Applications of Climate Models to Water-related Disaster

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DPRI-KU

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Innovative Program of Climate Change Projection for the 21st Century

(KAKUSHIN Program)

by

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Secretariat of the Outreach Committee of the Program
Frontier Research Center for Global Change
Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

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Program structure

Advancing Climate Modeling and Projection

Coordination

Comprehensive Impact Assessment Projects by *Ministry of Environment (MOE)*

Close linkage

Impact assessment on natural disasters

Quantification and Reduction of Uncertainty

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Participating groups and their studies

- ***Long-term global environmental projection***
  with an earth system model
  – Frontier Research Center for Global Change (**FRCGC**) et al.
- ***Near-term climate prediction***
  with a high-resolution coupled ocean-atmosphere GCM
  - Center for Climate System Research (**CCSR**) of the University of Tokyo et al.
  - **Institute of Industrial science (IIS) of the University of Tokyo**
- ***Projection of changes in extremes in the future***
  with super-high resolution atmospheric models
  - Meteorological Research Institute (**MRI**) et al.
  - **Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI) of Kyoto University**
  - **International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM Public Work Research Institute (PWRI)) of MLIT**

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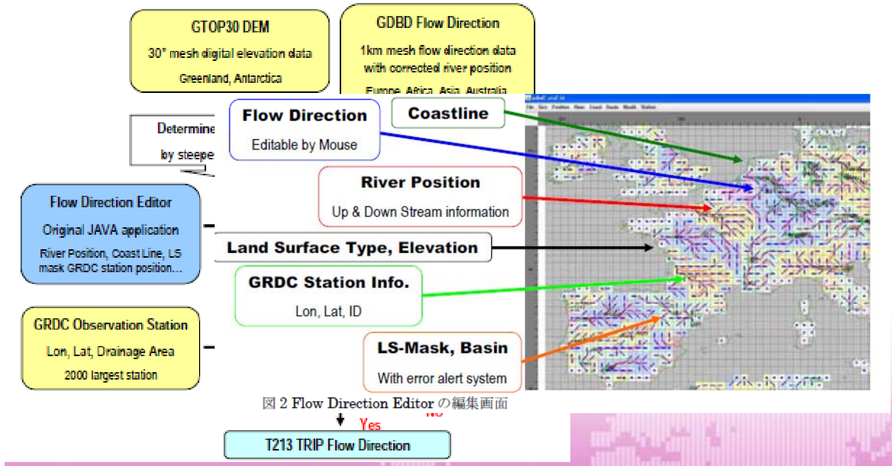
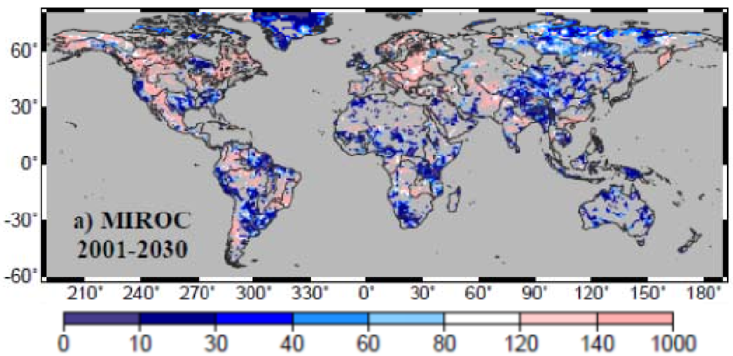
Estimation of changes in the risk of water-related disasters based on near-term climate prediction with uncertainty considerations

IIS, the University of Tokyo

1. A comprehensive hydrological cycle model for all continents will be dveloped with the spatial resolution of 50km. (MATSIRO + TRIP (developed River Model))
2. The outputs from the high-resolution climate model (MIROC) with 50km spatial resolution will be used as the inputs to the model.
3. Hydrological quantities that are strongly related to water hazards, e.g., river discharge, soil moisture and ground water level, will then be simulated using the hydrological cycle model.
4. The simulation results will be compared with simulation results for the 20th century, and changes in the risk of water-related disasters will be estimated.

