



# TEMPERATURE CHANGE FORECAST

BY Kirk Lackey and Irene Izere



# Introduction

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve nutrition and food security.

Increases in surface air temperature associated with rising greenhouse gas concentrations threaten plant growth and yield, putting millions of farmers and communities at risk throughout the world.

Together with changes in precipitation and increases in extreme events such as flooding and droughts, climate change threatens countries' food security, and their ability to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development.



# Problem statement

This project will focus on building a Time series model that will predict and forecast the Temperature change for the next 15 years using a dataset from FAOSTAT on temperature change .

This model will shows the trends and will allow an understanding of impacts of climate change challenges on Agriculture.

# Data collection

The dataset is a combination of a dataset of temperature change from Kaggle

(<https://www.kaggle.com/sevgisarac/temperature-change>)

and a dataset of countries with regional codes from

(<https://github.com/luke/ISO-3166-Countries-with-Regional-Codes/blob/master/all/all.csv>).

Number of countries/areas covered: In 2019: 190 countries and 37 other territorial entities.

Time coverage: 1961-2020

Periodicity: Monthly, Seasonal, Yearly

Base period: 1951-1980

Unit of Measure: Celsius degrees °C

# Data Cleaning

- Removing missing values
- Removing the seasonal and meteorological data
- Combining the month and year features to create a date feature

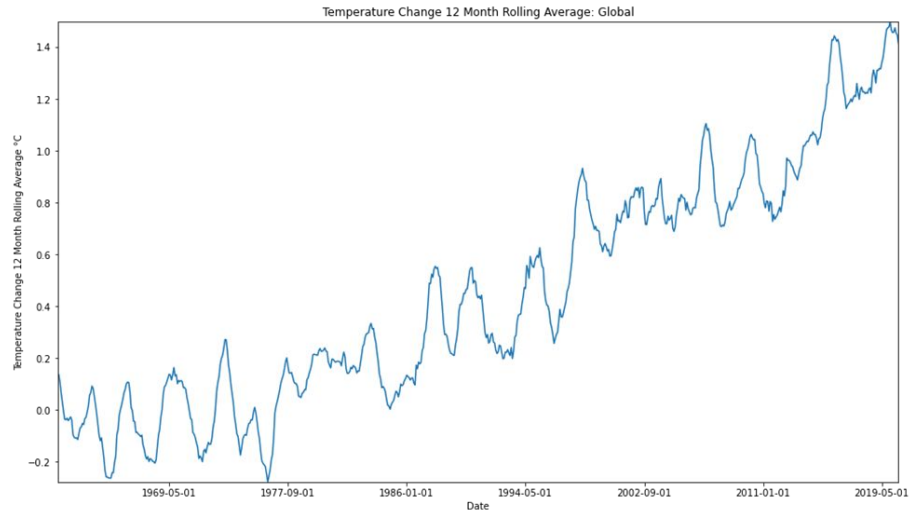
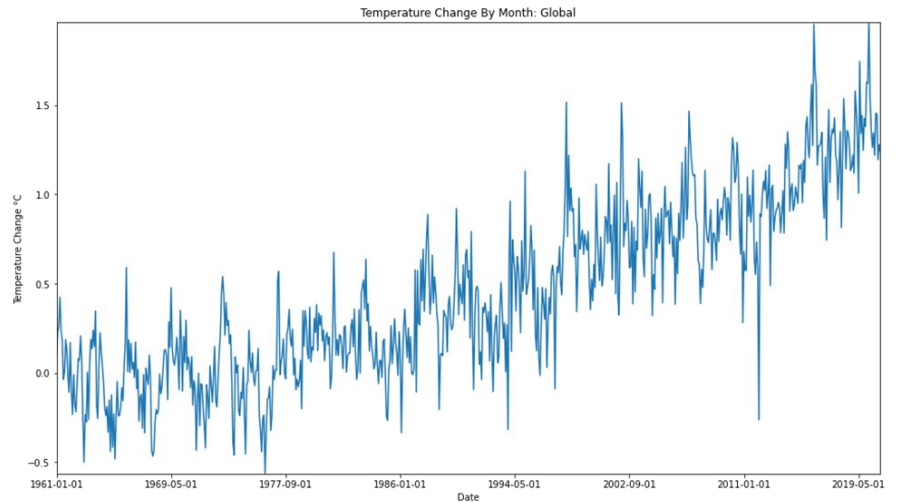
# Exploratory Data Analysis

For better understanding we look at the data globally but also we group them by regions.

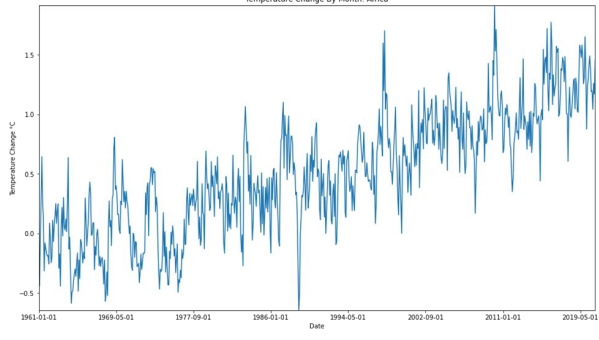
Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania and Antarctica

For a clear view we smooth the data by doing a rolling average of 12 months.

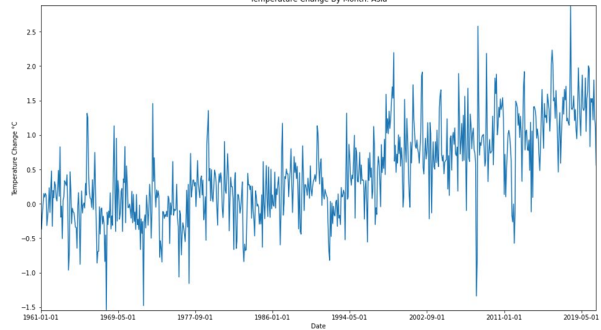
There is an increasing trend and seasonality for all the regions. The Antarctica data are more random than the others regions.



