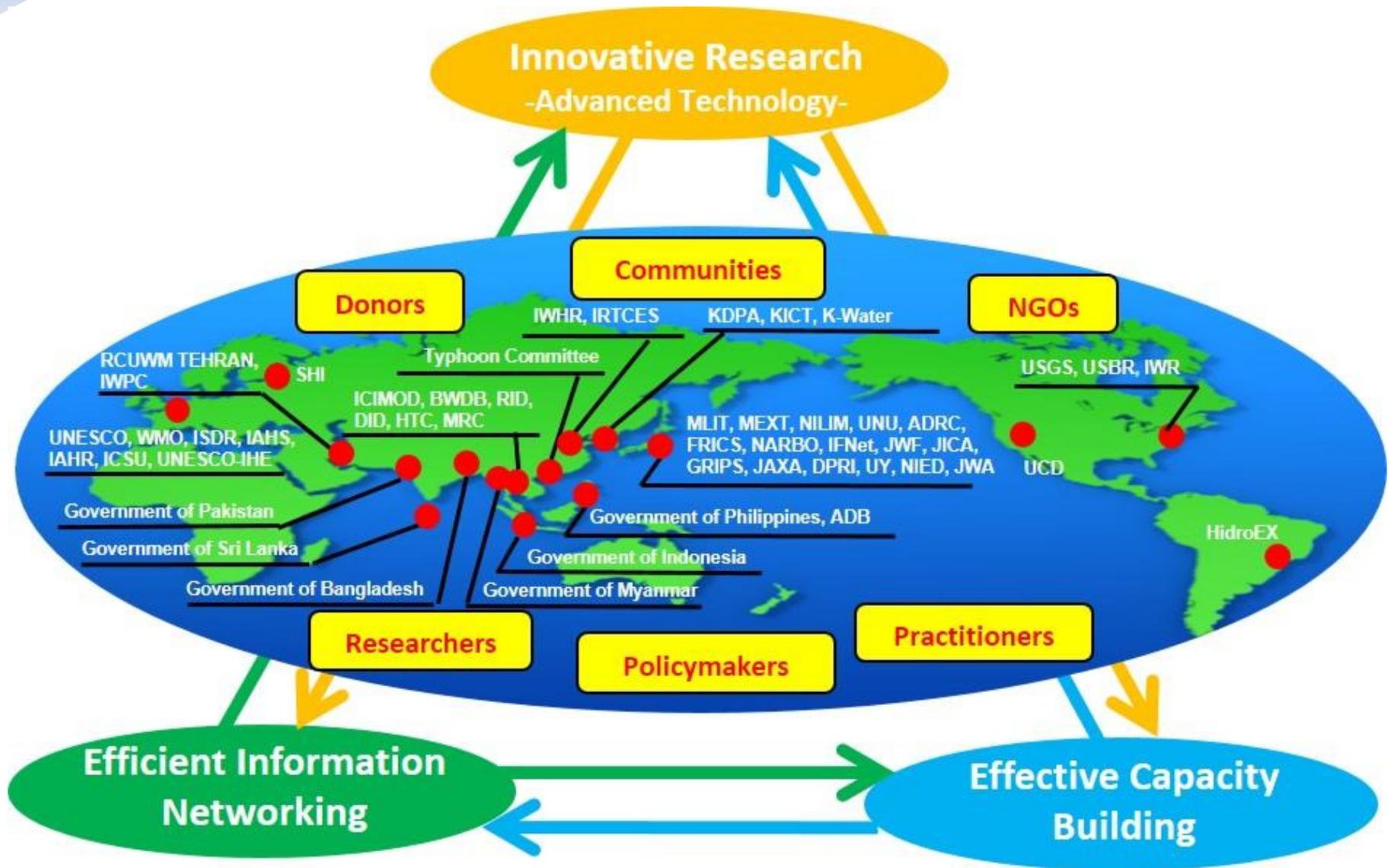
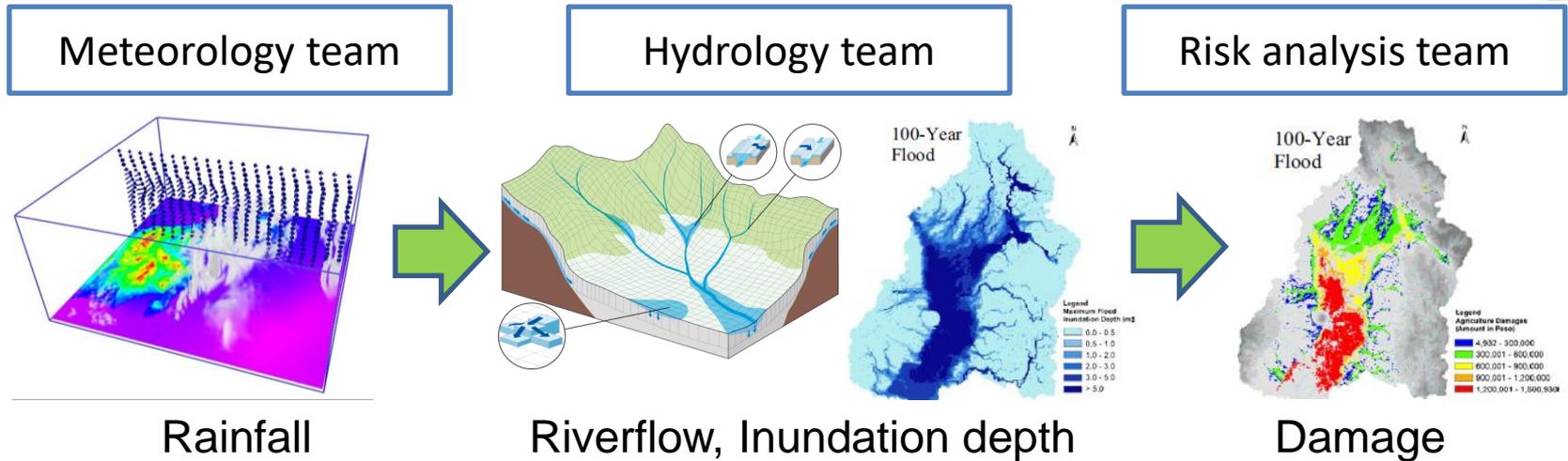