Development of River model (TRIP)





Projected return period [year] of the 100-year floods in the present-day (1901-2000) simulation during 2001-2030 by MIROC

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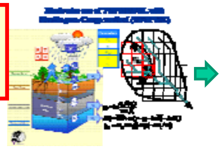
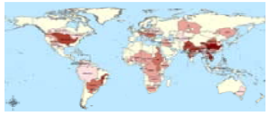
Assessment of climate-change impacts on flood risk and its reduction measures on global and local scales

(ICHARM/PWRI)

Global 20km- or 30km-mesh GCM data from JMA-MRI and Univ.Tokyo-CCSR (present+near future+21C end)

Evaluation of uncertainty





Twelve UNESCO Centres
WMO, IFI, WWAP, ISDR

Reality of flood disaster mitigation measures

Approaches, methodologies, & tools for ICHARM study
- Relation between GCM outputs & in-situ precipitation
- Hydrologic model for large-scale poorly-gauged basins i.e. IFAS-BTOPMC
- Flood inundation evaluation model
- Development of indices to evaluate flood risk & benefit
- Cost-benefit evaluation model to build countermeasures

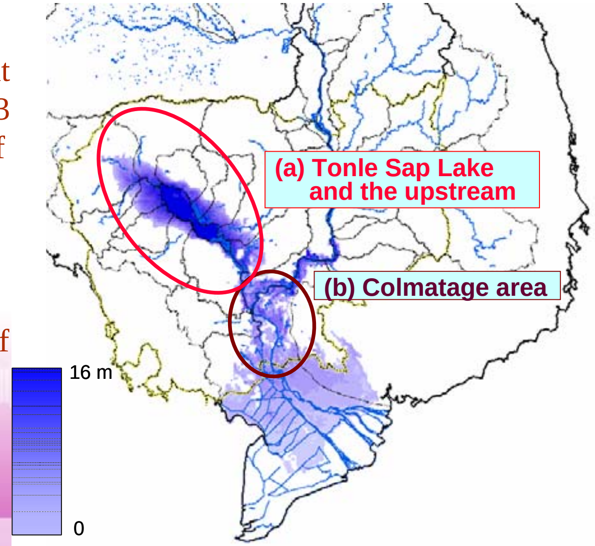
Research outcomes
- Evaluation of uncertainty of extreme rainfall prediction in GCM
- 20-40km- (global) or 1km- (specific local) mesh flood risk map
- Indices to evaluate flood risk & benefit
- Scenarios of flood risk reduction measures on a global scale
- Local case-studies on flood risk reduction in specific vulnerable areas

World –wide information network through ICHARM, ex) cooperative organizations, JICA experts, etc.

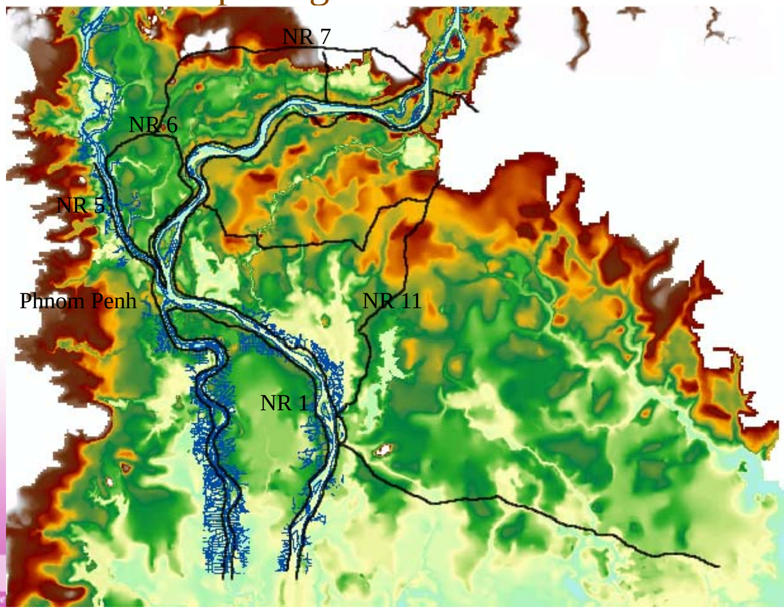
3rd World Water Development Report, 5th IPCC report

