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Addressing SLCPs in the Himalaya: ICIMOD's Atmosphere Initiative

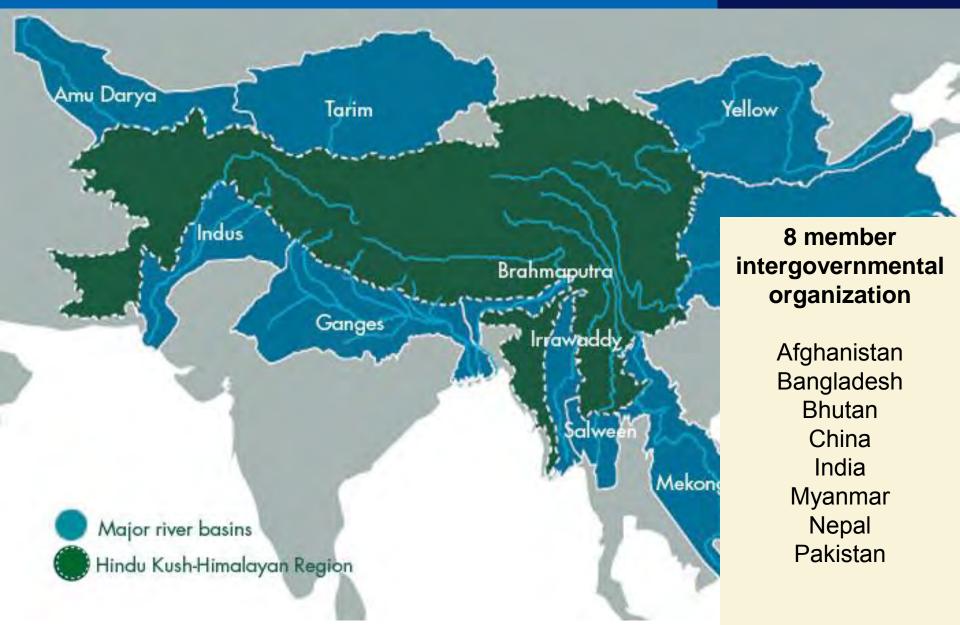


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> Japan Side Event on SLCPs National Stadium Warsaw, Poland, 19 November 2013

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE

ICIMOD – International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development



ICIMOD's Regional Programme 4 Cryosphere and Atmosphere

Cryosphere Initiative

Atmosphere Initiative

The atmosphere Initiative

ICIMOD

The team:

Arnico Panday (coordinator) Vanisa Surapipith Bidya Banmali Pradhan Renate Fleiner Sandro Blumer Linda Maharjan Liza Maharjan Maheswar Rupakheti (visiting scientist) + 2 new hires

Established in January 2013

Initiative Objectives

- 1. Improve scientific knowledge about emissions sources, atmospheric processes, atmospheric change and impacts in the region.
- 2. Identify, pilot, and disseminate effective mitigation options.
- 3. Build capacity in the region.
- 4. Facilitate trans-boundary collaboration and sharing.
- 5. Contribute to national, regional, and global policy.

Motivating research questions

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What is black carbon's contributions to melting Himalayan snow and ice?



Photo: ICIMOD archive

Photo: A. Panday

What fraction of the melting is due to:

- Greenhouse gas induced warming
- Black carbon warming of the air
- Black carbon deposition onto white surfaces?
- Changes in precipitation due to aerosol effects?
- \Rightarrow High altitude observatory (Langtang, Nepal)
- \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling

 \Rightarrow Airborne measurements over snow and ice (in collaboration with NASA)

What is the contribution of the Indo-Gangetic Plains to pollution in Himalayan valleys?

 \Rightarrow Ridge-top observatories on top of foothills in Bhutan and Nepal \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling

Are high altitude forest fires a big source of black carbon reaching the glaciers?





- \Rightarrow High altitude observatory (Langtang, Nepal)
- \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling
- \Rightarrow Airborne measurements over snow and ice (in collaboration with NASA)

How do pollutants cross the Himalaya?

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Haze in the cross-Himalayan Kali Gandaki Valley

 \Rightarrow Observatory in Jomsom, Nepal (in collaboration with University of Virginia) \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling Why has there been a big increase in winter fog covering the northern Indo-Gangetic Plains?

Airplane view on 29 Dec 2012 →

Satellite view on 29 Dec 2012



- \Rightarrow (Upcoming) winter field campaign
- \Rightarrow Observatory in Lumbini, Nepal

Are increases in black carbon and other aerosols changing the monsoon?

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 \Rightarrow Ridge-top observatories on top of foothills in Bhutan and Nepal \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling

What fraction of Kathmandu's air pollution is local?

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- What are the relative contributions from vehicles, from brick kilns, from garbage fires?
 How much is from outside the valley, from the surrounding hills and valleys, from southern Nepal and from India?
- ⇒ "Sustainable Atmosphere for the Kathmandu Valley" (SusKat-ABC) field campaign (Jan-June 2013) and follow-up activities.
- \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling (in collaboration with multible groups)
- \Rightarrow Establishment of permanent air pollution monitoring station.

To what extent does the time of day of fires matter?

Garbage fires at dusk

- ⇒ Measurement of emissions sources (proposed collaboration with U. Montana)
- \Rightarrow Atmospheric modeling

Planned ICIMOD-initiated atmospheric observatories

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Nâm Tso 4900 m

Manora Peak 2000m

Jomsom 2900 m

|CO|



The upcoming two ridge-top observatories

Manora Peak

Jomsom 2900 m

Kanpur 125 m Ichhyakamana, Nepal. 1860 m

NCO-P

5079

Gedu, Bhutan ~2200 m

Nâm Tso 4720 m

BHUTAN SITE

