



# **DEKADAL TECHNICAL NOTE FOR SECOND DEKAD OF DECEMBER, 2021 AND PRECIPITATION FORECAST FOR WEEK 1 AND 2**

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Edited by: Hubert KABENGELA, Pierre KAMSU, Sunshine GAMEDZE

# Content of the Technical Note

## 1. Monitoring Climate Element

- Percent of precipitation
- Temporal variation of precipitation
- Precipitation Onset (Observed and Projected)
- Dekadal OLR anomaly
- MSLP anomaly
- Wind anomaly at 850 and 700 hPa
- Relative Humidity anomaly

## 2. Global Driver Review and Assessment

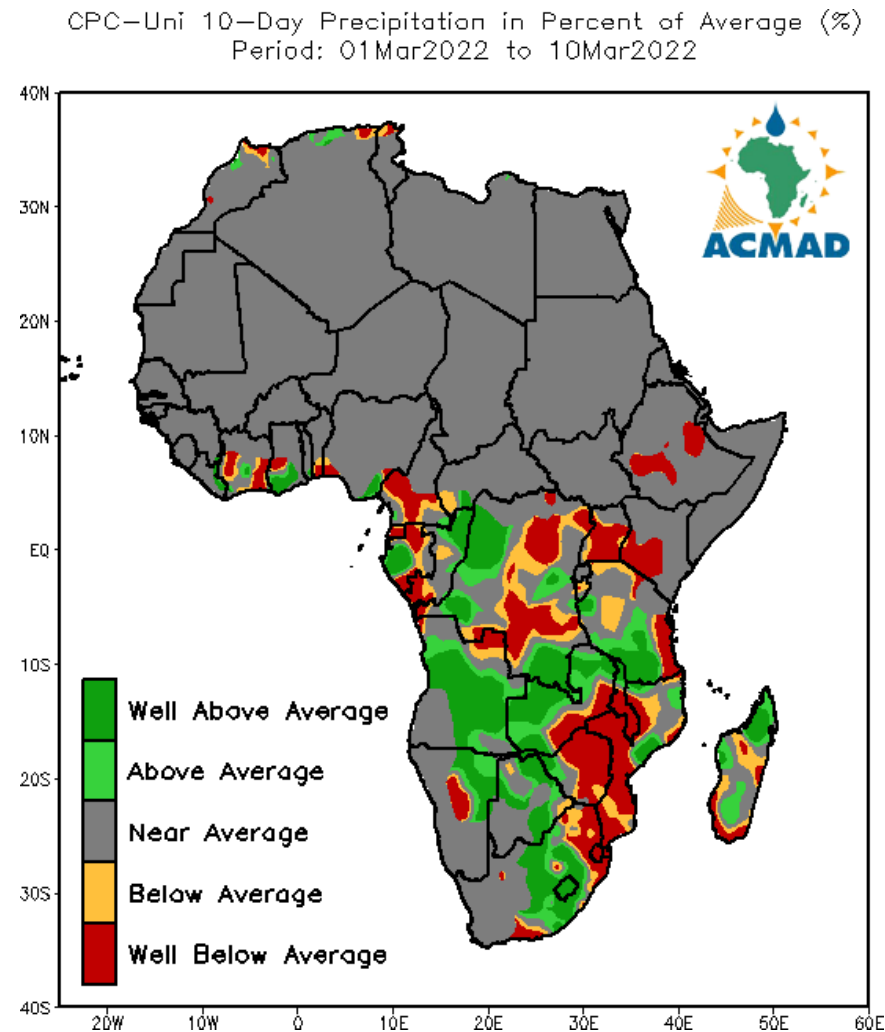
- Weekly and monthly SST anomaly assessment
- Current Velocity Potential at 200hPa
- Current MJO Status and Forecast
- Weekly PWAT observed and outlook
- Dekadal velocity potential with MJO, Kelvin and Rossby Wave
- Dekadal Stream Function with MJO, Kelvin and Rossby Wave

## 3. Model Guidance for Weekly Climate outlook

- Weekly wind anomaly and divergent forecast
- Weekly NCEP/GFS bias corrected ensemble forecast
- GEFS weekly precip exceedance forecast
- Weekly Precip Forecast from ECMWF (Anom and Prob.)
- Monthly tercile prob precip anomaly forecast
- IRI SubX precip forecast
- Two week climatology
- Two weeks precip forecast

# 1. Monitoring Climate Element

# Estimated Cumulative Precipitation in % of average for the Second Dekad of December 2021



The figure shows a gradual extension of the rains to most of the southern hemisphere with above average to well above average precipitation observed over most of Gulf of Guinea areas. Below to well below average precipitation dominated over most of the east African countries from Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, east of Tanzania, Mozambique and north of Zambia. Areas of above to well above average precipitation are observed further south in most of Angola, south of Zambia, north east of Namibia, south Botswana and central part of S. Africa.

**Figure 1:** This map displays decadal average precipitation in percent of average

# Temporal and Spatial Change of % of Average Precip for the Last Four Dekads

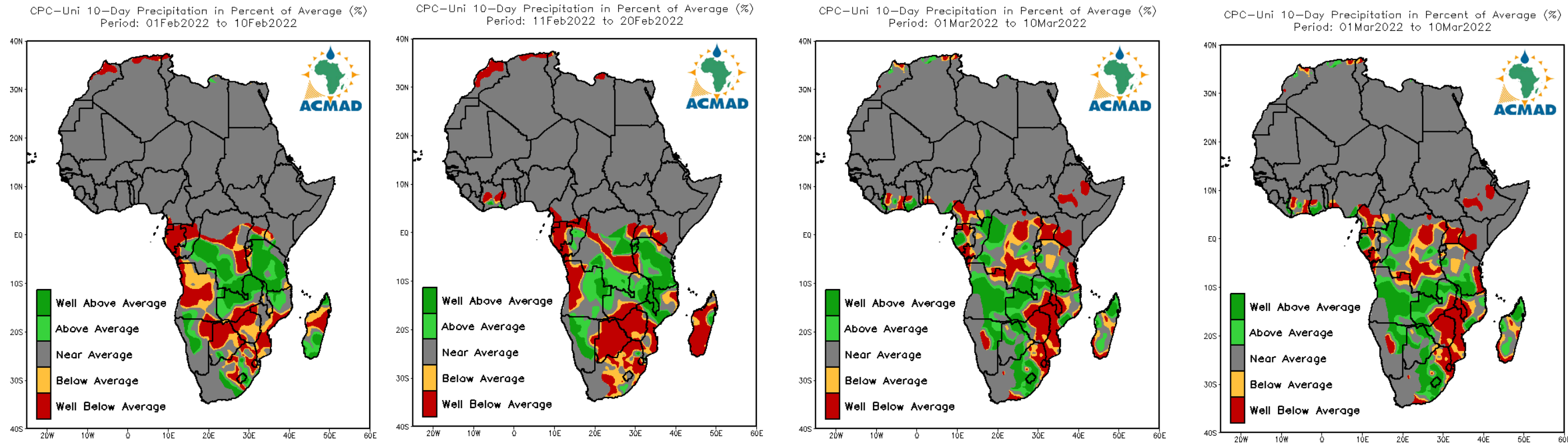
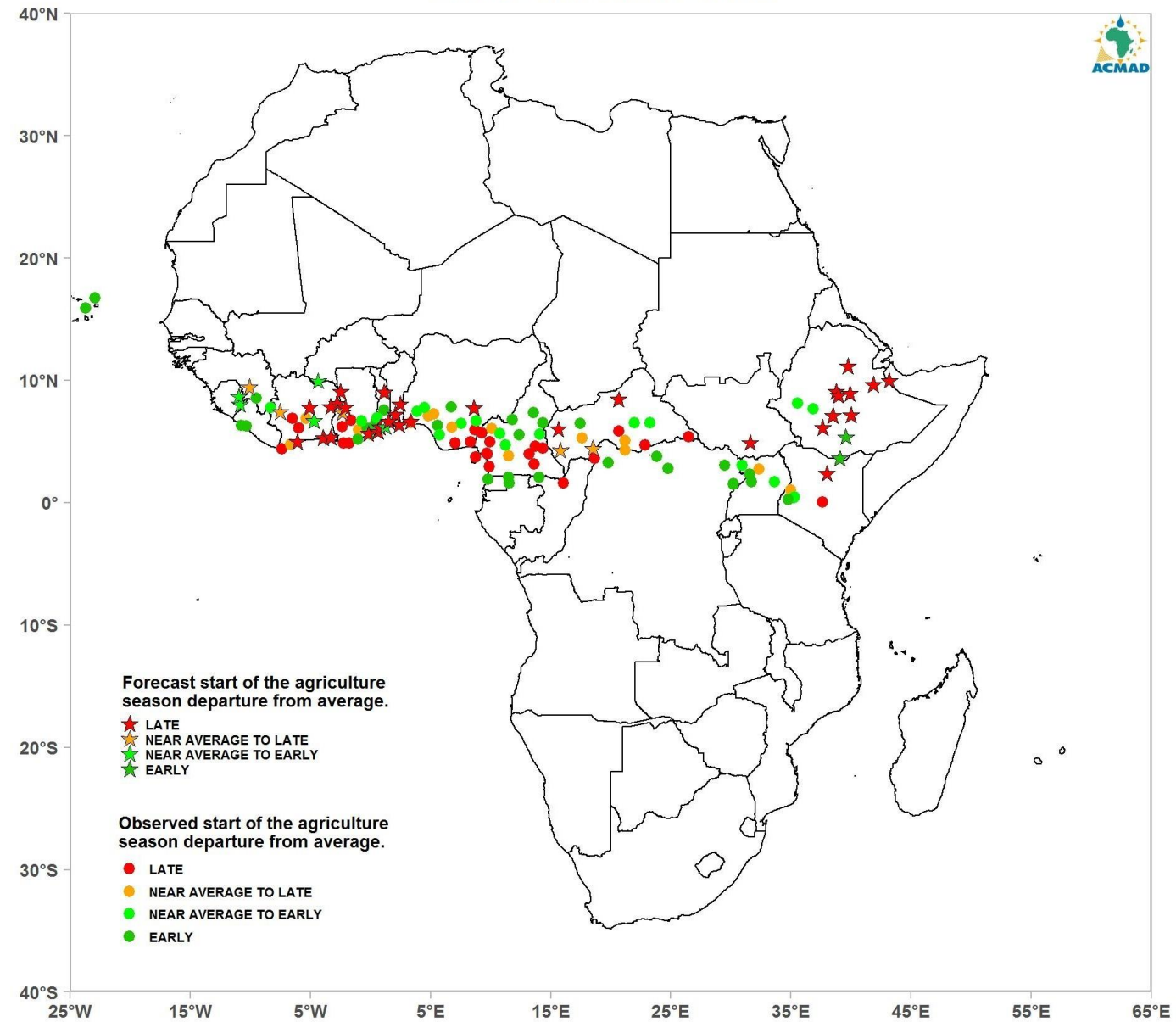


**Figure 2: This maps display decadal average precipitation in percent of average**

The below to well below average precipitation observed in the third dekad of September and the first two dekads of October with rainfall activities centered around the Gulf of Guinea and central African states. The persisted deficit into the last dekad of October with more spatial coverage though dominated by below to well below average precipitation in the eastern part of the continent with countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique and Madagascar most affected. The above to well above average precipitation was observed in most of the Gulf of Guinea from south Senegal, Guinea, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and southern Nigeria. Further south into most of Angola, north east of Namibia, west of Zambia and central S. Africa.

MONITORING OF OBSERVED ANOMALIES ON THE START OF THE AGRICULTURE SEASON AND OUTLOOK.  
MONITORING PERIOD: JANUARY-MARCH 2022.  
OUTLOOK VALIDITY PERIOD: MARCH 15 TO MARCH 29 2022 .  
DATE OF ISSUE: MARCH-15-2022.



## PAST 3 DEKADS OLR ANOMALIES

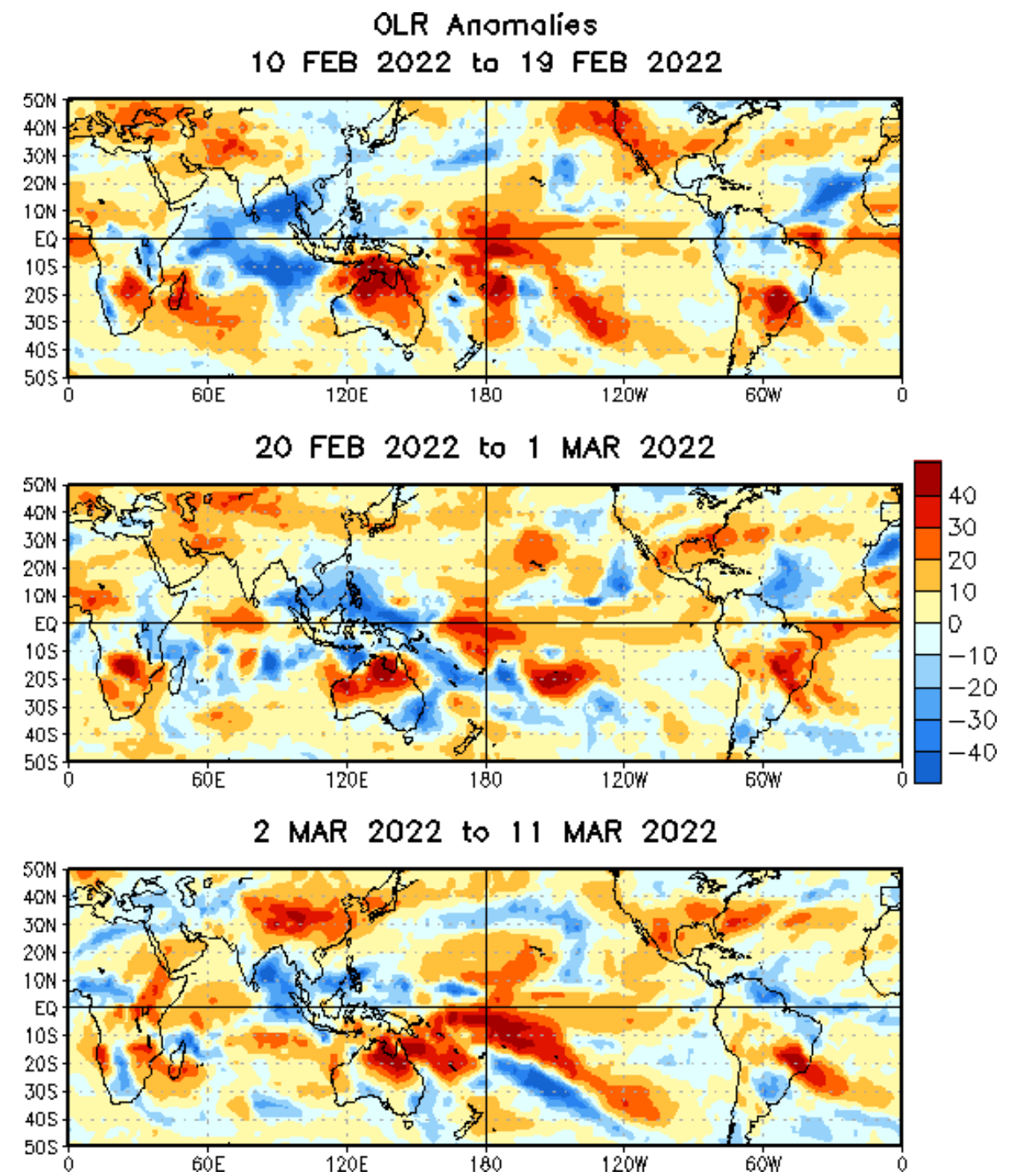


Figure 4: Past 3 weeks OLR anomalies

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/olra\\_last30days-3plots.gif](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/olra_last30days-3plots.gif)

# Mean Sea Level Pressure (MSLP) Anomalies for the 1<sup>st</sup> Dekad of Mar. 2022

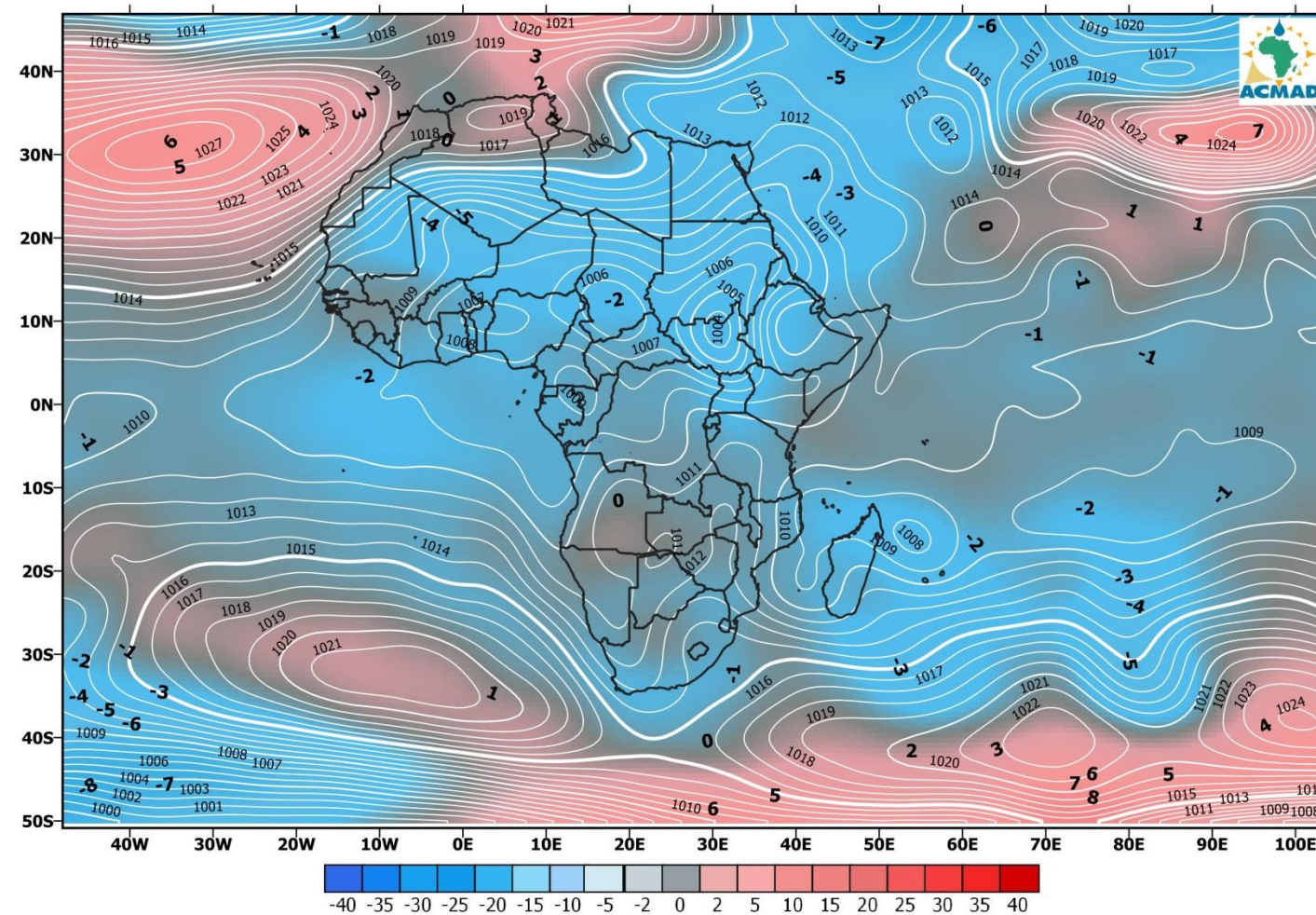


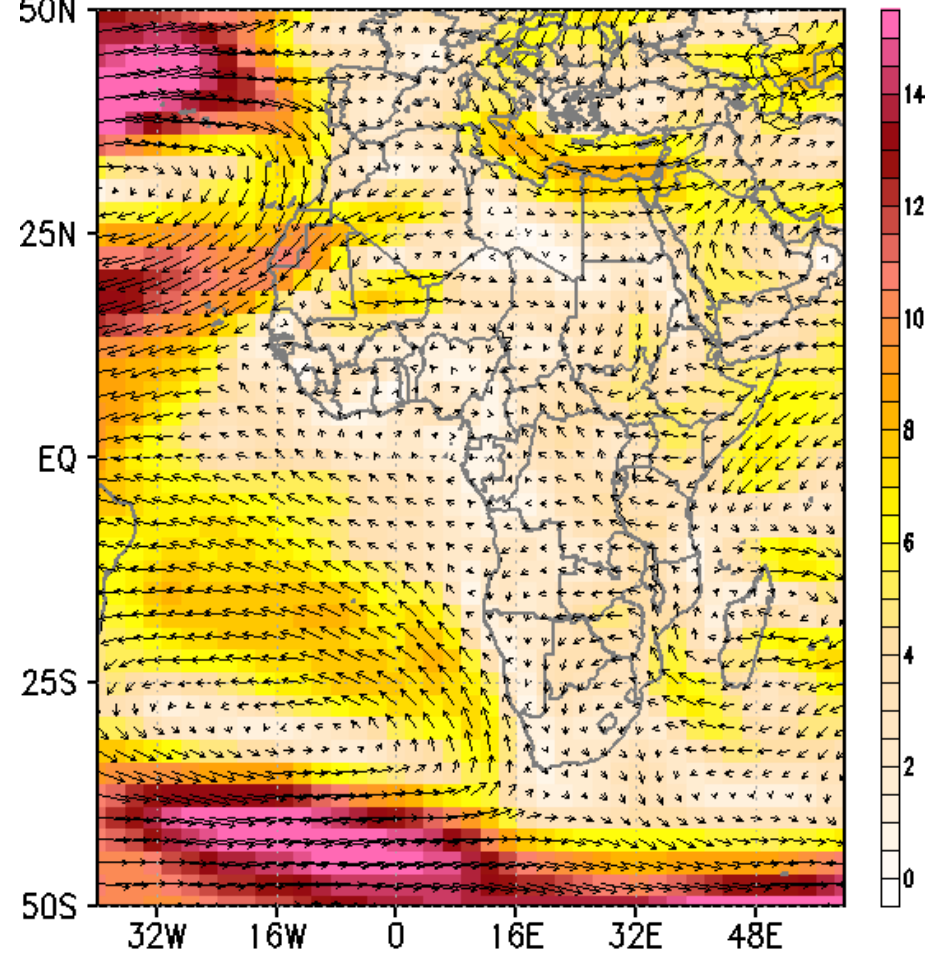
**Figure 5: MSLP observation versus anomaly**

Data source:

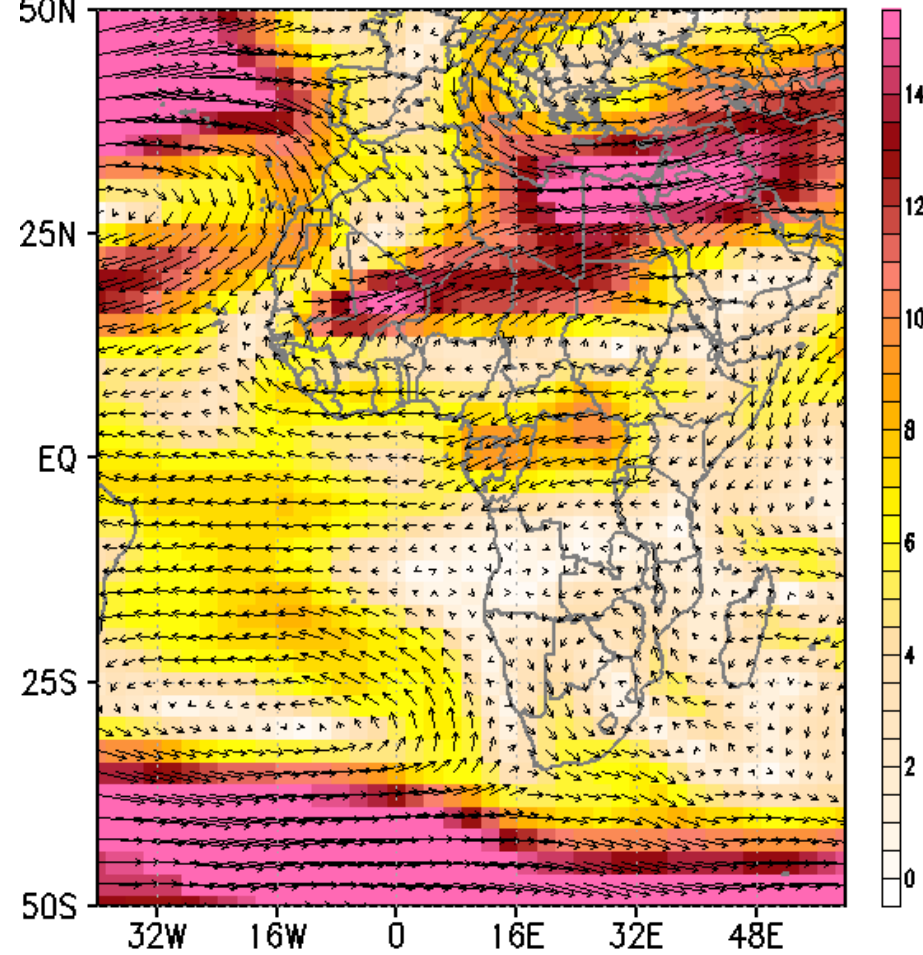
<http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/expert/SOURCES/.NOAA/.NCEP-.NCAR/.CDAS-1/.DAILY/.Intrinsic/.MSL/.pressure>