Estimation of Flooded Water on Paddies

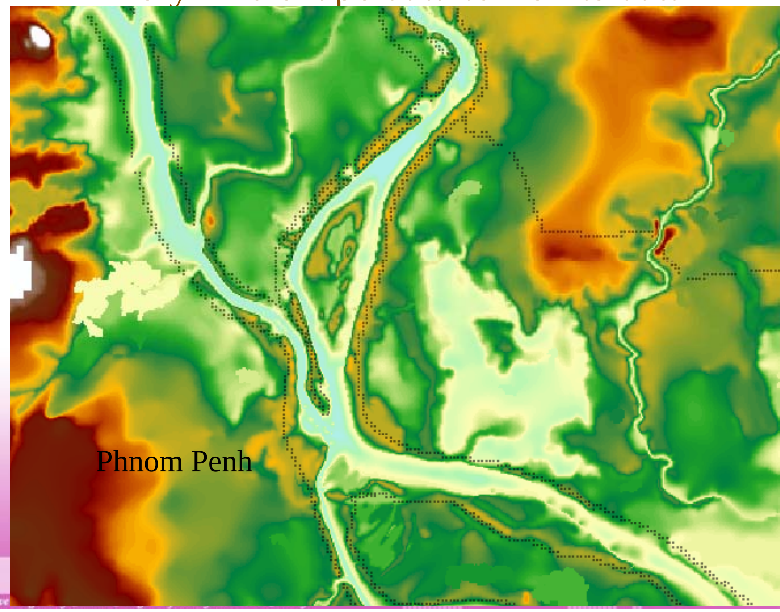
i) Use simulated results of maximum flood extent of the years 2000 & 2003 are the representatives of recent largest flood and drought years.
ii) Imported the maximum inundated areas and water depths of the years by overlaid simulated results on <u>1,000m grid of land-use data.</u>



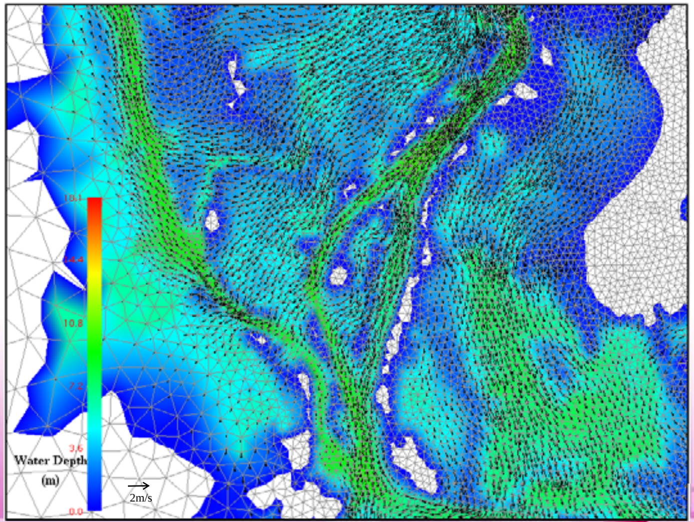
Introduction of main Roads, Dikes & Road-opening Works in the Simulation



Conversion of Roads, Dikes & Road-opening Works' Poly-line-shape data to Points data



Simulated flow field at the confluence of Tonle Sap & Mekong rivers on Sep. 1st, 2000