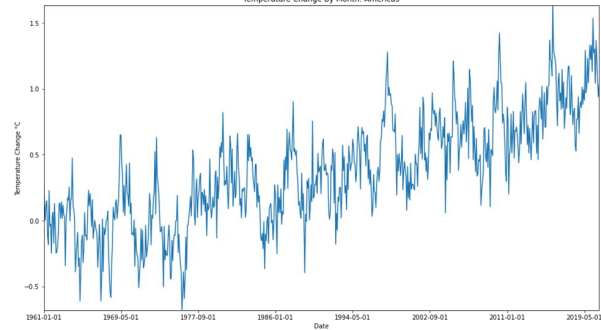
Temperature Change By Month: Africa



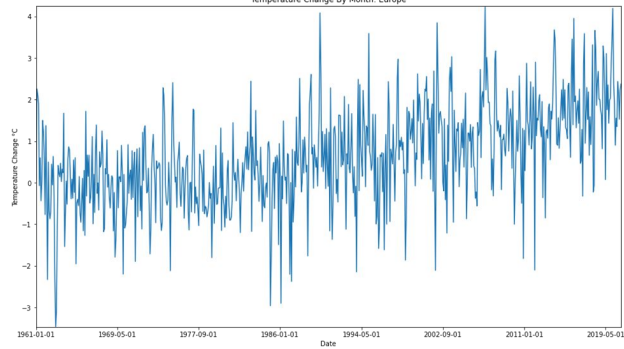
Temperature Change By Month: Asia



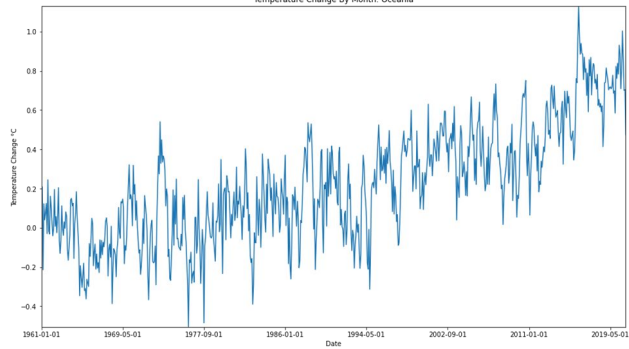
Temperature Change By Month: Americas



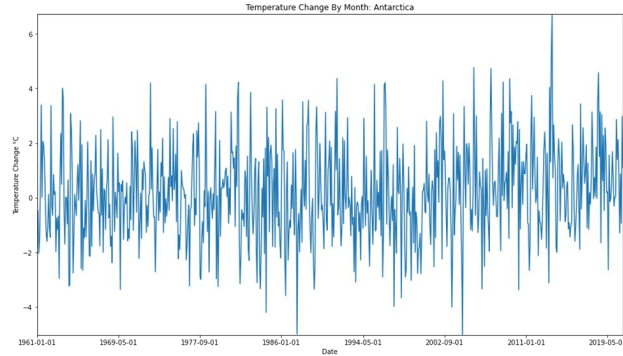
Temperature Change By Month: Europe



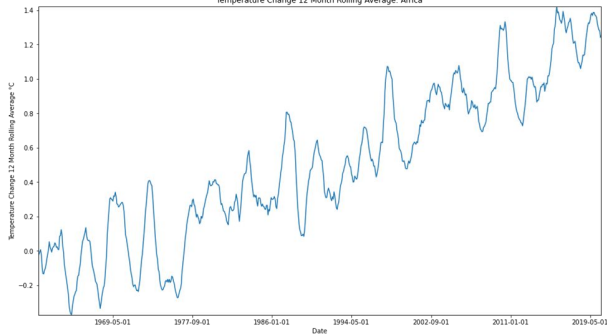
Temperature Change By Month: Oceania



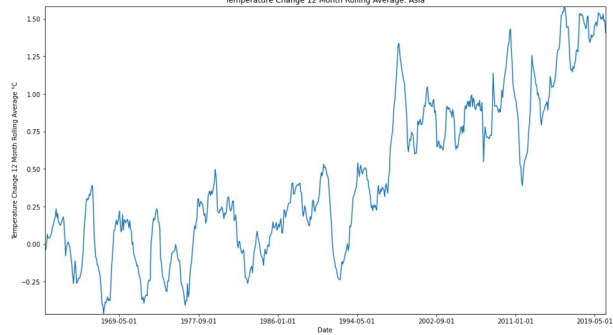
Temperature Change By Month: Antarctica



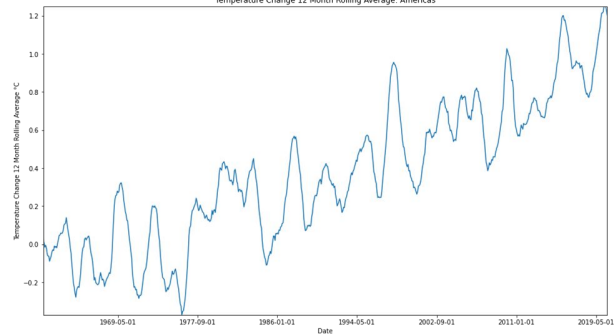
Temperature Change 12 Month Rolling Average: Africa



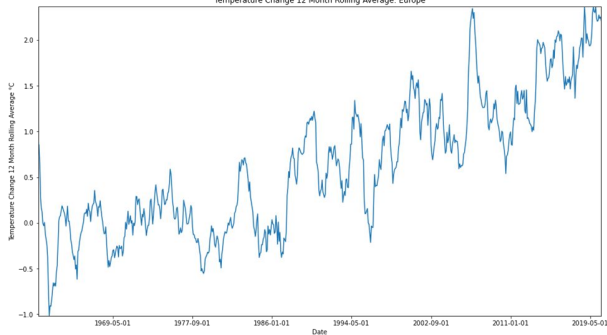
Temperature Change 12 Month Rolling Average: Asia



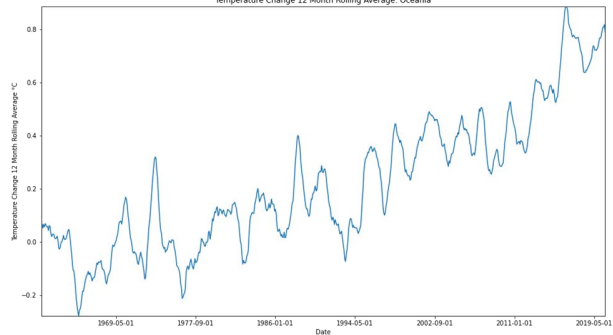
Temperature Change 12 Month Rolling Average: Americas



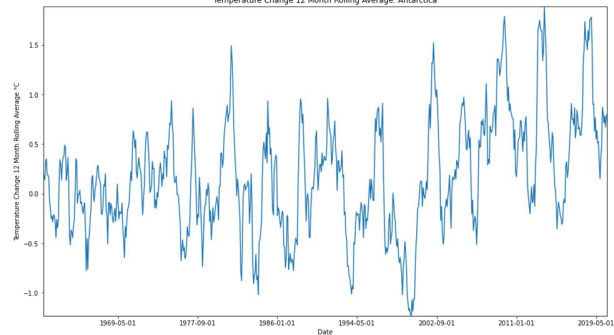
Temperature Change 12 Month Rolling Average: Europe



Temperature Change 12 Month Rolling Average: Oceania



Temperature Change 12 Month Rolling Average: Antarctica

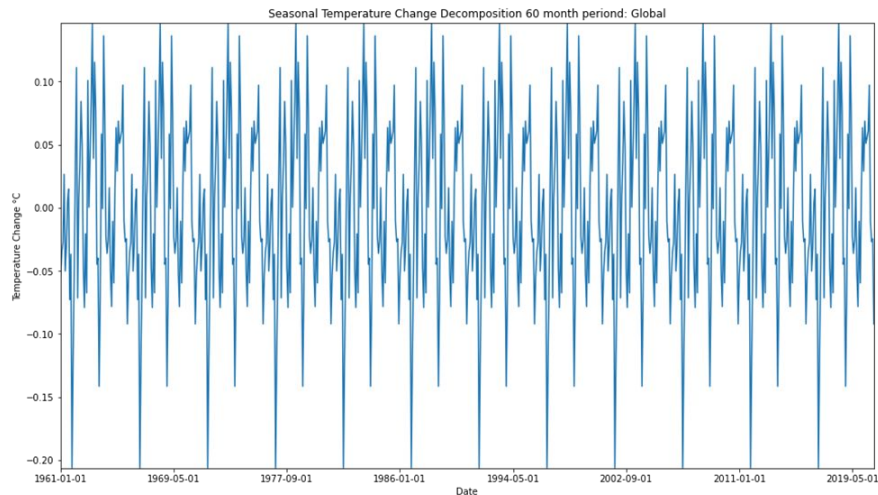
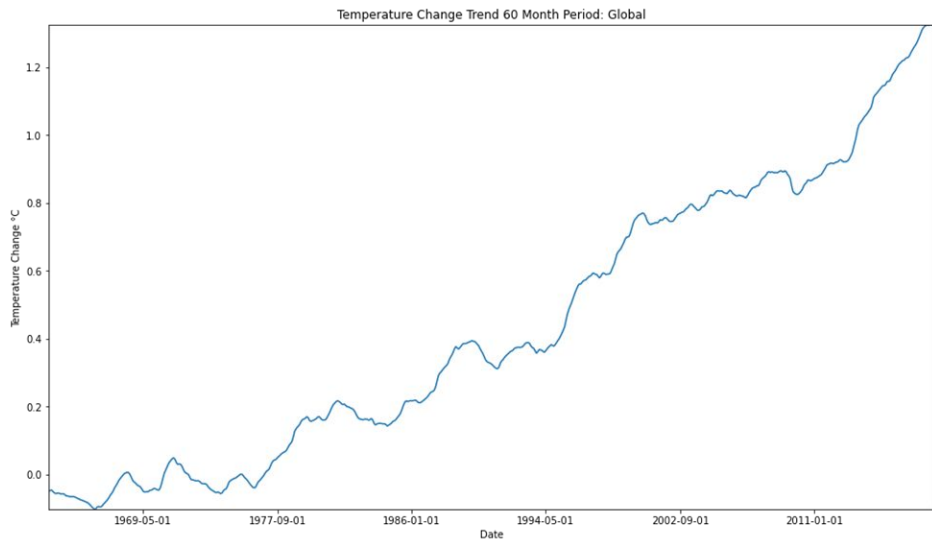




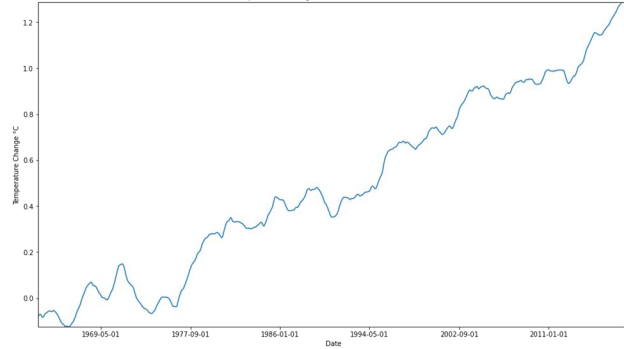
# Trend and Seasonality

We use a Decomposition method to look separately on the Trend and Seasonality Globally and For every region.

