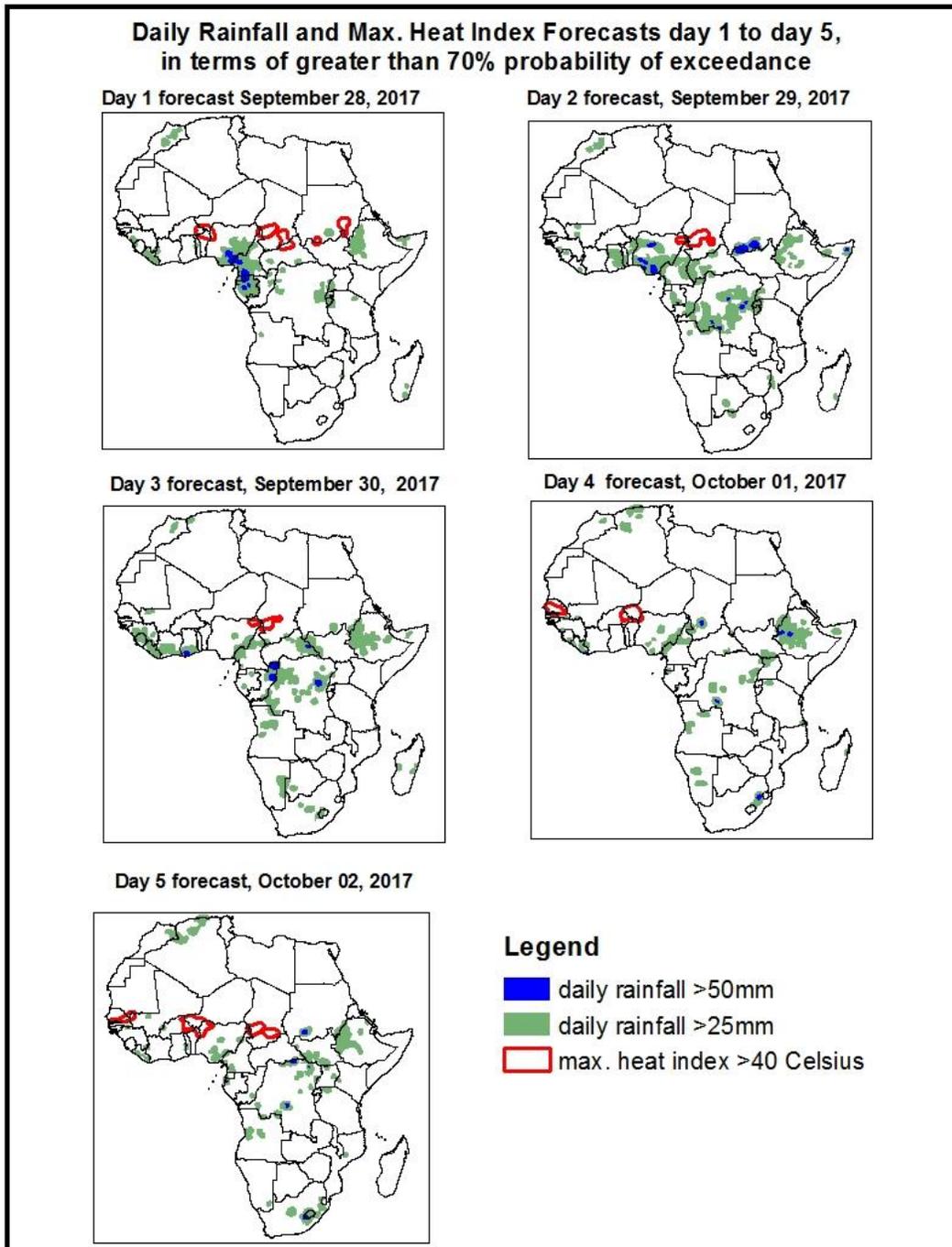


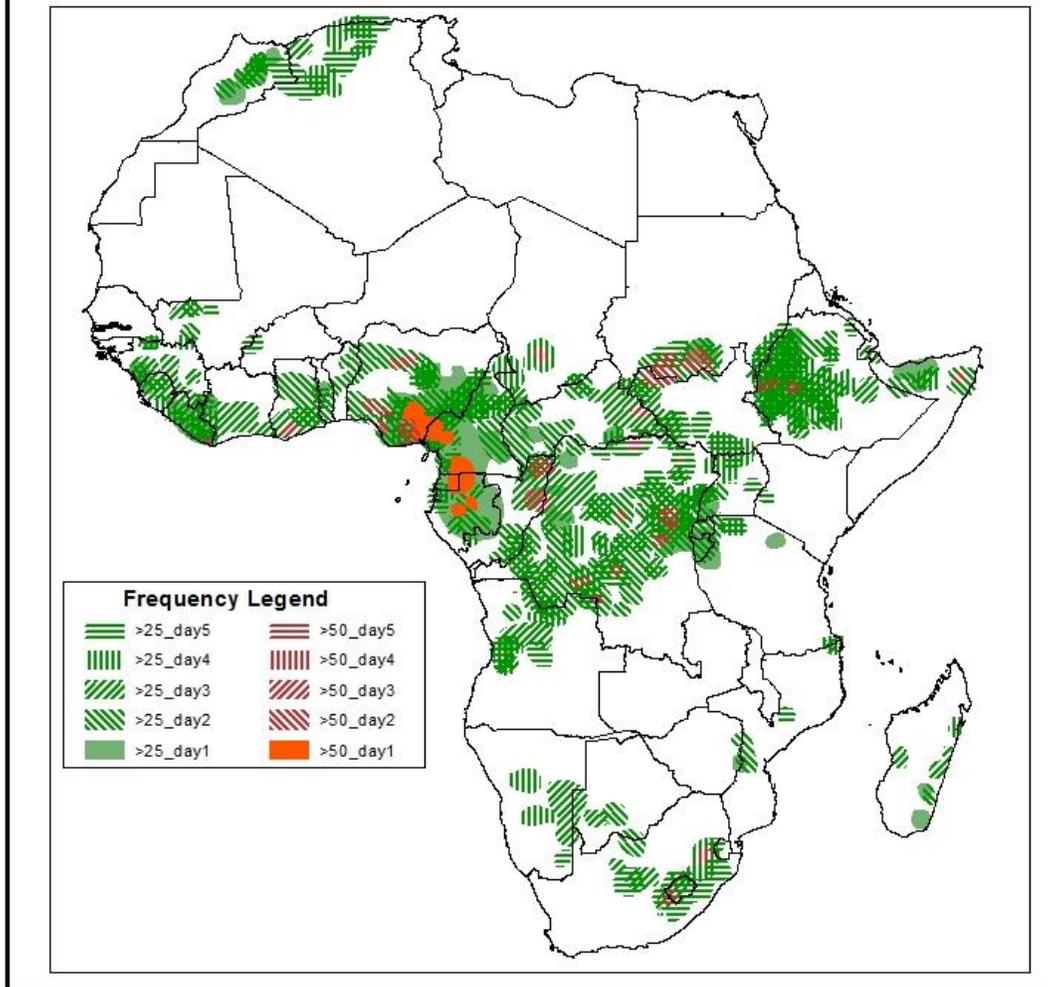
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on Sept. 27, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: Sept., 28 - October 02, 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 28- October 02 2017.

