



ERIK KOLSTAD

Climate risk prediction – challenges and benefits for the society



Climate risk

Table from the World Economic Forum's *Global Risks Report 2020*

Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather ←
- 2 Climate action failure ←
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Biodiversity loss
- 5 Human-made environmental disasters
- 6 Data fraud or theft
- 7 Cyberattacks
- 8 Water crises ←
- 9 Global governance failure
- 10 Asset bubbles

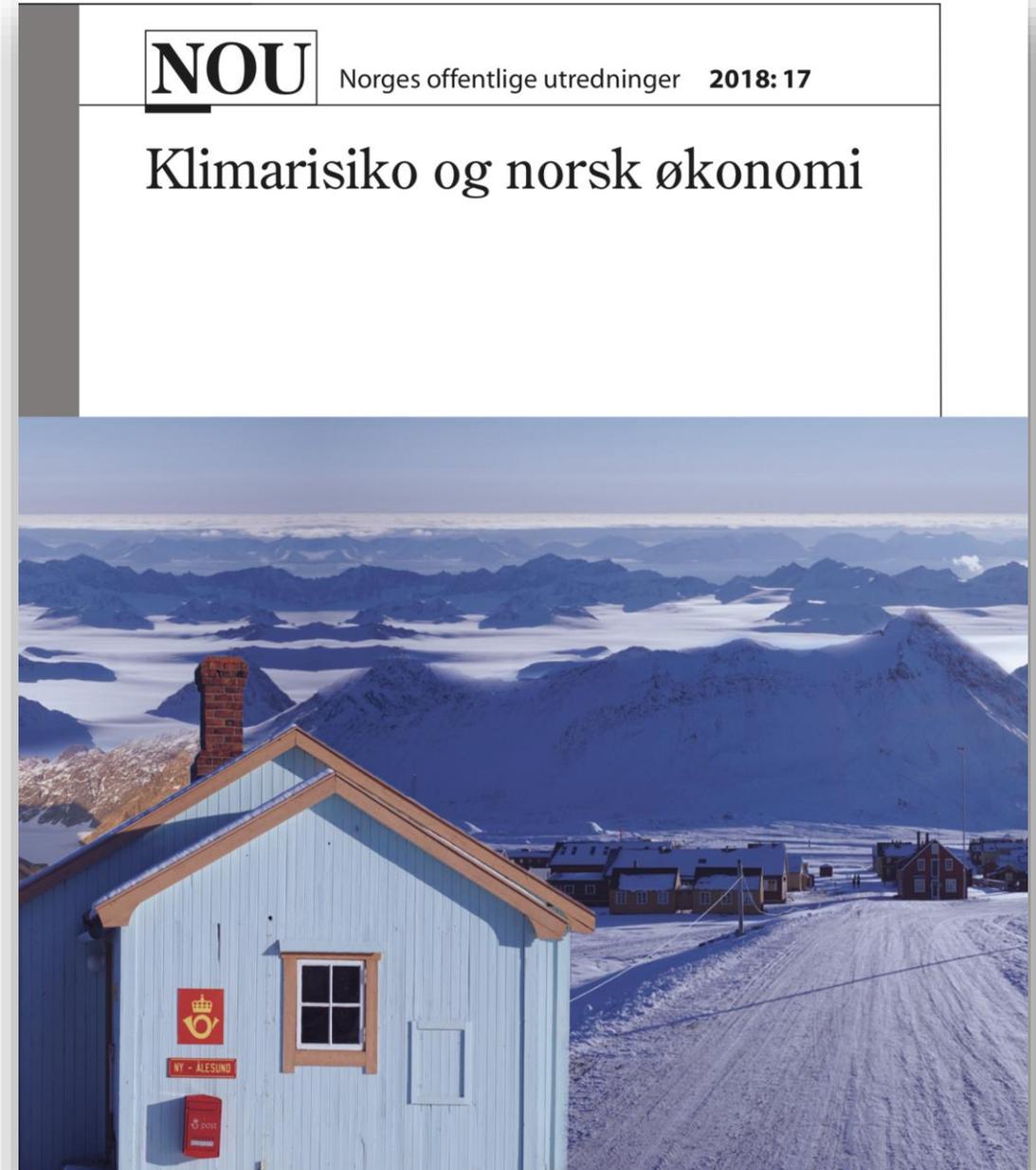
Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

