

# Seasonal forecast methodology for South West Indian Ocean region

**ACCOF-17**

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La Réunion - 30/05/2024

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# 1 – General principles

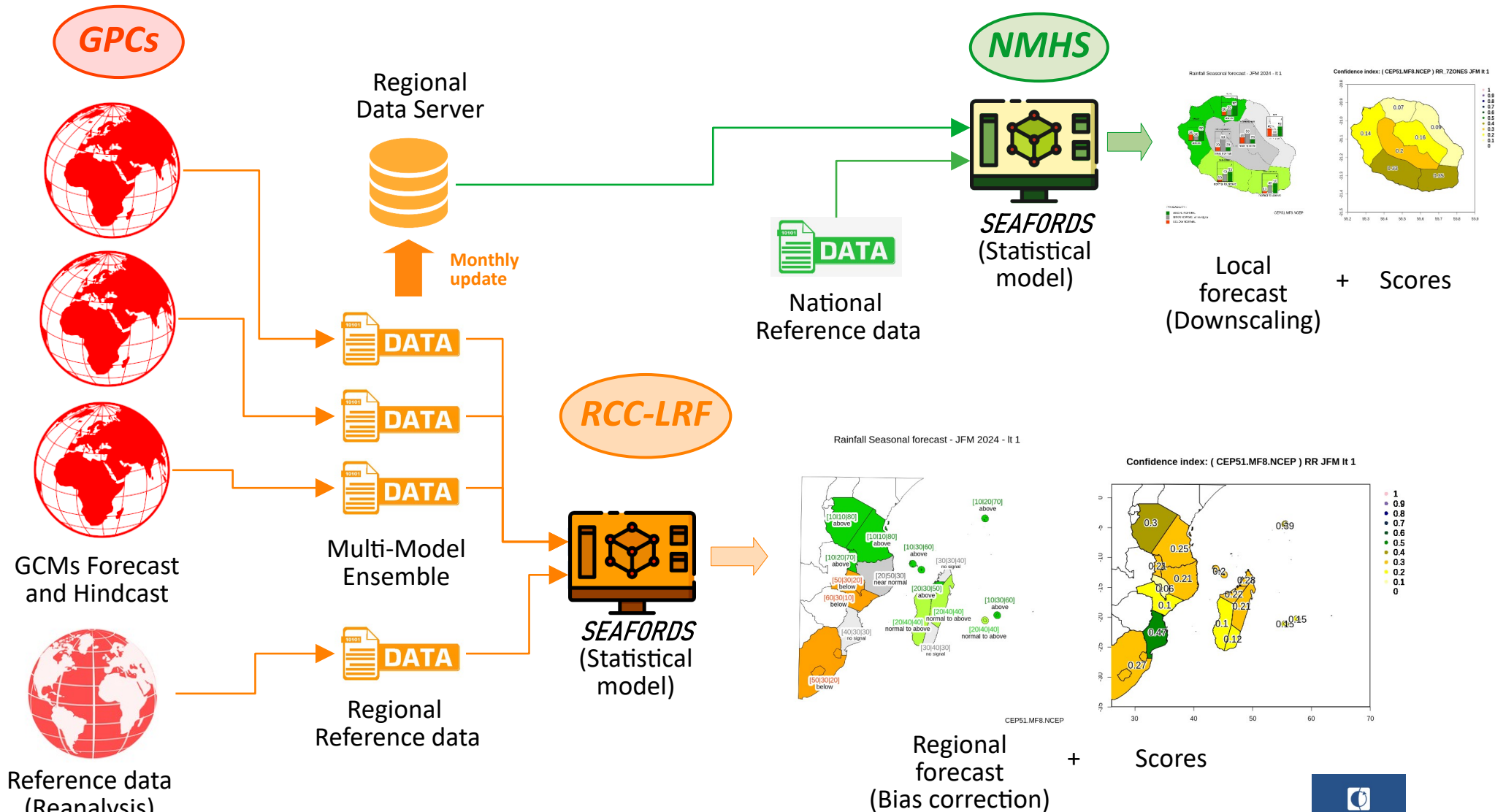
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- **Seasonal forecast should be produced through an objective process :**
  - Traceable, Reproducible, Documented
- **Seasonal forecast should be based on :**
  - Constitute a Multi Model Ensemble of GCM outputs
  - Assessment of GCM performance (scores)
  - Display of the forecast as probabilistic information + uncertainties
  - Implementation of post-processing to provide unbiased forecasts with their scores
- **Supplement numerical forecast with climatology knowledge**
  - Document the regional climate, the associated drivers and their impacts on local parameters as well as synoptic parameters
  - Document local climate in order to illustrate the forecast in terms of weather types
- **SWIO region specific features :**
  - Island countries need a downscaling process of the forecasts
  - Regional forecast produced over a climatological zoning

