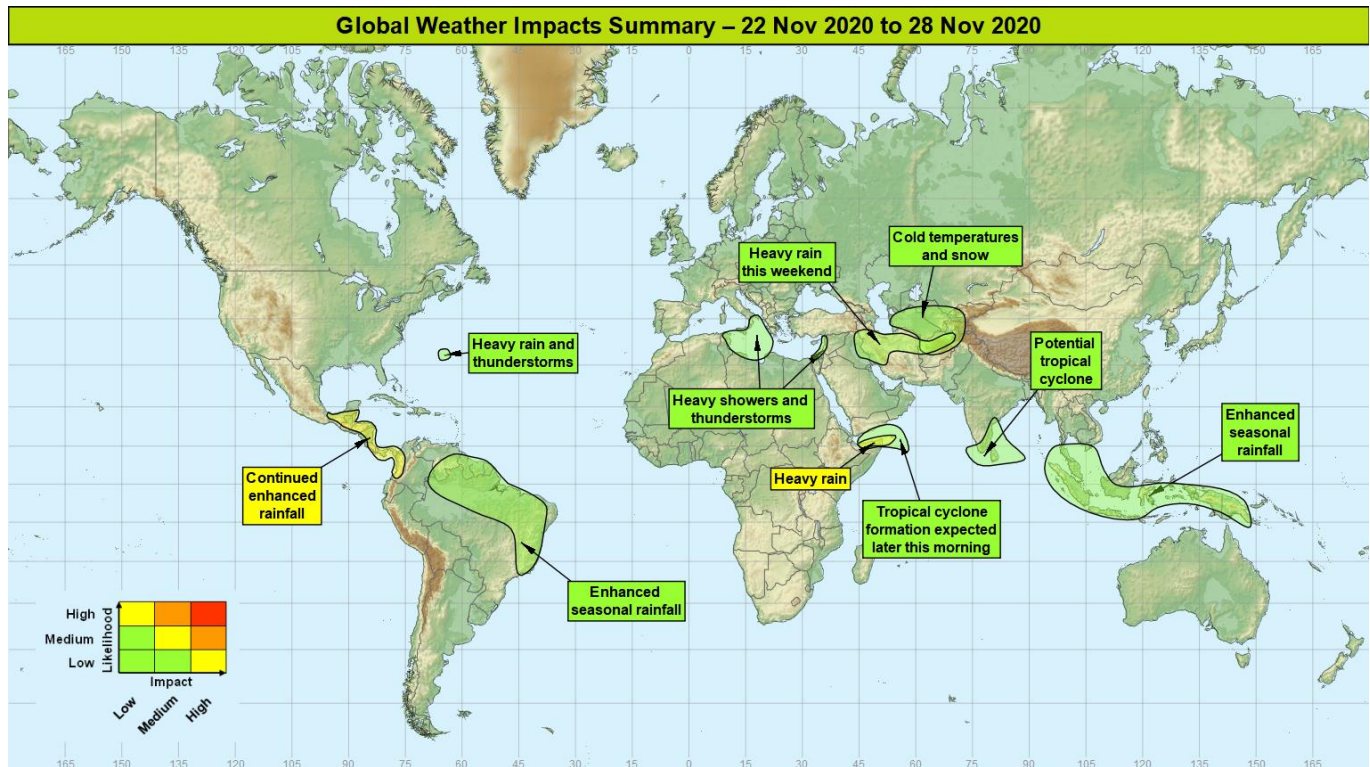


Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 22nd to Saturday 28th November 2020

Issued on Sunday 22nd November 2020

HEADLINES

- Ongoing heavy rain for parts of Central America.
- Likely tropical storm development in the Arabian Sea today.
- Potential for heavy rain for parts of Somalia, as well as southern Yemen.