- 1 Climate action failure ←
- 2 Weapons of mass destruction
- 3 Biodiversity loss
- 4 Extreme weather ←
- 5 Water crises ←
- 6 Information infrastructure breakdown
- 7 Natural disasters
- 8 Cyberattacks
- 9 Human-made environmental disasters
- 10 Infectious diseases



Climate risk in Norway

- The Norwegian Climate Risk Commission warned that climate risk is inadequately managed due to knowledge gaps and deficiencies in the decision-making processes of businesses and public authorities



Concept

Weather forecasting



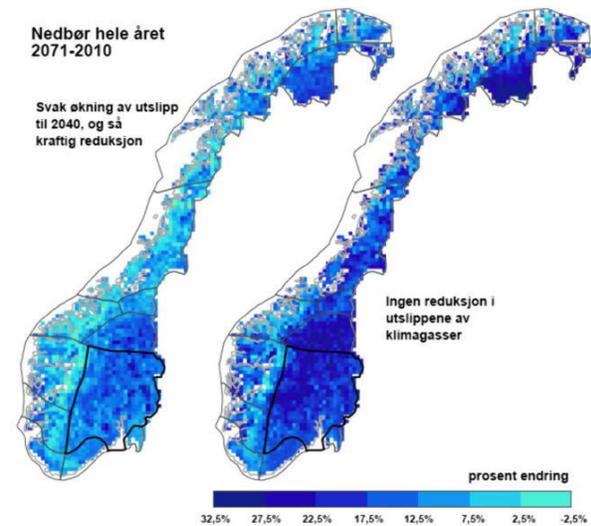
0 days

10 days

The horizon between 10 days and 10 years into the future suffers from a lack of tools for planning for different weather and climate scenarios

Time horizon

Climate projections



10 years

100 years

Climate Futures

- A new Center for Research-based Innovation (SFI in Norwegian), funded by the Research Council of Norway
- Research partners: NORCE, University of Bergen, NERSC, Norwegian Computing Center, MET Norway, Norwegian School of Economics (NHH), SNF, and Statistics Norway (SSB)



Resilient societies

- In 2018, a Tryg forsikring press release warned of increased flood risk in eastern Norway, based on seasonal temperature forecasts and large snow amounts in the mountains
- In 2020, NVE warned of greatly increased flood risk for the same reasons

Varsler kald april og økt fare for storflom

Varsler kald april og økt fare for storflom

Klimaforsker Erik Kolstad bruker «Big Data» fra hele verden til å varsle været i flere måneder om gangen. Han ser foreløpig ingen tegn til at varmen kommer.

AV INGVILD JENSEN
PUBLISERT 04.04.2018, OPPDATERT 05.04.2018.



Sustainable food production

- Farmers are prone to frost damage, flooding, rain during harvesting and many other weather-related hazards
- The drought in 2018 cost more than 2 billion NOK and extreme wildfire hazard
- We plan to develop an Yr-like tool for farmers for more than 10 days ahead



Bøndene får 525 millioner kroner i krisepakke etter tørkesommeren

SJEKKET SKADENE: I starten av august var landsbruksminister Jon Georg Dale og statsminister Erna Solberg på gården til Lars Egil Lauten. Foto: Halgeir Vågenes, VG

Bøndene får 525 millioner kroner i krisepakke etter tørkesommeren

Bondeorganisasjonene og staten er blitt enige om en krisepakke på 525 millioner kroner.

