



WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION

AFLDC NEWSLETTER

Offices for Africa and Least Developed Countries (AFLDC) QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

June 2019

WMO Regional Office for Africa (ROA) has now moved from Geneva, Switzerland to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The WMO Regional Office for Africa (RAF) has commenced operation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia with the appointment of the Director (RAF), Amos Makarau who assumed office on 24 April 2019. Therefore most of the issues related to Africa will henceforth be handled in the Regional Office for Africa (ROA), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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Regional of Office for Africa Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Dr Amos Makara
Director Regional Office for Africa
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Senior Scientific Officer for Research and NWP in Africa

As reported in the last edition of the Newsletter the former Director, Dr Joseph Romanus Mukabana remains, in Geneva on health ground based on physician recommendation.



Dr Joseph R. Mukabana
Senior Scientific Officer(SSO)

He assumes the position of Senior Scientific Officer (SSO), Communities in the Developing and Least Developed Countries, focused on Research and Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) in RA I (Africa). He will work closely with the Regional offices as well as technical departments to enhance their service capacity and delivery of observational data.

Joint AMCOMET-4 and 17th RA I (Africa) Technical Conference (RECO) held in Cairo, Egypt, from 18 20 February 2019.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the African Union Commission (AUC) in collaboration with the Arab Republic of Egypt convened the 4th Session of [African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology \(AMCOMET-4\)](#), and the 17th Regional Association I (RA I, Africa) Technical Conference (RECO) in Cairo, Egypt from 18 to 20 February 2019.



Participants at the AMCOMET-4 in Cairo, Egypt

The Conference brought together top-level decision-makers and weather and climate experts to discuss and strengthen the continent's response to challenges of severe weather and extreme climate events exacerbated by climate change, which are undermining sustainable development on the continent.



High-Level at Gala: Minister of Civil Aviation of Egypt, Lieutenant General Younis Al Masry (4th from left) WMO SG Prof Petteri Taalas (3rd from Left) AUC Commission HE Amb. Josefa Lionel Sacko and WMO President David Grimes with other Ministers in photo at the AMCOMET-4 in Cairo, Egypt.

At the end of the fourth session of [The African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology \(AMCOMET-4\)](#), there was the call for greater investment by national governments and development partners, in weather, climate and water services in order to promote sustainable development, cope with climate change and protect life and property on the continent.

The joint technical segment of the Regional Technical Conference (RECO) was held back-to-back with WMO's quadrennial Regional Association I for Africa (RA I) which preceded WMO-sponsored Women Leadership in Africa Workshop.



17th RA I Session 21 Feb 2019

The Conference was attended by Forty seven (47) African countries, over 28 Ministers and high-level representatives, over 240 participants including technical experts from sub-regional, regional and international institutions as well as development partners and financial institutions.

Synopsis of the World Met Day 2019 Celebrations across Africa

The World Meteorological Day (WMD) takes place every year on 23rd March and commemorates the coming into force on 23rd March 1950 of the Convention establishing the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The WMD, therefore showcases the essential contribution of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to the safety and well-being of society and it is celebrated with activities around the world. The themes chosen for WMD reflect topical weather, climate or water related issues.

This Newsletter features some WMD events and activities that took place in Mauritius, Uganda, Rwanda and Seychelles.

Mauritius

Mauritius is an island nation in the Southwest Indian Ocean. The Mauritius Meteorological Services celebrated the World Meteorological Day on Friday 22nd March 2019 at its head office in Vacoas. To mark the occasion, the celebration was held with the participation of the stakeholders who were involved in meteorological data collection (voluntary observers). The occasion was used to discuss the chosen theme for the World Meteorological Day 2019 'The Sun, The Earth and Weather', and to appreciate the effort of voluntary observers and their contributions to the progress of the Meteorological Services and in understanding the climate evolution that has impact in the development of the country.

Mauritius has a history of voluntary observers in the name of Mr Serrey, Mr Geoffroy amongst others and they remain a footprint in the meteorological data records. Observers are not only individuals but also organizations and their contributions are remarkable for the betterment of the meteorological forecasts as well as the future of our country.



