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5	2022 وَسُرُدُرُ رُوْدُ وَدُوعَ وَسُرُدُ كُرُو سُوعَ بِرُدُرُ دُرُدٍ صَوْرُ
8	יסני ב יו ב כ יו ס ייס פתחנת מתפת ת דֶּלָתש פת
9	2022 وَسَرُ دُرُرُونَ مُرَاثِونَ مُرَاثِقَ مُرَاثِقًا مُورُدُ
9	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
9	ر تر ، رُسِرُو تر
9	٠٠٠ ٢ ٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠ ٢٠٠
9	۵) ۵ (۶ کا ترا کما کا اندر
9	ســو. کُنٹر
10	و شررود الله المرود على المرود
מַנֹּ בַּעַתְבֹּבֶע בִרָּ בַּעַלְבַנָּת	2021-2018 رُّهِ رُوَرُرُ رُرُّهُ عُرِّاعَ مِ وِسْرِيَاسِ \$ 6.0 رُرُّوْمُو وَ
الروش الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	2022-2018 گُرِ رُوَرُرُ رِسْءِدٌ مَاسِدَةُ جَامِرُرُورُرُ وَرِ
12	
13	מו הו הו הו הו הו הו הו הו היה הו
15	יים היים מינים ב נים ברים אין היים היים מינים ביים ביים ביים אינים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים
17	מים אל מים הם מיבים בינים הל מיבים מים ביבים מים ביבים מים. ממשתת ממש ממש בפחש ציש סקפת בים מחפת פשתפת.
18	سرد در برمو و و کریر فرموغ ماشوکیر
19	י / י ס מי ס מי
19	ת הבר קרם ב' קרב קרם הפתאפתית ממן בתפתחפת
ر درو درورو	RIMES הרע פפת ההם-פכל בתית כפחש בת הבתית

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21	י אוסט י ס. אאט י ס ט ס ס ט ס י ס א ס א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א
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دُوْ مُحْرُورُ رِخْرِشْرُ	מים ב או מים אים אים אים אים אים אים אים אים אים א
23	2022 وَسَرَدُرُ رِسِرِ وَدُهِبَ مَا شَرَهُوْهُمُ
23	2022 وَسَرَمَرُكُودُ وَ الْسَرَّمِيْ وَوَسُ (23 وَّعِمْ 2022)
رُوْعِ رَوْوُوْسُورُ زَوْعٌ سَرَسِوْدُ MoU دَرِ خَدِ	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
24	() 0 (0 משת פרים
24 در	כמר "ם אל המים לא המתפתמבותם "מים מים המים המים שמים במר "שאת הצי — השם לת המתפתמבותם "מתב" למתב המים שמים
24	יר אין
25	בית הית באב" הקלה 7 באת 60 בפת
26	2022 פֿיענריל קפרקל צימצון קיי פֿרָפֿ מֹלימָ
26	תַבָּבֶּעָתְרֶגְ נְתַבֵּ בֹצִבָּ
26	2022 وَسَرُ مُرَكِّرُ رِسْرِهِ وَمَرَثْمُ
26	وَيْ وَهُ وَجِ دُمْرُوْءِ مَاوُ سَهُ مِوسَاءُ 2022 وَسَرُ دُرَيْرُوْ فَاجْ وَ مُوْسِيهُ
27	2023 وَسُرَارُدُ تَارَشُ يُرُوِّوُمُو مَاشْرَهُمُودُ
28	ת מילים תייל בית תוצם תייל בית

3/1/2

الحمد لله ربِّ العالمين، والصّلة والسّلام على أشرف المرسلين، سيّدنا محمَّدٍ وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين.

م ره د د

251

"نَّرُدُجْ وُ سَوَّدُوَّهُ بِهُ مُرْمُوْدُوْ مُرَدُّ مُرْمُوْدُوْرِ مُرَدُوْدُوْدُوْ مُرْدُوُّدُوْدُ" بِنُورُهُمُ وَمِرْدُوْرِ مُرَدُّدٍ مُرَدُّدٍ مُرَدُّدٍ مُرَدُوْدُوْدٌ" بِـُورُهُمُورُ وَمِرْدُرُورُ مُرَدُّدٍ مُرَدُّدٍ مُرَدُّدُ مِرْدُوْدُوْدُ"

- برور برمن کر در عمر مرد می مرده در در می کرد مورد در می کرد مورد مورد مورد می در می در در مورد می در می در در می در در می د

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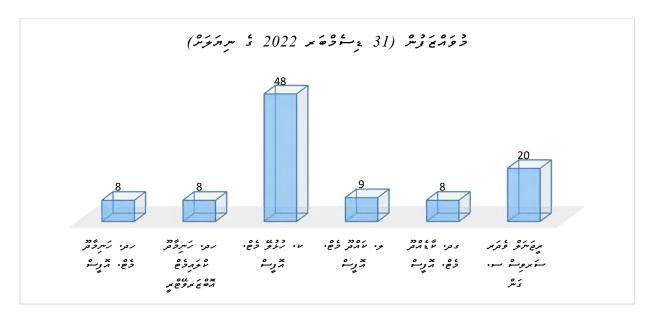
- - رو. رُسِردُو دع ۱۸ مروع مو دوس
 - ٠ ٢٠٠٤ ٢٥٠٤ ٢٥٠٠ ٠٠٠ •
 - در. ۱۵۰۰ رع ۱۸ مروم سر در و سرد مروم المرد و مردم المردم المرد

02/0/2

101	31 ٤ سَرُصُهُ 2022 وَ سِرِسُوسُ مُرَى سَجْعُ مِرَدُ مِنْ وَقُومُ فَوْرُمُ وَسُرَّدُ بُورُوْ
111	31 ٤ سُحُوْمَ 2022 كُ سِرِمَوَرٌ بَرَى سُوْمٍ بِي دَرِ رَبِّ وَكُوْدُ بَرَرُوْ:

2	• رُرُهُ وَيِ وَ وَهُ مِنْ وَمُوْمِ وَمُوْمِ
2	• وَي وُرِسْ وَهُ وَ وَهُ يُوسِ وَ رُوْهُ عَ وَسُرَةً
2	• وَجِ وَ صُورَو مَا مِوْهِ وَ وَوَرِي وَمِنْ وَمِوْدُ
2	• בצב שת בל מיני בל המל המל המל המל המל מיני המל

1	פאר בר	•
1	מתפכת כריית של בל	•



- 2 رَدِسِ عِ رَسِ عَوْدَ دَرَ مِسْ عَمْرُهُ وَ مِرْ مِرْسُهُ عَرَّ مِرْسُ عَلَى مِنْ مَا مَدُ وَ ذَوْدَ دَرَ مُرْسُو مِر مِنْ مَا مُورَ وَكُورُ مِرْسُهُ عَلَى مِنْ مَا مَا وَكُورُ وَمِرْمُ وَمَا مُرْمُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُرَامُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُرَامُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُ مُورُورُ وَمُورُورُ وَمُرْمُورُ وَمُرْمُ وَمُورُورُ ومُورُورُ ومُورُ ومُرَامُ ومُورُورُ ومُ ومُورُمُ ومُ ومُرَامُ ومُورُورُ ومُ مُورُمُ ومُ ومُورُمُ ومُورُورُ ومُ ومُورُورُ ومُورُورُ مُورُورُ ومُورُورُ ومُرْمُ ومُورُمُ ومُ ومُورُمُ مُورُمُ مُورُمُ ومُورُورُ
- 4. هُوَةُ صَاحَوَهُ وَكُورُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَاللّهُ وَلَاللّهُ وَلِمُ وَلِهُ لِلللّهُ وَلِهُ لِللللّهُ وَلِمُ وَلِ

- 7. رَرِسَ هِ رَسَرَهُ وَ سَهِ مِرْرَبِهِ وَهِ رَبِّرَهُ وَمِرْرَبِهِ وَ وَقَالُهُ وَبَرَهُ وَ مَرْوَقُ رَبُو وَسَرَهُ وَ وَقَالُهُ وَبَرْهُ وَ مَرْوَقُ رَوْوَ مَرْوَهُ وَ وَقَالُهُ وَبَرْهُ وَ مَرْوَهُ وَ مَرْوَهُ وَ وَقَالُهُ وَبَرْهُ وَ مِنْ مُرْوَدُ وَمِرْدُورِ وَمِرْدُورِ وَمِرْدُورِ مِرْدُو مِرَدُو مِرَدُورِ مِرْدُو مِرَدُورِ مِرْدُو مِرَدُورِ مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُو مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُورُ مِرْدُورِ مِرَادِ مِرَادِي مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُورِ مِرَادِي مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُورِ مِرَادِي مِرْدُورِ مِرْدُورِ م
- 8 رَاسِ الْمَا اللّٰہ اللّ
- 9. دَرِسَمِ هُرَرِهُ وَ دُرَدُو وَ رَحْهُ مُو وَ مِرْمُرُو مِرْسُوهُ وَمُرْدُو مِرْسُوهُ وَ مُرْدُو مِرْسُوهُ وَ مُرْدُو مِرْسُوهُ وَ مُرْدُو مِرْسُوهُ وَ 18) (1)CSC/2022/02204 مُرَهُ وَ مُرْدُو مِرْسُوهُ وَ 18) مُرْدُو مُرْدُو مِرْسُونُ وَمُرْدُو مِرْسُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَمُونُ وَمُرْدُونُ وَالْمُرْدُونُ وَالْمُونُ ولَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ والْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُوالِمُ لِلْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْ

מנת מצפת הפנים אנים

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509	100010 x 273 E173
163	פ'ב'ת ב התנים (ב"פ"ב") פ'ב'ת פ'תנית (ב"פ"ב")
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88	מי מ
339	ה' ה' ה' ה' ה' ה' ב' ב' (ב' ב')
54	ה'ייניניי ה' ה' אים ל' ל' 2 (אייניני)

مروع مشور مرود مروع مشور مرود	ر ور المرادع م المرادع على المرادع الم	رع براسور الم	x12xx1 0x 0x 0x 0x 0x 0x
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ر بر در	2920	8925	-

של הליגל איש 2022

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17 مُرْبِرِو 2022	33.7°C	האר ב האל
2 څخر 2022	22.5°C	המריע המקב בקינית בקחה קנית מתביע המקב בקינית בקחה
16 ځېر 2022 څ کوم 16	رُوَسروْسُ 54 <i>دُوَسُ</i>	ים יו ים יו ים יו יו מינד סיתית פתב תיי
17 ئى ئور 2022	139.6 כִּנְכַשׁת	מם מצם למ מ מתכ סמת פת פתת "

رير رسرو تر

دِيْرُ رُيْرُوْ وُرُمُوْرُ وِرِهُرٍ 3.8°C	33.8°C	30 كَرُورُو كُرُر 2 خُرِر 2022
בָיל ה'של ב'ת'ל בְחליך	21.6°C	5 ئۇھىمىرىم 2022
ילים אינים פורים באינים בא	ראית ב הפיתית 49 <i>בקי</i> ת	2 نَحْرُرِ 2022 خُ 0905 خُرِ
الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	100.8 وبودع بر	16 ځېر 2022

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24 مُرْدِّمِوْ 2022	33.8°C	האר ל אל א
3 نحر 2022	22.6°C	אר א
22 نَحْرُرِ 2022 خُ 5555 خُرِ	رَوْسردْسُ 44 مُوْسِرُ رُوْسردْسُرُ 44 مُوْسِرُ	יני אין פיני אין פיניק אין פיניק אין פיניק אין פיניק אין פיניק אין
30 نح تور 2022	120.5 وبودغير	א מו מ'