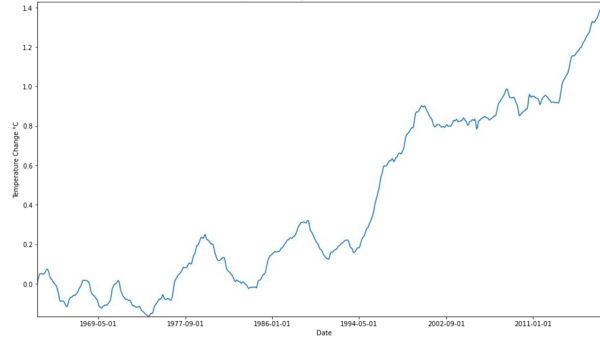
Overall the trend is increasing and there is seasonality.



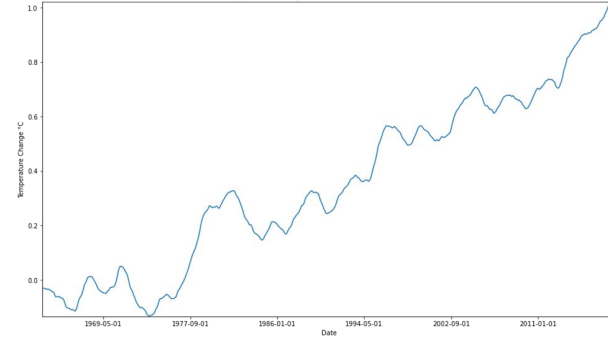
Temperature Change Trend 60 Month Period: Africa



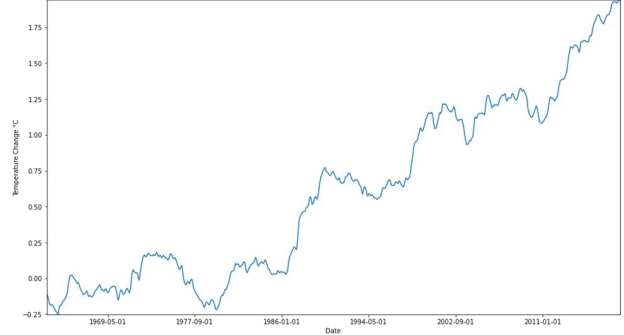
Temperature Change Trend 60 Month Period: Asia



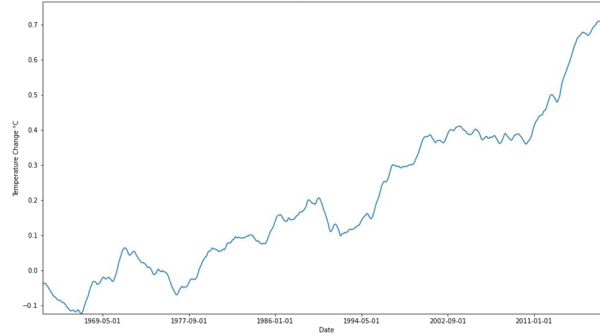
Temperature Change Trend 60 Month Period: Americas



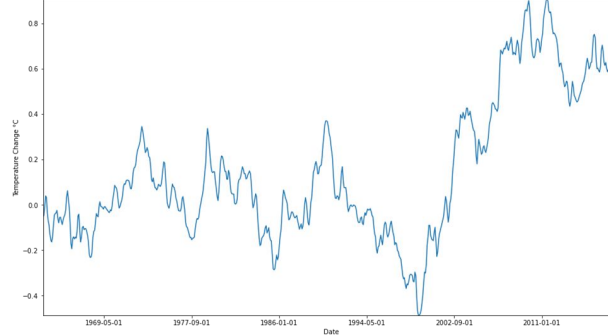
Temperature Change Trend 60 Month Period: Europe

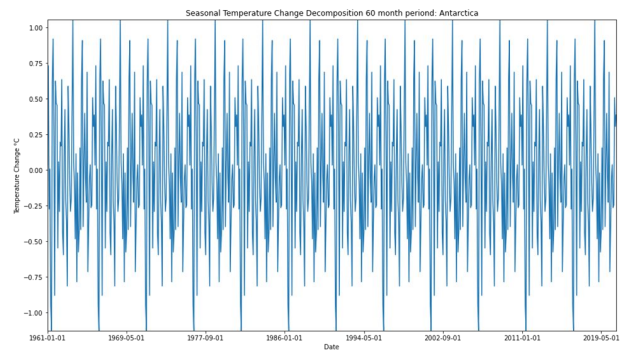
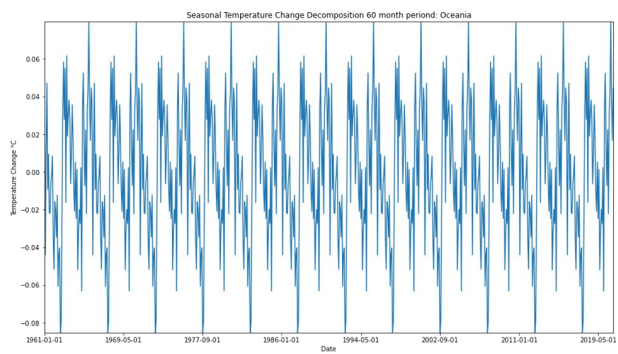
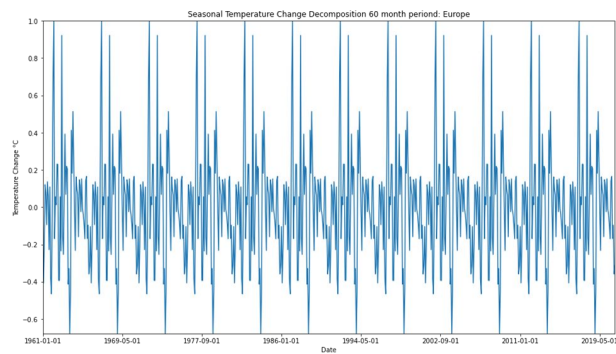
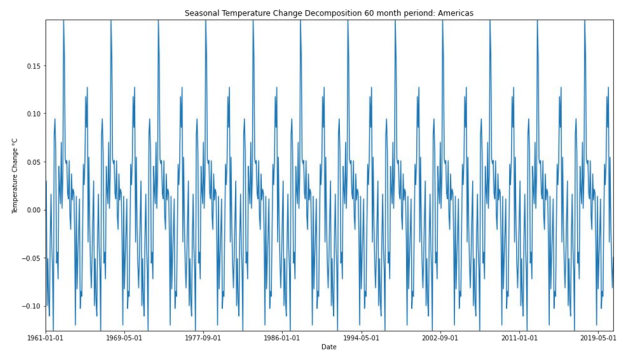
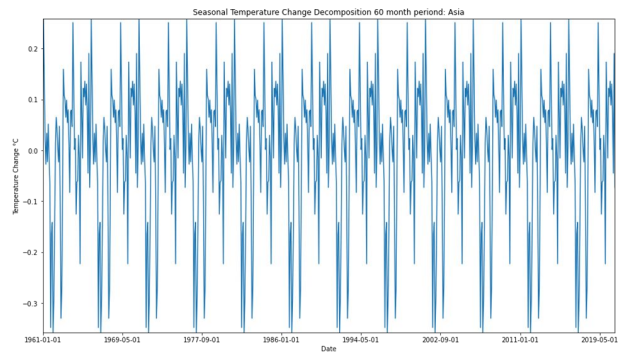
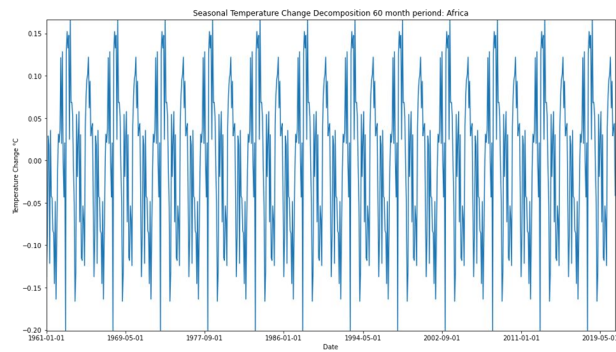