➡ **Development of an integrated tool to process all the different tasks: *SEAFORDS* suite**  
> [http://www.meteo.fr/temps/domtom/La\\_Reunion/meteoreunion2/climatologie/SWIO/swiocoef-new.html](http://www.meteo.fr/temps/domtom/La_Reunion/meteoreunion2/climatologie/SWIO/swiocoef-new.html)

## 2 – Regional and local forecast processing

Seasonal forecasting at regional and local scale can be viewed as a cascading process :



Reference data  
(Reanalysis)

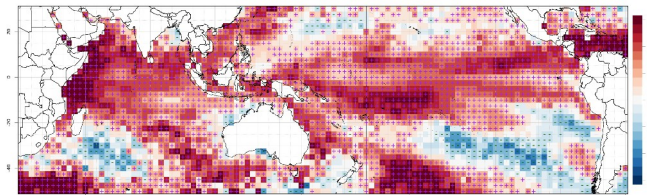
# 3 – Related tasks

## 3.1 – Additional information

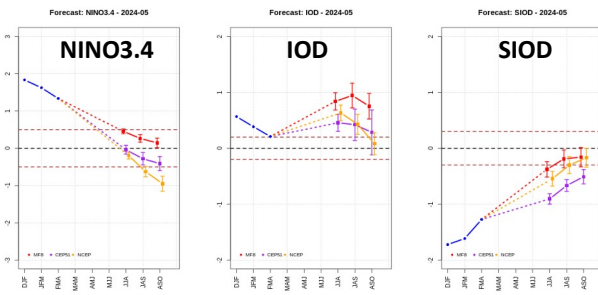
### Drivers status / forecast

ex : SST anomaly (FMA 2024) + Drivers forecast (2024/05)

ERA5 SST Std. Anom. - FMA 2024



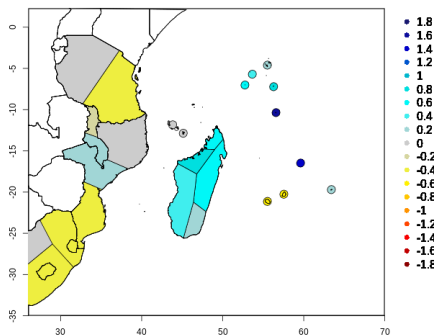
Ref: 1993-2016



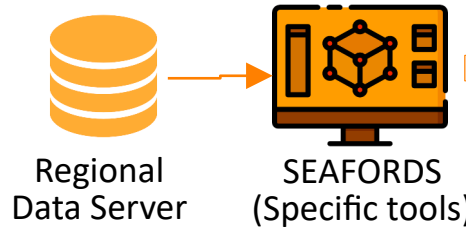
### Composites

Rainfall anomalies associated to SIOD- (JJA)

STD. ANO. (Avg): RR JJA SIODneg



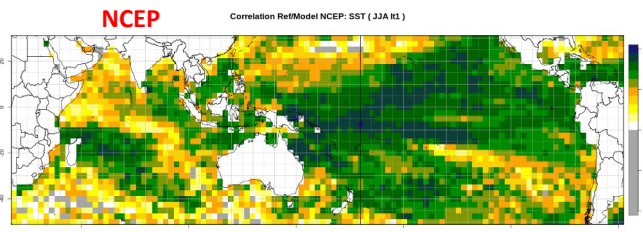
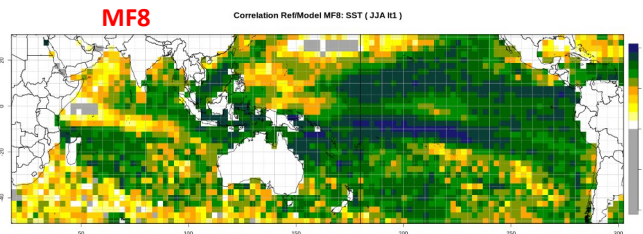
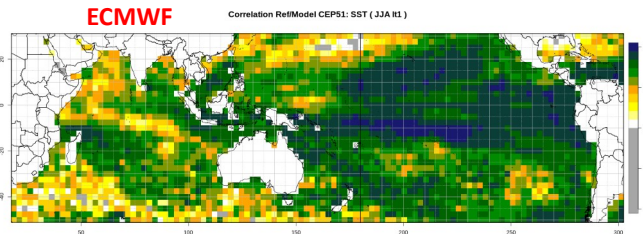
2001 - 2014 - 2016 - 2020