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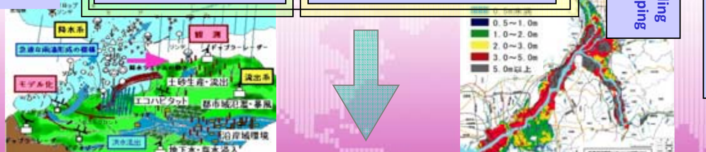
Integrated assessment of climate change impacts on watersheds in a disaster environment in Japan *DPRI / Kyoto-Univ.*

Slope Mountains River Habitable Area Coastal Area

Output from GCM
Hourly precipitation, temperature, water vapor, wind velocity, radiation and air pressure
(30-years time series (20km) and ensemble predictions (60km) for current, near future and century end)

Interpreta-tion of output
Regional climate model (RCM_5km, RCM_1km)
Surface hydrological model
Stochastic typhoon model
Probability density function of extreme value (depending on spacio-temporal scales)
Stochastic precipitation model (time series depending on spacio-temporal scales)

Various Models (with long-term run)
Soil production
Reservoir operation
Soil runoff
Sedimentation and transportation of soil
Rainfall runoff
River channel flow
Inundation including underground shopping mole
Building damage by strong wind
Storm surge



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Evaluation
Decreasing of safety against landslide, debris flow, flood, draught, storm surge and strong wind .
Assessment of current protection system and proposal of alternatives

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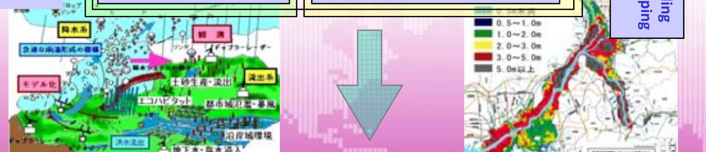

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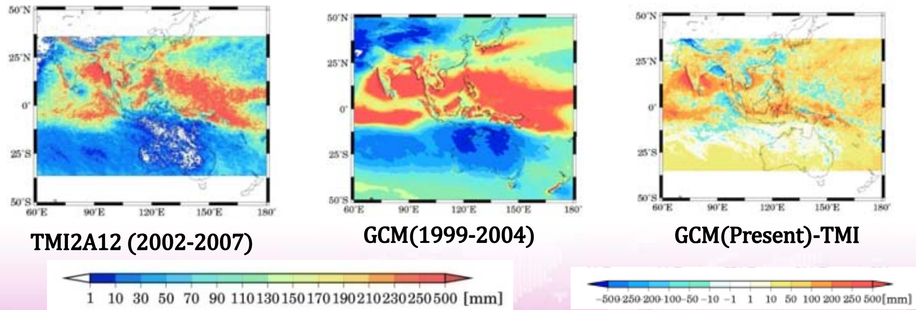
Difference Between GCM Output and TRMM Satellite Observations

