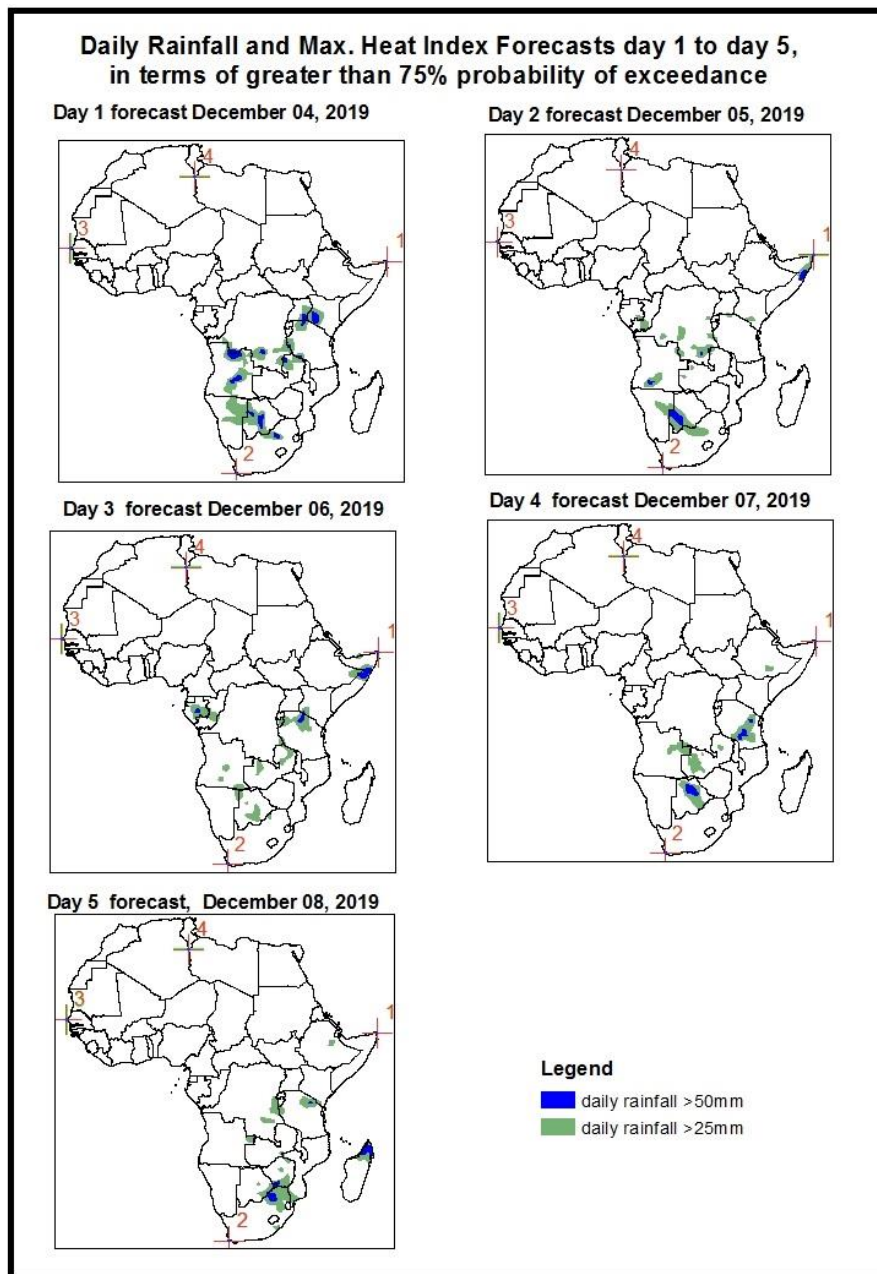


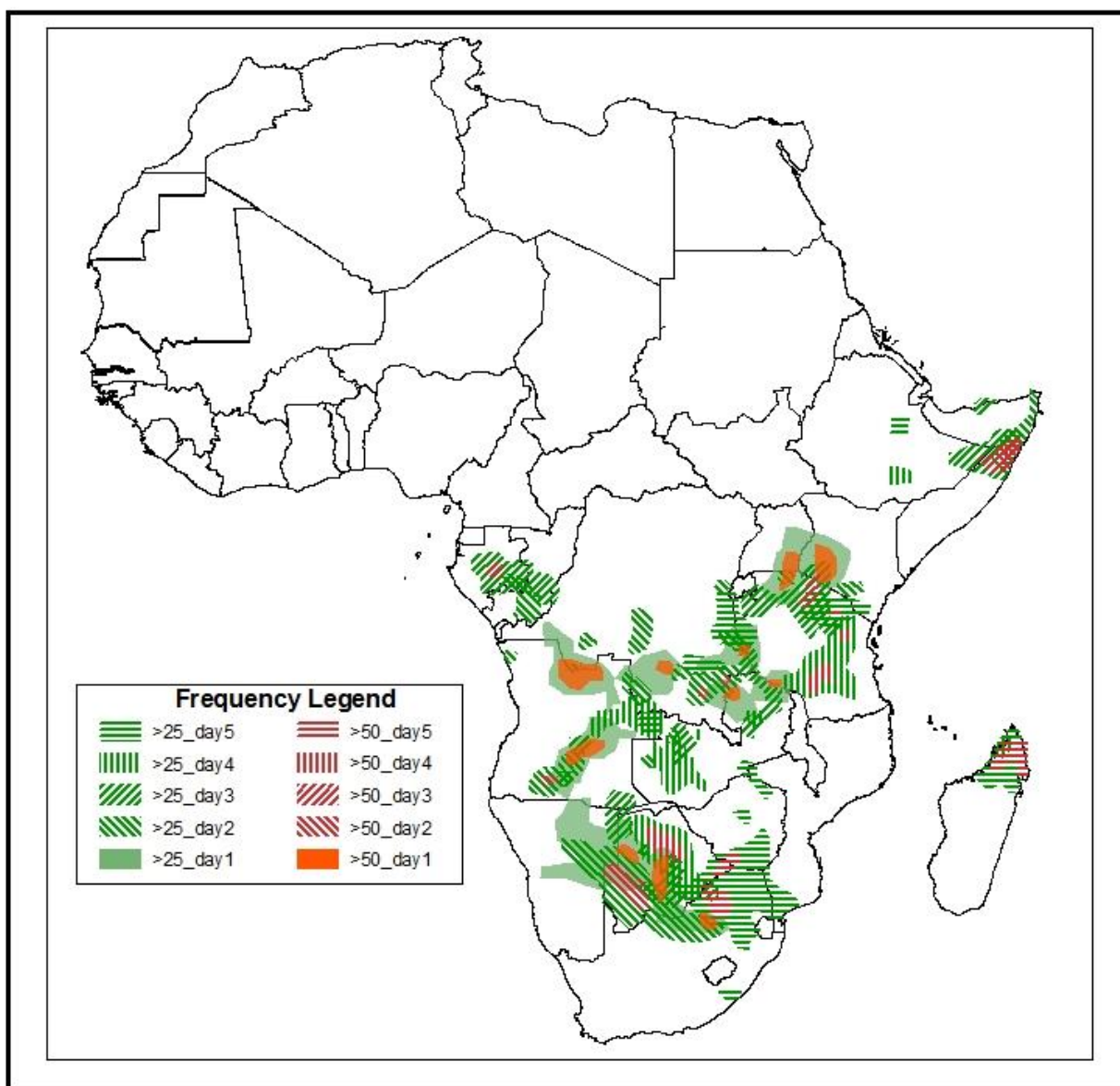
1. Rainfall, Heat Index and Dust Concentration Forecasts, (Issued on December 03, 2019)

1.1. Daily Rainfall and Maximum Heat Index Forecasts (valid: 04 December – 08 December, 2019)

The forecasts are expressed in terms of high probability of precipitation (POP), valid 06Z to 06Z, and exceedance probability of maximum heat index ($>40^{\circ}\text{C}$), based on the NCEP/GFS and the NCEP Global Ensemble Forecasts System (GEFS) and expert assessment.



