

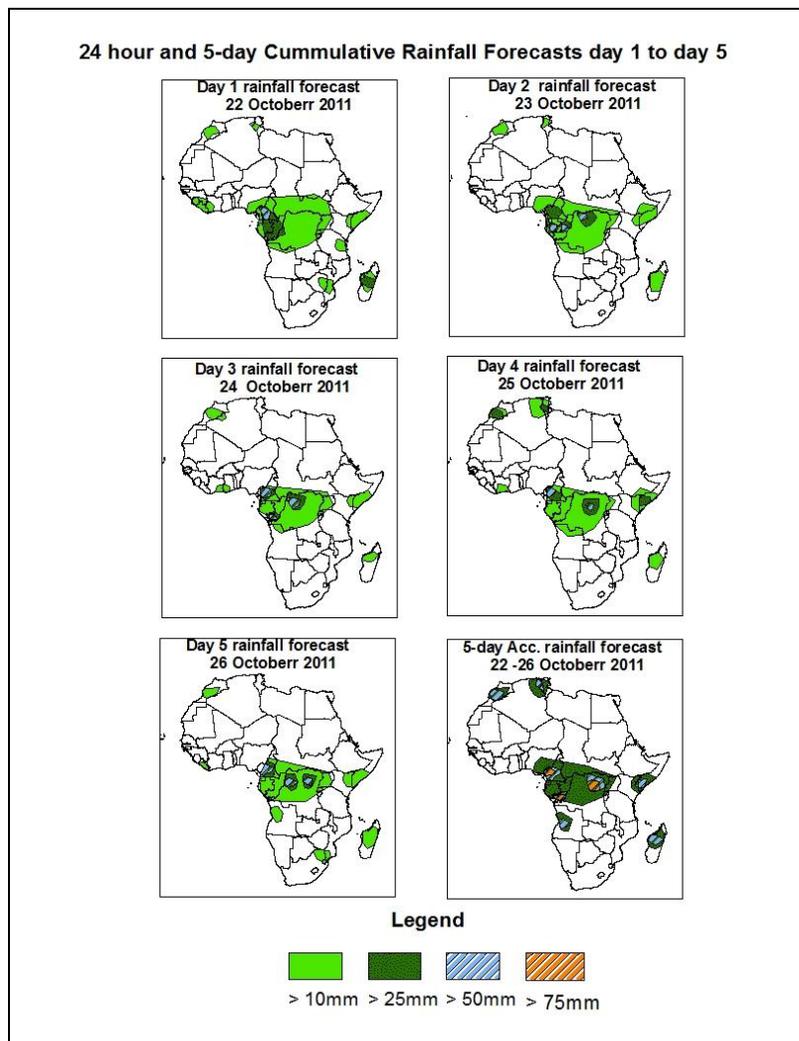


NCEP Contributions to the WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) and to the African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA) Initiative

1.0. Rainfall Forecast: Valid 06Z of 22 October – 06Z of 26 October 2011, (Issued at 16:00Z of 21 October 2011)

1.1. Twenty Four Hour Cumulative Rainfall Forecasts

The forecasts are expressed in terms of high probability of precipitation (POP) exceeded, based on the NCEP, UK Met Office and the ECMWF NWP outputs, the NCEP global ensemble forecasts system (GEFS) and expert assessment.



Summary

In the next five days, the seasonal wind convergences over central African region, the Horn of Africa and Southeast Africa are expected to enhance rainfall in their respective areas. Hence, there is an increased chance for heavy rainfall over Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, Nigeria, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, eastern Kenya, southern Somalia, parts of Uganda and Madagascar. Parts of Algeria and Morocco are expected to have enhanced rainfall due to mid-latitude frontal system.

