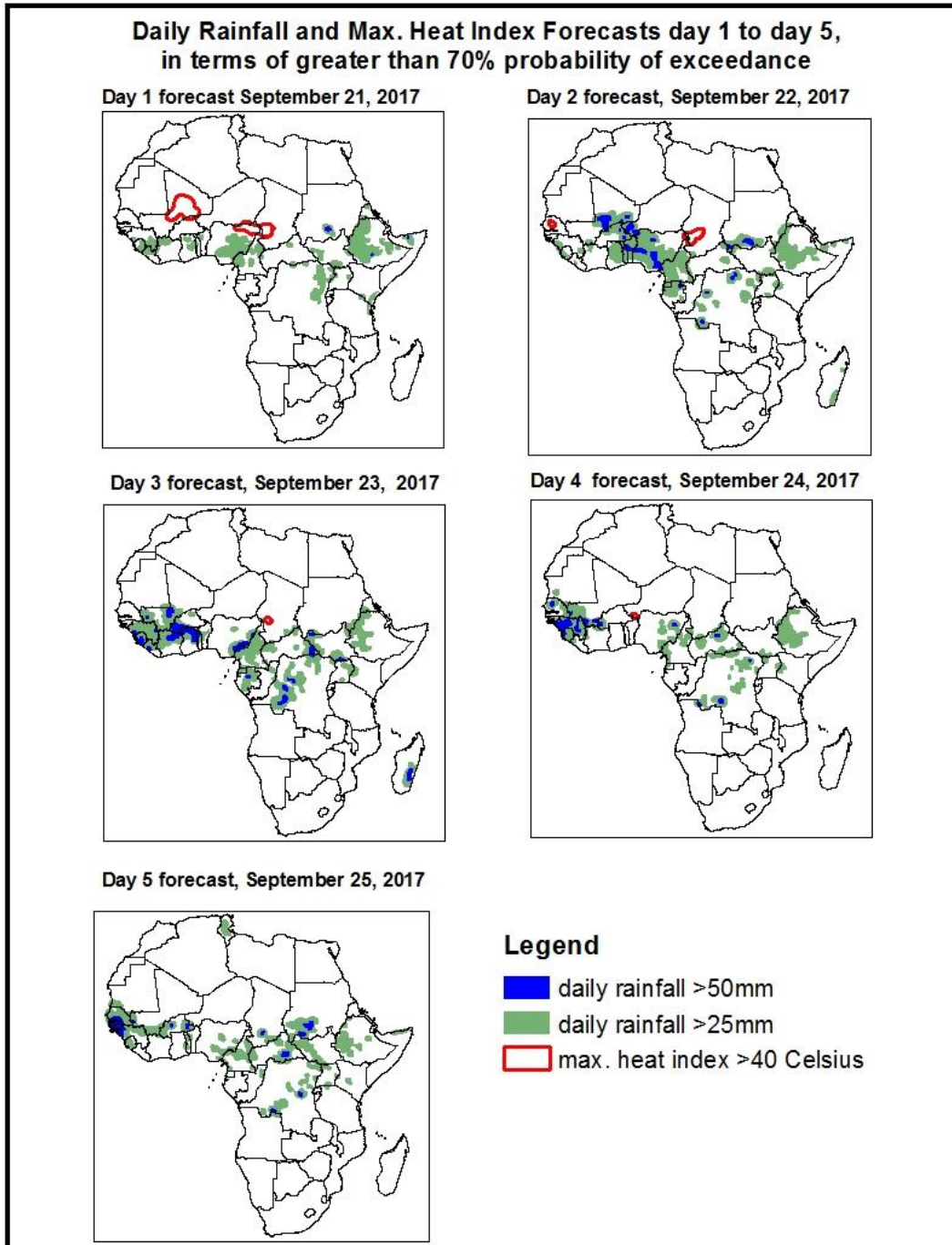


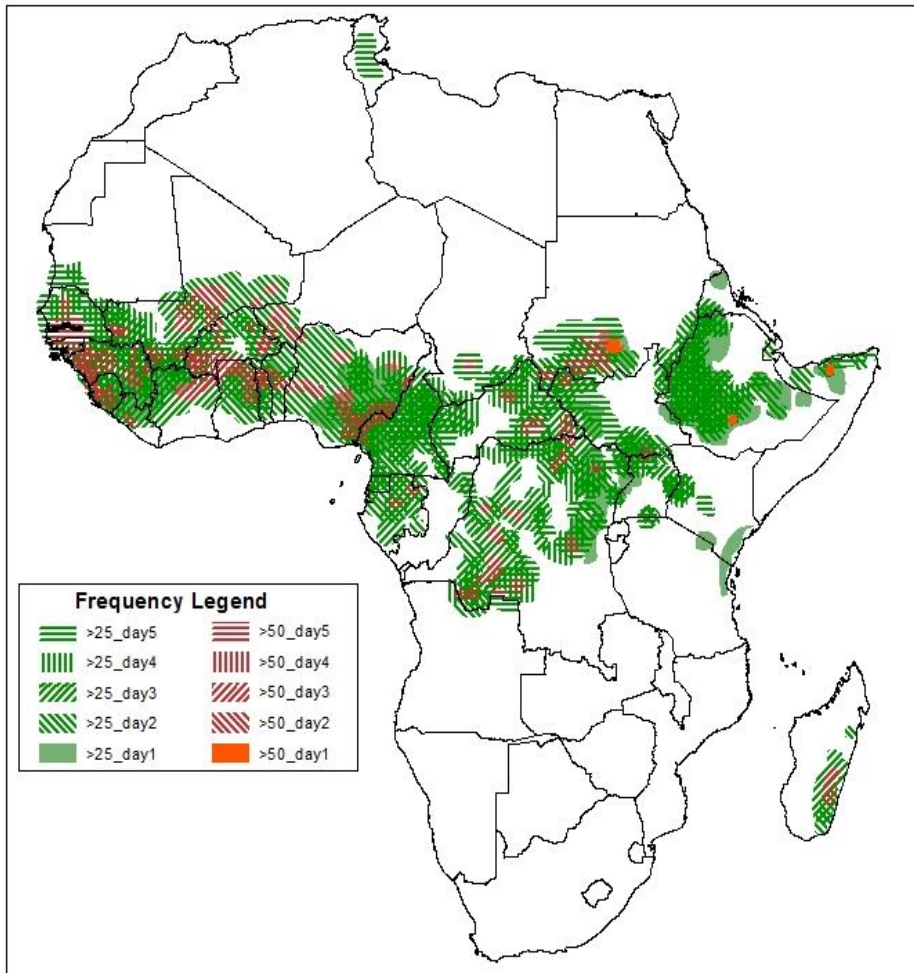
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on September 20, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: September, 21-25 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 21-25 2017.

