Water Issue in MAIRS in the Aspects of Capacity Building

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Monsoon Asia Integrated Regional Study (MAIRS)

Chair: FU Congbin

A new initiative of START on the request of ESSP

Key words:

Monsoon Asia Integrated study Regional study

Monsoon Asia -One of the Most Active Human Development Regions

- Long history of civilization: more than 5000 years
- +More than 57% of world population
- Most rapid economic development in last decades;
- Continuous development in the coming decades.

- Most rapidly industrializing & urbanizing part of the world
- #GHG emission is to double in next 20 years, Asia will exceed OECD emission by 2025
- #Asian cities are "the most polluted" in the world, 2xworld average in their pollutants

Change of possible sunshine in past 50 years in China

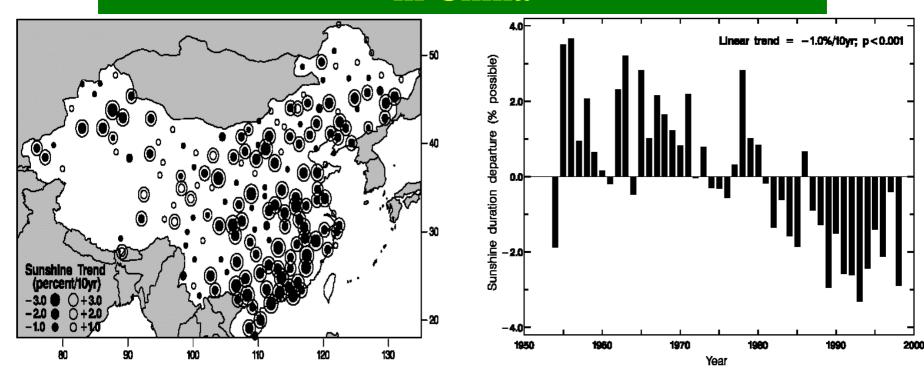
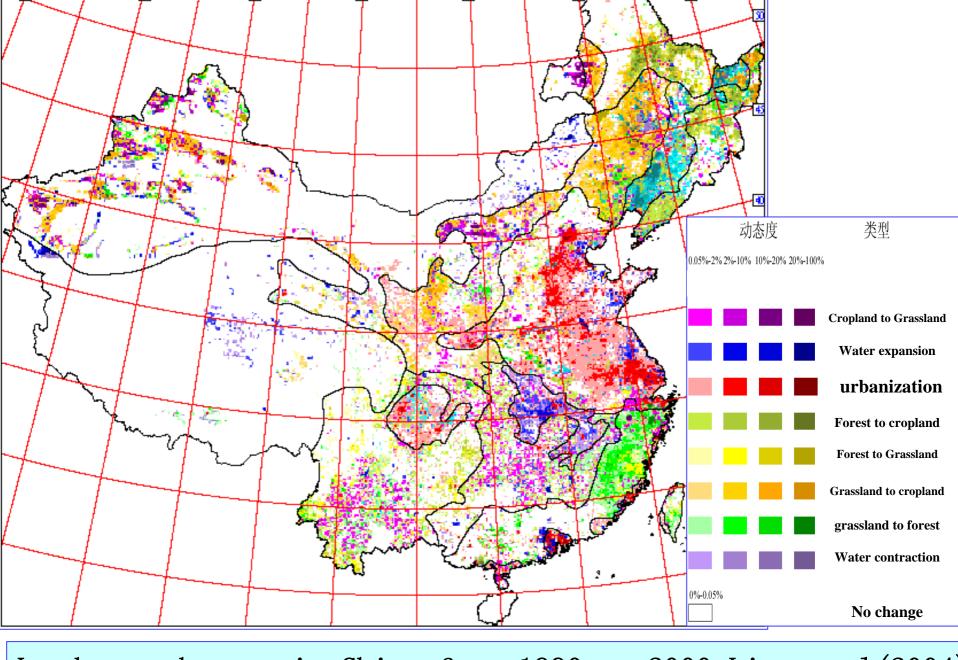


Figure 1. Trends in annual mean percentage of possible sunshine for 1954–1998. Station trend indicators with circles around them are significant at the 95% confidence level.

Figure 2. Time series of annual departures in percent of possible sunshine for 1954–1998, averaged over the whole of China.

S. Liu(2004)

How about the change of radiation budget?

