



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

ACCESS-S Workshop

**MODULE: 18-20 Ocean and Climate Outlook
Forum (OCOF)**





Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Topics in this module

- OCOF History
- OCOF process
- National OCOF report template

Expected learning outcomes

- Appreciate the OCOF development over the years
- Understanding of OCOF reporting process
- Understand how to fill the OCOF report template

These outcomes are important for smooth delivery of OCOF reports and discussions



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

1. Brief History

The Ocean and Climate Outlook Forum was first established in 2007 under the Australian funded Pacific islands Climate Prediction Project. Since then, the Climate and Oceans Support Programme in the Pacific (COSPPac) preceded the PI-CPP project which ran from 2003-2012.

Ms. Janita Pahalad and Simon McGree and other BOM officers involve in this platform was a concept coined at an information *talanoa* session with Met Directors discussing the need for more technical support and guidance on developing climate bulletins and updates on ENSO status – which is one of the main climate drivers for the Pacific.

Over 15 years later, the Pacific Meteorological Services came together to celebrate the 175th meeting of OCOF with Pacific Islands Meteorological Services and COSPPac technical partners. Since its establishment over many Climate Officers have been trained, tailored and specific support to internship and mentorship, inclusion of ocean science and information lead by SPC, translating OCOF information and data to communication products for early warning, and transitioning from fax to telephones to virtual online systems



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

From Online Climate Outlook Forum to Ocean and Climate Outlook Forum

- The Forum was initially looking into rainfall and temperature forecast
- With increased demand to provide sectoral products, COSPPac renamed this forum to Ocean and Climate Outlook Forum in 2021
- Partners –BoM, SPREP, SPC and NMS
- Shifted from phone connection to Zoom links
- Shift from statistical forecasting to dynamical forecast





Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

2. OCOF process

SPREP	SPC	BoM	NMS
Prepare reporting templates			
Send out notification email			
Send out Reminder email			Submit OCOF report
Review of country reports	Review of country reports	Review of country reports	
Send revised version to NMS			Review changes and submit final version
Submit final version to NMS and Partners			
OCOFC discussion	OCOFC discussion	OCOFC discussion	OCOFC discussion

- When you receive a reminder email, that means all predictors/maps are updated and you should start working on your report
- Delay in your part will also delay on our review
- Partners prefer 3 days before OCOF to review all country reports
- Any report that comes in a day before OCOF teleconference will not be reviewed and included in the summary document
- A OCOF summary document will be circulated and available online



Climate and Oceans Support
Program in the Pacific

Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

3. OCOF report template – Table 1: Monthly Rainfall

Pacific Islands - Ocean and Climate Outlook Forum (OCOF) No. 181

Country:

Part 1: Recent climate

TABLE 1: Monthly Rainfall

Insert Table 1 (copied from Excel) on the line below, then delete this line of text.

Part 1i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023

Monthly: November Rainfall (Image 1)	Seasonal: November to January Rainfall (Image 2)
Monthly Maximum temperature (Image 3)	Seasonal maximum temperature (Image 4)
Monthly minimum temperature (Image 5)	Seasonal minimum temperature (Image 6)

Part 2: Recent Ocean Observation

Monthly/Three months: September 2022 and July to September 2022

Monthly: September Sea Surface Temperature (Image 1)	Last three months: July to September 2022 Sea Surface Temperature (Image 4)
Sea level (Image 2)	
Daily coral bleaching alert (Image 3)	

TABLE 2: Three-month Total Rainfall for July to September 2022

Insert Table 2 (copied from Excel) on the line below, then delete this line of text.

NB: The X-SDPS N score has been categorized as follows:
Very low X < 0.0 Low 0 <= X < 5 Moderate 5 <= X < 10 Good 10 <= X < 15 High 15 <= X < 20
Very High 20 <= X < 30 Exceptional X > 30

NB: The X-SDPS N score has been categorized as follows:
Very low X < 0.0 Low 0 <= X < 5 Moderate 5 <= X < 10 Good 10 <= X < 15 High 15 <= X < 20
Very High 20 <= X < 30 Exceptional X > 30

Part 2i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023

Monthly: November Monthly sea surface temperature (Image 5)	Seasonal: November to January Seasonal sea surface temperature (Image 6)
Monthly sea level (Image 7)	Seasonal sea level (Image 8)
4-week Coral Bleaching (Image 9)	

Summary Statement

Monthly and last three months: September 2022/July to September 2022 statement

Write your monthly/three rainfall summary. Include ranking if there are extreme rainfall

Part 1i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023

Monthly/Seasonal rainfall and temperature Outlook statements

The rainfall for November to January is likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal) over (insert which part of your country). Its (insert which part of your country), the outlook (offers little guidance) OR shows November to January's rainfall is likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal).

Maximum and minimum temperatures during November are likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal) over (insert which part of your country).
Maximum and minimum temperatures averaged over November to January are likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal) over (insert which part of your country).

Part 2: Recent Ocean summary statement

Monthly and last three months: September/July to September 2022

The sea surface temperature was (above normal/below normal/near-normal) ranging from (minimum SST) to (maximum SST) for (insert parts of the country) for September. Significant SST (above normal/below normal/near-normal) ranging from (minimum SST) to (maximum SST) were experienced over (insert parts of the country).

For the last three months, July to September, the SST was (above normal/below normal/near-normal) for (insert parts of the country) ranging from (minimum SST) to (maximum SST).

