

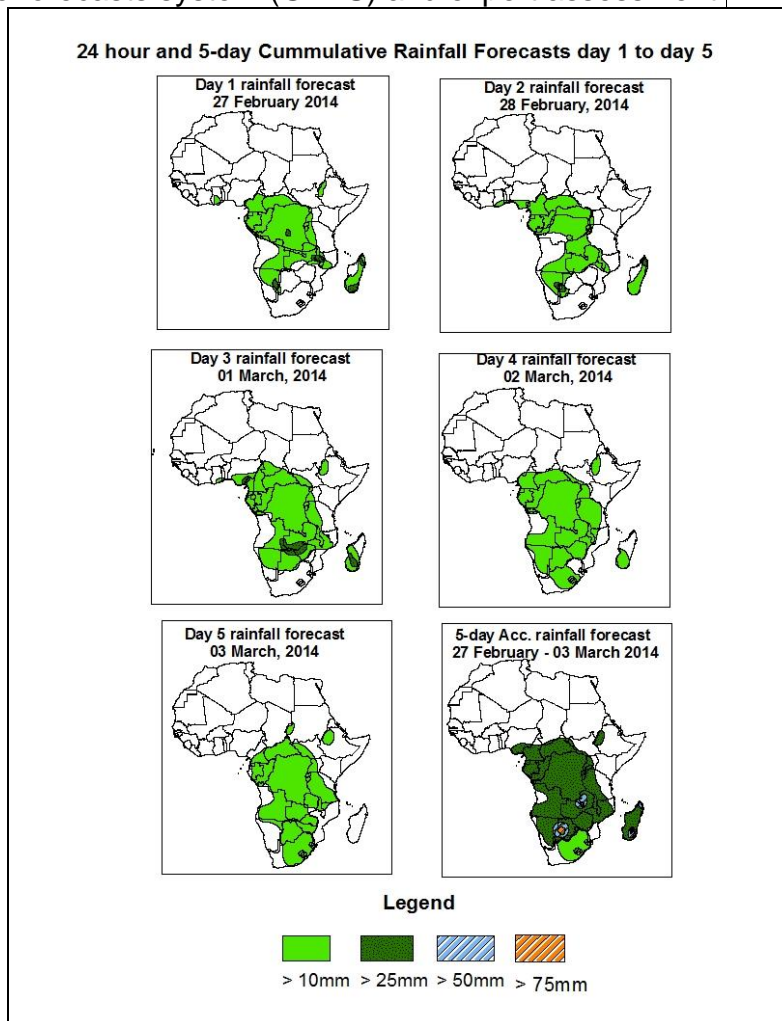


NCEP Contributions to the WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) and to the African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA) Initiative

1.0. Rainfall Forecast: Valid 06Z of 27 February – 06Z of 03 March, 2014. (Issued at 1600Z of 26 February 2014)

1.1. Twenty Four Hour Cumulative Rainfall Forecasts

The forecasts are expressed in terms of 75% probability of precipitation (POP) exceeded, based on the NCEP/GFS and UK Met Office NWP outputs, and the NCEP global ensemble forecasts system (GEFS) and expert assessment.



Summary

In the coming five days, lower-tropospheric wind convergences across the gulf of guinea, Central and southern Africa countries are expected to persist and hence continued moderate rains parts over Angola, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, parts of Central Africa Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Namibia, Zambia, Malawi, DRC, Madagascar, Parts of South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe Mozambique and even South Africa.