Three Pillars of ICHARM Activities





- **Flood forecasting system**
 - **Regional ensemble prediction system** (Event base study, Power generation dam operation)
 - Realtime rainfall/flood forecasting (SriLanka, Iran)
- **Water resource management system**
 - Seasonal forecast + water and energy budget hydrological model (Brazil, Tonegawa, Srilanka)
- **Climate change effect**
 - Flood/drought risk change by global warming. Dynamic downscaling of climate model projections (Philippines, Indonesia)

Frequency of flood/drought is increasing

2017 Northern Kyushu



Wikipedia

2018 July Western Japan



Asahi News Paper

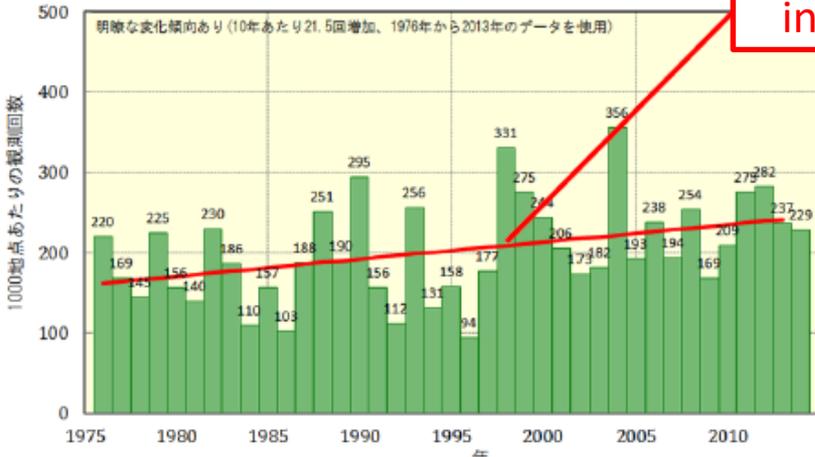
2019 Typhoon Hagibis



Reuter

Number of rainfall > 50mm/h

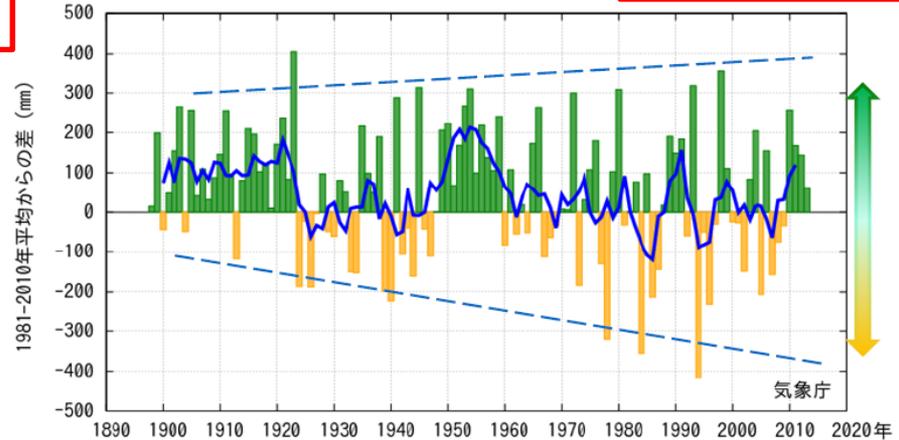
Flood risk increase



(JMA)

Annual rainfall

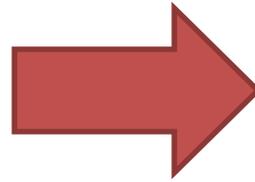
Drought risk increase



(JMA)

Global warming causes flood/drought risk increase by increasing of strength and frequency of heavy rainfall or unbalanced rainfall distribution.

