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S2S-SEA Workshop Series: Lessons learnt and moving forward

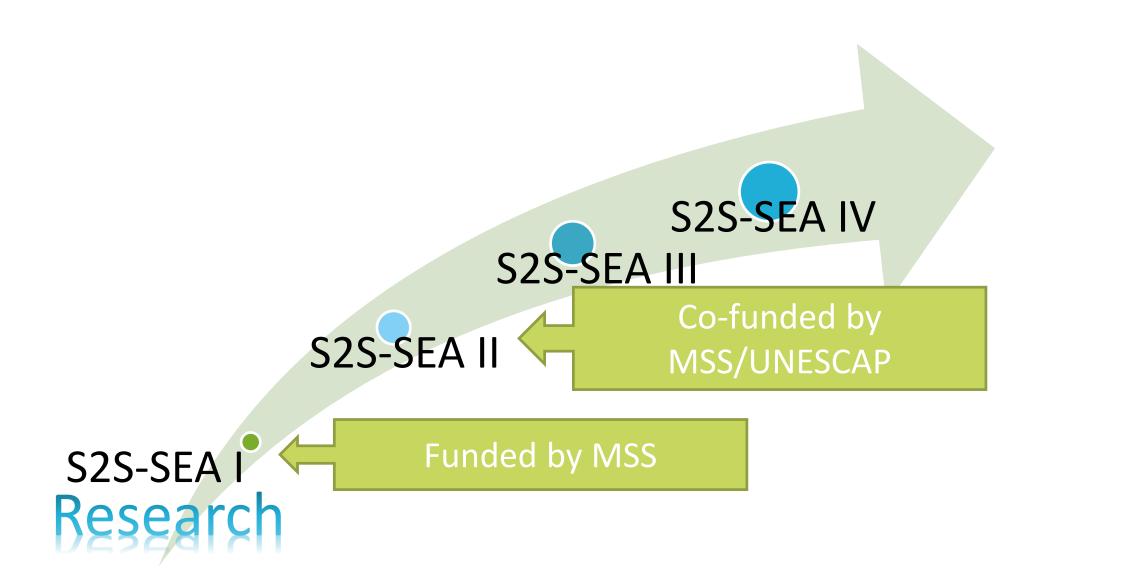
OVERVIEW

- Provide training to participants in generating products tailored for risk- and impact-based predictions on the S2S S timescale
 - Familiarise participants with the S2S databases
 - Improve the regional understanding of mechanism of S2S predictability
 - Equip the participants with the knowledge to investigate the skill and usefulness of the S2S forecasts in applications

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Southeast Asia Climate: There are two monsoon seasons for Southeast Asia: Northeast or Winter Monsoon during DJF, affecting mainly the central and southern region; and Southwest or Summer monsoon, bringing rain to northern Southeast Asia. Weather and climate phenomena important to the region include the El Niño Southern Oscillation, Indian Ocean Dipole, Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO), tropical cyclones, and monsoon surges. All of these phenomena have the potential to cause climate-related calamities on seasonal or shorter timescales in the region.

Previous work has highlighted the **relatively high skill over** the region (e.g. Li & Robertson, 2015) → potential for subseasonal products





Series of four 5-day workshops (above) organized by the Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS) as host of the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological (ASMC: asmc.asean.org). Each workshop is a mixture of lectures and practicals, along with time to work on group projects.

During the workshop, each participant installs a virtual machine onto their own laptop, ensuring all the appropriate tools installed and allowing the participants to continue to explore afterwards.

27 Feb – 03 Mar 2017 Covered:

- Introduced subseasonal forecasts and the S2S Prediction project
- Rainfall and temperature weekly anomalies (Figure 1a) Conducted case study analysis (IRI Data Library) Discussed with participants possibly of other variables
- Outcomes:
- Generally, ECMWF model was skilful, some regions had higher skill
- Participants found the course useful and would recommend to colleagues

Figure 1a. Weekly Rainfall : Anomaly Correlation Coefficient comparing TRMM with ECMWF Dec 2017 (1998-2014)