Meteorologists recording data in Mauritius

Then the participants from various organizations and voluntary observers were given a 5 to 10 minutes presentation time to talk about their daily activities in collecting meteorological data and any hurdles they have to overcome in so doing. One noted participant, Mr Edley Michaud as a voluntary observer for Quatre-Bornes region has consistently contributed to the collection of data for 50 years.

Uganda

Uganda is a country in East Africa, in the Great Lakes Region and lies within the Nile basin. The 23rd day of March 2019 like every other year, Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) joined the global Meteorological Community to celebrate the coming into force of the Convention that established the World Meteorological Organization.

This year's World Meteorological Day, with the theme "The sun, the Earth and the Weather", was marked at Booma grounds in Fort Portal, Kabarole District.

In line with the UNMA mandate, which is to promote, monitor weather and climate as well as provide weather predictions and advisories to Government and other stakeholders for use in sustainable development of the country, UNMA marked the day with the provision of different advisories, meetings with stakeholders, and created awareness and education on the use of some Meteorological and Weather instruments.

Part of the activities of the week included awareness on the use of mobile weather station. An exercise staged in different schools and sub counties in the district, where schools and farmers were the main target groups.



Exhibitors of UNMA and with Guest of Honour, Hon. Rwabuhinga Richard and the DG of UNMA Dr Festus Luboyera



The Chief Guest Hon. Rwabuhinga, the ED, Dr. Luboyera and LC V Vice chair

Rwanda

The Republic of Rwanda is one of the smallest countries on the Africa mainland, located in Central and East Africa; in the Great Lakes region with highly elevated terrain with numerous lakes throughout the country.

Rwanda Meteorology Agency celebrated this year's World Meteorological Day on Friday 22nd March 2019 at La Palisse Nyandungu. In attendance, were the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment as Guest of Honor, UNDP Rwanda Resident Representative, Staff of the Rwanda Meteorology Agency, representative from government institutions, Local and International Non-Government organizations, Academia among others. Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo-Rwanda) became a member of the World Meteorological Organization in February 1963 soon after her independence from the Kingdom of Belgium.

The celebration of this year theme of the Day "the Sun, the Earth and the Weather", in essence referred to the interaction or the synergy between the sun, the earth, the water and the atmosphere that constitute the biosphere around man.



Participants at the celebration of World Meteorological Day 2019 at Meteo-Rwanda.

Seychelles

The Republic of Seychelles is an archipelago country in the southwest Indian Ocean. The Seychelles Meteorological Agency (SMA) marked the 2019 World Meteorological Day on 23 March with award of long-serving medals to its staff. Eight staff benefited from this award in recognition of their long years of loyal service and two former employees for their contributions to the Agency at the Eden Bleu Hotel, Eden Island, at its first long service award ceremony since becoming autonomous in July 2016.



The award winners pose for photograph

A new website was also launched during the ceremony which was also to commemorate the World Meteorological Day (March 23) under the theme 'The Sun, the Earth and the Weather'. Senior meteorological technician, Marcel Belmont, 65 years, was the longest serving staff, having clocked 47 years. Other staff awarded for long service during the ceremony were Nelson Lalande (33 years), Gerard Bijoux (31 years), Chantale Bijoux (29 years), Vincent Amelie (28 years), Marie-Eve Denis (22 years), Rouma Agricole (10 years) and Georges Uzice (five years). Former employees Inese Chang-Waye (39 years of service) and François Albert (32 years of service) were also rewarded for their contributions.

The Director Regional Office for Africa (D/RAF) familiarizes with the Sub-Regional Offices in Africa. WMO Office for North Central and West Africa (NCWA).

The Director Regional Office for Africa (D/RAF) Dr Amos Makarau paid a familiarization visit to the WMO office for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) in Nairobi, Kenya, and the WMO office for North Central and West Africa (NCWA) in Abuja, Nigeria respectively. While in Nigeria, Dr Makarau called on the Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Abuja on 19th March 2019.

