



African Regional Climate Centre Demonstration phase Long range forecasting products

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- ✓ Practical procedure for long range forecasting for RCCs
- ✓ Performance of statistical and dynamical LRF systems
- ✓ Regional seasonal climate outlooks
- ✓ Consensus Regional Climate outlook Forum products
- ✓ Verification products
- ✓ CONCLUSIONS

RCC LRF Webpage,

http://www.acmad.net/rcc/longerange.php



Skill (correlation) of statistical and dynamical models







9 STEPS FOR SEASONAL FORECASTING

1- Analysis of climate variability and trends for the target seasons

2- Selection of wet (seasonal precipitation total >= 125% of average) and dry years (seasonal precipitation total <= 75% of average) from your country's station time series

3- Global SST Composite analysis for wet and dry years

4- Analysis of cumulative daily station precipitation for dry years and wet years at each station or region in the country (with Microsoft excel)

5- Generation and analysis of Statistical forecasts with Climate Predictability Tools (CPT)

6- Identification of analog years based on SST behavior (in the ENSO, tropical Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions) and analysis of related precipitation and temperatures patterns

7- Analysis of each Global Producing Centre's for Long Range Forecasts products (Single model ensemble approach)

8 Analysis of WMO Lead Centre for Long Range Forecasts multimodel Products (Multimodel ensemble approach)

9- Combination of outputs from step 1 to step 8 and generation of the consensus for regions and the countries.

SEASONAL FORECAST FOR OND 2014 MADE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

SEASONAL PRECIPITATION FORECAST FOR OCT-NOV-DEC 2014 ISSUED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2014





RCOF products for Sahel, Gulf of Guinea, Central Africa, Indian Ocean Regions



Consensus Regional Climate Outlook Forum Products









Well Scowerzge
Mannenge
Naar Awrage
Delow werzge

Well below www.ap.

Long range Forecasts Verification

Visual Evaluation of ACMAD Long Range forecasts for Aug-Oct 2013





Long Range Forecast Verification



SEASONAL FORECAST VERIFICATION AT COUNTRY LEVEL (CASE OF IVOIRY COAST)

<u>Tableau 1</u>: Caractérisation de l'observation de JAS 2013 et vérification de la prévision JAS 2013 par zone climatique

Zones climatiques	Nord	Centre	Sud-Intérieur	Littoral	
Limites des terciles normales 1971-2000 (mm)	499,0 ; 990,5	332,5 ; 660,0	209,6 ; 416,0	211,7 ; 420,3	
Cumul JAS 2013 (mm)	867,1	343,4	168,8	256,5	
Catégorie de l'observation 2013	Normale	Normale	Déficitaire	Normale	
Catégorie Prévision PRESAO-16	Normale à humide	Climatologie	Déficitaire	Déficitaire	
Conformité	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	



Figure 1: Caractérisation des pluies de JAS 2013 à la normale 1971-2000



Figure 2 : RPSS de JAS 2013 des différentes localités

From RCC LRF Products to Climate Services: Sample Agriculture Calendar from Mali With climate variability and change, this calendar is to be adjusted every year depending on seasonal climate



During the last four weeks:

- Equatorial SSTs were above-average across the Pacific and western Indian Ocean and below-average (upper panel);
 - Positive changes in equatorial SSTAs are noted in central and eastern Pacific (lower

panel)



EL NINO YEARS IN RED (2002/03 (2); 2004/05, 2006/07 (1); 2009/10)

Year	DJF	JFM	FMA	MAM	AMJ	MJJ	JJA	JAS	ASO	SON	OND	NDJ
2002	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
2003	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
2004	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
2005	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8
2006	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0
2007	0.7	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
2008	-1.5	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7
2009	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
2010	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5
2011	-1.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0
2012	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	-0.3
2013	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
2014	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2			

Most models and observations favor El Nino to develop during Oct-Dec 2014 and persist During northern hemisphere spring.

A weak to moderate event is very likely





Change in Weekly SST Anoms (°C) 05NOV2014 minus 080CT2014





I.2.1 Skill SST DJF2014

I.2 SST FORECASTS





NMME Forecast of SST Skill (AC) IC=11 for DJF



I.2 SST FORECASTS

I.2.1 Skill SST JFM 2014



IV.2 PRECIPITATION FORECAST



NMME Forecast of Prate Skill (AC) IC=11 for DJF



I.2.2 FORECASTS SST D JF 2014

NMME Forecast of SST Anom IC=201411 for 2014DJF







Dec 2006 - Feb 2007



90

40% 50 70 90 Neutral

o 70 90 Below

40% 50

40% 50

70 90

Above





NMME_SST_DJF_2014





CFS_SST_DJF_2014 NORTHERN AFRICA



Below_sst_cfs_DJF_2014 Normal_sst_cfs_DJF_2014 30% 2000 2050 10% 10E 205 30E Q. 10W 105 20E 30E 0. 50 70 80 50 10 23 30 401 60. 30 12 20 40. 50 60 70 80 50

30N



DJF 2004/05







DJF 2009/10













Concluding Remarks



- ✓ Expansion of RCC LRF products based on user requirements leading to climate Services with the GFCS.
- Partnerships with RCCs and GPCs in Europe, Asia and America should be strengthened to share data, products, software and hardware, best practices and standards
- ✓ Sustainability of the RCC will required a minimum of about 5 experts for optimal operation of the LRF and training function with US\$ 2500 000 as cost estimate per annum.
- ✓ Scientific and technical partners(UK Met office, Meteo France, DWD, AEMet-Spain, ECMWF, IRI at Columbia University, NOAA/NCEP/CPC and WMO) for climate service development will continue to be mobilized
- ✓ Support from the African development Bank, the World Bank, EU through EDF, other bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes will be required to complement countries contribution for the operations of the RCC.