The sea level anomaly for September was (above normal/below normal/near-normal) for (insert parts of the country) ranging from (minimum sea level anomaly) to (maximum sea level anomaly).
Coral bleaching alerts reveals (no thermal stress/Watch/Warning/Alert 1/Alert 2).

NB: The X-SDPS N score has been categorized as follows:
Very low X < 0.0 Low 0 <= X < 5 Moderate 5 <= X < 10 Good 10 <= X < 15 High 15 <= X < 20
Very High 20 <= X < 30 Exceptional X > 30

Part 2i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for September and September to January 2023

Ocean Variable statement

(If monthly and seasonal SST outlook are similar)

The monthly and seasonal SST outlook for November and November to January predicts (above normal/below normal/near-normal) temperatures of utmost (highest SST). (Include descriptions of areas with the temperatures).

(If month and seasonal SST outlook are different)

The monthly SST outlook for November predicts (above normal/below normal/near-normal) temperatures of utmost (highest SST). (Include descriptions of areas with the temperatures).

The seasonal SST outlook for November to January predicts (above normal/below normal/near-normal) temperatures of utmost (highest SST). (Include descriptions of areas with the temperatures).

The monthly sea level anomaly outlook for November reveals (above normal/below normal/near-normal) sea level height differences of (minimum sea level) to (maximum sea level) for (insert parts of the country). Significant sea level height difference of utmost (highest sea level) over (insert parts of the country).

Coral bleaching outlook for the next four weeks reveals (no thermal stress/Watch/Warning/Alert 1/Alert 2) over (insert parts of country).

TABLE 3: Stakeholder Engagement- Evaluations of how effective NMS engage with stakeholders

Product	Date: September 2022	Stakeholder	Total Number of Participants	Number of Male	Number of Female
Climate Bulletin					
EAR Watch					
Monthly Climate Briefing					
Climate Outlook					
Climate data					
Total					

NB: The X-SDPS N score has been categorized as follows:
Very low X < 0.0 Low 0 <= X < 5 Moderate 5 <= X < 10 Good 10 <= X < 15 High 15 <= X < 20
Very High 20 <= X < 30 Exceptional X > 30

- What is your internal process of producing your OCOF report?



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

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3. OCOF report template – Table 1: Monthly Rainfall

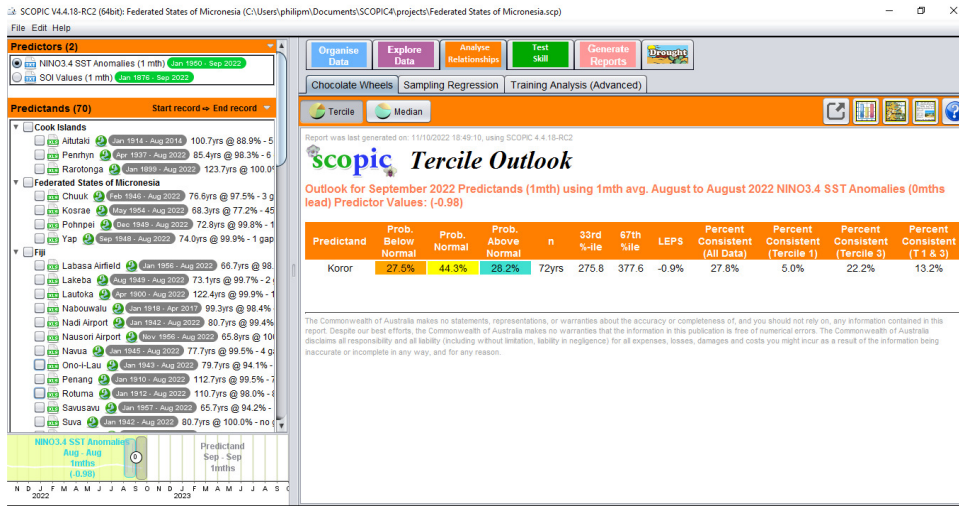


TABLE 1: Monthly Rainfall

Station (include data period)	Jul-2022	Aug-2022	Sep-2022				Rank
			Total (mm)	33%tile	67%tile	Median	
	Total (mm)	Total (mm)	Rainfall (mm)				
Koror (1951-2022)	409.5	332.0	135.9	275.8	377.6	330.5	5/72

Present rainfall totals to 1 decimal place

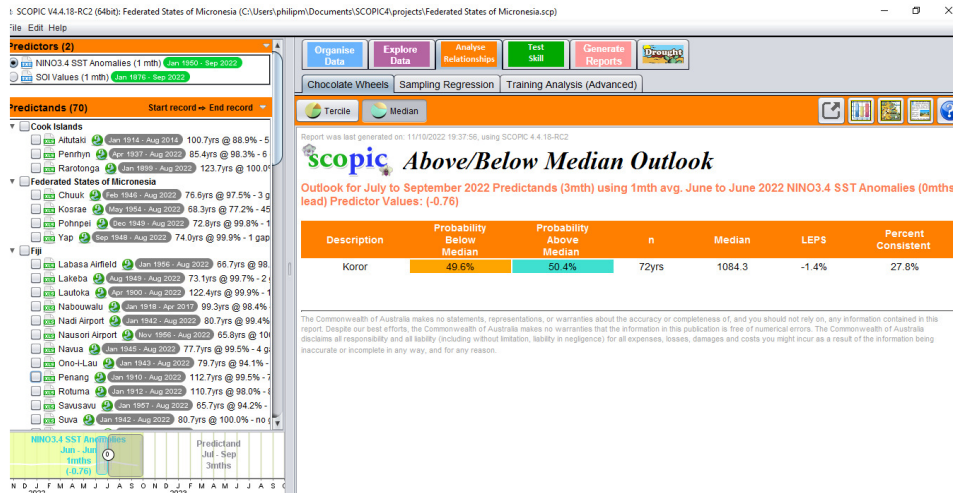
Station (include data period)	Jul-2022	Aug-2022	Sep-2022				Rank
			Total (mm)	33%tile	67%tile	Median	
	Total (mm)	Total (mm)	Rainfall (mm)				
Koror (1951-2022)	409.5	332.0	135.9	275.8	377.6	330.5	5/72