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26 كَرْقِيمِ كُرِ 7 خْيْرُ 2022	32.8°C	נית מתב של מים מים מים ב "בית מתב של המתב בחייבית בקחקת
2022 Enish 25	21.6°C	מו מ
21 څير 2022 څ 2001 کرم	﴿ وَمُرِدُ رُوَسِ اللَّهِ الْمُومِيْسُ 41 وَ وَمِرْ	מים ל מ'ים מ'ים המקב סימת פחבית ""
3 سَازِعْ وْصَاءِ 2022	124.8 وووغء	א מאר מאר מאר מאר מאר מאר מאר מאר מאר מא

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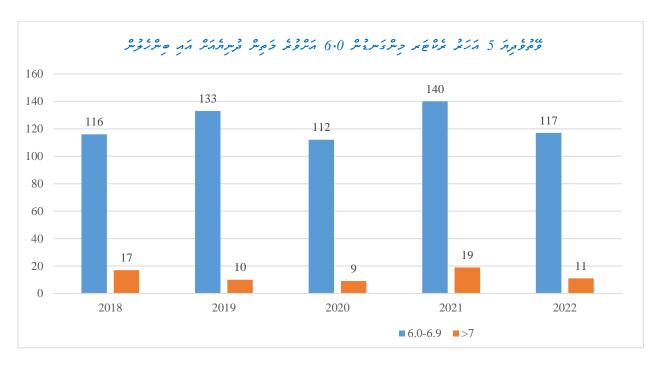
دُنريم 2022	5 14	33.4°C مُرَدٍ	ני היים היים במים במים במים במים במים במים במים ב
2022 <i>څ</i> ېڅ	33	21.6°C	בית מתכית הייקה ב' ה' בקורו
رِ 2022 خُ 1421 خَرِ	مُورِّرُ 47 <i>دُور</i> ُرُ 4 خُ	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ים או אים
غ وَرِ 2022	3 21	۶ <i>٤٦٠) -</i> 73.2	אר אר אין

- 2022 وَسَرَرَارُ رُوَسِرُ وَرُسِرُ وَرُسِرُ وَرُسِرُ وَرُوسِ وَرُوسِ وَرُوسِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللَّلَّا اللَّهِ اللَّهِ الللَّالِيلِي اللَّلَّاللَّمِ الللَّهِ الللَّالِيلِيلِي اللَّلَّ
- 2022 وَسُرَرَيْرُ مِنْوَمِ وَسُوسٌ وَرُسْ فَرُوسٌ عَرَوْتُ: 31 عِسُوصًا 2022

פיתו לפין אנגעש 2022

2021-2018 مُد رَوَمَرُ مُوْمَعُ وَشَيَعِيْهِ 6.0 مَرُوْمُ وَمِعْ وَسِرَمَهُ مَدِ صَعْرَتُوسْ

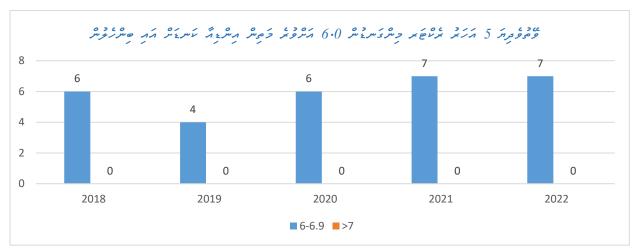
117	2022 وَسَرَدَرَيْرُ شَرْعَ عَرْمُ عَمْ وَسِرْدَسِيْ شُرْ 6.0 كُدِرٍ فَرَوْفَى فَرْسِرِوْرَثُوْ دَرِدٍ حِسْرَتُوسْ
11	2022 פֿיתֹה' גָּגָ בִּישֹּׁ בִ רַינְצִיתְנֵיל 7.0 ינָפֹב הֹה'נַפָּג פֿ'גַרְינִבר בּיתְחַה' הֹרְ פְינִרְרָינִ
0	2022 פֿײַלָרִילָרָ פַײַלריפָרֵּרְ צַּיְצִבּיל ווּאָלפָיל אַפָּאר אַפּאַל אַפָּאר אַפּאַל אַפּאַל אַפּאַ



وَبُرُوْدًةُ مُ سَرَّةً وَمِوْسِ: (USGS & SiescomP3-MMS)

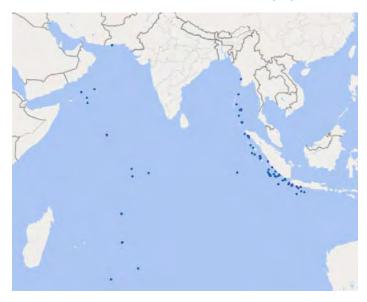
2022-2018 مُد رَوْمَرُ مِسْوَدً بَاسْوَةً بَالْمَدُورُ مَد صِيرَتُوسُ

83	מנה לה הלה הלה מה	بُرْمُ عَهُد دِسْرُدُسِيْ شُرْ 5.0 رُّدِ 5.9 رُّدِ
7	מנה בארות הל מתרקת תבת באות הל מתרקת	رُمْعُ مِهِ وِسْرُدُسِ يُعْرُ مُ 6.0 رُّدِ 6.9 رُّدِ
0	ה אול האל האל האל משתה ליל האל משתה ליל האל משתה ליל האל האל האל האל האל האל האל האל האל הא	איש איג ביתצית אינ 7.0 הינפיל שינכי
0		ה ל מים הת מש



(CISN & SiescomP3-MMS) בּרָנֶינֶבֶ הוֹצוֹנְתִפִּית:

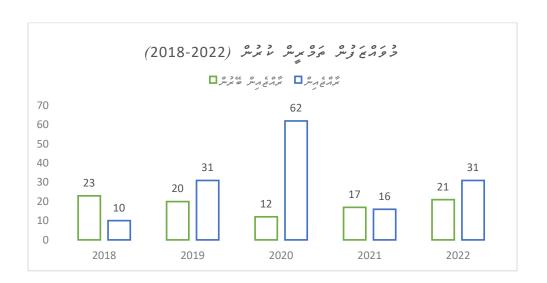
המשות עתובת הה במתופים בל בל בל בל



وَمُرْوِدُونِ إِسْمَادُورُورُمُورُمُ الْمُرْدِرُمُورُمُ الْمُرْدِدُ الْمُرْدُرُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُ الْمُرْدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُودُ الْمُرْدُدُ الْمُرْدُ الْمُعُ

022 0 01 021012

- وقَدْهُ وَعِدْمُرْقِ مَوْ عُمْرِسْمُسْ بَهِ رَسْمُونَّةُ مُشْمِرُهُ وَ دَرَبُودُ صَمَّوْبُوسُمِ وَدَرَدُ وَمُرْدُ مُمُوسُوْ
- دِدْرُهُ وَعِدْمُوعِ سُعْ رُسُودُو وَعِدْمُ وَ وَعُدْمُونُ وَعُرْدُودُ رُسُووُ لَا مُرْدُرُ مُوسُونُ وَ



0/0/0×0 0 0/ (/ 07/0/7 /(00/ 157×5×3; 1×75 9×910 1/5 6197 15 814

? ? %	0%, 8×3, 9×9×0	0 / 60 0 / 25 הקיית 2 ייתיות 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 /
15 ئۇھىرەرىر 2022	برُهُ وُراللَّه گرِيرُ	אַלאראָל האָל אָלאראָל האיז בְּראנָליים האָלאראָל
	برُيْرٍ سَمْ يَرِدُ	
	الرُرُوْ وَ مُرْسُووْ وَ	
	بره ور ورسوس مروع	
	بررسورة بروير	
27 ئۇھىرىمىر 2022	برُهُ قُراللّٰه گُرِيْر	001001 001×0 12 איש מינש ביינש 13 איש איש ביינש
رِيْرُ 3 گُـرِيْمُ 2022	سرکشر رساد پر	
2022 / 204 20	±,, > 0, // 0> //	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
28 ئۇھىرىمىر 2022 2022 ئىسىرىمىر	نَوُ كُرُرُسِ سُرَّ بُرُهُ وُللَّهُ	HR دُسُورُ سُورِ مُو سُورِ اللهِ HR
دِیْر 3 ڈیریم 2022 دَرُ		
رور 16 رنگر 2022 برسر –	بره درالله گربر در	הפק ה' א פה' ש' א היית ב
17 وُحريمُو 2022 مَرَرُ 17 وُحريمُو	برنو ڪونيو	
	بره ورود ورسوس مروع	
	ב'ק' ה'יקפ'ג	
23 ىر 26 خىر	ה ג'י ה אינה המציר מרוב	שאתמת ב לא מרים ל המי מפורב של בר מימים
2022 مُرْثر		و کر کا
30 ځېر 2022 پېشر	י י י י י י י י י י י י י י י י י י י	א ה ה א ה א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א
31 ځېر 2022 شر) (2) (0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		היא ארא אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינה אינ
12 تخبر 2022 رسر	317. 7/801	איל התיתית ב הציר ביישים ANS היית היצעשים הייתים ANS
2022 چنگر 2022 کرکڑ		הפארים התיים ליים ליים
13 تخبر 2022 رسر 13	وْبُرُورُورُ بِرِكُورُاللَّهُ	יל ליל אל מיל ליל ליל אל
15 څر 2022 کر 203	2/2/ //	0 60 0/0 064060
20 نے تور 2022 رسٹر	377/ 96/	NEO چون کا
25 څخور 2022 منر	ה'רב' בק עת'ש הק ה'רב' בק עת'ש הק	
	بر و کو اور مرکز از	
	مررو دسوو شورو ورروو	
	מל פינונים	

) *** (* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	تُرْجِدُهُ وَجِهِ قُرْ	15 گوشتا 2022
		رِسْرُ 16 مُدَّرُجُ
		2022 کثر
מם × מם × ת פים מם מם ם כ מפ ד, פר פר פים מו ב א מו מים ב א מו מים ב א מו מים ב א מים ב א מים ב א מים ב א מים ב	زُّ وَوَ مُو وَوَدُّ	16-15 مُرْجُ شُوعُ
	,	2022 کنٹر
ני 0) ב 2 ח ש בקניתית ב ת 2 ח ש את היית ב	برارو مو تراسر	2022 عنون 1
	0 10201 " 21 2/5 M 10204 N 275	
מילאל המה הלא ש המרמת האל השא מהלמת ה	3,22,0,00	20 سۆۋھۇھىر
מתל נהל שא האת התהפשתה לציש שא את בני א		2022 رسر 22
2		سوبرج وصر 2022
		ر در
غ تُرْسِرِسْرُد بُرِيْرُدُ مُرَّدُ رَّسِرُ data.gov.mv بُرُخْ وَكُورُ	رُرُورُو بُرُسُورِو	26 سبر ع و عابر
	·	2022
ياسترا كالمراج المركز ا	بررسور بروير	23 سرَّوُرُصَه ر 2022
و سوما و مرس و الربر عامر بو المرسود	وُرُدُونُو بُرُكُونُو	28 سرور 2022 عرور 2022
	برگر شوع	
المراد المراب على المراب المرا	32 32013	30 سرور 2022
سوسربريي وبر بيمري ² موج	2/200 1/6	22 سرُّورُهُ بر 2022
	2 6/2 3/2/2	
	زُّحُورُهُ سَهُرِدٌ	
	برارسوس برسور	
سوسربرني وبر وبر وي وج سوسربرني وبر وبر وبراه	رُدُو سُومِرُسُرُ	23 سرور عند 2022
	מל אר מל	
ر ، × ، ، ، ،	بررسوع في تريي	24 سرور ماير 2022
	وْبُرُدُونْ بِرِقَالِلًا	
٠×٠٥ م. ٠٠٥ م موسم مرتبي وبر وبري م. ٠٠٥	3/9 3/501	27 سرور شر 2022
	رُوسُ بُرُ بُرُسُوسُ	
	3/2 3/0/3	
,00000 00,000 × 00 0,1,00 000000 x 1 9,00 cm 2 cm 2 cm 2 cm 2 cm 3 cm 2 cm 2 cm 2	وْبُرُودُورْ بِرِقَّ فِرَاللَّهُ	18 سر 18 خِسْورْهَ بر
תם ת ה ב ל ב ב ב ה מצות ה ב ב ב ב ה מצות ה ב ב ב ב ב ב ה מצות ה ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב		2022
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0,010×0 0 0, 0, 0,00,0 0,00 0 000 1507×5×3, 7×75 9×910 75 2197 7×0 71 21×