1.2. Models Comparison and Discussion-Valid from 00Z of 22 October 2011

According to the GFS, ECMWF and UKMET models, the monsoon trough with its associated heat lows across the Sahel region is expected to maintain its east-west orientation during the forecast period. The models also indicate series of heat lows and their associated trough across central African countries, extending partly to the South African countries. The heat low along its western end (near Senegal) is expected to deepen, with MSLP values changing from 1009mb to 1008mb through 24 to 48 hours, according to the GFS model and tends to fill up to MSLP value of 1009 over Mauritania towards end of the forecast period. The heat low over central Africa region is expected to fill up, with its central value pressure increasing from 1005mb to 1007mb, according to the GFS model through 24 to 72hours and deepen to MSLP value of 1006 towards end of the forecast period. This same low tends to fill up from 1005mb to 1006mb, according to the ECMWF model through 48-hr to end of the forecast period. According to the UKMET model, this low tends to maintain its central value with MSLP values of 1004mb through 24 to 96hours and then tends to deepen to MSLP value of 1003mb towards end of the forecast period. The heat low over DRC and Angola is expected to deepen with its central value pressure decreasing from 1007mb to 1003mb towards end of the forecast period according to GFS model. This same low is expected to extend towards Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Namibia to deepen with its central value pressure decreasing from 1007mb to 1002mb according to ECMWF model towards end of the forecast period. According to UKMET model this low is expected to extend towards Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Namibia with its central value decreasing from MSLP value of 1006mb by 24hours to 999mb towards end of the forecast period. A localized high pressure over Ethiopia tends to weaken from MSLP value of 1016mb to 1012mb through 24 to 72hours and then tends to intensify to MSLP value of 1016 towards end of the forecast period according to GFS model. This same high pressure tends to weaken with MSLP values changing from 1016mb to 1012mb through 24 towards end of the forecast period according to ECMWF model.

The St. Helena High pressure system over southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to intensify, with its MSLP value increasing from 1020mb to 1032mb through 24 to 72hours according to the GFS model and tends to weaken to MSLP value of 1028mb towards end of the forecast period. According to both UKMET and ECMWF models this same high pressure is expected to intensify to MSLP value of 1032mb by 48 hours and

then tends to weaken towards end of the forecast period to MSLP value of 1028mb, while it tends to weaken to 1030mb according to the GFS model. The Mascarene high pressure system over southwest Indian Ocean is expected to weaken, with its MSLP value decreasing from 1020mb to 1016mb according the GFS model towards end of forecast period. According to ECMWF model, the same high pressure system tends to weaken, with its MSLP value decreasing from 1016mb to 1012mb towards end of the forecast period. This same high pressure tends to intensify, with its MSLP value increasing from 1012mb to 1016mb through 24 to 48hours according to UKMET model.

At the 850hpa level, a lower tropospheric wind convergence is expected to dominate the flow over Sudan, parts of Chad and Angola during the forecast period. The seasonal wind convergence across central African countries is expected to remain active during the forecast period extending across DRC, Cameroon and Congo. Localized wind convergences are also expected to dominate the flow over portions of Ethiopia, Tanzania, Somalia, Botswana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Niger, Togo, Benin, Cote D'Ivoire, Uganda, Morocco, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Namibia, Mali, Algeria, Nigeria and South Africa during the forecast period.

At 500hpa, eastward propagating trough in the westerly is expected to dominate the flow over Mediterranean Sea during the forecast period, with the low geopotential value of 5820gpm extending to the latitudes of Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco through 24 to 96hours and it dominates the flow over Egypt and Libya towards end of the forecast period. A mid latitude frontal system is expected to propagate eastwards across the Southern African countries during the forecast period.