Av VAKTSJEF@NTB.NO
30. august 2018



Renewable energy

- Production planning, supply and demand estimations etc. are already heavily based on long-range weather prediction
- Our aim is to improve the prediction skill, and also to help companies incorporate predictions in their planning

BKK

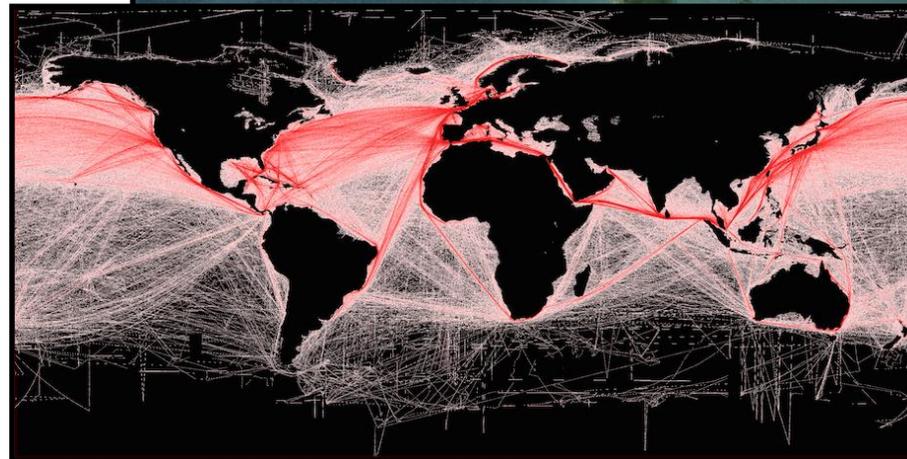




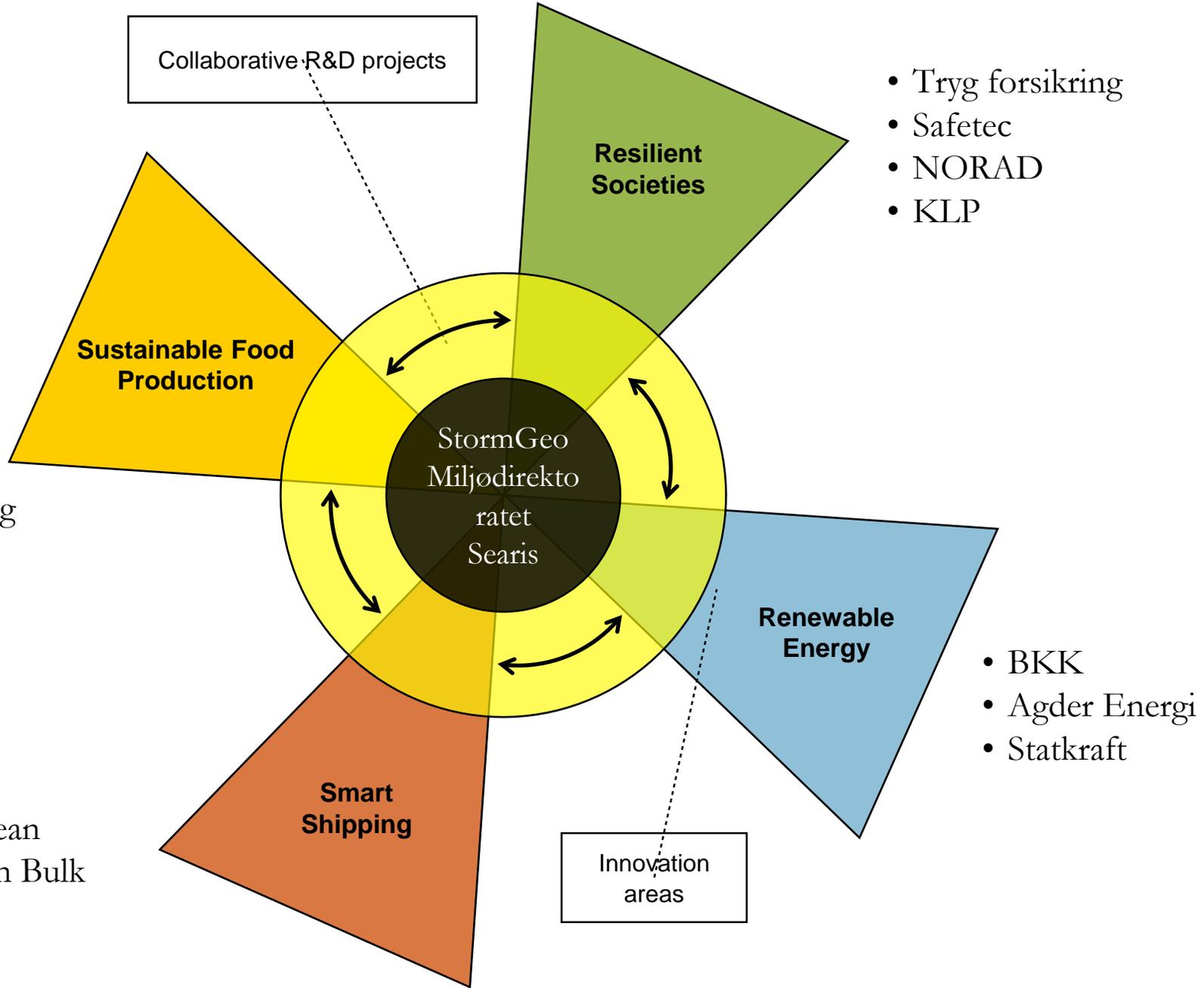
Smart shipping

- More accurate predictions beyond 10 days ahead can be used to optimize routing and avoiding extreme weather
- Better predictions several years ahead can allow foresight into trends in transport needs