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28 ئۇھىركىر 2022	ورروع موري	رُسْرَ فِرَمِر وَ فَعَرْمِ مِرْسُرُو عُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مِنْ وَمِيمَ مُنْ وَفَرَمَ مُنْ وَعَرَمُ مُنْ وَ
رِيْرٌ 10 رُّيرُمُمُ 2022	2/50/ 1036/ 103/	در و بوراه کاست و کاست می در در در در در در کار در
مرخر		
5 رُبُورِو 2022 رسِرُ	3271 561	ير خ سرو ع در سر سرى د د شر سرى سرى و بريم ع مد شو د د كري م مرو
7 رُبُوْمِرُو 2022 رَمُرُ	برسورس وبرقر	سر مرس سر مرش مرش مرس
13 مُرْبِرِدُ 2022	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	رِسُ اللهُ مِنْ مُ مُرُوعُ وَ مُ وَمِرْسِ مُو لَا مُو مُرْدُوعُ وَ مُرْدُوعُ وَ مُرْدُوعُ وَ مُرْدُوعُ
رسر 24 مرتوبو		ے 0 0 محوسر نے
2022 مَرْ		
18 مُرْبِرِو 2022	תם ה'ול הייתו	של התייל הייל הל בל לא לא מישים לל הייל אישי
رِسْرُ 21 رُبُورِوْ	رسرگربر سرسرو	دُسرَوِسِ ^ہ 1
2022 مَرْ	3122 3/201	
	ארכות עלים א	
10 ځېر 2022 مېتر	مروي سيوس	رِسْرَجَ بُرِسْ عُرْسُونُ عِ سُوجَ مُرْسِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللهِ مُنْرُ
23 ځېر 2022 کمتر	برسمرس روسور	سردگاہ ع سر کا میں کا میں کا میں کا میں کا
	زَيْرِي سُرْسُوبُرُ	
23 ځېر 2022 مېنژ	3271 561	ع برمبرش در دی گروی مورد کا برمید هوت
27 ځېر 2022 کمتر	برسورس وبرقر	
30 ځېر 2022 مېتر	برسمرسر روسور	رِسْ کا کری کا
10 تخبر 2022 منر 20	زُورِجٌ سُرْسُوبُرُ	۱ ۲×۲ مروس مروس مروس مروس مروس
	ה א הם בקל על אר הם בקל על אל ה	
13 تخبر 2022 رسر 13	۶۰/۰ ۱ ۵/۰۶ ۶/۴۵ کر ۱۳۶۸	ת תרש איני של היים של היים של היים מים מתר ב איל
24 تخبر 2022 منز		و کربر فربر ع ما مشوسر
15 تخبر 2022 مِبرُ	مروفر شوصر	SIGMET تَاءِ سُرْسَوَسُ جُ شُرْمِسِ سُرْد كَا يَرْسُحُونُ
16 تخبر 2022 منز		
2022 🛍 🕉 29	برسورس مرؤمه	שא התייל האל לא אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי
رسر 2 ساؤه وهابر	0 10201 11 31	رُدِيْ مُرْفِي مَوْ سَمُرُوسَ مِنْ سَدُوْ دُسِرٌ سَدُوْ دُسِرُ عُسَدُوْ سَمُورِ سَاءُ
2022 کنٹر	3/3/ 1/2/2	ي مريد
2022 🛍 🛪 31	وردو تر سور تو	رُسُوسِ وَ يُرَدُ عِيرُ مِنْ مُنْ الْمُنْ وَيُورُ وَمُنْ مُرْدُو مُنْ مُرْدُو مُنْ مُرْدُو مُنْ مُرْدُ
رسر 2 ساؤه وهابر		- 360 - 80 (84 (83 / 8 - 36 - 80 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
2022 کمٹر		

CAP رِدْ بُوْرِ دُسْرُ عُنْ مُنْ رُوْرِ دُسْرُ عُنْ مُنْ بُوْرِ دُسْرُ عُنْ مُنْ بُوْرِ	وْرُرُونُو بِرِوْ فُرِاللَّهُ	19 سنزع وهاير
		2022 رسر 21
		2022 🖋 2022
		01 71
)	برُرسُهُ فَي بُرُكُرُ	26 ﴿ وَحُوْدُهُ مِ
,	برادي ڪو پورس	2022 مِنْرُ 27
		2022 🕉 څڅځ
		27
ITCO دُمُوسٌ جُهُرْمِرِسُرُد وَبُرِّدُو يُرُو رُسُرُ رُمُوسُ	0,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0	2022 ×68°× 31
ده که در		رير 5 سروده
		2022 څڅ
	برُه قرالله برُوع	14 مرورها مرورها
	2/2/ 1/2/2	رسر 18 سرو گور کار
	0101 21013	2022 مُرْ
	אינה היינה	
ם) ארים אל מים לאלים אל מים אלים אלים אלים אלים אלים אלים אלים אל	ית ביל תהלתק	
<i>دُسرُو</i> س ۽ 2	رُرُو وَ مُوسِورً	
	د ره ر د د وبرمرو تر سور تر	
	3 63 0 10	
	مرد در وسود	
	ה ארב ה של אינ הארב ה של אינ	
** (3/3/ 1/5/2	28 سرورها بر 2022
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2,2,2,2,2 2,0,2,2 2,0,2,2	رسر 9 پرسوگار
·	3/9 3/801	2022 شر
	3,0,3	
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20 ئى ئىرىر ئىچ 2022	الركزوكر كركشوكر	ירכ או אי ירים לארם אל היים שיר שית ביית פא מיית ב
	3/201 3/6	0 070 / 070 070 070 070 070 070 070 070
23 ئۇھىرىمىر 2022	برُهُ قُرَاللًا كُرِير	ינון 0 ינוט 0 ינוט 0 ינוט 10 ינוט 0 ינוט 0 ינוט 0 ינוט 10 ינו
	بره در و در بره در و در سوسر	2023-2021
	برخ ج	
	איר ב' אימין דק	
28 وُعرِمْوُ 2022 رِسْرُ	346- 44	ICAO دُ وچ در مُرْفِقِ مَاثُو دِرِنْدُوكَ شَوْسُرُ دُرُا صَافِينَ فَيْ كَارِمِنْدُهُ
30 گُرمْمُ 2022 مُرْرُ	איר ב' אימין דק	د دوه کا کو
30 رُبر 2022 رِبر	بركير سنوكيرتو	ICAO وَ جِ مِرْمُوفِي مَوْ سَهُرُوسَتُ ﴿ وَمُرْمِسُودُ وَ وَرَوْدُو 12
1 مُرْبِرِو 2022 مُرُ	איר ב איר איר אינה	ין ים יב כ פית המת ת-פית
26 مُرُوِّرِوُ 2022	3/3/ 1/2/	SASCOF-22
رسر 29 مرتبر و	برسورس وَبرقر	
2022 کنٹر		
3022 گوشى 30	3 (2 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	سَوْرُهُ رُسُورِسُ سَرَدِجْ يَرْضِ شُرَ رُحُ (SANH) جِ جِسْرَى
26 سېرگون کو	9/0/ 3/0/3	SASCOF-23
2022 رسر 29	2/3/ 1/5/2	
مُوْرِعُ وَهُم x 2022	سرکشور برسود پرو	
مُرْم		
2022 🗝 😅 13	برسورس وَبرقر	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
2 سرَوُوْصَر 2022	2002 2005 شور تو	מש מי
رس 4 سروده که		
2022 کنٹر		
8 سروره کور 2022 8	מרכות הספק למצר מרכות הספק למצר	מ מ מ מ א א מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ
رِيْرُ 10 سِرُّوُوْهُ مِي	بركرمشك في بركستوفر	
2022 مُرْ		
11 سرور 2022	346- 44	RIMES دُوْخُ عُجِ وَ مَدُسْرِ مِوْءُ 14 وَسَرَ صَدْوَوْوَسْرَ
ربىر 12 ئىرۇۋۇند	الركز و بركث بركث و فر	
2022 کنٹر		

2022 وَسُرُدُرُ تُرَوْسُ وَرِدُوْ وَسُدُنُونُ

سردو برمو و فرير فريم ع مامير

- رُورُدُورُ رُورُدُورُ مِرْدُورُ مُورُدُورُ وَوَرِ الْرِيْ مُورُدُورُ وَرَدُ الله (NWP) وَ وَرَدُ الله وَرَدُورُ وَرَدُ الله وَمُرَدُورُ وَرَدُ الله وَرَدُورُ وَرَدُ الله وَمُرَدُورُ وَرَدُ الله وَمُرَدُ وَمِ الله وَمُرَدُورُ وَرَدُ الله وَرَدُ وَرَدُ وَرَدُ وَرَدُ وَمِ الله وَمُرَدُ وَرَدُورُ وَرَدُورُ وَرَدُ وَرَدُورُ وَرَدُورُ وَرَدُ وَرَدُورُ و
- چېدوټي وْسِره وَدُوه وَسِره وَدُوه وَدُره وَره وَدُه و رُدِادِهُمْ وَ الْمَارِدُورُ وَسِره وَ مَرَدُورُ وَدُورُورُ وَدُهُ وَدُهُورُ وَدُهُ وَاللّه وَدُهُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُهُ وَدُهُ وَدُهُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُهُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُهُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُونُ وَدُورُ وَا وَدُورُونُ وَاللّهُ واللّهُ وَاللّهُ واللّ

- 2022 وَسَرُ دَرَكُو دُمْوَ فَرَوْرُدُ وِهُوَدِ رَبِرً فَرَوْرُ وَمِرَ وَوَرَدُ وَمُرَبِهِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَوَجُورُهُ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبُّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبُّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَاكُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَاكُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَبِّهُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَالِمُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَاكُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرِدُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرِبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرِبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَالِمُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرِبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَالِمُ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرْبُونِ وَمُرَالِمُ وَمُرِبُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالِمُ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالِمُ وَمُرَالِمُ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالْمُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالْمُونِ وَمُرَالْمُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَالْمُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَمُرَالِكُونِ وَالْمُونِ وَالْمُونِ وَالْمُوالْمُونِ وَالْمُونِ وَال

מפצפעת עת בפצפת

ئې پېرې	مُروْبِرُو وَبُرْمُ	وساورون مورسوو
22 رُبُوْ 2022 رِسْرُ	سرَّوْدُاللَّه رَبْرُوَكُر	000
23 رُبُوْرِ 2022 رَبُرُ		×0 / 20 × 20 / 1/0 / 1/0) / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20
26 رُبُوْمِوْ 2022 رِسْرُ	سرَ ١٠٠٠ الله رَبْرُوَ وْر	۱۳۰۰ د ۱۳۵۰ می در ۱۳۵۰ د ۱۳۵۰ می ۱۳۵۰ می ۱۳۵۰ می در ۱۳۵۰ می ۱۳۵۰ م
27 رُبُوْمِوْ 2022 رَبُرُ		
26 څير 2022 رسر 27	وَّسُّ سَهِرِ مُر	י איני איני איני איני איני איני איני אי
چىر 2022 <i>كىر</i> 3	376 377	سرور سع شور ده در ده در ده در ده در در ده در
		פיני חית הב היים ל בייל ביילים קיני חית הב היים ל בייל ביילים
30 نَحْرِرِ 2022 رِسْرُ	وَّسُّ سَهِرِيْر	د در ۱ ما د در د
31 نَحْرَرِ 2022 مَرْرُ		
15 ء سُرُونَ بر 2022	سرَّوْدُاللَّه رَبْرُوَيْر	۱۰ و د د د د و د د د د د د د د د د د د د
رسر 17 ۽ سروھير	372 377	2007, 2000, 1000,
2022 مَرْ		
21 ئېرۇھىر 2022	برُهُ وُراللَّهُ بِرُهُ وَرُو	יי אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין א
رسر 22 م شرق عر	م م بود	מתש אל מל בני יום אל יום היים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביי
2022 شرم	3/2/2	