# Wind Anomalies for the 1<sup>st</sup> Dekad of Dec. 2021 @ 850hpa, 700hpa and 200hPa

850hPa Wind for the Dekad: 01–10 Mar 2022



700hPa Wind for the Dekad: 01–10 Mar 2022



200hPa Wind for the Dekad: 01–10 Mar 2022

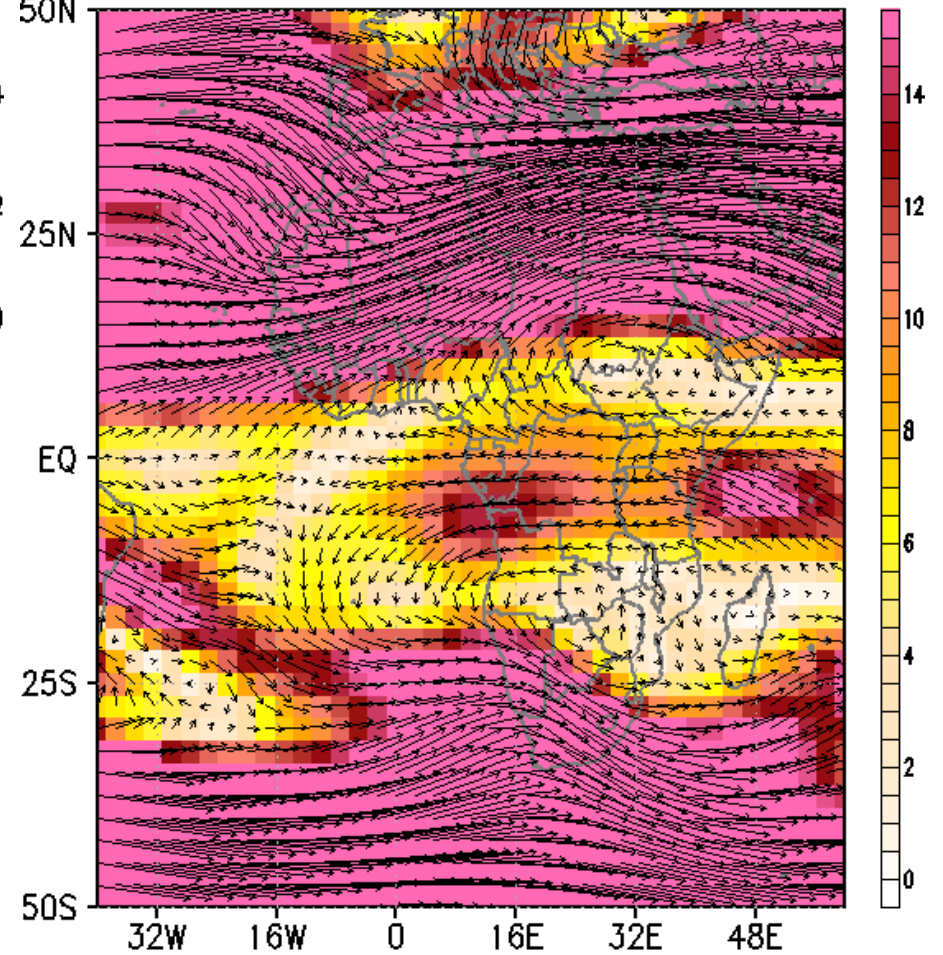


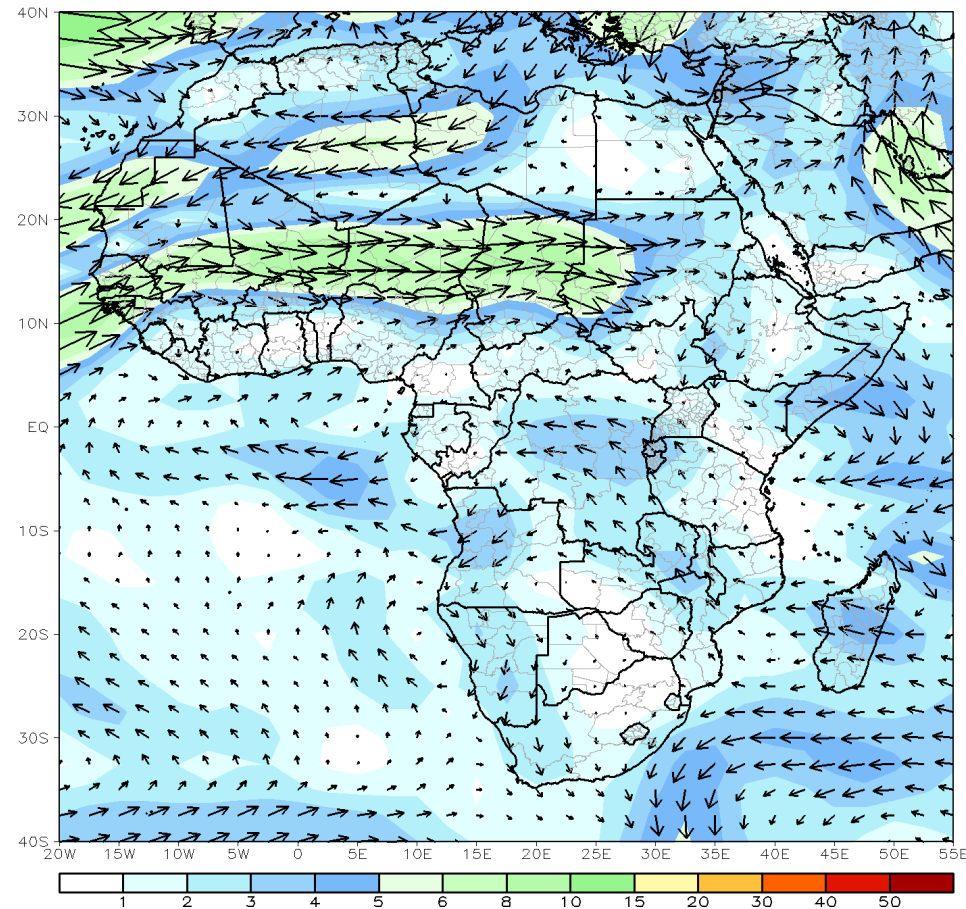
**Figure 6:** Wind anomalies for 850hpa and 700hPa

9def/long\_name/%28Vitesse%29def/windspeed\_colors/DATA/0/15/RANGE/u/v/X/Y/fig:/colors/vectors/grey/countries\_gaz/:fig//plotaxislength/432/psdef//plotborder/72/psdef//XOVY/null/psdef/

# Wind Anomalies for the last 7 day period 850hpa, 700hpa and 200hpa

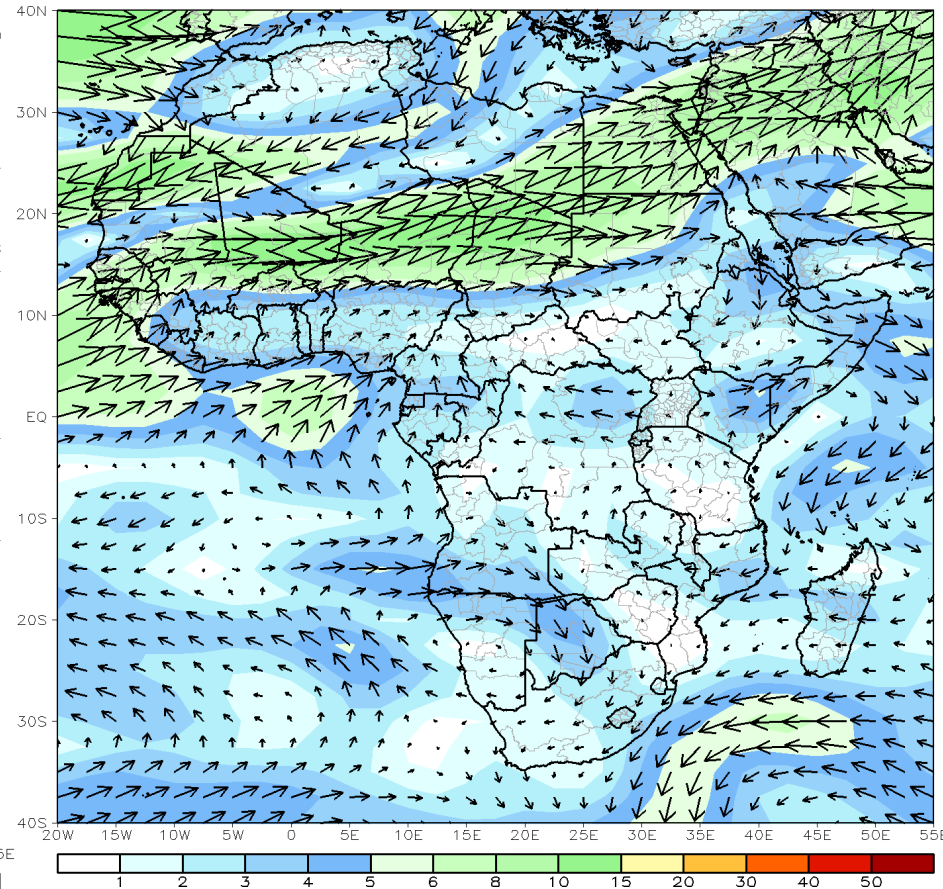
CDAS 850mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)

Period: 07Mar2022 - 13Mar2022



CDAS 700mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)

Period: 07Mar2022 - 13Mar2022



CDAS 200mb 7-Day Mean Vector Wind Anomaly (m/s)

Period: 07Mar2022 - 13Mar2022

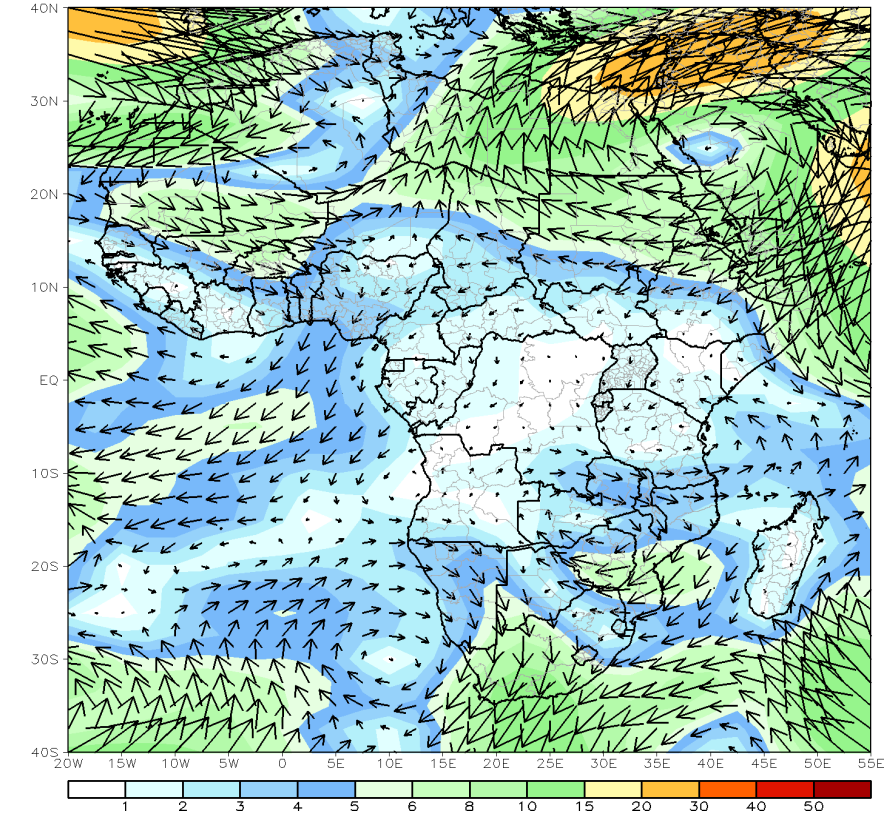


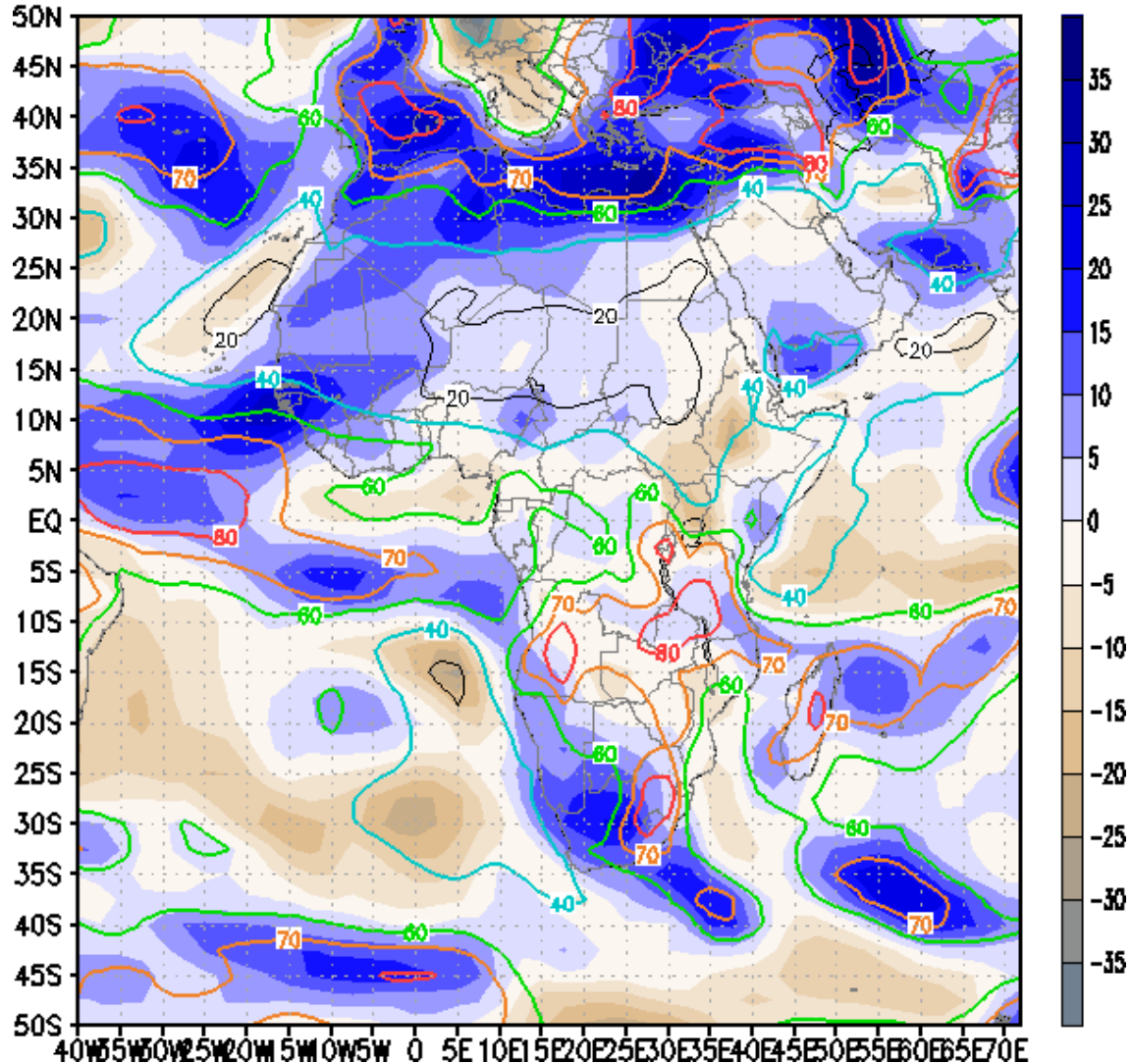
**Figure 7:** Wind anomalies for 850hpa, 700hPa and 200hpa

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa.shtml>

[Climate Prediction Center - African Desk: SWFDP GFS FORECASTS \(noaa.gov\)](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa.shtml)

# Relative Humidity (RH) Anomalies at 850hpa and 700hpa for the 1<sup>st</sup> Dekad of Dec 2021

RHum 850hPa Anom. Dekad: 01–10 Mar 2022



RHum 700hPa Anom. Dekad: 01–10 Mar 2022

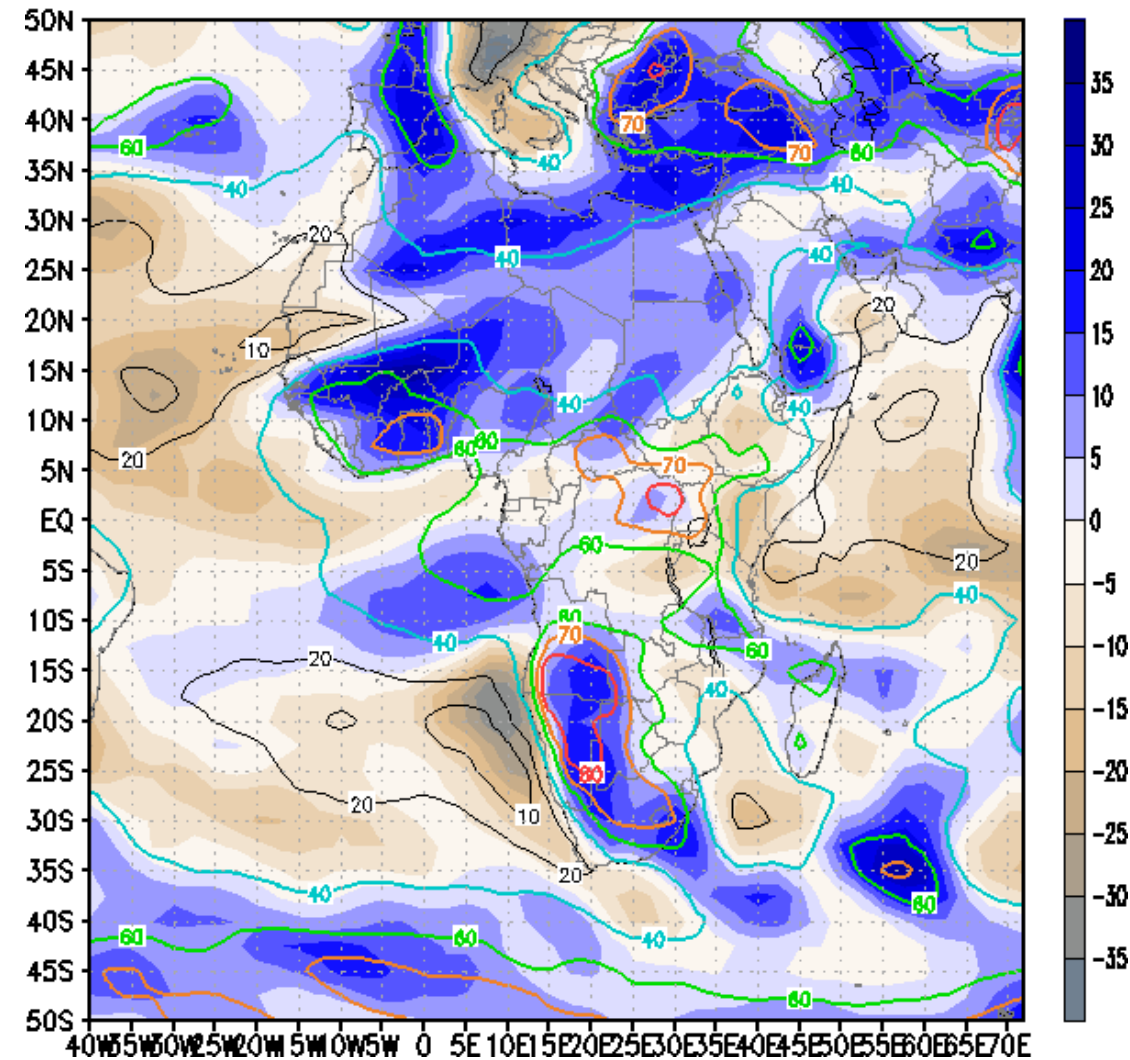
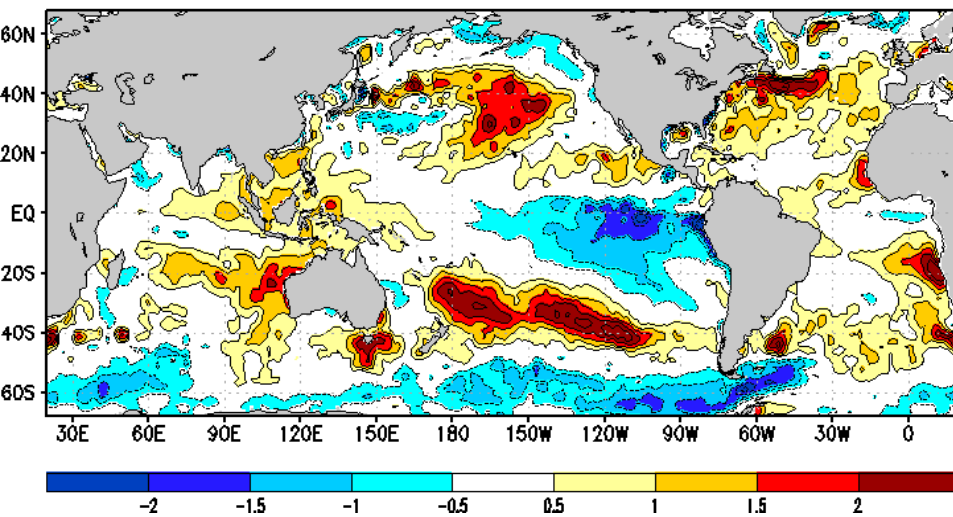


Figure 8: Relative Humidity Anomaly at 850hPa (left) and 700hPa (right)

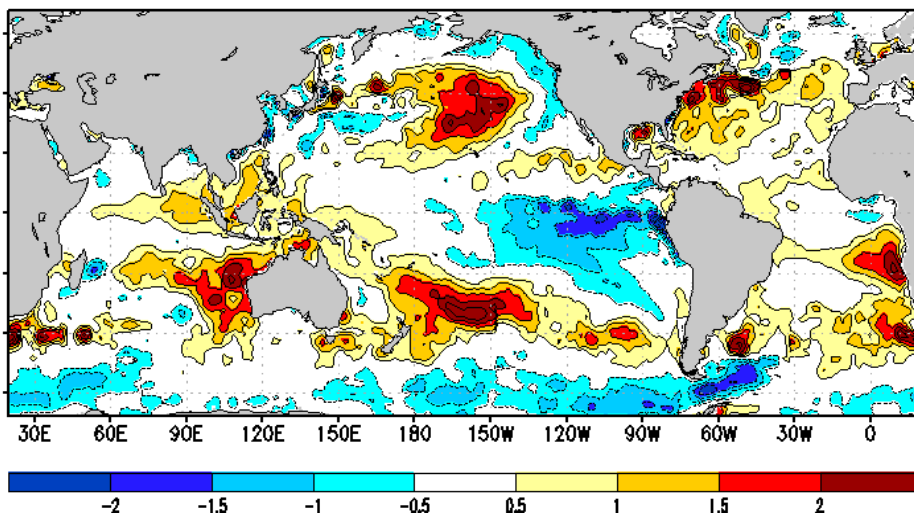
1. Monitoring Climate Element
2. Global Driver Review and Assessment
  - a. SST
  - b. MJO and other Equatorial Waves

# Weekly Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly

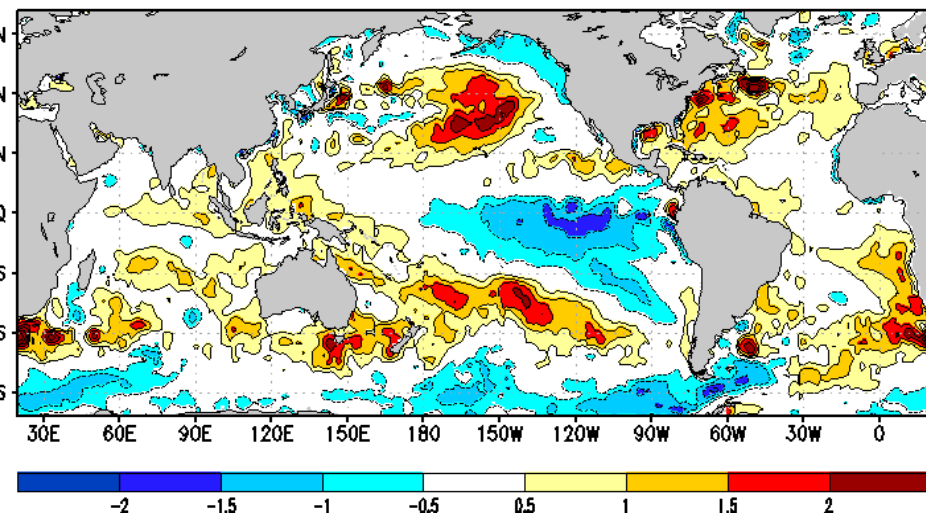
SST Anom. for the Week From 13Feb2022 to 19Feb2022



SST Anom. for the Week From 20Feb2022 to 26Feb2022



SST Anom. for the Week From 27Feb2022 to 05Mar2022



These maps display weekly sea surface temperature anomalies over the globe, and they depict mostly normal to cooling conditions over the equatorial Pacific with warming observed over northern Atlantic, Gulf of Guinea while neutral to cooling ssts are observed over the south-western Indian ocean.

