

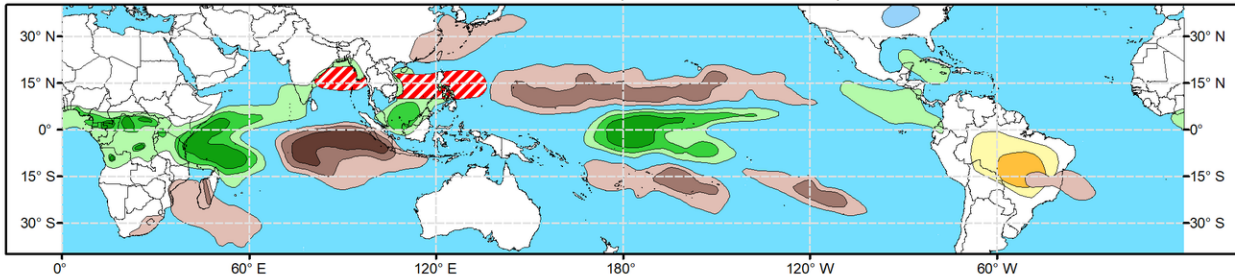


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

Climate Prediction Center

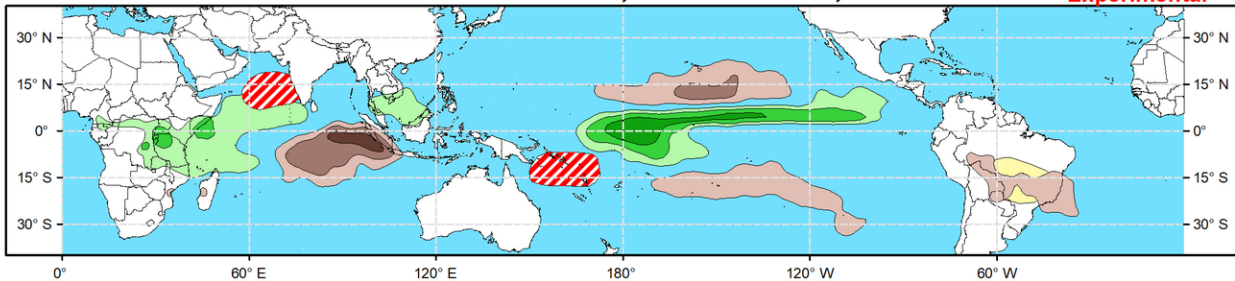


Week 2 - Valid: Nov 22, 2023 - Nov 28, 2023

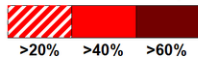


Week 3 - Valid: Nov 29, 2023 - Dec 05, 2023

**** Experimental ****

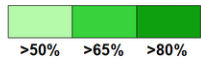


**Tropical Cyclone (TC)
Formation Probability**



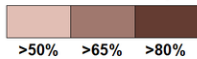
Tropical Depression (TD)
or greater strength

**Above-Average
Rainfall Probability**



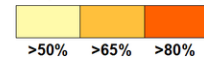
Weekly total rainfall in the
Upper third of the historical range

**Below-Average
Rainfall Probability**



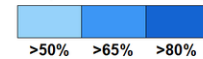
Weekly total rainfall in the
Lower third of the historical range

**Above-Average
Temperatures Probability**



7-day max temperatures in the
Upper third of the historical range

**Below-Average
Temperatures Probability**



7-day min temperatures in the
Lower third of the historical range

Issued: 11/14/2023

Forecaster: Pugh

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

El Nino and a positive phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (+IOD) continue to be the major influences on global tropical rainfall. The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) began to constructively interfere with El Nino during early November. The 200-hpa velocity potential field depicts strong upper-level divergence over the west-central Pacific and the RMM-based MJO index recently increased in amplitude. Dynamical models remain consistent and in good agreement that the MJO propagates eastward over the Western Hemisphere and shifts to the Indian Ocean by the end of November. A very strong Westerly Wind Burst (WWB) is observed in the low-level wind field to the northeast of Papua New Guinea. This WWB may strengthen El Nino and also warm the sea surface temperatures and enhance convection to the east of the Date Line.

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Mal developed across the South Pacific on November 13 and is forecast to track over or near Fiji on November 14. A weak TC formed in the West Pacific on November 13 but is quickly dissipating. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) is monitoring a broad area of low pressure over the southwestern Caribbean Sea. As of 1pm EST on Nov 14, NHC states there is a 70 percent chance of TC development in this region during the next week. Regardless of development, heavy rainfall may affect the Caribbean coast of Central America and the Greater Antilles. Please refer to the NHC for the latest updates on this potential TC. Although an eastward propagating MJO over the Western Hemisphere would elevate chances for another late season TC across the Caribbean Sea, a lack of model support precludes designation of a favored TC area during week-2 (Nov 22-28). By the end of November, genesis climatology diminishes for the Atlantic basin. Dynamical model guidance and a predicted equatorial Rossby wave support a broad 20 percent chance of TC development from the West Pacific westward to the South China Sea and Bay of Bengal. There is likely to be one or two TCs within this 20 percent chance area during the next

two weeks. Since the TCs may form prior to week-2, only a 20 percent chance of development is designated for week-2. MJO composites and dynamical model guidance support a 20 percent chance of TC development across the Arabian Sea and southwestern Pacific for week-3 (Nov 29-Dec 5).

The precipitation outlook for weeks 2 and 3 (November 22 - December 5) are based on a historical skill weighted blend of the GEFS, CFS, ECCO, and ECMWF models, the influence from El Nino and a +IOD, and MJO precipitation composites (phases 1, 2, and 3). The +IOD along with the enhanced phase of the MJO shifting east is likely to maintain above-average rainfall and a flooding risk for parts of Africa. Below-average precipitation and above-normal temperatures are favored for southern Brazil from late November into the beginning of December.

For hazardous weather conditions in your area during the coming two-week period, please refer to your local NWS office, the Medium Range Hazards Forecast produced by the Weather Prediction Center, and the CPC Week-2 Hazards Outlook. Forecasts made over Africa are made in coordination with the International Desk at CPC.