Dr Makarau who was impressed with the level of NIMET facilities, commended the authority for its commitment on the development of weather and climate services, through its enormous investments effort in advancing meteorological services in Africa.



WMO Director, Regional Office for Africa, Dr Amos Makarau (left) with the Permanent Representatives of Nigeria with WMO and Director General of NIMET, Prof. Abubakar Sani Mashi (right)



Director Regional Office for Africa Dr Amos Makarau fourth from left with NIMET Staff in Abuja, Nigeria on 19 March 2019

Dr. Makarau made this commendation during a courtesy visit to NiMet headquarters in Abuja. The WMO Director disclosed that his Organization is aware that NiMet is assisting other countries in the African region and giving value, which he described as rare in other regions. “NiMet is one of those National Meteorological and Hydrological Services that is very advanced in terms of resources, training, capacity and technical assistance”, he stated.

Eastern and Southern African (ESA) Subregional Office

Dr. Amos Makarau also visited the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) Subregional Office in Nairobi 21-23rd March 2019 and met all the staff, including project managers. He shared his vision of the Africa

office and emphasized on team work to address the needs of Members.

He furthermore received a briefing on the major WMO projects (ACREI, AMDAR, Data Rescue and Highway) in the subregion from the project officers and also visited key stakeholders such as the Kenya Meteorological Department and IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC). During this visit, Dr. Makarau also coordinated a plan with the WMO Rep (ESA) to conduct post-disaster needs assessment missions to the affected countries of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi by Tropical Cyclone Idai.



A visit to the Kenya Meteorological Department: Charles Mwangi (left), Amos Makarau (middle), Mark Majodina (right).

The delegation of the Libyan National Meteorological Center (LNMC) visits WMO Secretariat

A team from the Libyan National Meteorological Center under the leadership of the Permanent Representative (PR) of Libya with WMO and President of (LNMC) Mr Ashur A. DBAER and two other members of the center, Mr Nureddin M Sawan Director of Technical Affairs Department (LNMC) and Mr Hani M. Shtewi Director of Climate Department (LNMC) paid a familiarization visit to the WMO headquarters from 2-3 May 2019. In a discussion with the Management of the WMO, the Permanent Representative (PR) of Libya with WMO presented the status of the infrastructure of the Libyan National Meteorological Centre (LNMC), its mission, structure, status and operational infrastructure, observing station network (SYNOP, TEMP, AWOS, Marine, Agromet), climate archive, and major challenges and needs.



R-L: Mr Robert Masters WMO D/CER, Ms Mary Power WMO D/DRA, Prof Petteri Taalas WMO SG, Mr Ashur A. DBAER, Permanent Representative of Libya with WMO and President of (LNMC), Mr Nureddin M SAWAN, Director of Technical Affairs Department (LNMC), and Mr Hanı M. SHTEWI, Director of Climate Department, (LNMC).

Mr Dbaer highlighted on two major landmark projects such as the National Meteorological Centre (NMC), located 17 km from Tripoli, which has seven buildings on four hectares of land. He also talked about the modernizing and upgrading of the Libyan Meteorological Services for the enhancement of its capability since 2001. This according to him was implemented by UNDP/WMO with a 10 million dollars USD budget. The project he noted is its final phase with 85 % of the project completed. 26 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) telecommunication system, climate database were installed, since 2011.



