Value Added Seasonal Forecasts for Food Security Applications in the Upper Blue

Nile River Basin.

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Our goal in this poster is to quantify the value added of reducing the seasonal forecast's bias





Bias correction

Distribution Derived Transformation

Non-parametric Transformation

PDay

P6hr



Parametric

Economic benefits of bias corrected forecast

Temperature Threshold (T₀):

Temperatures above 303.15 K increasingly impaired cell division in Maize kernels, and thus reduced yield (Commuri and Jones, 2001)

Contingency Table

		Observed					
		Yes	No				
Forecast	Yes	Hits (h)	False Alarms (m)				
	No	Misses (/)	Correct Negatives (c)				

Expected Expense (E):

$$E(forecast) = ha\Delta P + lb\Delta P + ma'\Delta P \qquad (3)$$

$$E(climate) = \mathbf{h}a\Delta P + \mathbf{l}b\Delta P \tag{4}$$

$$E(perfect) = o(a\Delta P)$$
(5)
where *o* is climatological frequency

Economic Value (V):

$$V = \frac{E(climate) - E(forecast)}{E(climate) - E(perfect)}$$
(6)

Commuri, P.D., Jones, R.L. High Temperatures during Endosperm Cell Division in Maize: A Genotypic Comparison under In Vitro and Field Conditions. 2001. Crop Science. https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2001.4141122x

Results

Distribution Derived Transformation



Raw forecast:			Gsn6hr:					
		Observ	ved			Observed		
st		Yes	No	st		Yes	No	
Foreca	Yes	13	1	Foreca	Yes	46	9	
	No	57	49		No	24	41	

	Raw	Bias corrected							
	CFSv2	NDay	N6hr	GsnDay	Gsn6hr	PDay	P6hr	Climate	Perfect
E (Million \$/100ha)	2.47	1.61	1.50	1.66	1.49	1.60	1.53	2.47	1.16
V	0.00	0.65	0.74	0.61	0.75	0.66	0.72	0.00	1.00