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3. OCOF report template – Table 2: Three-month Total Rainfall



Station	Three-month Total	33%tile	67%tile	Median	Rank	
	Rainfall (mm)					
Koror (1951-2022)	877.4	Below normal	1003.8	1238.5	1084.3	14/72

Station	Three-month Total	33%tile	67%tile	Median	Rank	
	Rainfall (mm)					
Koror (1951-2022)	877.4	Below normal	1003.8	1238.5	1084.3	14/72

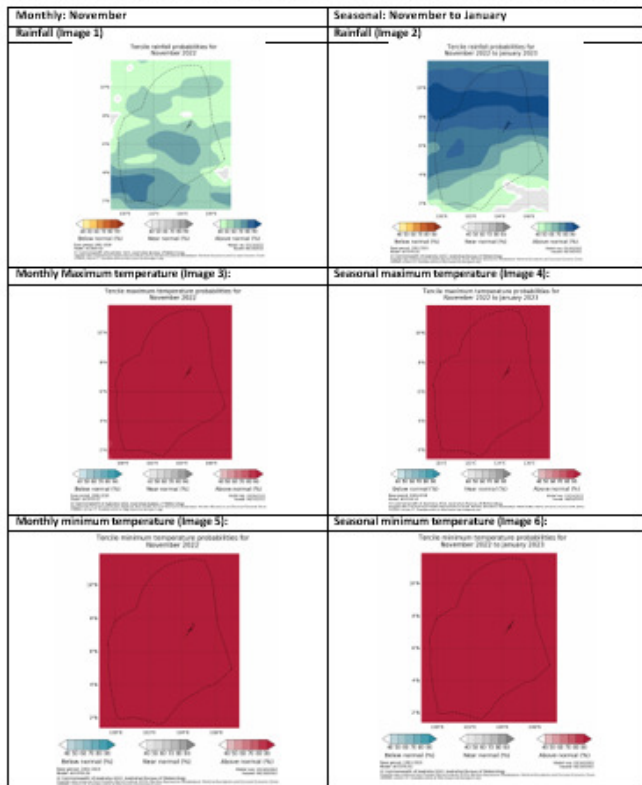


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3. OCOF report template – Part 1i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks

Part 1i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023



NB: The X GFSv15 scan has been categorized as follows:

Very low: X < 0.0 Low: 0 < X < 5 Moderate: 5 < X < 20 Good: 20 < X < 15 High: 15 < X < 25

Very high: 25 < X < 35 Exceptional: X > 35

← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure | access-s.clide.cloud/files/project/OCOF/

Index of /files/project/OCOF

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
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PNG/	2022-03-09 03:52		-
cook_islands/	2022-03-09 03:50		-
fiji/	2022-03-09 03:50		-
kiribati/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
marshall_islands/	2022-02-24 02:39		-
nauru/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
niue/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
palau/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
samoa/	2022-03-09 03:52		-
solomon_islands/	2022-03-09 03:52		-
tonga/	2022-03-09 03:53		-
tuvalu/	2022-03-09 03:53		-
vanuatu/	2022-03-09 03:53		-

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at access-s.clide.cloud Port 80



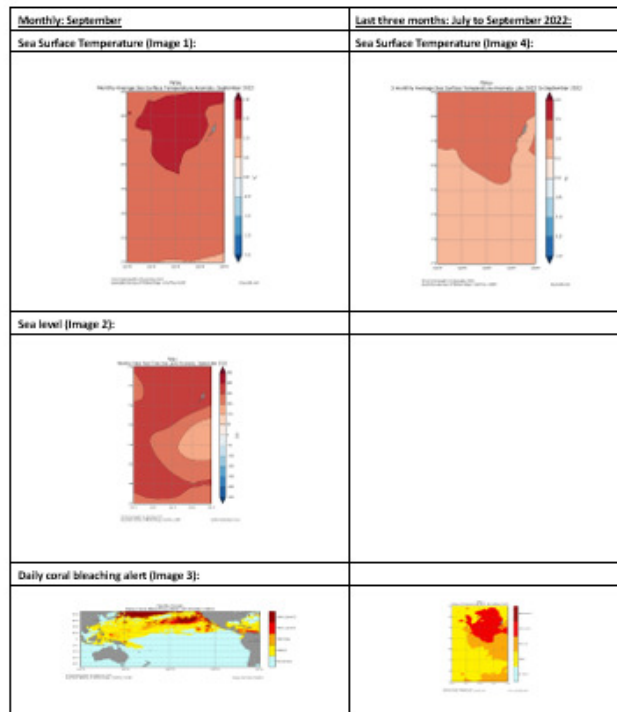
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Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

3. OCOF report template – Part 2: Recent Ocean Observation

Part 2: Recent Ocean Observation

Monthly/Three months: September 2022 and July to September 2022



NB: The X SEPI N score has been categorized as follows:

Very low: X < 0.0 Low: 0 < X < 5 Moderate: 5 < X < 10 Good: 10 < X < 15 High: 15 < X < 25