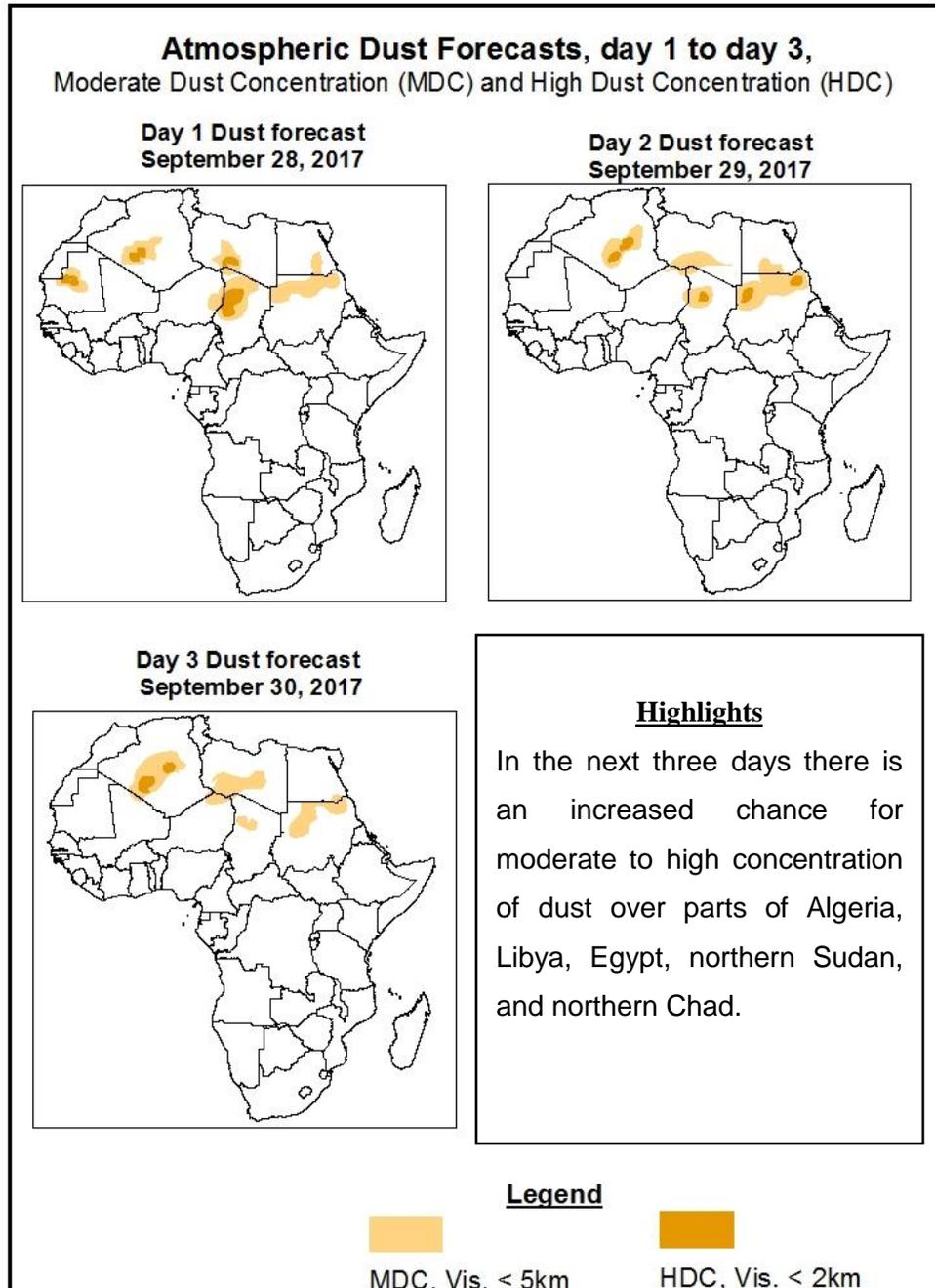


Highlights

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 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 Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Cote D'Ivoire, northern Algeria, central (Ghana, Togo and Benin), Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, eastern Congo, CAR, DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, northwestern Uganda, southern Sudan, southwestern South Sudan, northern Angola, parts of Namibia, parts of South Africa, Ethiopia and northern Somalia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: September 28-30 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 28- October 02 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to gradually intensify from its central pressure value of 1022hpa to 1030hpa 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 1028hpa to 1029hpa in the next 24hours and then later weaken to 1025hpa 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 1035hpa to 1030hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to deepen from its value of 1009hpa in the next 24hours to 1008hpa and then maintain this value towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the central Sahel, the heat low is expected to slightly deepen from its value of 1009hpa in the next 24hours to 1008hpa and then maintain this value towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to slightly deepen from its value of 1007hpa in the next 48hours to 1006hpa and then fill up to 1009hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

At 925hPa, there is a convergence over West Africa and the Sudan area with vortices developing and spreading over the regions which are dominated by the continental winds and are moving westward towards the end of the forecast period.

Another convergence is established over the Angola traversing through the DRC to 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 sustained the spreading and transportation of the Saharan dust over Algeria, Libya, Egypt, northern Sudan, and northern Chad.

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.

There is another strong convergence over the north eastern Angola to the DRC which traverse and extends to Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and then to the South Sudan and moves slightly 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 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 Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Cote D`Ivoire, northern Algeria, central (Ghana, Togo and Benin), Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, eastern Congo, CAR, DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, northwestern Uganda, southern Sudan, southwestern South Sudan, northern Angola, parts of Namibia, parts of South Africa, Ethiopia and northern Somalia.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (September 26, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over northwestern, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, Cote D'Ivoire, western Burkina-Faso, Ghana, Togo, central Benin southern Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, some parts of DRC, northern Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, northern Tanzania, western Kenya, Swaziland, southern Mozambique and western Ethiopia.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (September 27, 2017)

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