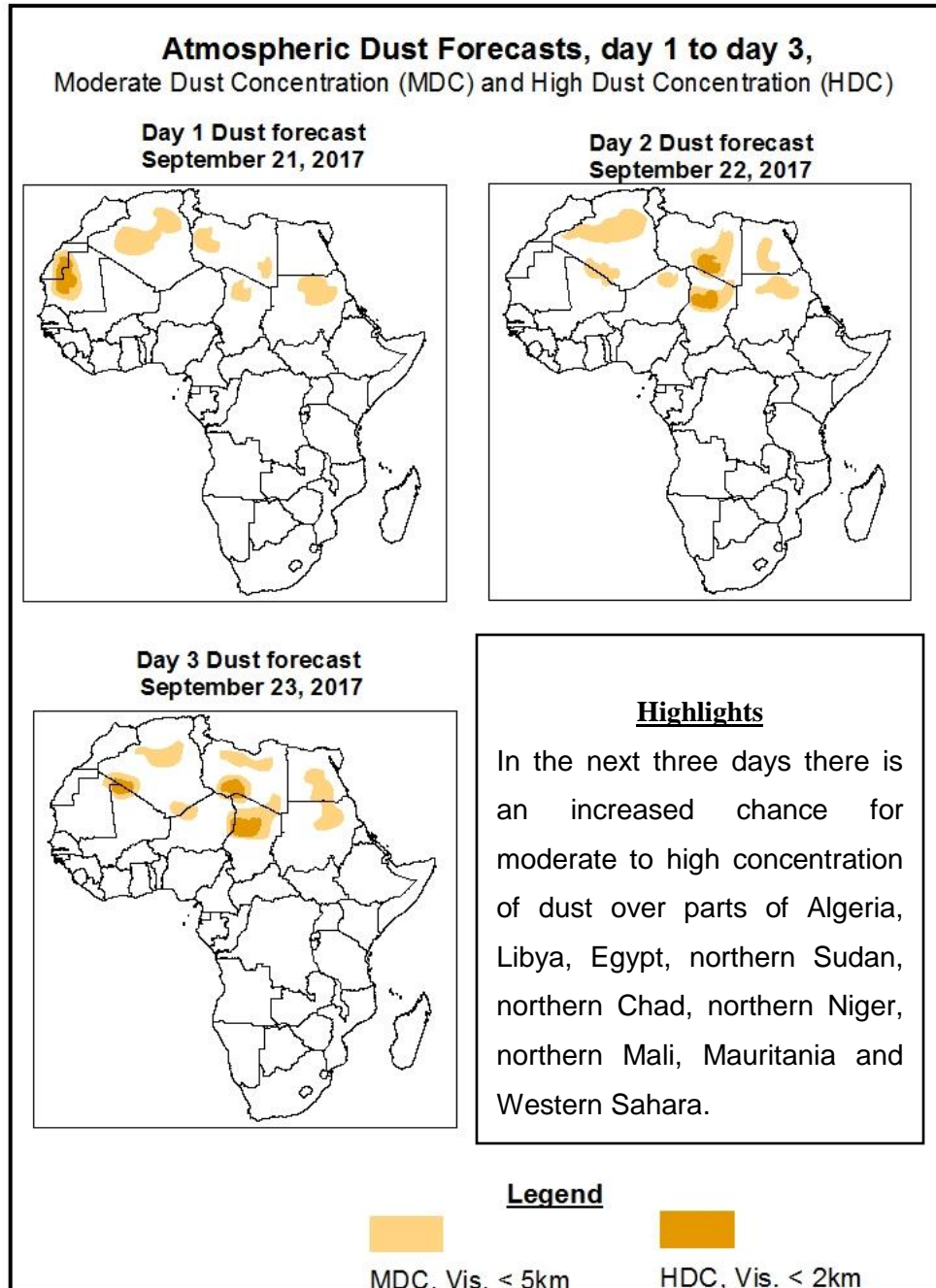


Highlights

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 Angola to DRC and traversing through Burundi, Rwanda, northern Tanzania, the Lake Victoria, and Uganda then to the 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 Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, southwestern Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, northern Congo, DRC, northern Uganda, western Kenya, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Somalia, Tunisia and southeastern Madagascar.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: September 21-23 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 21-25 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to gradually weaken from its central pressure value of 1028hpa to 1020hpa in the next 48hours then later intensify to 1022hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The St. Helena High Pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to slightly intensify from its central pressure value of 1029hpa to 1030hpa in the next 24hours then after another 48hours weaken to 1028hpa. Towards the end of the forecast period it will intensify again to 1032hpa.

The Mascarene High Pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to gradually intensify from its central pressure value of 1035hpa to 1040hpa in the next 48hours then weaken to 1038hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to slightly deepen from its value of 1006hpa in the next 24hours to 1005hpa and then fill up to 1009hpa in another 48hours. Towards the end of the forecast period it will deepen again to 1007hpa.

Over the central Sahel, the heat low is expected to fill up from its value of 1009hpa to 1010hpa in the next 48hours and then deepen back to 1009hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to maintain its value of 1008hpa in the next 72hours and thereafter deepen to 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 the central Sahel regions with vortices developing which are dominated by the continental winds and are moving westward towards the end of the forecast period. Over the west Sahel region, a big vortex dominated by maritime winds develops with a sustained movement towards the northwest direction to the end of the forecast period.