ארץ פפת התם בל בל בל הלים הלים בל בל הלים בל

2021 وَسَرَدَرُ RIMES رُدُنَ وَوْسَ دُرُهَ اللَّهِ وَمُرْدُ وَرُرَثِ وَكِرَدُ وَيُرَادِ وَوَلِم اللَّهِ عِلْمَ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللّ وْ وَرَيْ وَرَدْ وَكُورِ مُورِدِهُ مَرْوَرُونَ وَرَوْرُونَ وَرَوْرُونَ وَرَوْرُونِ وَمُورُ وَكُونِ مُرْوَرِدُو ئىرۇ. دەغىرسى ئوكى دۇ ھەرۋىر كىرۇرسىن سۆدۈكى 14 دىر 18 دىرۇ، د ھىرسىد كەردىد وسَمُوسُونَ وَوَرُعُ وَسُونَ وَمُومُوسُ وَسُومُ مِلَوَّهِ، وَعُرَّا وَسُومُ وَسُورُ وَمُرَّدُ وَمُومُوسُ سِمِ

0/00 CX0

ל מנים בבנים

رُوُوو وَرُو مُعَارِدًا

مرد گور:

אינו ב' ב' על ב'עות

ومرح دود موج

و پدیاه ۵۰ د در مروب و در: برخرج ماها دم نیز مروب و در:

رس سوع رق در سوم و عنرو رس مع وره دو عاسرو و در در سارو سارور مادر و سارور سا ים אונים באונים אונים א

چاري دا برسيري رسوم چاري رس درس زير زيرور ديور مور

سرئ زُرو.

ترب قر:

و المراج وُرِي مُنْ وَمُ عَدْ وُرِيْرُهُ مُرْدُهُ مُرْدُهُ مِنْ مِرْجُ مُنْ وَرُدُهُ وَرُودُهُ وَسِرِدَ و المدر مرا مرا مراج مراج و فراج و مراج و مراج مراج مراج مراج و م

دِهُمْ مُؤْسِودُ:

من المراس برهار المرور درور ورائد مر المراز و ال وُرُوْد رُ رِسْمُ عِ عِدْعَ وَ سَرِسْمِ عِنْ عَدِيد الْرَدْدُ وَعَالًا اللَّهُ وَعَالًا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

מו 2 יוינים גם יויני בא יויסיין אא אין ה פיסיף מסיא מינאין אין בא פיסיף מינאין אאין בא פיסיף מינאין אין בא פיסי מיניב 2 מוממיית ממ מומ בקימוני בקבמדינית בא מדקמית באינים באינים באינים באינים באינים באינים באינים באינים באי جَهُ رُوُوْرٌ وَرُدُ حُدُوْرُدُ رَوَ خَرِوَرُوسٍ 2023 وَسَرَ دَرَكُ وَ وَرُدُ وَجُدُورٍ ימנציקציף.

807,500

وَمُرْهُ مُوعُ مُرُورُ وَوُلِامُ 23 مُرْجُونُ مَ 2023 مُرْجِر:

وُسَمِرِي وَدُورُ رُورُو وَرُو مري مريخ و مريخ رُغ شرسو:

برخ سر مرات زُيرُورِي وَيُومِ:

في ور مري: و سيرو مورد رسوم و لا دوره وسرس وسور مرد ا

1/17/ 7/ 606 6770/ •154147 13 7M 514407 و بره د د د دورد:

נר כ ? !! דרב א מאל ממים מים מאס אם דייבים דיינת בק אייד מאדב א המתבר מיתמת המתש באשמת הה פהבהמת 0 2 4 2 2 3 2 4 2 4 m



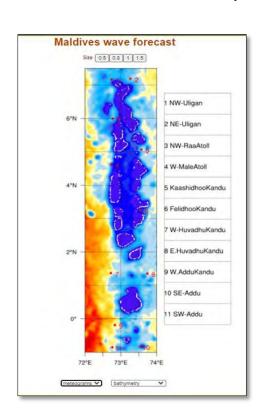


مريم مريم وي مريم

• وَيَجْهُمُ مُعْوَدُ مِرْسُ: رِعْجِ سَهُمُ مُرِدُ وَرَدُو وَرَدُمُ وَسَوْدُونَ رِوْبُونُ وَسَهُمُومُ رَبُونُو وَ وَيُعْسَعِهُ وَيَا وَهُو مُدُهُ وَمُدُونُونُ مُرْسُومُ مِنْ وَسَوْدُونَ وَيُودُونُونُ وَيُودُونُونَ وَيُور

ردع به سندگرگذ 458,750 الریم وستوندزد و تر زودر

ر مراح مراح المراح الم



2022 وَسُرُرُمْ رِسِهِ زُرْبُ مُسْمُومُومُ

2022 وَسُرُرُرُو وَسُورُمُ مُرَوْثُ وَوَسُورُ مُرَوْثُ وَوَسُمُ اللَّهِ وَمُعْمَ 2022

"Early Warning and Early Action: Hydro meteorological and Climate information for Disaster Risk Reduction".

دِ وَوَدُّرِ وَ وَدُورُ وَ وَمُورُ وَ وَمُورُو وَ وَمُورُو وَ وَمُورُو وَ وَمِرُولُو وَمُرَّدُونُ وَمُرَّدُونُ وَمُرَّدُونُ وَمُورُونُ وَوَرُولُونُ وَوَرُولُونُ وَمُورُولُونُ وَمُورُولُونُ وَمُورُولُونُونُ وَمُورُولُونُونُ وَمُورُولُونُونُ وَمُورُولُونُونُ وَمُورُولُونُونُ وَمُورُولُونُونُ وَمُرَاكُولُونُ وَمُورُولُونُ وَمُورُولُونُ وَمُرَاكُولُونُ وَمُورُولُونُ وَمُؤْمِرُونُ وَالْمُؤْمِرُونُ وَمُؤْمِرُونُ وَمُؤْمِرُونُ وَمُؤْمِرُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِرُونُ وَمُؤْمِرُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَمُؤْمِونُ وَمُؤْمِونُونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالِمُؤْمِونُونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالِمُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالِمُ وَالْمُؤْمِونُ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْمِ وَالْمُؤْم







رُوْوُ وَجُ مُرِدِ



رو. رُسِروُو وَجُ الْرِيْتِ



م. دَنر وَجُ مَرْدِ

ئي سُرُو رَسُونَ دُوْعِ رَبُّ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ

وِسِ اللهُ اللهُ

יורג האפרל משלים הצלב באיניית שתם פרב בינים

سَادِدِ دِهُودُ مُرْهُ دُرُ مُرْهُ مِنْ مُرِدُ وَحِدْمُرْفِي وَ دِسَوْمِرْسُرُ دُوْءِ وُسَّ وِحِدِمُرْفِي مَوْ سَهُومِ وَ دِسَوْمِرُودُ وَ مُرَمُرُونُ وَ مُرَمُرُونُ وَ دُرُهُ وَدُورُ مُرَدُونُ وَمُرَمُ وَوَدُرُ مُرَمُونُ وَسَوْمِ مُرَدُ وَدُرُونُ وَ مُرْمُرُونُ وَدُرُ مُرْمُونُ وَرُسُونُ وَرُسُونُ وَرُسُونُ وَرُسُونُ وَرُسُونُ وَرُسُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُؤَوْدُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُونُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ ورَامُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَمُرَامُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ ولِمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُوالِمُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُوالِمُونُ وَالْمُونُ وَالْمُونُ و





وَسُرَسُورُ وَمُولًا سِوْسِوْدُ 7 وَسُرُ مُدُورُوسُ



2022 وَسَرَرُنْ رِجُدُرِهُ خَمْرُهُ وَمُورِهُ مَنْمِ

2006	0240 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	04/ 06 6U 5×3 9N5 /N5/	3/	0 / 0 / 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ANNEX 1	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	GEODIS FF France	26·700 m	\$ 260 0 X 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

תַפּית הכֹּמַתהה ניתב נֹמִמָּ

	2022 كَنْزُ دُرَيْدُ رِسْرِي وَيَزَقْر
3,097,090.10	י י 00 י י י 2 ז' ממת ש יגוב ' מ' מצוב
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بِرِكُوعُ سِرِسُوَّ وَسِ مَهِرِدُوْدُ وَرَبَهُمْ وَسَهُ وِسَهُ وِسَهُ وَوَهُ وَوَهُ وَوَهُ وَهُ وَهُ وَالْكُوْ وَوَكُرْدُورِ وَكُوْ اللَّهُ سُنِبْحَالَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ وَ بَرَبْ بَرُهُورَ وَلِي وَسُرَسَوَ وَسُرَسُوْ . دُمَوُسُرُو . دُمَاؤُسُو دُرُوَ وَسُرَوْ وَهُ وَوَاللَّهُ سُنِبْحَالَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ وَ بَرَبْ بَرُهُ وَهُ وَيُرْسَرُو وَسُرَسَوَ وَسُرَسَوُ وَسُرَسَوُ وَسُرَسَوُ وَسُرَسَوُ وَسُرَاسُو وَسُوَالُو وَاللَّهُ سُنِبْحَالَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ وَ بَرَبْ بَرُهُو يَرَا وَيُرْسَرُو وَسُرَسَوُ وَسُرَسَوُ وَسُرَاسُو وَسُورُو وَاللَّهُ سُنِبْحَالَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ وَالْمَالِيْ وَالْمُوالِقُولِ وَالْمُوالِمُونُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ سُنِبْحَالَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ وَالْمُوالِمُونُ وَلَا مُولِمُونُ وَلَوْمِ وَالْمُوالِمُونُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُولِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللْمُولِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللْمُولِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُولِمُ اللْمُولِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ اللْمُولِمُ اللْمُولِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْلِمُ الْمُ

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Maldives Meteorological Service

SEVERE WEATHER REPORT 2022

This report consists of significant weather events that occurred during the year 2022, primarily including the data of heavy rainfall and gust wind with severe weather-related information and pictures.

Meteorological Watch office Maldives Meteorological Service 15 January 2023

Highlights of Weather Records during the year 2022

- Heaviest rainfall recorded for the year was 140 millimeters, which was recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule' on 17 July 2022.
- Highest maximum wind speed of 54 miles per hour was recorded at the recorded at the National Meteorological Center, Hulhule' on 16 May 2022.
- Highest Maximum temperature was 33.8 degree Celsius, recorded at the Meteorological Office HDh.Hanimaadhoo on 30 April and 2nd May, and Meteorological Office L.Kadhdhoo on 24 April 2022.
- Lowest Minimum temperature was 21.6 degree Celsius, recorded at Meteorological Office Hanimaadhoo, Kaadedhdhoo and Gan on 5th Feb, 25th Aug and 3rd Aug 2022 respectively.
- Onset of southwest monsoon was declared on 8th May 2022 over southern atolls and
 12th May 2022 for central and northern atolls.
- Northeast monsoon was declared on 31st December 2022.

