

#### Centro Regional del Clima para el Sur de América del Sur

Centro Regional do Clima para o Sul da América do Sul



#### **CRC-SAS**

## Regional Climate Center for the South of South America (RCC-SSA)

www.crc-sas.org

#### Global framework for climate services - WMO

Users, Government, private sector, research, agriculture, water, health, construction, disaster reduction, environment, tourism, transport, etc User Interface Climate Services Information System Observations Research, Modeling and Prediction and Monitoring CAPACITY BUILDING

During the Consultative Meeting about the implementation of the RCCs in South America it was decided to implement 3 RCC

 RCC-WSA: started its pilot phase on march 2013. On Sep 2014 was designated as a RCC

RCC-SSA network started its pilot phase on May 2014. Currently is in a process for the designation (it will probably be announced in November 2016) VIRTUAL CENTER

 RCC-NSA network did not start the pilot phase

# RCCs-Regional Association III



### Mandatory products and activities

- Operational data services, to support operational LRF and climate monitoring
- Operational Activities on Climate Monitoring
- Operational activities for long-range forecasting
- > Training in the use of operational RCC products and services
- Highly recommended products and functions:
  - Climate Prediction and Projection
  - Assist NMHSs to develop and maintain historical climate datasets
  - Assist RCC Users in the development and maintenance of software modules for standard applications.
  - Advise RCC Users on data quality management.
  - Promote studies of regional climate variability and change, predictability and impact in the Region
  - Develop and validate regional models, methods of downscaling and interpretation of global output products.

## RCC-SSA Membership

Involves the following types of institutions:

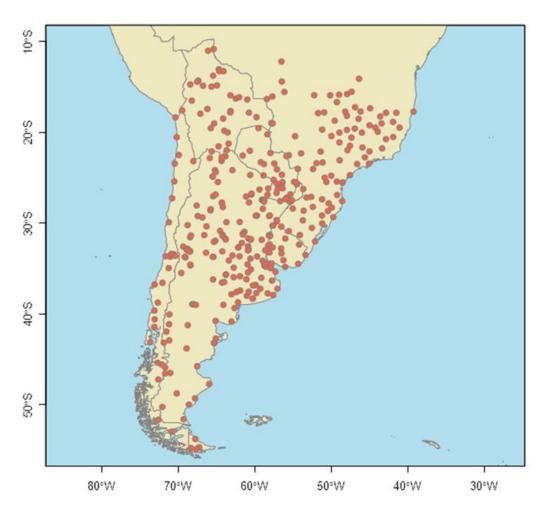
**Responsible countries:** Argentina and Brazil, through their National Meteorological Services (SMN and INMET).

**Participant or partner countries:** Paraguay and Uruguay, through their NMHS.

Associated countries: Bolivia and Chile, through their NMHS;

Collaborating institutions: Institutes and University Departments dedicated to Climate studies and services in each of the countries, ie SIMEPAR, CPTEC, CIMA, DCAO (Dept. of Atmospheric Sciences- Facultad de Cs. Exactas y Naturales-UBA), Facultad de Agronomía (UBA), INTA.

## Operational data services



#### Database

Includes 356 conventional stations

For 1961 to present

Data are update every 10 days

At present, the data includes daily maximum and minimum temperature and total precipitation, even though some institutions have contributed additional variables (i.e., wind, pressure)

#### CRC-SAS Data base QC Execution Quality control protocols for historical climate data Variable range General tests Fixed-range tests tests Tests of Temporal Spatial consistency consistency among continuity tests tests variables Manual verification of "suspicious" climate records flagged by the quality control procedures Updated Update Update data tables variables flags flags register