Five Days Rainfall Forecast Summary December 04 - December 08, 2019

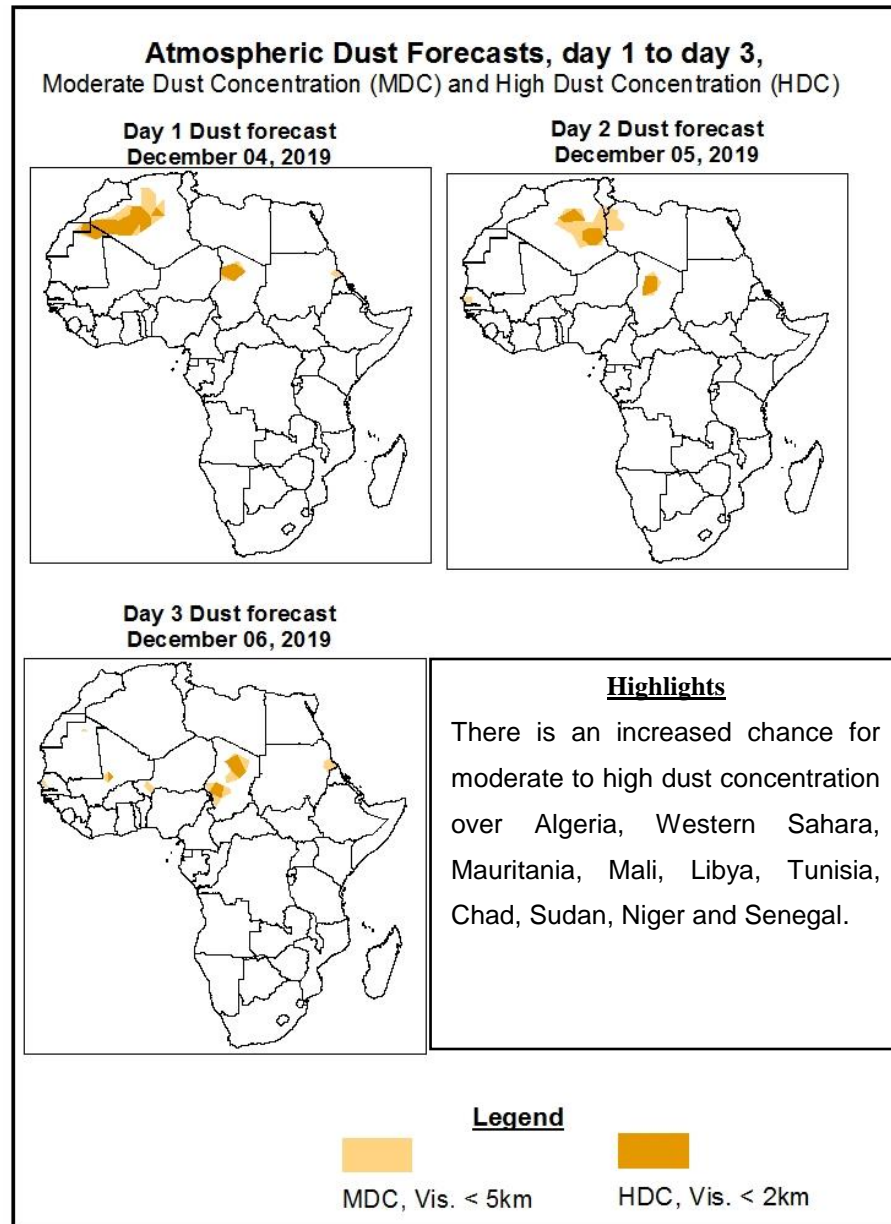


Highlights

- Strong lower-level convergence in the Lake Victoria region and onshore flow from the Indian Ocean with its associated lower-level convergence is expected to enhance rainfall over Central and eastern Africa. Tropical cyclone activities in the Indian Ocean are likely to enhance rainfall over parts of Somalia and northern Madagascar.
- At least 25mm for two or more days is likely over portions of Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, Zambia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.
- There is an increased likelihood for daily rainfall to exceed 50mm over local areas in Gabon, DRC, Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Concentration Forecasts (valid: 04 Dec – 06 Dec 2019)

The forecasts are expressed in terms of high probability of dust concentration, based on the Navy Aerosol Analysis and Prediction System, NCEP/GFS lower-level wind forecasts and expert assessment.



1.3. Model Discussion, Valid: 04 December – 08 December 2019

The Azores High Pressure system over the Northeast Atlantic is generally expected to intensify while shifting eastwards with its central pressure value increasing from 1026hPa to 1031hPa during the forecast period.

The St. Helena High Pressure system over the Southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken while shifting eastwards with its central pressure value decreasing from 1030hPa to 1019hPa during the first three days of the forecast period and then it is expected to slightly strengthen from 1019hPa to 1022hPa during the remainder of the forecast period.

The Mascarene High Pressure system over Southwest of Indian Ocean is expected to weaken while shifting eastwards with its central pressure value decreasing from 1022hPa to 1016hPa during the first three days of the forecast period and then it will strengthen to 1022hPa during the remainder of the forecast period.

The relatively strong Arabian Ridge is expected to remain active during the forecast period and hence, it will have a significant impact on the weather across most parts of northeastern Africa and Great Horn of Africa.

At 925-hPa level, moist southwesterly flow from the Atlantic Ocean with its low-level convergence is expected to prevail across the Gulf of Guinea, southern Sahel regions and most neighboring areas of Central and southwestern Africa. On the other hand, the tropical cyclone (near the tip of Somalia) and the tropical disturbance (slightly above the tip of Madagascar) are greatly depriving the Greater Horn of Africa with less moisture convergence. Otherwise, the combination of southeasterly and northeasterly flow from the Indian Ocean with their low-level convergences is expected to prevail across the Greater Horn of Africa, parts of Central Africa and most parts of southern Africa.