The Libyan Delegation with Staff in Geneva on 2 May 2019

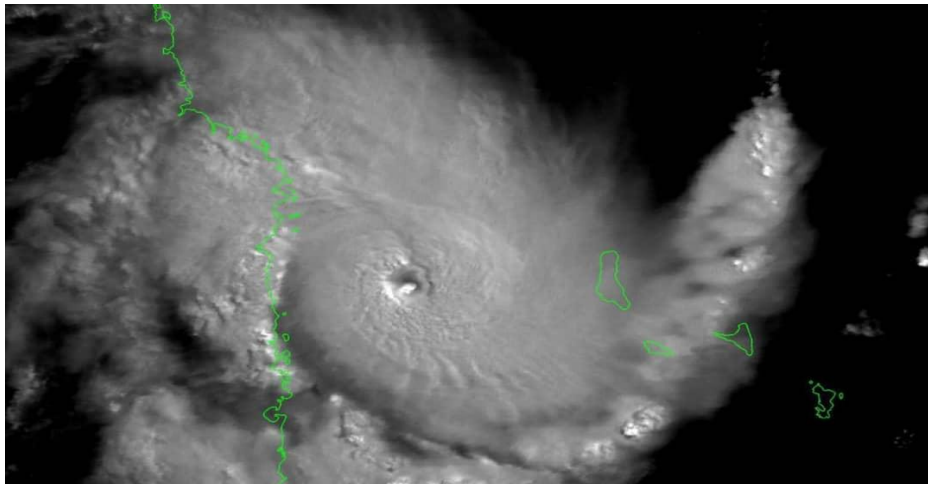
Major Extreme Weather events in Africa

Tropical Cyclone Idai destroys thousands of lives and properties worth \$1B in Southern Africa.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) experienced the most devastating impacts of a Level 4 Tropical Cyclone IDAI, leading to three affected Member States; Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. A tropical Cyclone is a very intense localized low-pressure wind system that form over tropical oceans with winds of immense force.

Cyclone Idai ripped through the southern part of Africa in March causing colossal losses in life and massive damage to lives and properties estimated well over \$1 billion. Idai developed on the 5th March 2019 initially as a tropical depression near Maganja da Costa in Zambezia Province in Mozambique.

It moved up to Niassa Province within Mozambique and turned towards southern Malawi where it caused heavy rains leading to flooding disaster. The tropical depression then returned to the Mozambique Channel, where it gained momentum and became a Tropical Cyclone IDAI. Before turning to a tropical cyclone on March 9, it had earlier dumped heavy rains over Mozambique and Malawi displacing more than 100,000 people.



Tropical Cyclone Idai captured from the Space

Tropical Cyclone Idai then moved back out to the southern Indian Ocean, where warm waters caused it to rapidly strengthen once again and aimed at Mozambique's coast and made landfall near Beira city on the 14th March 2019. It dumped unprecedented amounts of rainfall of over 400 ml in 24 hours, that same day and strong winds of between 180 and 200 km/h. Heavy rainfall, strong winds and storm surge estimated at a maximum height of 2.5 metres were recorded in Beira and sweeping over the coast of the Sofala region. It further, moved westwards towards eastern Zimbabwe on subsequent days, with highly destructive impacts. It has been classified as the worst Tropical Cyclone to hit the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region in recent history.

Tropical Cyclone Idai Impacts

The storm washed out roads, bridges, and dams as it swept through Southeast Africa. Cyclone Idai's subsequent strong winds and flooding destroyed more than \$1 billion worth of infrastructure. More than 100,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, along with at least 1 million acres of crops.



Tropical Cyclone Idai in Mozambique

Report indicated that Tropical Cyclone IDAI affected about 3 million people in the Republics of Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe leaving about 839 people dead.



Tropical Cyclone Idai in Mozambique

The UN and humanitarian partners in Mozambique appealed for US\$40.8 million to provide critical emergency relief for 400,000 people who were estimated to be affected by Tropical Cyclone Idai, based on projections of people living in the Cyclone's spots. About 1,052 epidemics cases were reported. 535 cases of cholera and diarrhea, while 276 cases of malaria were confirmed. Most of the affected people were sheltered in 317 camps.

Malawi

The Permanent Representatives of Malawi with WMO Mr Jolamu Nkhokwe provided a post-Idai report which indicated **Challenges of Malawi Meteorological Services that require addressing to enhance early warning and disaster risk management capabilities.**

- i. Lack of meteorological equipment particularly upper air monitoring equipment, weather radar, wind profilers, communication equipment,
- ii. Inadequate meteorological station network hence low resolution observations,
- iii. lack of knowledge in weather reporting by media and extension workers,
- iv. lack of climate risk assessment reports for every district ,
- v. lack of information and awareness-raising campaigns to communities at risk, as high illiteracy levels hinders target communities from effectively utilising weather information,
- vi. no gender-specific vulnerabilities, as well as those of people with disabilities, must be taken into consideration when disseminating information.
- vii. Lack of communication strategy
- viii. Lack of resources to implement Meteorological Strategic plan and national meteorological policy.