Another convergence is established over the Angola to DRC and traversing through Uganda and South Sudan which remains quasi-stationary towards the end of the forecast period.

The dry north easterlies to easterly winds propagating from the subtropical high pressure system over North Africa are spreading and transporting the Saharan dust over Algeria,

Libya, Egypt, northern Sudan, northern Chad, northern Niger, northern Mali, Mauritania and Western Sahara.

At 850hPa, there is a convergence flow over West Africa and the Sudan area with pockets vortices spreading over the central Sahel and the Sudan areas which are dominated by the continental winds and are in continuous development with a westward propagation to the end of the forecast period. Over the west Sahel, a low pressure system is established which is dominated by the maritime winds and moving westward but after the next 72hours the continental winds will retard and dominate the flow to the end of the forecast period.

There is another strong convergence over the northeastern Angola to the DRC which traverse and extends to Burundi, Rwanda, northern Tanzania, the Lake Victoria, and Uganda then to the South Sudan and remains quasi-stationary for the next 48hours and then slightly moves to the northeast direction towards 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 Angola to DRC and traversing through Burundi, Rwanda, northern Tanzania, the Lake Victoria, and Uganda then to the 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 Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, southwestern Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, northern Congo, DRC, northern Uganda, western Kenya, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Somalia, Tunisia and southeastern Madagascar.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (September 19, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over northwestern Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, northern Togo, northern Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR, DRC, Congo, southern Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti and northwestern Somalia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (September 20, 2017)

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