At 850-hPa level, strong dry northerly flow is expected remain active and prevail across southern Sahel countries. On the other hand, meridional and seasonal wind convergence is expected to remain active across the Lake Victoria region, Congo Basin and the neighboring areas of Central Africa, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Angola, CAR, South Sudan

and Sudan during the forecast period. Converging winds over Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Madagascar; these are likely to maintain the occasional enhanced to moderate precipitation over these areas.

Strong lower-level convergence in the Lake Victoria region and onshore flow from the Indian Ocean with its associated lower-level convergence is expected to enhance rainfall over Central and eastern Africa. Tropical cyclone activities in the Indian Ocean are likely to enhance rainfall over parts of Somalia and northern Madagascar. At least 25mm for two or more days is likely over portions of Gabon, Republic of Congo, DRC, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, Zambia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. There is an increased likelihood for daily rainfall to exceed 50mm over local areas in Gabon, DRC, Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather over Africa

2.1. *Weather assessment for the previous day* (Dec 02, 2019)

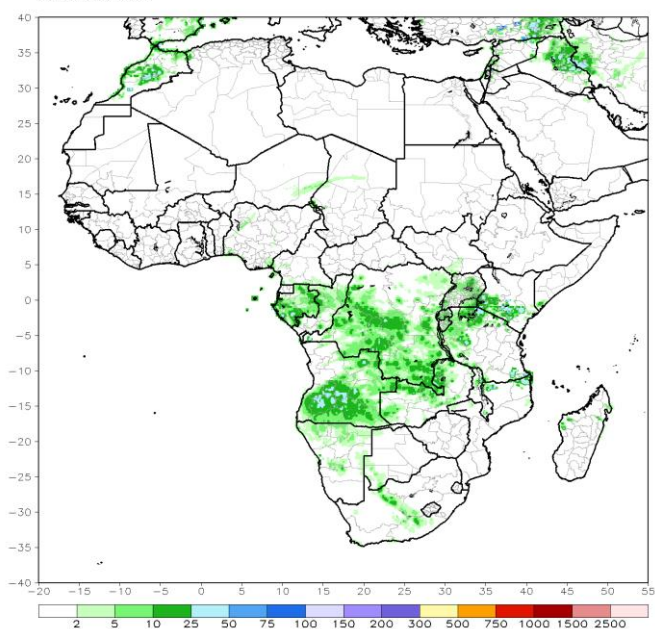
Daily rainfall amount exceeded 25mm over Morocco, Gabon, DRC, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique; and exceeded 50mm over Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya and Morocco.

2.2. *Weather assessment for the current day* (Dec 03, 2019)

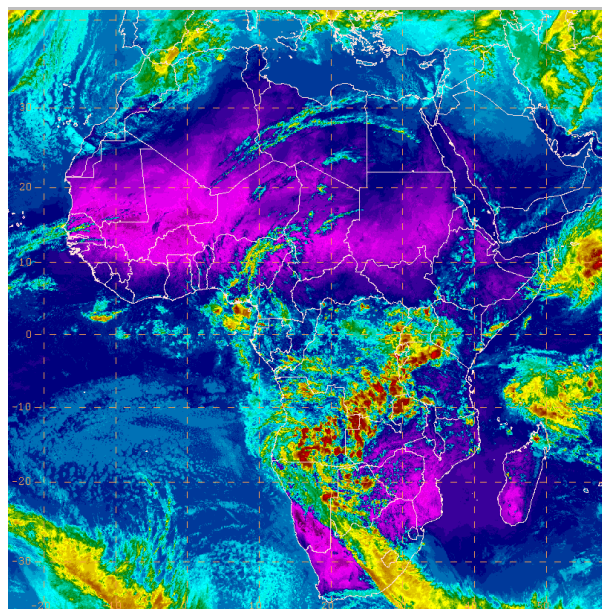
Deep convective clouds are observed over many places in the equatorial western Africa, Central Africa, the western parts of the Greater Horn of Africa and a few portions in southern Africa. The tropical cyclone near the tip of Somalia and another likely tropical disturbance slightly above the tip of Madagascar are reducing most of the convective activities over the eastern parts of the Greater Horn of Africa.

RFE2 Daily Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 02Dec2019



IR Satellite Image (valid 1352 December 03, 2019)



Author: MUSA Ssemujju (CPC-African Desk/Uganda Meteorological Service)