

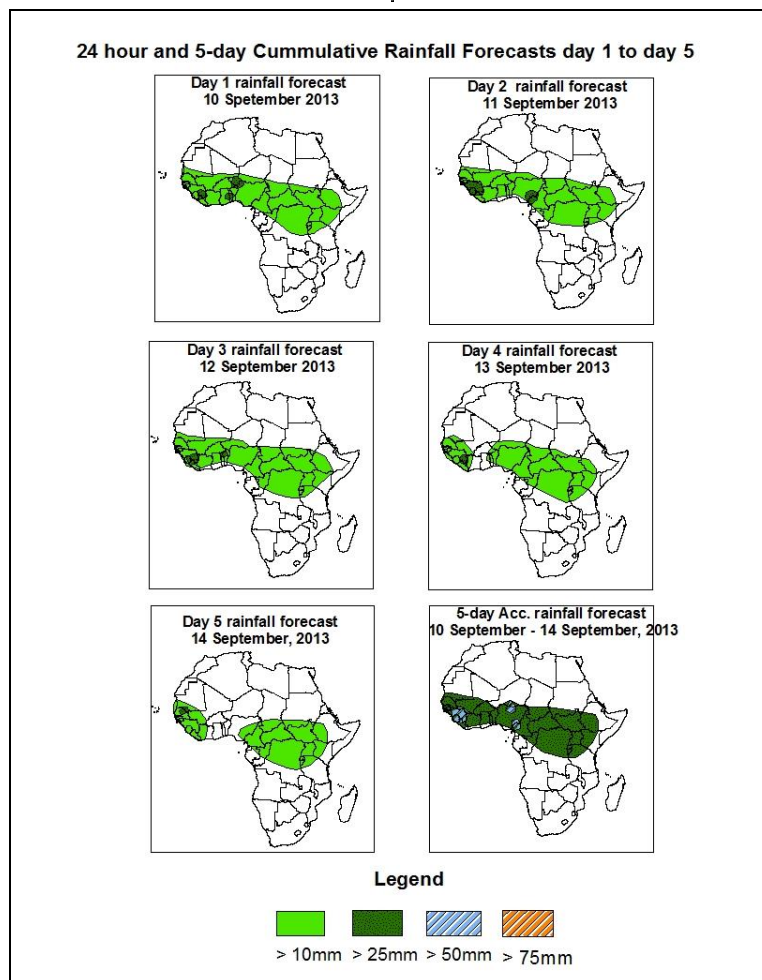


NCEP Contributions to the WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) and to the African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA) Initiative

1.0. Rainfall Forecast: Valid 06Z of 10 September – 06Z of 14 September, 2013. (Issued at 1530Z of 09 September 2013)

1.1. Twenty Four Hour Cumulative Rainfall Forecasts

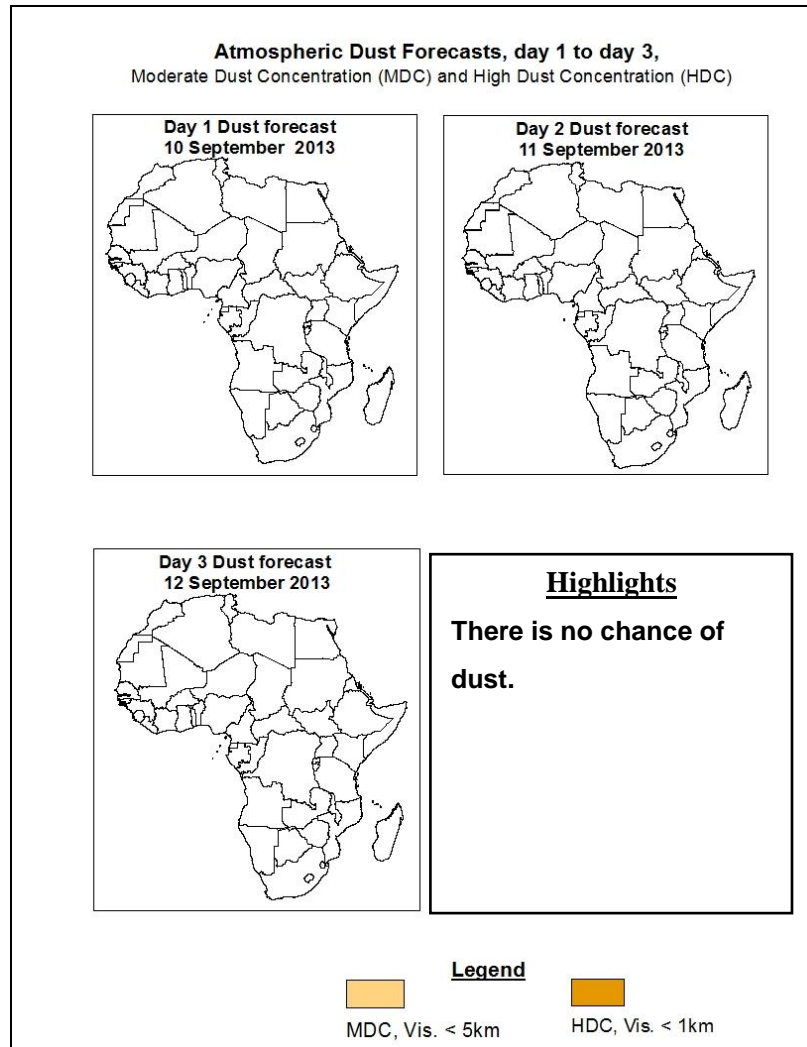
The forecasts are expressed in terms of 75% probability of precipitation (POP) exceeded, based on the NCEP, UK Met Office and the ECMWF NWP outputs, the NCEP global ensemble forecasts system (GEFS) and expert assessment.