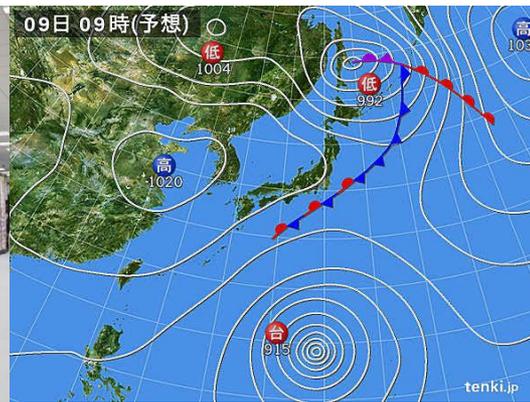
Mitigate rainfall/flood disaster by Numerical Weather Predictions (NWP)



Early warning



Mitigate damage



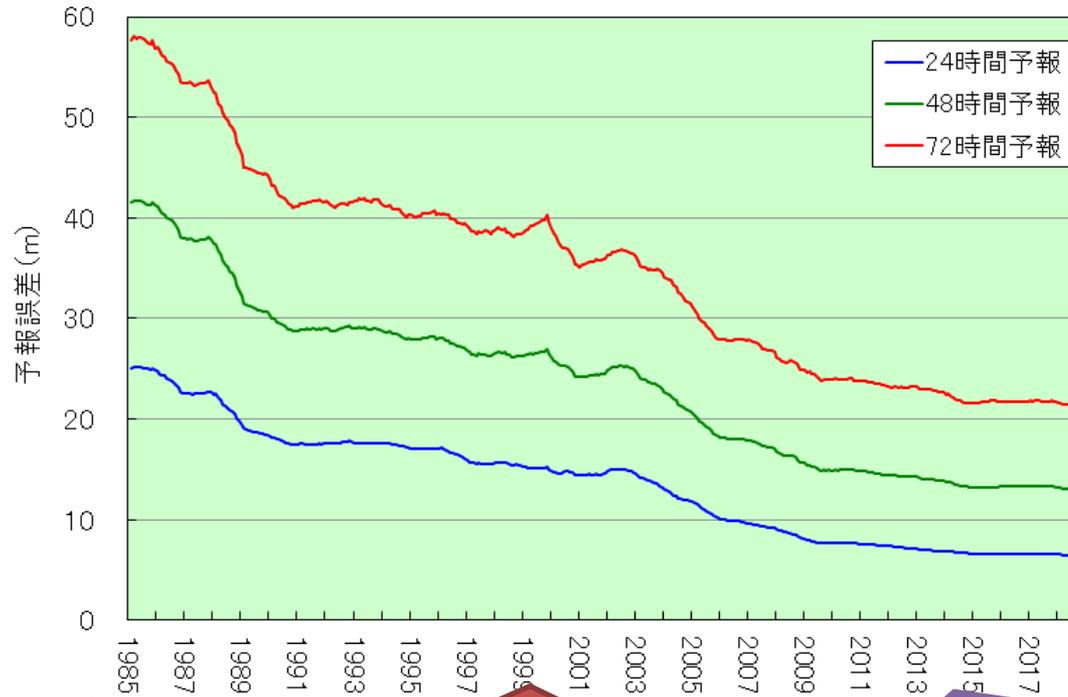
Utilizing NWP for Flood forecasting

- Earlier distribution of evacuation recommendation
 - Save lives, effective evacuation movement
 - Mitigate disaster damage (Economic, Agriculture)
 - Early preparation of disaster counter measures (Works of municipality offices, etc.)
- Effective dam operation
 - Flood water reduction by early water release from flood control dams
 - Reduction of the loss of water amount for power generation & disaster mitigation of downstream area (power generation dams)
- There are lot of advantages if we can realize quantitative precipitation forecast (QPF)

Improvement of NWP accuracy

全球モデルの精度

(気圧が500hPaになる高さでの北半球の予報誤差、12ヶ月移動平均)



(JMA 2018)