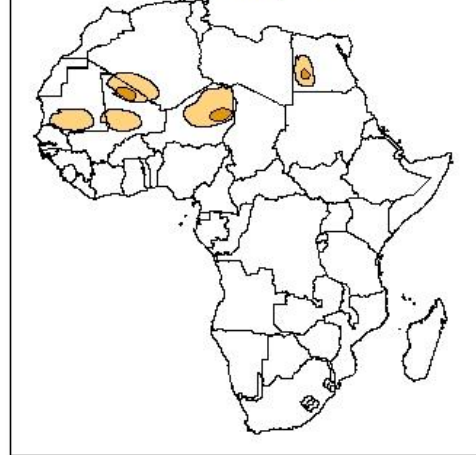
1.2. Atmospheric Dust Forecasts: Valid 27 February – 01 March 2014

Atmospheric Dust Forecasts, day 1 to day 3,
Moderate Dust Concentration (MDC) and High Dust Concentration (HDC)

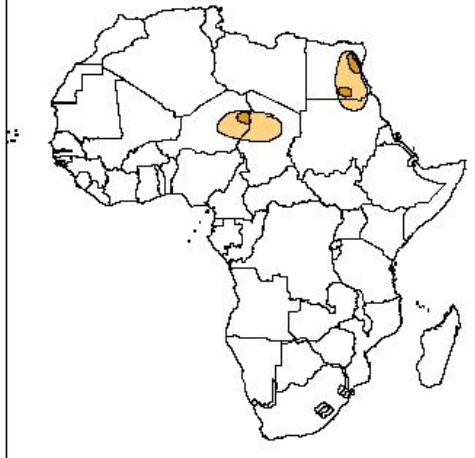
Day 1 Dust forecast
27 February 2014



Day 2 Dust forecast
28 February 2014



Day 3 Dust forecast
01 March 2014



Highlights

There is an increased chance for moderate to high dust concentration over Algeria, Egypt, North Sudan, Niger, Mauritania, Mali and Chad.

Legend



MDC, Vis. < 5km



HDC, Vis. < 1km

1.3. Model Discussion: Valid from 00Z of 26 February 2014

Model comparison (GFS and UKMET Valid from 00Z: 26 February 2014) shows general agreement in terms of depicting positions of the northern and southern hemisphere sub-tropical highs, while they showed slight differences in depicting their intensity.

The St. Helena High Pressure System is expected to maintain during the forecast period, according to both models, with its central pressure value is expected to be about 1020 Hpa. This will result in continued dry spells over parts of Western South Africa, Angola, Namibia and Botswana for most part of the forecast period.

According to both the GFS and UKMET model, the Mascarene high pressure is expected to relax with its central pressure varying between 1020 Hpa to 1016 Hpa. This will result to continued reduction of rains over Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania but an increase over Zimbabwe, South Africa and southern Mozambique.

At 850hpa level, Moderate to strong convergence is expected over Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Cameroon, Central Africa Republic (CAR), Namibia, Zambia, Angola, Malawi, Ethiopia, Chad, and Sudan.

At 500hpa level, troughs associated with mid-latitude frontal system starting over Algeria and propagating eastward are weak during the forecast period and hence minimal weather interactions are expected.

At 200hpa level, the sub-tropical Westerly Jet mainly (with wind speed >70 knots and <150 knots), extending between Mauritania, Algeria, Libya and Egypt, and across, Mali, Niger, Chad, persist during the forecast period. In the south, the sub-tropical westerly Jet (with 70 knots wind speed) is expected over South Africa and Indian Ocean.

In the coming five days, lower-tropospheric wind convergences across the gulf of guinea, Central and southern Africa countries are expected to persist and hence continued moderate rains parts over Angola, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, parts of Central Africa Republic, Congo Brazzaville, Namibia, Zambia, Malawi, DRC, Madagascar, Parts of South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe Mozambique and even South Africa.

2.0. Previous and Current Day Weather Discussion over Africa (25 February 2014 – 26 February 2014)

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (25 February 2014)

During the previous day, moderate rainfall was observed over local areas in Congo Brazzaville, Gabon, Angola, Uganda, Tanzania, DRC, Zambia, Namibia and portions of Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique Channel, and Madagascar.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (26 February 2014)

Intense clouds are observed over parts of Gulf of Guinea, Central and Southern African countries as well as Madagascar.

