



**First Session of the
MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM (MedCOF-1)
(18-19) November, 2013**

**SEASONAL OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER SEASON 2013/2014 FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

Climate experts from WMO RA VI RCC Network Nodes on long-range forecasting (Meteo France, France), WMO RA VI RCC Network Node on climate monitoring (Deutscher Wetterdienst, Germany), WMO RA I RCC Network Nodes on long-range forecasting (ACMAD, Niger), Global Producing Centre ECMWF, Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change, South East Europe Virtual Climate Change Centre (SEEVCCC, Serbia) and National Hydrometeorological Services of MedCOF region provided their valuable contribution to the successful implementation of MedCOF-1 by developing the relevant documents and providing scientific guidance and recommendations.

The MedCOF-1 comprised of the following Steps:

- Step 1: 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 2: building the consensus forecast for 2013/2014 winter season.

All relevant documentation is posted and updated in SEEVCCC web site:
<http://www.seevccc.rs>

MedCOF- 1 CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR 2013/14 WINTER SEASON

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

Sea surface temperatures have been near to normal for the autumn season in the Equatorial Pacific. These conditions are very likely to persist for the coming winter season. No clear signal appears for the winter season neither from tropics nor from other sources of predictability, e.g., North Atlantic Oscillation index, etc.

The maps show the probabilistic consensus forecast for tercile categories of anomalies for seasonal mean temperature and precipitation, relative to the period 1981-2010. Due to climate warming trend anomalies are affected by the selected reference period.

