

Introduction to Japan's National Climate Program (SENTAN Program)

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PI of SENTAN Program Theme 4 by MEXT, Japan

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Projection of extremes is important in Asian hazard assessment

But… Extreme hazard projection is limited



Haiyan 2013



Pam 2015

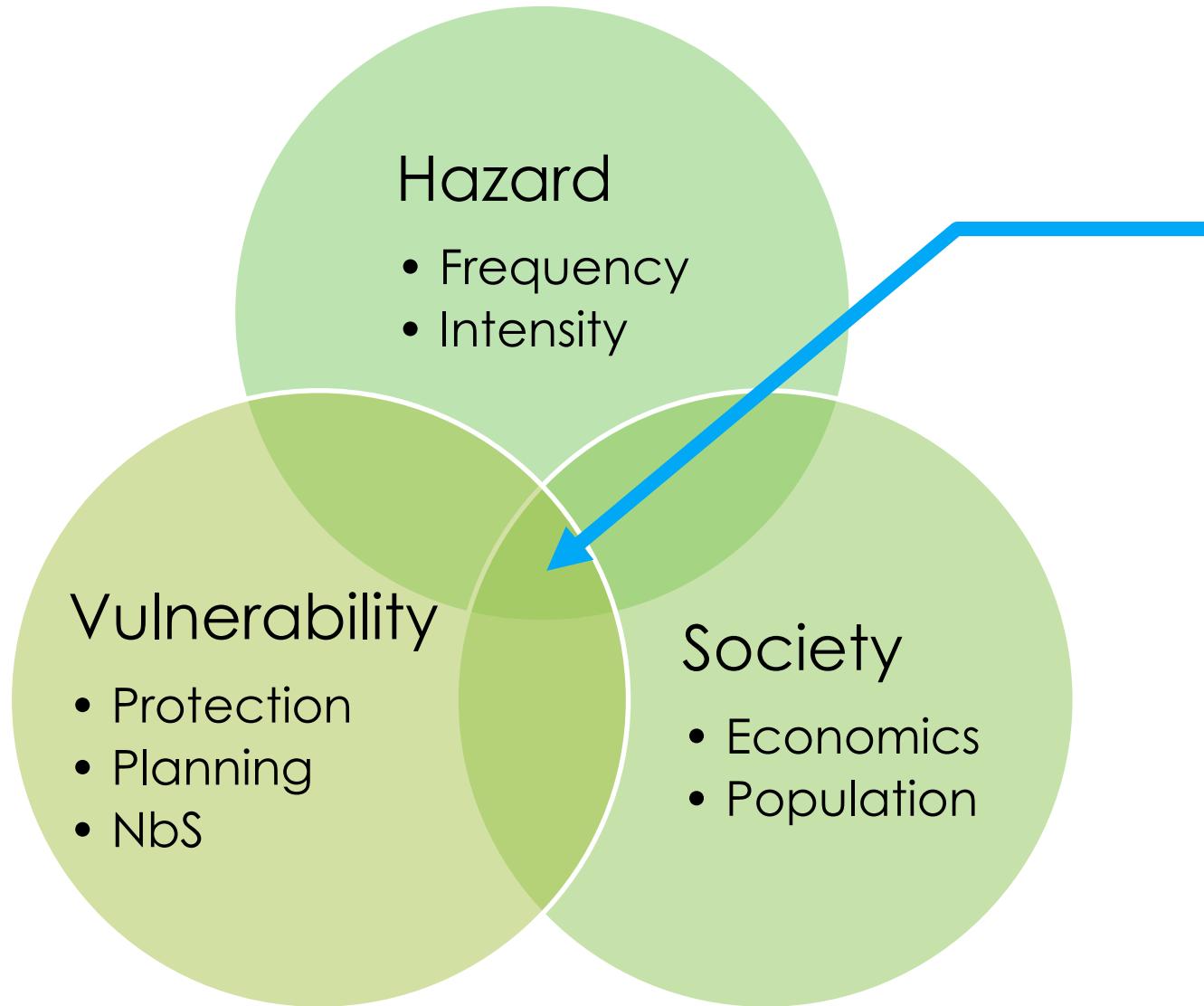


Winston 2016



Jebi 2018

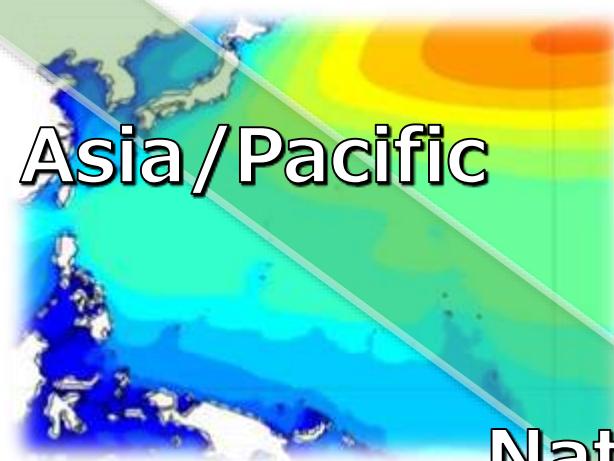
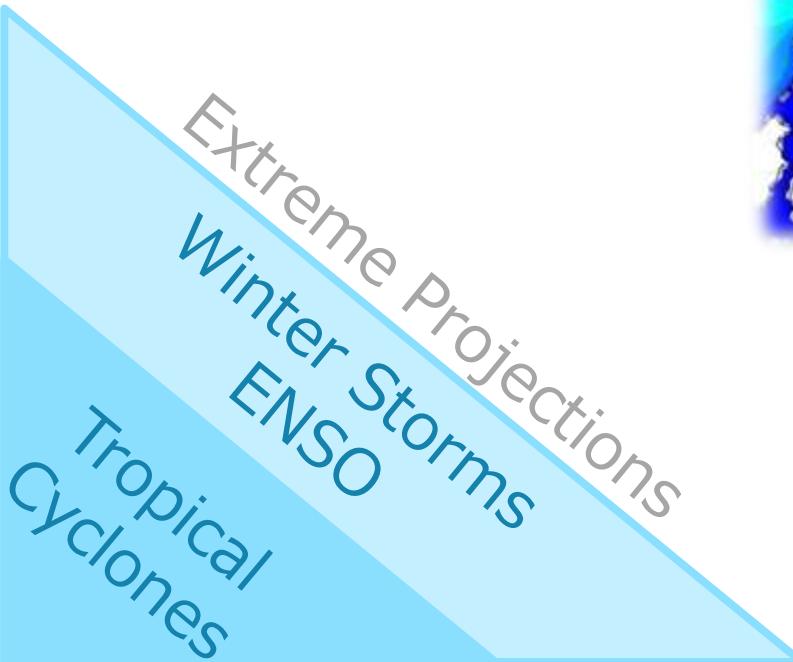
Quantify the Hazard Risks