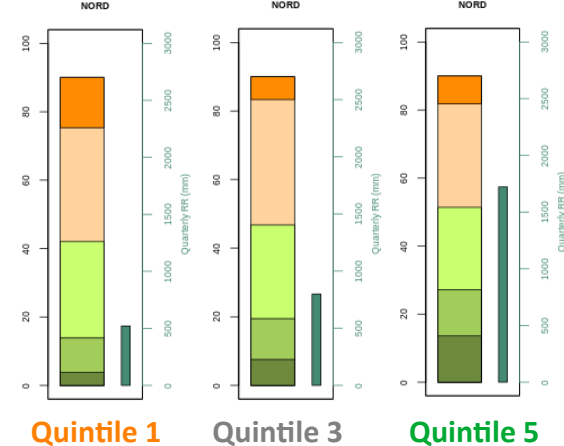
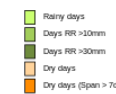
Additional maps / charts

### GCM scores

ex : Correlation score for SST forecast (JJA It1)



Statistics of daily RR\_7ZONES - DJF  
Category: Q1  
1980 - 2022

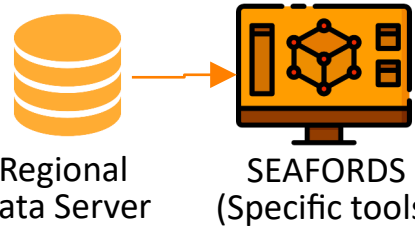


- Statistics based on **Daily** data
- Nb **Rainy** / **Dry** days
- Nb **Significant** rain days (>30mm)
- Length **Dry period**