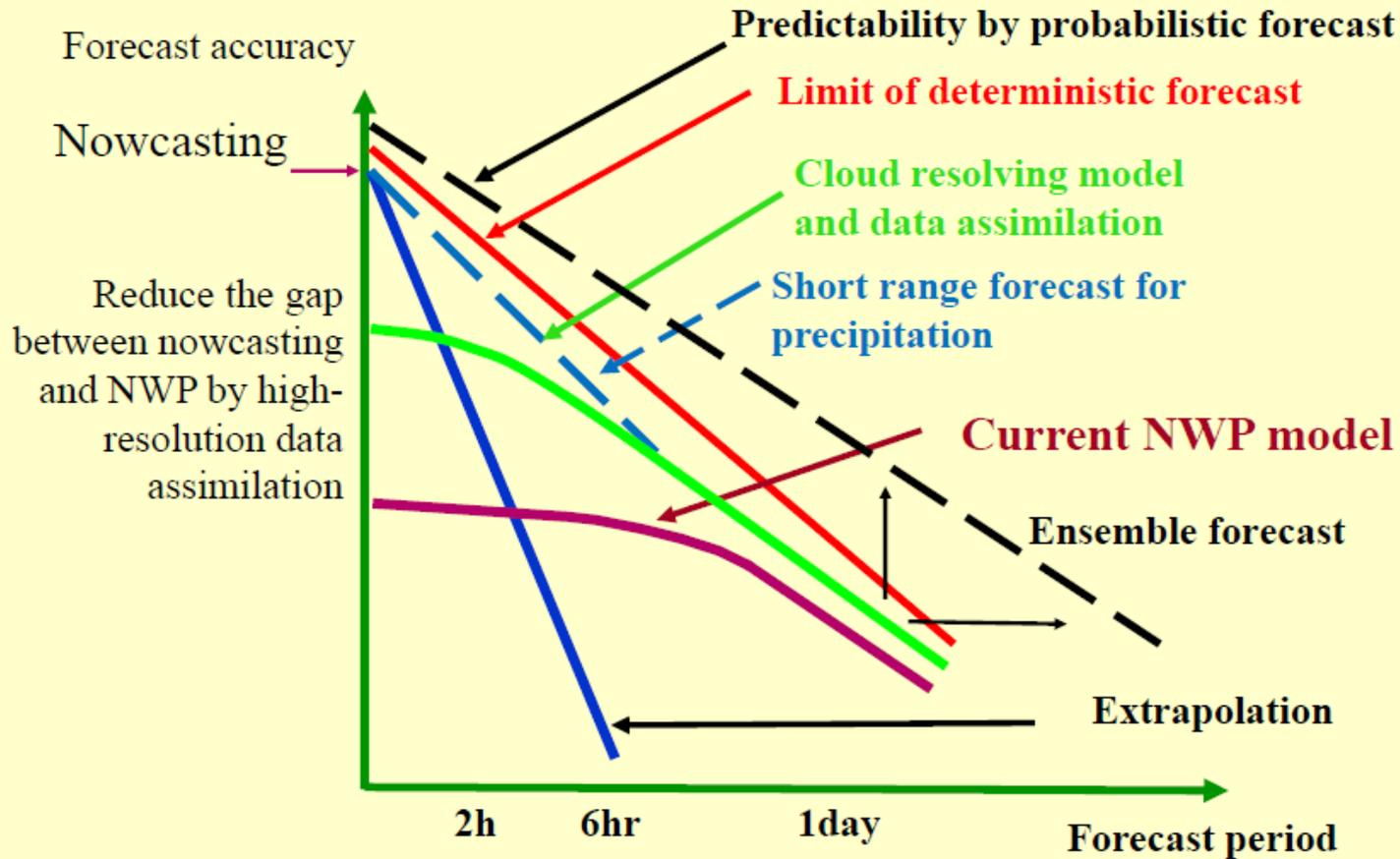
Model improvement, higher resolution

New observation technology

Data assimilation technique

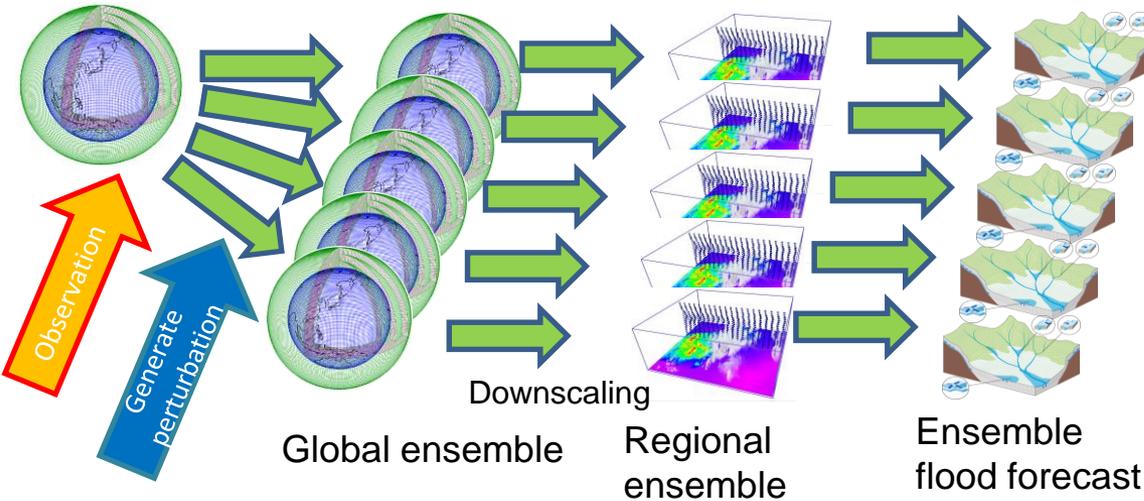
Improve the limit of NWP

Approaches to predict local heavy rain (3)