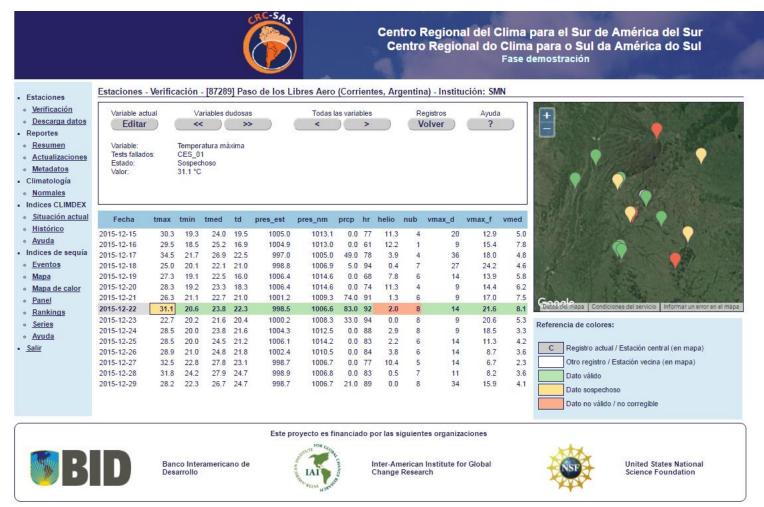
#### Operational data services

Database has a set of quality control Implemented in R

More details in a Technical Report

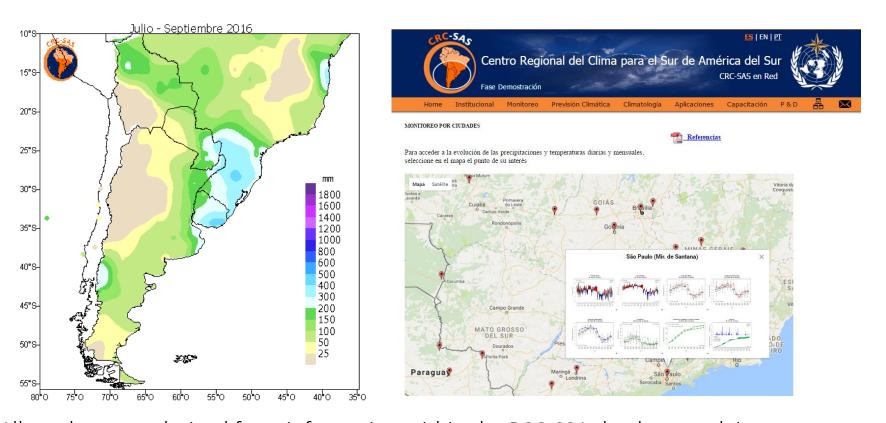
#### Operational data services

Manual verification is made by each country through a web interface developed to facilitate verification.



## Climate Monitoring

- Precipitation and temperature maps from 1 to 12 month
- Monitoring at city level, (update every 10 days) including daily/monthly temperature and precipitation
- Monthly reports about El Niño/ La Niña



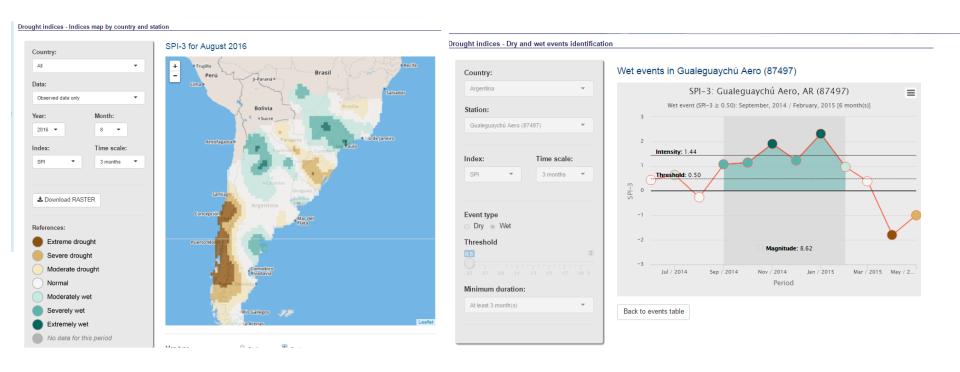
All products are derived from information within the RCC-SSA database and, in some cases, completed with the GTS (e.g. Bolivia)

## Climate Monitoring

• Drought/rainfall excesses monitoring

SPI, SPEI, Decil, percentage anomaly, quantile.