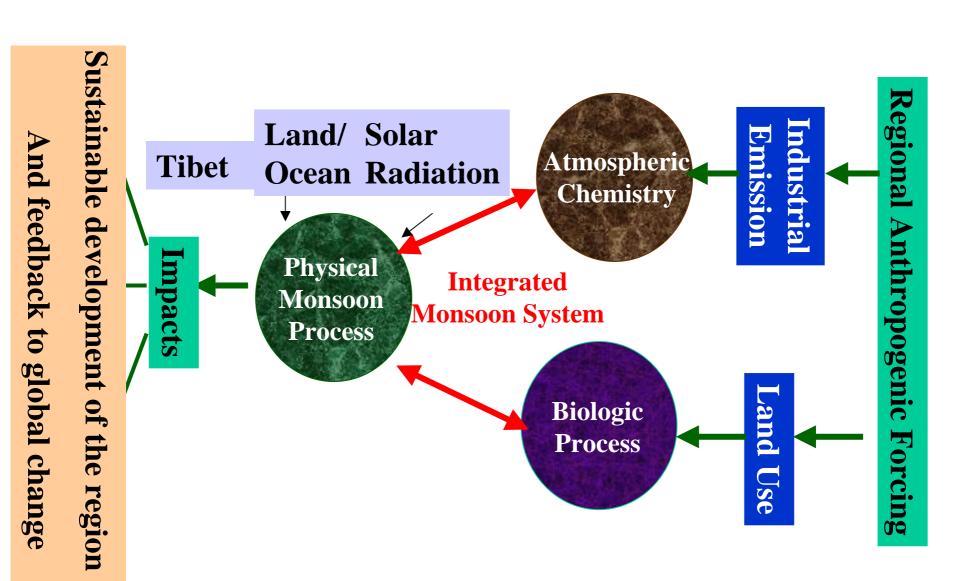


Land-use changes in China from 1990 to 2000, Liu et al (2004)

Central Scientific Theme of MAIRS

♣ Interaction between human activities and monsoon system (Human-Monsoon System), and their linkages with Earth System dynamics.

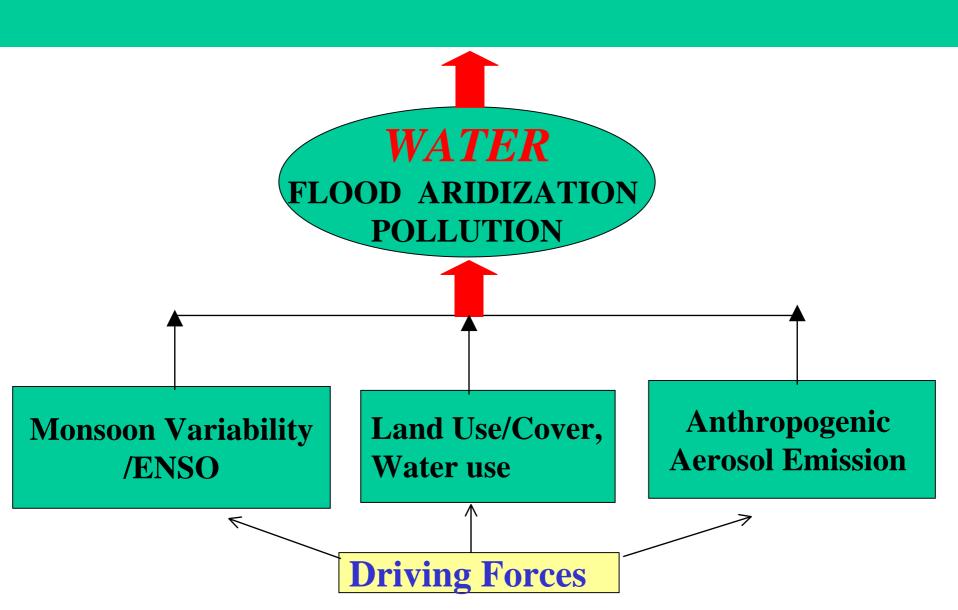
Integrated Asian Monsoon System



Long-term Objectives of MAIRS

- ♣ To better understand how human activities in the region are interacting with and altering natural variability of atmospheric, terrestrial and marine components of the monsoon system;
- ♣ To contribute to the provision of a sound scientific basis for sustainable development of monsoon Asia;
- ♣ To develop a predictive capacity of estimating changes in global-regional linkages in the earth system and to project the future consequences of such changes.