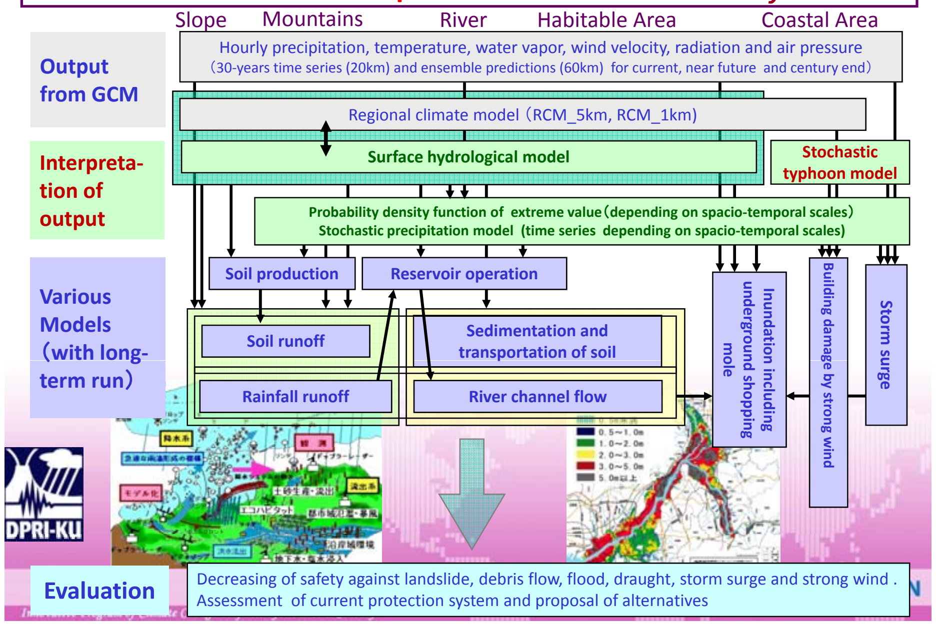
June-October

Monthly Mean Rainfall（30 month average）

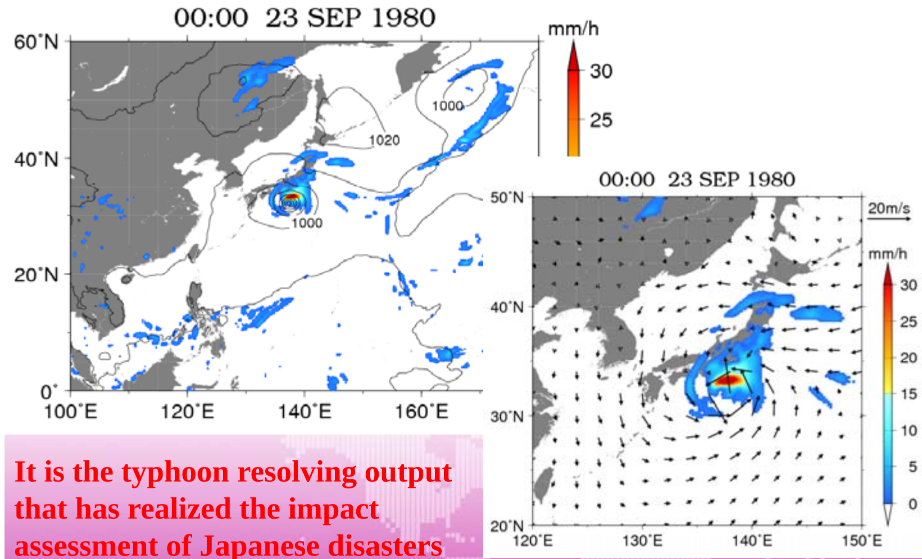


Integrated assessment of climate change impacts on watersheds in a disaster environment in Japan

DPRI / Kyoto-Univ.



Typhoon by 20km-GCM



It is the typhoon resolving output that has realized the impact assessment of Japanese disasters

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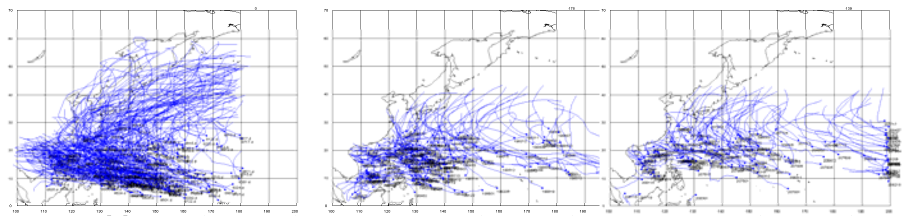
Comparison of typhoon track



Best track by JMA (1979-1988)　GCM_Present (1979-1988)　GCM_Future (2075-2084)

- Region of generation will move Northward by 2.6 degree.
- The number of typhoon approaching Japan will increase.
- The number of generation in the “GCM_Present” is much smaller than that of current observation.

