

The authors have considered all the comments suggested by other two reviewers. However, I have some minor comments which I would like the authors to address properly before this work acceptance for publication in *Annales Geophysicae*. But, first of all, the pdf version of the manuscript has some missing parts, such as indications and numbers in all the Figures. Also the axes title are missing. Please, check when you upload your revised version, that it looks exactly as your original file.

Comments:

- 1) You mention that from figure 1(b) you can deduce the annual and semi-annual variations. I do not see how you can deduce this. In the figures it can hardly be seen the annual variation.
- 2) Before section 3.2 you say "...from which the ionosphere owes its existence". I would delete this phrase since it is too strong. And, even if the Sun is the main player here, the ionosphere has many other forcings.
- 3) Correlation coefficients run from  $-1$  to  $1$ , so I guess that you have multiplied them by 100 in Table 1. You should mention this in the Table, or divide your numbers by 100.
- 4) Regarding the intercept of 3.2 in Figure 2, maybe it is not significantly different from zero. So please, provide its error so we can check this.
- 5) Regarding the long-term trend value in Malindi, you should take into account that the magnetic Equator has a secular displacement, with its consequences in the trough and crests of the EIA. So surely, this may be another trend forcing at this location. You could mention this. It deserves another study which can be easily done for another work. I mean, to check how is the magnetic Equator shifting at the longitude of Malindi during the period here analyzed. See for example Gnabahou, D. A., A. G. Elias, and F. Ouattara (2013), Long-term trend of foF2 at a West African equatorial station linked to greenhouse gas increase and dip equator secular displacement, *J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics*, 118, 3909–3913, doi:10.1002/jgra.50381.
- 6) It is not clear for me what does Figures 6(a) mean. 6(a)i is clear. I think that 6(a) ii, iii, and iv, show amplitude of variation for a certain periodicity. And figure 6(b) shows how this amplitude varies in time. If this is so, you should explain more the spatial variability seen in 6(a) ii, iii and iv, which is not trivial. What does it mean the "counter phase" (blues in some regions and red in others) of the smaller scale of these figures? Another possibility is deleting this part from the paper.
- 7) Regarding section 5 dealing with long-term trends I see here the typical pattern of positive and negative trends in the map which could possibly be due to the displacement of the magnetic equator there. Again, take a look at the paper by Gnabahou et al. (2013), to see if you can add a short discussion on this possibility.