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# 3 – Related tasks

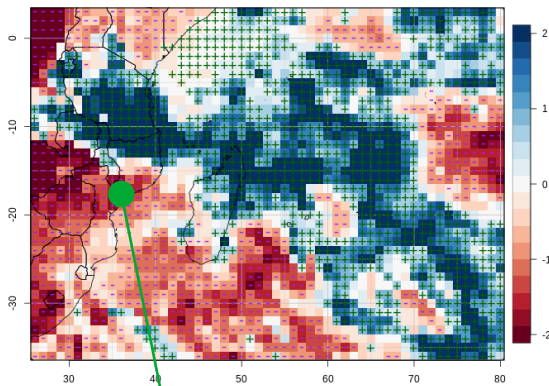
## 3.2 – Monitoring and Verification



### Régional / local monitoring

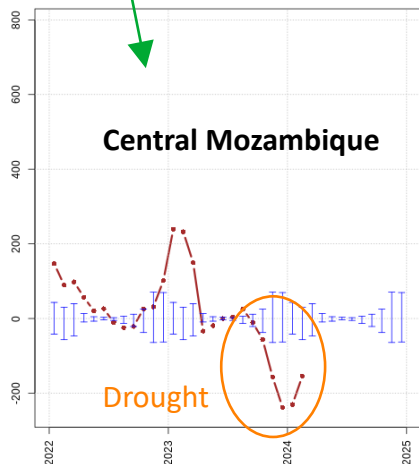
ex : JFM 2024 Reference data

PREC\_ERA5\_SWIO Std. Anom.: JFM 2024



Ref: 1993-2016

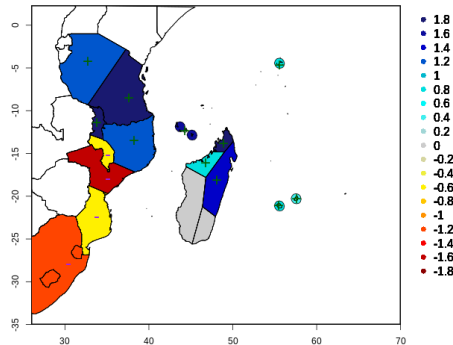
RR Anom. - MOZc



Ref: 1993-2016

### Rainfall anomalies for JFM 2024 over SWIO zones

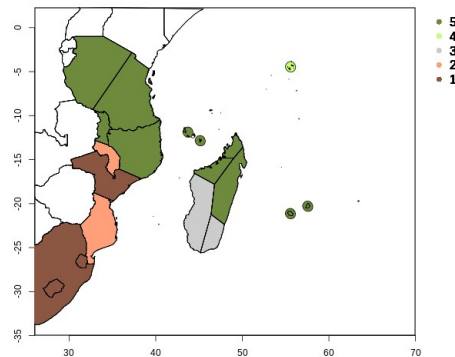
RR Std. Anom.: JFM 2024



Ref: 1993-2016

### Rainfall quintiles classes for JFM 2024 over SWIO zones

RR quintile class: JFM 2024

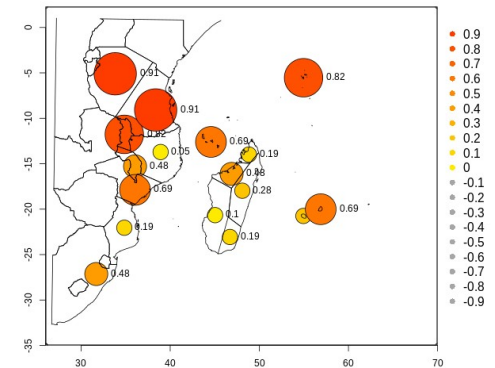


Ref: 1993-2016

### Forecast verification : RPSS score

ex : RPSS for JFM 2024 regional forecast

Score RPSS: RR JFM-2024 It1

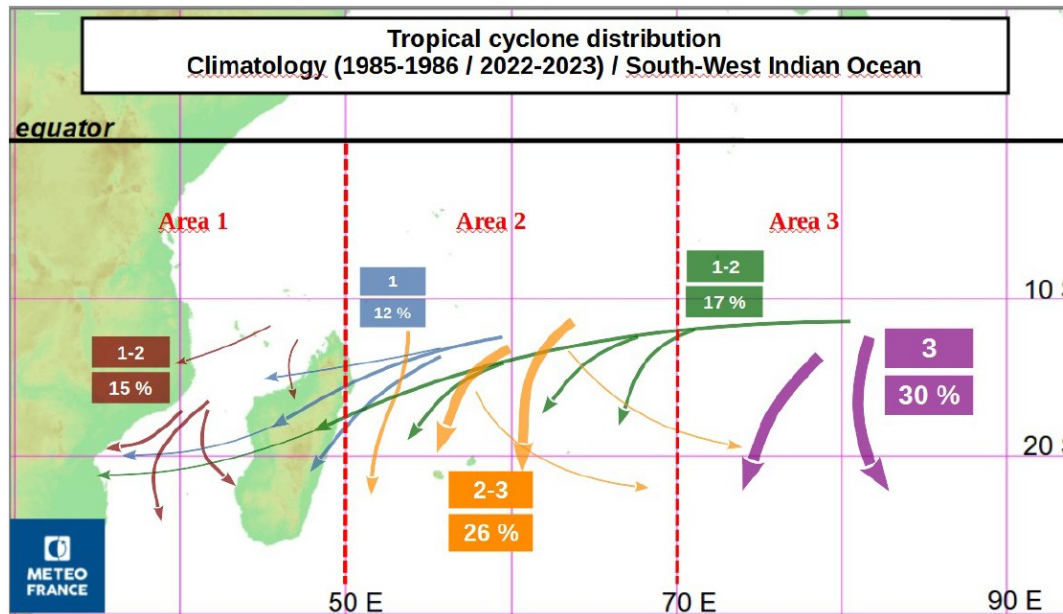


Forecast model: Mix



## 4 – Seasonal Forecast of cyclonic activity

- **Seasonal forecast issued at the beginning of the season :**
  - first guess issued during SWIOCOF (september)
  - final outlook issued during TC-MiniForum (late october)



Avg : 10 named systems  
( 5 TC )

Classification following :

- 3 development areas
- tracks direction

- **TC seasonal forecast after expert analysis considering:**
  - ECMWF TC products
  - Statistical adaptation (*SEAFORDS*) of Multi-GCM parameters for TC activity (number, ACE)
  - Tracks composites associated to climate drivers status



**Guidance outlook for TCC member states and regional users  
(Humanitarian sector, PIROI)**

## 5 – Synthesis

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- In the SWIO region, the seasonal forecast activity is carried out through an automated process involving the *SEAFORDS* toolbox in order to :
  - Constitute and update a regional dataset needed for LRF production and verification, and for basic monitoring
  - Produce rainfall and temperature forecast
  - Verify past forecast
  - Make these datasets and results available through a web portal :  
[http://regionalclimate-change.sc/swiocof\\_data\\_portal/](http://regionalclimate-change.sc/swiocof_data_portal/)
- Additional climatological information is made available :
  - Climatological averages of local and large scale parameters for the region
  - Composites associated to the relevant climate drivers
  - GCM scores computed after their hindcast period
- Building objective consensus :
  - Blending the forecast of a given parameter from various sources : multiple GCMs or output of different statistical models based on various predictors
  - The different forecast should be made available at the same **spatial resolution**
  - The mixing of the forecast should take into account the **scores** associated to each system in order to build the most efficient consensus



A satellite image of the Indian Ocean, showing cloud patterns and ocean currents. Overlaid on the left side is a map of East Africa and Madagascar, with white outlines indicating national borders. The text "Thank you for your attention" is written in large, bold, yellow letters across the center of the image.

**Thank you for your attention**

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