JANUARY

The first week of the month was observed to be windy over central and parts of north area. This was due to the formation of a low-pressure area over southwest Bay of Bengal with embedded cyclonic circulation off the coast of Sri Lanka. Surface winds of 15 – 25 miles per hour was experienced in central atolls with rough seas. On 2nd and 3rd of January another Low-pressure area was formed over southwest of Maldives which caused wind convergence over southern and central atolls. Due to this, scattered showers and thunderstorm was experienced in southern atolls on 4th January. Isolated showers occurred over southern atolls for three more days but after that mainly fine weather prevailed over Maldives until mid-January. On 16th showers were experienced in southernmost atolls. This was as a result of the line of convergence south of the Maldives, which gave rise to intense convective clouds over the area (Fig. 1).

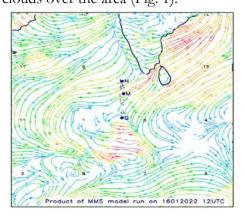


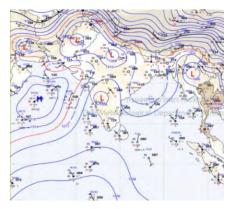
Figure 2 Surface wind model showing the line of convergence over south Maldives area on 16th Jan 2022. Source: MMS NWP Model

IMD:GFS MODEL(12 Km) 850 hPa WIND (kt) FORECAST (00 HR)

Figure 1 Surface wind model showing low level circulation in South east of Maldives on 17th Jan 2022. Source: Indian Met Dep.

In association with the trans-equatorial flow, a low-level circulation was formed on 17th over 75°E, 10°S and under its influence average strong winds of 15 – 25 miles per hour was experienced in central atolls with rough seas from 17th till 19th January (Fig. 2). After 19th, generally fine weather was experienced over the country even though some few showers occurred in some places. This was mainly due to the persisting high pressure area (Fig.3) over Arabian Sea in the most days of the second half of the month.

During the month of January 2022, 17 White alerts were issued Figure 3 Synoptic chart of 1200Z on 30th Jan 2022, by Maldives Meteorological Service.



showing the High Pressure area over Arabian Sea. Source: Thai Met Dep

FEBRUARY

The month of February was fairly inactive, as the High-pressure area and its associated ridge persisted over the north Arabian Sea the whole month. Therefore, apart from few showers over central and northern atolls, generally fine weather was observed throughout the month over the country.

Notably, two Tropical Cyclones, "BATSIRAI" and "EMNATT" formed over Southern Indian Ocean during the month (Fig 4 & 6). As both the systems formed over the southern hemisphere and

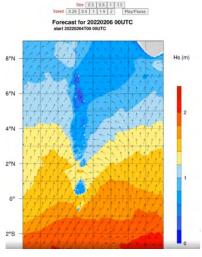
considerably far from Maldives, there was no influence on the



Figure 6 Surface wind model of 1700LT on 04 Feb 2022, showing the southern hemispheric cyclonic systems. Source: MMS NWP Model



Figure 4 Tropical Cyclone Forecast track of 0000Z on 21 Feb 2022. Source: MeteoFrance



Maldives wave forecast

Figure 5 Wave Forecast of 0000Z on 06th Feb 2022, showing the elevated significant wave propagation from southern hemisphere to the Maldives area.

Although the both the systems were predicted to elevate the significant wave height and wave period over the southernmost atolls (Fig 5), no swell wave activity was observed during the period.

During the month of February 2022, only one White Alert was issued by Maldives Meteorological Service.

MARCH

The month of March saw a consistent High-Pressure Area over the Arabian Sea with the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone positioned south of the equator. As a result, no significant weather system was observed over the Maldives region during majority of the month. Typically, most of March 2022 was hot and dry with little to no significant rainfall.

However, towards the end of the month, the equatorial Indian Figure 7 Synoptic chart of 0000Z on 16 March 22, Ocean and Bay of Bengal saw increased activity (Fig. 7).

On the 16th of March a Low-Pressure Area had formed over the equatorial Indian Ocean and adjoining southwest Bay of Bengal with its associated cyclonic circulation extending up to mid-tropospheric levels. By the 20th of March, the Low-Pressure area over southeast Bay of Bengal and adjoining Equatorial Indian Ocean had concentrated into a Depression and by the 22nd this system had intensified into a Deep-Depression located over north Andaman Sea and adjoining area of central and east central and southeast Bay of Bengal. This system failed to intensify further after crossing Myanmar coast and by the 23rd, had weakened to a depression and continued to weaken further.



showing the High Pressure over Arabian Sea, and increasing activity om the BoB and Equatorial Indian Ocean, Source: Thai Met

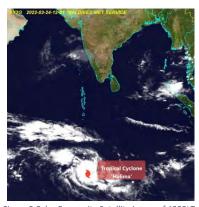


Figure 8 Color Composite Satellite image of 1200LT on 24 Mar 22, showing TC HALIMA in the Southern Indian Ocean. Source: CMA FY2G

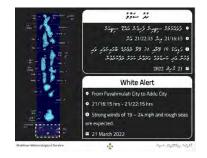


Figure 9 White Alert issued on 21st Mar 22. Source. MMS File

March 2022 (Fig. 9).

The other interesting phenomena observed on the 22nd, was a zone of disturbed weather over 10.7S, 85.5E. This system intensified and by the 24th, had developed into a Tropical Cyclone 'HALIMA' and located at approximately 12.5°S 74.3°E. This system was expected to recurve and continue southwards roughly along 74.3°E and then southeast thereafter. This system was observed to increase the average

winds over southernmost area of Maldives. Additionally, the system was expected to elevate the significant wave height in the southern

Maldives. No swell impact was observed, as the timings didn't coincide with high tide timings. One white alert was issued during the month for strong winds over the southernmost atolls on 21st

APRIL

The month of April considered to be a transitional month between northeast and southwest monsoon, it experiences warm and dry days with thundershowers in between. As usual the high pressure over Arabian Sea persisted throughout the month with it becoming less or more organized throughout. On 07th April two cyclonic circulations had formed over east of Sri Lanka and Southeast Bay of Bengal as well, thus creating a wind convergence zone over southwest of Sri Lanka with parts of it covering Maldives as well. From 07th onwards convective clouds had started to build up over Lakshadweep and Maldives area.

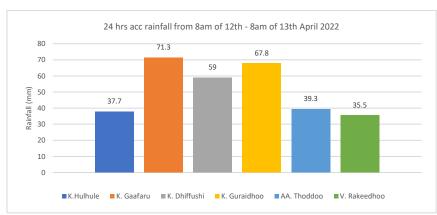


Figure 11 Daily Accumulated rainfall (mm) of 12th April 22

April 2022 saw the first heavy rainfall of the year over multiple atolls. On 11th the circulation over northwest of Sri Lanka moved westwards, causing the convergence zone to be more organized and chances of thunderclouds over Maldives became high. On 12th April scattered showers with isolated heavy thundershowers occurred over central parts of the country. On this day, maximum rainfall of 71.3mm, 67.8mm 59mm was recorded on Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) at K. Gaafaru, K. Guraidhoo and K. Dhiffushi respectively (Fig 10 and Fig 11).

From 15th onwards this circulation had become less organized and high pressure over Arabian Sea strengthened over Maldives area. Hot and humid days followed with feels like temperatures were increasing due to the high humidity and lower wind speeds.



Figure 10 Color composite satellite image of 0500LT on 13th April 22, showing intense convective clouds over Maldives area.



Figure 12 Air & Feel like temperature on 1400LT of 17th Aug 22.

On 17th April at 1400hrs, K. Hulhule reported 35.5 degrees air temperature and 43.3 degrees feels

like temperature (Fig. 12).

Meanwhile a cyclonic circulation had formed over Southwest Bay of Bengal of the coast of Tamil Nadu and significant divergence and convective activity were apparent over that area. On 21st this cyclonic circulation had become more organized, and under its influence a trough extended to part of Maldives. Rain clouds with significant thunderstorm activity was apparent during the upcoming days following 21st April. On 22nd April scattered showers, with isolated thundershowers, was experienced over central atolls with a maximum rainfall of 50.4mm recorded at K. Dhifushi AWS.

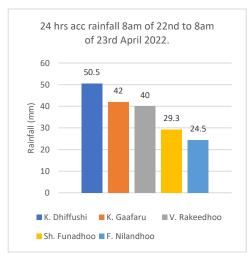


Figure 13 Daily Accumulated rainfall (mm) of 22nd April 22

From 24th Onwards stable climatic conditions returned, with little to no rainfall and high temperatures. While the High-pressure area over Arabian Sea was active, Cyclonic circulations had formed south of the equator with its southwesterly flow influencing over southern and central parts of the country. Consequently, dry northwesterly winds from Arabian Peninsula carried across the Arabian sea was converging west of Maldives with the wetter Southwest cross equatorial flow from South Indian Ocean. As winds were relatively weak, this was observed to create favorable conditions for significant thunderstorm activity over the country with central parts being the most active (Fig. 14). On 27th April a yellow alert was issued for moderate thunderstorms and heavy rain over the parts of central atolls due to dense convective cloud over the area (Fig 15).

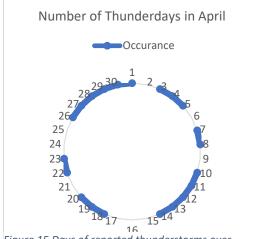


Figure 15 Days of reported thunderstorms over Maldives area in April 22.



Figure 14 Yellow alert issued for moderate thunderstorm on 27th April 22.

During the last few days of the month, the convergence zone west of Maldives was becoming more organized with stronger southwesterly flow over central and southern atolls. A cyclonic circulation had formed west of Maldives and its trough persisted over Maldives from 29th onwards. Along with cyclonic circulations in South Indian Ocean, the convergence zone triggered intense convective activity leading to thundershowers over central and southern parts of the country during the end of April and into May. On 28th April a maximum rainfall of 57.4mm was recorded at AA. Himandhoo

AWS.

Overall, towards the end of the month, conditions were getting favorable for the onset of this year's southwest monsoon.

A total of 12 alerts of which were 8 white and 4 yellow alerts, were sent out for severe weather during the month of April. It was noticable that the alerts sent out towards the end of the month were for Figure 16 Alerts issued in April 2022. strong winds and rough seas (Fig 16).



MAY

May month started off with a westerly wind burst over north Indian ocean and Near Equatorial Trough (NET) around 5°S, east of 50°E and a cyclonic circulation over 4°S, 94°E. Additionally, the cross-equatorial flow was evident over far western Arabian Sea and a cyclonic circulation formed over South Andaman Sea and neighborhood on 4th May (Fig. 17). Environmental conditions were favorable for establishing monsoon over Maldives area with strong surface winds across the country and rain showers along with gusty winds mostly over southern atolls. Thus, onset of southwest monsoon was declared over southern area of Maldives on 8th May 2022, and over central and northern area on 12th May 2022 (Fig. 18).

A circulation over South Andaman Sea gradually intensified to form Tropical Cyclone 'ASANI' on 8th May and remained as a Severe Cyclonic storm till early morning of 11th May (Fig. 19). During this period the Figure 18 Onset dates of Southwest Monsoon over Maldives area windy conditions deteriorated further across the Maldives.