SST Anom. for the Week From 06Mar2022 to 12Mar2022

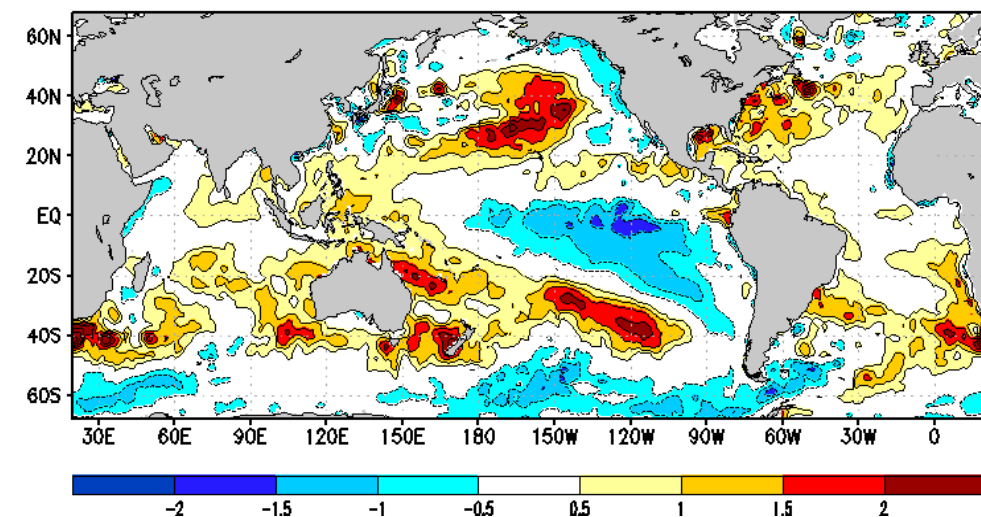


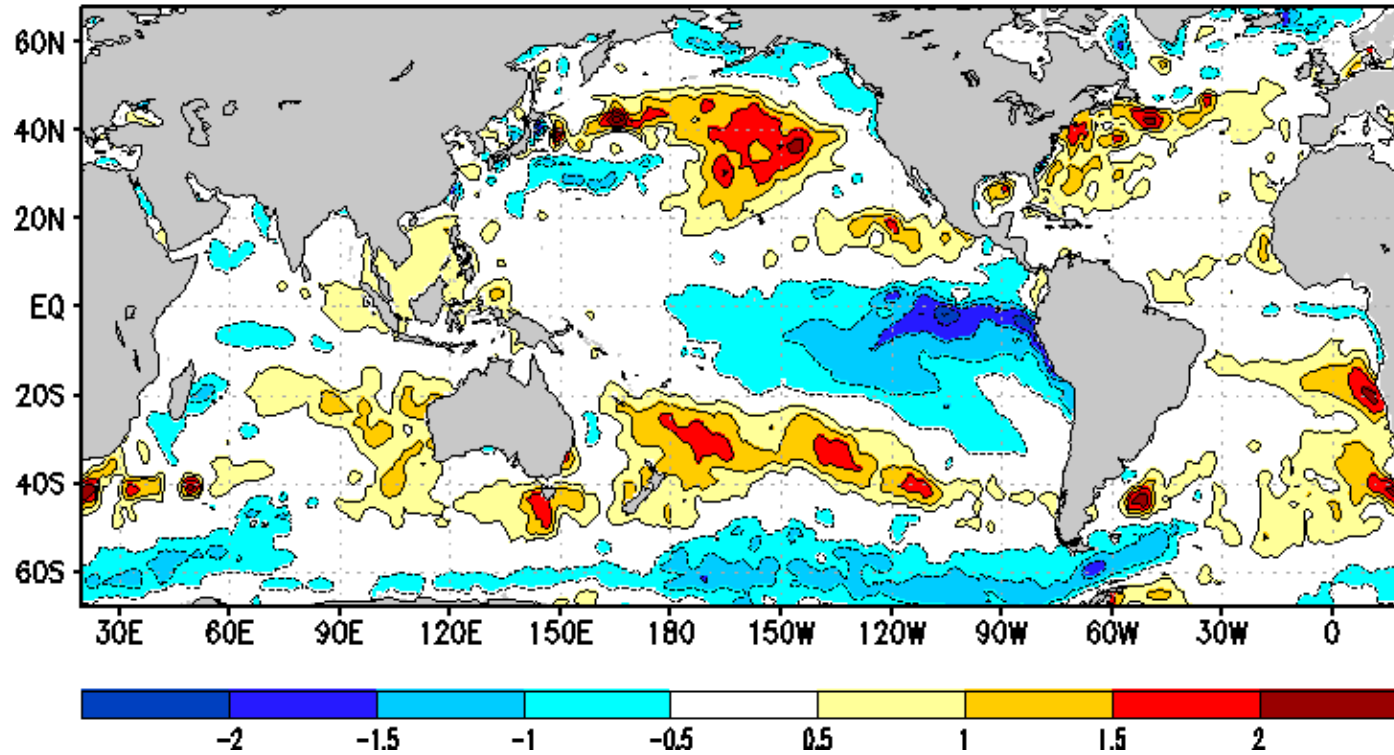
**Figure 9: Maps display weekly sea surface temperature anomalies over the globe for last four weeks**

<https://psl.noaa.gov/map/clim/sst.shtml>

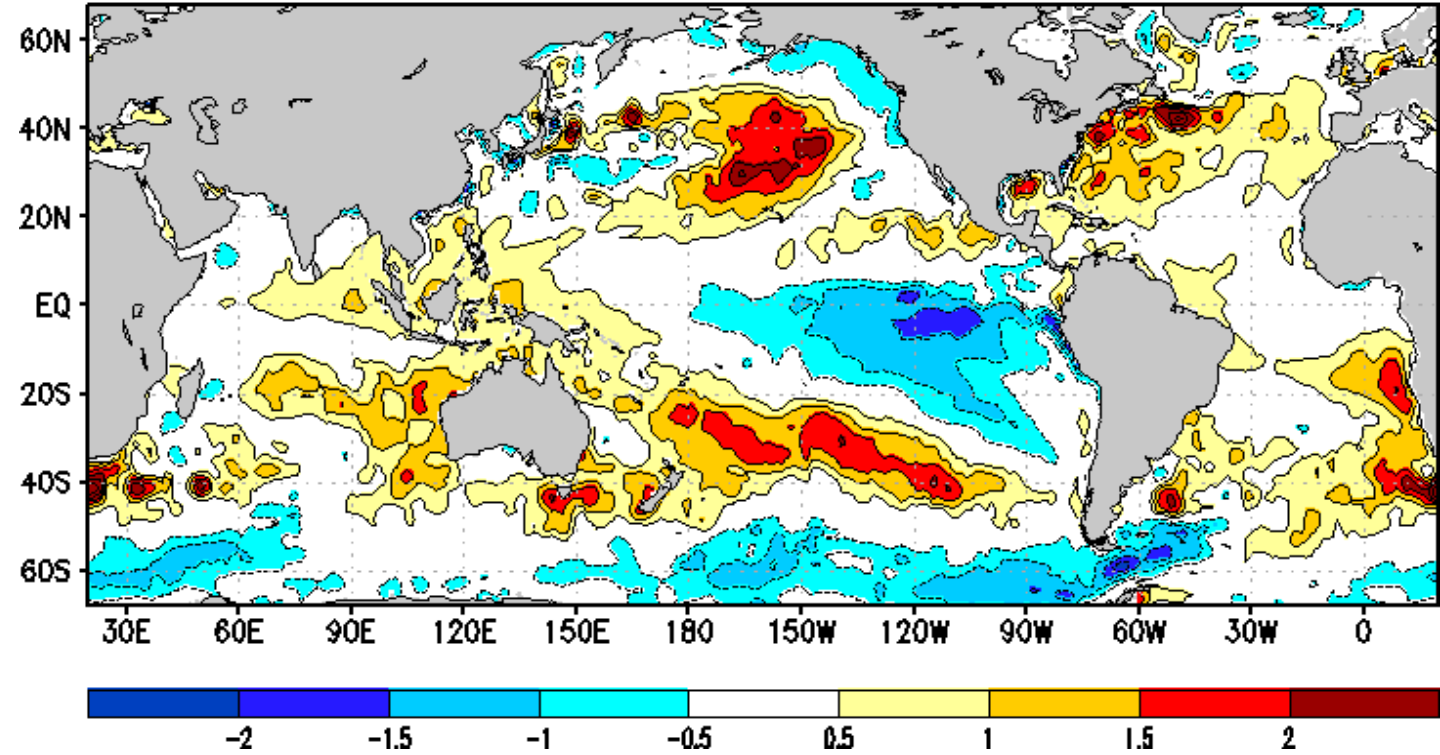
[http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Ocean\\_Temp/Weekly\\_Anomaly.html?](http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Ocean_Temp/Weekly_Anomaly.html?)

# Last Month's Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) Observed

SST Anom. for Feb2022



SST Anom. for the Week From 13Feb2022 to 12Mar2022



*During 20<sup>th</sup> of Sep to 23<sup>rd</sup> Oct 2021, the cooling persisted over eastern Equatorial Pacific, and the Western Indian Ocean, whereas the Gulf of Guinea in the South Atlantic, and western pacific continue in warming siuation.*

**Figure 10 : Maps display monthly sea surface temperature anomalies over the globe.**

<https://psl.noaa.gov/map/clim/sst.shtml>

[http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Ocean\\_Temp/Anomaly.html](http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/Global/Ocean_Temp/Anomaly.html)

# SST OBS AND FCST FOR TWO WEEKS

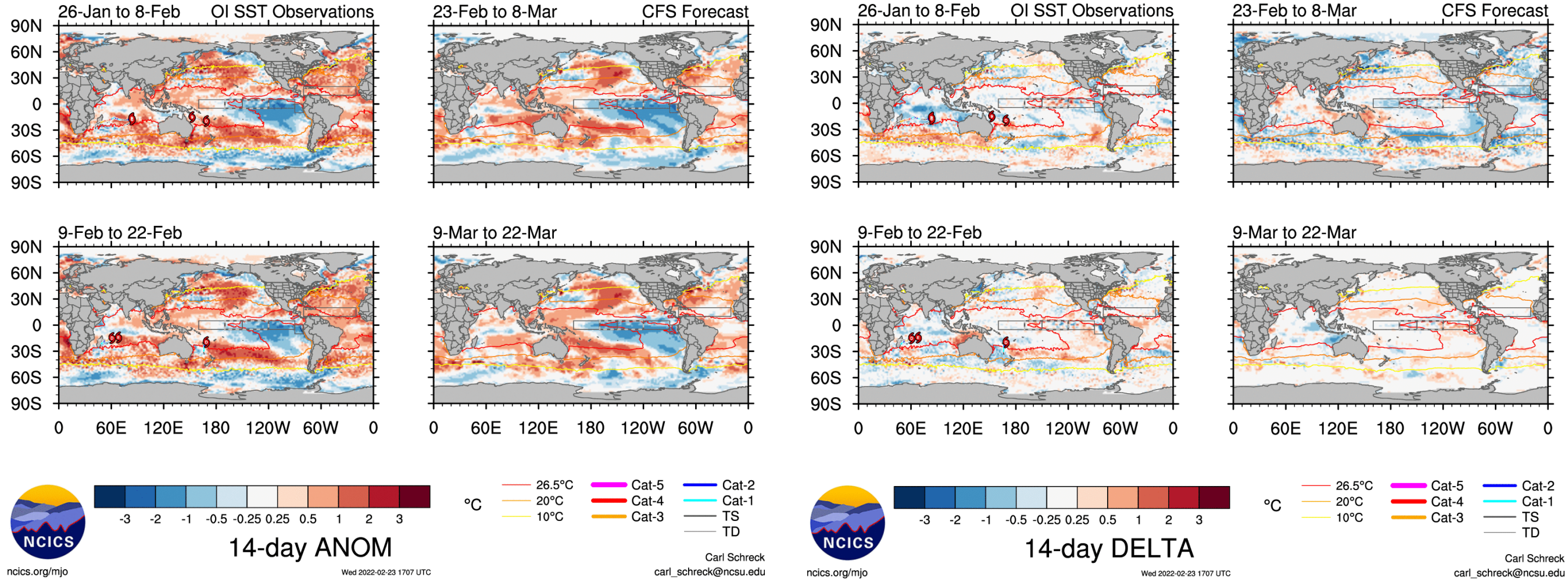


Figure 11: Sea Surface Temperature and FCST for two week

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/sst/global.anom.14.png>  
<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/sst/global.delta.14.png>

## 3-Days Infra-Red (IR) 200hpa and Velocity Potential Anomaly

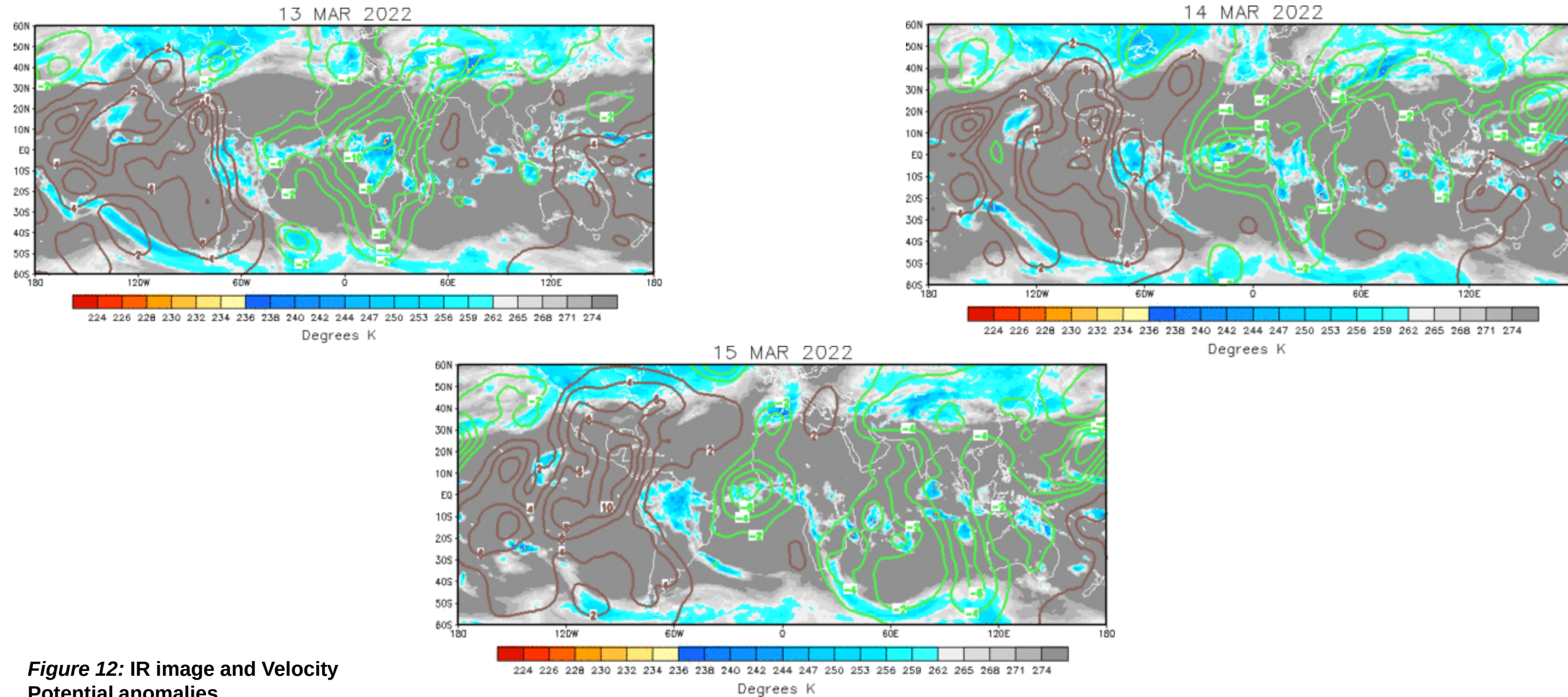


**Figure 12:** IR image and Velocity Potential anomalies

# ECMWF Madden-Julian-Oscillation (MJO) Forecast

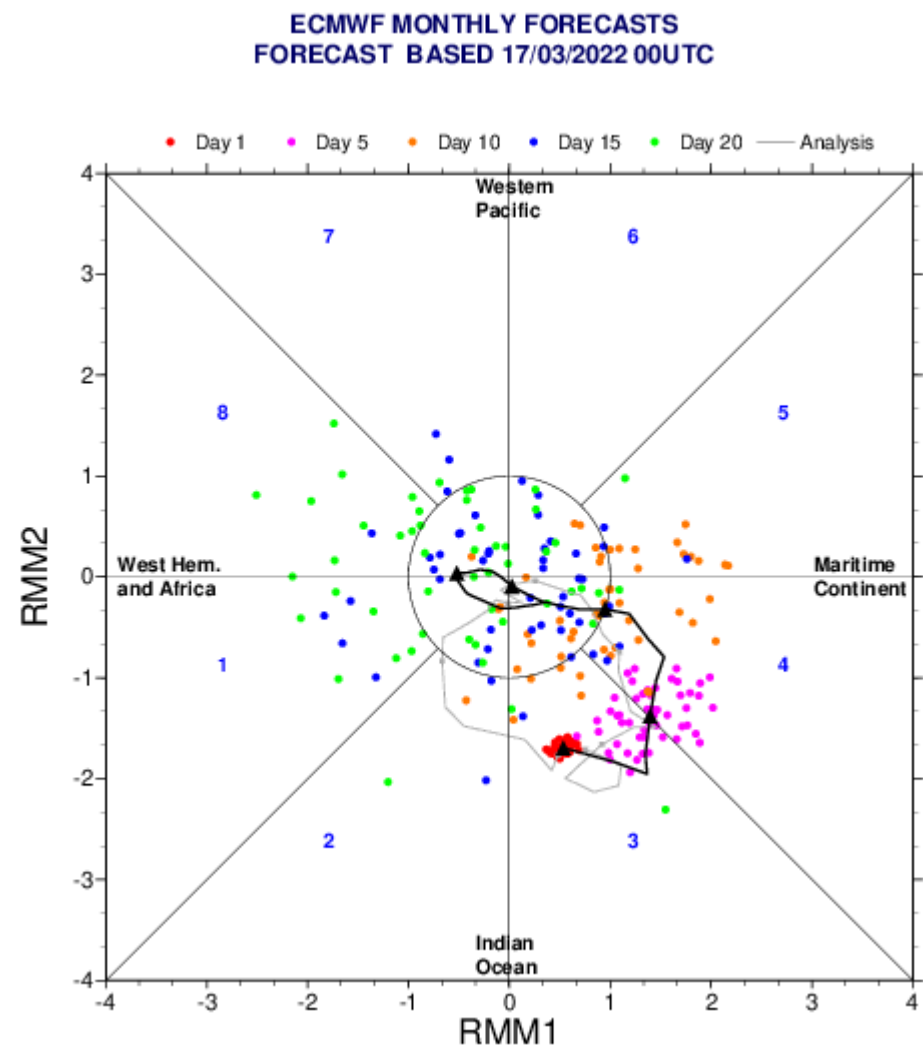
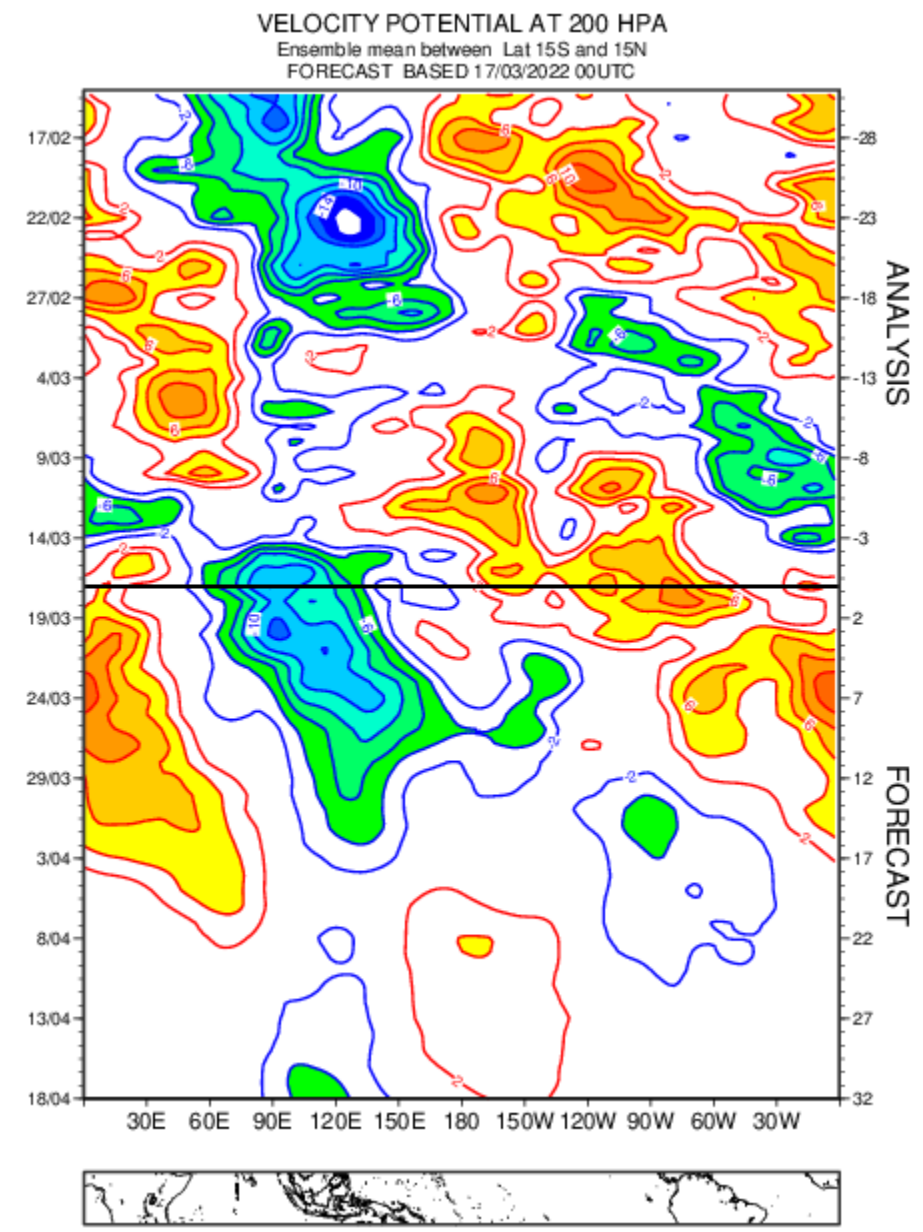