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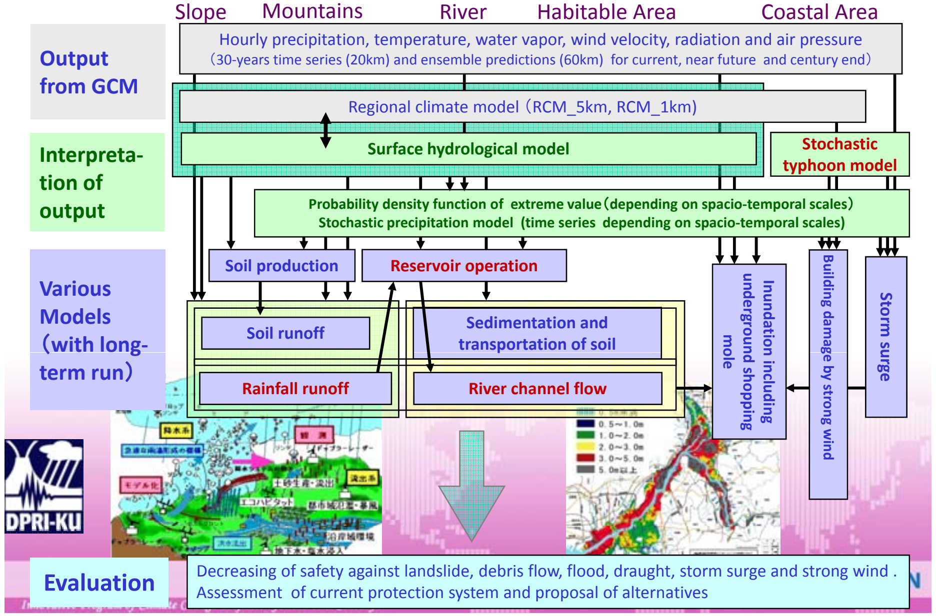
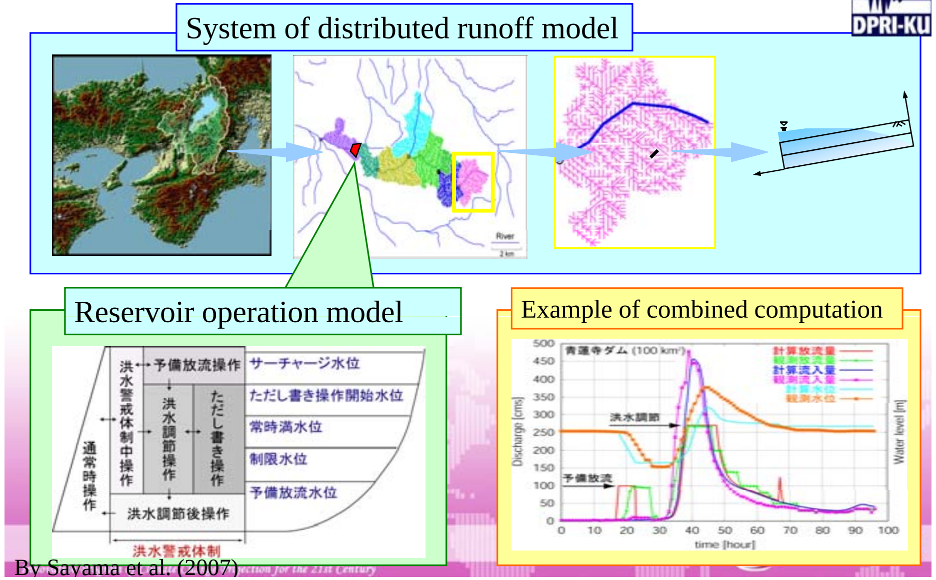
Integrated assessment of climate change impacts on watersheds in a disaster environment in Japan

DPRI / Kyoto-Univ.