Temperature Change Trend 60 Month Period: Oceania



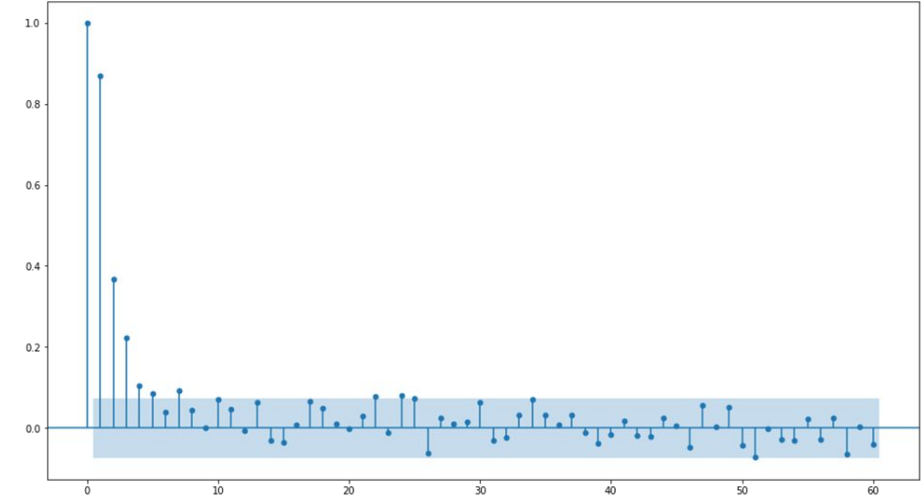
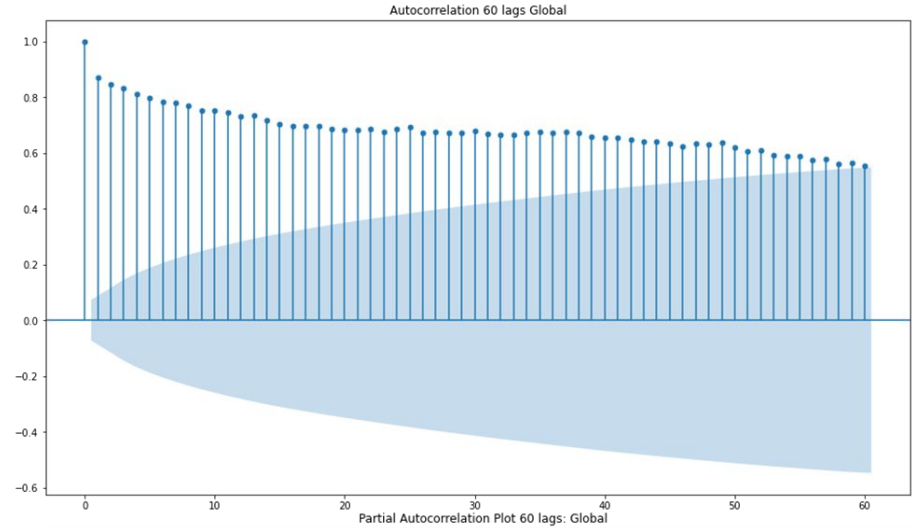
Temperature Change Trend 60 Month Period: Antarctica



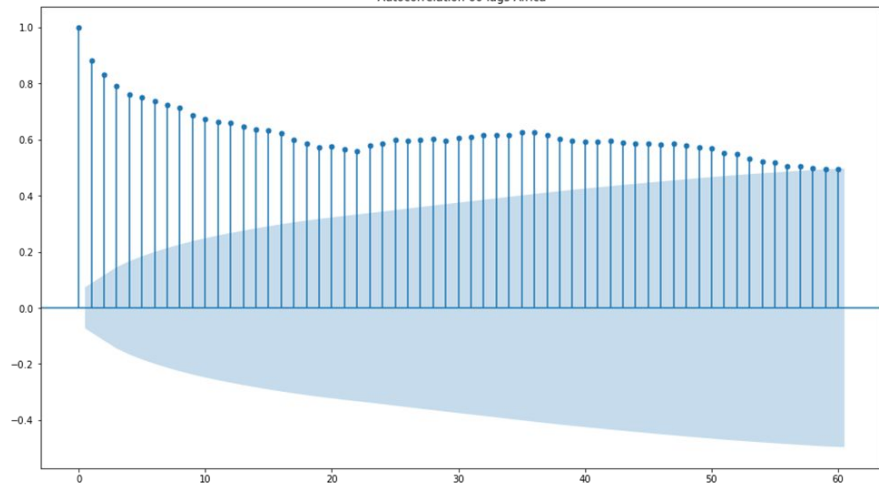


# Autocorrelation and Partial-Autocorrelation

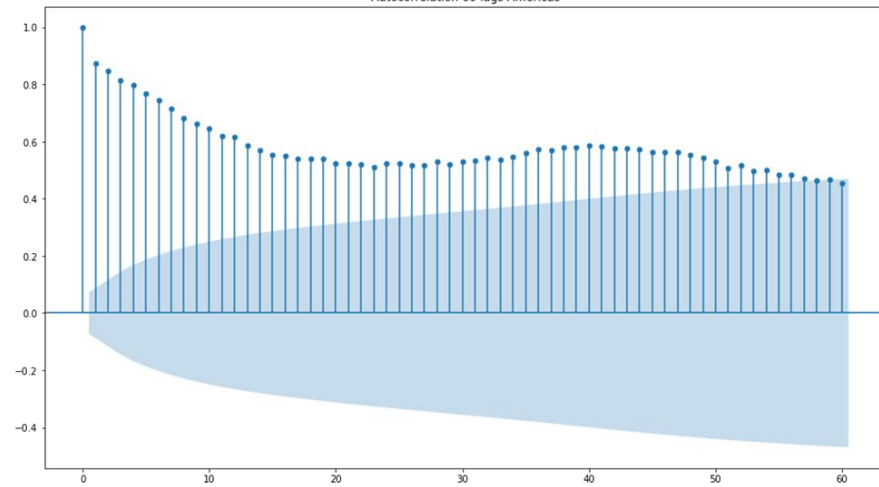
Autocorrelation and partial autocorrelation are measures of association between current and past series values and indicate which past series values are most useful in predicting future values