Figure 13: ECMWF MJO Forecast

[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_mjo\\_family\\_index?facets=undefined&time=2019080500,0,2019080500](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_mjo_family_index?facets=undefined&time=2019080500,0,2019080500)  
[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_mjo\\_family\\_time\\_longitudes?facets=undefined&time=2019112500,0,2019112500](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_mjo_family_time_longitudes?facets=undefined&time=2019112500,0,2019112500)

MJO monitoring and forecasts for ECMWF, NCEP and UK Met Office from MJO working group website

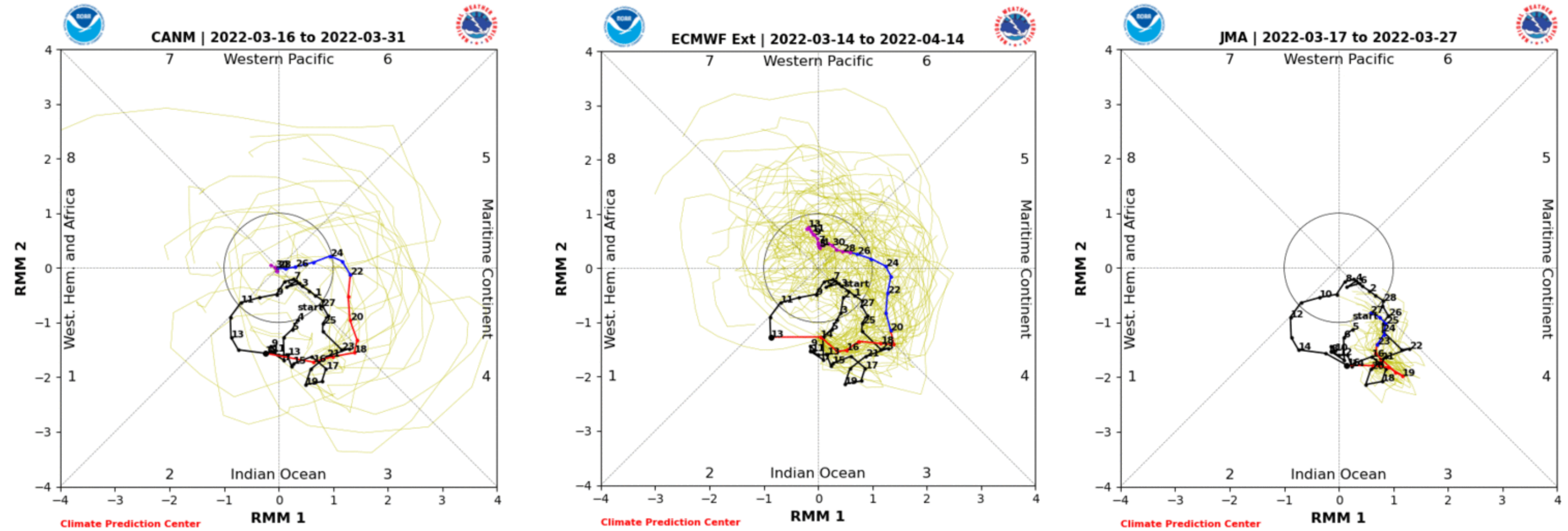


Figure 14: Forecasts for ECMWF, NCEP and UK Met Office

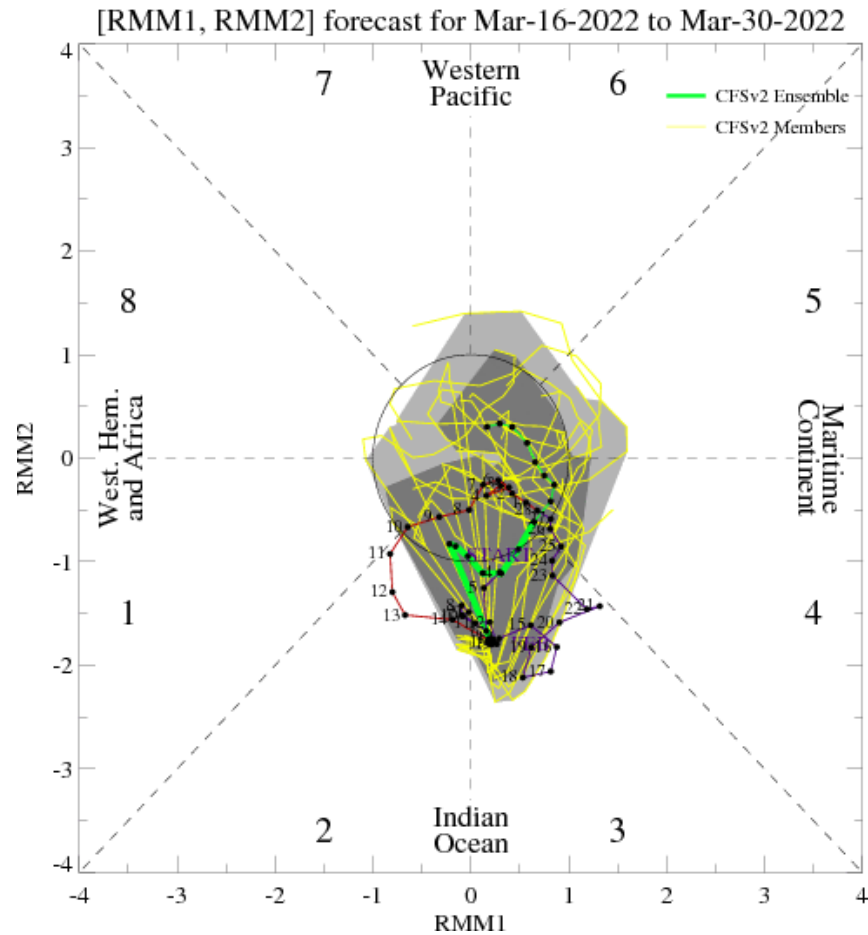
<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/CLIVAR/emon.shtml>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/CLIVAR/jman.shtml>

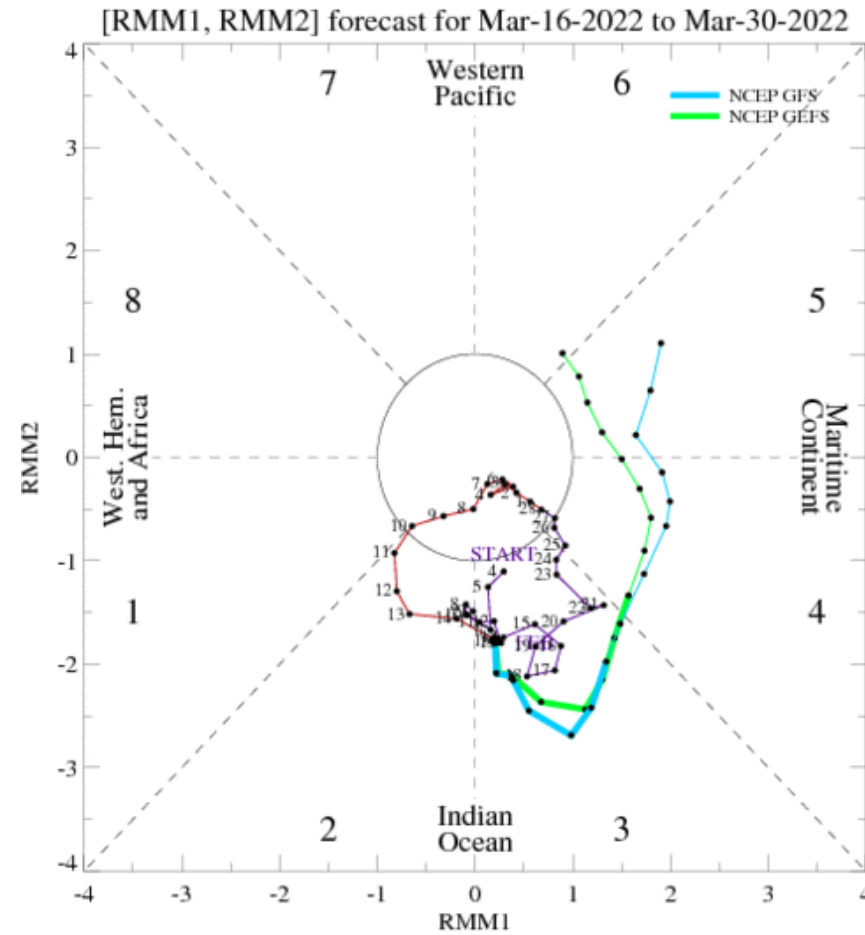
[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_mjo\\_family\\_index?facets=undefined&time=2019081500,0,2019081500](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_mjo_family_index?facets=undefined&time=2019081500,0,2019081500)

# MJO FORECAST

Ensemble GFS Phase Diagram



Operational GFS Phase Diagram



Statistical GFS Phase Diagram

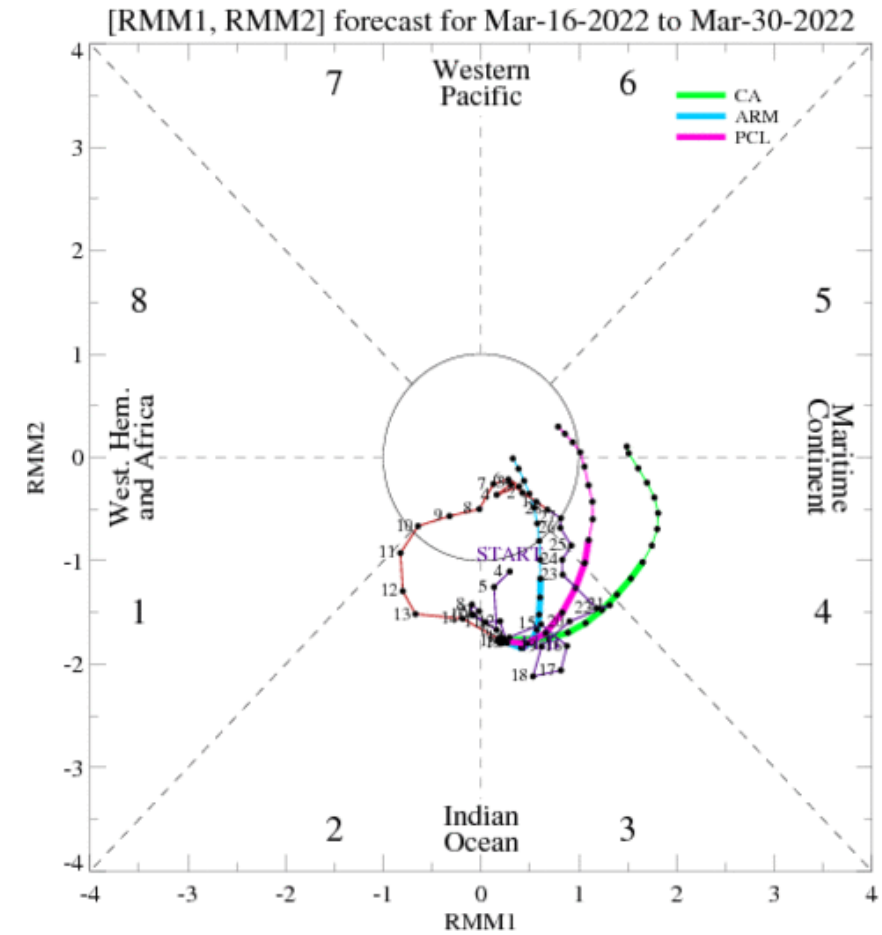


Figure 15: MJO forecast

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/foregfs.shtml>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/foroper.shtml>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/precip/CWlink/MJO/forca.shtml>

# The EWP, NCEP/GFS and CFSv2 models Predicting the MJO 40 day Forecast

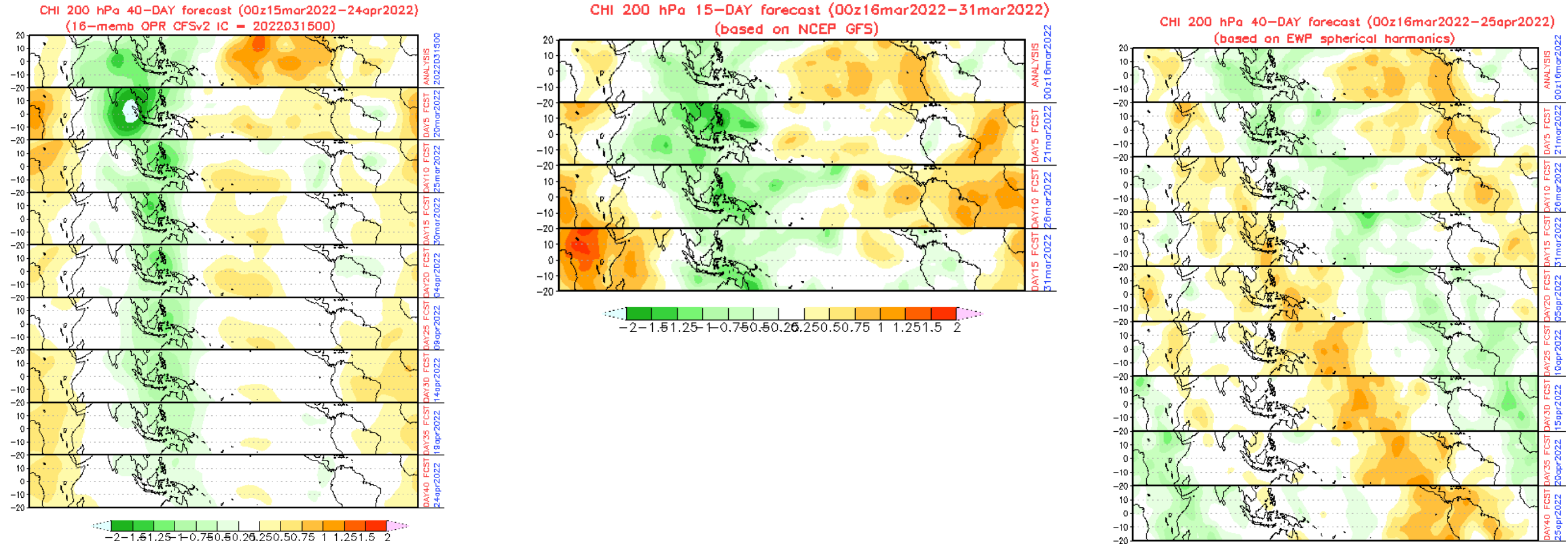


Figure 16: MJO forecast

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/people/wd52qz/mjo/chi/ewp.gif>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/people/wd52qz/mjo/chi/gfs.gif>

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/people/wd52qz/mjo/chi/cfs.gif>

# Past 4 Weeks Precipitable Water and Outlooks for Africa and Globally

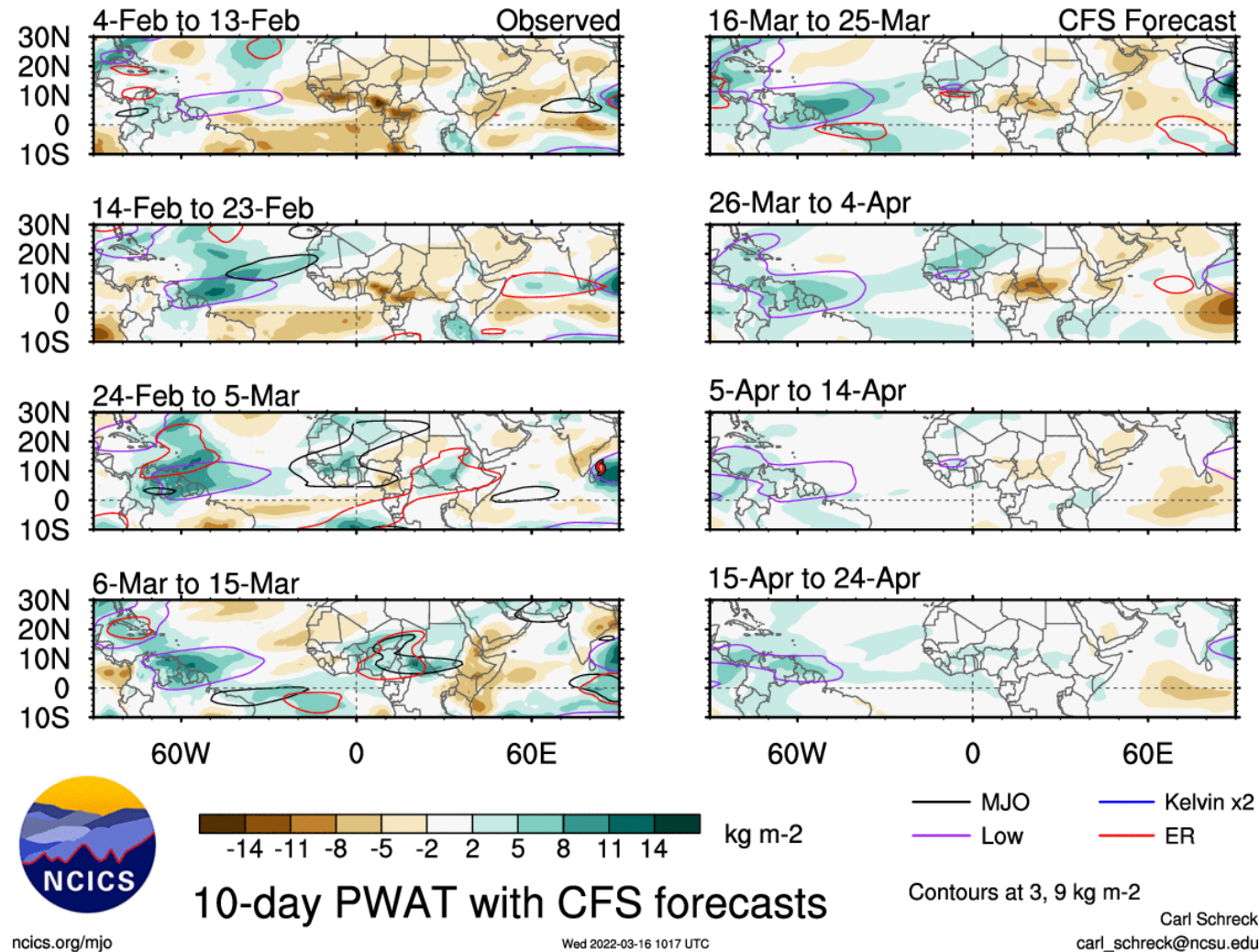


Figure 7a: Africa

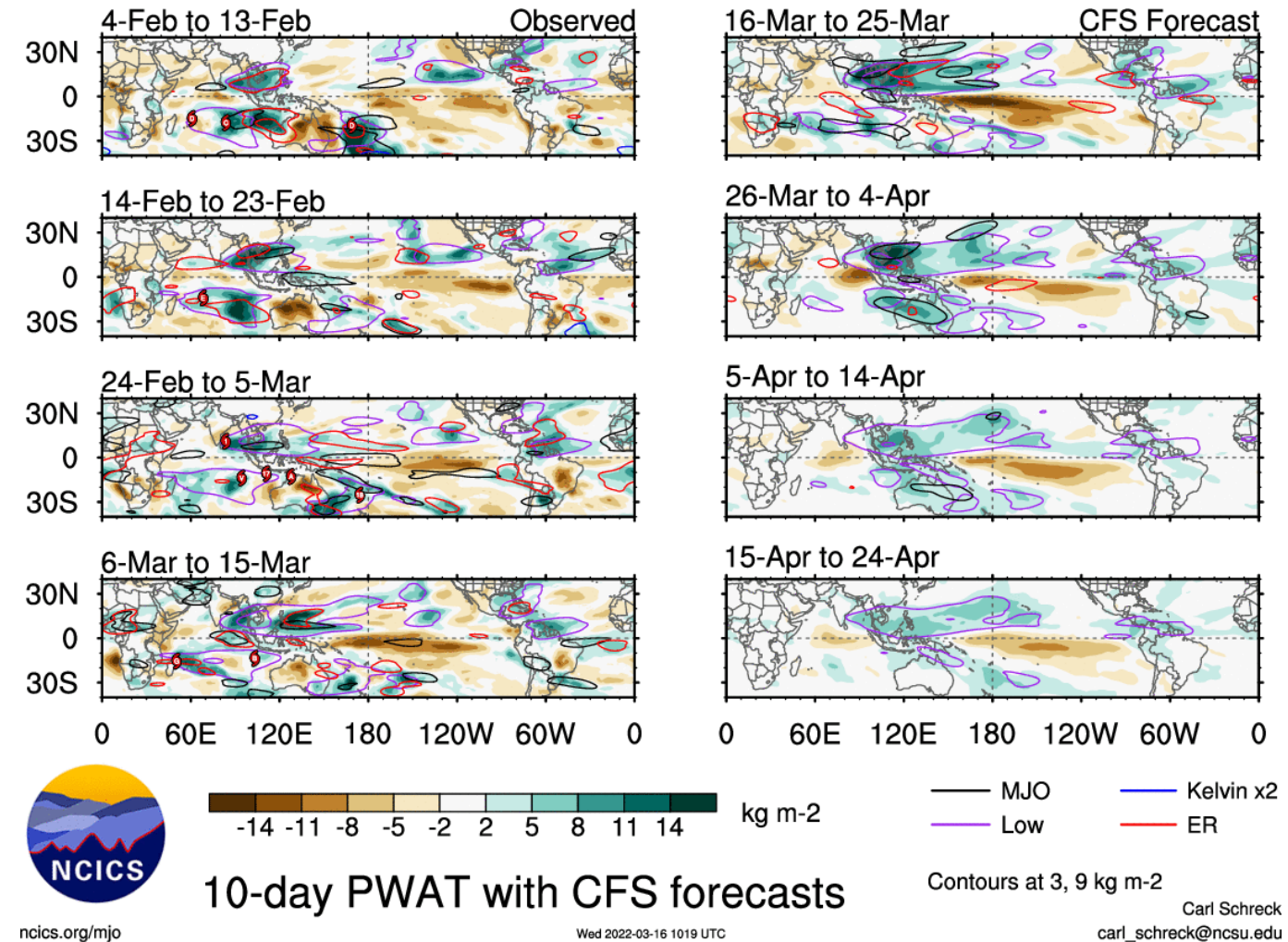


Figure 7b: Global

Figure 17: Past four week Precipitable Water and Outlooks

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/pwat.cfs.all.Africa.10.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/pwat.cfs.all.global.10.png>

# Past Four Weeks Velocity Potential with MJO, Kelvin and Rossby Wave overlaid on Global Maps at 850mb and 200mb

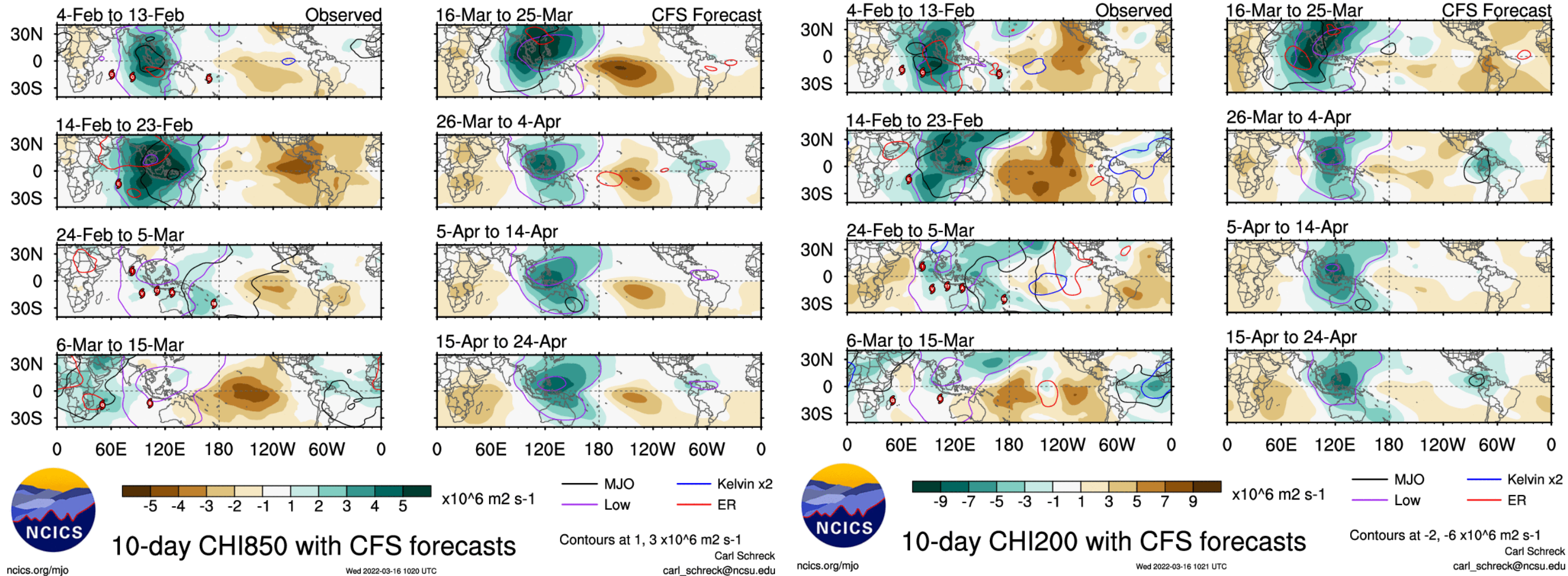


Figure 18a and b: Past four week and month velocity potential

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/chi850.cfs.all.global.10.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/chi200.cfs.all.global.10.png>