Tropical Cyclones

There are currently no named tropical storms globally. The following areas are being monitored for tropical cyclone development that may impact land:

Arabian Sea – northern Somalia, southern Yemen and Socotra Island (Yemen)

Weather

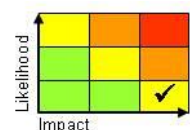
A tropical depression moving west-northwestwards across the Arabian Sea is expected to develop into a tropical storm later today (and if it does, it will be named Gati), as it approaches the Horn of Africa. Even if a storm does not form, heavy rainfall is expected across the highlighted region, bringing up to 150-250 mm to Socotra Island. There is a lower risk of similar values for coastal parts of northern Somalia and Djibouti.

Discussion

An Equatorial Rossby Wave in the northwest Indian Ocean will likely continue to progress slowly northwestwards. As it does so it will continue to be in a favourable environment for development, (reasonably warm underlying SSTs (26-28°C), and limited wind shear), and is expected to develop into a tropical storm later this morning. Indeed, overnight ASCAT passes suggest the system has already attained tropical storm strength, though the Indian Met Department are yet to officially name the system. Enhanced rainfall is expected across the region over the next few days regardless.

Expected Impacts

Increased risk of minor riverine and potentially more significant flash flooding. A chance of some disruption to travel and damage to poorly built structures from strong winds.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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**Southern Bay of Bengal – Sri Lanka and southern India****Weather**

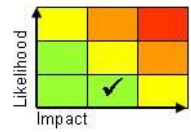
A tropical cyclone may develop in the southern Bay of Bengal early this week. If it does it will likely track toward Sri Lanka and southern India during the middle part of the week. Even if a tropical cyclone does not form heavy rainfall is expected to affect this region, with up to 200mm possible in just 24 hours. This would not be exceptional since this is the wettest month of the year in this region with typical monthly rainfall of 300-400mm.

Discussion

All models show a westward transfer of an area of deep convection this weekend and into next week. There are some timing and development differences, but there is enough model evidence to suggest a moderate likelihood of a named storm developing. The cause of this potential development is likely to be an Equatorial Rossby Wave.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding is probable, with impacts from wind and storm surge flooding much less likely at this stage.

**Europe****Central and Eastern Mediterranean and adjacent coasts****Weather**

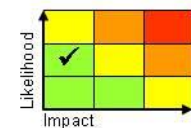
Often unsettled across this area for the next week with spells of heavy rain/showers and strong winds. Although there are always marked localised variations with showers, daily totals of 25-50mm could fall fairly widely, with peaks over 100mm in some spots. The greatest impacts from this are more likely across the usually drier areas of North Africa, for example northern Libya typically only sees 15-30mm of rainfall in November.

Discussion

Amplification of the upper pattern will see multiple trough extension/disruptions across this areas in the next week. Some cyclogenesis events are expected across the Mediterranean, bringing both convective and dynamic rainfall as well as some strong winds. Urban areas of North Africa may be most prone to impacts.

Expected Impacts

Enhanced risk of flash flooding, especially across urban areas. Strong winds will lead to some rough seas, which will be hazardous to small craft.

**Tropical Atlantic****Northwest tropical Atlantic – Southwest of Bermuda****Weather**

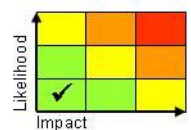
Heavy rain from areas of organised thunderstorms is likely for Bermuda until late Monday or early Tuesday. 30-60mm of rain is likely, with a lower risk of seeing as much as 150mm by Tuesday. Should this heavier rainfall materialise, this would be in excess of the average rainfall for November.

Discussion

An area of low pressure from non-tropical origins is likely to become slow moving to the southwest of Bermuda over the weekend into early next week. It is likely to feed bands of showers and thunderstorms across the island.

Expected Impacts

Minimal risk of some minor flash flooding.

**North America**

Nil.

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Central America and Caribbean

An area from southern Mexico to northwest Colombia, including Belize

Weather

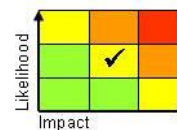
In the wake of the extreme rainfall associated with Hurricane Eta and Iota in the past few weeks further enhanced showers and thunderstorm activity is expected across the region through the next 4 or 5 days. During that time a further 50-100mm of rainfall is expected widely, with 250-400mm possible across part of Belize, northwest Honduras, northern Guatemala and southern Mexico. This is likely to prolong the ongoing flooding across the region associated with the passage of hurricanes Eta and Iota in the past 2 weeks. Activity is expected to wane by the middle of the week.

