

## **A Climate Model Developed by ISGlobal Provides Long-Term Predictions of ‘El Niño’ Events**

*For the first time, a tool can predict episodes up to two-and-a-half years in advance*

*Barcelona, 21 October, 2019.*- Although a number of operational climate models are capable of predicting El Niño events, they cannot perform long-term forecasts more than half a year in advance. Now, a team from the Barcelona Institute for Global Health ([ISGlobal](#)), an institution supported by "la Caixa", has developed **a new statistical climate model able for the first time to predict El Niño episodes up to two-and-a-half years in advance.**

The **El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** is a climate phenomenon that represents a variation of atmospheric and oceanic features over the equatorial Pacific. It occurs every 2-7 years, but has an irregular periodicity. It consists of two opposite phases: a warming of the sea-surface temperature in the eastern and central equatorial Pacific Ocean known as **El Niño**, and an opposite cooling phase known as **La Niña**. ENSO can cause extreme weather events in many regions of the world through atmospheric teleconnections, and therefore, it has very important implications for the global seasonal climate predictions.

The study, published in [The Journal of Climate](#), uses a series of predictor variables including sea temperatures at different depths, as well as winds in the tropical Pacific, in a flexible statistical dynamic components model to make **retrospective predictions of ENSO events between 1970 and 2016**. The model is capable of predicting all the major El Niño episodes that occurred within that period, including the extreme event of 2015-2016, up to two-and-a-half years in advance.

The computational tool developed in this study is an improved version of a statistical dynamic components model already [proposed](#) two years ago by the same ISGlobal researchers. **Desislava Petrova**, first author of the two studies, says that this is an important advance in the area of climate sciences and ENSO research.

“The analysis shows that the events can be predicted with much more precision since the launching of the Tropical Pacific Observing System (TPOS), which provides better **data quality and coverage**, also of the subsurface ocean” explains Petrova. “This allows us to **make long-term forecasts of this climate phenomenon at a relatively low computational cost,**” she adds.

**ICREA Professor Xavier Rodó**, study coordinator and director of the [Climate and Health Programme](#) at ISGlobal points out that other statistical models should be improved by “using **available data from under the sea surface**, which are key to

predicting El Niño-Southern Oscillation events”. “This could provide early and useful information about El Niño and La Niña to decision makers around the world, which could **prevent threats to human lives and reduce thousands of millions of dollars in economic costs**”, he comments.

## Reference

Desislava Petrova, Joan Ballester, Siem Jan Koopman, Xavier Rodó. Multi-year statistical prediction of ENSO enhanced by the Tropical Pacific Observing System. *The Journal of Climate*, October 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-18-0877.1>

## About ISGlobal

The Barcelona Institute for Global Health, ISGlobal, is the fruit of an innovative alliance between “la Caixa” and academic and government institutions to contribute to the efforts undertaken by the international community to address the challenges in global health. ISGlobal is a consolidated hub of excellence in research that has grown out of work first started in the world of health care by the Hospital Clínic and the Parc de Salut MAR and in the academic sphere by the University of Barcelona and Pompeu Fabra University. The pivotal mechanism of its work model is the transfer of knowledge generated by scientific research to practice, a task undertaken by the institute’s Education and Policy and Global Development departments. ISGlobal a member of the CERCA programme of the Generalitat de Catalunya.

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