Very High: 25 < X < 35 Exceptional: X > 35

← → ↻ ⚠ Not secure | access-s.clide.cloud/files/project/OCOF/

Index of /files/project/OCOF

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory			-
FSM/	2022-03-09 03:50		-
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fiji/	2022-03-09 03:50		-
kiribati/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
marshall_islands/	2022-02-24 02:39		-
nauru/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
niue/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
palau/	2022-03-09 03:51		-
samoa/	2022-03-09 03:52		-
solomon_islands/	2022-03-09 03:52		-
tonga/	2022-03-09 03:53		-
tuvalu/	2022-03-09 03:53		-
vanuatu/	2022-03-09 03:53		-

Apache/2.4.29 (Ubuntu) Server at access-s.clide.cloud Port 80



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3. OCOF report template – Summary Statement

Monthly and last three months: September 2022/July to September 2022 statement

Write you monthly/three rainfall summary. Include ranking if there are extreme rainfall

Part 1i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023

Monthly /Seasonal rainfall and temperature Outlook statements

The rainfall for November to January is likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal) over (insert which part of your country). In (insert which part of your country), the outlook [offers little guidance] OR shows November to January's rainfall is likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal).

Maximum and minimum temperatures during November are likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal) over (insert which part of your country).

Maximum and minimum temperatures averaged over November to January are likely or very likely to be (above normal/below normal/near-normal) over (insert which part of your country).

Summary Statement

Monthly and last three months: September 2022/July to September 2022 statement

Below normal rainfall was recorded at Koror for the month of September 2022 and for the period July to September 2022. September 2022 was the fifth driest month in 72 years of records.

Part 1i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023

Monthly /Seasonal rainfall and temperature Outlook statements

The rainfall for November and for the period November to January is very likely to be above normal for Koror and majority of the country.

Maximum and minimum temperatures during November are very likely to be above normal across Koror and the whole country.

Maximum and minimum temperatures averaged over November to January are very likely to be above normal across Palau.

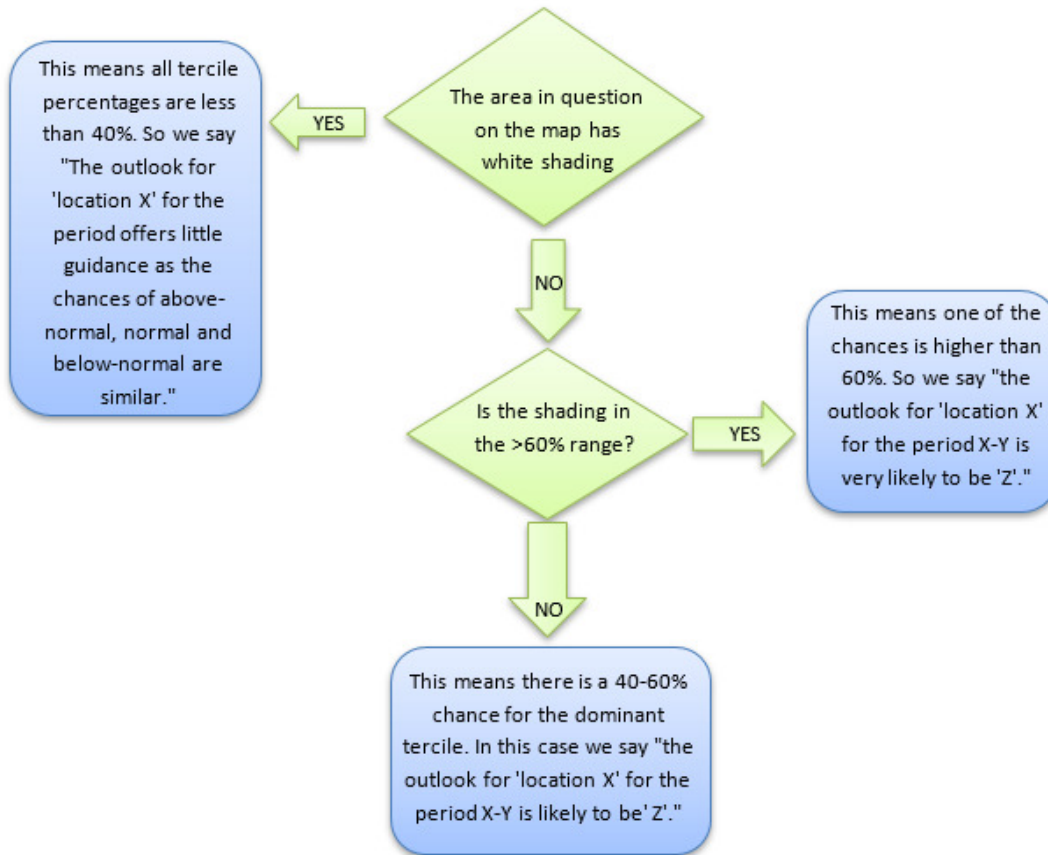


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3. OCOF report template – Summary Statement

Tercile Terminology Flowchart





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3. OCOF report template – Summary Statement

- **Part 2: Recent Ocean summary statement**

- **Monthly and last three months: September/July to September 2022**

- The sea surface temperature was (above normal/below normal/near-normal) ranging from (minimum SST) to (maximum SST) for (insert parts of the country) for September. Significant SST (above normal/below normal/near-normal) ranging from (minimum SST) to (maximum SST) were experienced over (insert parts of the country).
- For the last three months, July to September, the SST was (above normal/below normal/near-normal) for (insert parts of the country) ranging from (minimum SST) to (maximum SST).
- The sea level anomaly for September was (above normal/below normal/near-normal) for (insert parts of the country) ranging from (minimum sea level anomaly) to (maximum sea level anomaly).
- Coral bleaching alerts reveals (no thermal stress/Watch/Warning/Alert 1/Alert 2).