Summary

In the next five days, the *ITD* is expected to fluctuate between 17 and 20 degree north. Favorable conditions are expected to modulate rainfall activities over South Sahel and North of Guinea Gulf Countries, while suppressed conditions along the Gulf of Guinea coast are expected, to slightly improve. Strong cross equatorial flow, with its associated convergence over the Horn of Africa is expected to increase rainfall over East Africa. Thus, there is an increased chance for moderate to heavy rainfall over South , Niger, North Togo, North Benin, North and South and North Nigeria, North Ghana, North Cote d Ivoire, Conakry Guinea, Biso Guinea, Liberia and Sierre Leone.

1.2. Atmospheric Dust Forecasts: Valid 10 - 12 September 2013



1.2. Model Discussion: Valid from 00Z of 06 September 2013

Model comparison (Valid from 00Z;09 September 2013) shows all the three models are in 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 Azores High Pressure System over Northeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to Weaken during 24 to 96 hours period, according for both models. Its central pressure value is expected to decrease from about 1034hpa to 1027hpa according to GFS and ECMWF, and from about 1034hpa to 1027hpa according to UKMET model.

The St. Helena High Pressure System over southeast Atlantic Ocean is expected to weaken during the forecast period, its central pressure value is expected to decrease from about 1038hpa to 1027hpa according to GFS model, from about 1038hpa to 1028hpa according to ECMWF model, from about 1039hpa to 1029hpa according to UKMET model.

The Mascarene high pressure system over southwestern Indian Ocean is expected to Weaken slightly during 24 to 96 hours. Its central pressure value is expected to decrease from about 1025hpa to 1021hpa according to GFS model, from about 1026hpa to 1022hpa according to ECMWF model, from about 1026hpa to 1022hpa according to UKMET model.

The heat lows over the central Sahel and neighboring areas are expected to be deepening during the forecast period especially over Chad and Mali, its value is expected to be decrease from about 1007hpa to, 1007hpa, according to GFS, from about 1008hpa to, 1007hpa, according to ECMWF, from about 1008hpa to, 1006hpa, according to UKMET. The seasonal lows across the red sea and its neighboring areas are expected to deepen its positions during the forecast period according to GFS and UKMET models; its value is expected to decrease from about 1004hpa to 1002hpa according GFS and UKMET models.

At the 850hPa level, monsoon wind flow continues to dominate flow across West Africa and the Horn of Africa. The inter-tropical front is also expected to fluctuate between 17 and 20 degree north, while meridional wind convergence will dominate flow across East Africa. Suppressed rainfall along Guinea Gulf coast is expected to slightly improve as wind and surface pressure conditions gradually improve over the area during the forecast period. The frequency in number of vortices at this level and wind convergence over the region is expected to reduce over West Africa with high to moderate rainfall over north Guinea Gulf Countries.

