Climate monitoring by RAI RCC

On behalf of

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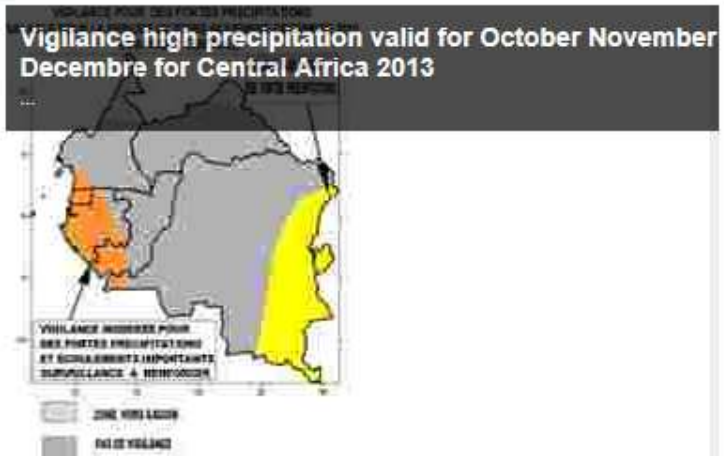
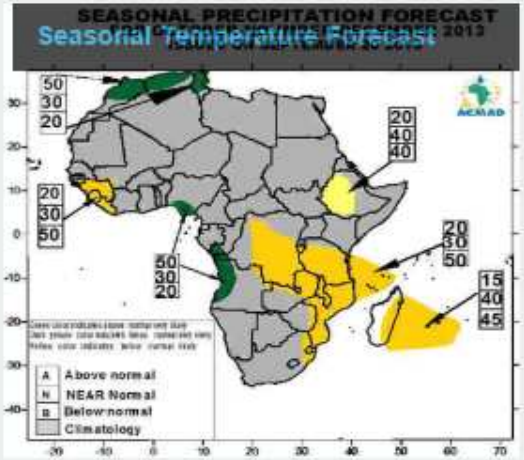


PRODUCTS / BULLETINS

- Seasonal Climate Outlook SWIOCOF-02
- Seasonal Climate Outlook PRESAC 07
- Long range forecasting product for Africa
- Seasonal Climate Outlook PREASO 16
- ITD & ITCZ positions
- Heavy rain/flood risk
- High Impact Weather
- Weekly monitoring rainfall
- Analysis & forecast WASA/F



AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

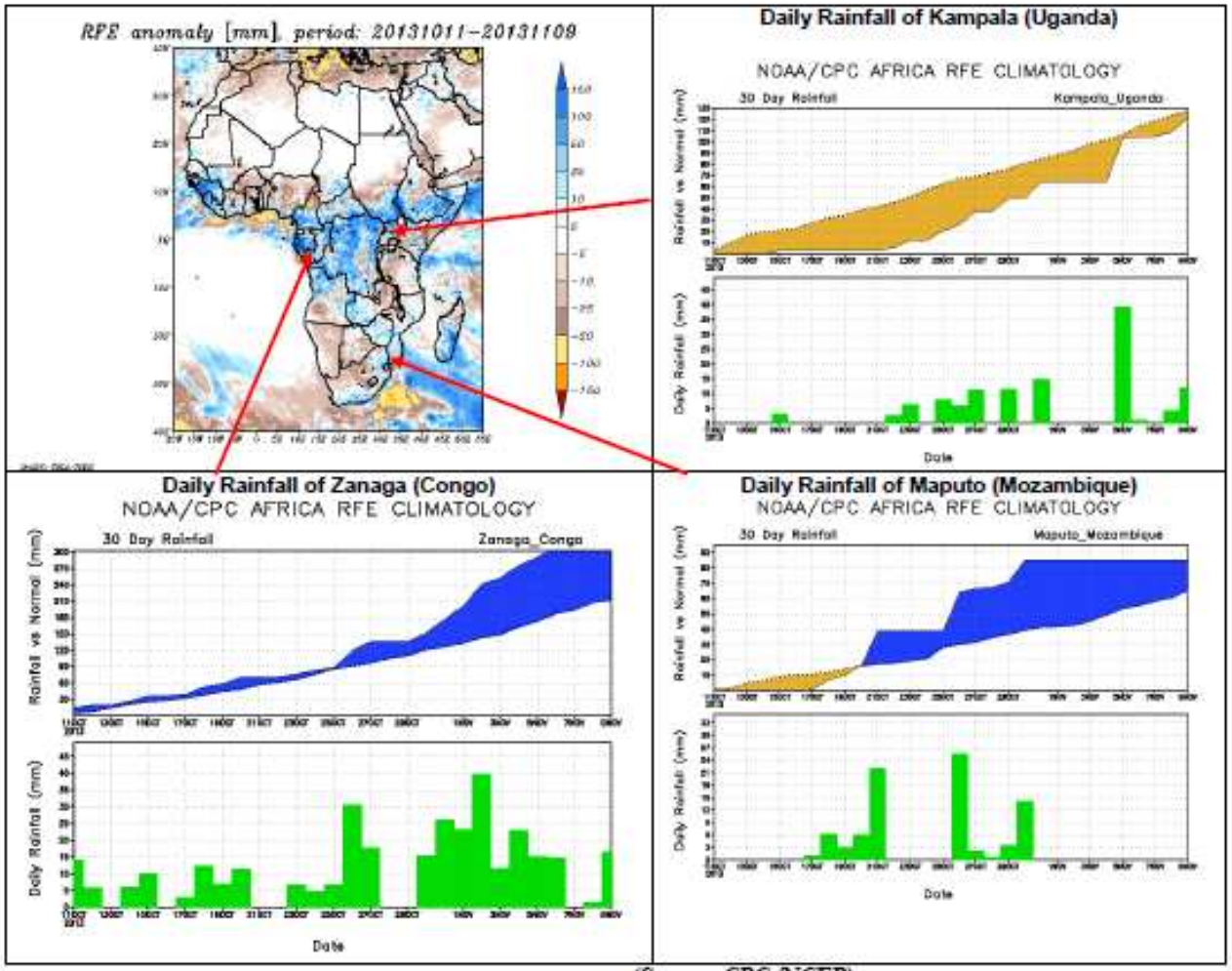
WEEKLY MONITORING AND FORECAST BULLETIN OF HEAVY RAINS

PSN04-112

Forecast of November, 11th 2013: Valid from November, 11th to November, 17th 2013

Highlights: The convective rainfall activities during the past week have interested mainly the Horn of Africa and Central Africa.

RECENT RAINFALL EVOLUTION AT SELECTED STATIONS



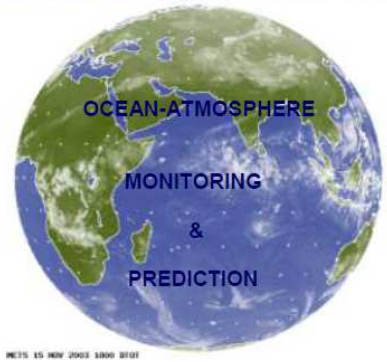
(Source: CPC /NCEP)

AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT
CENTRE AFRICAIN POUR LES APPLICATIONS DE LA METEOROLOGIE AU DEVELOPPEMENT