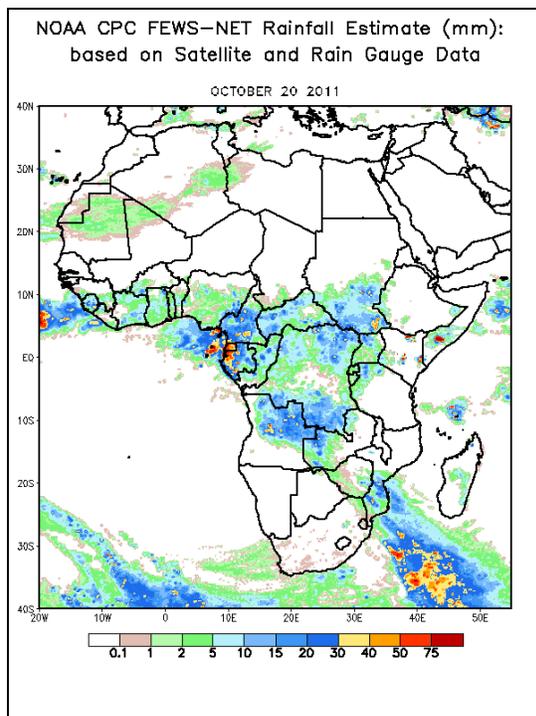
At 200mb, strong winds associated with Sub-Tropical Westerly Jet are expected to dominate the flow over northern Africa, during the forecast period. The intensity of the jet is expected to exceed 90kts near Morocco, Mauritanian, Libya, and Tunisia through 24 to 48hours and weaken to wind speed values of over 70kts towards end of the forecast period to dominate the flow over northern Africa. The southern Hemisphere sub-tropical westerly jet is expected to weaken through 24to 72hours and intensifying gradually during the forecast period across South Africa.

In the next five days, the seasonal wind convergences over central African region, the Horn of Africa and Southeast Africa are expected to enhance rainfall in their respective areas. Hence, there is an increased chance for heavy rainfall over Cameroon, CAR, Gabon, Nigeria, Congo Brazzaville, DRC, eastern Kenya, southern Somalia, parts of Uganda and Madagascar. Parts of Algeria and Morocco are expected to have enhanced rainfall due to mid-latitude frontal system.

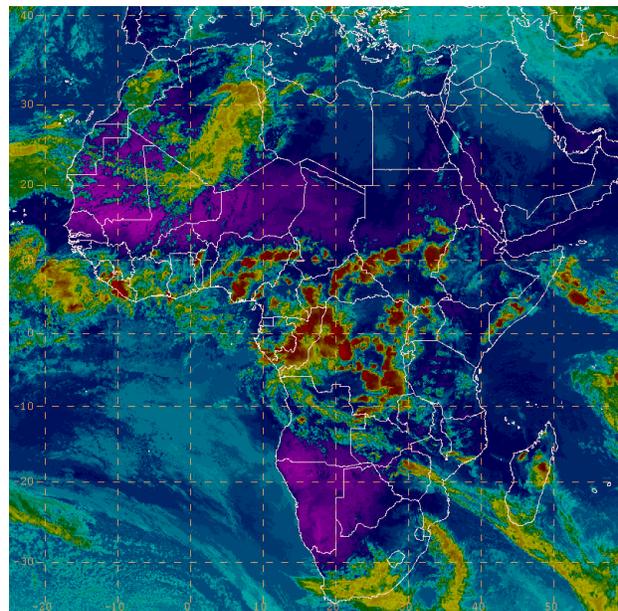
2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather Discussion over Africa (20 October - 21 October 2011)

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (20 October 2011): During the previous day, moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed over South Sudan Republic, portions of Gulf of Guinea, DRC, portions of Angola, Kenya, Uganda, Cameroon, Gabon, parts of Congo, western Tanzania and Southern Mozambique.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (21 October 2011): Intense clouds are observed over much of central Africa, portions of Gulf of Guinea, parts of GHA countries, Angola, Madagascar and Zimbabwe.



IR Satellite Image (valid 1545Z of 21 October 2011)



Previous day rainfall condition over Africa (top Left) based on the NCEP CPCE/RFE and current day cloud cover (top right) based on IR Satellite image

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