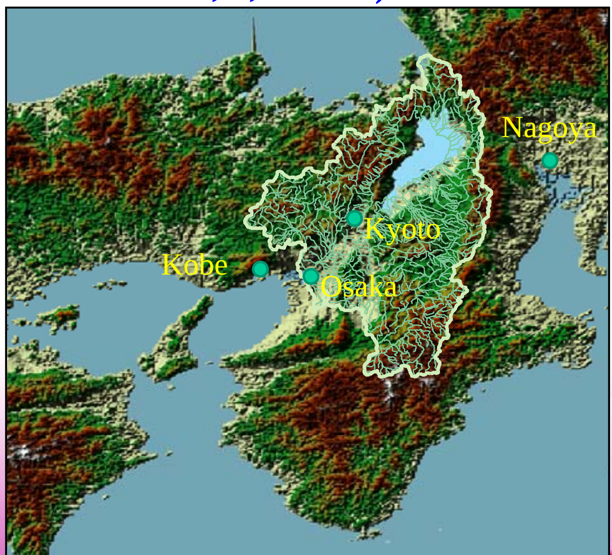


Introducing reservoir operation models into distributed runoff model

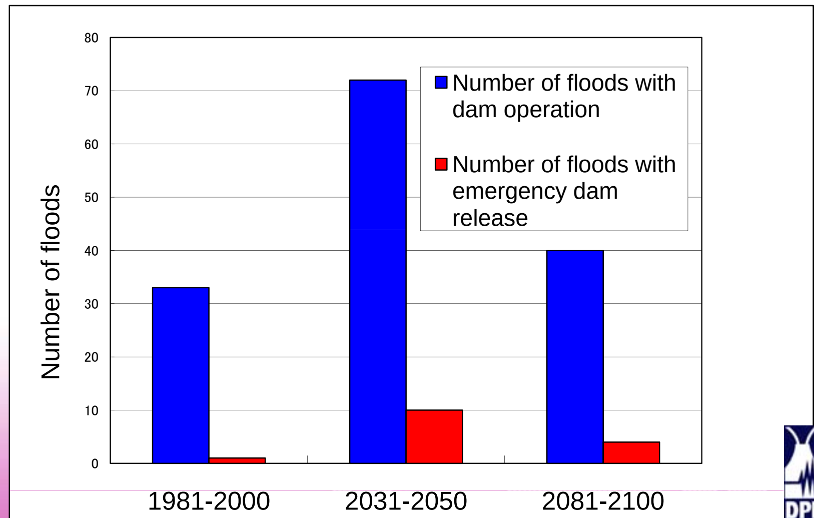


By Sayama et al. (2007)

Pilot study using a distributed runoff Model (eg. Yodo River basin; 7,281km^2)

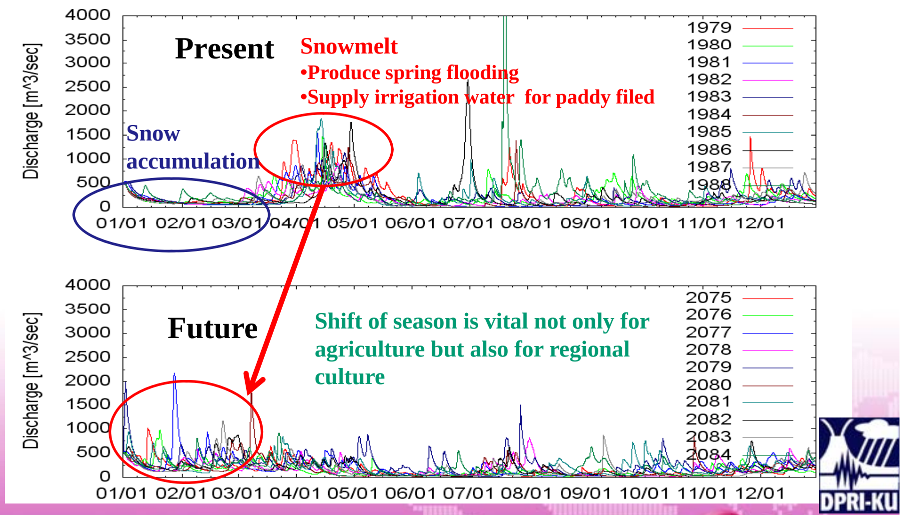


Possible changes in the number of floods requiring dam operation and emergency dam release