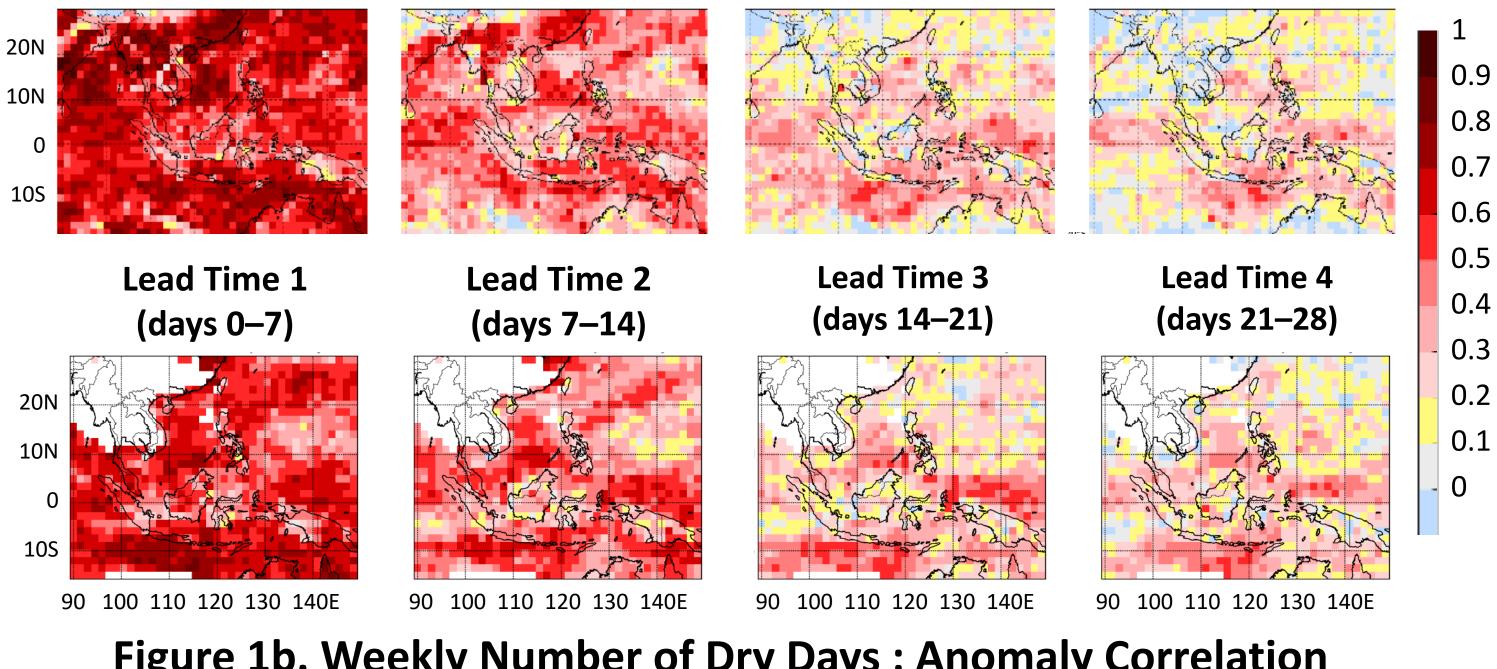


Figure 1b. Weekly Number of Dry Days : Anomaly Correlation **Coefficient comparing TRMM with ECMWF Dec 2017 (1998-2014)**

13 – 18 Aug 2018 Covered:

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- Number of days below a certain percentile (dry days) in 7 and 14 day windows (Figure 1b)
- Participants extended to days above threshold using python scripts
- Participants compared dry days with/without using CCA (PyCPT)
- Started discussions with end users Outcomes:
- Some SEA regions high skill, but regions don't necessarily match demand
- Care is needed regarding short, intense meso-scale events Better prediction where there is a large scale driver



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PAST WORKSHOPS

- continuity
- health sector and fisheries)



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- limitations)
- designing products

- Southeast Asia

Further information

S2S-SEA II Workshop Wiki https://github.com/S2S-SEA/workshop2/wiki/ S2S-SEA I Workshop Wiki <u>https://github.com/S2S-SEA/workshop1/wiki/</u> Acknowledgments:

We would like to thank the World Meteorological Organization's Subseasonal to Seasonal Prediction project for supporting this workshop series. We would also like to thank IRI, ECMWF, RIMES, and UNESCAP for their valuable contributions to the first and second workshops.

REVIEW

Various skill level and experience throughout the region Repeat participation is often difficult, but necessary for

Variables of interest for the region: extreme rainfall events (TCs, drought, flood), temperature extremes (for

S2S is approached differently by different countries (e.g. extension of seasonal forecast or weather forecast)



Already 10-day forecasts from Indonesia and Philippines (probabilistic)

Need to convince users of the usefulness of new products while managing expectations

Availability and access of subseasonal model information is a limitation for some countries

Need to define priorities (financial and manpower

Possibility to collaborate with private companies for

Extremes are important for the region; need to consider ensemble plume, probabilistic forecasts during practicals Need to engage with user-community to develop appropriate products and tools

Start engaging with regional institutions first

Develop case studies to demonstrate S2S potential in