CLIMATE DIAGNOSTIC BULLETIN FOR AFRICA

N° 8
August 2013



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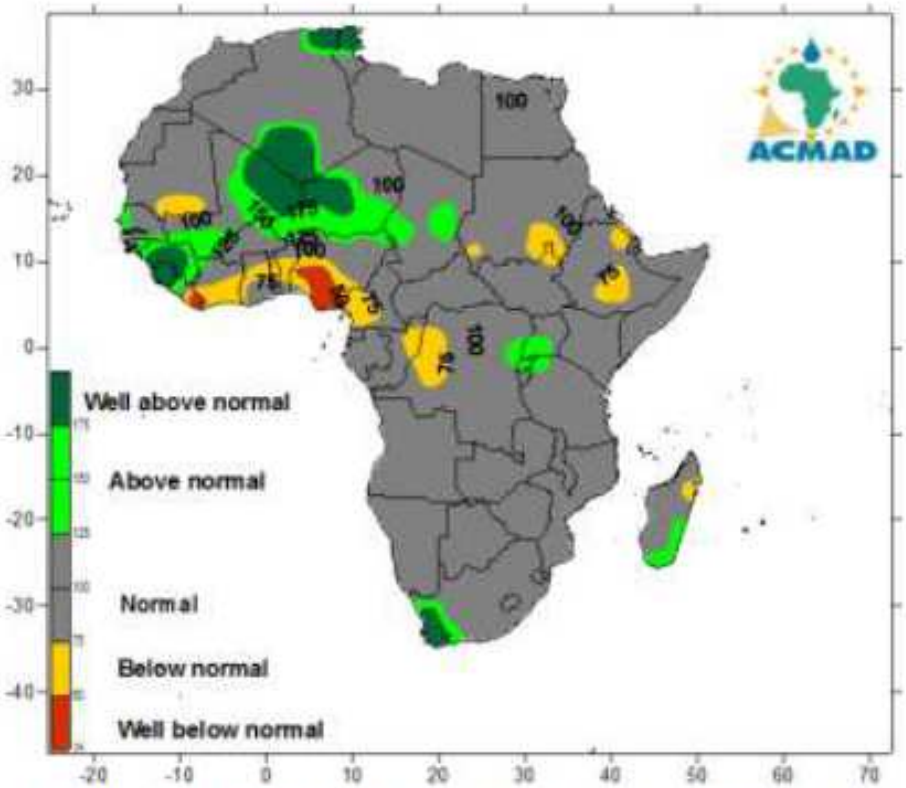

Figure 7a : Monthly Precipitation in percentage for August 2013
(Source : NOAA/NCEP)

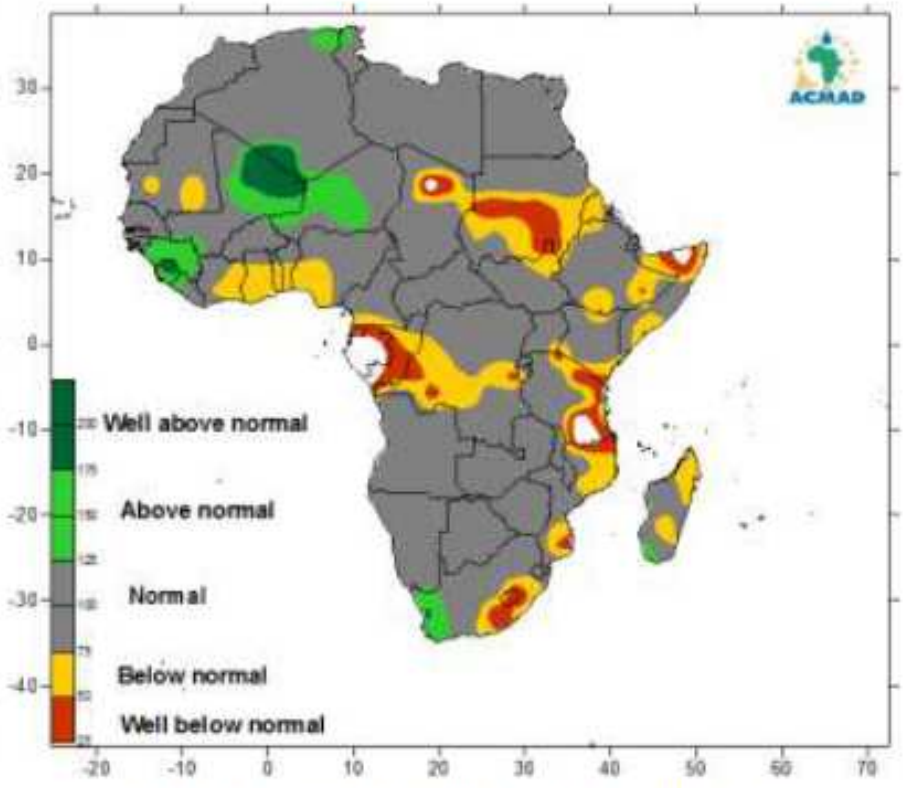

Figure 7b : Seasonal Precipitation anomaly for JJA 2013
(Source : NOAA/NCEP)