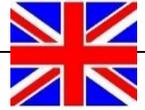


Two ways of regional ensemble prediction system

Simple Downscaling

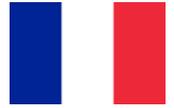


UK Met office



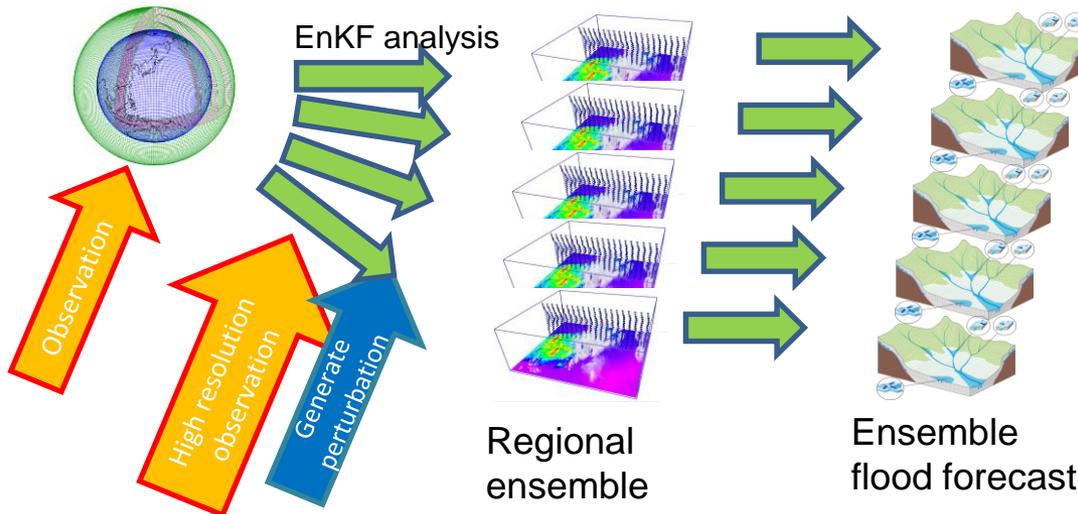
33 km global ensemble 12 member → 2.2 km regional ensemble, 12 member

Météo France



15 km global ensemble 35 member → 2.5 km regional ensemble, 12 member

Regional data assimilation



JMA



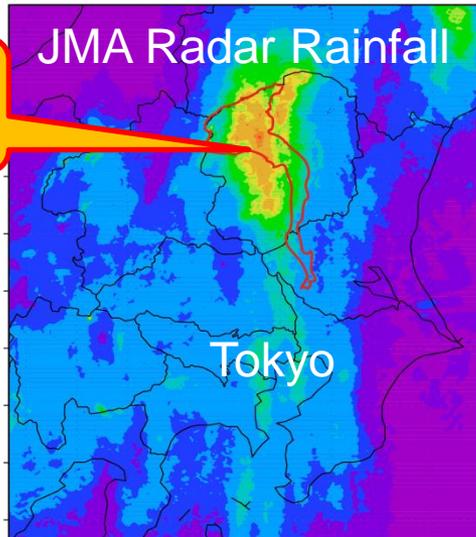
20 km GCM → 5 km regional ensemble, 21 member

ICHARM

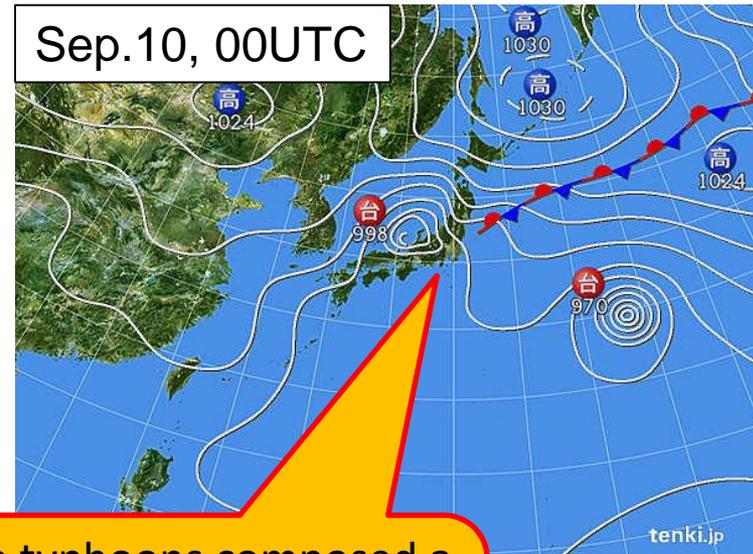
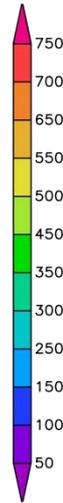
20 km GCM → 3 km regional ensemble, 33 member