# Past Four Weeks Velocity Potential with MJO, Kelvin and Rossby Wave overlaid on Africa

## Maps at 850mb and 200mb

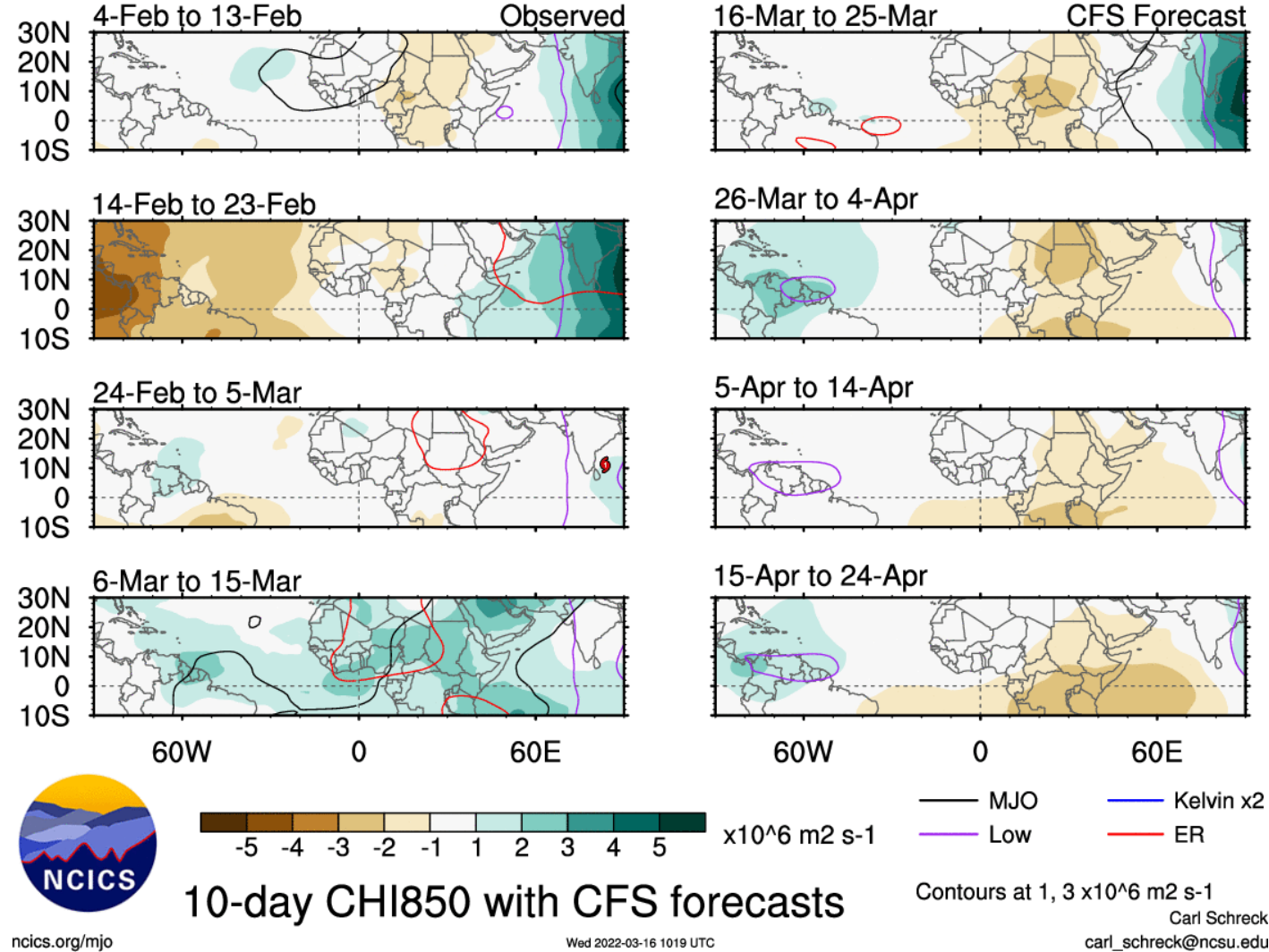
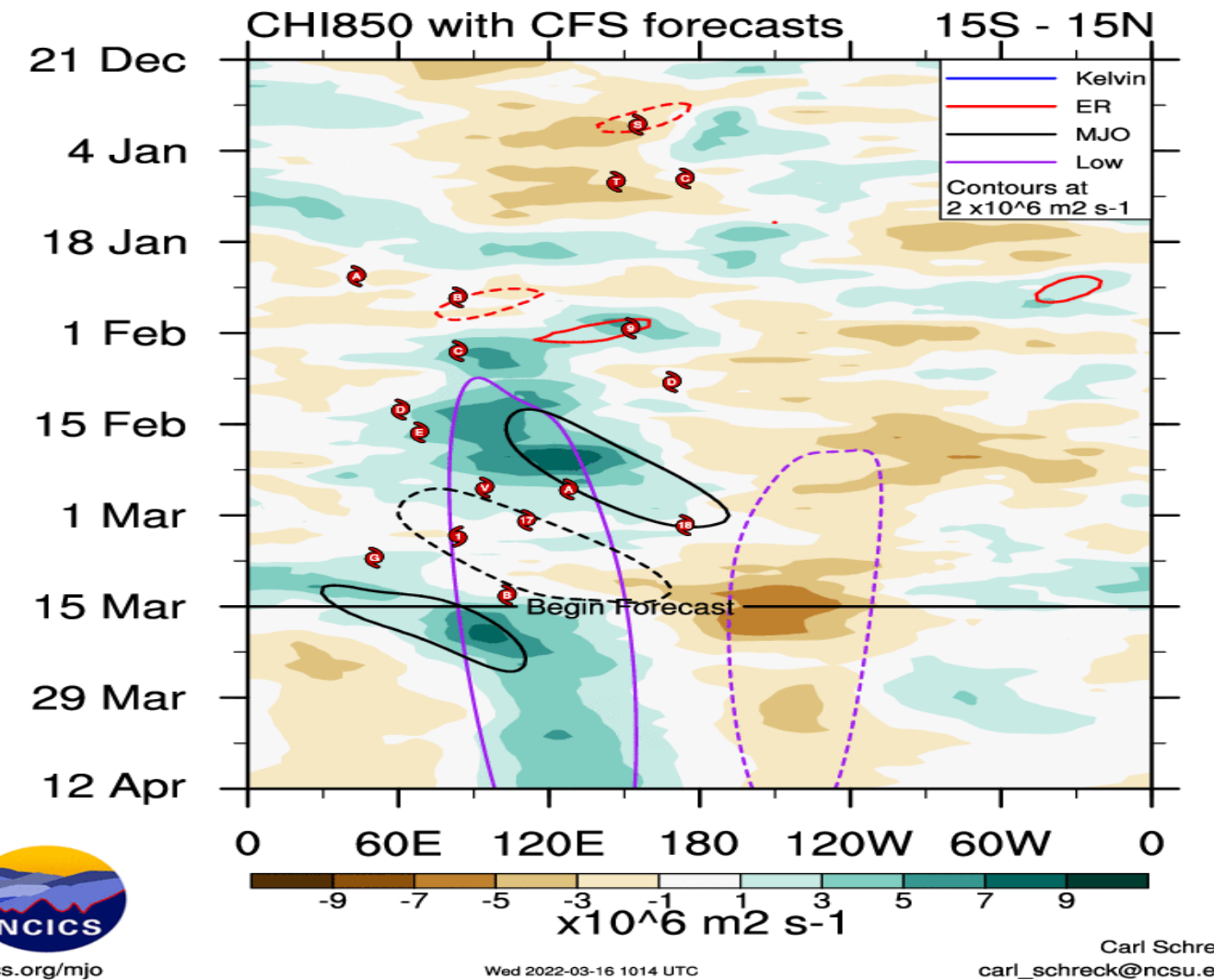


Figure 19a and b: Past four week and month velocity potential

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/chi850.cfs.all.africa.10.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/chi200.cfs.all.africa.10.png>

# Hovmoller diagram of Velocity Potential, Anomalies for 15N-15S with Waves overlay including Outlook

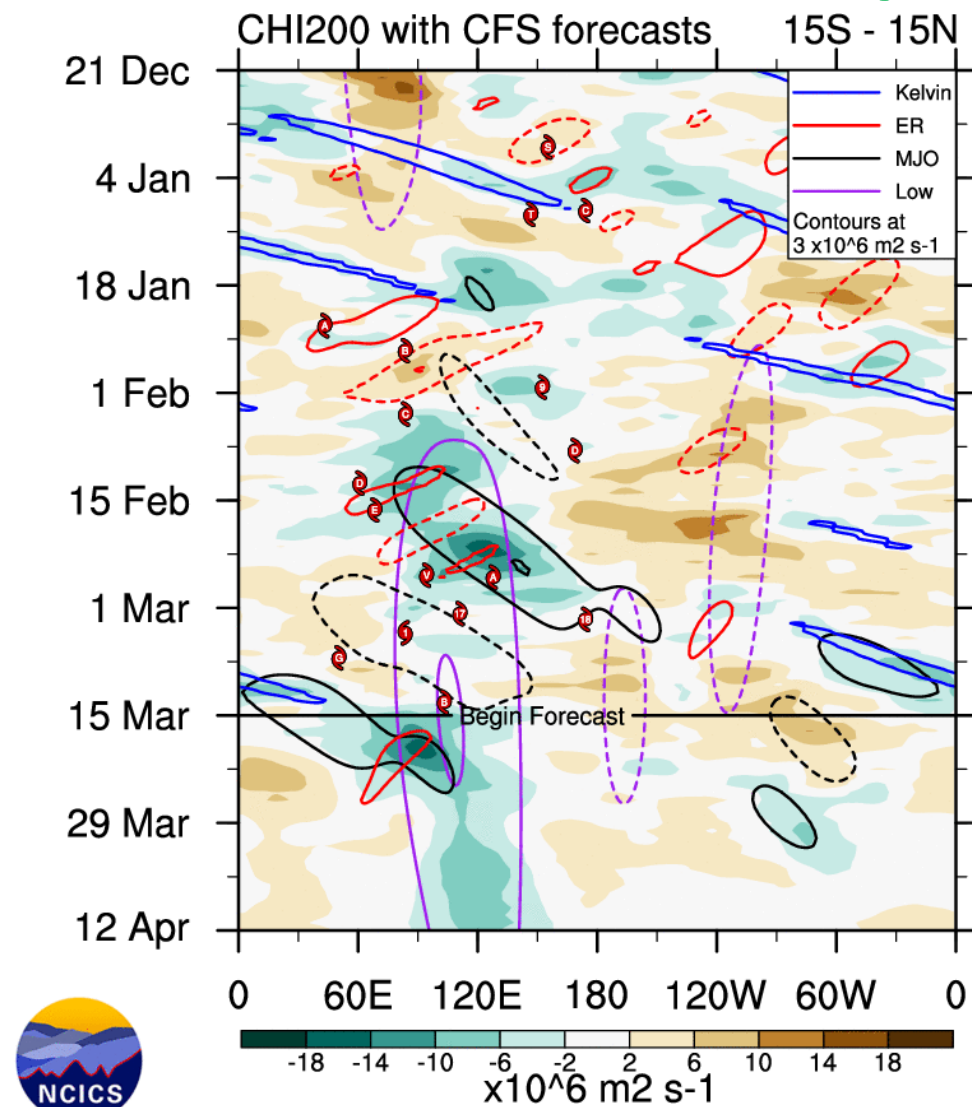
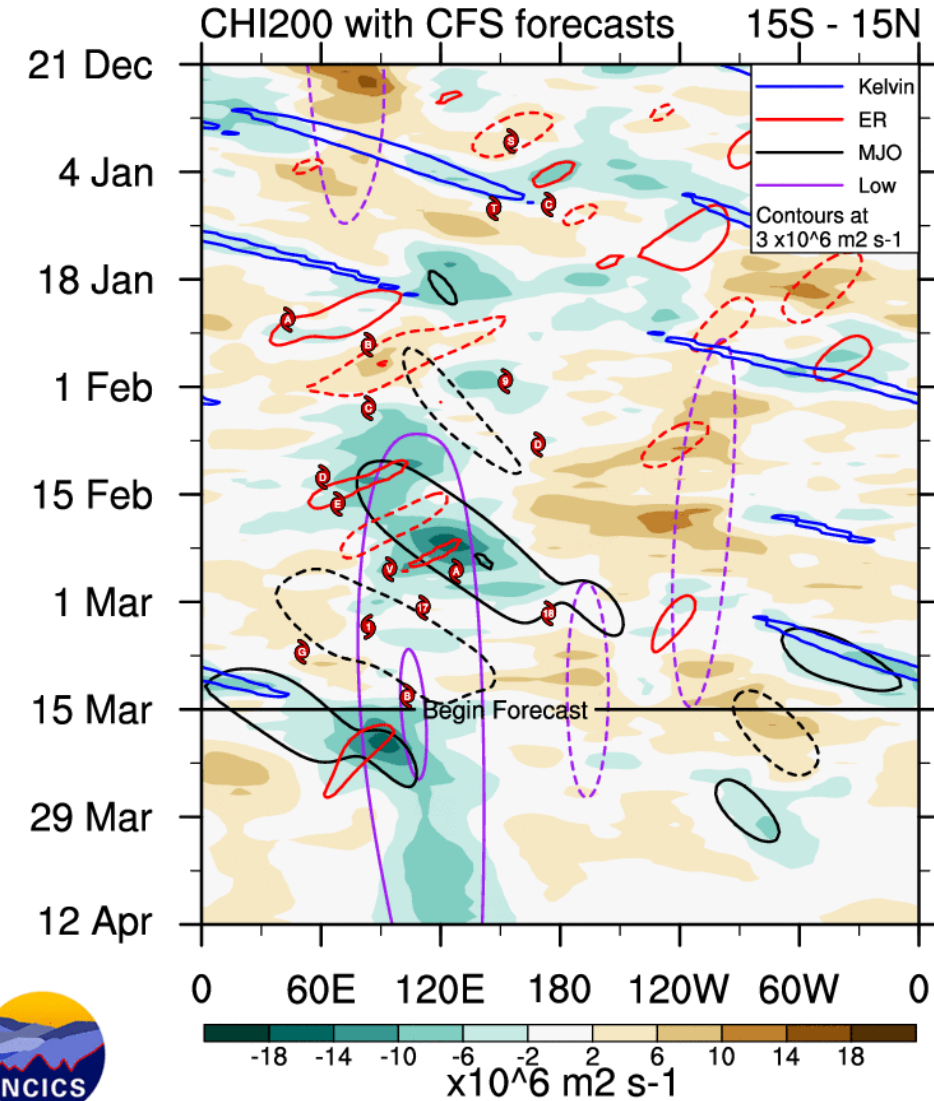
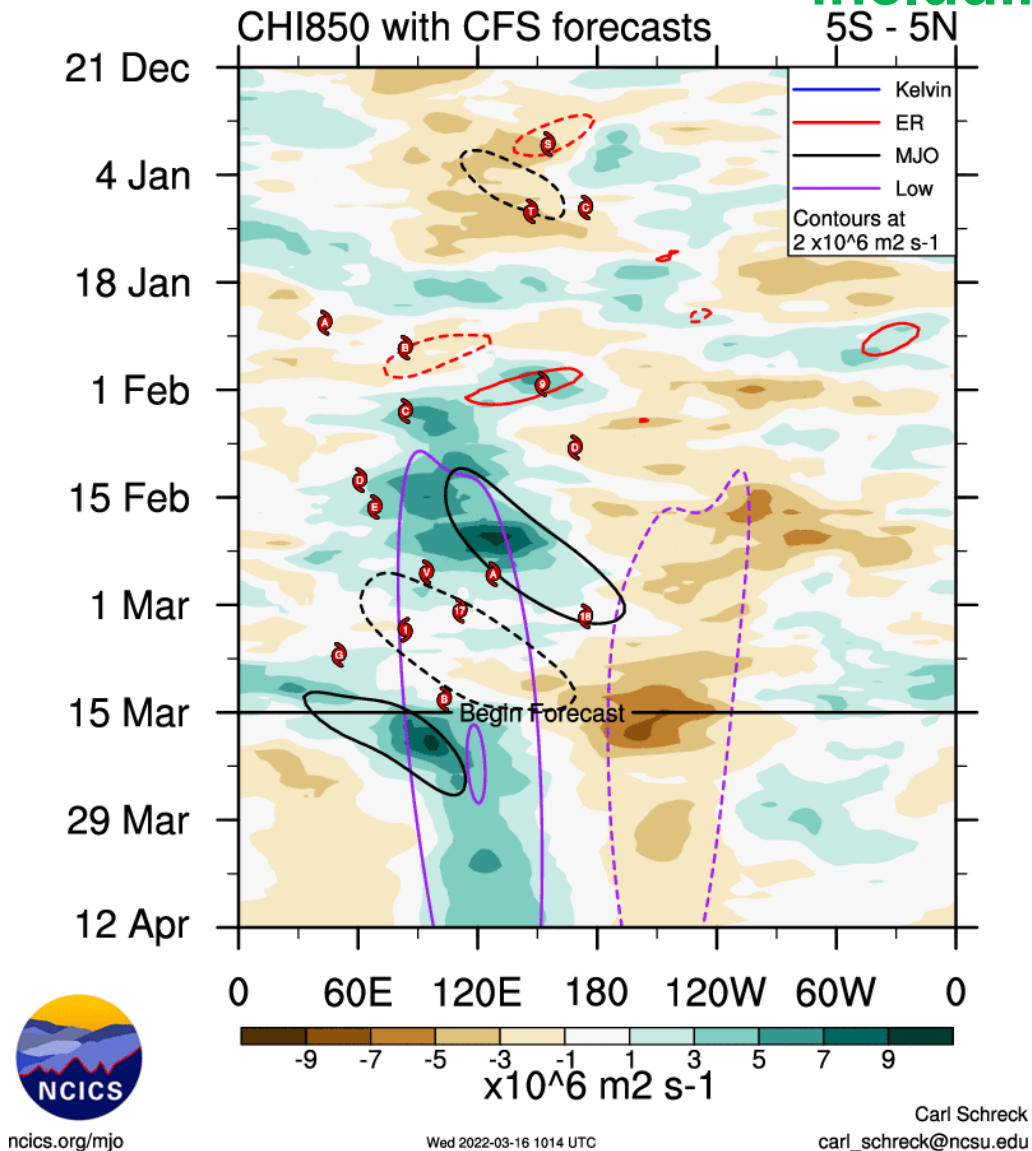
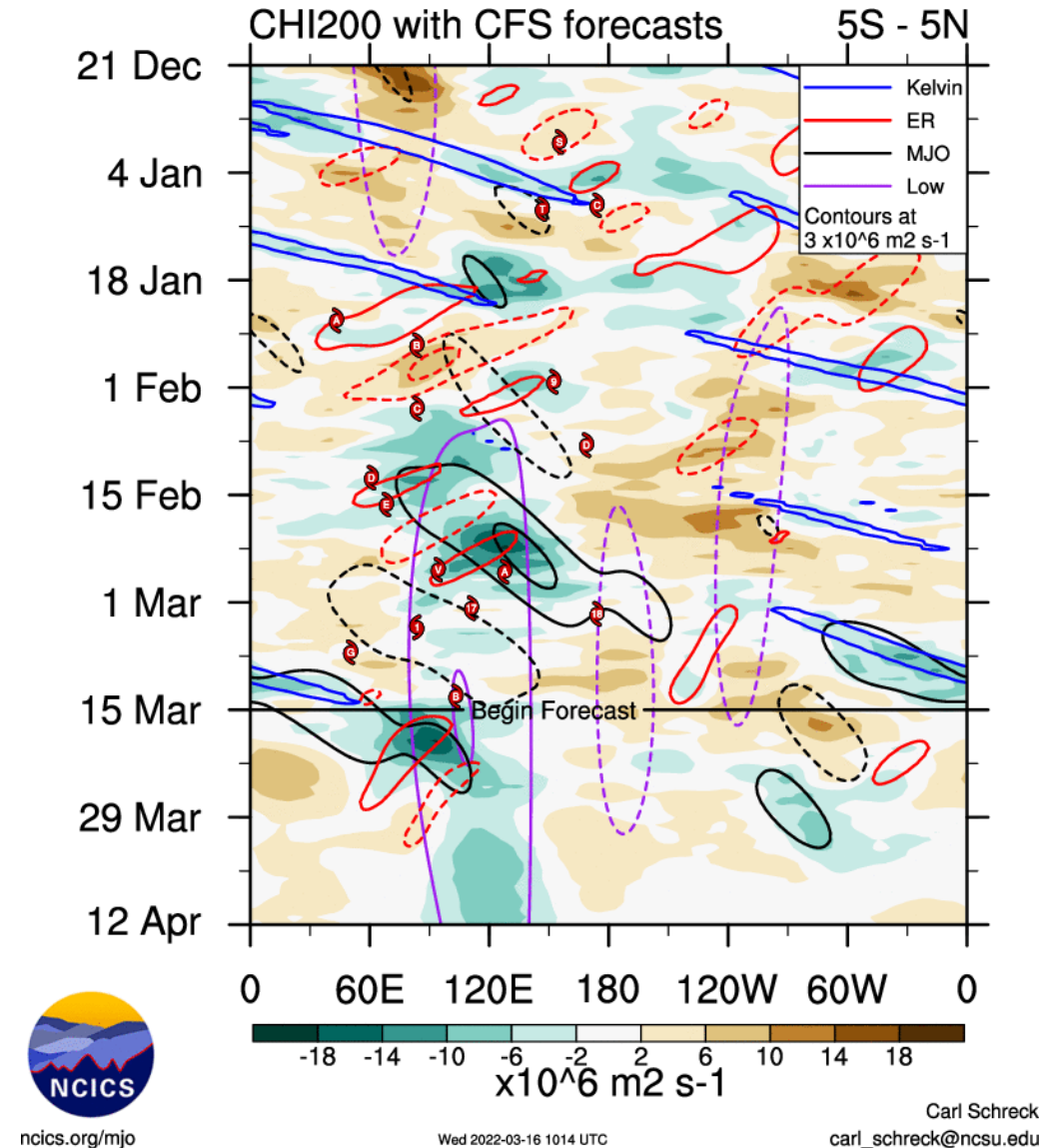


Figure 20: Anomalies for 15n-15s with waves overlay including outlooks

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/hov/chi850.cfs.wide.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/hov/chi200.cfs.wide.png>