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Ten Day Climate Watch Bulletin
N° 29
Dekad 11th to 20th October, 2013

HIGHLIGHTS

Well above normal precipitations were observed over western Gabon and over bordering South Sudan-Ethiopia. However, well below normal precipitation was observed over GoG countries, South Sudan, Uganda, western Kenya, southern DRC, and north-eastern Angola.

During the period 22nd to 29th October, 2013, high probability of moderate to heavy precipitation exceeding 75mm is very likely over coastal part of Cameroon, some parts of Gabon and Congo, north-east of DRC and central Angola. From 22nd October to 4th November, there will be persistence of moderate to heavy precipitation exceeding 75 mm over Cameroon, parts of Gabon and Congo extending to Equatorial Guinea.

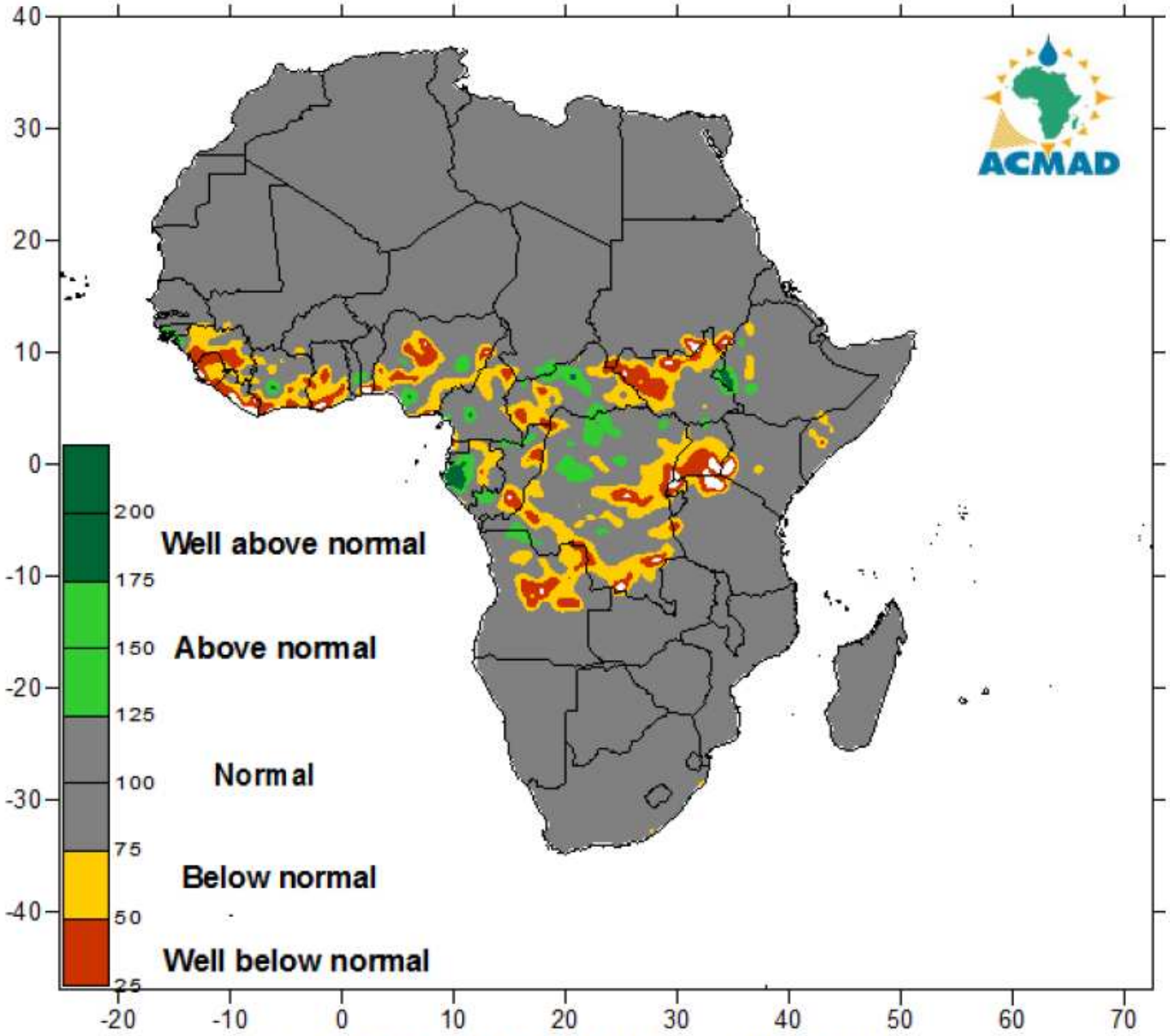

Figure 8: Cumulative Precipitation in relation to the Reference in % 11 to 20 Oct 2013
(Source: NOAA/NCEP)

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CLIMATE AND HEALTH BULLETIN

N°05, MAY 2012

HIGHLIGHT: Cholera, malaria, measles and Meningitis continued to affects some African countries as reported by some sources. High amounts of rainfall were observed over parts of the Gulf of Guinea, northern part of Central Africa and north-western part of GHA countries. Above normal temperature was mostly observed in the north-western part of the continent.

1. CLIMATIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OVER AFRICA

1.1 Inter-Tropical Discontinuity (ITD)

The ITD is the demarcation line between north/north-eastern winds from the Sahara (hot, dry and dusty) and south/south-western winds from Atlantic Ocean (cool and moist) as seen in Figure 1.

Between the first dekad (red line) and the second dekad (blue line) of May 2012, the ITD moved southwards between 2 and 4 degrees of latitude over most of the domain.

Between the second dekad (blue line) and the third dekad (black line), the ITD had a northwards migration between 2 and 5 degrees of latitude over most parts of the domain except over the eastern Mali.

1.2 Dust Haze

The figure 2 below shows mean dust events in the month of May 2012 from WMO SDS-WAS Programme: BSC-DREAM8b model shows the dust loading particles (0.1 to 0.4 g/m^2) over most localities above 05°N intensifying to moderate dust loading particles ranging from 0.4 to 0.8 g/m^2 over northern Chad, eastern Niger, western Mauritania, most of Morocco, most of Algeria, south Tunisia, western Libya, south-eastern Egypt and north-eastern Sudan with the maximum dust loading particles (0.8 to 1.2 g/m^2) over northwest Chad.

