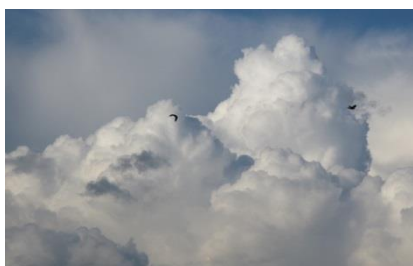




ECRA Collaborative Programme High Impact Events and Climate Change (CP HIE)

White Paper: High Impact Events and Climate Change



Date: 21 March 2014

European Climate Research Alliance

The European Climate Research Alliance (ECRA) is an association of leading European research institutions in the field of climate research that has been launched in 2011. ECRA is a bottom-up initiative focusing on the objective to bring together, expand and optimize European expertise in climate research.

In four Collaborative Programmes, ECRA helps to facilitate the development of climate change research, combining the capacities of national research institutions and sharing existing national research capacities and infrastructures. The Collaborative Programmes organise regular Workshops related to relevant topics in climate research. These Workshops are platforms for climate scientists to share knowledge and to extract the most important research needs for the future. These ideas will be formulated in a „White paper“ and a „Strategy and Workplan“.

Collaborative Programme: High Impact Events and Climate Change (CP HIE)

One of the ECRA Collaborative Programmes is ‘High Impact Events and Climate Change’. This document serves two purposes:

1. The formulation of the general scope of the CP, and
2. The description of some initial joint activities in the network created by the CP.

Like ECRA the CP is not static. Scope and activities should be flexible and subject to review. They will develop and adapt over time to serve the needs of scientists in the ECRA organisations. The science requirements will be driven by societal needs and rely on stakeholder inputs (e.g. identification of high impact events, and coincident events forming a high impact event). Impact specialists in the network will assure that high-level science output is delivered in a usable form to stakeholders. Even though the CP is focused on science, it realises its part in a chain that ranges from societal need via actionable science to innovation and economic benefit.

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Originator: Peter Braesicke

Contributors: V0.2+Bergen

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1. General Scope

There is growing awareness that **climate change** cannot solely be considered as a “**mean state**” modification. Changes in the characteristics, frequency, and severity of **extreme events** are typically responsible for the most important impacts, and consequently are amongst the most significant aspects of climate change to understand and predict. This Collaborative Programme will examine how **high impact events** work, how they can be simulated accurately in fluid-dynamical and statistical models, and how we might be able to project future changes reliably. End-user engagement will be critical to establish requirements.

Elements of the general scope currently include:

1. Scale interactions and critical processes

- a. Scale interactions in the atmosphere including dynamics/energetics and composition (as forcing or feedback), for example in the context of mid-latitude blockings, tropical or extratropical cyclones. Consequences of scale interactions for predictability (reliability of projections): Propagation of large scale climate change simulations to the regional scale using statistical downscaling and high resolution regional modelling.
- b. Critical processes involved in high impact events (extreme weather phenomena), for example the factors that govern the structure and characteristics of extratropical and tropical cyclones (including internal modes such as ENSO or NAO), and how these factors are influenced by greenhouse gas and other climate forcings (including composition changes).

2. Evaluation and quantification

- a. Assessment (e.g. comparison with observations and model intercomparison exercises) and improvement of numerical simulations of high impact events, including assessment of the extent to which increases in resolution improve the fidelity of numerical simulations.
- b. Assessment and improvement of statistical models of high impact events, including assessment of the extent to which new methodologies improve the fidelity of climate change impact predictions and attribution of past events to climate change.
- c. Better quantification of impacts and vulnerabilities associated with extreme climate events by linking large and regional scale simulations to physical, chemical and economic impact models, recognising the inherent uncertainties in long-term projections with global climate models. This includes assessing relations between hazards and impacts (risk assessments) and the identification of multiple drivers and coincidences.

2. Activities

In this section we discuss possible activities that add extra value to ongoing research by using synergies between the ECRA partners and collaborators represented in the HIE CP. This section will be reviewed during the Copenhagen Meeting.