- Potential risk change
- sea-level rise
 - precipitation
 - river flooding
 - coastal flooding
 - water resources
 - heatwave



Global to local climate risk



Asia / Pacific

Typhoons, Extra-TCs
Sea level rise

Heavy precipitation
Storm surges
Water resources

National

River and coastal flooding
Hazard Risk

Local



気候変動予測先端研究プログラム
Advanced Study of Climate Change Projection (SENTAN)



SENTAN Program (2022-2026)

is

Japan's National Climate Research Program by MEXT



SENTAN Program

2022-2026

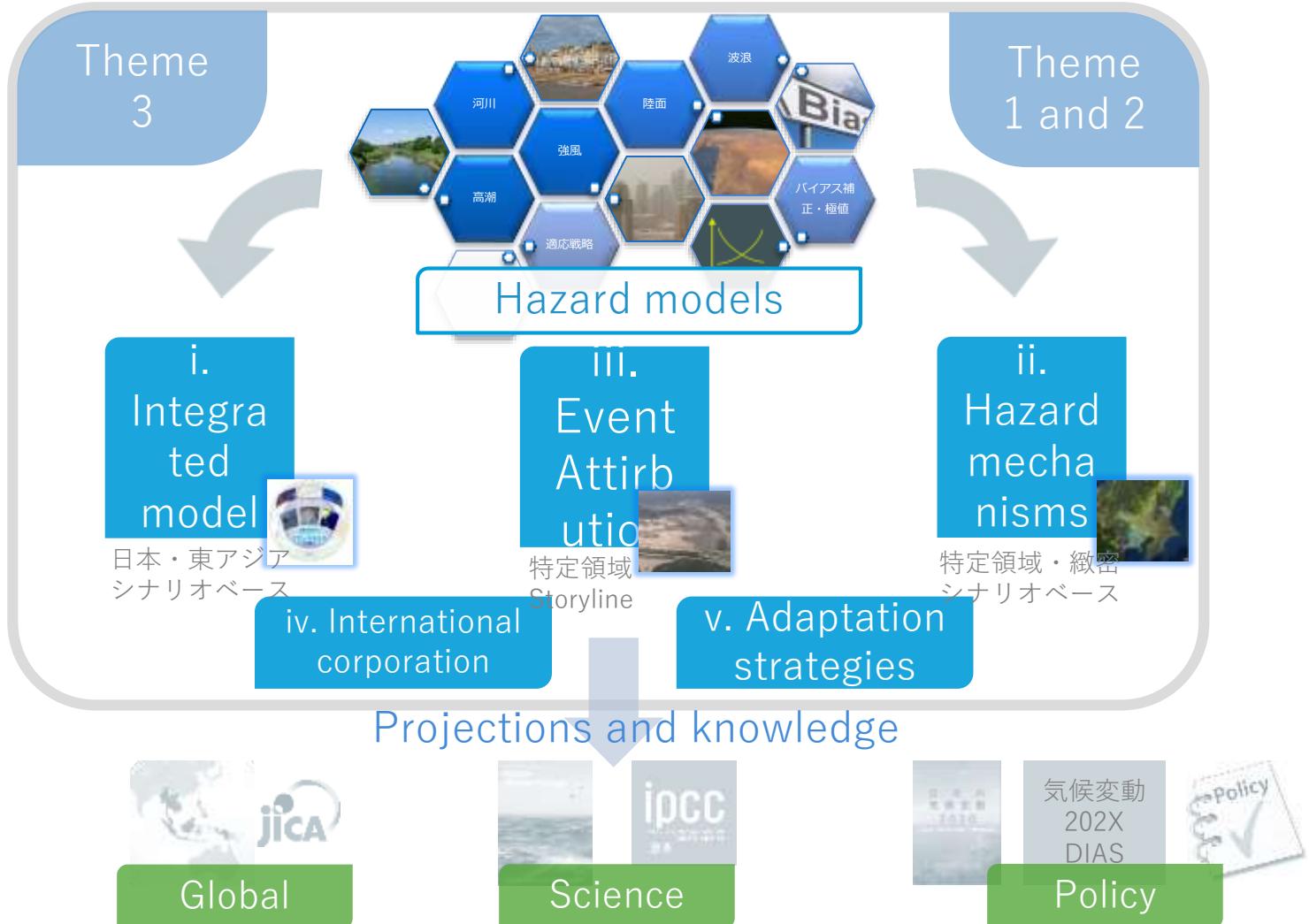
Japan's National Climate Research Program by MEXT

1. Theme 1 AORI, U Tokyo Prof. Watanabe
2. Theme 2 JAMSTEC Dr. Kawamiya
- 3. Theme 3 MRI Dr. Tsujino**
- 4. Theme 4 DPRI, Kyoto Prof. Mori**

Cooperative working groups (WGs)