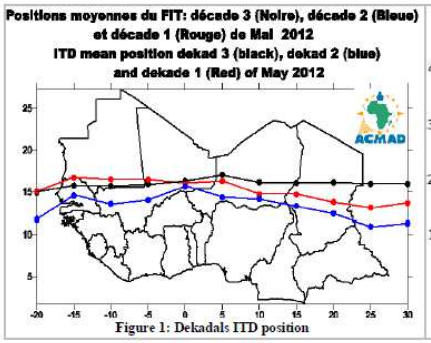


Figure 1: Dekadals ITD position

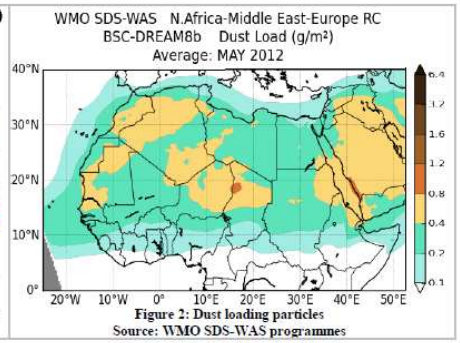
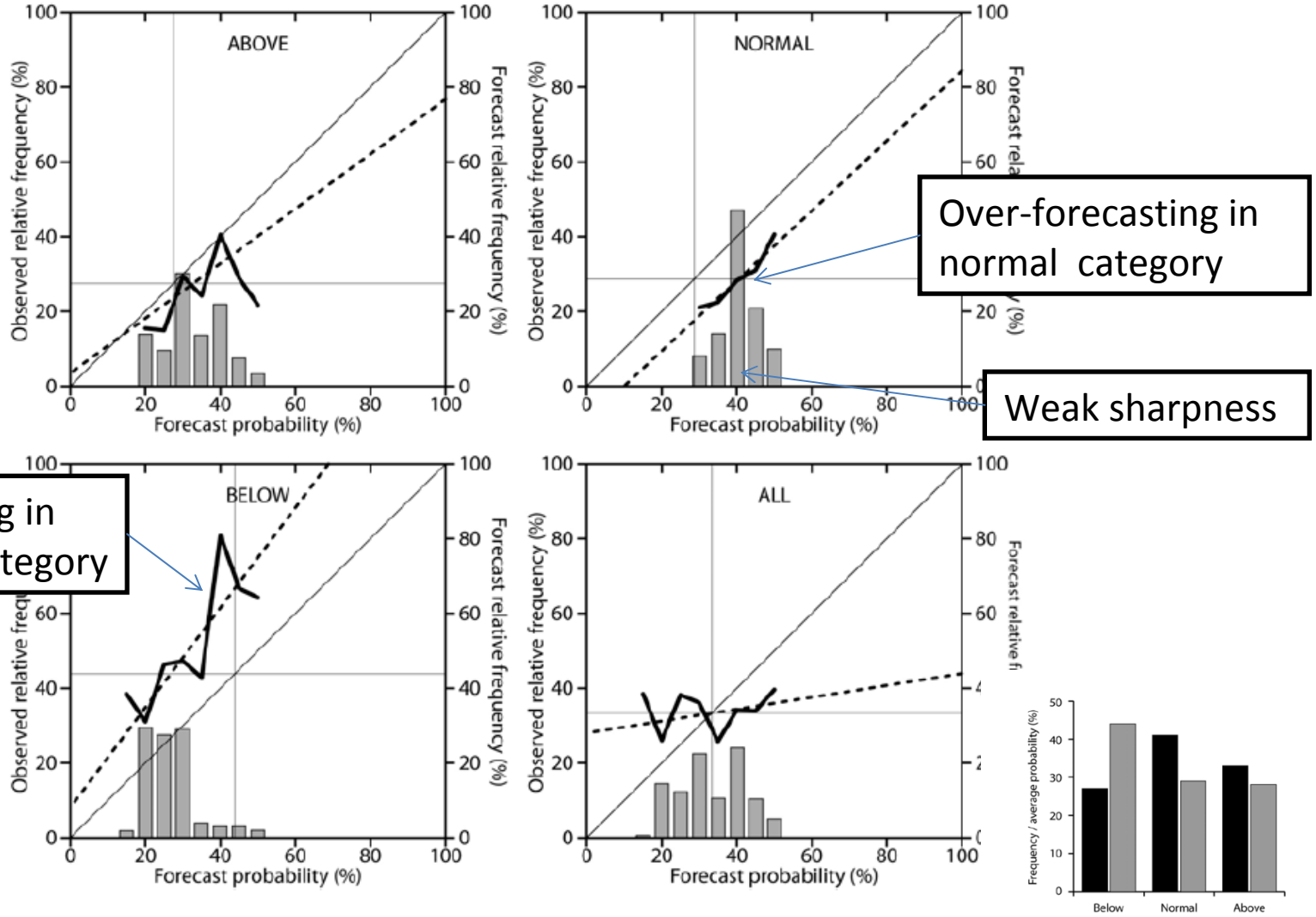


Figure 2: Dust loading particles
Source: WMO SDS-WAS programmes

Reliability diagrams for the first 10 years of PRESAO (seasonal rainfall forecasts Jul-Sept)



Conclusions

- Many bulletins including monitoring and forecast information for different periods (7 days, 10 days, 1 month, …) different users (health, water, …) mainly based on external sources
- Long experience in RCOFs → around 10 years
- Some attempts of objective verification based on consensus forecasts.