G2 Ocean

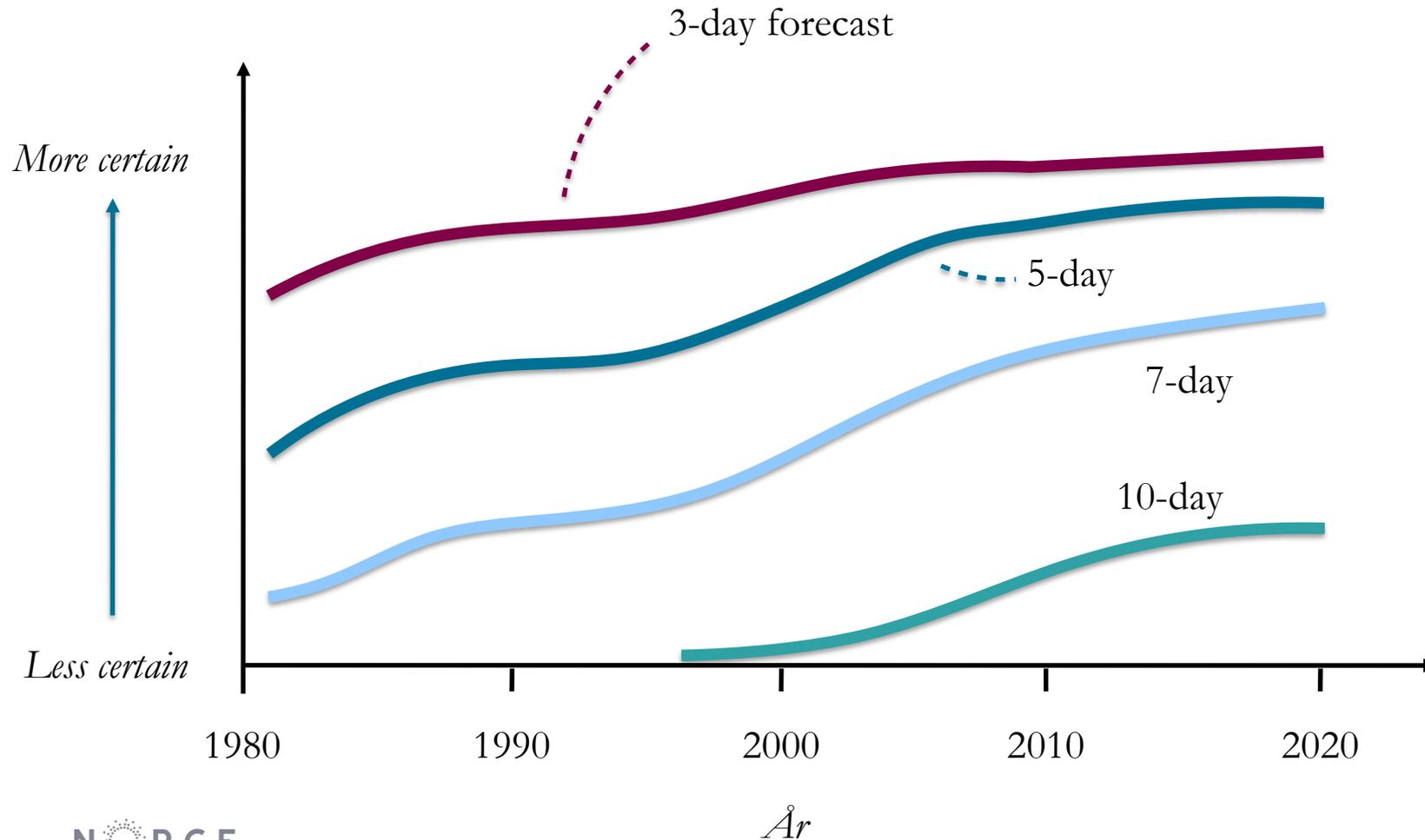


- Vestland FK
- Rogaland FK
- Viken FK
- Graminor
- Gartnerhallen
- Norges bondelag
- All 10 county governors
- Eide fjordbruk
- Norsk landbruksrådgiving



- G2 Ocean
- Western Bulk

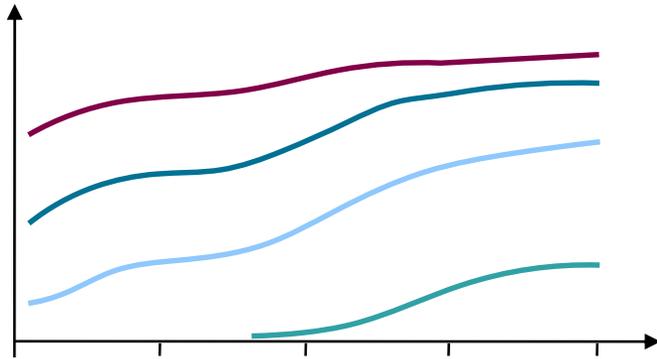
The time is ripe for climate prediction



The skill of forecasts up to 10 days has increased dramatically, but the chaotic nature of the weather system makes it unrealistic to forecast beyond that



How to overcome chaos?

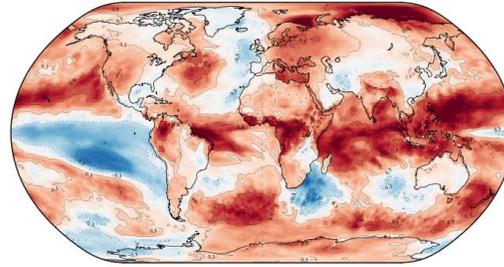


These advances are due to a combination of model improvements, more available data (observations, satellite data) and more computing power

The large uncertainty of long-range forecasts prohibits deterministic forecasts (like on Yr), forcing us into probability space

Method

These are used to forecast temperature, rainfall etc.