Actions taken by the Republic of Mozambique NMHSs before, during and after the hazard

The Permanent Representative of Mozambique with WMO Dr Aderito F. Aramuge, provided a report which indicated that before the hazard, the National Meteorological Service (NMS) issued several warnings to the disaster management agency, government institutions, general public, decision-makers and the media. The warnings were disseminated to the local community. The Tropical Cyclone Idai started on 04 March when the system was still low pressure and was causing heavy rains in Sofala, Zambezia, Tete , Niassa and Nampula (From 04 to 09 March). The issuance of warning continued until the system returned to Mozambique Channel and then intensified, reaching the magnitude of intense tropical cyclone, on 11 March. During the event, the process of issuing the warnings continued until IDAI reached interior of Zimbabwe, where it dissipated. After dissipation, low pressure system as result of the passage of IDAI, remained stationary over Manica and Sofala causing more rains, aggravating the situation of floods in the river basins of Zambeze, Pungoe, Buzi and Save.

The main challenges of the NMS are:

- (a) Observation network – increase the number of Met. stations, modernization of it, improvement of telecommunications;
- (b) Weather forecasting: capacity building on modelling, use of numerical weather predictions products, interpretation of weather radar products;
- (c) Seasonal forecast: capacity building on intra-seasonal climate forecasting, drought monitoring and forecasting, climate projections,

Actions taken by the Republic of Zimbabwe NMHSs before, during and after the hazard

The Permanent Representatives of Zimbabwe with WMO Ms Rebecca Manzon provided a report which showed that a WATCH was issued on Tuesday 12 March 2019, posted on email to the Civil protection committee (Early Warning Committee), to the Minister and senior officials in the ministry, on social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter), was shared on electronic and print media, presented on television and various weather stations. An Alert was also issued on Thursday 14 March 2019 on email to the Civil protection committee (Early Warning Committee), to the Minister and senior officials in the ministry, on social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter), was shared on electronic and print media, presented on television and various weather stations.

During the Hazard

Updates were sent on email, television, radio, and social media, live briefings were also done which Department of Civil Protection (responsible for disasters), updates to the team in the command centre with the rescue team.

After Hazard

Assessment of the affected areas by a team of meteorologists, continued updates on television, radio, Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, educating the public on cyclones (their impacts and the importance of taking heed of the advisories, alerts and warnings). If necessary assistance is sought in the rehabilitation of damaged hydrological and meteorological infrastructure. Financial assistance to implement meteorological strategic plan and national meteorological policy, meteorological equipment procurement and technical assistance, data management and communication technical assistance.

Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

Cyclone Kenneth formed on 21 April 20019 and pounded northern Mozambique wrecking homes and communications, barely a month after the country was hit by one of the worst storms in its history, Tropical Cyclone Idai. The powerful storm made landfall in Cabo Delgado province after sweeping the Comoros islands. Its peak winds of 160 kilometres an hour reduced to about 70 kph the following day as reported by the national meteorological institute. According to preliminary information released by UNICEF, nearly 17,000 people were affected; 450 homes totally destroyed; and nearly 3,000 houses damaged by Kenneth.

Tropical Cyclone Kenneth Impacts

Mozambique

Mozambique's emergency agency, the National Institute of Disaster Management (Mozambique) (INGC), said in the tourist island of Ibo, which was a home to about 6,000 people, 90 per cent of the houses were flattened. Report said at least 3 people died with over 16,700 others affected causing damages to 3 hospitals and 31 classrooms.