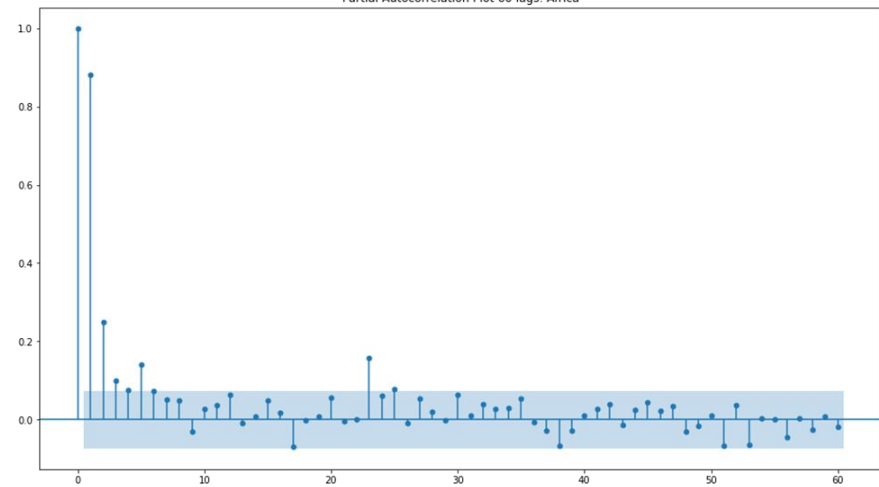
Autocorrelation 60 lags Africa



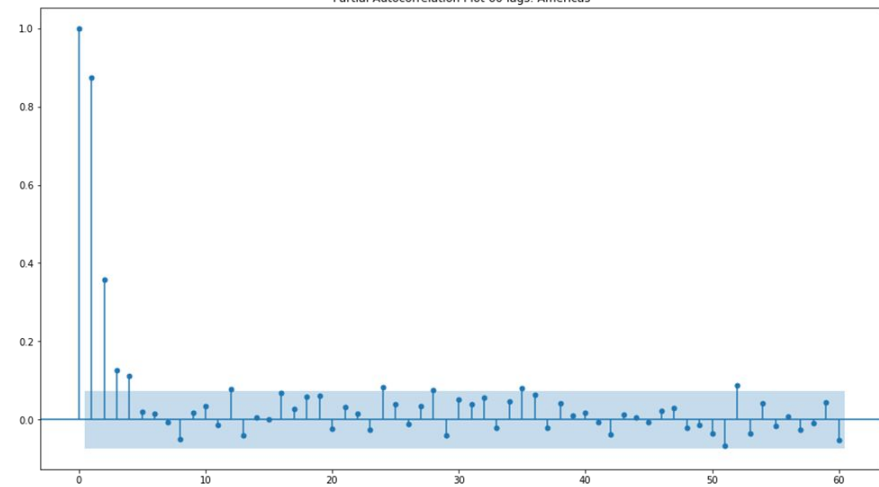
Autocorrelation 60 lags Americas



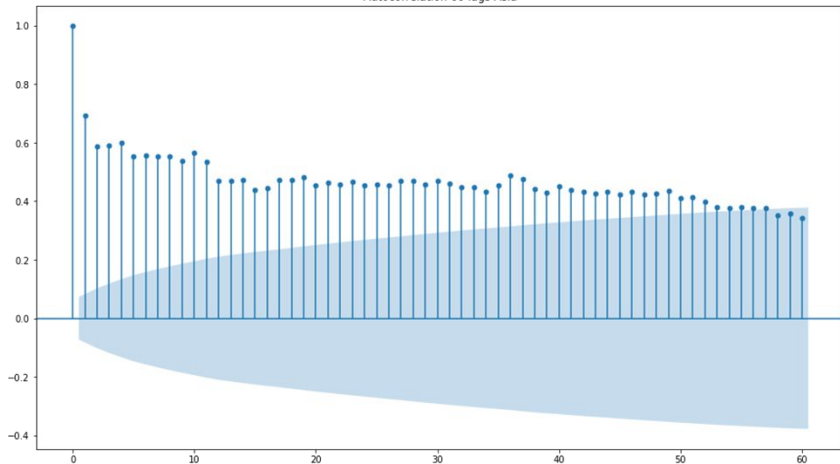
Partial Autocorrelation Plot 60 lags: Africa



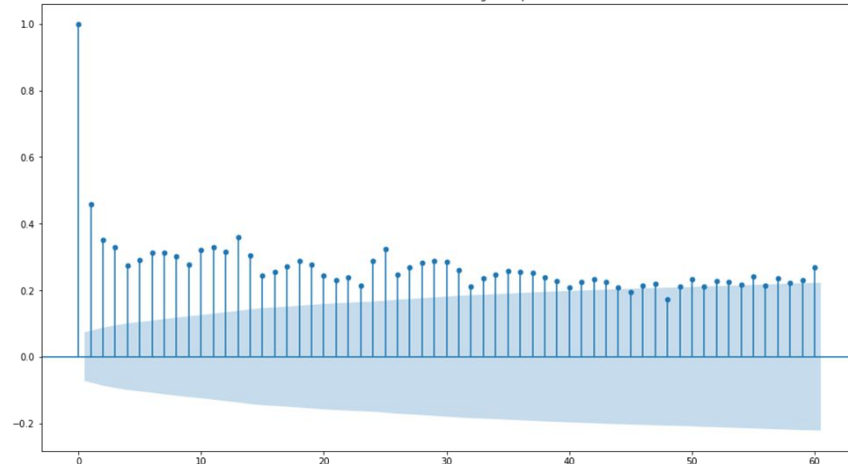
Partial Autocorrelation Plot 60 lags: Americas



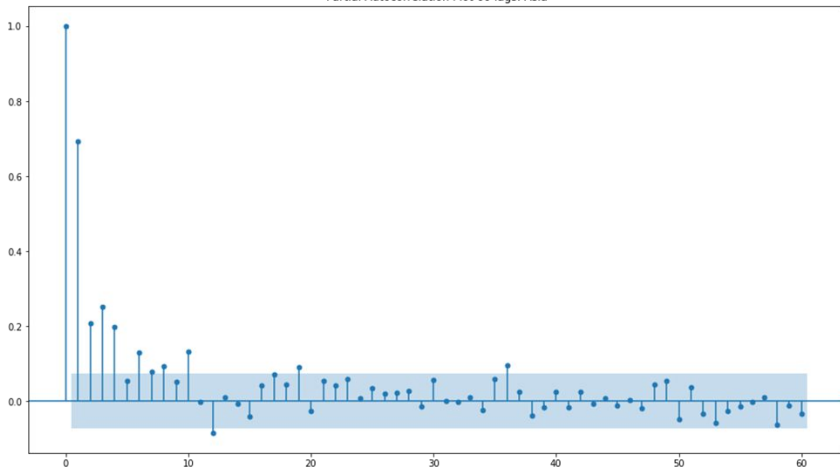
Autocorrelation 60 lags Asia



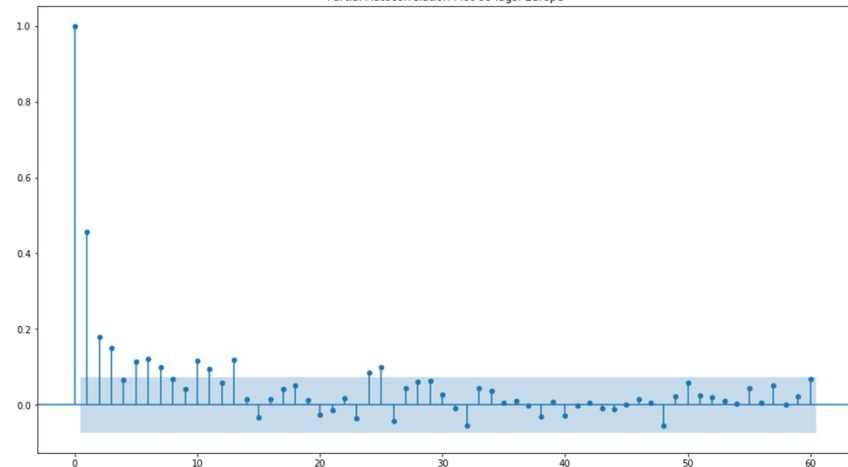
Autocorrelation 60 lags Europe



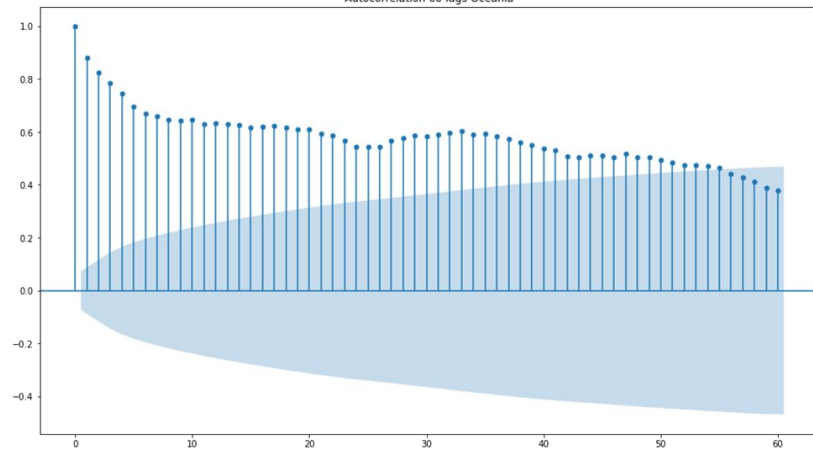
Partial Autocorrelation Plot 60 lags: Asia