Part 2: Recent Ocean summary statement

Monthly and last three months: September/July to September 2022

The sea surface temperature was above normal ranging from 1.0°C to 2.0°C for Palau waters for September. Significant SST above normal ranging from 1.0°C to 1.5°C were experienced over Koror and the whole country.

For the last three months, July to September, the SST was above normal for Koror and the main islands ranging from 1.0°C to 1.5°C.

The sea level anomaly for September was above normal for Koror and majority of the country ranging from 200mm to 250mm.

Coral bleaching alerts reveals Alert Level 1 over Koror, the main islands and northern waters of Palau.



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3. OCOF report template – Summary Statement

- **Part 2i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for September and September to January 2023**

-

- **Ocean Variable statement**

- **(If monthly and seasonal SST outlook are similar)**

- The monthly and seasonal SST outlook for November and November to January predicts **(above normal/below normal/near normal)** temperatures of utmost **(highest SST)**. (Include descriptions of areas with the temperatures).

-

- **(If month and seasonal SST outlook are different)**

- The monthly SST outlook for November predicts **(above normal/below normal/near normal)** temperatures of utmost **(highest SST)**. (Include descriptions of areas with the temperatures).

- The seasonal SST outlook for November to January predicts **(above normal/below normal/near normal)** temperatures of utmost **(highest SST)**. (Include descriptions of areas with the temperatures).

-

- The monthly sea level anomaly outlook for November reveals **(above normal/below normal/near normal)** sea level height differences of **(minimum sea level)** to **(maximum sea level)** for **(insert parts of the country)**. Significant sea level height difference of utmost (highest sea level) over **(insert parts of the country)**.

- Coral bleaching outlook for the next four weeks reveals **(no thermal stress/Watch/Warning/Alert 1/ Alert 2)** over **(insert parts of country)**.

Part 2i. Monthly and Seasonal Outlooks for November and November to January 2023

Ocean Variable statement

The monthly and seasonal SST outlook for November and November to January predicts above normal temperatures of utmost 1.2 °C over Koror, the main islands and northern waters of Palau.

The monthly sea level anomaly outlook for November reveals near normal levels for adjacent waters of Koror and the main islands while the outlook for extended waters reveals sea level height differences of 30mm to 200mm for the rest of the country. Significant sea level height difference of utmost 200mm over northern and southern waters of Palau. The seasonal sea level anomaly outlook for the period November to January 2023 reveals near normal levels for adjacent waters of Koror and the main islands while the outlook for extended waters reveals sea level height differences of 60mm to 200mm for the rest of the country. Significant sea level height difference of utmost 200mm over southern waters of Palau.

Coral bleaching outlook for the next four weeks reveals Alert 2 over Koror, the southern main islands and its southwest to west waters and Alert 1 for the northern main islands and northern waters of Palau.

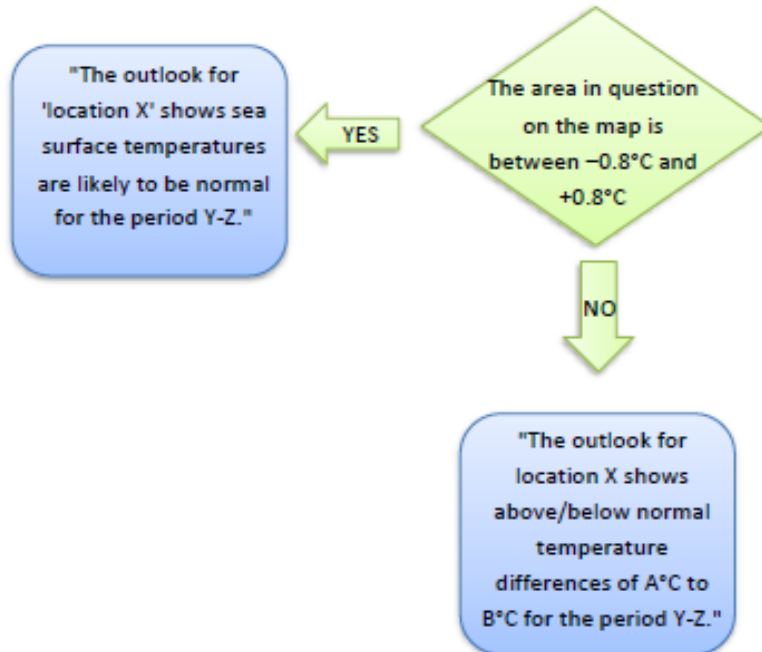


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3. OCOF report template – Summary Statement

Ocean Terminology Flowchart (SST anomaly)



Replace A°C to B°C with the anomaly range in the area of interest (e.g. 0.8°C to 2.0°C)

Replace 'location X' with the region, island or area name.

