International Workshop on Air Quality in Asia-Impacts of Land Cover/Land Use Changes on Greenhouse Gases/Short Lived Climate

Pollutants and Aerosols

Meeting Objectives

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Thanks to Meeting Sponsors





GOFC-GOLD

Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics





global change SysTem for Analysis, Research & Training



GHG and Remote Sensing Meeting, June, 2014 Hanoi, Vietnam



110 participants from 12 different countries in Asia



Journal Impact Factor: 4.0

All participants were invited to submit articles;

-Each article underwent a regular peer review process of the journal.

Published:

July, 2015; few pending final papers.

Background to the Meeting

In Asia, there is an increasing concern that Land Cover/Land Use Changes have been increasing due to population growth, urbanization, deforestation, agricultural intensification, etc.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and short lived climate pollutants (SLCP) from the Asian region have been increasing rapidly.



Nearly 60% of worlds population is in Asia (4.5 billion people) Nearly 2/3rd of world population growth is in Asia Nearly 50 million people are being added every year!

Population and Energy Use CHINA ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ **▲** 10,276 3.4x10⁹ 900000 -- South_Asia JAPAN - Energy_use 3.2x10^s 800000 g 3,621 INDIA 3.0x10⁹ SOUTH KOREA 2.268 700000 to 2.8x10⁹ INDONESIA <1.283 SINGAPORE 185 2.6x10^s 600000 Population CONSU THAILAND 1,009 OF OIL 2.4x10⁹ 500000 MALAYSIA 539 2.2x10⁹ PAKISTAN 440 400000 2.0x10⁹ PHILIPPINES 302 CONSUMPTION 300000 1.8x10⁹ FIGURES ARE IN BANGLADESH < 113 THOUS AND BARRELS PER DAY 1.6x10⁹ SRI LANKA 🧄 91 200000 CAMBODIA < 42 1.4x10⁹ 100000 NEPAL () 18 2010 0 1970 1980 1990 2000 -(SOURCE: US ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, 2012) 6.5E+08





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Background to the Meeting

- Six of the world's most polluted cities are in Asia and region generates a third of the world's CO₂ emissions.
- CO₂ emissions are responsible for 55-60% of anthropogenic radiative forcing.
- SLCP's include black carbon, tropospheric ozone, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). These pollutants have atmospheric lifetimes of only days to a decade and a half.
- CO₂ mitigation must be combined with fast and aggressive reductions of the pollutants causing the other 40-45% of forcing which are short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP's).

PM2.5 - 10 micrograms/meter cube (annual mean) - 25 micrograms/meter cube (daily mean)

Pollutant limits exceed WHO standards

- PM10 20 micrograms/meter cube (annual mean)
 - 50 micrograms/meter cube (daily mean)



With high levels
of air pollution in
Asian cities (>100
ug/m3), this
could mean a
substantial public
health impact

Source: Clean Air Asia, 2010







Japanese in India warned of air pollution

Posted by weekly on February 28, 2013 in GREEN | 0 Comment



In addition...

- Repeated trans-boundary pollution events have raised policy questions and debate as to sustainable solutions;
- Monitoring systems available but not well understood resulting in mixed reception to their findings;
- Crisis management leads to a immediate reaction but later forgotten;
- Effective long term solutions are needed.







Emission sectors/sources are well known (urban, industries, biomass burning, livestock, etc.), however emissions in general and their impacts are poorly quantified;

Key points

- Various measurement systems are in place
 - Satellite measurement of sources (e.g. Fire)
 - Satellite measurements of land cover/use change
 - Satellite measurements of products (e.g. Aerosols and Trace Gases)
 - Airborne measurement systems
 - Ground based measurement of Aerosols and Trace gases
- But few of the these are truly operational
- Relatively little integration and coordination of these systems

Environmental laws already exist in several countries

#	Title	Countri
1	Act Providing for a Comprehensive Air Pollution Control Policy and for other Purposes	Philippines
2	Approving the Plan for Thoroughly Handling Establishments Which Cause Serious Environmental Pollution	Vietnam
3	Approving the Planning on Development of Vietnam's Automobile Industry till 2010, with a Vision to 2020	Vietnam
4	Biofuels Act of 2006 (RA 9367)	Philippines
5	DECREE No. 23/2004/ND-CP of January 13, 2004 prescribing the use duration of trucks and passenger cars	Vietnam
6	Executive Order No. 774, Reorganizing the Presidential Task Force on Climate Change	Philippines
7	Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 8749 (CLEAN AIR ACT) (DAO 2000-81)	Philippines
8	Law on Environmental Protection 2005	Vietnam
9	Motor Vehicle User's Charge (RA 8794)	Philippines
10	National Policy on Sustainable Development	Sri Lanka
11	National Road Transport Policy	India
12	Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan (NEPAP)	Nepal
13	Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 (RA 8749)	Philippines
14	Reorganizing the Presidential Task Force on Climate Change (Executive Order No. 774)	Philippines
15	Revised Emission Standards for Motor Vehicles Equipped with Compression- ignition and Spark-Ignition Engines (DAO 2007-27)	Philippines
16	Revising the Documentary Requirements for the Application of Certificate of Conformity for New Motor Vehicles (DAO 2008-09)	Philippines
17	Task Force on Integrated Transport Policy	India
18	Three Year Interim Plan (August 2007-October 2009), Unofficial Translation	Nepal

Implementation seems the biggest challenge!