# Hovmoller diagram of Velocity Potential, anomalies for 5n-5s with waves overlay including outlooks

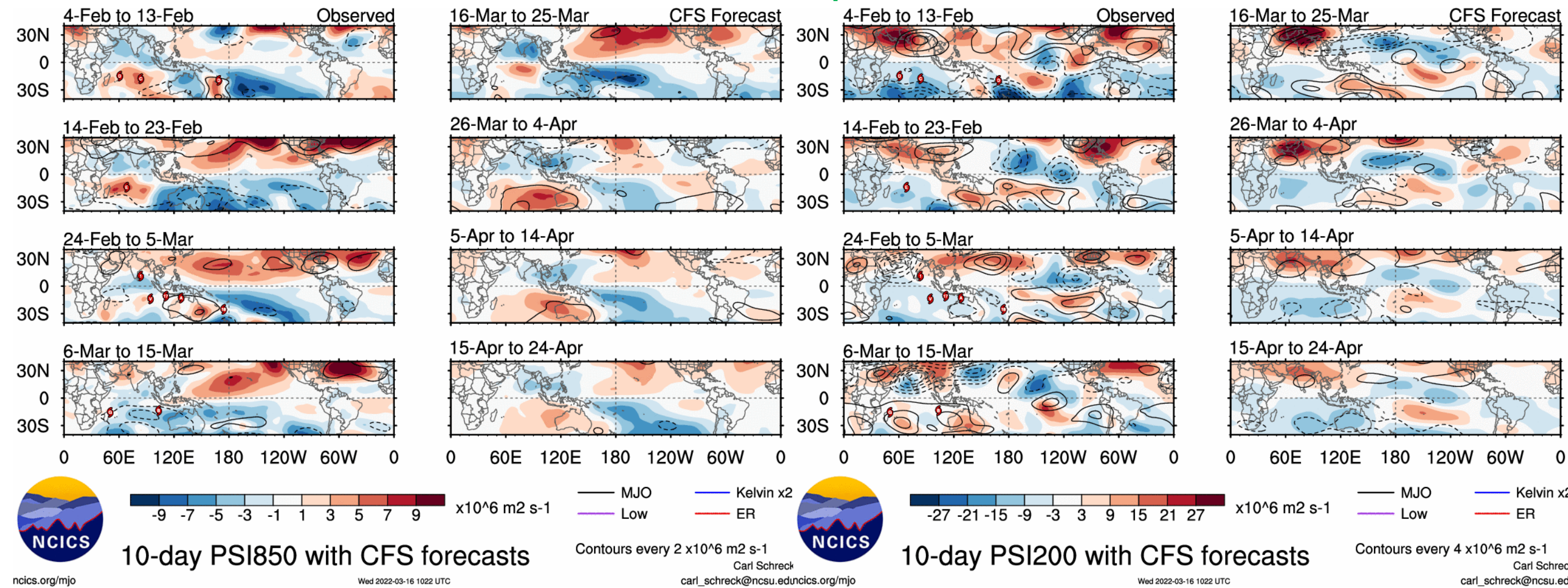


<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/hov/chi850.cfs.eqtr.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/hov/chi200.cfs.eqtr.png>

Figure 21: Anomalies for 5N-5S with waves overlay including outlooks

Past 4 Weeks Stream Function Anomalies with MJO, Kelvin and Rossby wave overlaid on Global Maps 850hpa and 200hpa



<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/psi850.cfs.mjo.global.10.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/psi200.cfs.mjo.global.10.png>

Figure 22: Past 4 weeks stream function anomalies with MJO, Kelvin & Rossby wave on Global Maps

# Past 4 weeks Stream Function Anomalies with MJO, Kelvin and Rossby wave overlaid on Africa Maps 850hpa and 200hpa

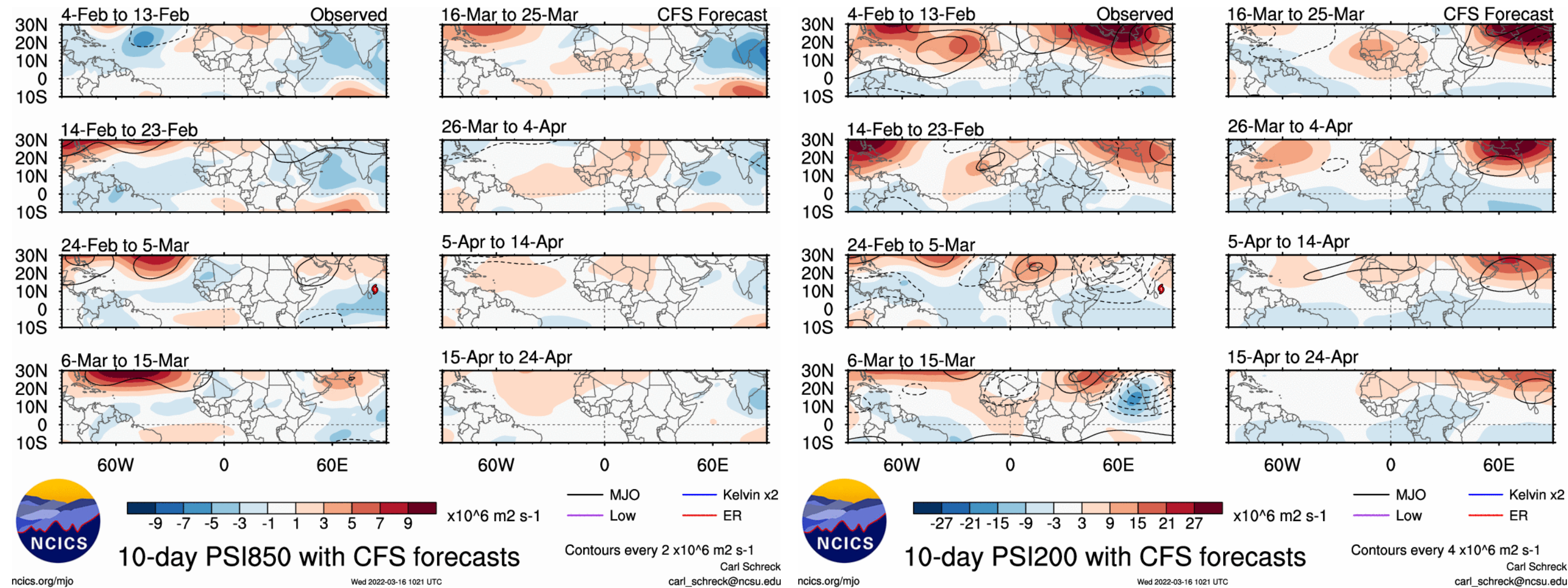


**Figure 23: Past 4 weeks stream function anomalies with MJO, Kelvin & Rossby wave on Africa maps**

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/psi850.cfs.mjo.africa.10.png>

<https://ncics.org/pub/mjo/v2/map/psi200.cfs.mjo.africa.10.png>

1. Monitoring Climate Element
2. Global Driver Review and Assessment
3. Model Guidance for Weekly Climate outlook

# Wind Anomaly and Divergence Forecast from GFS week1

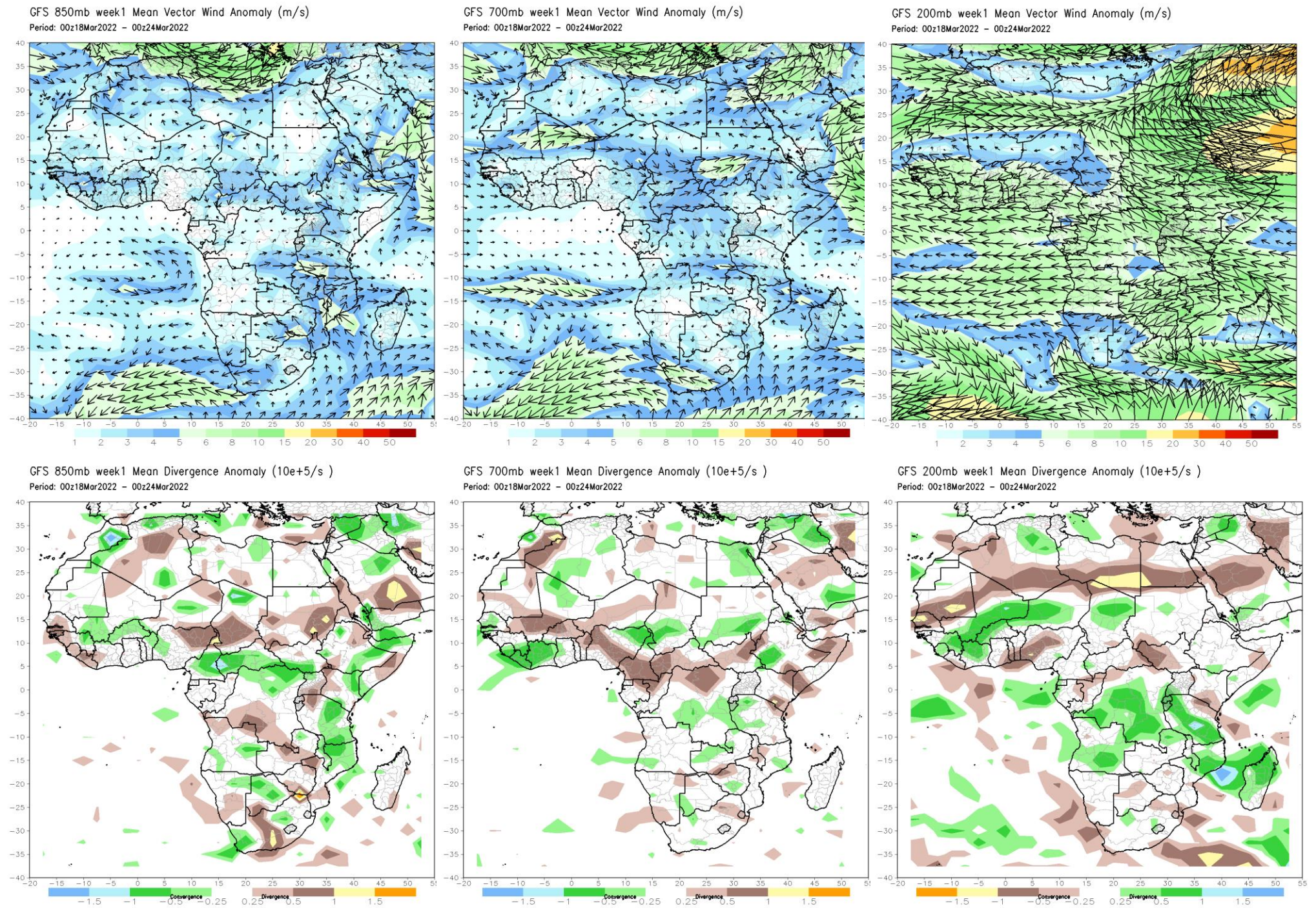


**Figure 24 : Forecast from GFS**

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa.shtml>

# African Precipitation NCEP/GFS Bias-Corrected Precipitation and Anomaly Forecasts for week 1

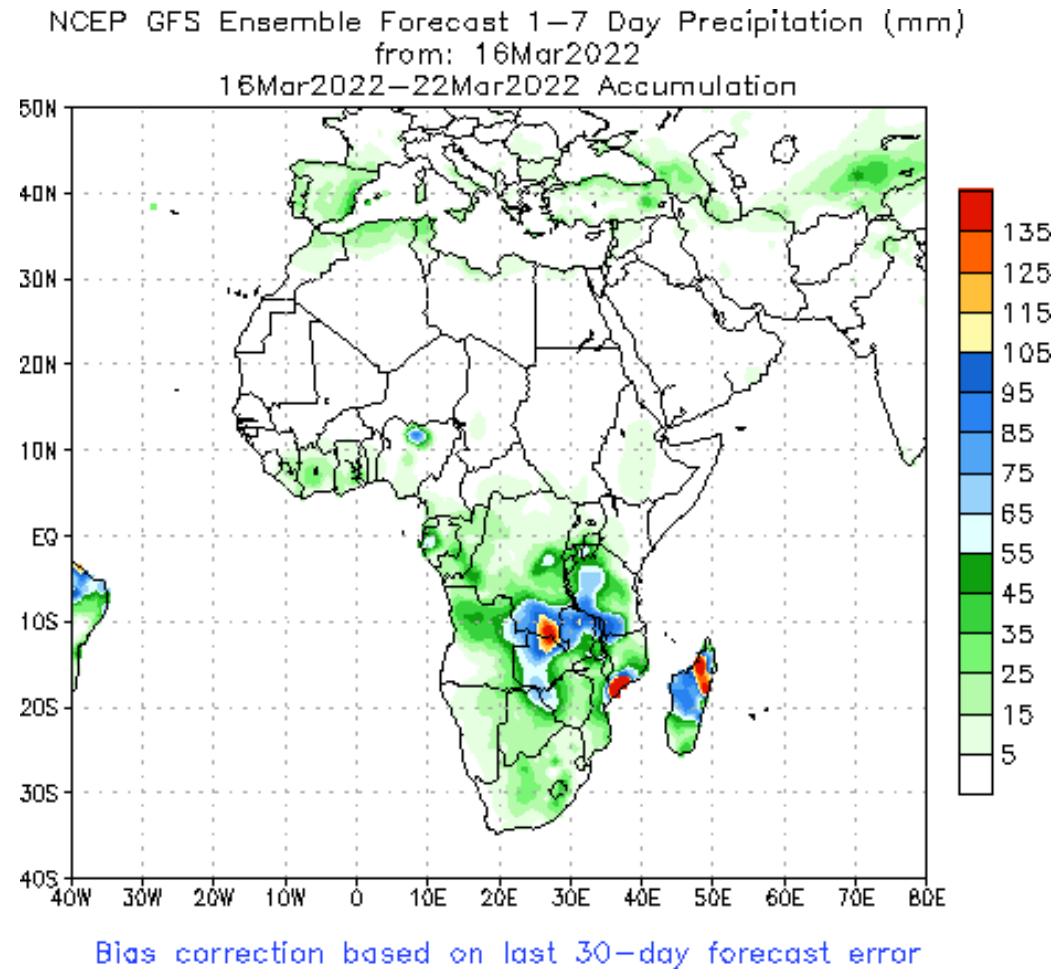
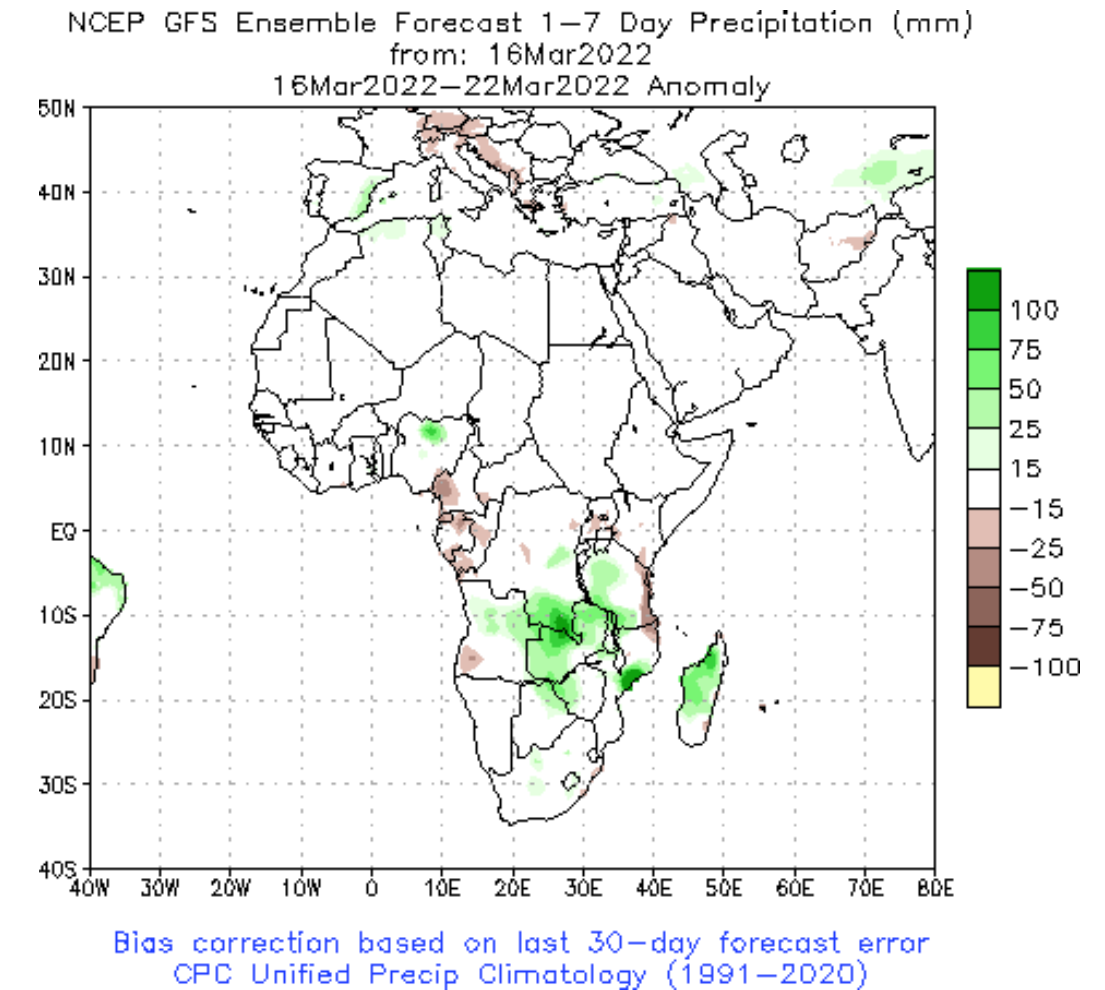


Figure 26: NCEP/GFS Précipitation and Anomaly forecast.

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Global\\_Monsoons/African\\_Monsoons/gfs\\_model.shtml](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Global_Monsoons/African_Monsoons/gfs_model.shtml)

[http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/people/wwang/gfs\\_precip/gfs\\_wk1.gif](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/people/wwang/gfs_precip/gfs_wk1.gif)

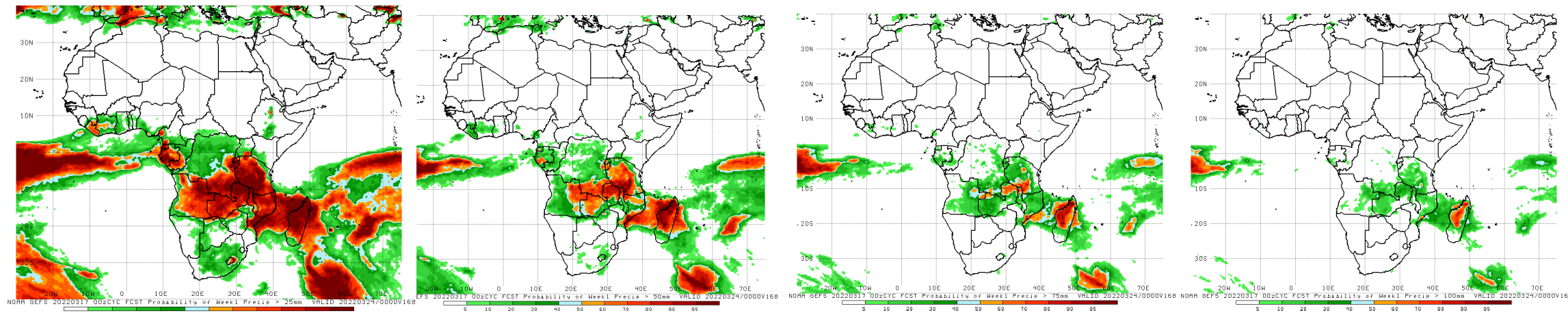
Precip $\geq$ 25mm

Precip $\geq$ 50mm

Precip $\geq$ 75mm

Precip $\geq$ 100mm

Week-1 Precipitation  
Probability of Exceedance:  
Forecast and Climo



CPC-Uni Probability of Cumulative Rainfall Exceeding 25 mm  
Period: 15-Mar to 21-Mar  
Ref: 1991-2020

CPC-Uni Probability of Cumulative Rainfall Exceeding 25 mm  
Period: 16-Dec to 22-Dec  
Ref: 1991-2020

CPC-Uni Probability of Cumulative Rainfall Exceeding 50 mm  
Period: 15-Mar to 21-Mar  
Ref: 1991-2020

CPC-Uni Probability of Cumulative Rainfall Exceeding 75 mm  
Period: 15-Mar to 21-Mar  
Ref: 1991-2020

CPC-Uni Probability of Cumulative Rainfall Exceeding 100 mm  
Period: 15-Mar to 21-Mar  
Ref: 1991-2020

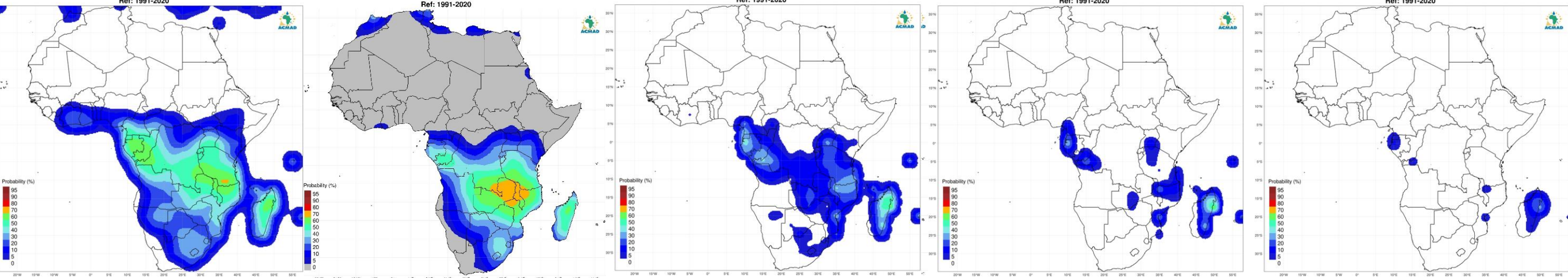


Figure 27: Week1 Precipitation Total Exceedance Probabilities

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip25mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip25mm_prob_africa.html)

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip50mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip50mm_prob_africa.html)

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip75mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip75mm_prob_africa.html)

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip100mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip100mm_prob_africa.html)

[http://154.66.220.45:8080/thredds/catalog/ACMAD/CDD/climatemonitoringservice/Probability\\_of\\_Exceedance/Weekly/Current/catalog.html](http://154.66.220.45:8080/thredds/catalog/ACMAD/CDD/climatemonitoringservice/Probability_of_Exceedance/Weekly/Current/catalog.html)

# Precipitation Anomaly Forecasts from ECMWF for week 1

ECMWF EPS-Monthly Forecasting System  
Precipitation anomaly  
Forecast start reference is 17-03-2022  
ensemble size = 51 , climate size = 660

Day 5-11  
21-03-2022/TO/27-03-2022  
Shaded areas significant at 10% level  
Contours at 1% level