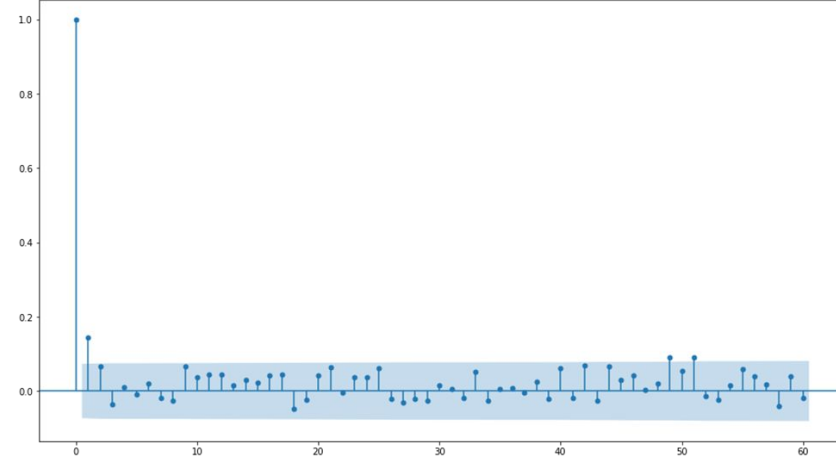
Partial Autocorrelation Plot 60 lags: Europe



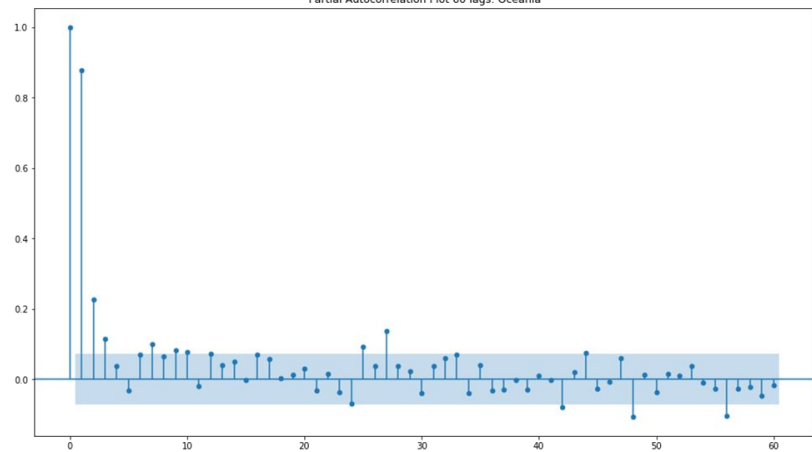
Autocorrelation 60 lags Oceania



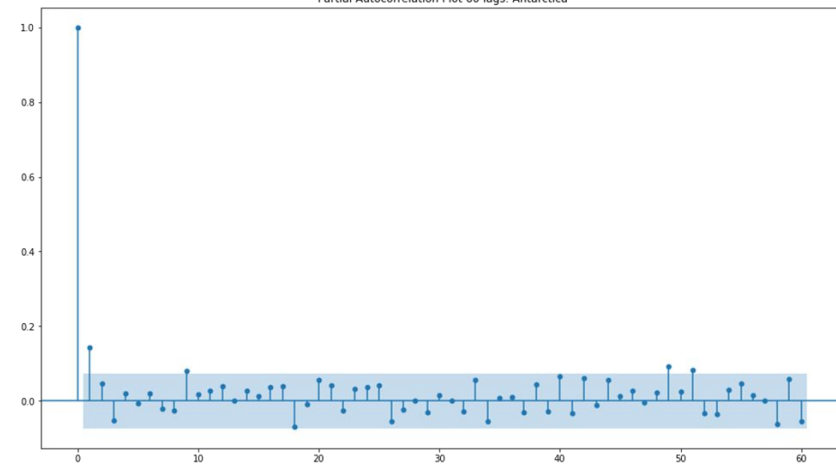
Autocorrelation 60 lags Antarctica



Partial Autocorrelation Plot 60 lags: Oceania



Partial Autocorrelation Plot 60 lags: Antarctica



# Modeling and Forecasting

In this part we built a SARIMAX model to predict and forecast The Temperature change for the next 15 years. We choose to use SARIMAX because the model take into account the seasonality of our dataset.

SARIMA models include extra parameters related to the seasonal part. Therefore, a SARIMA( $p, d, q$ )( $P, D, Q, S$ ) model have ( $p, d, q$ ) that are non-seasonal parameters and  $P, D, Q, S$  that are the seasonal parameters.

We used **AIC (Akaike information criterion)** metric to find the best value of  $p$  and  $q$ .

We also checked if our data is stationary by using the an **Augmented Dickey-Fuller** test.

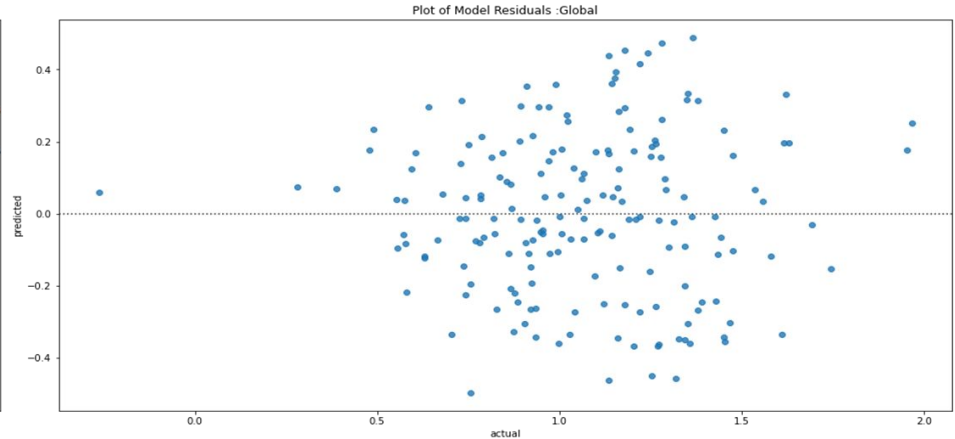
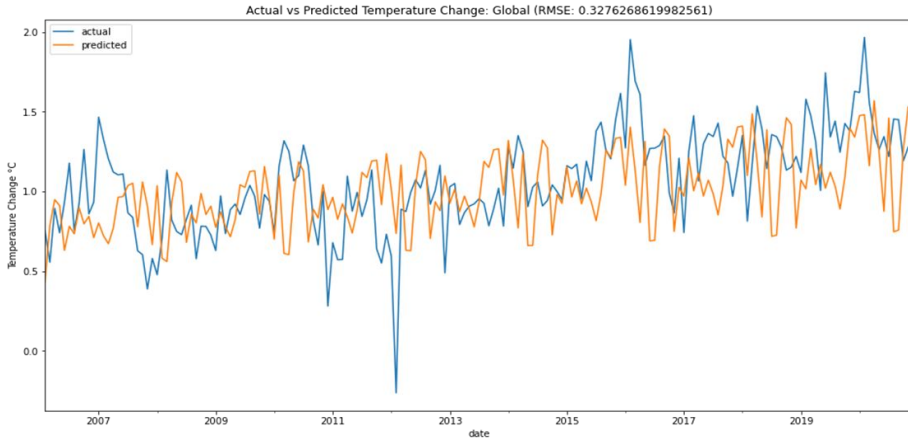
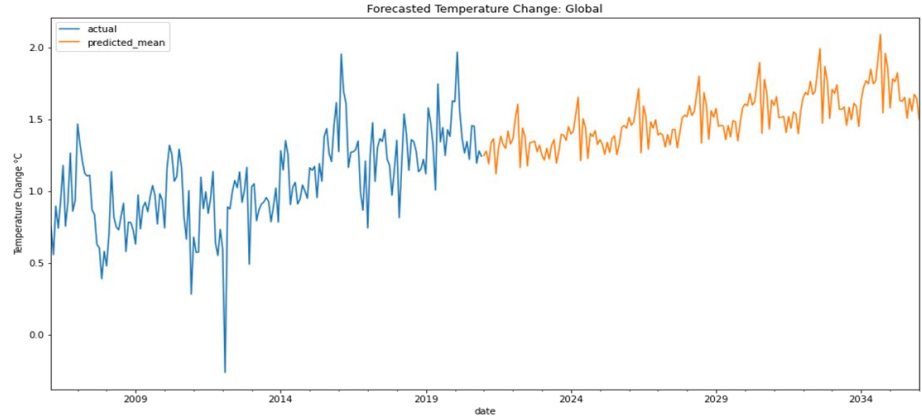
We looked at the PCF and ACF to determine the Seasonal parameters.



