



WMO Northern Africa
RCC Network

WMO RA VI
RCC Network



**Step 3 of the
MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM (MedCOF-19)
Updated 22th November 2022**

**SEASONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER SEASON 2022-2023 FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

Climate experts from WMO RA VI RCC Network Node on long-range forecasting (Meteo France), WMO RA VI RCC Network Node on climate monitoring (Deutscher Wetterdienst, Germany), WMO Northern Africa RCC Network Node on long-range forecasting (Directorate of National Meteorology, Morocco), WMO Northern Africa RCC Network Node on climate monitoring (National Institute of Meteorology, Tunisia), South East Europe Virtual Climate Change Centre (SEEVCCC, Serbia), National Hydrometeorological Services and Research Institutes of MedCOF region provided their valuable contribution to the successful implementation of MedCOF-19 by developing the relevant documents and providing scientific guidance and recommendations.

The MedCOF-19 comprised of the following steps:

- Step 1: verification of the MedCOF-18 seasonal forecast
- Step 2: assessment of the current state of the climate including large-scale climate patterns worldwide and assessments of its likely evolution in the course of the next months;
- Step 3: building the consensus forecast for 2022-2023 winter season.

All relevant documentation is posted and updated in MedCOF web site:
<http://www.medcof.aemet.es> .

MedCOF- 19 CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE 2022-2023 WINTER SEASON¹

This prediction is based on output from dynamical models, statistical models and known teleconnections of large-scale climate features.

Observed sea surface temperatures and forecast for the coming three months show moderate la Niña conditions and negative Pacific Decadal Oscillation. These drivers, together with westerly phase of QBO², tend to favor positive phase of North Atlantic Oscillation. Models suggest higher than normal odds for blocking over Central Europe and Scandinavian Peninsula.

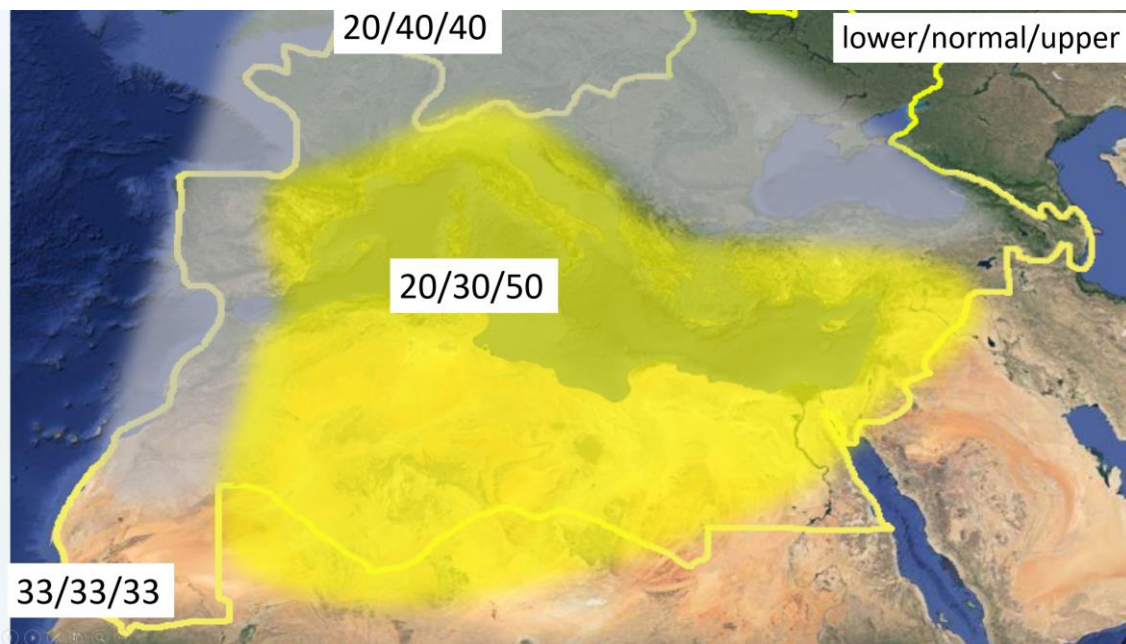


Figure 1. Graphical presentation of the 2022-2023 winter temperature outlook. The maps show the probabilistic consensus forecast for tercile categories of anomalies for seasonal mean temperature, relative to the period 1981-2010. Due to the climate warming trend anomalies are affected by the selected reference period.