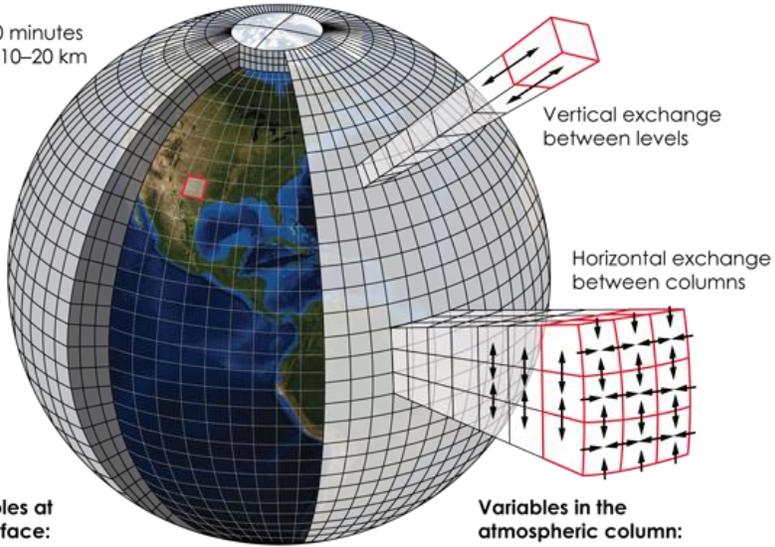


We use hundreds of simulations



Our starting point is physical models representing the climate system

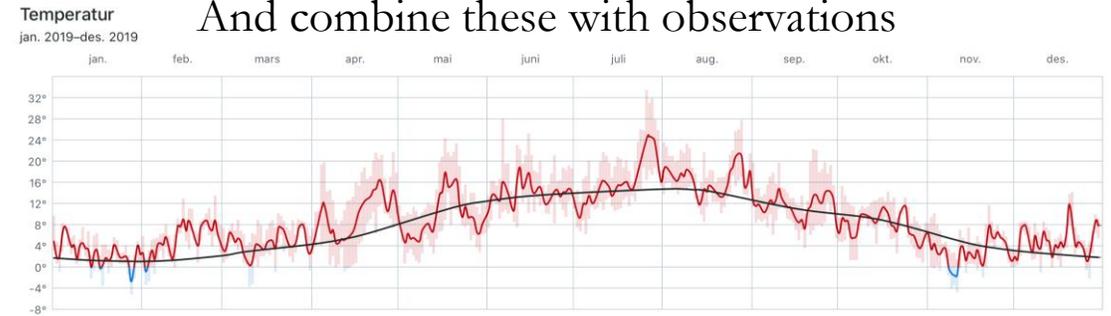
Timestep 5–10 minutes
Grid spacing 10–20 km



Variables at the surface:
Temperature
Humidity
Pressure
Moisture fluxes
Heat fluxes
Radiation fluxes

Variables in the atmospheric column:
Wind vectors
Humidity
Clouds
Temperature
Height
Precipitation
Aerosols

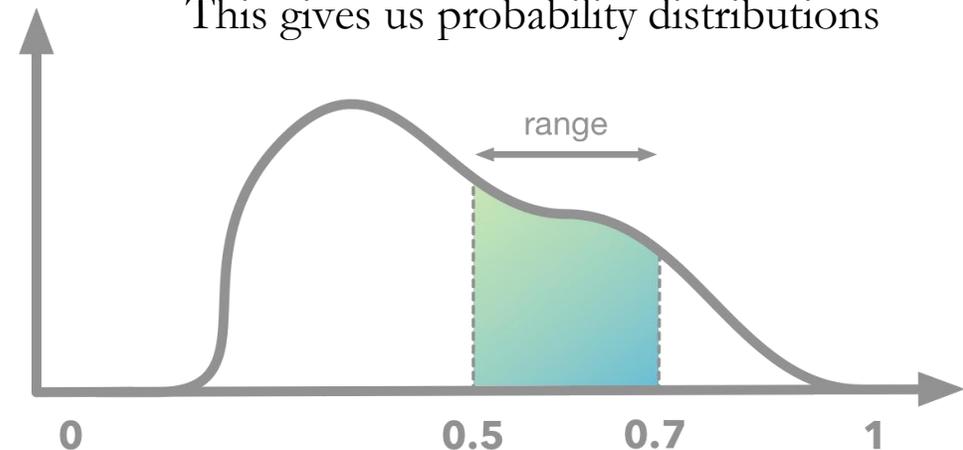
And combine these with observations



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This gives us probability distributions