The African Easterly Waves (AEW) is also expected to propagate westwards waves to affect part of Guinea Gulf Countries, south Sahel and portion of Central Africa within 24 to 120 hours

At 700hpa level, wind flow maintains northeasterly to easterly flow pattern between few vortices and trough lines also are expected to occur from East to west with lest

intensification compare to the last week and likely to facilitate westward propagation of systems across the region during the period.

At 500hpa level, winds associated with mid-tropospheric easterly jet are expected to have common speeds of about 20 to 25kts over Sahel.

150mb, the Tropical Easterly Jet with a maximum core of 35 to 65 Knots will affect Southern Chad and South Sudan; Part of Ethiopia and Central African Republic through 24 to 120 Hours period. Speeds exceeding 60kts are observed over Ethiopia, eastern Sudan and Somalia during the forecast period.

In the next five days, the ITD is expected to fluctuate between 17 and 20 degree north. Favorable conditions are expected to modulate rainfall activities over South Sahel and North of Guinea Gulf Countries, while suppressed conditions along the Gulf of Guinea coast are expected, to slightly improve. Strong cross equatorial flow, with its associated convergence over the Horn of Africa is expected to increase rainfall over East Africa. Thus, there is an increased chance for moderate to heavy rainfall over South, Niger, North Togo, North Benin, North and South and North Nigeria, North Ghana, North Cote d Ivoire, Conakry Guinea, Biso Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

(08 September 2013 – 09 September 2013)

2.1. Weather assessment for the previous day (08 September 2013)

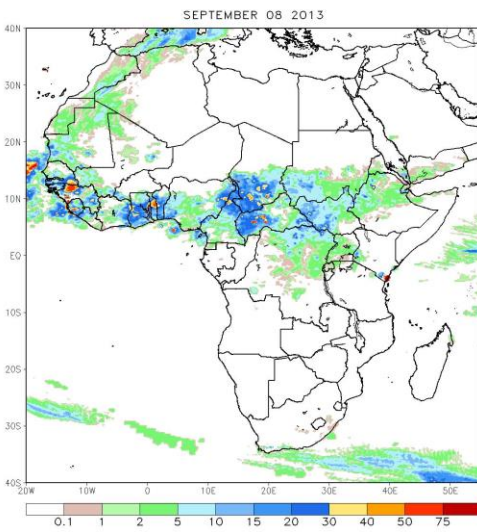
During the previous day, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed over South Mauritania, East Conakry Guinea, North Cameroon, Ghana, North East Nigeria, South West CAR, North DRC, South Chad, East Cote d Ivoire.

2.2. Weather assessment for the current day (09 September 2013)

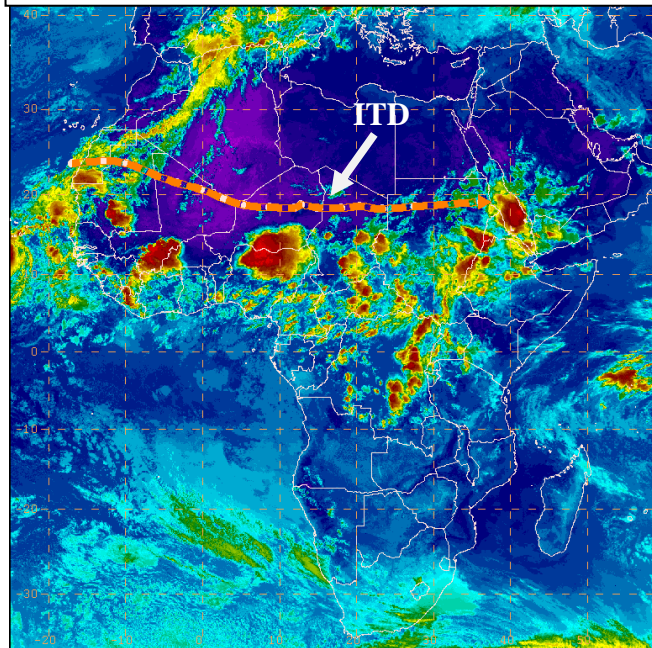
Intense clouds were observed over Niger, South Mauritania, over Conakry Guinea, South West Sudan, North Ethiopia, South West Mali, CAR, DRC, north Cote d Ivoir, Burkina Faso.

The ITD is located at an average position of latitude 18°N over Africa.

NOAA CPC FEWS–NET Rainfall Estimate (mm):
based on Satellite and Rain Gauge Data



IR Satellite Image (valid 1630Z of 09 September 2013)



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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