¹The graphical representation of climate outlook in this statement is only for guidance purposes, and does not imply any opinion whatsoever concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

²Quasi Biennial Oscillation, an oscillation in the zonal winds of the equatorial stratosphere having a period that fluctuates between about 24 and 30 months.

Within this general context, temperature should be normal to above normal for the west and north of MedCOF domain, and warmer than normal over the Mediterranean Sea and the rest of Northern Africa.

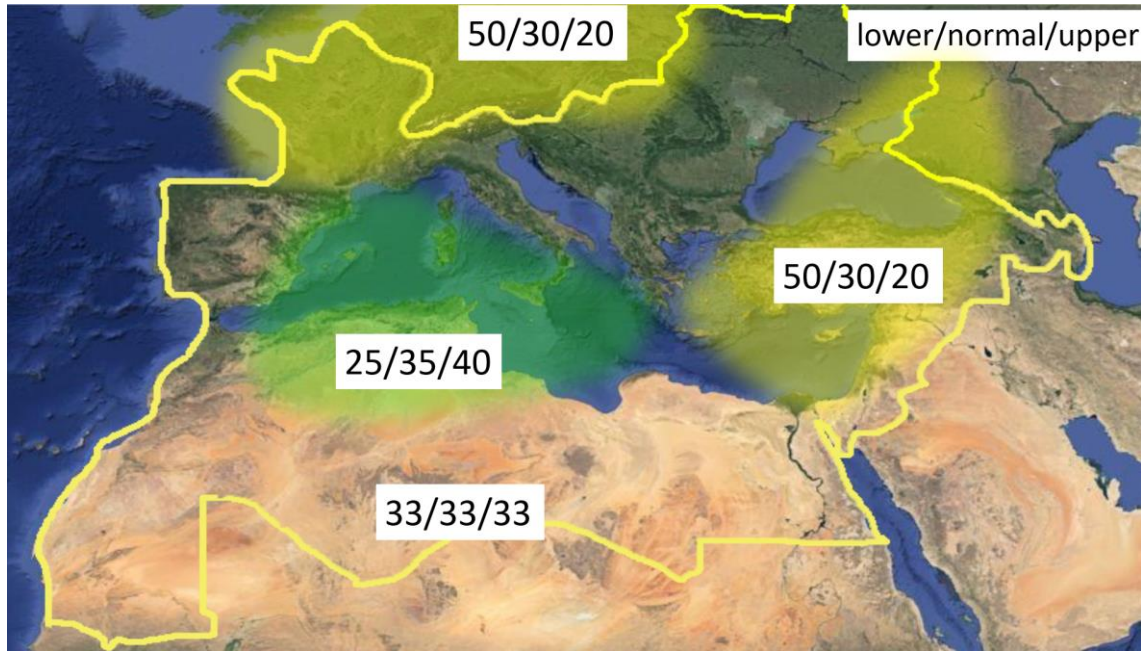


Figure 2. The same as figure 1 but for precipitation.

There is a signal for below normal precipitation over France, northern Italy, Türkiye, Eastern Mediterranean Coast, and Black Sea, and for above normal precipitation over Western Mediterranean, northern Algiers and Tunisia.

Sub-seasonal variations, not predictable a long time in advance, may dominate at times, so regular updates to the forecast are strongly recommended. In addition, local factors (for example SSTs in the smaller basins of the region) may shape local variability at a regional level.

Note that it is necessary to express seasonal forecasts in terms of probability due to inherent uncertainty. Notice that the sub-Regional Climate Outlook Forums (SEECOF and PRESANORD) can provide smaller scale details. Any further advice on the forecast signals, smaller scales, shorter-range updates and warnings will additionally be available throughout the winter from the National Meteorological Services, along with details on the methodology and skill of long-range predictions.