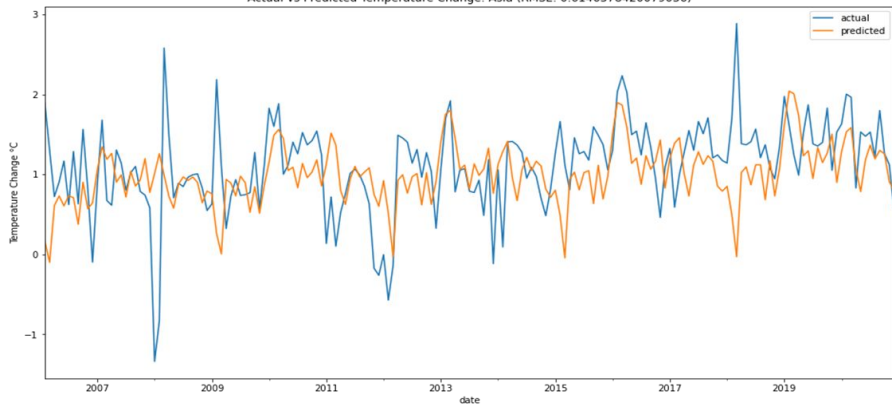
# Evaluating

The model is doing the prediction with  $RMSE = 0.32$  for the global data.

For the forecasting , it is picking up the increasing trend and seasonality of the data.



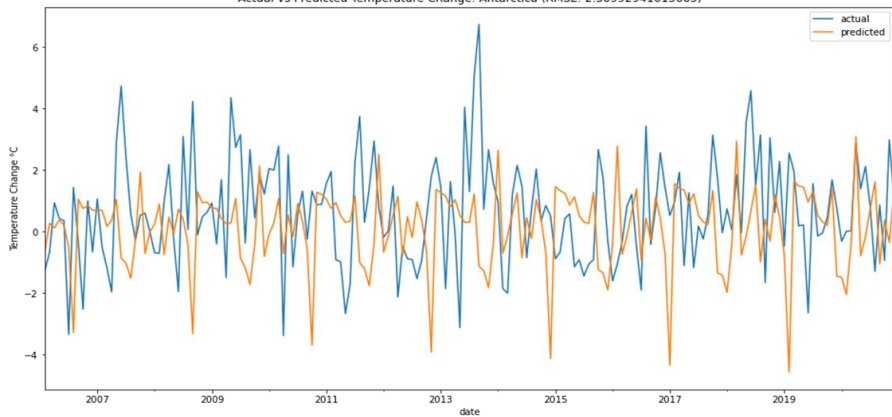
Actual vs Predicted Temperature Change: Asia (RMSE: 0.6146378420079036)



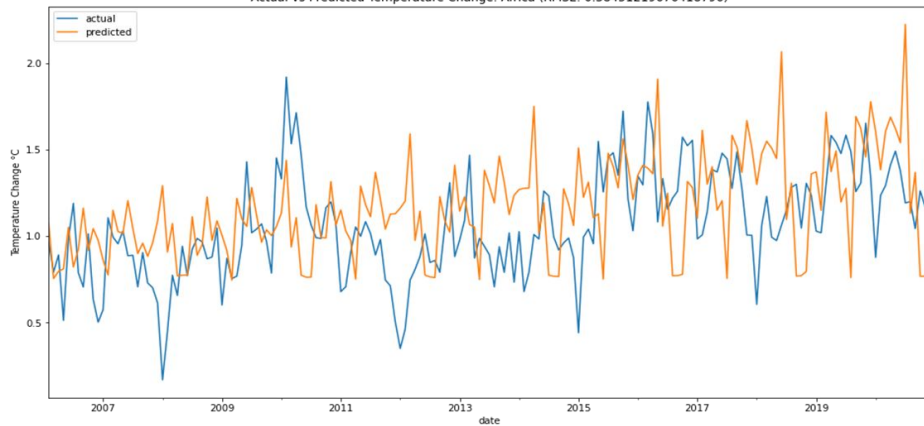
Actual vs Predicted Temperature Change: Americas (RMSE: 0.27300552169696835)

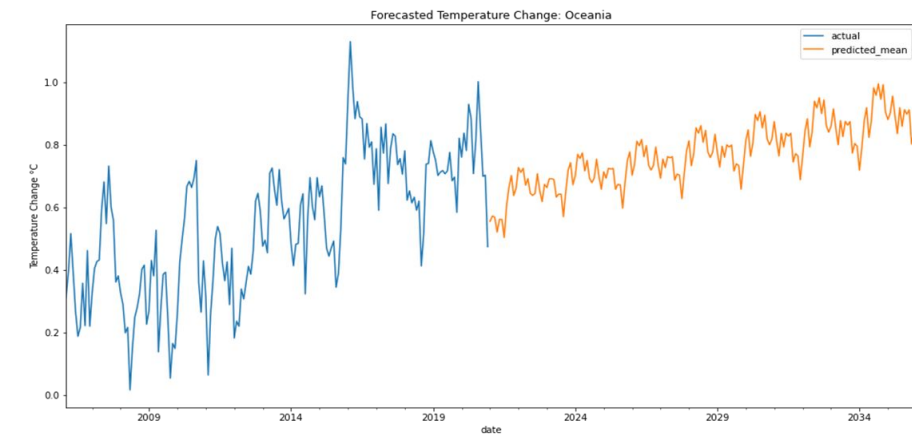
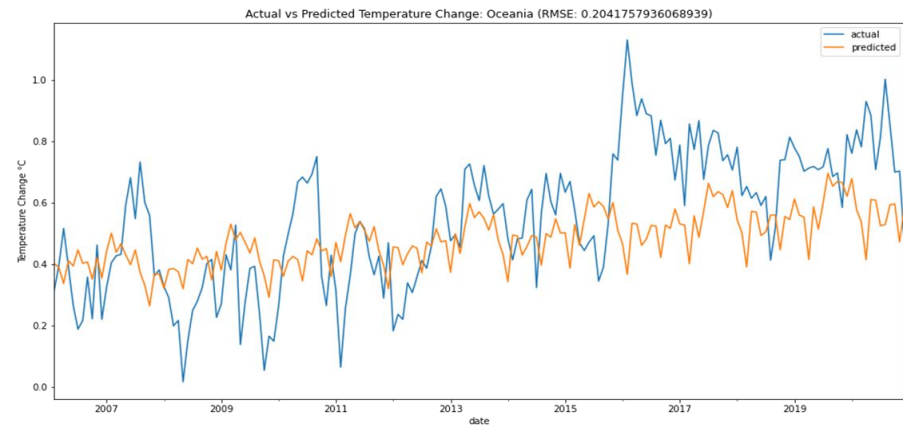
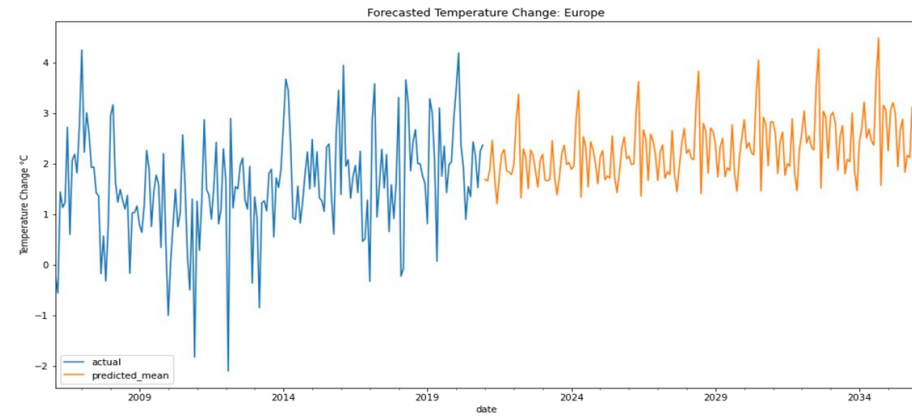
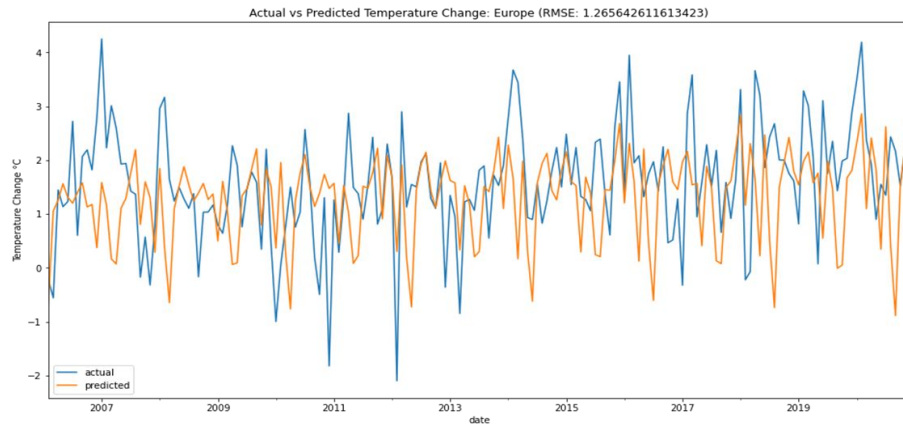