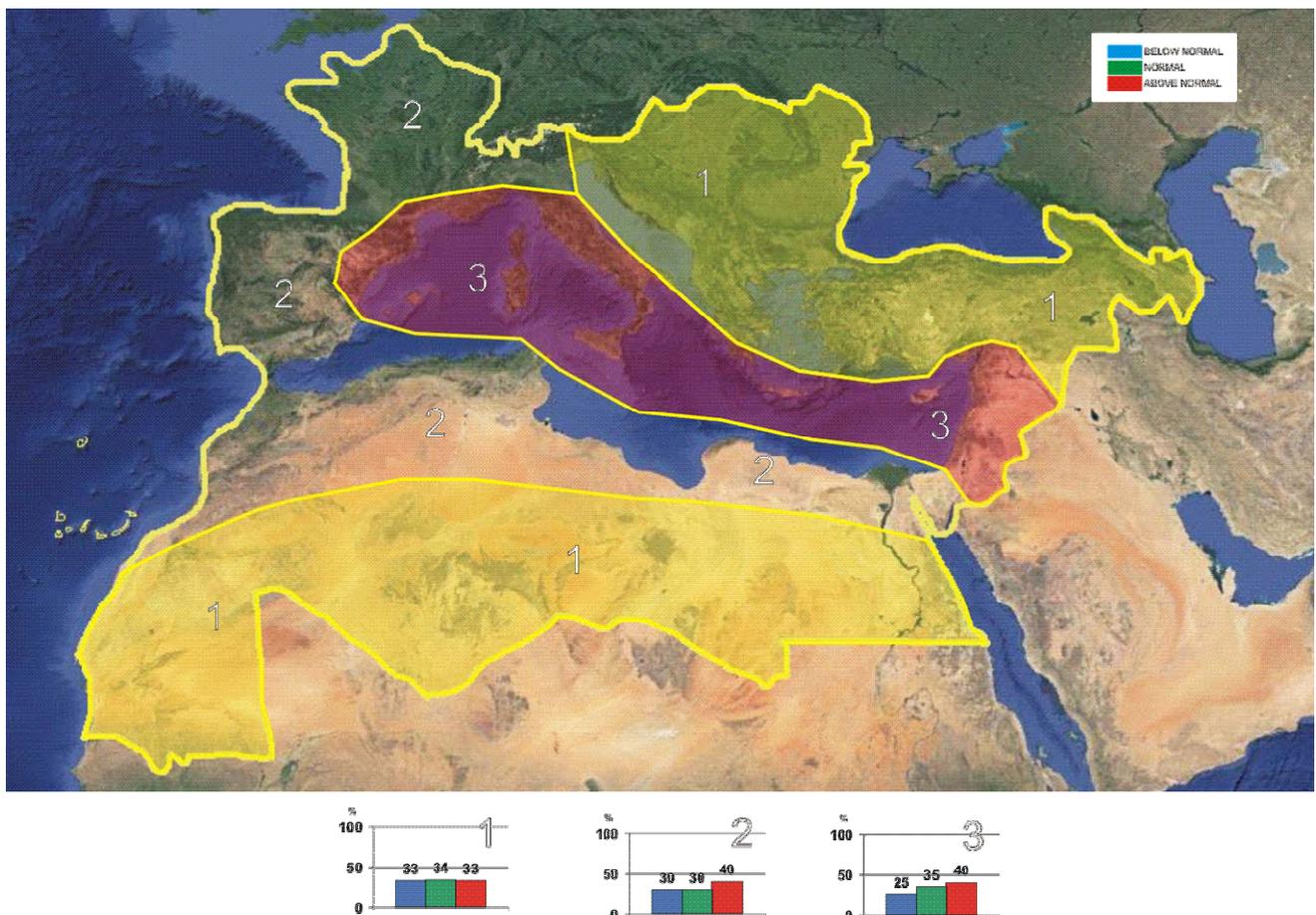


Figure 1. Graphical presentation of 2013/14 winter temperature outlook

Although for most of the MedCOF domain the uncertainty for the temperature prediction is high, there is a weak tendency for the upper tercile in the Western part of the domain and most of the

Mediterranean Sea (regions 2 and 3). Most of the Balkan Peninsula, Turkey, South Caucasus region and Sahara show no signal and climatology is therefore assigned for the three categories.