- EA, AI, land model, SLR, wildfire, JAXA and international cooperation

SENTAN Program Theme 4: Outline

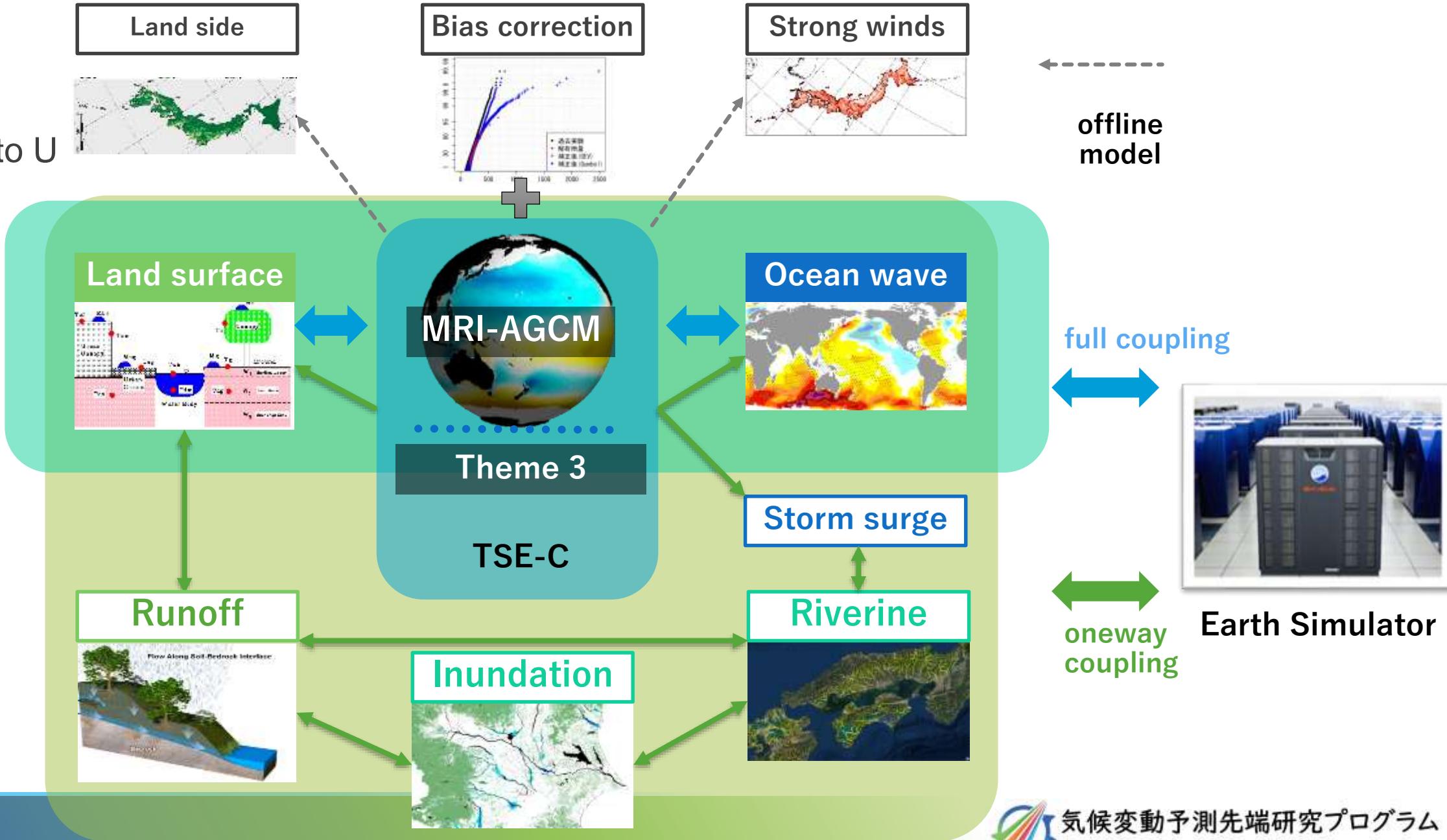


- Integrated hazard model development**
 - Prof. T. Sayama (Kyoto U)
- Hazard mechanisms**
 - Prof. K. Tanaka (Kyoto U)
 - Prof. M. Fujii (Hokkaido U)
- Hazard Event Attribution**
 - Prof. T. Takemi (Kyoto U)
- International cooperation**
 - Prof. Y. Tachikawa (Kyoto U)
- Adaptation strategy**
 - Prof. T. Fujimi (Kyoto U)

Contribution to science and society

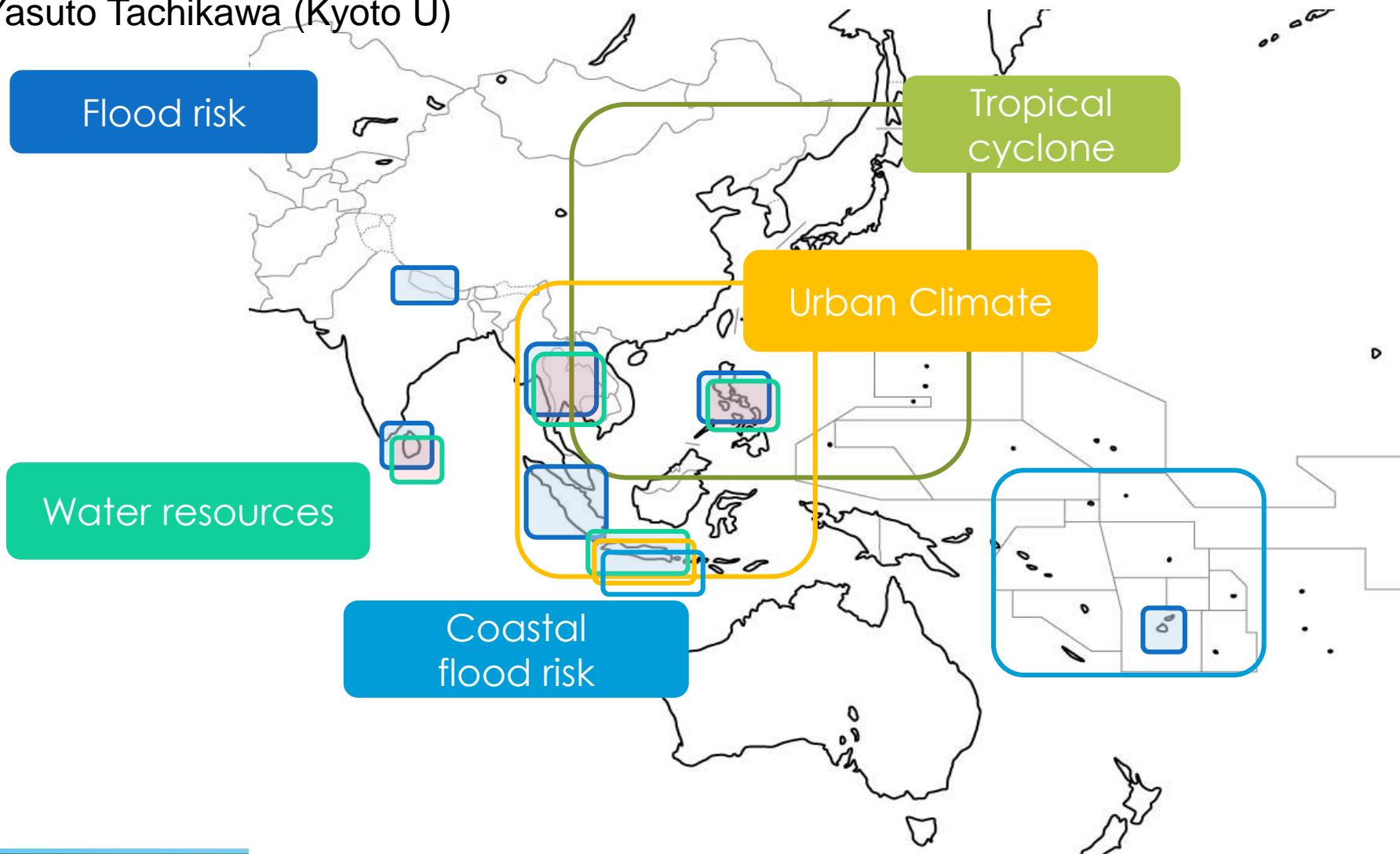
Group i: Integrated hazard model with GCM