2015 Kinugawa River flood

JMA Cband 08-10Sep.2015



700 mm
in 3days



Two typhoons composed a convergence line to support long lasting rainband



Killed: 2

Evacuated people: 7032

Totally/Partially destroyed houses: 5277

Inundated above the floor houses: 166

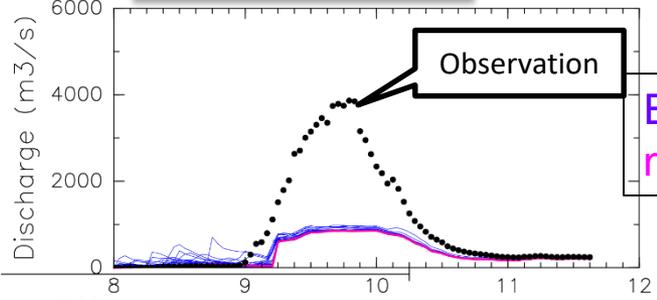
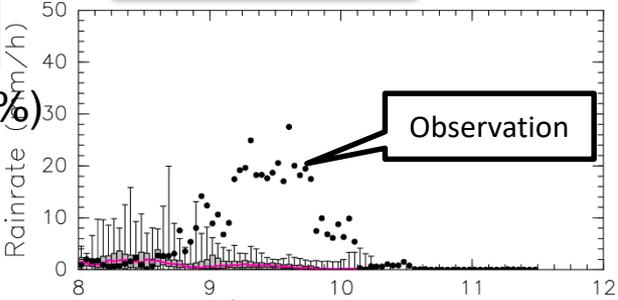
Inundated area: 40 km^2

2015 Sep. Kinugawa River flood event

Basin Rainfall

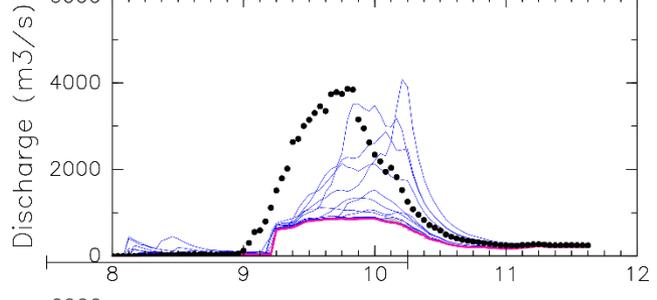
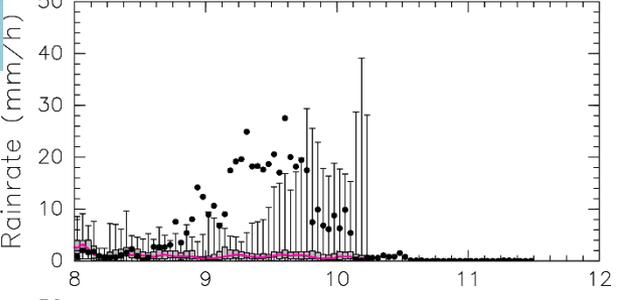
River discharge

54h before

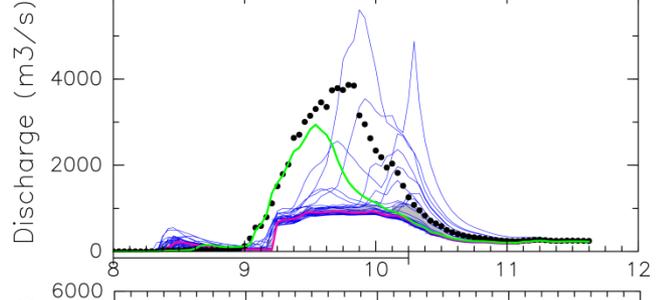
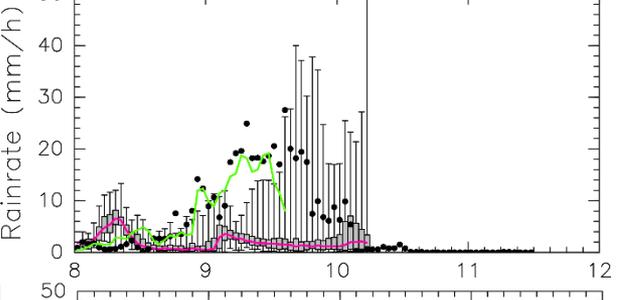


Ensemble
median

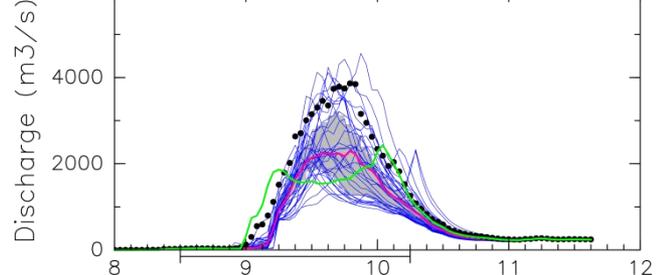
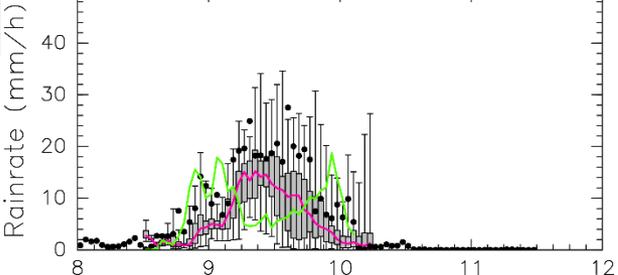
42h before