Tropical Cyclone Kenneth heads for Mozambique
voanews

Comoros

In Comoros 3 people were reported killed while 100 others were injured and about 150,000 received aids, about 67,800 of those affected were children and 20,000 sheltered.



Comoros: Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

Zimbabwe and Malawi

The storm also damaged parts of Zimbabwe and Malawi. Several lives were lost with damages estimated at around \$2 billion (Dh7.4bn).



Cyclone Kenneth in Mozambique Voanews

Actions taken by the Tanzania Meteorological Agency

In neighbouring Tanzania, the authorities issued a red alerts, warning on the dangers from rain, floods and landslides in such provinces as Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma with highest risk areas

WMO setup a fact-finding mission to Mozambique to look at the “impact of climate change and sea-level rise on Mozambique’s resilience” to extreme weather.

Lake Chad to enhance the basin’s ecosystem for sustainable livelihood, security and development

The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), hosted International Conference on Lake Chad in Abuja, under the theme: “Saving the Lake Chad to revitalize the basin’s ecosystem for sustainable livelihood, security and development. The Lake Chad rejuvenation is concerned priority project by the Federal Government because the Lake its seen as viable source of sustainable livelihood, security and development for the subregion.



UNESCO aims to retails the biodiversity in the region. (Image source: David Stanley/Flickr)

Given the very cordial relation between WMO and the Federal Government of Nigeria, coupled with the contribution of Nigeria to the enhancement of Meteorology in the region, the reviving of Lake Chad will further enhance collaborative opportunities between the Federal government of Nigeria, WMO and related UN Agencies in the area safety and sustainable livelihood in the subregion.

The conference was jointly organized by UNESCO and saw the participation of the Presidents of Chad, Gabon and Niger with high powered delegations from Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Libya, Sudan, development partners and UN Organisations, experts from various disciplines and political decision makers.

The conference aimed to inform stakeholders, discuss and develop consensus on the different solutions to restore Lake Chad, including the Inter Basin Water Transfer Project from the Ubangi River to Lake Chad; To bring together experts, political decision makers, donors, UN Specialized Agencies, scientific and technical experts, civil society, NGOs and researchers to exchange knowledge and share information

on water resources development and management in a crisis environment for sustainable development in the Lake Chad Basin and to garner political support, for the restoration option identified for the Lake.

The Conference ended with the adoption of the Abuja Declaration, which among others, agreed that:

- The Inter-basin water transfer (from the Congo-Ubangi-Sangha Basin to the Lake Chad) is no longer an option but a necessity.
- The African Development Bank will facilitate the creation of the Lake Chad Fund of about US\$ 50 billion into which contributions by African States and donations by Africa's Development Partners will be paid to fund Lake Chad and other Pan-African engineering infrastructure projects.

KNOW YOUR RA I (AFRICA) PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES (PR) WITH WMO

MEMBER	NAME PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE	START YEAR	FULL START DATE
Algeria	Mr Brahim IHADADENE	2014	10/22/2014
Angola	Mr Domingos José DO NASCIMENTO	2014	5/7/2014
Benin	Mr Marcellin Kokou NAKPON	2015	5/11/2015
Botswana	Mr Thabang Leslie BOTSHOMA	2012	May-12
Burkina Faso	Mr Kouka Ernest OUEDRAOGO	2015	8/7/2015
Burundi	Mr Augustin NGENZIRABONA	2017	12/18/2017
Cabo Verde	Ms Maria DA CRUZ GOMES SOARES	2018	10/5/2018
Cameroon	Mr Richard PHILIPPE	2013	7/3/2013
Central African Republic	Mr Athanase YAMBELE	2015	11/24/2015
Chad	Mr Daouna Jules DANDJAYE	2018	12/24/2018
Comoros	Mr Yahaya Ahmed MOHAMED	2019	1/16/2019
Congo	Mr Hilaire ELENGA	2018	11/23/2018
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr Daouda KONATE	2012	4/30/2012
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr Jean-Pierre MPUNDU ELONGA	2011	11/16/2011
Djibouti	Mr Mohamed Ismael NOUR	2019	1/3/2019
Egypt	Dr Ahmed ABD EL-AAL	2015	1/13/2015
Eritrea	Mr Paulos KAHSAY	2015	1/1/2015
Eswatini	Ms Duduzile NHLENGETHWA-	2014	12/23/2014