Leader
T. Sayama
DPRI, Kyoto U

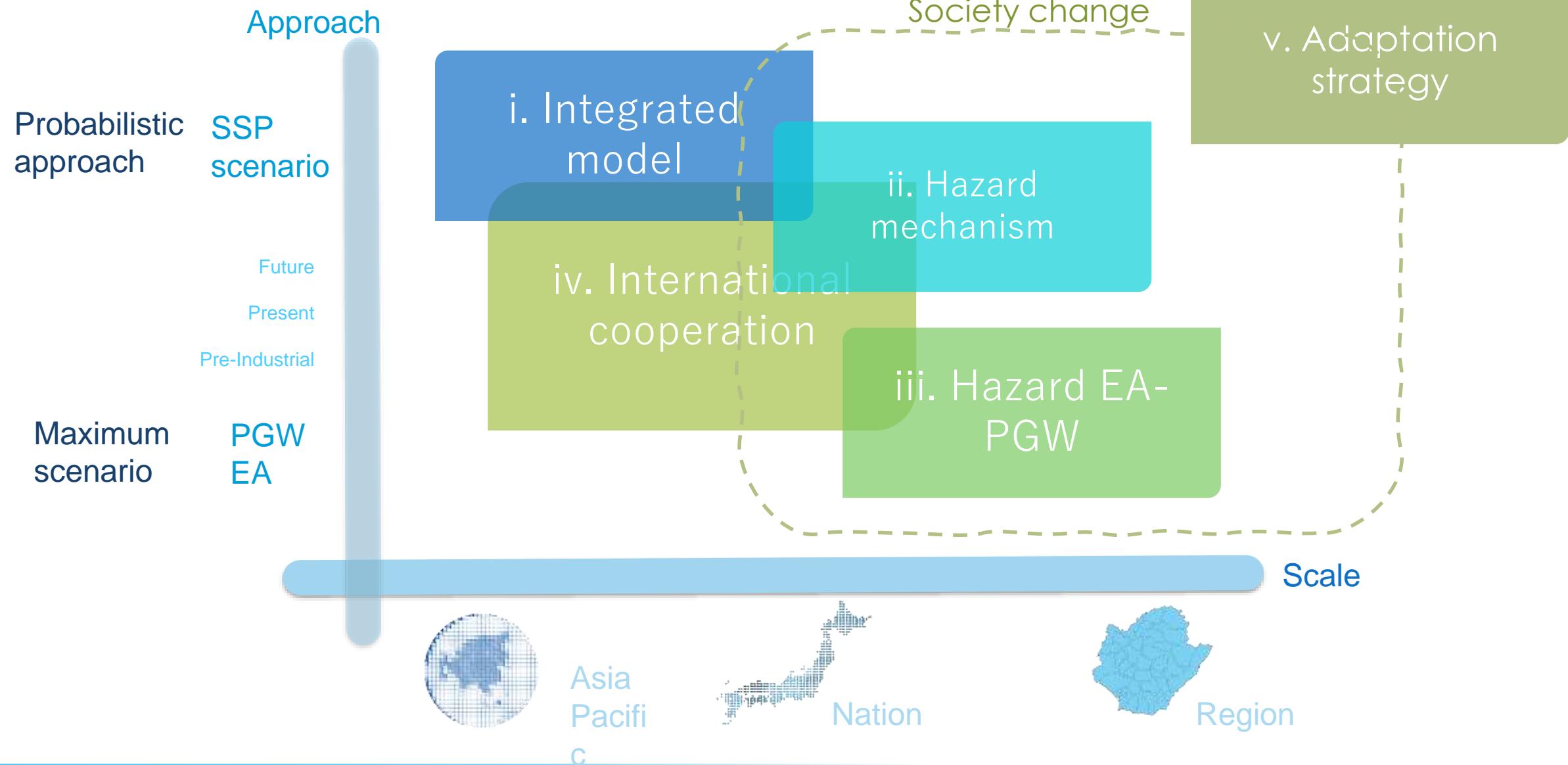


Sub-theme iv : International cooperation for hazard and risk assessments in the Asia-Pacific region

Leader: Yasuto Tachikawa (Kyoto U)



Theme 4: Scale and scenario



Targets

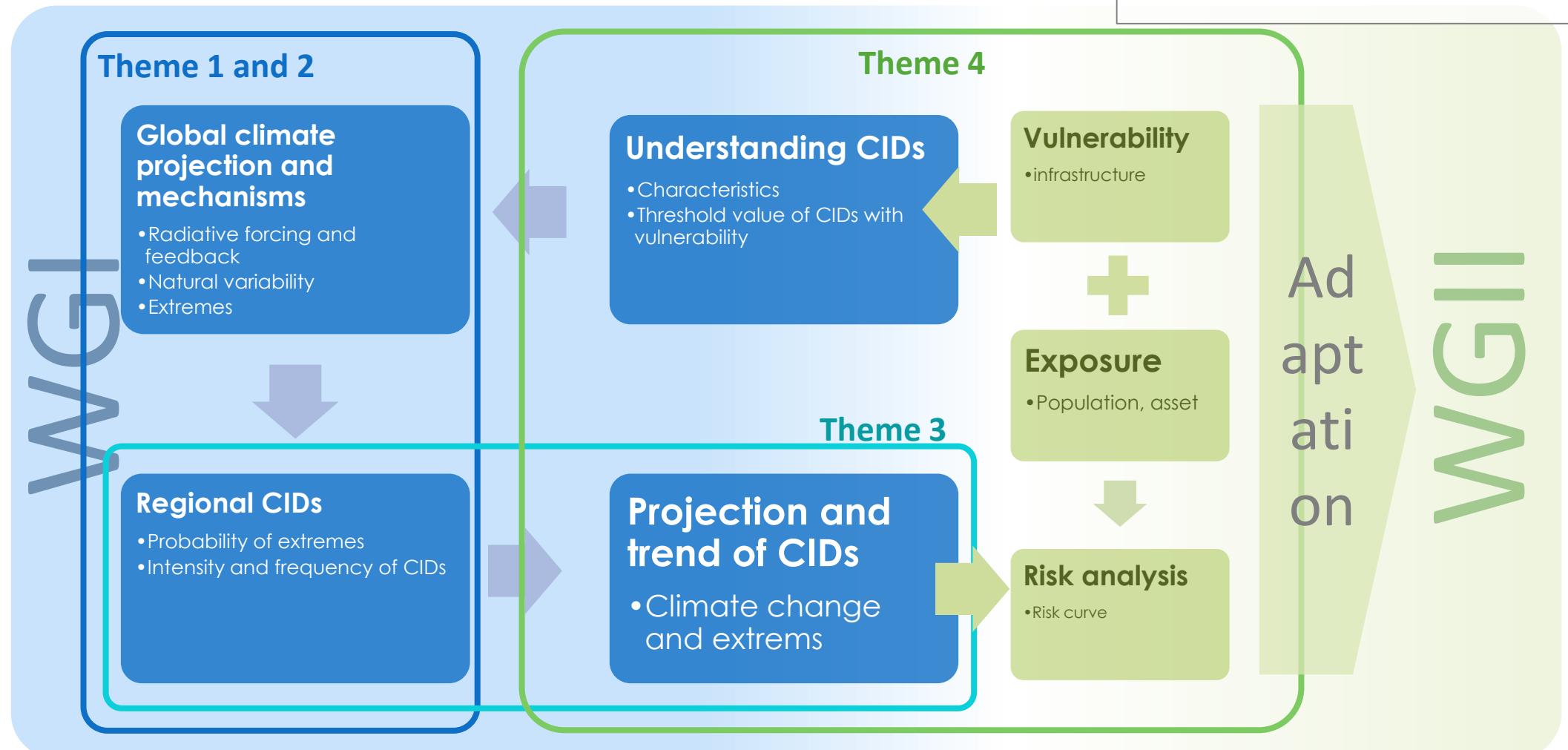
1. Integrated hazard model
2. Hazard to risk assessment
3. Making climate risk information