Output type: time series, heat map, map, table, panel. Data and graphs are available to download



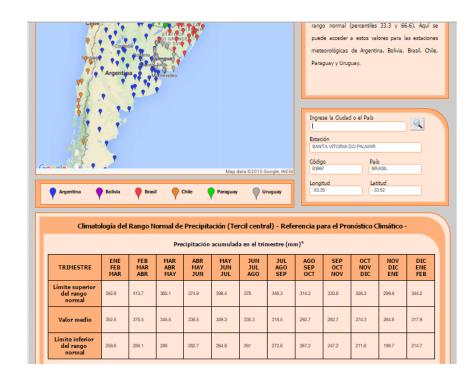
## Climate Monitoring

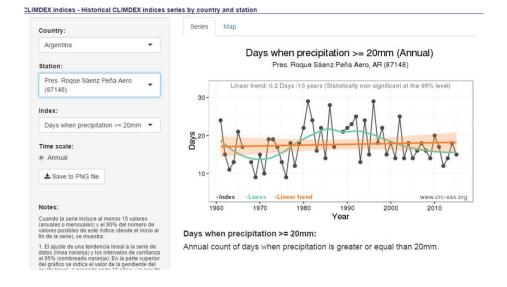
Climatology for precipitation and temperature

- For 1961-1990 and 1981-2010. Maps of monthly and annual values
- For 1981-2010

Maps of seasonal values of mean, lower and upper tercile

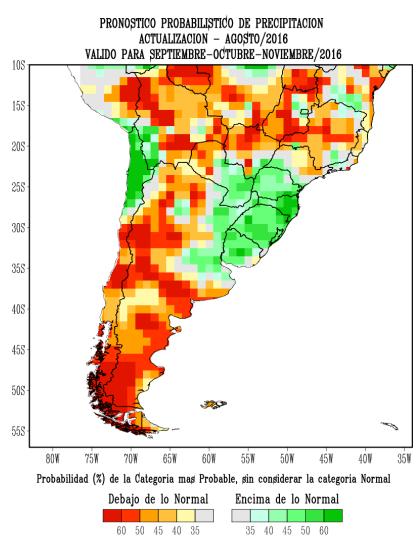
Indices CLIMDEX





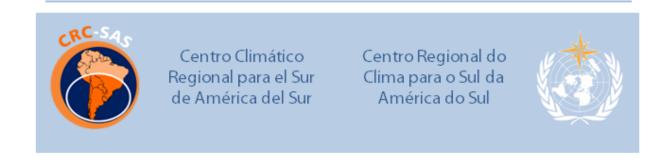
### Operational activities for long-range forecasting

- Statistical seasonal forecast for mean temperature and precipitation.
  Forecast is expressed as mean values, probably by tercile category.
  Verification: anomaly of correlation
- Consensus seasonal forecast is made during de Regional Climate Outlook Forum for Southern South America.
- Seasonal forecast Individual GPC and LC-LRFMME forecasts are constantly consulted and interpreted by RCC-SSA personnel during the Fora



#### Documentation

Information on methodologies and product are available from a Technical Report: (i) design and compilation of a regional climate database, (ii) procedures for the quality control of the regional database, (iii) homogenization approaches, (iv) calculation of various indices for drought monitoring.



Serie Reportes Técnicos — Reporte Técnico CRC-SAS-2013-001

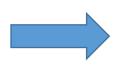
Diseño del proceso de control de calidad de datos climáticos diarios en el Centro Climático Regional para el Sur de América del Sur

#### Projects supporting RCC-SSA

- √"Servicios Climáticos para el Sur de Sudamérica". Producción, síntesis y diseminación de datos e información sobre el clima y sus impactos ambientales, económicos y sociales en el sur de Sudamérica. IAI. CRN3035
- "Servicios Hidro-climáticos en la Cuenca del Plata". Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. Base de datos/productos de monitoreo de sequías. (finished)
- ✓ NSF-USA grant 1049109 "Decadal and Regional Climate Prediction using Earth System Models (EaSM)".
- ✓ PIDDEF 15/2014: Monitoreo y pronóstico climático para la prevención de desastres hídricos en Argentina (CLIM.AR).
- ✓ Welcome to CLIMAX!!!!!!

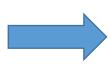
### Some thoughts to share with CLIMAX group

 Climate Services have to be provided by each country. In Argentina, and in most of South America, they are under the responsibility of the NMHSs.



Capacity Building

 The model of "service production" and "service generation" is changing rapidly and constantly.
NMHSs need strong collaboration with the academic-research sectors



Sustained collaboration

 Knowledge co-production, information tailoring, are highly dependent on each community and its needs. NMHSs are exposed to increased demands



Key role of social sciences



## Muchas gracias por su atención Thank you very much for your attention



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