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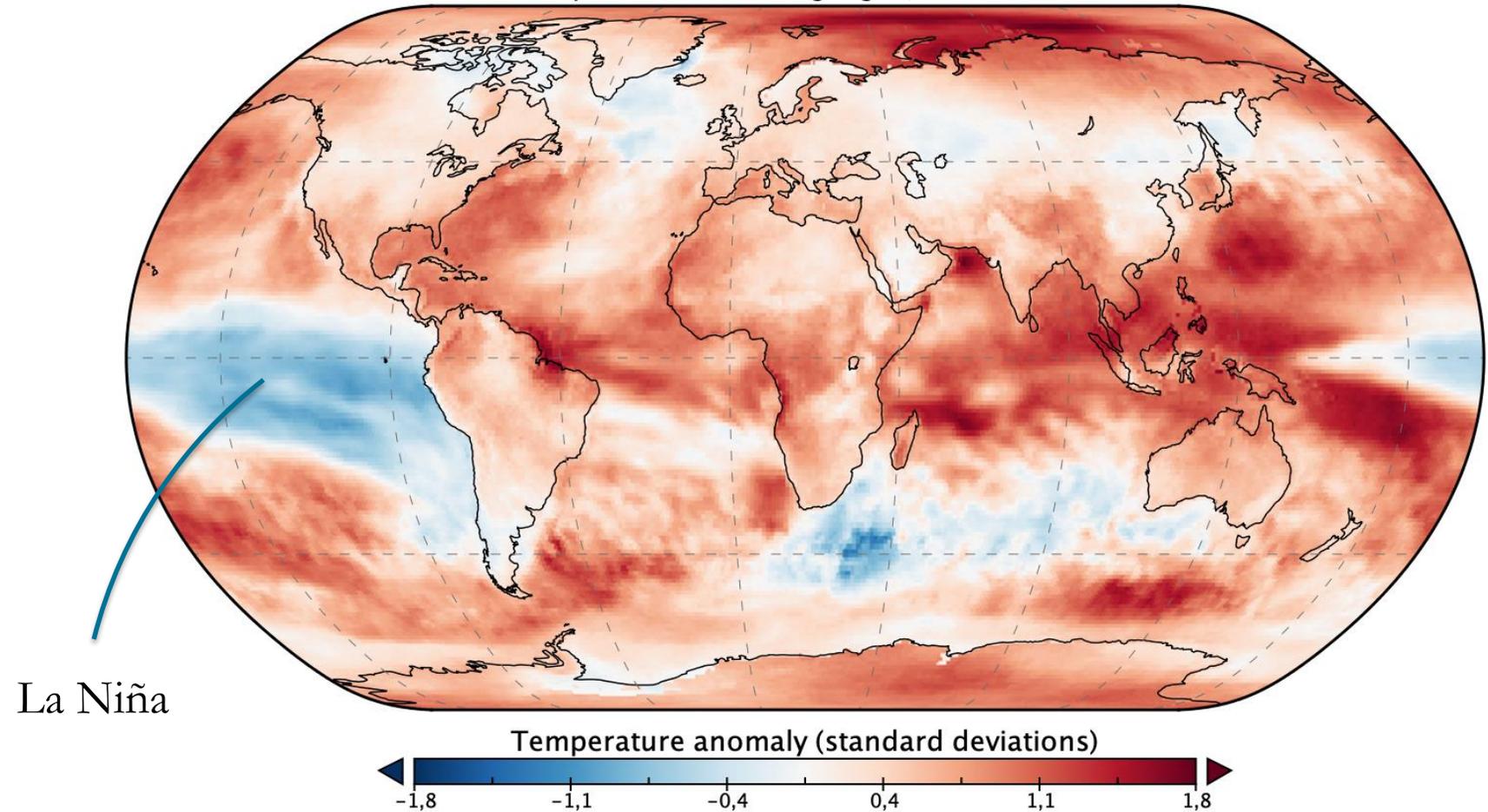


Global forecasts

- The models we use cover the entire globe
- The picture shows our temperature forecast for October 2020, shown as deviations from normal

Temperature forecast for October 2020 (standardized)