Outcome

- A) IPCC AR7 and related Special Report
- B) National report and dataset
- C) Collaboration with governmental agencies and technical users



SENTAN Program and Climatic Impact Drivers (CIDs) in AR6 WGI



IPCC AR6 WGI Figure 12.1

Developing impact assessment model Making projection (with theme 3)

16

Large Ensemble Projection: d4PDF

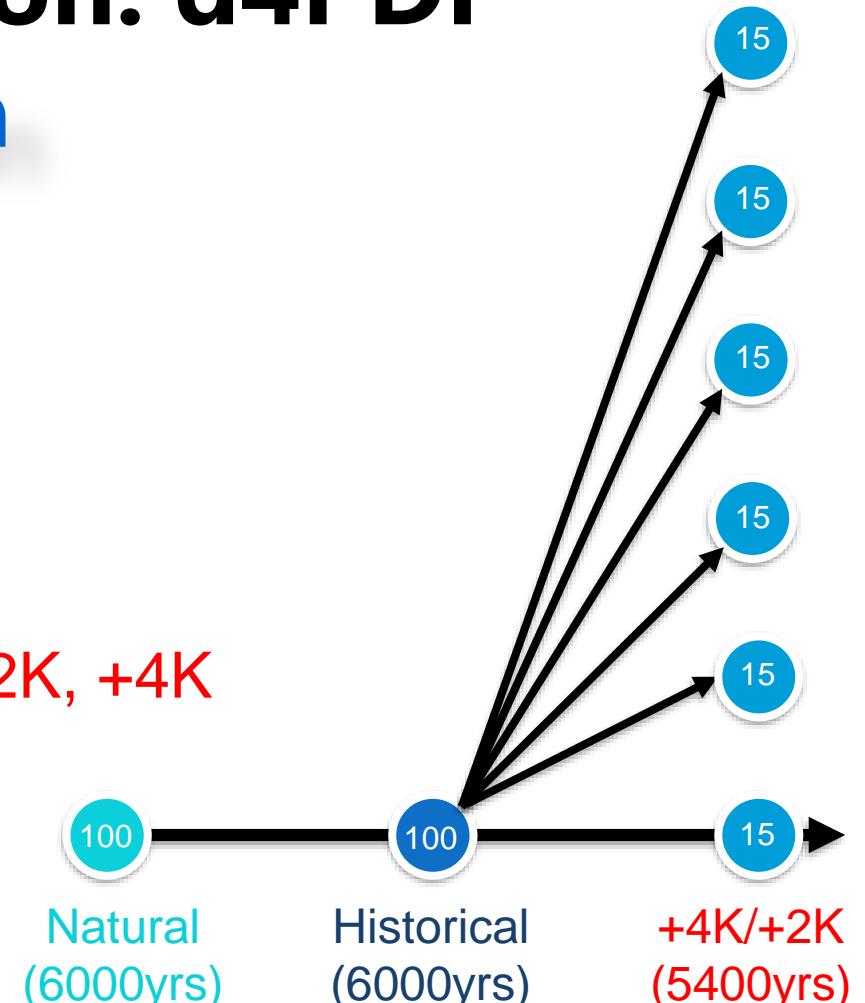
Model



Downscaling to EA

Exp. Configuration

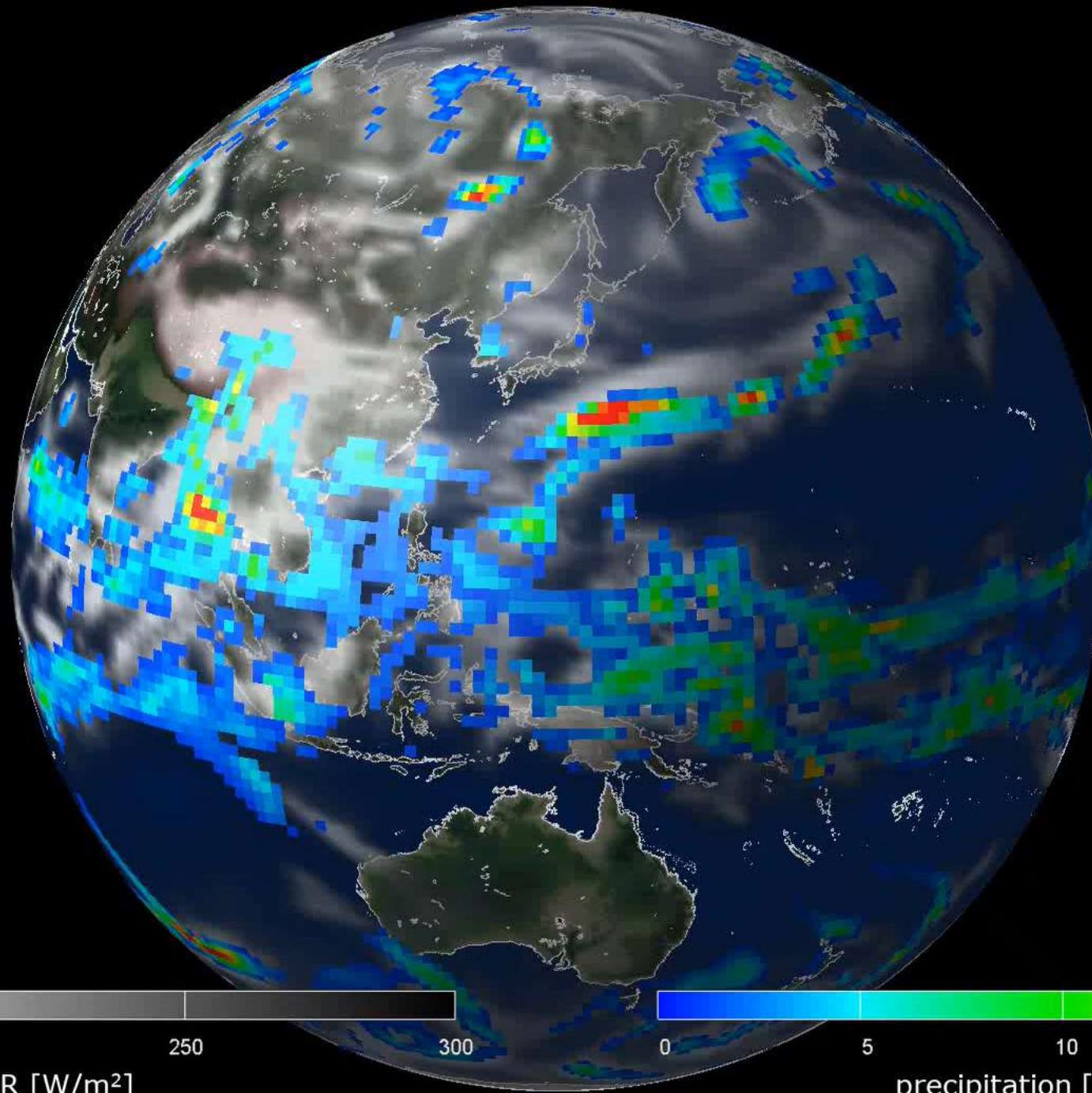
- One ensemble
 - 60yrs
- Initial perturbation
 - 100 for historical/Nat.
 - 15 for future
- Future climate
 - **Global mean temp. +2K, +4K**
- SST/Sea ice
 - Historical
 - COBE2-SST
 - Future
 - **SSTs from CMIP5**