Northeast India and Myanmar Haze

Regional Context





Regional Context

- Biomass burning, and greenhouse gas emissions are regional issues
- Regional solutions are needed to address transboundary issues
- Regionally relevant and applicable measurement systems are needed
- We see benefit in regional cooperation amongst scientists – mechanisms for exchanging experience and ideas are needed

Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics

Providing the International Coordination needed for Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics



GOFC-GOLD Overview



The principal role of GOFC/GOLD is to act as a coordinating mechanism for national and regional activities. To achieve its goals GOFC/GOLD has developed a number of regional networks across the world.

Regional networks cater the regional users needs and foster lateral transfer of technology and methods within and between regions relating to Land and Fire activities.

Review regional and national science initiatives relating to LCLUC activities and GHG emission inventories.

Review the causes and impacts of LCLUC in the Asian region;

Meeting Focus

- Review GHG and SLCP emission estimates from different sources in the Asian region;
- Biomass burning mapping and monitoring using remote sensing, causative factors and impacts;
- Remote sensing Aerosols and radiation measurements, monitoring and impacts.
- Strengthen the GOFC SEARRIN activities in the region.

Day-1

- Session I. Regional and national science initiatives
- Session II. LCLUC, forests and GHG emissions

Day-2

Session III. Inventories, monitoring and modeling of GHG's and air pollution

Organized in Six Sessions

Session IV. Vegetation fires and biomass burning emissions

Day-3

- Session IV. Vegetation fires and biomass burning emissions
- Session V. Aerosols and Radiation
- Session VI. South East Asia Regional Information Network

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

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Journal Impact Factor: 3.73 5-year impact: 4.09

Selected papers are published after peer review;

Timeline:

Previous Meeting Outputs

Published: July, 2014



Journal Impact Factor: 4.0

All participants were invited to submit articles;

-Each article underwent a regular peer review process of the journal.

Published:

July, 2015; few pending final papers.

This year outputs – ERL Special Issue-II



Journal Impact Factor: 4.0 All are invited to submit articles – no restrictions;

-Each article will undergo a regular peer review process of the journal.

Eds: Dr.Krishna Vadrevu (UMd) and Dr.Toshimasa Ohara (NIES)

Deadline:

November 15th (tentative)

D Springer

springer.com





Land-Atmospheric Interactions in Asia Book Series: Springer Remote Sensing/Photogrammetry Editors: Krishna Prasad Vadrevu, Toshimasa Ohara, Chris Justice

Forthcoming, Summer 2016

Maximizes reader insights into the quantification of land cover/land use changes (LCLUC) and greenhouse gas emissions in Asia.

Focuses on large spatial scales integrating satellite remote sensing and ground based approaches.

Broadens understanding on integrated approaches combining top-down and bottom up methodologies including modeling for characterizing LCLUC and emissions.

Explores the causative factors and impacts of LCLUC and emissions due to population growth, industrial activities and energy demand in Asia.

In Asia, high population growth together with rapid economic development are causing immense pressure to convert land from natural and agricultural



areas to residential and urban uses with significant impact on emissions and ecosystem services. This edited volume sheds new light on the causative factors and impacts of LCLUC on the greenhouse gas (GHG) and aerosols in Asia. The volume will also focus on the use of remote sensing, geospatial technologies, and integrated approaches to characterize LCLUC and emissions.

Articles are invited from international researchers working on remote sensing of LCLUC, fires, GHG emission inventories, aerosols, and landatmospheric interactions in Asia.

Submission Deadline: December 31st, 2015 Email: krisvkp@umd.edu

Dr. Krishna Prasad Vadrevu (<u>krisvkp@umd.edu</u>), Associate Research Professor, Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, USA.

Dr. Toshimasa Ohara (tohara@nies.go.jp), Researcher, National Institute of Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan.

Dr. Chris Justice (cjustice@umd.edu), Head, Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park, USA.



Land – Atmospheric **Interactions in Asia**

Eds:

This year outputs – Book Articles (too)

Krishna Vadrevu (UMd) Toshimasa Ohara (NIES) Chris Justice (UMd)

Deadline:

December 31st, 2015 (tentative)