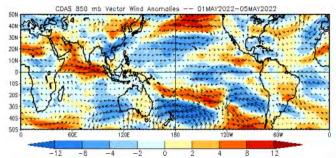


Figure 17 Wind Vector Anomalies at 850hPa level from 1st - 5th May 22. Source: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov

SW Monsoon Onset Dates			
	Date (May - June)		
Year	South	Central	North
2001	9	9	N/A
2002	2	2	7
2003	4	4	6
2004	2	3	4
2005	1	4	28
2006	8	15	28
2007	8	15	28
2008	5	15	26
2009	12	19	22
2010	13	15	18
2011	8	14	23
2012	16	23	4 June
2013	13	13	26
2014	9	19	19
2015	13	13	26
2016	9	19	19
2017	16	16	19
2018	11	11	11
2019	20	25	4 June
2020	12	18	21
2021	12	13	13
2022	8	12	12

from 2001 - 2022

Disruption to air travel was reported on 5th May due to dense cumulonimbus and associated cross wind in central and southern area. A Maldivian flight, National Flag carrier, veered off the runway at L. Kahdhoo airport at around 1945hrs of 5th May (https://vaguthu.mv/news/726376). On the same day an international flight from India to Velana International Airport (VIA) diverted to Gan International Airport due to strong cross wind over VIA runway area.

On 10th May, a man was reported to have died during the process of getting stuck between two boats whilst trying to secure the vessels during strong winds and rough seas while travelling form Male' to Addu City (https://vaguthu.mv/news/728024). A white alert for 22 – 27 mph winds were in effect at

the time.

TC ASANI gradually weakened and made landfall over east coast of India on 12th May. The dissipation of the system and its associated trough commenced rainfall over northern and central parts of Maldives from 11th May onwards. Under the influence of the remnant trough, a cyclonic circulation form in the Arabian sea over Lakshadweep area on the 15th May. With a well-positioned Mascarene High during the week, the Somali Jet formation was observed along with convergence of north westerlies and south westerlies from the Arabian Sea over Maldives area. This resulted in enhanced moisture over central and northern parts of Maldives, which allowed for the propagation of the monsoon over the whole

for the propagation of the monsoon over the whole country by 12th May. Then on, squally showers along with already strengthened winds were observed over north and central area till 18th May with impacts across the country (Fig. 19, 20).



Figure 19 Damages caused by squally showers in Ha. Dhidhdhoo on 14th May 22. Source: PSM

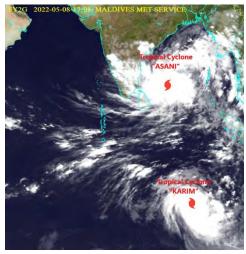


Figure 21 Color composite satellite image of 1700LT on 8th May 22, showing TC ASANI in Bay of Bengal, as well as TC KARIM in south west Indian Ocean. TC KARIM tracked away from Maldives area and had no impact.



Figure 20 Squally showers caused; damages to parked vehicles (top), construction debris (bottom left) and water damage to apartments (bottom right) in Hulhumale phase 2 Hiya flats from 12 – 14th May. Source: Local media.

Strong winds and rough seas with huge waves disrupted sea transportation mostly in central and northern atolls during this month. In addition to continuous Alerts on 14th May, an advisory message about monsoon was issued in the previous evening (Fig. 23). Following continuous Yellow Advisory of MMS,

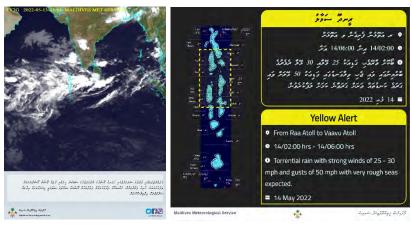


Figure 24 A public bulletin issued on 14th May due to sustained adverse weather conditions. (left) and, the first yellow alert of the episode (right)

National Disaster management Authority (NDMA) advised to take necessary precaution measures against strong winds and rough seas



Figure 23Dewatering of floods in Hdh. Kulhudhuffushi due to torrential rain in north and central atolls on 17th May 22.



Figure 22 Bulletin by MTCC, informing 75% of scheduled sea transport routes were cancelled due to rough seas. Source: MTCC Tweet.

The period from 19th – 25th was relatively calm with a stable southwesterly flow of light to gentle breeze with generally clear skies over most of the country.

From 26th to 31st May, due to a cyclonic circulation over Lakshadweep area and wind convergence

developed in the west of Maldives, enhanced convection and strengthened winds experienced over northern and central atolls. Due to strong winds and rough seas, sea transportation was disrupted in central and northern atolls particularly on 31st May,

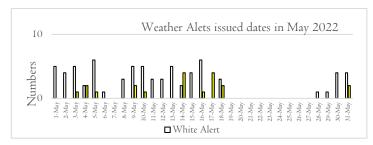


Figure 25 Alerts issued during May 2022

where ferry trips of Comprehensive Transport Network of Maldives Transport and Contracting Company Plc (MTTC) were cancelled (Fig. 23).

June

In the beginning of June, a dual cyclonic circulation had formed in the neighborhood of Maldives region, one over the west of Arabian Sea and another one over the central Bay of Bengal. Both of the circulation extended up to mid tropospheric level (Fig 26). The trough extended from both of the system was running from central Bay of Bengal to the west of Arabian Sea. Under the influence of this, at 850 hPa level, strong westerly winds were prevailing throughout the trough line. In addition, a shear zone was persisting roughly along Lat 10°N across south peninsula India between 3.1 and 4.5 km above mean sea-level. Further, another cyclonic circulation had formed over far southwest of Addu City on 6th June. This circulation in conjunction with the system in the Arabian sea, resulted to have a more dominant northwesterly surface wind flow over the Maldives region. However, on the following day, this circulation had moved southwestwards, further away from Maldives area. As a result, a COL region had formed at surface level over south of Maldives which brought weak monsoon flow over the Maldives (Fig. 26).

During the second week of June, the chief synoptic features include a formation of an offshore trough at mean sea level over the west coast of India which was persisted from 12th to 21st of June. Further, on 22nd of June, a low-pressure area was located on the far southwest of Maldives and it had moved far west of Maldives on the following day. Furthermore, a fresh cyclonic circulation had formed over east central and northeast Arabian Sea on 25th of June. Under the

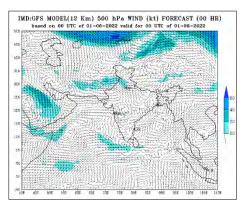


Figure 27 GFS Model forecast, showing a cyclonic circulation over central Bay of Bengal and West of Arabian Sea at 500 hPa level.

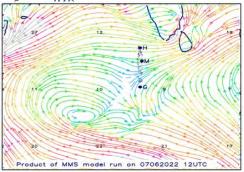


Figure 26 Wind at 1000hPa level on 7th June at 17:00 hrs local time, showing a COL region over south of Maldives.

Source: MMS NWP Model

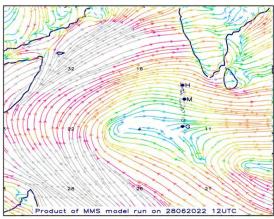


Figure 28 Surface Wind on 28th June at 1700 hrs local time, strong westerly winds prevailing over the Arabian sea. Source: MMS NWP Model

influence of it, a low-pressure area had formed over the same region on 27th of June and its associated cyclonic circulation extended to mid tropospheric level. Due to this system, Cross Equatorial Flow (CEF) became more prominent over coast of Somalia and Somali Jet was intensified. During the second half of the month, scattered showers were experienced over the country on most of the days with a few heavy showers on 24th and 29th of June. Heaviest rainfall of 64 and 99 mm were recorded at the AWS in V.Rakeedhoo and at the Meteorological office in Gdh.Kaadedhdhoo on 24th and 29th of June respectively (Fig. 29). Maximum gust wind speed of 47 mph recorded at the Meteorological office in Hdh.Hanimaadhoo on 29th June. During this month 9 white alerts were issued.

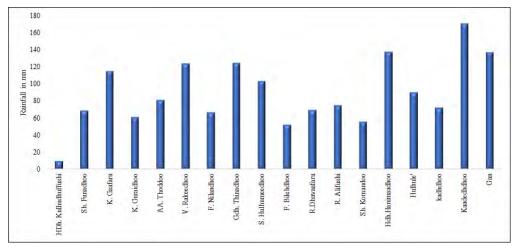


Figure 29 Accumulated rainfall for the month of June 2022.

JULY

The month of july started with a cyclonic circulation located south of maldives, which was tracking westnortherly during the first half the month. This system also caused a col region to form over maldives. The somali jet was active over maldives during this period. These systems brough fairly wide spread showers over the country along with few heavy showers assosiated with col region during the first half of the month(1st july to 11th july). Winds were also fairly strong during this period with

observed winds at 15- 25 mph in central northern atolls and 10-20 mph over sourthern atolls. Gust winds of 48mph and 47mph were recorded Hanimaadhoo Meteorological Office and National Meteorological Office, respectively. Minor damages were reported during period in northern atolls according NDMA.

Severe swell wave episodes occurred from 1st july to 3rd july in central and southern atolls. The swell waves were generated and propagated from the southern hemisphere due to the strong winds, and was further intensified during high tide times. The event was identified 24 hours prior and notified to the public on 30th June 2022. Subsequently, alerts were issued for swell surge (Fig. 30).

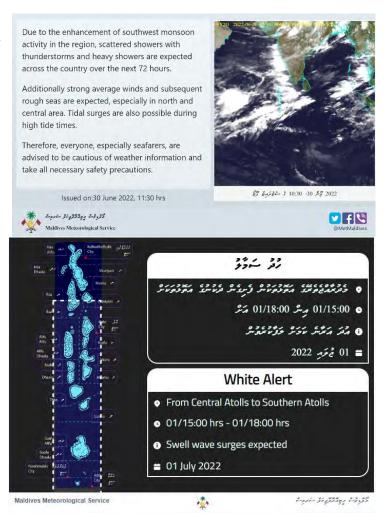


Figure 30 New Bulletin issued on 30 Jun 22, due to adverse weather (top), and swell surge alert issued the next day over south and central area.

In total 7 atolls suffered damage related

to swell. Gaafu Dhaalu 5 islands sufferd massive damage, among which notably 98% households were flooded during this event in Gdh. Madaveli. Thimarafushi also suffered massive damages due to sea water floods. in addition to that some families in Maradhoo, Addu city had to be temporarily relocated because of swell wave floods (Fig 31).

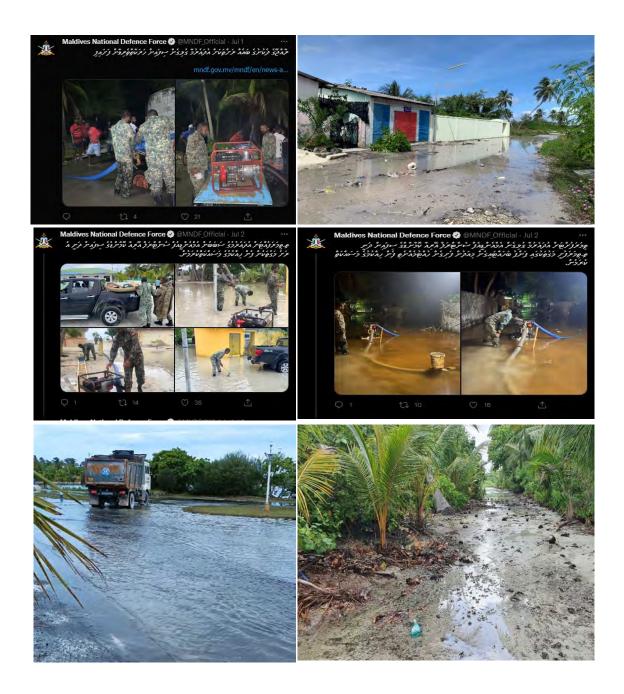


Figure 31 Impact of swell surge in southern and central atolls

Also, on 13 and 14th July swell wave episode were also reported in sourthern atolls. This only affected near shoreline areas and no extensive damages were reported.

