The quality of decadal climate predictions strongly depends on the feedbacks between different processes and spatial scales in the models. Whereas regionalisation with off-line nested global - regional models is a well established technique, two major questions remain unanswered by such systems. First, how does local and regional climate change influence global climate change, and second, how do process feedbacks cross the different spatio-temporal scales? To address these questions, we propose to build a comprehensive modelling system from the global to the local scale, based on two well established community models, the German Weather Service regional forecast and climate model COSMO and the global atmosphere - ocean general circulation model ECHAM5-MPIOM. Both models have recently been extended by the powerful Modular Earth Submodel System (MESSy) infrastructure. The result will be a two-way nested global - regional modeling system with feedback across all scales in both directions. We will use this two-way nested system to investigate, if the feedback of the smaller scales to the global scale are essential for decadal climate prediction. To answer this question, we will focus on the role of one prominent tipping point for decadal climate change on the global and regional scales: the Sahara/Sahel region driven by the West African Monsoon. This region is well known for its influence on the cyclogenesis over the Atlantic Ocean. Especially, when tropical cyclones develop to hurricanes an important impact on the global scale is to be expected.