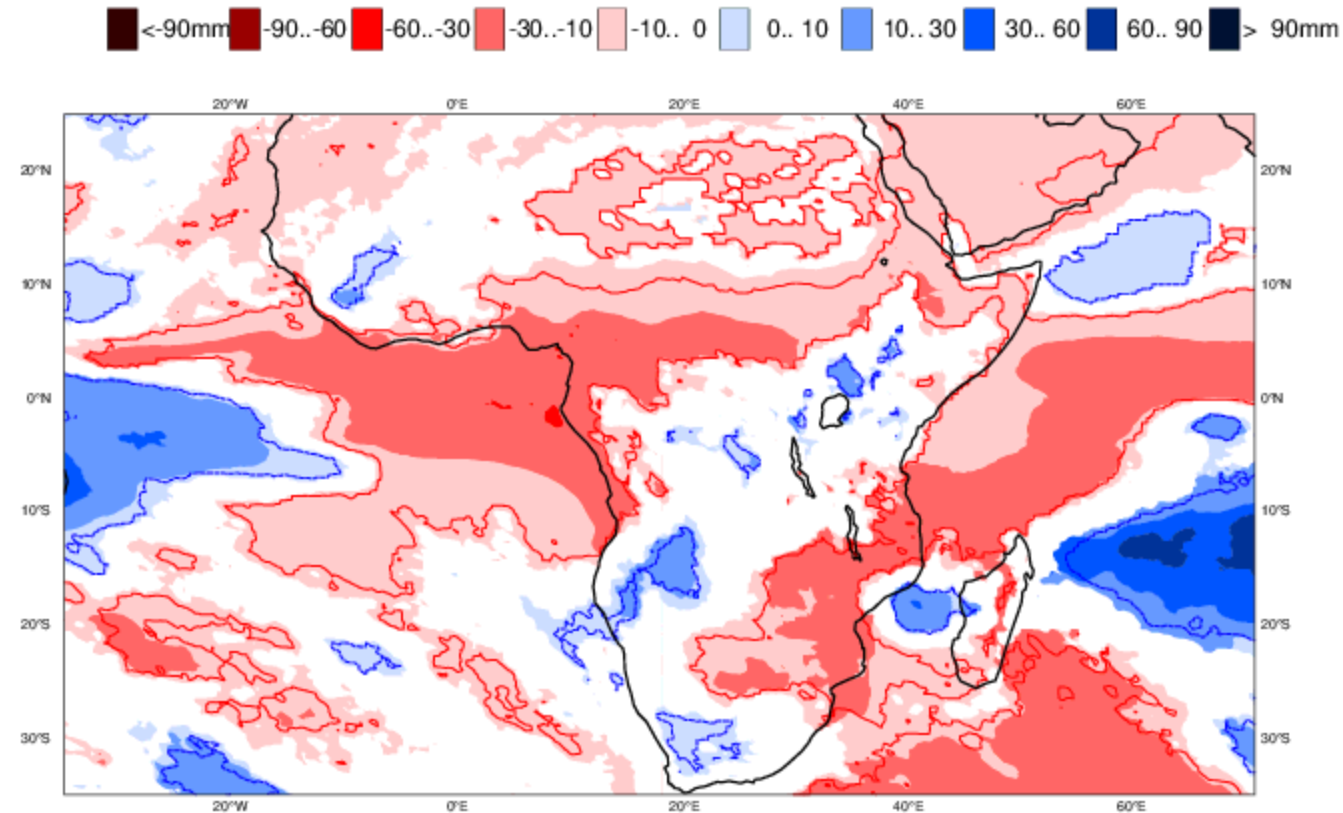


Figure 28: Monthly Precipitation Anomaly  
forecast from ECMWF

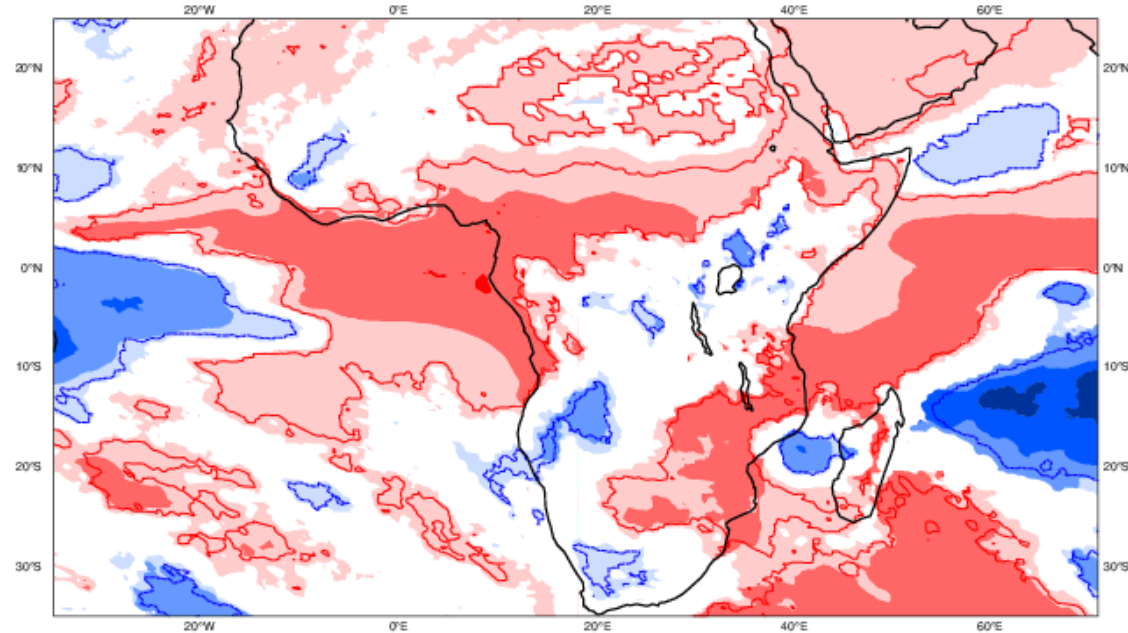
[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_anomaly?facets=undefined&time=2019081500,408,2019090100&parameter=precipitation&area=Global](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_anomaly?facets=undefined&time=2019081500,408,2019090100&parameter=precipitation&area=Global)

# Probability Precipitation Forecasts from ECMWF for week 1 : weekly tercile at below 33% and above 66%

ECMWF EPS-Monthly Forecasting System  
Precipitation anomaly  
Forecast start reference is 17-03-2022  
ensemble size = 51 , climate size = 660

Day 5-11  
21-03-2022/TO/27-03-2022  
Shaded areas significant at 10% level  
Contours at 1% level

<-90mm -90..-60 -60..-30 -30..-10 -10.. 0 0.. 10 10.. 30 30.. 60 60.. 90 > 90mm



ECMWF EPS-Monthly Forecasting System  
(Prob Precip. anom below 33%)  
Forecast start reference is 17-03-2022  
ensemble size = 51 , climate size = 660

Day 5-11  
21-03-2022/TO/27-03-2022

< 10% 10.. 20 20.. 40 40.. 50 50.. 60 60.. 70 > 70%

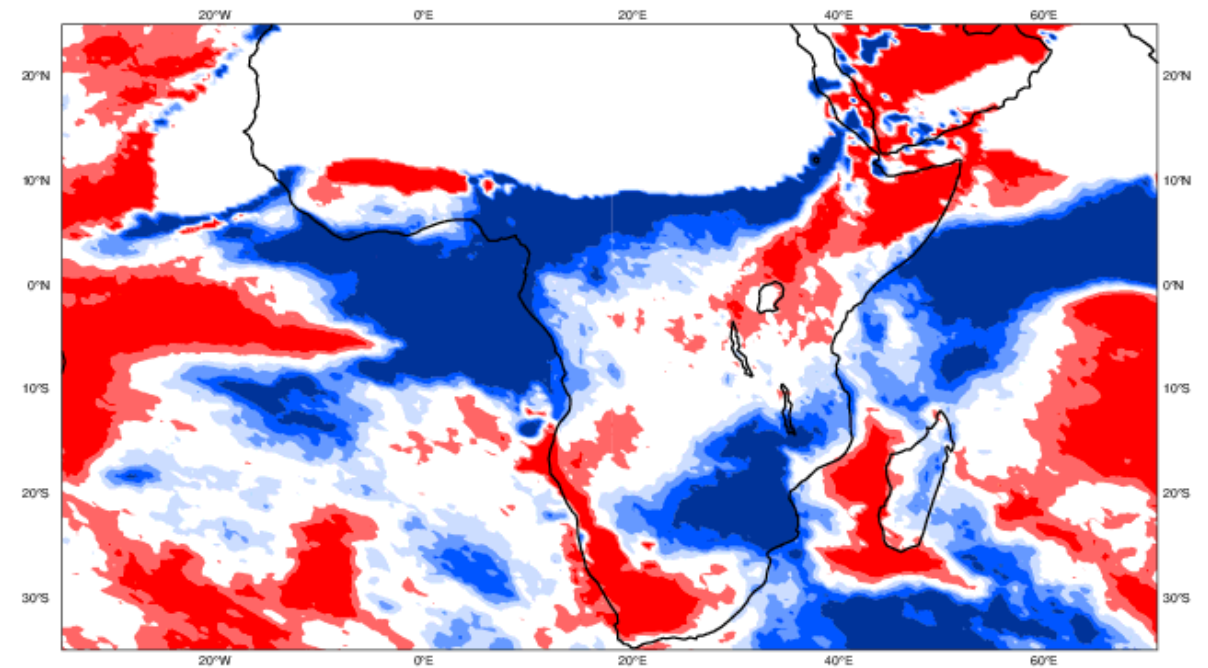


Figure 29: Weekly tercile probability forecast below 33%

[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_tercile?facets=undefined&time=2021110100,312,2021111400&parameter=precipitation&tercile=1&area=Africa](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_tercile?facets=undefined&time=2021110100,312,2021111400&parameter=precipitation&tercile=1&area=Africa)

# Wind Anomaly and Divergence Forecast from GFS week2

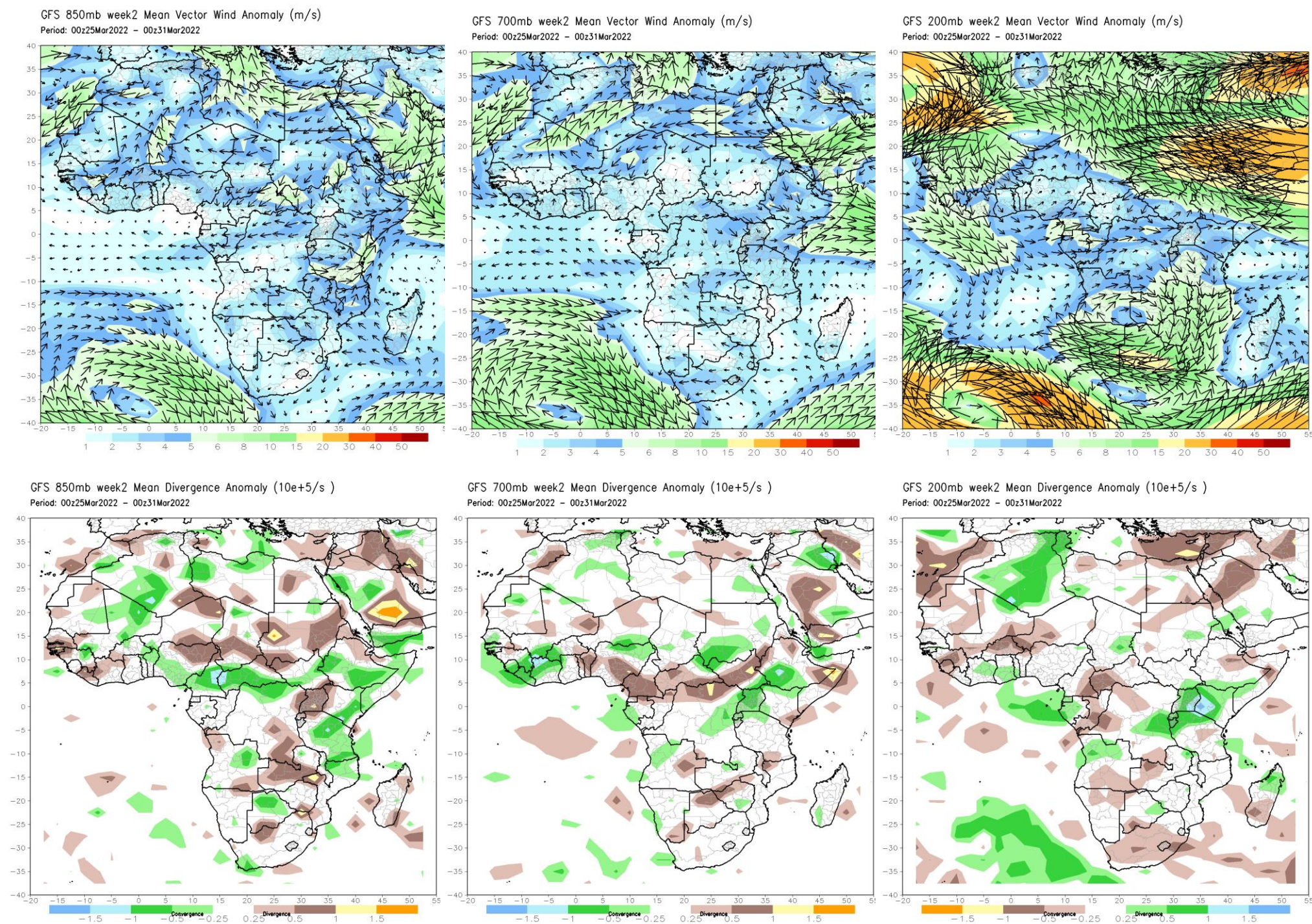


**Figure 30: GFS divergence forecast**  
<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/inter-national/africa/africa.shtml>

# African Precipitation NCEP/GFS Bias-Corrected precipitation and anomaly forecasts for week 2

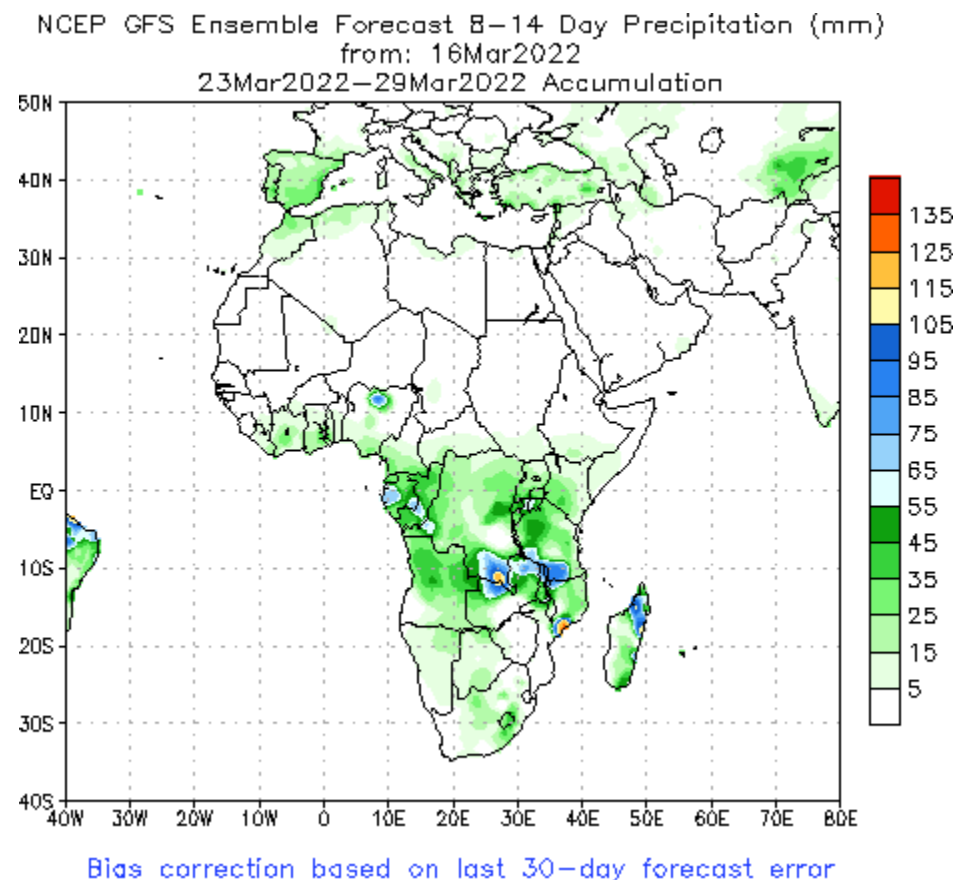
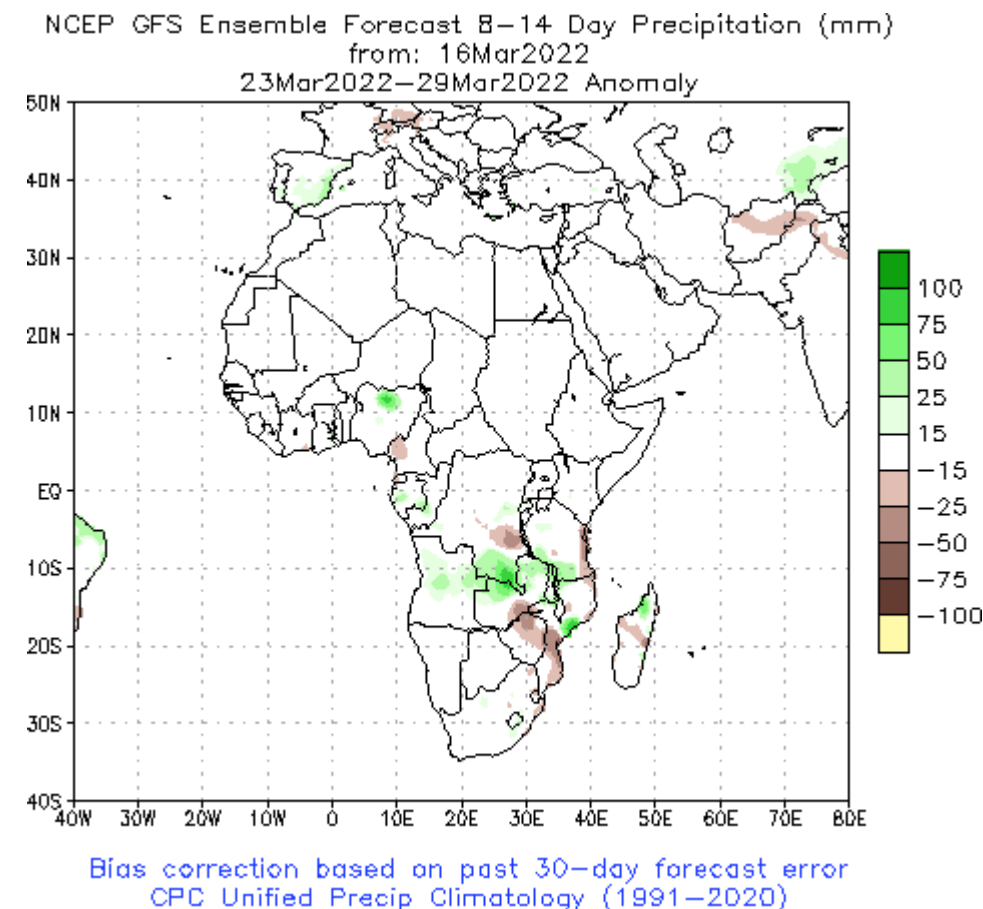


Figure 31: Précipitation and Anomaly forecast

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Global\\_Monsoons/African\\_Monsoons/gfs\\_model.shtml](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Global_Monsoons/African_Monsoons/gfs_model.shtml)

Week-2 Precipitation  
Probability of Exceedance:  
Forecast and Climo  
03 – 10 Nov 2021

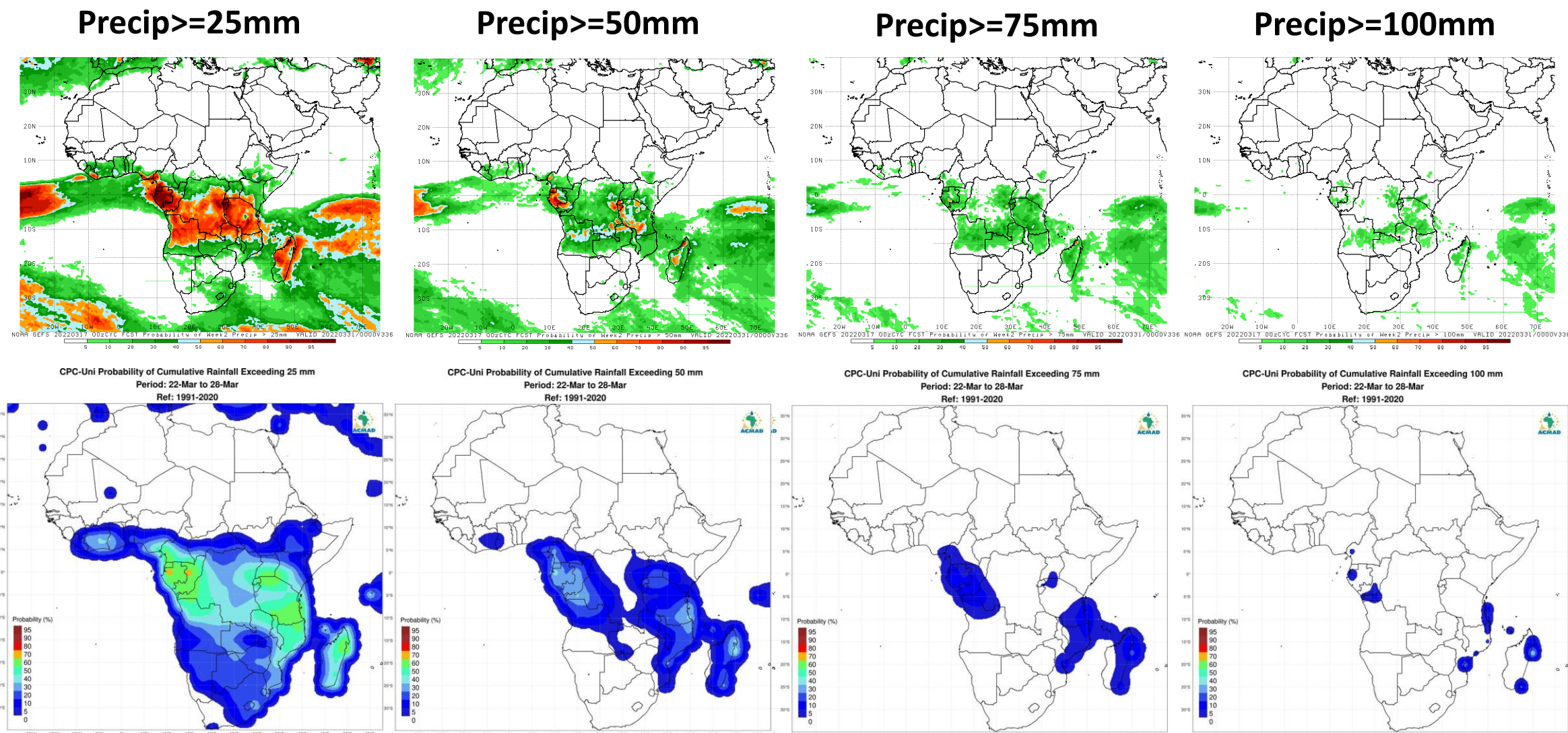


Figure 32: Week2 Precipitation Total Exceedance Probabilities

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip25mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip25mm_prob_africa.html)

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip50mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip50mm_prob_africa.html)

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip75mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip75mm_prob_africa.html)

[https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs\\_wk1\\_precip100mm\\_prob\\_africa.html](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/cpci/data/00/gefs_wk1_precip100mm_prob_africa.html)

[http://154.66.220.45:8080/thredds/catalog/ACMAD/CDD/climatemonitoringservice/Probability\\_of\\_Exceedance/Weekly/Current/catalog.html](http://154.66.220.45:8080/thredds/catalog/ACMAD/CDD/climatemonitoringservice/Probability_of_Exceedance/Weekly/Current/catalog.html)

# Precipitation Anomaly Forecasts from ECMWF for week 2

ECMWF EPS-Monthly Forecasting System  
Precipitation anomaly  
Forecast start reference is 17-03-2022  
ensemble size = 51 , climate size = 660

Day 12-18  
28-03-2022/TO/03-04-2022  
Shaded areas significant at 10% level  
Contours at 1% level