By Sayama et al. (2007)

Influence of changing in snowfall and snow melt (Mogami River)



Towards the Risk Assessments

Estimation of Flood Risk

- Institute of Industrial science (IIS) of the University of Tokyo

Flood Disaster Risk Index R=HxVxE/C

「災害リスク(Disaster Risk)」
- (HD)人的被害(死者、被害者、避難者)、
- (EecD)経済的被害
- (Gd)動産(家財、商品、生産財、農林水産物、エネルギー・食糧等備蓄、文化財)、
- (Prp)不動産(建築物、公共インフラ、景観)、
- (Liv)生活・生産活動(営業、交通、ライフライン等サービス)
- (EnvD)環境破壊、汚染
- (Dta)被害期間、被害地域

「自然の猛威(Natural Hazard)」
- (MID)規模、強度、継続時間、
- (F)頻度、
- (Htp)発生地点、発生時期、
- (HI)人工的増幅要因(森林伐採、斜面開発等)
- (HM)緩和手段:人工降雨、

「社会の災害脆弱性(Societal Vulnerability)」(社会の基礎体力の弱さ)
- (Pov)貧困(GDP, EVI(経済脆弱性指標))
- (G)ガバナンス(説明責任、政情の安定、行政効率、規則順守、法規制、賄賂統制)
- (Hel)健康(栄養状態、身障者・病人割合)
- (Dem)年齢構成(幼児、妊婦、後期高齢者割合)
- (Ed)教育水準(非識字率、IT文盲率)
- (W)日常的弱者支援・救済体制、不法居住者支援体制
- (SC)近隣コミュニティーの相互扶助能力(Social Capacity)

「暴露(Exposure)」
- (RA)危険地域(活断層帯、噴火影響地帯、洪水氾濫原、急傾斜地、地滑り地帯、ゼロメータ地帯、埋立地等)の危険度別面積、
- (P&A)危険地域の居住人口、人口密度、経済活動集中度、
- (LUC)土地利用計画(産業配置、湛水許容地区)、規制、誘導策(税制、補助金、)

「防災能力(Coping Capacity)」
- (St)構造物型インフラ:免震設計、ダム、堤防、放水路、砂防工事、貯留浸透施設、ピロティー式家屋
- (NSt)非構造物型インフラ:
- (Prep)準備体制(危険度評価、ハザードマップ・利用体制、
- (EW)予警報(観測網、データ伝送・処理体制、予測技術、伝達メディア)、予警報研究、
- (ER)避難体制、避難生活支援、復旧、救援ボランティア
- (I)制度・組織インフラ:中央防災体制、地域防災体制、緊急対応自治組織(水防団、消防団)、
- (F)予算:防災予算、緊急対応予算、復旧予算、海外援助資金、防災科学予算
- (CET)防災文化・教育・訓練:社会的防災伝承、小・中学防災教育、地学教育、マルチハザード防災訓練

-International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM
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Risk Assessment on Natural Disaster

- Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI) of Kyoto University

Disaster abnormality (Risk: $R_{D,S}$) due to abnormal meteorological forcing

$$= \text{Abnormality of Forcing } (F_{D,S}) \times \frac{1}{\text{Natural Coping } (NCP_{D,S})} \times \frac{1}{\text{Social Coping } (SCP_{D,S})}$$

D: duration of forcing event
S: Spatial scale of forcing event

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Conclusions

- For deep impact assessments by climate change on natural disaster (not on hazard), we need information
  - Current and projected natural condition ("satellite, in-situ, operational, campaign obs.", "GCM output")
  - Current water management rules and underlying their concepts
  - Current and historical social environment
  - Culture and religion for "accepting" and "adapting to" natural hazards (may be something are common in AP regions)