Actual vs Predicted Temperature Change: Antarctica (RMSE: 2.30992941015665)

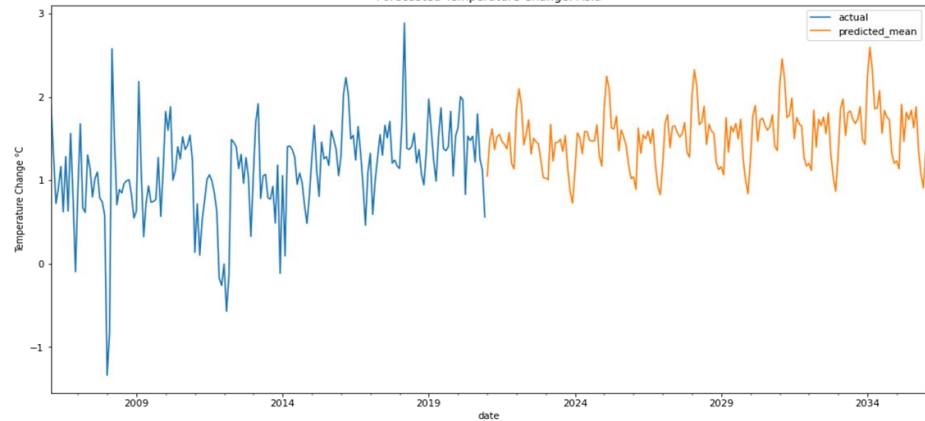


Actual vs Predicted Temperature Change: Africa (RMSE: 0.38451219676418796)

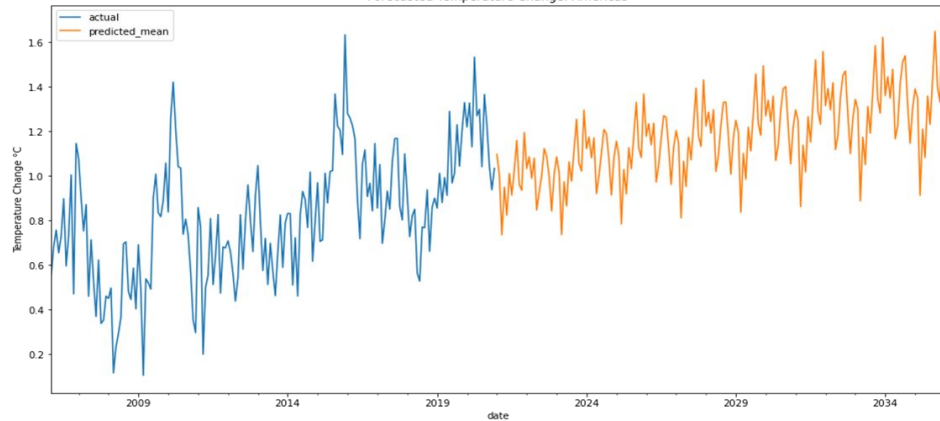




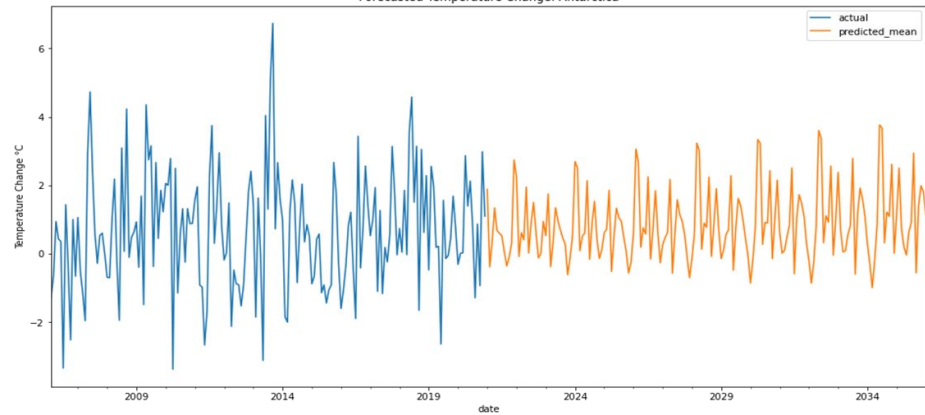
Forecasted Temperature Change: Asia



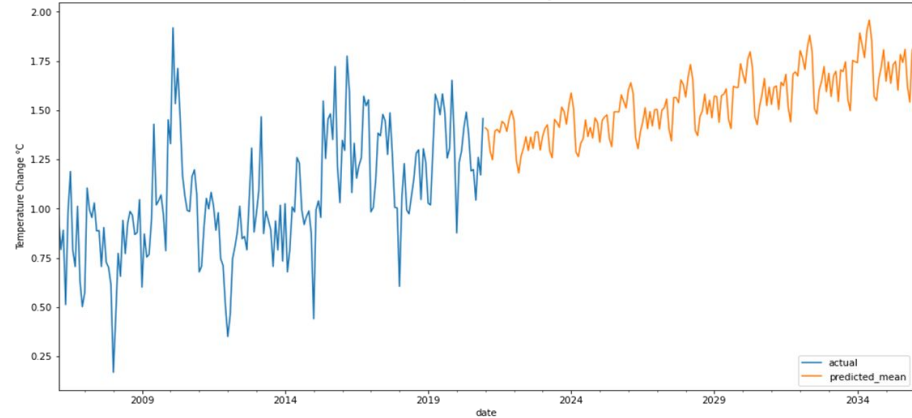
Forecasted Temperature Change: Americas



Forecasted Temperature Change: Antarctica



Forecasted Temperature Change: Africa



# Conclusion and Recommendations

AS conclusion , the SARIMAX model we built is a starting point , It picked up the trend and seasonality in the predictions and forecast.

To improve it we can look more on subregions and those regions with high RMSE for outliers.