SPEAKERS:



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

Prof. MORI Nobuhito

Professor, Research Center for Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University



How are Future Climates Projected under a Global Warming in a Computer? Dr NAKAEGAWA Toshiyuki

Head, Second laboratory, Department of Applied Meteorology Research, Meteorological Research Institute (MRI), Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)



Dynamical Downscaling of Climate Projection Data

Dr MURATA Akihiko

Director, Department of Applied Meteorology Research,
Meteorological Research Institute (MRI), Japan Meteorological



Platforms on Water Resilience and Disasters for Social Sustainability

Mr MORI Noriyuki

Deputy Director, International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Public Works Research Institute (PWRI



Climate Change Impacts and Responsive Measures in Cambodia

Dr Hak Mao

Director, Department of Climate Change, The General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia



Mr SEM Savuth

Vice Chief, Office of Climate Change Information Management, Department of Climate Change, General Directorate of Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia



Closing remarks & Wrap-up Prof. TACHIKAWA Yasuto

Professor, Hydrology and Water Resources Research Laboratory, Kyoto University

FACILITATORS:



Prof. KOBAYASHI Kenichiro

Professor, Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineering Program, Saitama University



Dr Gerald Potutan

Senior Researcher, Research Department, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) Visiting Associate Professor, Kobe University

REGISTRATION

For registration, please scan this QR code or visit the link below and fill out the registration form



https://bit.ly/SentanProArea4_3rd



http://www.climate.dpri.kyotou.ac.jp/sentan4/webinar/index.html



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Webinar Series on Climate Change Projection for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia-Pacific Region

Third Webinar with Cambodia

19 August 2024

15:00 - 17:00 [Japan Time, UTC+9] 13:00 - 15:00 [Cambodia Time, UTC+7]

Background

In the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the IPCC, which comprises the contributions of three Working Groups: Working Group 1 (the physical science basis); Working Group 2 (impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability); and Working Group 3 (mitigation), extremes - including temperature extremes, heavy precipitation, pluvial floods, river floods, droughts, and storms - are highlighted as main Climatic Impact Drivers (CIDs) that affect an element of society or ecosystems. These extremes are mentioned in the Working Group 1 Report to show the science of how and why the climate has changed. In the Working Group 2 Report, research on the impacts of extremes (e.g., storms and floods) has evolved to include not only the assessment of impacts on the ecosystems and biodiversity but also the assessment of impacts on humans and their diverse societies, cultures, and settlements as well as social changes in population and economies.

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth- assessment-report-cycle/

Objectives

In view of the findings of AR6, the Advanced Study of Climate Change Projection (SENTAN), which comprises a number of research institutes in Asia and the Pacific, aims to achieve the integration of hazard models focusing on storm-and-flood hazards and water resources. In particular, it aims to develop a climate change impact projection model of extreme weather events (e.g., storms and floods) that is downscaled to Japan and Asia-Pacific region. This study will assess the effects of extreme weather events and analyze the changes of hazards with rising temperature, as downscaled to Japan and Asia-Pacific region.

Against this backdrop, the SENTAN project is organizing a series of webinars that will serve as venue to:

- present the framework of hazard-related weather information (developed by SENTAN) to be applied to climate change adaptation
- share the products of climate change projections and improve climate change literacy among DRR practitioners, researchers, and engineers