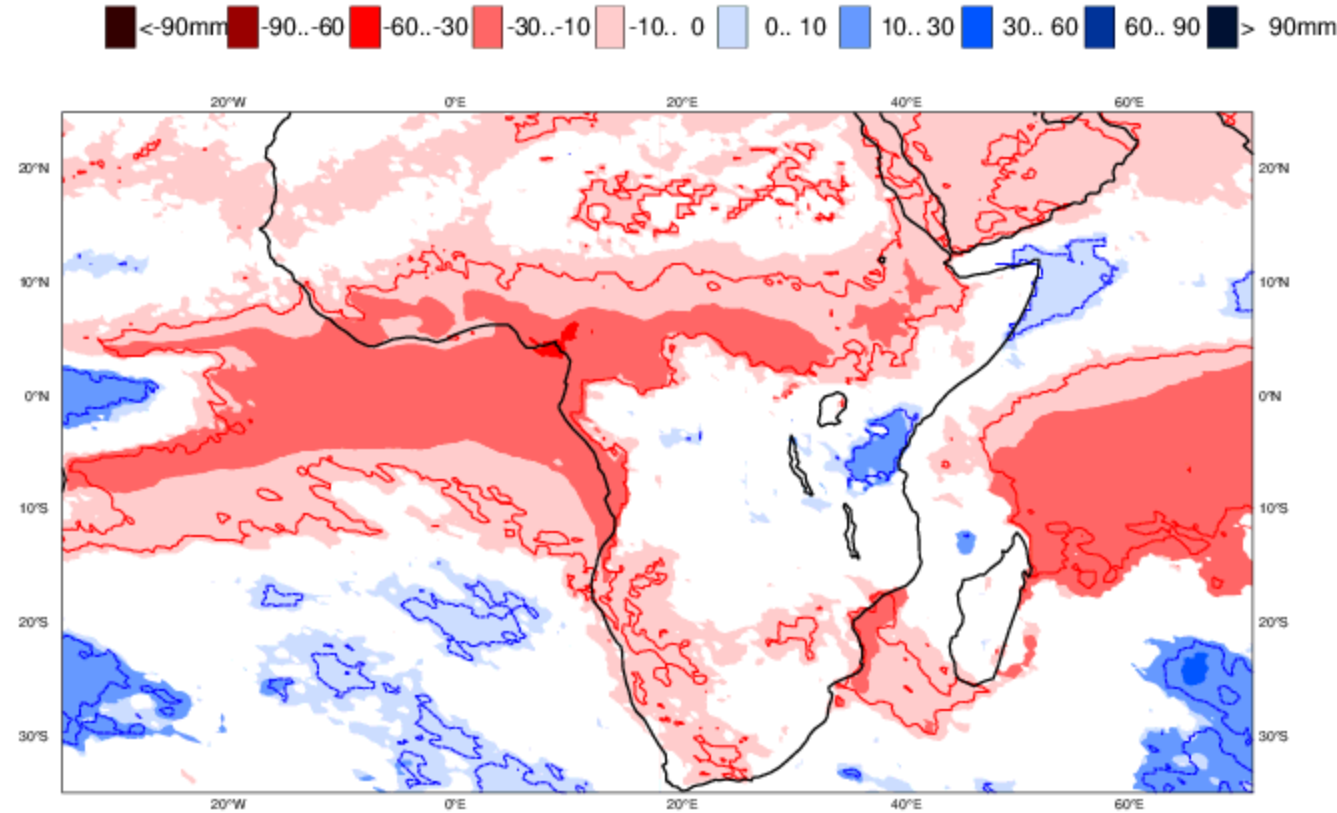


Figure 33: Monthly Precipitation Anomaly  
forecast from ECMWF

[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_anomaly?facets=undefined&time=2019081500,408,2019090100&parameter=precipitation&area=Global](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_anomaly?facets=undefined&time=2019081500,408,2019090100&parameter=precipitation&area=Global)

# Probability Precipitation Forecasts from ECMWF for week 2 : weekly tercile at below 33% and above 66%

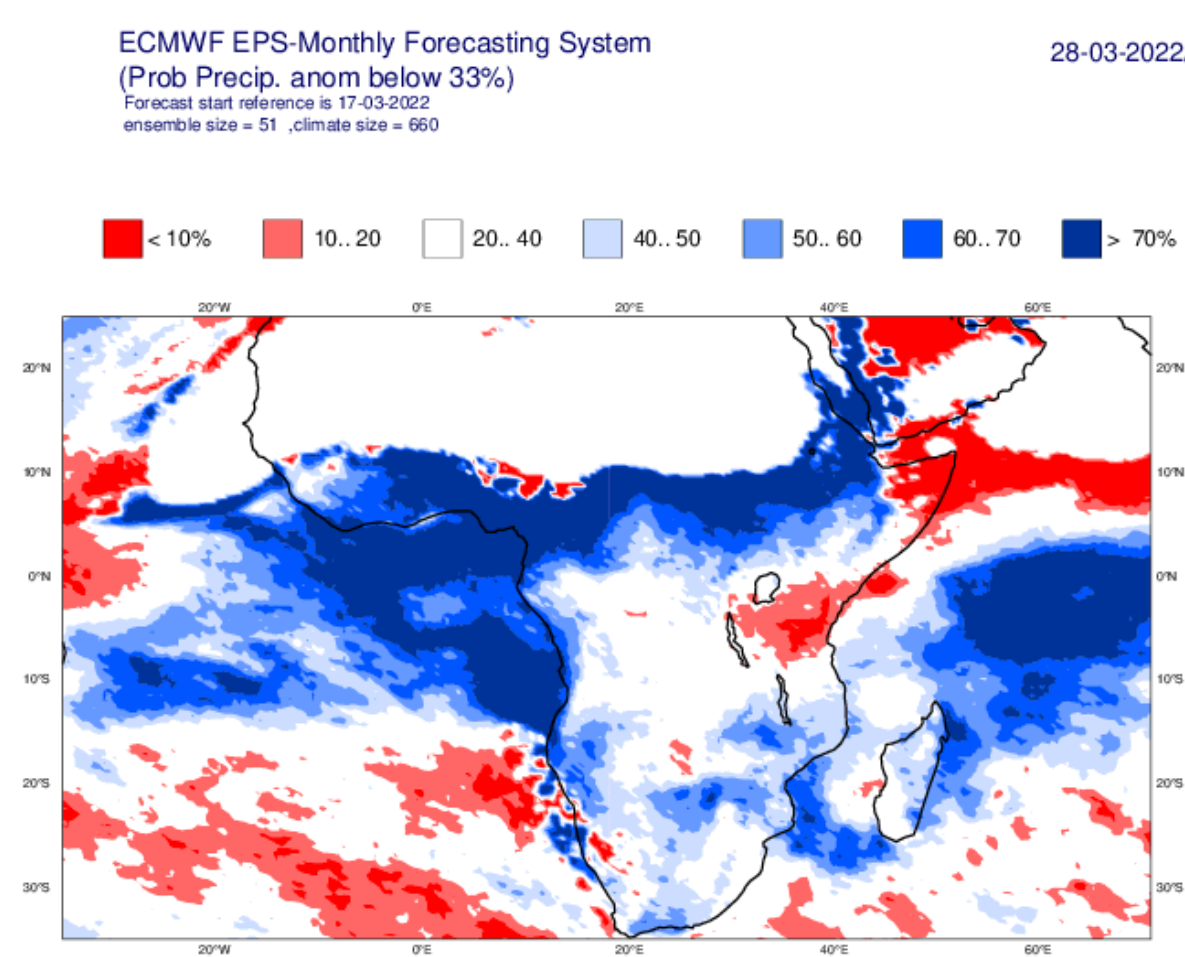
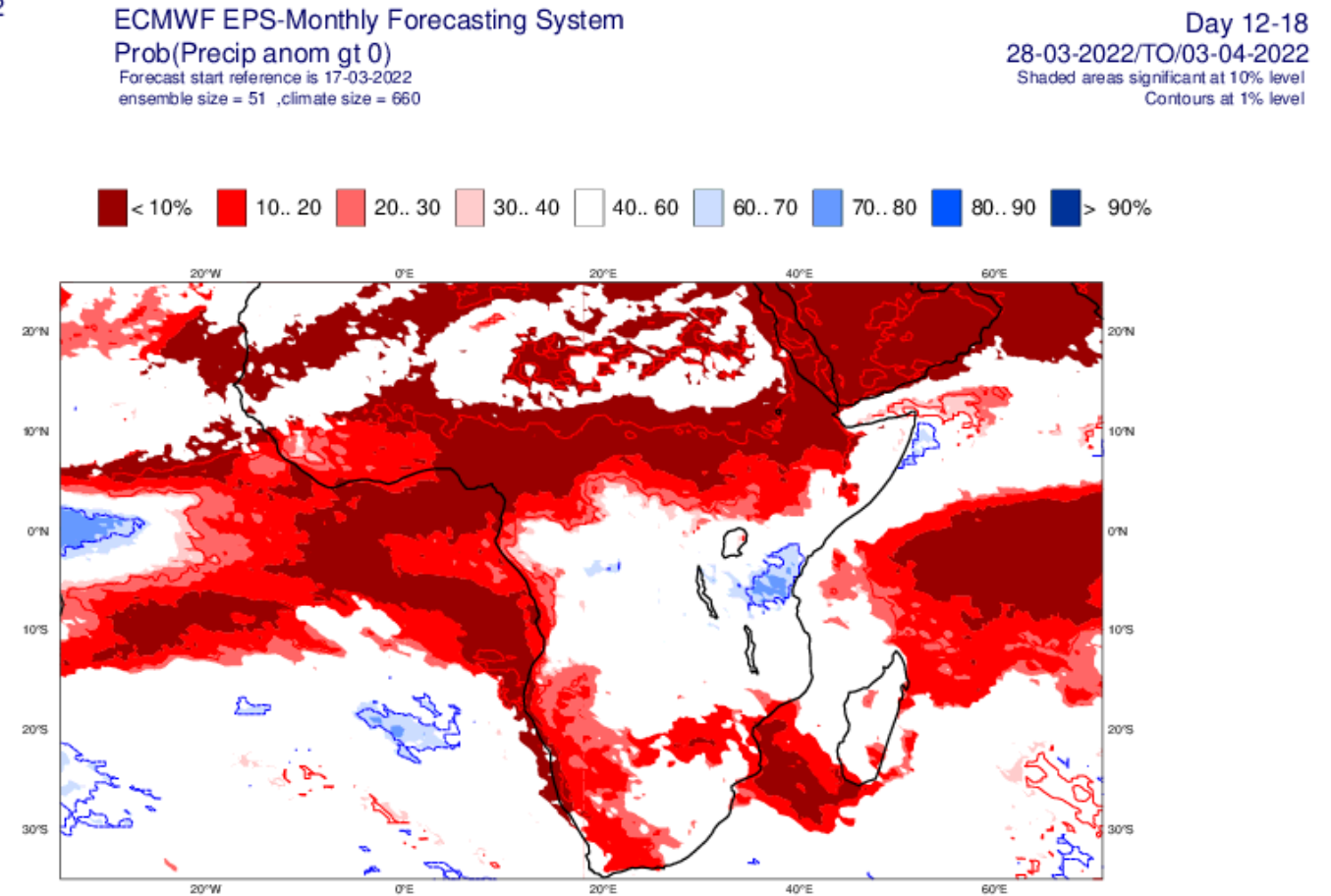
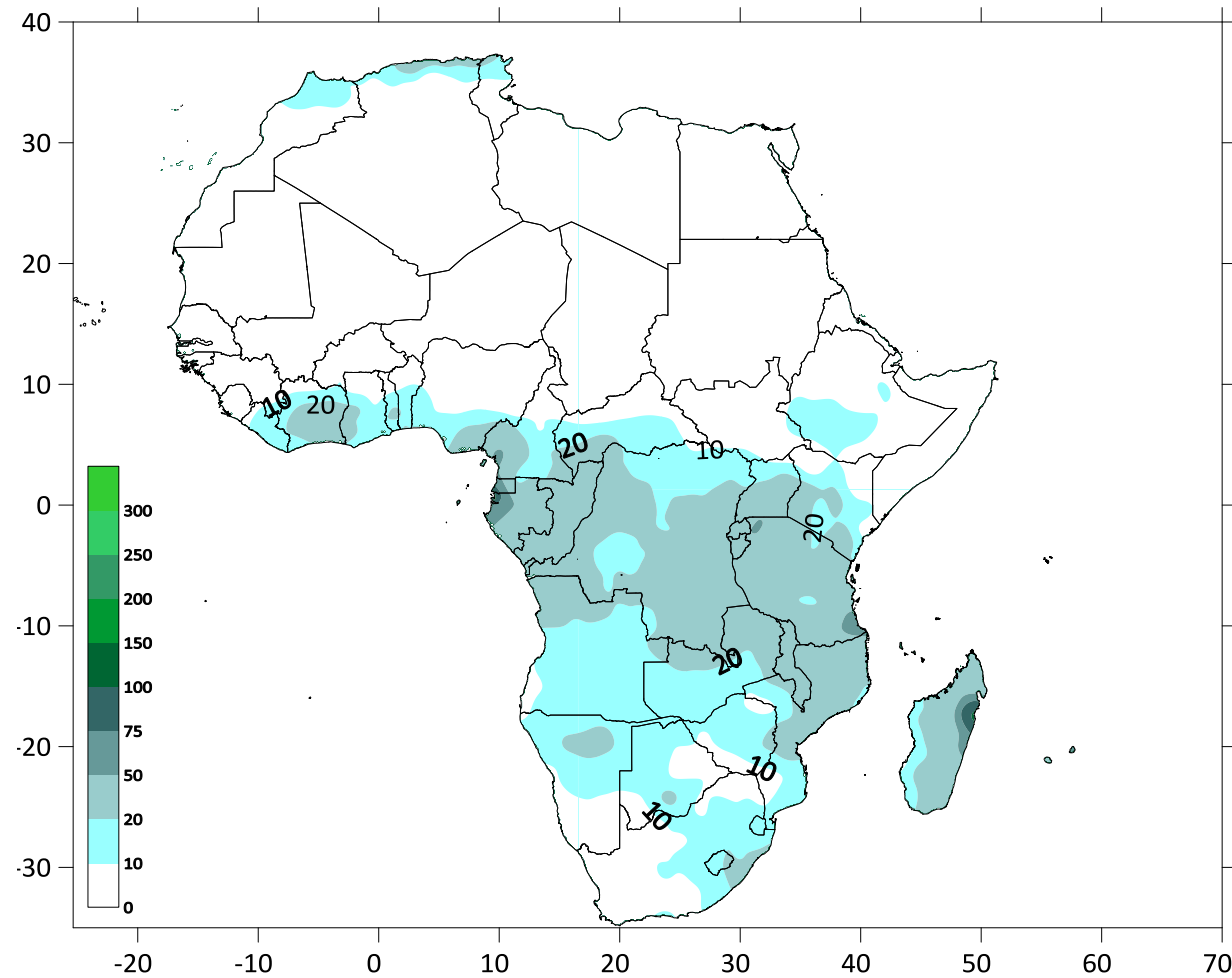


Figure 34: Weekly tercile probability forecast below 33%

[https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc\\_multi\\_tercile?facets=undefined&time=2021110100,312,2021111400&parameter=precipitation&tercile=1&area=Africa](https://www.ecmwf.int/en/forecasts/charts/catalogue/mofc_multi_tercile?facets=undefined&time=2021110100,312,2021111400&parameter=precipitation&tercile=1&area=Africa)

# CLIMATOLOGY OF PRECIPITATIONS FOR UPCOMING 2 WEEKS

**CPC.UNIFIED PRECIP CLIM 7 DAYS 19-25 MAR**



**CPC.UNIFIED PRECIP CLIM 7 DAYS 25 MAR- 1 APRIL**

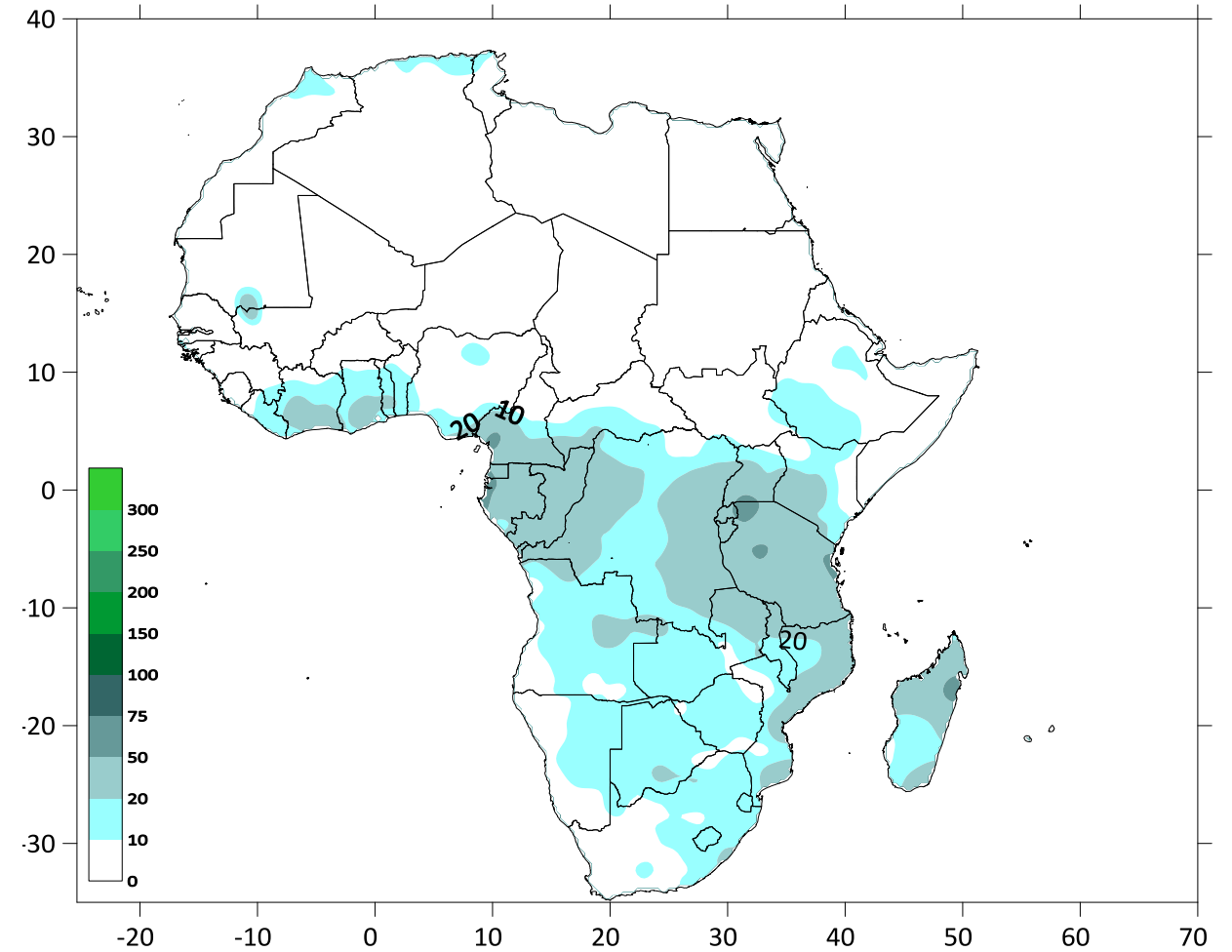
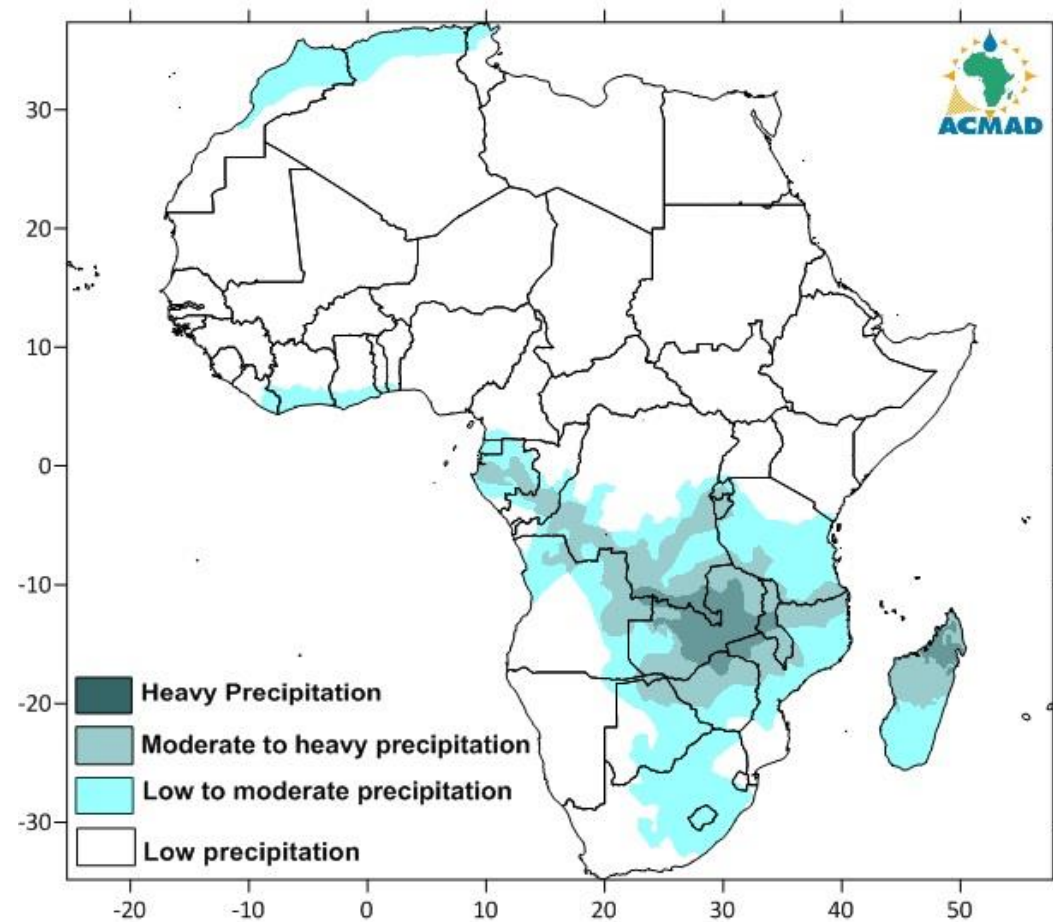
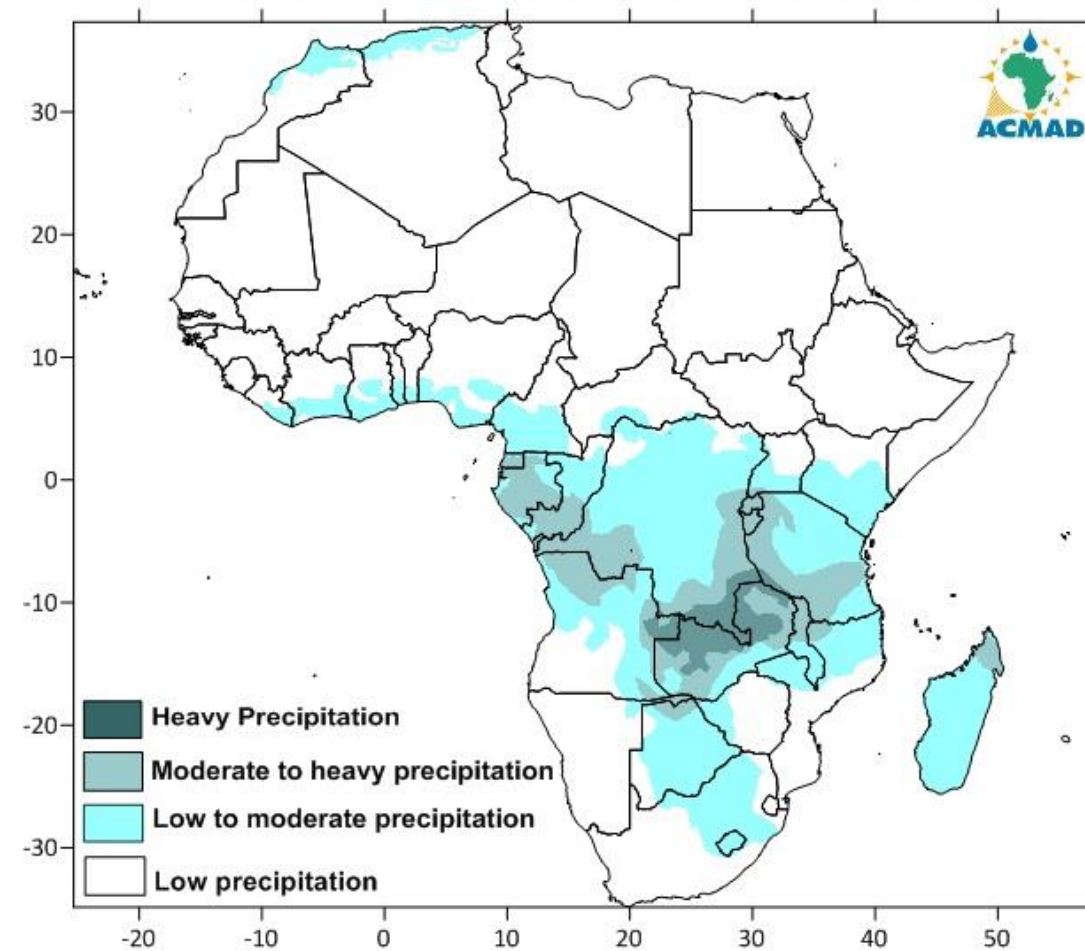


**Figure 38: Climatology of Precipitation for week-1(left panel) and week-2 (right panel)**

**PRECIPITATION FORECAST FOR WEEK 1  
FROM 19 TO 25 FEBRUARY 2022**



**PRECIPITATION FORECAST FOR WEEK 1  
FROM 26 FEBRUARY TO 1 MARCH 2022**



# PRECIPITATIONS FORECAST FOR THE UPCOMING TWO WEEKS

Figure 39: Precipitation Outlook for week-1(left panel) and week-2 (right panel)