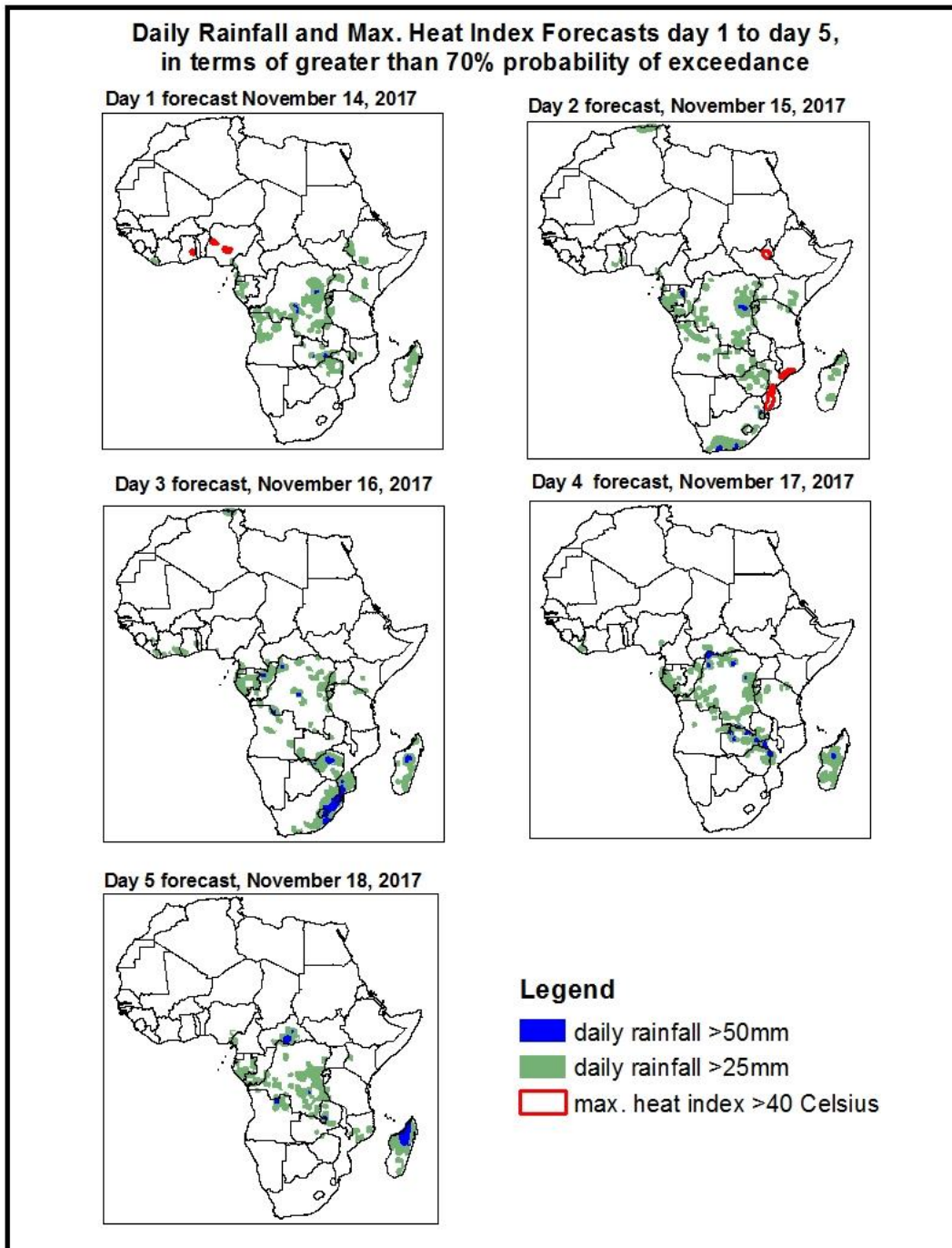


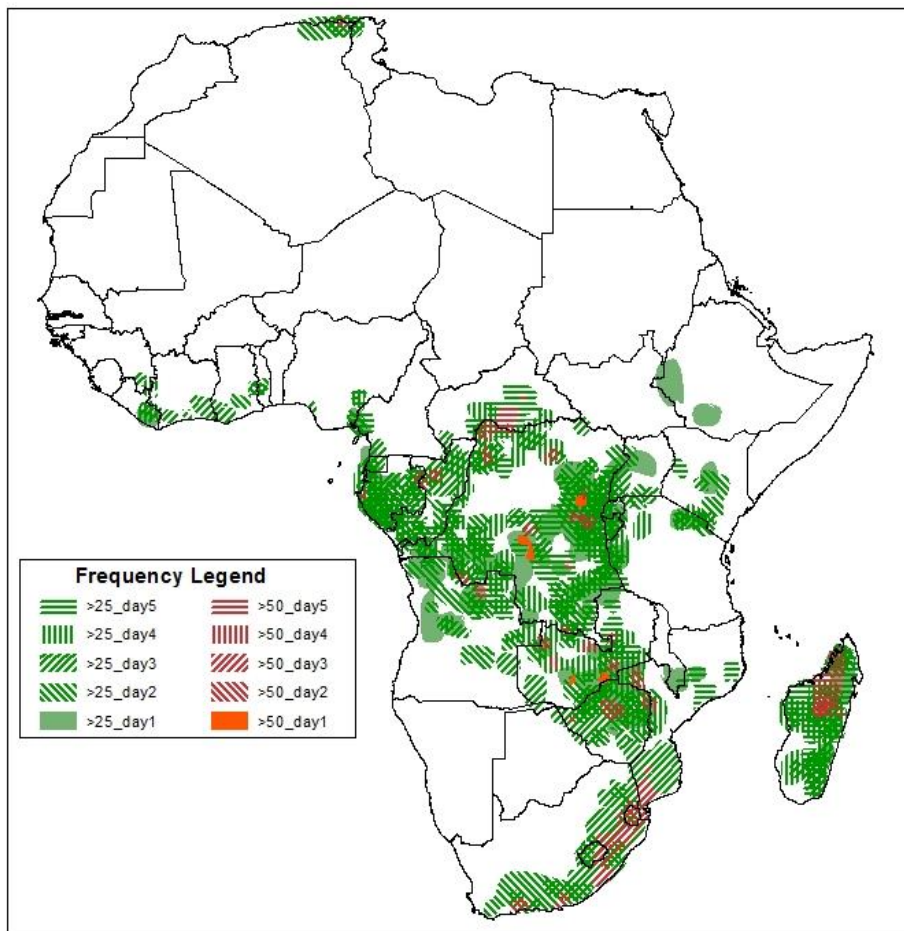
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on Nov 13, 2017)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: Nov 14, –Nov 18, 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
November 14, - November 18, 2017.**