Ishii and Mori (2020) PEPS

06/10 02:00

d4PDF example



150

200

250

300

OLR [W/m²]

0

5

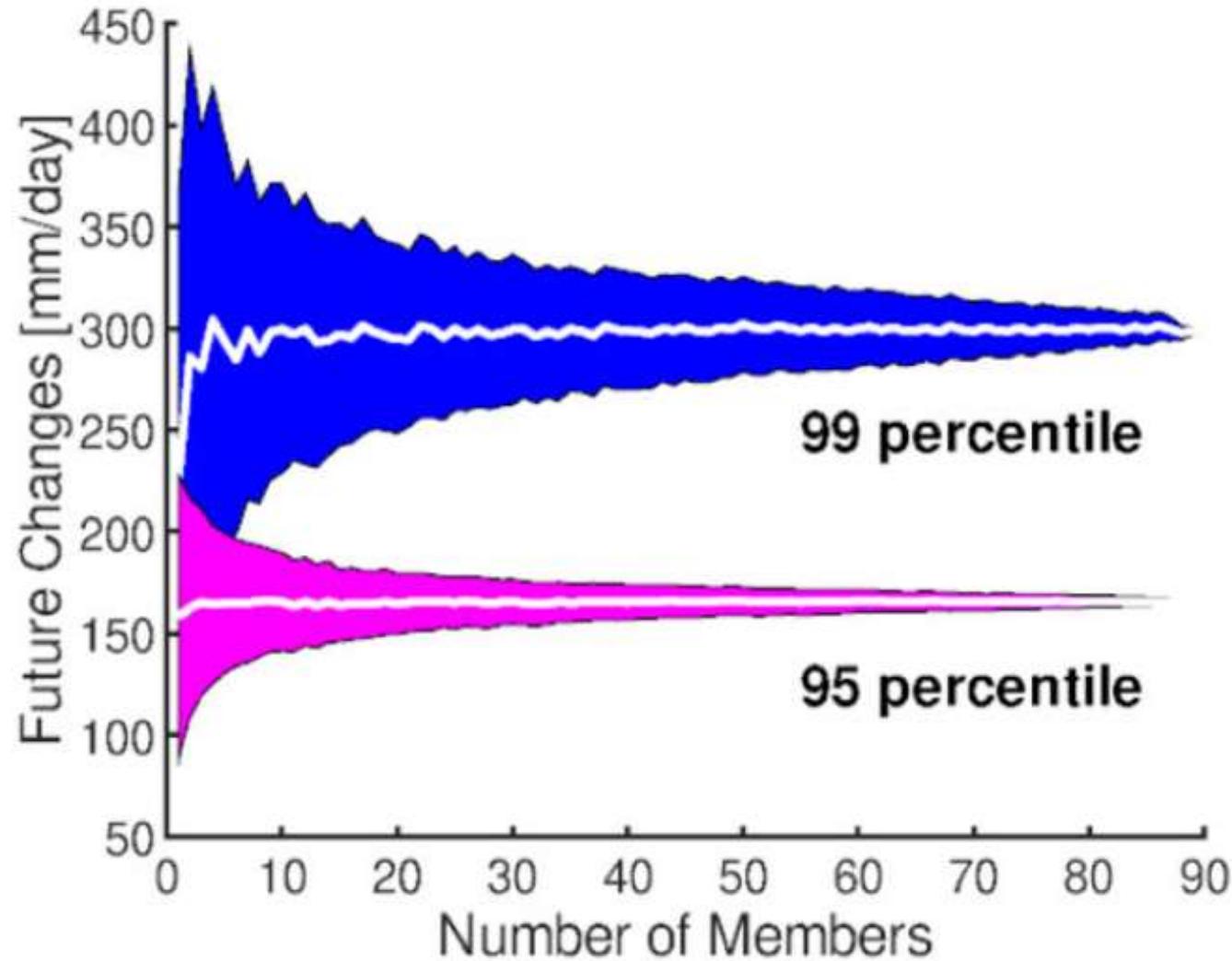
10

15

20

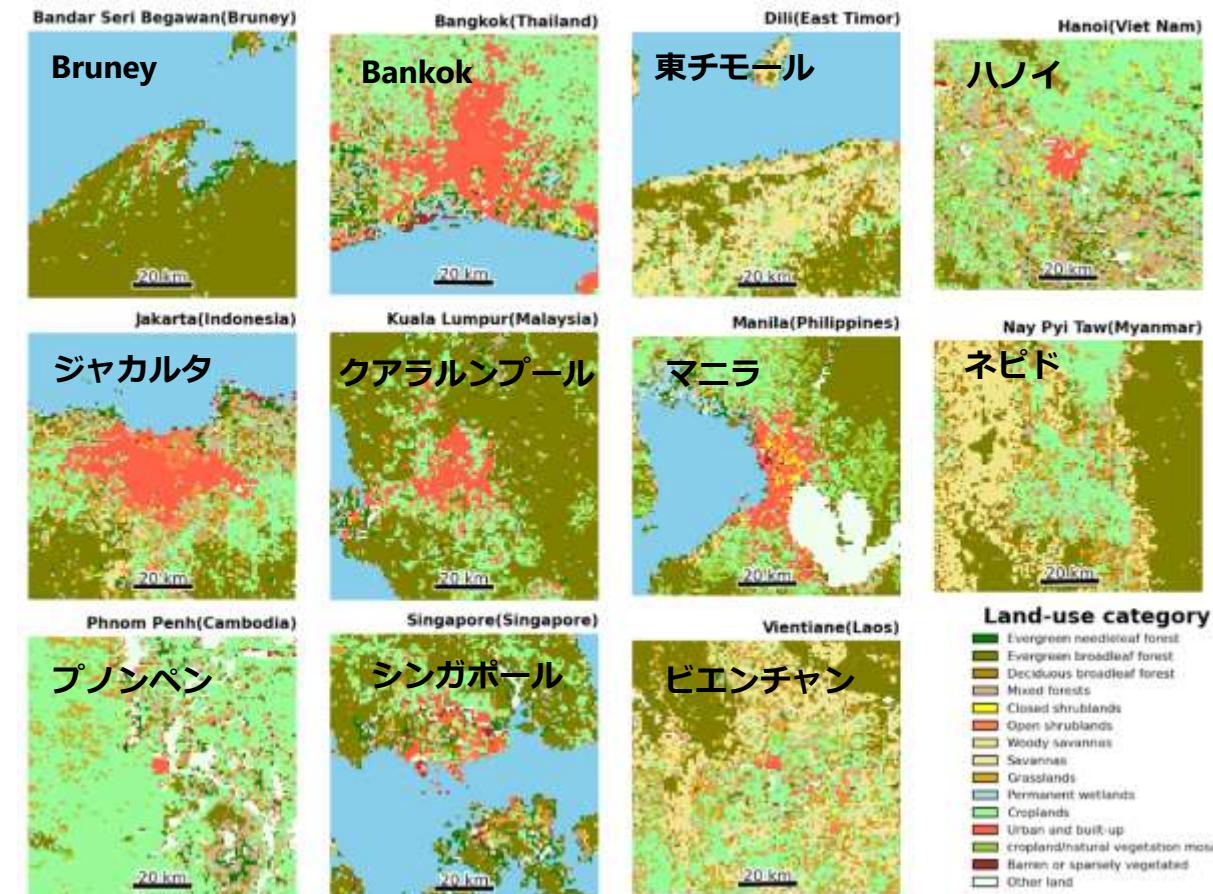