- Working group meeting: Statistical models used in conjunction with model data (possible calibration)
 - Require daily precipitation data (validation)
 - Improved understanding underlying physics
- ENSO: Statistical analysis of observations (past and present-day) and of model simulations. What will happen to ENSO in the future (occurrence frequency, strength)? What will happen to ENSO-related teleconnections under global warming (change of background)?
- Storms (climatic description) in high resolution time slice experiments (right data in archives)
 - Extratropical (high- latitude cyclones, MEDICANEs): Developing our understanding of how extratropical cyclones might respond to climate change is central to evaluating future weather risk from windstorm, flooding and coastal storm surge. Climate projections are often performed with climate models (for example, the climate projections in CMIP5) with resolutions that are not able to capture the mesoscale processes that give rise to extreme rainfall or winds. The climate modelling groups that participate within ECRA have performed present-day and climate change time-slice experiments with climate models at much higher-resolutions than those used in the CMIP5 (EC-EARTH T799, HadGEM3 N512, ECMWF IF Athena simulations). One of the proposed activities with ECRA is to exchange model output to understand how intense extratropical cyclones, and their subsequent impacts, might respond to climate change in very high-resolution climate models. Idealised climate change experiments with high resolution models are envisaged. A framework will be developed that will guide the design of future experiments.
 - Tropical systems (Hurricanes, Typhoons, Borneo Vortices): Tropical storm systems that form over open oceans and move towards shores are a source of high impact weather for coastal communities on their landfall. Diagnosing the variability of such systems and the link to large scale modes of variability (e.g. ENSO) will help to put confidence limits on modelled future projections of extreme event in coastal regions. Sharing high resolution climate model data and applying novel statistical methods will boost our level of understanding regarding tropical storms.
 - Thunderstorms: Analysis of the actual hazard, identify regions with high intensity and density, investigation of structure and intensity in the future with regional climate models. Important: high resolution climate models for calculating convection parameters and local scale effects.
- Value of information/impact studies, case studies and “what if?”.
- Catalogue of existing wind storms! Link to ECRA page.
- Internal/natural variability; verification of extremes.
- “Non-linear” extremes: cold winters with global warming and melting sea ice
- Where is the skill? ENSO forecasting ...
- Coincidence (gauging exercise): Many extreme situations in society are due to a combination of factors, including meteorological and non-meteorological issues (state of maintenance,

management practice). In this activity an inventory will be made of European sectors/areas where the coincidence of (mildly or very) extreme conditions have lead or can lead to strong adverse society impacts. Included in this inventory are the ongoing, planned or desired research activities in this direction.

3. Implementation plan

High resolutions climate models

- Setting up a protocol for the design and analysis of high resolution climate model runs. Univ. Reading and KNMI will jointly take the first steps towards such High Resolution Model Intercomparison Protocol (HRMIP).
- Analysis of specific extreme events and comparison with observations. Specifically: Comparison of the analysis of the storm Dagmar with similar storms in high resolution climate models.

Climate risk analysis and vulnerability

- The high level vulnerability and risk analysis approach will use EU and global datasets to enable a universally comparable climate risk analysis of cities. This initiative will deliver a quantified estimate of current and future climate vulnerabilities and risks across European cities, based on consistent and EU-wide data.
- Social, biophysical, urban built and economic elements of urban areas influence vulnerability. For this reason, the approach follows a multidimensional assessment of vulnerability. Exposure, sensitivity and capacity of response will be assessed for each dimension and later integrated in a final value of vulnerability which will be assigned to a spatial unit of analysis specifically defined for each of the cities.

Expansion of the HIE CP webpages (on the ECRA webserver)

- Sub-pages introducing HIE CP participants.
- Sub-pages introducing HIE CP scientists.
- Sub-pages introducing HIE CP (related) projects

Contact:

European Climate Research Alliance (ECRA)

ECRA Secretariat
Rue du Trône 98
1050 Brussels
Belgium

www.ecra-climate.eu
Phone: +32 (0) 2 5000 983