On 10th July a cyclonic circulation formed over Bay of Bengal, near Odisha coast concentrated into a Low-Pressure Area (LPA), which further deepened in to a Well-marked system within the next 72 hours. On 14th this system weakened back to LPA. On 15th July a LPA over NE Arabian

concentrated in to a Well-marked LPA and future intensified in to a Depression on 17th July. From 16th cross equatorial flow over maldives was enhanced and a near equatorial circulation fromed on the west of Maldives on 17th with strong upper-level divergence. The combined effects of these systems brough wide spread rain over the country from 16th with heavy showers mostly concenatred in central and sourthern atolls. On 17th July 147.4mm of rain was recorded in AA. Thoddu AWS followed by 139.4mm of rainfall in National Meteorological Center. Wide spread rainwater floods were reported in central atolls specially in Male' and MNDF was activated for dewatering. Strong winds and very rough seas were reported mainly in northern and central areas (Fig. 32).

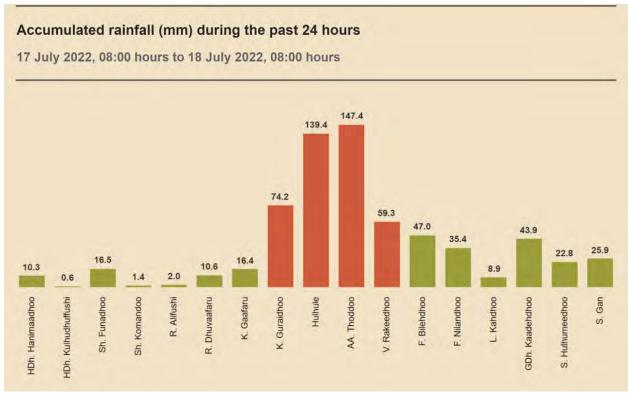


Figure 32 Daily accumulated rainfall of 17th July 2022

After a brief period of clear days end of July (29th to 31st) brought widespread rain and frequent heavy showers over the country. Persistent strong winds were also prevailed from 30th july to 31st July. On 30th a news bulletin was issued to public (Fig 33).

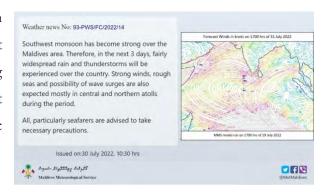


Figure 33 News Bulletin issued on 30th June 22

Heavy showers were more prominent in northern and sourthern atolls during this period. Heavy floods were reported in Addu city and Noonu atoll. During this period a cyclonic circulation was present in far south east of Maldives moving slow Northwestwards. A cylonic circulation was also present in south central BoB and its trough was extedning over maldives. Due to this system and cross equatorial flow, intense convection has formed over Maldives area. According to NDMA one house form N.Maalhendhoo was severely affected by floods and family living there had to be relocated. Additionally, NDMA reported that R. Atoll and Gaaf Atoll also experienced minor wave surges during this period but no damages were reported (Fig. 34).



Figure 34 Flood due to heavy rainfall in N. Maalhendhoo (left) and Addu City (right)

Month of July was observed to be a fairly wet month, with wide spread rain showers and strong westerly winds over the country. Only short break of few days of fine weather was recorded in between the wet spells and strong winds. Severe swells waves also occurred during the start of the month in central and southern atolls. In total 67 Alerts were issued in July. 59 White, 8 Yellow. (7 white alerts were issued for wave surges.)

AUGUST 2022

The month of August began with wet spells and strong winds across the country. The trough from central parts of south Bay of Bengal to Comorin Area across Maldives caused heavy rain and strong winds across the country. Significant amount of rainfall recorded for the 1st of August were 99 mm in S. Hulhumeedhoo, 57 mm in S. Gan, and 55 mm in L. Kahdhdhoo, respectively. Average surface winds of 15 - 25 miles per hour was prevailed mostly over central and northern atolls. Seas were rough to very rough and local sea transportation was interrupted across the country. The trough persisted over the same area for 3 consecutive days and deepen further and formed a low-level

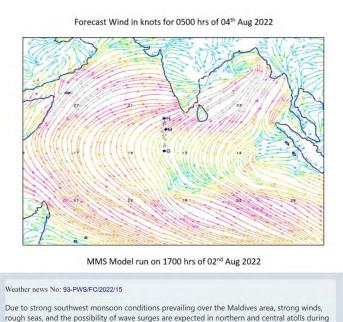


Figure 35 News Bulletin issued on 03 August about enhanced south west monsoon conditions over the country.

Issued on:03 August 2022, 20:00 hrs

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the next 36 hours, scattered rain with isolated heavy showers and thunderstorms are also

All, particularly seafarers in northern and central atolls are advised to be cautious.

expected over the country during this period.

كالروث وعالاتهاد شاروه

circulation over the Bay of Bengal on 4th of August. Another low-pressure area developed over the southeast of Maldives on the same day. In the presence of these two systems westerly winds flow was enhanced. Heavy rainfall of 88 millimeters was recorded at S. Hulhumeedhoo AWS on 4th August. The influence of these two systems, heavy rain and strong winds were experienced over the country for the subsequent 48 hours.

On 07th August another low-pressure area formed over the northwest Bay of Bengal and concentrated into a well-marked low-pressure area on 8th August and lasted till 12th August. Its associated trough extended up to Maldives area. Due that intense to very intense convective clouds formed over the country, hence heavy rainfall was observed over the country. Apart from heavy rain, winds were strong mostly over central and northern atolls.

A cyclonic circulation formed about 3°S, 87°E on 22nd August and it moved southwest wards and remained as a weak low till the end of the month. At the same time another cyclonic circulation developed over the east central Bay of Bengal on 21st Aug. Due to presence of these two systems there was moderate to intense convergence mostly over northern part of the country. The combined influence of the systems in both hemispheres, cross-equatorial flow was enhanced over a widespread area.

The Madden Jullian Oscillation propagated into Indian Ocean during the last week of the month, and wind confluence was enhanced over the country. As a result, strong winds of 15 – 25 miles per hour with frequents gusts were observed over the northern and central atolls during the last few days of the month.

On 31st August N. Landhoo boat sunk near K. Gaafaru, due to strong winds and rough seas. The boat was sunk partially initially and recovered later. Extensive damages to cargo were reported in this incident.

A total of 30 alerts were issued during this month, which were 23 white and 7 yellow alerts.



Figure 36 FY2G Satellite image of 31 Aug 2022 7am (left) and wrecked incident of Landhoo boat on 31st Aug (right)

SEPTEMBER

The month started with a cyclonic circulation over south Tamilnadu, its trough extending over Maldives, and another cyclonic circulation south of Maldives. Strong convergence was observed in the region due to these systems, resulting in strong winds and rainy episodes over the country. Average strong winds of up to 15 – 25 mph was experienced all over the country.

On 3rd September Gdh. Kaadedhoo Met office recorded 124.6 mm, with an hourly maximum rainfall of 43.3 mm. The following day fairly widespread rain with occasional heavy showers were experienced over central and northern atolls (Figure 36). With squally showers along with gusts of 39 – 44 mph was recorded at several places in northern and central atolls. Maldives National Defense Force reported that dewatering response was carried out in F. Nilandhoo following floods after heavy rain on 4th September (Figure 37).

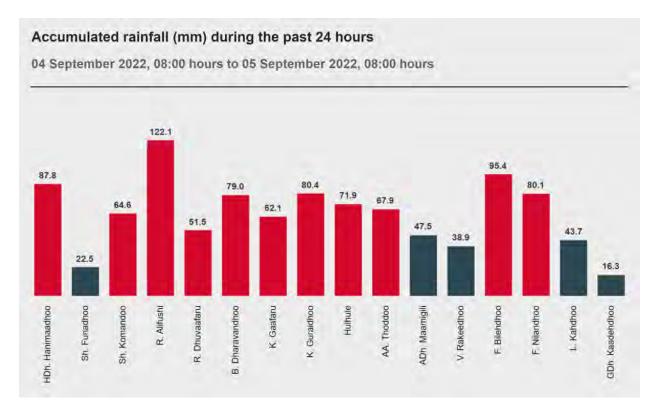


Figure 37 Daily accumulated (mm) during 4th September 2022

Thereafter, the second episode of adverse weather was from 25th onwards. A wind convergence area over central and southern atolls was observed due to a circulation far south of Maldives and Northeasterly Cross Equatorial Flow from North Arabian Sea. Winds were strengthening due to a

cyclonic circulation over central Bay of Bengal which has intensified to a Tropical Storm by 29th September. Strong winds of 13 – 23 mph was observed over southern atolls. Consequentially from 26th onwards, scattered showers with occasional heavy showers were observed over central and southern atolls. Heavy rainfall of 70.6 mm over S. Gan on 27th and 59.3 mm over AA. Thodoo on 29th were the key records. Maldives National Defense Force reported that dewatering response was carried out in Gn. Fuvahmulah following floods after heavy rain on 28th September (Figure 37).



Figure 38 Dewatering response by MNDF following heavy rain in F. Nilandhoo on 4th September (left) and Gn. Fuvahmulah on 28th September (right).

For the month of September total 32 alerts were sent out, 29 of them were white alerts and 3 of them were yellow alerts. Maximum daily accumulated rainfall of September was 124.6 mm recorded at Gdh. Kaadehdhoo Met office.

October

October 2022 was wetter than normal across the country with relatively higher rainfall in southern atolls than rest of the country. Apart from significant rainfall over southern atolls on 6th October, two episodes of inundation were experienced during the month. Firstly, $10^{th} - 13^{th}$ October across the country and lastly $27^{th} - 31^{st}$ October over southern atolls. Strengthened winds were also sustained pa rticularly over part of central and northern atolls till 24th October and few islands in the central experienced wave surges on 13th October. Two cyclonic storms developed over Indian Ocean during the month, storm BALITA over around 12.6°S, 85.8°E on 8 October and moved south-southeastwards. Cyclone "SITRANG" over west-central Bay of Bengal at 16.4°N, 88.1°E on 23rd October which gradually moved north-northeastwards and had no influence over Maldives area.

October month started while withdrawal of southwest monsoon causing active monsoon over the Maldives. Influencing weather systems by then



Figure 39 Reanalysis data showing strong winds over Maldives and adjoining eastern side including Bay of Bengal on 1st October 2022, Source: https://psl.noaa.gov/. (top) and MNDF Tweet on 1st October reporting the marine incident that day (bottom).

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include, southwestward tilted cyclonic circulation over west-central BoB extending upto 5.8 km amsl, trans-equatorial trade wind flow over a large area and a westerly wind burst over equatorial Indian ocean over east of 70°E. At the beginning of the month, an elongated cyclonic circulation also developed over around 5°S, 90°E with Near Equatorial Trough over east of 5°S, 80°E. Combined effect of these systems caused wind convergence with intense convection over Maldives area. Due to prevailing bad weather condition, an advisory was in effect from 30th September.

On 1st October, a boat travelling with 7 crew members from Thoothukudi, India to Male', Maldives sunk over 30 nautical miles east of K. Kaashidhoo, where 6 of them were rescued and one had died (Figure 38).

On 6th October, trough was located over south of Maldives due to the Tropical Depression over around 9.5S, 86.3E which later concentrated into a tropical storm (Figure 39). Combined effect of this system and strong north westerlies from Arabian Sea caused enhanced moisture incursion over southern part of the country, resulting widespread rain over the area with rainfall records of more than 50 millimeters in 5 stations.

October 10th -13th was the most eventful period during this month with Near Equatorial Trough at 65°E between 3°S - 7°S and a cyclonic circulation over South Indian Peninsula, which shifted over Comorin area on 12th October. Combined effect of these systems brought fairly widespread rain with isolated heavy showers to the Maldives along with strengthened winds over the area (Figure 40). Highest rainfall of the month occurred during this period. Significant waves were predicted by models for southern part of Maldives and eastern side of the country, while strong sea currents were predicted over the whole country (Figure 40).