Sustainable Development of Asian region

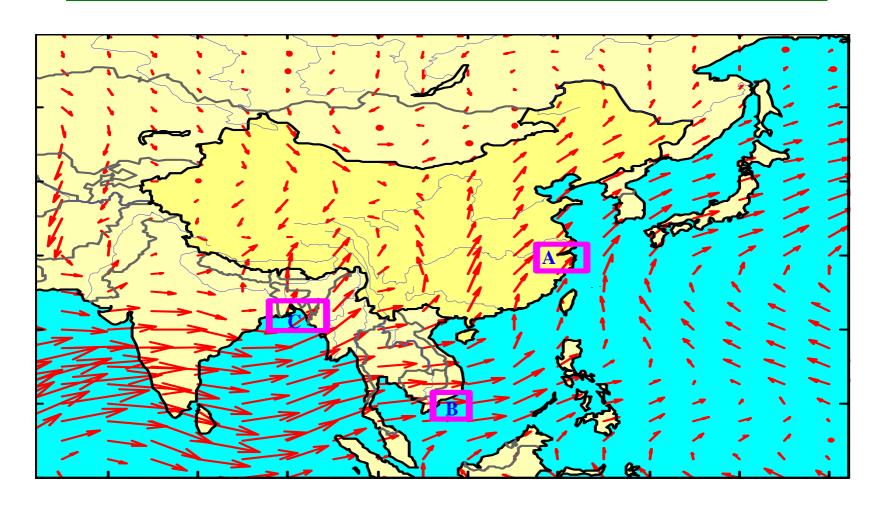


A proposal on enhanced observation experiments of monsoon-human interaction process

Objectives

- Understanding the interaction between human activities (mainly the industry emission of aerosols, land use/cover change) and monsoon climate

Schematic Map of Enhanced Observation and Experiments



Delta regions of A:Yangtze River; B: Mekong River; C: Ganges River

Enhanced observation and experiments

Regions:

- Yangtze River Delta
- Mekong River delta
- Ganges River delta

Reasons: most active human development

- 1. the **population** density is highest among the region;
- 2. the development of economy and society is **most rapidly**;
- 3. rapid increase of **consumption** of various kind of natural resources, such as the energy resources, water resources;
- 4. rapid increase of **emissions** of various kinds of green house gases, aerosols and other pollutants into air, water and soil;
- 5. the large scale human-induced land cover changes.

Main components of observation

- Enhanced meteorological observation for monitoring the behaviors of Monsoon system, including surface climate and atmospheric circulation, etc.;
- Atmospheric chemical observation
 for monitoring the changes of atmospheric
 composition, including green house gases and various
 kind of aerosols;
- Land surface fluxes measurement for understanding land/ocean-atmospheric interaction processes, including water,heat,CO2 and other materials;

Main components of observation

- Land cover/use observation
 monitoring the human-induced changes
 of land and vegetation cover/use;
- water system observation
 monitoring the human-induced changes
 of water cycle and water quality;
- Remote sensing observation from satellite and airplane, etc.

Capacity building

- Strong international collaboration and cooperation will be needed, especially among the Asian countries
- Human dimension will be taken more account in MAIRS project. It will be a big challenge for both earth scientists and socieconomic scientists.
- Development of a data management system
- Accessibility of data from various sources improvement of infrastructure
- Capability of scientists from developing countries to benefit from and contribute to the system.

STATUS of MAIRS IPO

- Approved by ESSP in June of 2003;
- ↓ Will be located in the same building as the START TEA Center, Institute of Atmospheric physics(IAP), Chinese Academic of Sciences(CAS), Beijing;
- **Will be supported by CAS for 10 years, along with other partners;**
- **4** Call for application of IPO director and other staff has received 11 applicants;
- 4 2 Staff, Dr. Ailikun, Deputy Director of IPO, and Ms. Yang Ying, Information Officer of IPO, have been appointed.

- ↓ We have lead to the possibility of Japanese scientist working in the MAIRS IPO as an expert in field observation planning;
- The formal opening of MAIRS IPO will be scheduled during 2005

Future actions of MAIRS

- Accomplish the rapid assessment of each sub-region of Monsoon Asia in 2006;
- ♣Formally opening of MAIRS IPO in CAS, Beijing in 2005;
- Formally formation of MAIRS SSC in 2005;
- ♣Presentation of MAIRS Science Plan in next Open Conference of Global Change Science (2007)

- ♣A workshop about human dimension of monsoon Asia jointly with IHDP(late 2005 or early 2006)
- ♣A joint workshop on regional integrated study with iLEAPS(early 2006?)
- Advanced Training Institutes of regional modeling for monsoon Asia jointly with Pacific Research Center?
- **4** A Joint workshop with GAME/GEWEX and CEOP on MAIRS observation system?

Time-Table of MAIRS

1	MAIRS interim SSC meeting	Rapid Assessment Project(RAP) for East Asia	2003
Scooping workshops on MAIRS data/observation system; modeling system and human dimension	MAIRS IPO	open, formal	2005
	MAIR RAP for So	MAIRS SSĆ, RAP for South Asia and Southeast Asia	
	_		2007
MAIRS Science plan presenting at next Open Conference of global change science			• • • • •
Initiate one or two pilot projects on water and anthropogenic aerosols			2008-2009