Discussion

An enhanced northeasterly flow across the region (partly associated with the decaying remnants of Iota) drives frequent showers and thunderstorms onto windward coasts, with further orographic enhancement heavily modulating precipitation distribution.

Expected Impacts

Due to recent extreme rainfall in the region further showers will maintain riverine flooding, and continue to raise the risk of landslides. In addition across the west of the area there is a small risk that rainfall may generate some lahars.



South America

Northwest Colombia - See *Central America and Caribbean* section

Northeastern parts of South America

Weather

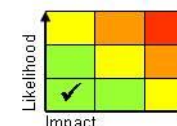
Showers and thunderstorms across this region will be more widespread and intense through the rest of the weekend and into the early part of next week. Daily accumulations of 50-75mm are likely, and in some locations 100 to 200mm of rain could build up over the course of the week.

Discussion

Signal for enhanced seasonal rainfall to develop during this week, likely influenced the background La Niña state which increases the chance of wetter than normal conditions in this region.

Expected Impacts

Increased risk of flash flooding.



Africa

Northern Somalia - See *Tropical Cyclones* section

Mediterranean coastline from Algeria to Egypt - See *Europe* section

Middle East

Mediterranean coastline of Turkey, Syria and Lebanon - See *Europe* section

Southern Yemen and Socotra Island, Yemen - See *Tropical Cyclones* section

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Asia

Southern Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka and southern India - See Tropical Cyclones section

Eastern Iraq, western and northern Iran as well as northern Afghanistan

Weather

An area of heavy rain and thunderstorms is expected to affect the area today before clearing east early next week, allowing much colder weather to develop (see below). Including rainfall that has already accumulated on Saturday, many areas will see 25-50 mm of rain, with parts of Iran in particular seeing 125-175 mm, much of this falling in 24-36 hours. These totals are in excess of the average rainfall for November. The precipitation will fall as heavy snow on the high ground of Iran and to lower levels in northern Afghanistan.

Discussion

A shortwave trough has engaged a warm plume lying to the east, with the trough causing lift across this and destabilising the plume. This has led to areas of heavy rain and isolated thunderstorms.

Expected Impacts

Flash and perhaps river flooding. Landslides in more mountainous areas. Disruption to transport and travel. Impacts on vulnerable populations in the area.



Northeast Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

Weather

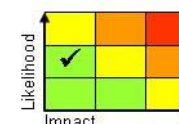
A marked cold period is ongoing and will continue into next week, bringing temperatures 10-15°C below average. This represents maximum temperatures failing to exceed 0°C particularly in the north of the region highlighted and very low overnight minimums. These temperatures are more typical of those experienced in the colder spells in December and January.

Discussion

Significant pattern amplification sees cold air originating from central/northern Russia, being drawn southwards across this region. The peak in the cold is likely to be over the next few days, before a slow warming trend later this week.

Expected Impacts

Cold weather health-related impacts likely for vulnerable people.



Much of Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, southern Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore

Weather

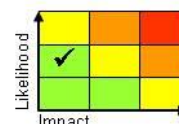
Enhanced shower and thunderstorm activity is expected across this region over the coming week with much of the area expected to see over 50mm of rain and peaks of 150-300mm. Typical monthly rainfall in the region is of the order of 350-450mm in November (the wettest month of the year), recent weeks have been slightly drier than average.

Discussion

The passage of the MJO is expected across this region over the coming week bringing enhanced precipitation. Recent drier than average weather means impacts are expected to be less than would usually be the case given such high rainfall totals.

Expected Impacts

Increased risk of flash flooding, and an enhanced risk of landslides for mountainous areas.



Australasia

Nil.

Additional Information

Northern India: Urban pollution, combining with crop burning, will continue to generate high levels of air pollution in this area for the next few months, with only occasional minor improvements likely.

Issued at: 220400 UTC **Meteorologist:** David Oliver

Global Guidance Unit

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