Period Y-Z, is the month or season



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

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3. OCOF report template – TABLE 3: Stakeholder Engagement

Product	Date: September 2022	Stakeholder	Total Number of Participants	Number of male	Number of female
Climate Bulletin					
EAR Watch					
Monthly Climate Briefing					
Ocean Outlook					
Climate data request					
Total					

Document who you have provided your climate related products to:

- Products
- Training
- Data
- Meetings/presentation
- Document their needs/gaps



Climate and Oceans Support
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3. OCOF report template – TABLE 3: Stakeholder Engagement

Product	Date: September 2022	Stakeholder	Total Number of Participants	Number of male	Number of female
EAR Watch	8	National Emergency Committee (NEC) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Office of the Vice President• Office of the President• NEMO Coordinator• National Weather Service• Bureau of Budget and Planning• Bureau of Tourism• Bureau of Commercial Development• Attorney General's Office• Bureau of Youth, Applied Arts and Careers• Bureau of Public Health• Bureau of Public Work	28	19	9



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

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4. OCOF products – to help with development of report



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

OCOFC Training

Climate Module 5B – Updated OCOF tables using Excel

Covering:

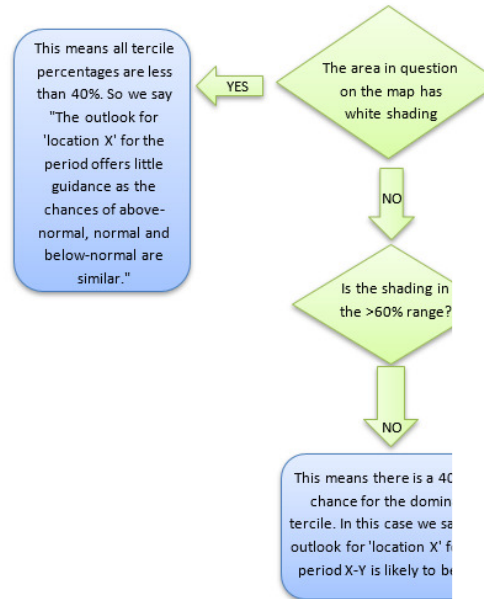
- Creating OCOF Tables using Excel
- Using Excel and Word to produce the final product

Learning Outcomes

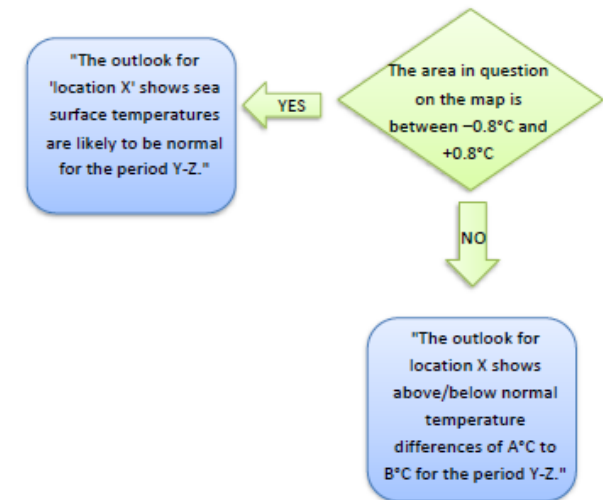
By the end of this module the participants should:

- Know how to fill in the tables for the OCOF using the new Excel and Word templates
- Be aware of the error checking in the new Excel OCOF spreadsheet

Tercile Terminology Flowchart



Ocean Terminology Flowchart (SST anomaly)



Replace A°C to B°C with the anomaly range in the area of interest (e.g. 0.8°C to 2.0°C)

Replace 'location X' with the region, island or area name.

Period Y-Z, is the month or season



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

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4. OCOF report products – Maps

SCOPIC V4.4.16-RC2 (64bit): Federated States of Micronesia (C:\Users\philipm\Documents\SCOPIC4\projects\Federated States of Micronesia.scp)

File Edit Help

Predictors (2)

- NINO3.4 SST Anomalies (1 mth) Jan 1950 - Sep 2022
- SOI Values (1 mth) Jan 1876 - Sep 2022

Predictands (70) Start record → End record →

- Cook Islands**
 - Alutaki Jan 1914 - Aug 2014 100.7yrs @ 88.9% - 5
 - Penirihyn Apr 1937 - Aug 2022 85.4yrs @ 98.3% - 6
 - Rarotonga Jan 1899 - Aug 2022 123.7yrs @ 100.0%
- Federated States of Micronesia**
 - Chuuk Feb 1946 - Aug 2022 76.6yrs @ 97.5% - 3 g
 - Kosrae May 1964 - Aug 2022 68.3yrs @ 77.2% - 45
 - Pohnpei Dec 1949 - Aug 2022 72.8yrs @ 99.8% - 1
 - Yap Sep 1948 - Aug 2022 74.0yrs @ 99.9% - 1 gap
- Fiji**
 - Labasa Airfield Jan 1956 - Aug 2022 66.7yrs @ 98.8%
 - Lakeba Aug 1949 - Aug 2022 73.1yrs @ 99.7% - 2
 - Lautoka Apr 1900 - Aug 2022 122.4yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Nabuwalu Jan 1918 - Apr 2017 99.3yrs @ 98.4%
 - Nadi Airport Jan 1942 - Aug 2022 80.7yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Nausori Airport Nov 1951 - Aug 2022 70.9yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Navua Jan 1945 - Aug 2022 77.5yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Ono-Lau Jan 1943 - Aug 2022 79.7yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Penang Jan 1910 - Aug 2022 112.9yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Rotuma Jan 1912 - Aug 2022 110.7yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Savusavu Jan 1957 - Aug 2022 65.3yrs @ 99.9% - 1
 - Suva Jan 1942 - Aug 2022 80.7yrs @ 99.9% - 1

scopic Tercile Outlook

Outlook for September 2022 Predictands (1mth) using 1mth avg. August to August 2022 NINO3.4 SST Anomalies (0mths lead) Predictor Values: (-0.98)