precipitation [mm/6hr]

Large ensemble can reduce uncertainty

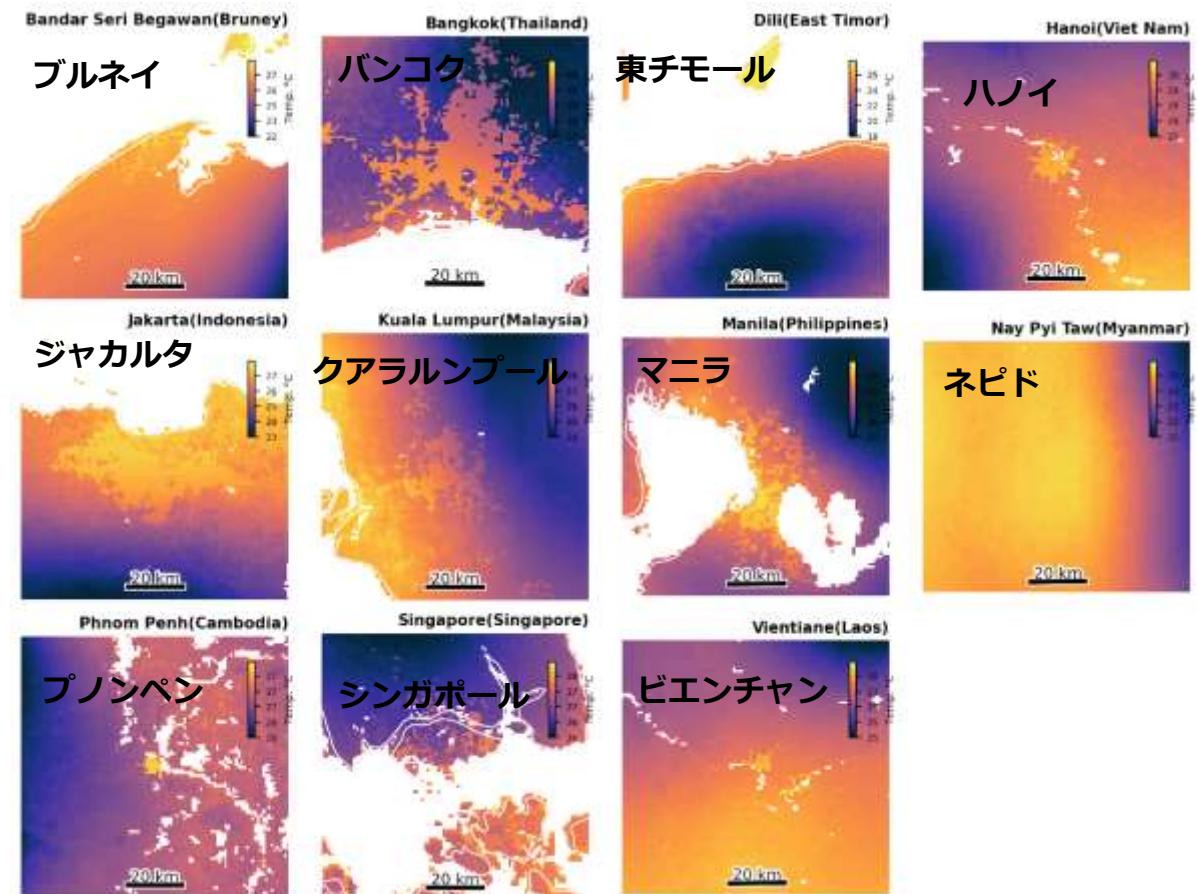


Heat Island in Southeast Asia

1-km land use (MODIS)