On 13th October, in the early morning, two islands including Dhigurah and Dhangethi in the southeast of Alifu Dhaalu atoll experienced wave surges. Dhigurah was severely affected by swells, where according to NDMA, there were damage in 6 residential houses, one guesthouse, a shop and some vessels in the harbor were also affected (Figure 41). According to Island council, waves that approached from eastern side of the island around 12:50 hrs midnight hit the island over 8 feet seawall. Some local witnesses estimated the height of the waves to be

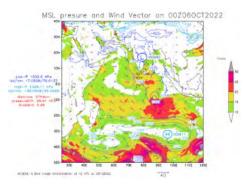
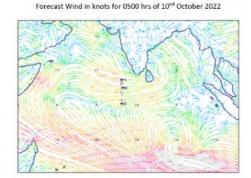


Figure 40 ACCESS-G-BoM model run at 1700 hrs local on 05th October, indicating strong winds over Maldives area with a Low Pressure over Southeast of Maldives for 0500 hrs on 6th October



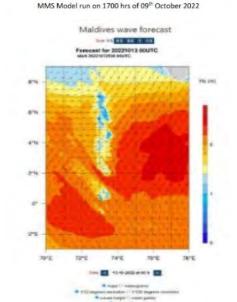


Figure 41 Strong winds predicted by MMS WRF model for 10th October (top) and MMS Wave model indicating significant waves in southern atolls and east of Maldives on 13th October (bottom)

13-15 feet high and also highlighted that swell surge phenomenon are not very common in the island emphasizing minimal impact from 2004 Tsunami. The island also experienced inundation due to heavy rain on the same day. The other island was Dhangethi where waves that approached from western side of the island did not reach to residential area. Thus, no damages reported from this island. On the same day, Lh.Naifaru was inundated due to heavy rain and flood mitigation response was carried out (Figure 42). Additionally, a fishing vessel with 6 crew members travelling from Male to Raa atoll reported engine failure and drifting over 12 nm west of Kaafu Kaashodhoo due to strong winds and rough seas.

October 27th -31st, cyclonic circulation formed over northwest of Maldives became more marked and shifted east-southeastwards and laid over around 5.01°N, 71.56°E on 27th October. Intense convection developed over the area brought heavy showers in few places of northern and central atolls. A COL area also persisted in the east of Maldives and Near Equatorial Trough was organizing with multiple vorticity area over around 2°-4°S, 62°-89°E. Thus, from 28th October onwards, southern area became more active than rest of the country with strong winds and occasional heavy showers over most places (Figure 43).

There were 66 Alerts issued during the month including 57 white Information and 9 Yellow Advisory (Figure 43).

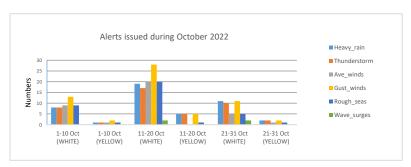


Figure 44 Breakdown of Alerts issued during month of Oct 2022. Maximum number of alerts were issued between $11-20^{\rm th}$ October, for wind and rough seas.



Figure 43 Two nearby islands marked that experienced swell surges on 13th October (top), Waves surges in Adh.Dhigurah (mid and bottom), source: https://thepress.mv/138911



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Figure 42 Flooding in Lh.Naifaru on 13th October. Source: https://www.dhidaily.com/80240

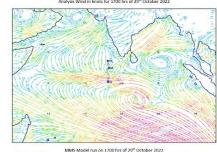


Figure 45 MMS WRF model run at 1700 hrs local on 29 October indicating very strong winds over southern part of Maldives.

NOVEMBER

On 9th November, a Low-Pressure Area (LPA) has formed over southwest Bay of Bengal and adjoining Equatorial Indian Ocean and off the coast of Sri Lanka (Figure 45). Under the influence of this system, intense east of Maldives and some of these

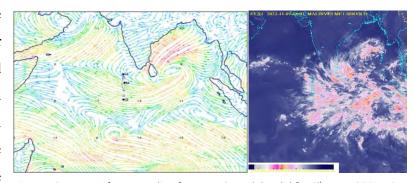


Figure 46 Forecast for streamline from MMS Model, valid for 9th Nov 1200 UTC, convective clouds formed in the showing LPA over Southwest Bay of Bengal (left). Satellite image of 9th Nov at 1800 hrs local time, showing the cloud movement from east to west (right).

clouds moved from east to west. It was seen from the satellite imageries that the Arabian sea, west of Maldives was dry and having less moisture compared to the east of Maldives (Figure 45). Hence there was a possibility of occurrence of significant thunder and lightning due to differences in temperature between west and east of Maldives. It was seen from satellite imageries that the clouds in the east of Maldives was slowly moving towards west as the westerly winds were light over the area.

Lightning strikes hit a building in Hulhumale due to moderate thunderstorms occurred. A White Alert was issued for the area of Haa Alifu Atoll to Dhaalu atoll and then a yellow Alert was issued at 1900 hours over the area between Lhaviyani atoll and Faafu Atoll. News reported that some electronic items were destroyed from some of the Hiya flats buildings at Phase two in Hulhumale'.

Figure 47 An image showing lightning strikes over a building at Hulhumale' on 9th Nov. Source: social media.

The LPA over southwest Bay of Bengal and adjoining Equatorial Indian Ocean, off coast of Sri Lanka has intensified in to a Well-Marked Low-Pressure Area (WMLPA) on 11th November. During the subsequent 48 hours, it moved west northwestwards and emerged into Southeast Arabian Sea as a Low-pressure system. The system became less marked on the following day. However, its associated

cyclonic circulation persisted over the Southwest Arabian Sea and adjoining west Equatorial Indian Ocean until 18th of November. During this period, a trough associated with this circulation was extending from southeast Arabian Sea to Comorin area, across Kerala and South Tamil Nadu coast.

Another Low-Pressure Area (LPA) formed over south Andaman Sea and neighborhood on 17th of November. This system intensified from a LPA to WMLPA over the next 48 hours (Figure 47). It moved and intensified northwestwards Depression on the following day, 20th of November and weakened into a LPA on 23rd of November. During the period 17th to 20th November, an east-west November and an east west trough which was running oriented trough was running from southeast of Arabian Sea through central and northern part of Maldives. As

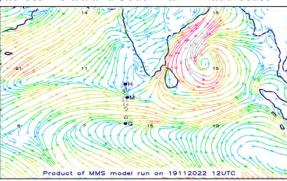


Figure 48 Wind at surface level on 19th Nov at 1700 local time, showing an LPA which was formed over south Andaman Sea and neighborhood on 16th of from Arabian Sea through central and northern part of Maldives.

a result, a significant number of convective clouds were observed over central and some parts of northern atolls on 17th and 18th of November.

Heavy rainfall of 110.8 mm was recorded at the AWS in F. Nilandhoo, on 17th November - which was the heaviest rainfall among all stations for the month. Strong winds of 19 – 24 miles per hour prevailed over some parts of central atolls on 21st of November. Maximum gust wind speed of 44 miles per hour recorded at the AWS in Adh. Maamigili followed by 38 miles per hour in F. Nilandhoo on the same day. No impact or damages were reported.

During the month of November, total 25 alerts were issued and 24 of them were white alerts and there was only 1 yellow alert.

DECEMBER

A Low-Pressure circulation formed over Andaman Sea on 05th December 2022. The system tracked west northwestward and intensified into Tropical Cyclone MANDOUS over Southeast Bay of Bengal on 08th December 2022 and made landfall over Tamil Nadu coast the next day (Figure 48). Under the influence of this system, westerly winds over central and southern Maldives was strengthened, with increased convective activity and rough seas.

On 8th December 2022, stations in Addu City and National Meteorological Center, Hulhule' reported heavy rainfall during the preceding 24 hours (Figure 49).

Along with scattered showers, strong gust winds were also observed during the period. Maximum gust winds of 40, 42 and 45 miles per hour were reported at F. Nilandhoo, B Dharavandhoo and Hulhule' on 10th December 2022.

No significant impacts were reported during the event.

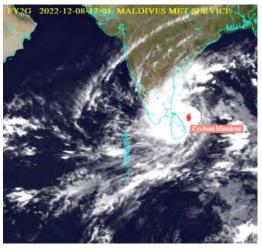


Figure 49 FY2G Satellilte image on 1700hrs of 8th December 2022, showing Tropical Cyclone MANDOUS tracking towards south east Indian coastline.

24hr Accumulated heavy rainfall (mm) 7th - 8th Dec 2022

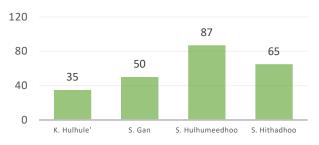


Figure 50 Daily heavy rainfall (exceeding 30mm) from 0800am of 7th December - 0800am 8th December

The remnant of Cyclone MANDOUS passed over India and reemerged into the Arabian Sea as a Low Pressure on 13th December, and intensified over the subsequent 48 hours to a Deep Depression before weakening and dissipating over Arabian sea on 16th December.

Meanwhile a second circulation formed over south Andaman Sea on 13th December and tracked northwestwards. After intensifying to a Depression (Figure 50), the system had a haphazard track before recurving and making landfall over Northeastern Sri Lanka on 25th December. The system reemerged in to the Comorin sea as a Well-Marked Low Pressure and weakened on 26th December. A news bulletin was issued regarding the system on the day (Figure 51). During the next 24hours the system tracked westwards passing over northern most tip of Maldives as a Low-pressure system.

Additionally, a cyclonic system 'DARIAN' was observed in the far south of Maldives during this period (Figure 50). Due to the combined effect of these systems, westerlies over southern atolls from 24th to 26th December.

Although weak, brief easterly winds over north and central area during 19th – 21st December, bring about hazy conditions.

Apart from few heavy showers, no significant impact was reported during the period from these systems.

Having met the criteria, end of South west Monsoon tip of Maldives from the Comorin Sea to Arabian Sea and onset of North east Monsoon over the Maldives region was declared on 31st December 2022.

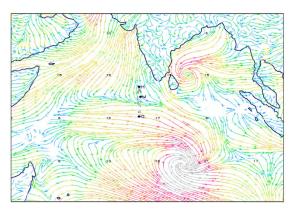
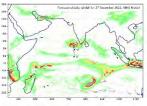


Figure 52 Forecasted winds (knots) for 24th Dec 2022 00Z, showing the Depression in Bay of Bengal and Cyclone DARIAN in the southern hemisphere.

MMS NWP model run on 23rd Dec 2022 12Z



No.93-PWS-FC-2022-37

۵ 12 14515 به 1662 1465 الوصل المفاصل المواجعة المصطلاء وفيل والوصلة الحد 165 وفقة وفقة لي 1883 المقدم الوجرة المسافدي الأولمسية في 1863 الموادقية لمردة 18 مال الروضائة والوصل المقافة 1864 الموجدة الموادة الموادة الأولمانية المعاملة وطفية لافة، الموقد على المعاملة الاقاليمة الألافة

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The Depression that formed over Bay of Bengal has crossed over Sri Lanka and weakened yesterday. The system currently lies east of Maldives over Comorin Sea as a Low Pressure system. This system is expected to cross north of Maldives to the Arabian Sea within 24 hours-Therefore, heavy rain, thundershowers and gust winds are expected over parts of northern atolls tonight and tomorrow

All are advised to stay updated on most recent weather forecasts and alerts

2022 غروب عن 10.00 و 26 ماروت محاوف جووت و عموت المعاملة المحاوف المعاملة المحاوف الم

Figure 51 News bulletin issued on 26th Dec 2022 10am regarding the Low-Pressure System crossing over northern tip of Maldives from the Comorin Sea to Arabian Sea

A total of 12 white alerts were issued during the month. Heaviest daily rainfall of the month was from

S. Hulhumeedhoo of 87mm on 7th December. The month's strongest gust wind of 45 mph was recorded at National Meteorological Center, Hulhule on 10th December.



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