Predictand	Prob. Below Normal	Prob. Normal	Prob. Above Normal	n	33rd %ile	67th %ile	LEPS	Percent Consistent (All Data)	Percent Consistent (Tercile 1)	Percent Consistent (Tercile 3)	Percent Consistent (T 1 & 3)
Koror	27.5%	44.3%	28.2%	72yrs	275.8	377.6	-0.9%	27.8%	5.0%	22.2%	13.2%

Global and Pacific ACCESS-S outlooks and Pacific climate monitoring

Outlooks issued on Thursdays, one and two week outlooks also issued on Mondays

About ACCESS-S | About GPCs | About RCCs

Seasonal and inter-annual climate variability poses a major risk to many parts of our global society, the economy and the environment. The risks are particularly significant for Pacific Island Countries and compounded by human caused climate change which interacts with natural climate variability. The website provides dynamical model based seasonal and sub-seasonal outlooks and satellite-based climate monitoring with an emphasis on the western Pacific region.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Global Producing Centre (GPC) for Long Range Forecasts
RA-V Pacific Regional Climate Centre (RCC)
Network Co-lead for Node on LRF and Co-ordinator member for Node on Climate Monitoring
Development supported by DFAT-funded COSPPac and WMO-funded CREWS

Category: ACCESS-S outlooks
Domain: Global
Variable: Rain
Period: Week

Regional: Regional
Forecast: Forecast
Anomaly: Anomaly
2

Difference from average rainfall forecast for 15 to 21 October 2022

Related links

- Download files
- Download global NetCDF data
- Download guidance documents
- BoM Climate Driver Update
- Southern Hemisphere Tropical Cyclone Data Portal
- Pacific Climate Change Data Portal
- COSPPac Ocean Portal
- COSPPac Climate Bulletin
- COSPPac Online Climate Outlook Forum
- LC-MME KMA/KOREA
- WMO ENSO updates
- WMO Global Seasonal Update

Index of /files/project/OCOF/niue

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image3b.ocean.coral.alert.national.png	2022-10-08 02:57	0	
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image4.ocean.ssta.seasonal.png	2022-09-12 21:47	46K	
image5.atmos.tmin.monthly.access-s.png	2022-10-08 02:45	54K	

oceanportal.spc.int/portal/app.html#climate

Ocean Portal: Ocean Monitoring

← Back to Menu

Country/Region: Pacific Ocean
Variable: Select variable
Submit

© 2020 Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division, Pacific Community (SPC)



Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

5. OCOF useful links

Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

1. ACCESS-S website: <http://access-s.clide.cloud/index.html>
2. OCOF products: <https://www.pacificmet.net/products-and-services/online-climate-outlook-forum>
3. Pacmet Desk Website: <https://www.pacificmet.net/products-and-services/climate-bulletin>
 - www.pacificclimatechangescience.org
 - www.pacificclimatefutures.net
 - www.pacificclimatechange.net
 - www.pacificmet.net/rcc
 - www.rccap.org

Global and Pacific ACCESS-S outlooks and Pacific climate monitoring

Outlooks issued on Thursdays, one and two week outlooks also issued on Mondays

About ACCESS-S | About GPCs | About RCCs

Seasonal and inter-annual climate variability poses a major risk to many parts of our global society, the economy and the environment. The risks are particularly significant for Pacific Island Countries and compounded by human caused climate change which interacts with natural climate variability. The website provides dynamical model based seasonal and sub-seasonal outlooks and satellite-based climate monitoring with an emphasis on the western Pacific region.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Global Producing Centre (GPC) for Long-Range Forecasts
R-A-V Pacific Regional Climate Centre (RCC)
Network Co-lead for Niue on LRF and Consortium member for Niue on Climate Monitoring
Development supported by DFAT funded COSPPac and WMO-funded CREWS

Category: ACCESS-S outlooks, Regional
Domain: Global, Forecast
Variable: Rain, Anomaly
Period: Week, 2

Related links:
• Download files
• Download global NetCDF data
• Download guidance documents
• BoM Climate Driver Update
• Southern Hemisphere Tropical Cyclone Data Portal
• Pacific Climate Change Data Portal
• COSPPac Ocean Portal
• COSPPac Climate Bulletin
• COSPPac Online Climate Outlook Forum
• LC-MME KMA/KOREA
• WMO ENSO updates
• WMO Global Seasonal Update

Pacific Meteorological Desk & Partnership

Home Events PMDP Products & Services PMC PMMM News Projects RCC

This important monthly forum allows partners in eleven Pacific National Meteorological Services to discuss their current climate outlook, and possible implications for their countries. Participants are encouraged to raise questions about outlooks and about the SCOPIC tool. The OCOF also provides an opportunity for updates and feedback on the program.

Select OCOF:
Show all
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Forum Files

Forum 180 Summary:
• OCOF Summary
• ENSO Summary

Forum 180 Outlooks:
• Cook Islands
• Fiji
• Kiribati
• Marshall Islands
• Niue
• Palau
• PNG
• Samoa
• Solomon Islands
• Tokelau

Rainfall Spatial Summary

Temperature Spatial Summary

Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) Bulletin [Print Bulletin](#)

Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) Bulletin

Oscillation & Wind Cloud Rain Oceanic Conditions Mean Sea Level Pressure Model Outlooks Cyclones & Other

Conditions

cooler than average along the equator between 155°E and to the south American coast. SSTs were also slightly cooler than average over the south of the equator. Warm SST anomalies were present over much of the Maritime Continent and across most COSPPac countries, northern Cook Islands and French Polynesia experiencing cooler SST anomalies. Compared to August, cool anomalies have strengthened and extended further west.