Produced by Seasonal Forecasting Engine, based on C3S models

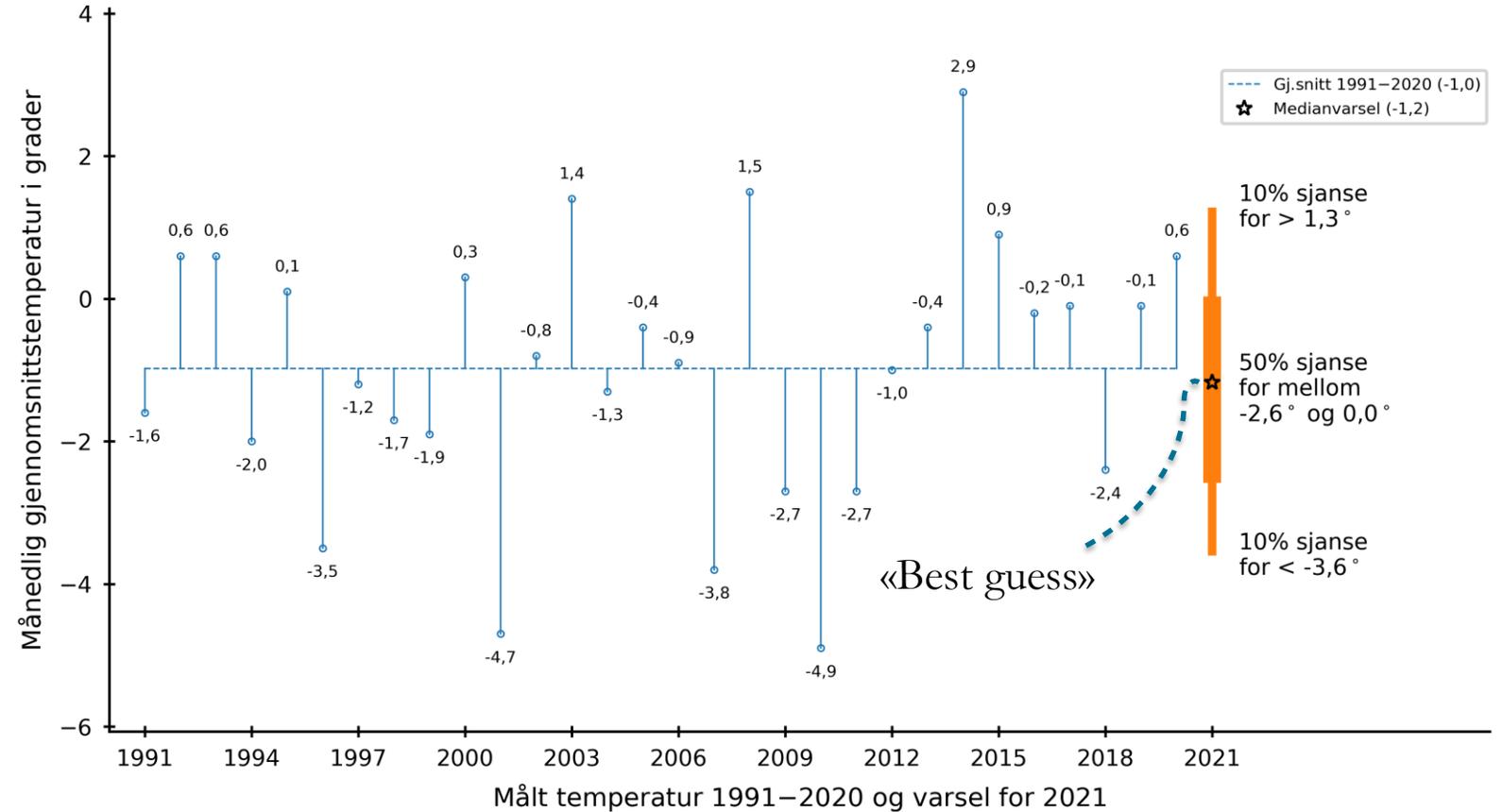


Local forecasts

The probability distributions can be calibrated for any location with observations, such as for Bodø here

Prosjektet Seasonal Forecasting Engine er finansiert av Forskningsrådet (prosjektnummer 270733)
Varselet er basert på modeller fra ECMWF, NCEP, Met Office, CMCC, Météo France og DWD
Utarbeidet 17. desember 2020

Temperaturvarsel for februar 2021 (Bodø)





Thank you!