30h before



18h before

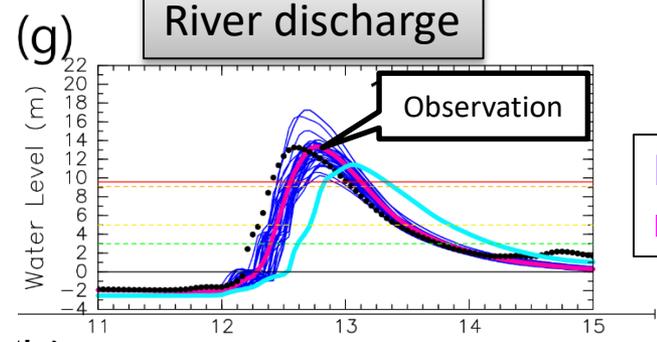
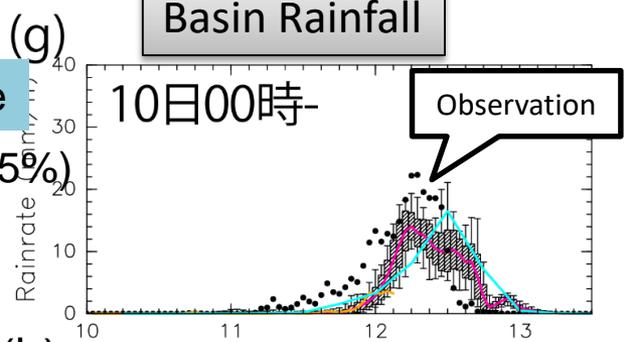


2019 Oct. Typhoon Hagibis, Nagano city

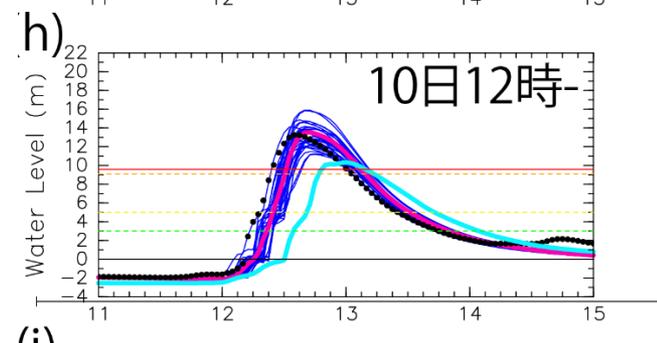
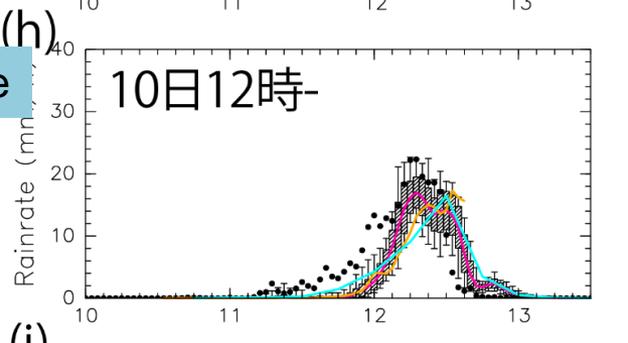
Basin Rainfall

River discharge

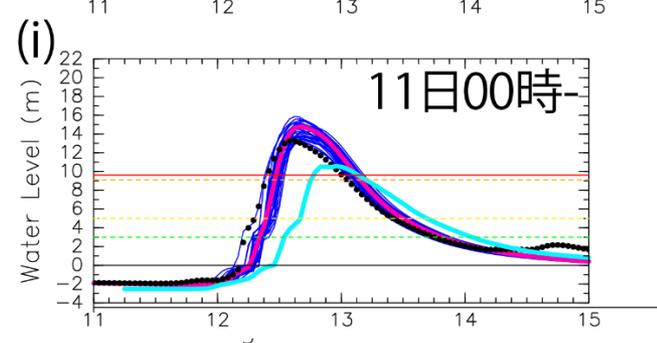
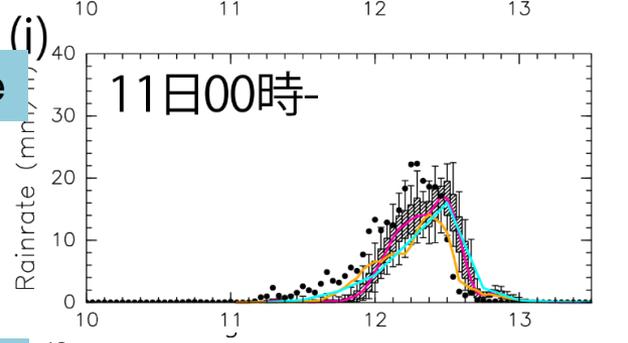
48h before