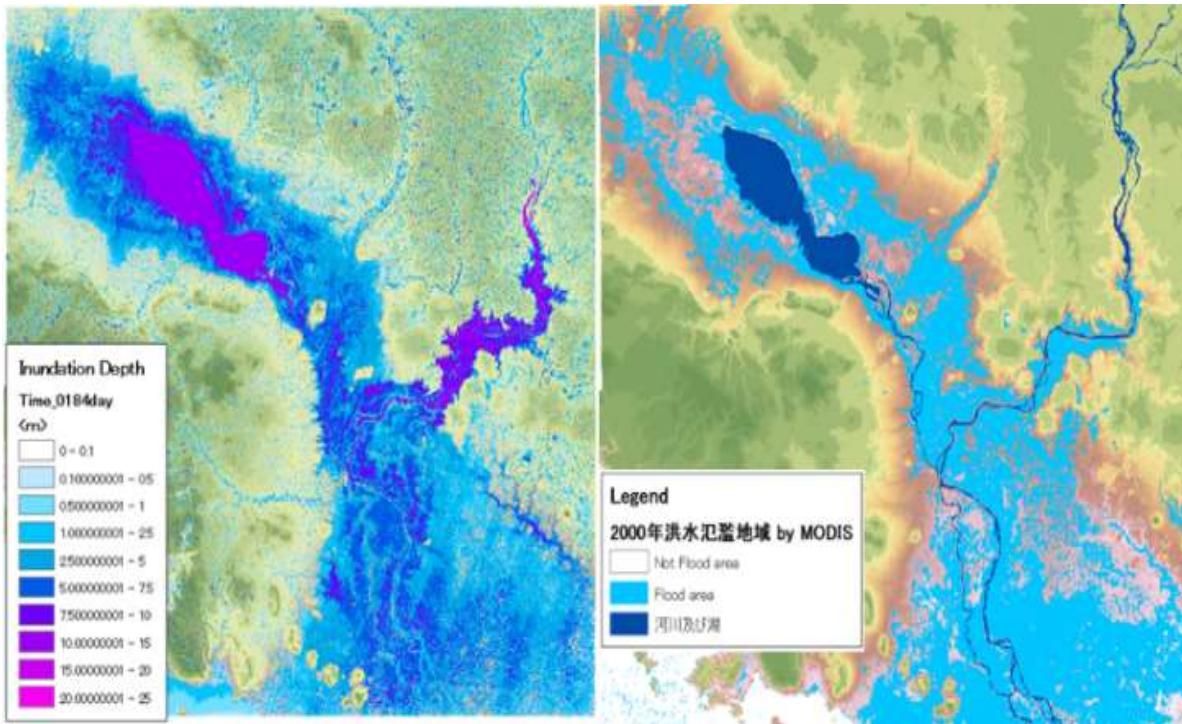


Land-surface-model-base DS
Ground temperature



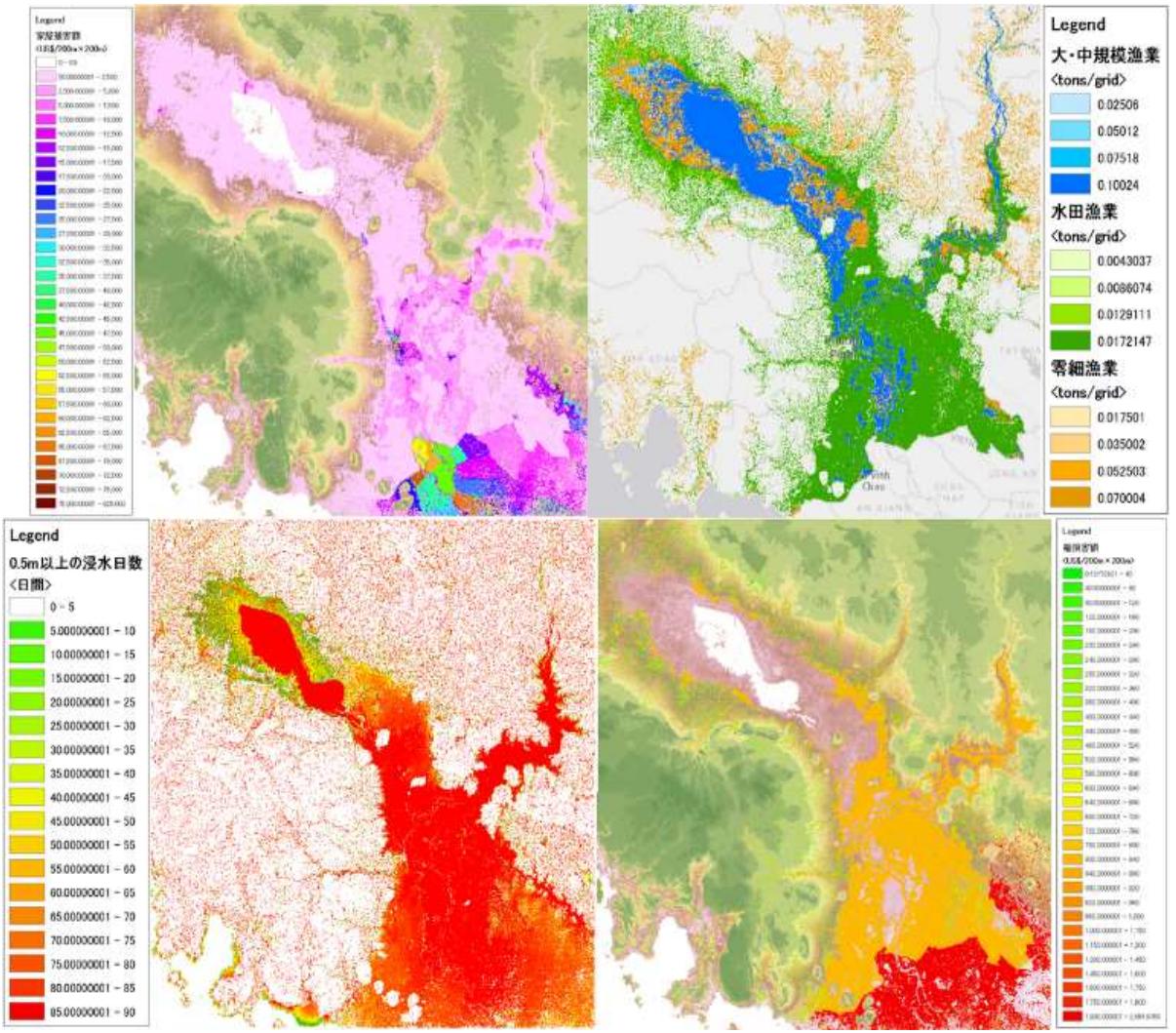
Research on Mekong River flooding and damage

2000/5/1 UTC ~ 2000/10/31 UTC



Left: Simulated Results (Oct. 31)

Right: MODIS Image



Summary

- Impact assessment for extremes will be dramatically improved in SENTAN program.
- Targets for the next 5 years
 - Multi-hazard assessment
 - Risk assessment
 - Maximum class assessment
 - Close linkage with adaptation measures
- Impact assessment for Asia and the Pacific areas
 - IPCC does not care individual country
 - Need for international cooperation

**Thank you for listening
and willing to collaboration**