The highest on record deciles for September, occurred in northern Palau, most of Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, northern New Caledonia, majority of Vanuatu, southern Fiji, parts of Tonga and Niue. Regions of very much above average (deciles 10) SSTs spanned across parts of Palau, western FSM, northern PNG, northern Solomon Islands, eastern Vanuatu, northern Fiji, most of Tonga, patches in Niue, southern Cook Islands, French Polynesia and Pitcairn Island. Regions of above average (deciles 8-9) SST for September occurred across majority of the COSPPac countries from eastern FSM to Pitcairn Island. In contrast, average (4-7) SSTs were observed in eastern FSM, most of RMI, far northern PNG, southern Tuvalu, Samoa, northern Niue, central Cook Islands and central French Polynesia. Below average (deciles 2-3) to very much below average (decile 1) occurred over far southeastern FSM, southern RMI, Nauru, Kiribati, northern Tuvalu, Tokelau, northern Cook Islands and central and northern French Polynesia. The lowest on record SSTs were observed over Phoenix Islands and central Line Islands of Kiribati and central French Polynesia.

The four-month sequence of equatorial Pacific sub-surface temperature anomalies (to 22 September 2022) shows cool anomalies from the surface to around 150 m depth in the central to eastern equatorial Pacific. Warm anomalies persist between around 100 m and 250 m depth west of the International Date Line. Cool anomalies increased in the central to



Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific

Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

5. OCOF and linkages to climate related bulletins

Once we establish a good knowledge and understanding on the climate drivers and where extreme events can occur, we can translate that regional information into text. Through the following bulletin

1. Climate bulletin
2. Ocean bulletin
3. EAR Watch bulletin
4. Sectoral bulletin

OL HAE LAET
ENSO Aotuk: La Nina
 Rainfall Status: Vanuatu in the past 3 months has received very wet or extreme rainfall. Very wet or extreme rainfall is expected in the next 3 months, while normal rainfall is expected elsewhere.
 Rainfall Outlook: October to December rainfall is expected to be wetter than average.

May 2022
CURRENT OCEAN STATUS
 Summary: The monthly average of Vanuatu (Northern) is above normal. The seasonal sea-surface water of the country is above normal.
 Application: Different species of coral reefs are expected to be affected.

September 2022
CURRENT ENSO STATUS
 Status blong ENSO i muv ijo long La Niña. La Niña i stap mekem plante ren long Vanuatu.

Aotuk blong renfol blong Oktoba
 Status blong renfol i muv ijo long La Niña. La Niña i stap mekem plante ren long Vanuatu.

GENERAL LUKLUK
Southern Oscillation Index: valu we i end to 11 Septemba +10.5 mo lo 90 days hemi +50 i hae bitin +7, hemi stap en blong wan La Niña.
Tred Win: pawa blong tred win we i finis to 11 Septemba, tr strong bitin avarej long v

Common name	Species
Blackjack	Scleractinia
Yellowfish	Therapsid
Bigeye	Tobacco
Albacore	T. alaburca
Southern	Mullus barbatus

Sea Level (SL) Outlook
 Seasonal sea level outlook expected in all regions of Vanuatu.
 Application: High tides at higher sea level are expected to contribute to coastal erosion. Low tides at lower sea level are expected to expose coral reefs further.

Lowest Tide	Date	Time (VUT)	Highest Tide
0.27m	8 Oct	09:43am	1.81m
0.18m	26 Nov	12:11am	1.88m
0.09m	25 Dec	12:04am	1.90m

Hae mo low
Luganville Harbour

Lowest Tide	Date	Time (VUT)	Highest Tide
0.27m	8 Oct	09:43am	1.81m
0.18m	26 Nov	12:11am	1.88m
0.09m	25 Dec	12:04am	1.90m

Fes Kwata
 3 Octoba
 1 Novemba
 1 Disemba
 30 Disemba

A preliminary case study assessment of **climate change impacts and risks for cocoa farming** in Guadalcanal Plain, Solomon Islands

Australian Aid, Vanuatu, SPREP, CSIRO



Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

6. Common Mistakes

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1. Naming of files –
 - A. Tuvalu_OCOF_outlooks_num.docx
 - B. OCOF-table-calculations.num.Tuvalu.xlsx
2. Send us an email if you have made change to rainfall data for past months
3. If maps are not updated on the FTP link, use the Ocean portal and ACCESS-S website to get the maps
4. DO NOT RUSH TO PRODUCE YOUR TABLES. Give it a day or two to work on this



Ocean and Climate outlook Forum

6. Take home message

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1. There are documented process that are provided to guide the development of your report. If you have queries, please do let us know
2. Use the flow charts to develop your summary statement
3. Produce your report on time and submit 3 days before teleconference
4. Note that any report submitted a day before the teleconference will not be accepted for review
5. Include your stakeholders in your report – This help us to understand how our products help with the sectors
6. Include all climate officers in the discussions –NOT ONLY THOSE THAT HAVE OCOF ON THEIR JOB DESCRIPTIONS
7. Be available for OCOF discussions

WE ALL WORK TOGETHER TO PROVIDE SIMPLLE, TIMELY AND ACCURATE CLIMATE SCIENCE DRIVEN SERVICES TO HELP DECISION MAKING AT THE REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND SECTORAL LEVEL.



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Questions???

Work on your OCOF 181