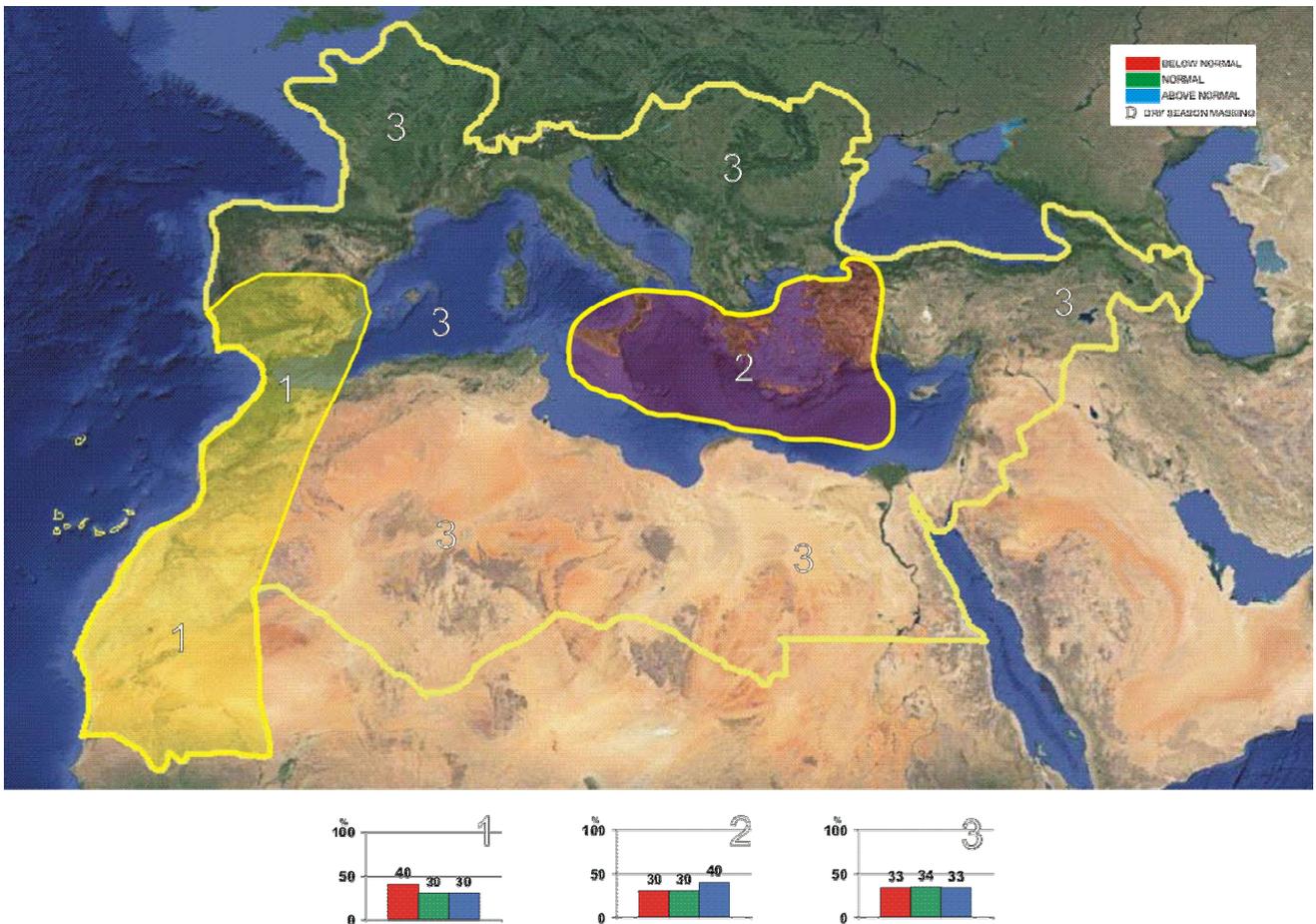


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of 2013/14 winter precipitation outlook

Precipitation in most of MedCOF domain shows no preference for any climate defined categories (region 3). Only the Southern part of the Iberian Peninsula and the Atlantic facade of the African region show some slight tendency for the dry tercile (region 1) whereas the central Mediterranean region slightly points to the wet tercile (region 2)

Note that it is necessary to express seasonal forecasts in terms of probability due to inherent uncertainty. Any further advice on the forecast signals, smaller scales, shorter-range updates and warnings will be available throughout the winter from the National Meteorological Services, along with details on the methodology and skill of long-range predictions.

** The 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.*

APPENDIX A: Contributors to MedCOF-1

- World Meteorological Organization
- Met Office, United Kingdom
- International Research Institute for Climate and Society, United States of America
- European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecast
- Météo France, Republic of France
- National Center for Environmental Prediction, United States of America
- Deutscher Wetterdienst, Federal Republic of Germany
- National Centre of Meteorology and Aeronautical Climatology, Italy
- Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change, Italy
- Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate of the Italian National Research Council, Italy
- Institute of Biometeorology, Italy
- Institute of Geosciences, Energy, Water and Environment, Albania
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center hosted by Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia, Republic of Serbia
- National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology, Republic of Bulgaria
- Meteorological and Hydrological Service, Republic of Croatia
- Meteorological Service, Republic of Cyprus
- National Environmental Agency of Georgia, Georgia
- Jordan Meteorological Department, Jordan
- Republic Hydrometeorological Institute, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Ministry of Transport, National Office of Meteorology, Mauritania
- Hydrometeorological Institute of Montenegro, Montenegro
- National Centre for Meteorological Research, Directorate of National Meteorology, Morocco
- National Meteorological Administration, Romania
- Federal Hydrometeorological Service of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Srpska, Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia, Republic of Serbia
- State Meteorological Agency, Spain
- Turkish State Meteorological Service, Republic of Turkey
- National Institute of Meteorology, Tunisia