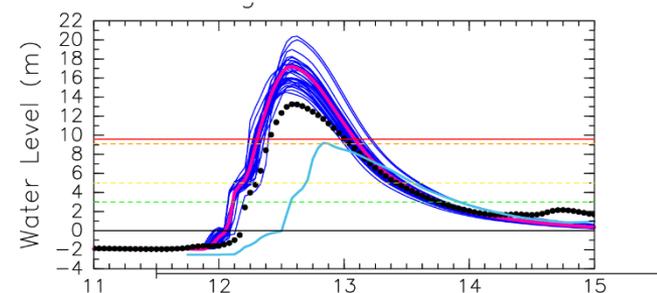
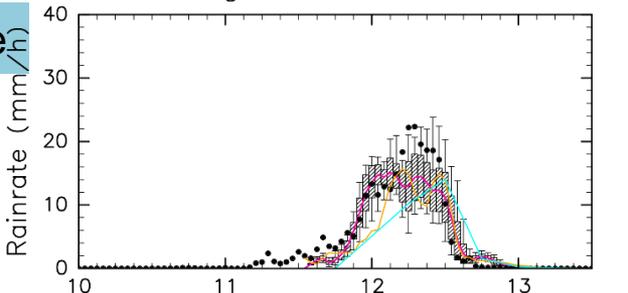
36h before



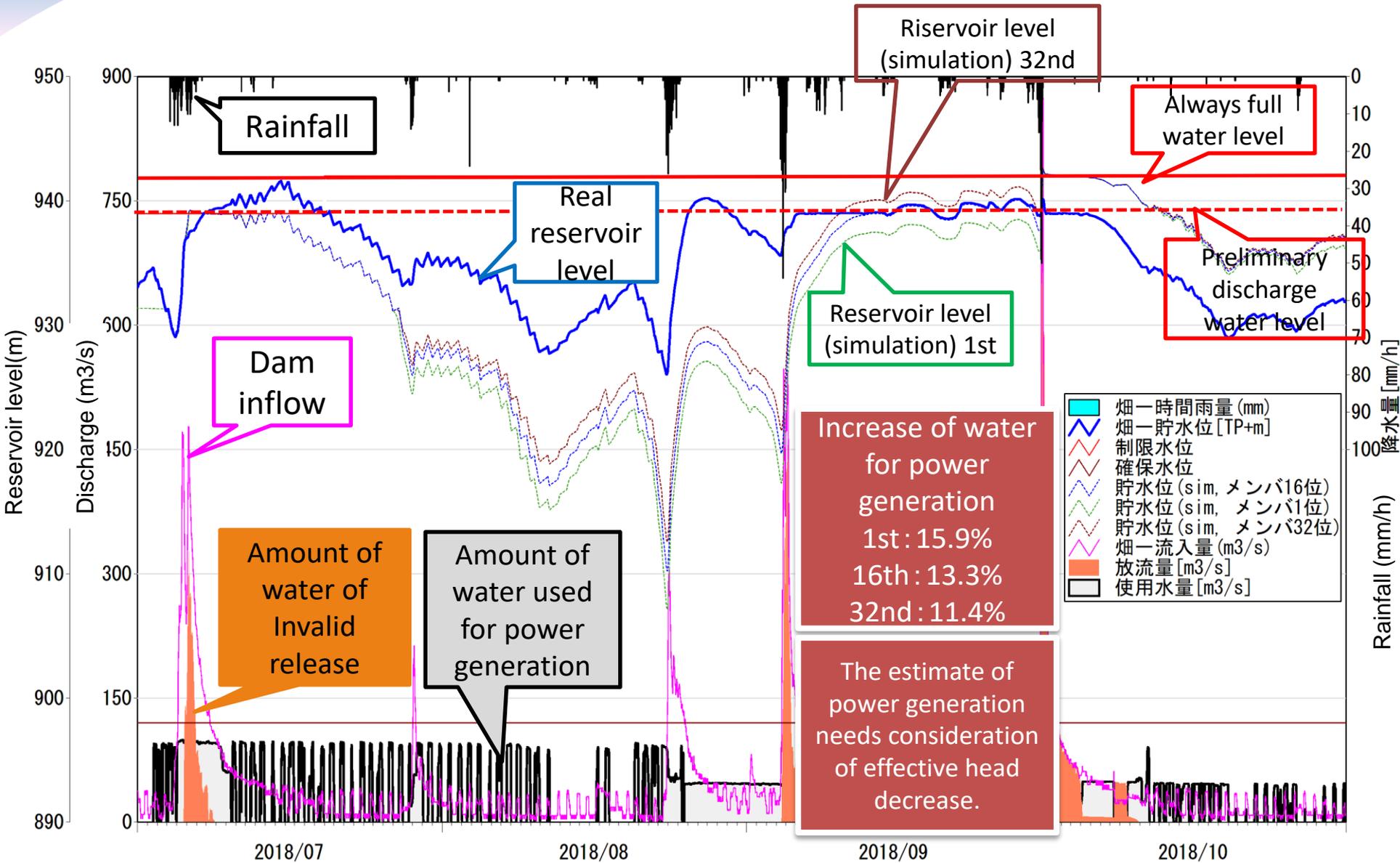
24h before



12h before



Dam water level operation simulation by using inflow forecast (Hatanagi first dam) Jul.-Oct. 2018



(Mr. Nakamura, Nippon Koei)

Thank you for your attention!