	MASINA		
Ethiopia	Mr Fetene TESHOME	2012	Jul-12
Gabon	Mr Gilbert ONDO NDONG	2018	4/10/2018
Gambia	Mr Lamin Mai TOURAY	2017	3/7/2017
Ghana	Dr Michael MAWUTOR TANU	2018	1/15/2018
Guinea	Dr Mamadou Lamine BAH	1997	7/14/1997
Guinea-Bissau	Dr João Lona TCHEDNÁ	2009	2/3/2009
Kenya	Stella Aura	2019	
Lesotho	Ms Mabafokeng Felesiah MAHAHABISA	2014	7/30/2014
Liberia	Mr Arthur GAR-GLAHN	2004	5/24/2004
Libya (State of)	Mr Ashur Ali S. DBAER	2019	2/4/2019
Madagascar	Dr Nirivololona RAHOLIJAHO (Ms)	2019	2/27/2019
Malawi	Mr Jolamu L. NKHOKWE	2012	9/1/2012
Mali	Mr Djibrilla Ariaboncana MAIGA	2015	12/16/2015
Mauritania	Mr Mohamed Batta Cheikh Mohamed EL MAMY	2016	2/5/2016
Mauritius	Mr Premchand GOOLAUP	2018	4/11/2018
Morocco	Mr Omar CHAFKI	2019	1/2/2019
Mozambique	Mr Adérito Félix ARAMUGE	2017	12/19/2017
Namibia	Mr Franz UIRAB	1998	12/9/1998
Niger	Ms Adamou Aïssatou SITTA	2019	3/19/2019
Nigeria	Prof. Sani Abubakar MASHI	2017	5/8/2017
Rwanda	Mr Aimable GAHIGI	2019	2/22/2019
Sao Tome and Principe	Mr Aristómenes Amadeu DO NASCIMENTO	2019	3/31/2019
Senegal	Mr Magueye Maramé NDAO	2016	2/11/2016
Seychelles	Mr Vincent AMELIE	2016	8/16/2016
Sierra Leone	Mr Ibrahim Sinneh KAMARA	2016	11/3/2016
Somalia	Eng. Omar H.M.SHURIE	2015	10/8/2015
South Africa	Mr Jeremiah LENGUASA	2017	9/12/2017
Sudan	Dr Ahmed M. ABDELKARIM ABDELRAHMAN	2014	10/23/2014

Togo	Dr Latifou ISSAOU	2017	3/28/2017
Tunisia	Mr Hédi AGREBI JAOUADI	2017	10/12/2017
Uganda	Mr Festus LUBOYERA	2015	11/17/2015
United Republic of Tanzania	Dr Agnes L. KIJAZI (Ms)	2010	5/12/2010
Zambia	Prof. Joseph K. KANYANGA	2016	12/19/2016
Zimbabwe	Mrs Rebecca MANZOU	2018	11/29/2018

UPCOMING MEETINGS

- The Eighteenth World Meteorological Congress (Cg-18) from 3 to 14 June 2019
- Executive Council - Seventieth Session (EC-71) 17-19 June 2019
- WMO support to ECOWAS Flood Management Strategy and ECOWAS Investment Plan for NMHSs, 1-2 April, 2019, Dakar, Senegal.
- OSCAR Surface training workshop, 9-11 April 2019, Dakar, Senegal.
- Joint WMO/CREWS – GFCS mission to Mettelsat, 06-10 May 2019 in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo.
- WMO WB Hydromet Programme 1st Regional Workshop, Dakar, Senegal, 1-2 April 2019)
- ECOWAS on Hydromet Initiative; 17-18 June 2019; Abuja, Nigeria
- NFCS workshop, DR Congo; 5-11 April 2019
- Volta Basin Authority project launch; 25-29 June 2019: Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire

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