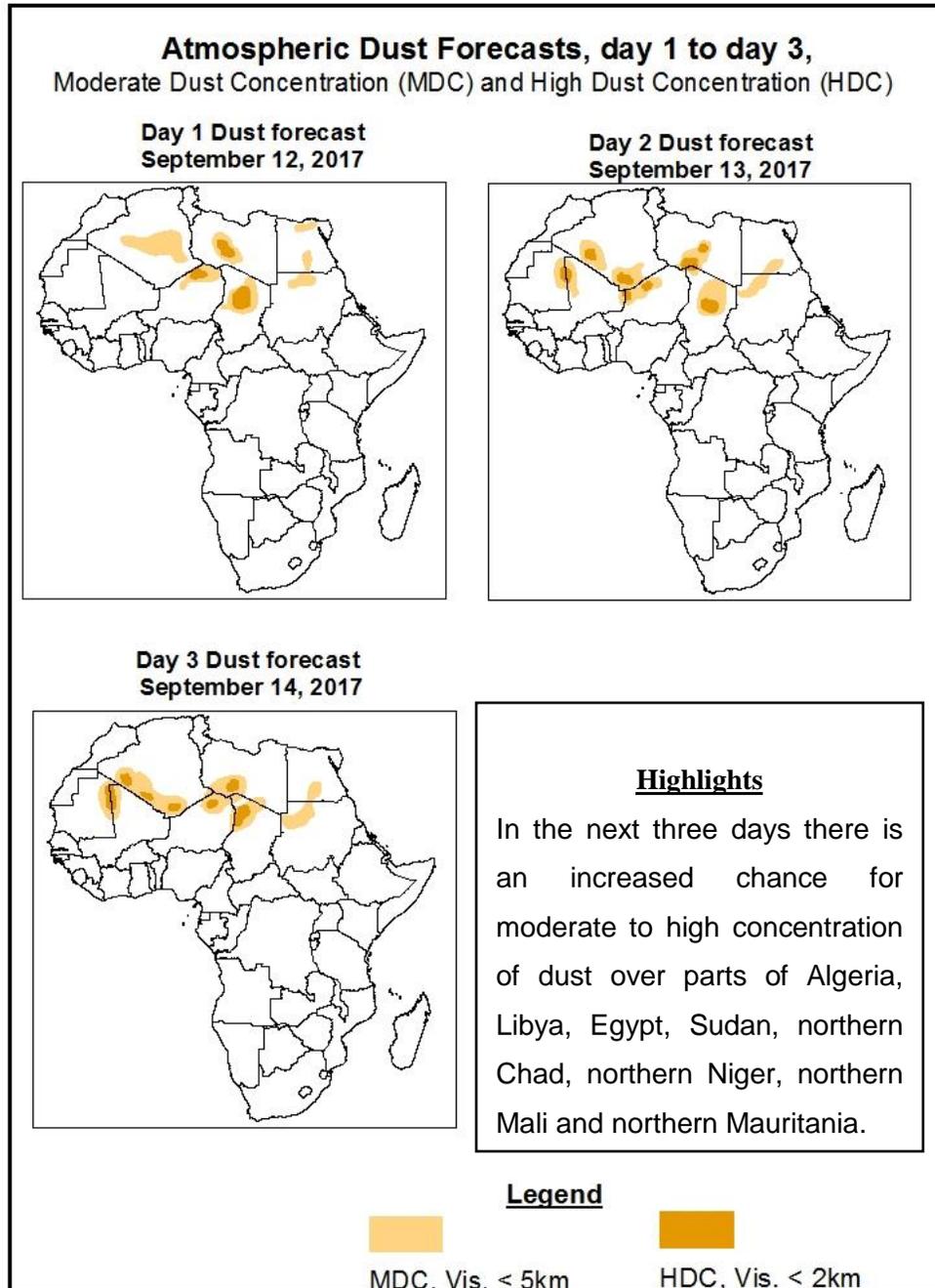


Highlights

In the next five days, a 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 northeast Angola to southern DRC which traverse and extends to Uganda and south Sudan 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 Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, western Cote D'Ivoire, northern Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, southern Niger, Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR, DRC, Uganda, western Kenya, southern Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: September 12-14 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 12-16 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to gradually intensify from its central pressure value of 1025hpa to 1032hpa in the next 72hours and thereafter weaken 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 1036hpa to 1033hpa 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 1025hpa to 1019hpa in the next 72hours and then later intensifies to 1021hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to maintain its value of 1007hpa in the next 48hours and then later deepen to 1005hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the central Sahel, the heat low is expected to gradually fill up from its value of 1005hpa to 1009hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to slightly fill up from its value of 1006hpa in the next 24hours to 1007hpa and then after another 24hours deepens to 1005hpa. It maintains this value for another 48hours and then fills up back 1007hpa 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 a low pressure system develops in the next 48hours moving westwards. Over the central Sahel and the west Sahel regions a series of vortices are developing and sustained with a slight movement westward throughout the forecast period.

Another strong convergence is established over the northeast Angola to southern DRC and traversing through Uganda and then South Sudan with a slight movement eastward towards the end of the forecast period.

The dry north easterlies propagating from the subtropical high pressure over North Africa are intensifying and will result to sustained spreading and transport of the Saharan dust over

Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, northern Chad, northern Niger, northern Mali and northern Mauritania.

At 850hPa, there is a cyclonic circulation over West Africa with pockets of vortices spread over the region and the Sudan area which are predominated by the continental winds with a westward propagation all through the forecast period.

There is a convergence zone over the southern DRC which traverse and extends northeastwards to Uganda with a slight movement in the eastward direction to the end of the forecast period.

At 700hPa, there is the divergence of a northeasterly to easterly flow from the subtropical high pressure system over the north and 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 towards the end of the forecast period.

In the next five days, a 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 northeast Angola to southern DRC which traverse and extends to Uganda and south Sudan 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 Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, western Cote D'Ivoire, northern Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, southern Niger, Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR, DRC, Uganda, western Kenya, southern Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (September 10, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over parts of south Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, northern Sierra Leone, southern Mali, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, northern Congo, northeastern Gabon, eastern Sudan and Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (September 11, 2017)

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