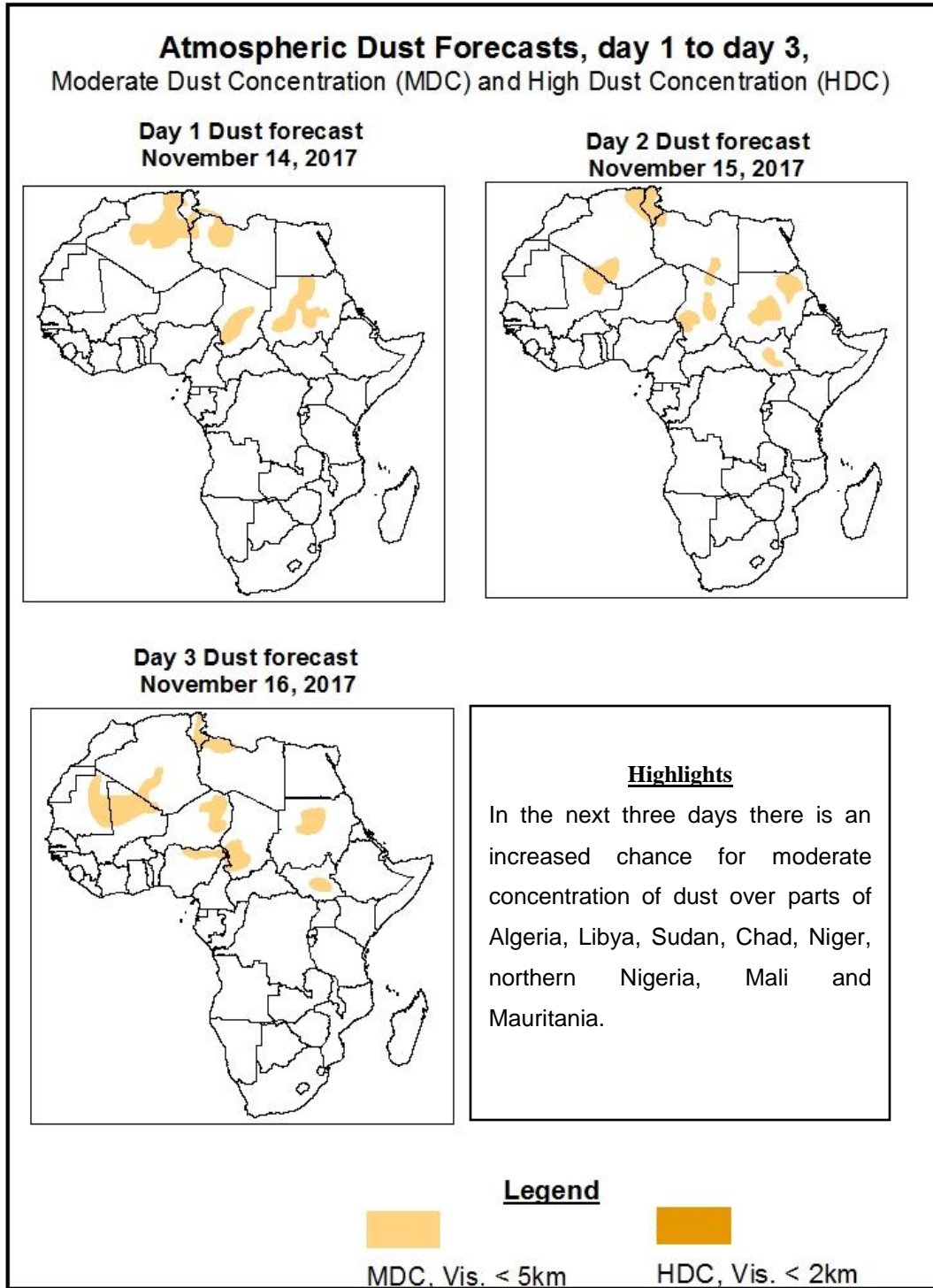


Highlights

In the next five days, active lower-level meridional convergence associated with the Congo air boundary (CAB) between the South Sudan to the southeast DRC and low level wind convergences in the equatorial Africa, the extreme Western Africa and parts of Angola, South Africa, are expected to enhance rainfall in the respective regions. As a result, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over many places in Algeria, south Liberia, western Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, DRC, southern South Sudan, Kenya, western Uganda, western Tanzania, Burundi, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, south Eastern South Africa, Swaziland, parts of Mozambique and Madagascar.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: Nov 14, – Nov 16, 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: Nov 14 – Nov 18, 2017

The Azores High Pressure system over the North Atlantic Ocean is expected to maintain in the next 72hours and slightly weaken from its central pressure value of 1022hpa to 1020hpa towards the end of the forecast.

The St. Helena High Pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken from its central pressure value of 1030hpa to 1023hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The Mascarene High Pressure system over the Southwest Indian Ocean is expected to gradually intensify from its central pressure value of 1023hpa to 1028hpa and then weaken back to its value of 1023hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The heat low over western Sahel is expected to maintain its value of 1008hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

The heat low over central Sahel is expected to maintain its value of 1008hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

Over the Sudan area, the heat low is expected to maintain its value of 1008hpa towards the end of the forecast period.

At 925hPa, West Africa is dominated by the continental winds with a convergence all through the region and vortex developing over the extreme western part and moving westward to the end of the forecast period. Over the Sudan area, there is a convergence which is dominated by the continental winds also with a vortex located over the South Sudan and moving westward towards the end of the forecast period.

Another strong convergence is established over the Central Africa Republic, Tanzania and the southern part of Africa which are 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, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania.

At 850hPa, there is a convergence flow over West Africa with a low pressure system developing over the West Sahel which is dominated by the continental winds and is propagating westward to the end of the forecast period.

There is another strong convergence over the southeastern DRC which traverse and extends to western Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and then to Uganda and is quasi-stationary towards the end of the forecast period.

In the next five days, active lower-level meridional convergence associated with the Congo air boundary (CAB) between the South Sudan to the southeast DRC and low level wind convergences in the equatorial Africa, the extreme Western Africa and parts of Angola, South Africa, are expected to enhance rainfall in the respective regions. As a result, there is an increased chance for two or more days of moderate to heavy rainfall over many places in Algeria, south Liberia, western Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, DRC, southern South Sudan, Kenya, western Uganda, western Tanzania, Burundi, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, south Eastern South Africa, Swaziland, parts of Mozambique and Madagascar

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2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (November 12, 2017)

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over Cote D'ivoire, southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, southern Congo, Gabon, southern CAR, south Sudan, western Ethiopia, DRC, parts of Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, eastern Tanzania, north Angola, central Mozambique and western Madagascar.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (November 13, 2017)

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

