TPE Progresses and Purpose of TPE-GHP/GEWEX Joint Workshop

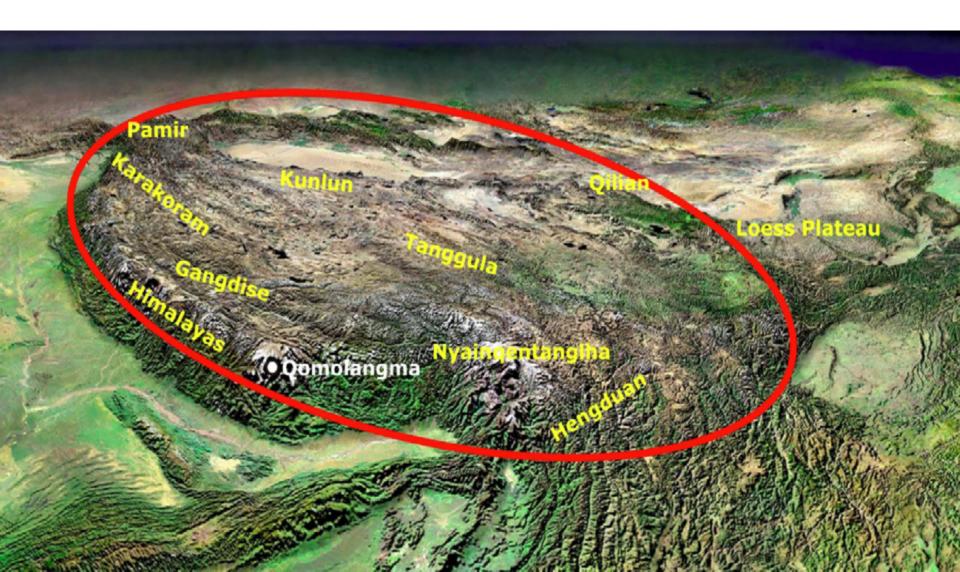




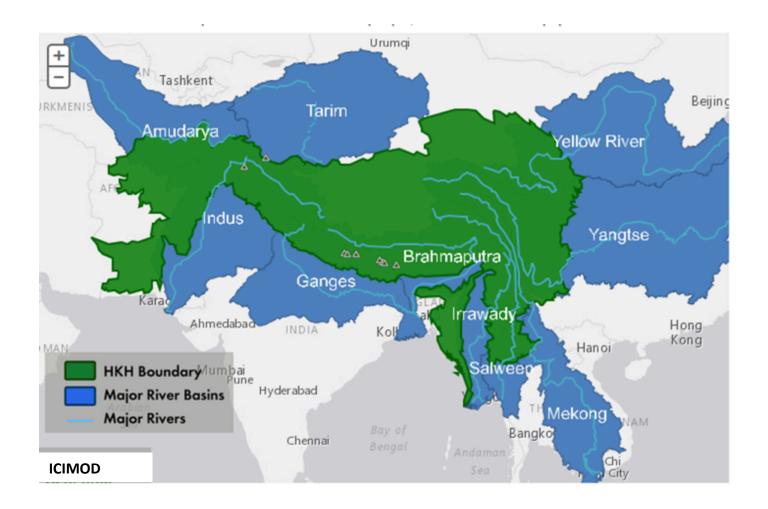
Ailikun Director of TPE IPO Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research Chinese Academy of Sciences

Kathmandu, Nepal, 17-19 Oct. 2017

The Third Pole region covers 5 million km2 in area with an elevation higher than 4000m by average



The Third Pole Provides Water Resources and Ecosystem Services for About 2 Billion People



Launching of TPE Programme in 2009, financially supported by CAS and ITPCAS



The Objectives of TPE

- To obtain a system understanding of the evolution of third pole and of its impact on the dynamics of the earth system: past present future.
- ✓ To understand the mechanism of Ice-Water-Atmosphere-Ecosystem-Human interaction in Third Pole region to support the sustainable development of the region.

Key Scientific Questions of TPE

- ✓What are the key earth system processes and their interactions among multi-spheres in TPE and its surrounding region?
- ✓What are the impacts of global change to Third Pole environment? And what are the feedbacks?
- ✓ How to protect and safeguard the livelihood local people, and how to support government/ people approaching to the UN SDGs?

TPE Activities in 2017

Third Pole Science Summit — TPE-CSTP-HKT Joint Conference

10-12 July, 2017 Kunming, China

Third Pole Science Summit — TPE-CSTP-HKT Joint Conference Kurring Chira July 10. 2017



TPE Workshop, 12 July 2017, Kunming



2017 TPE Science & Technology Training Beijing & Lanzhou, China



TPE young scientist training, 16-30 July 2017, Beijing & Lanzhou

TPE Sessions in AGU, EGU, JpGU



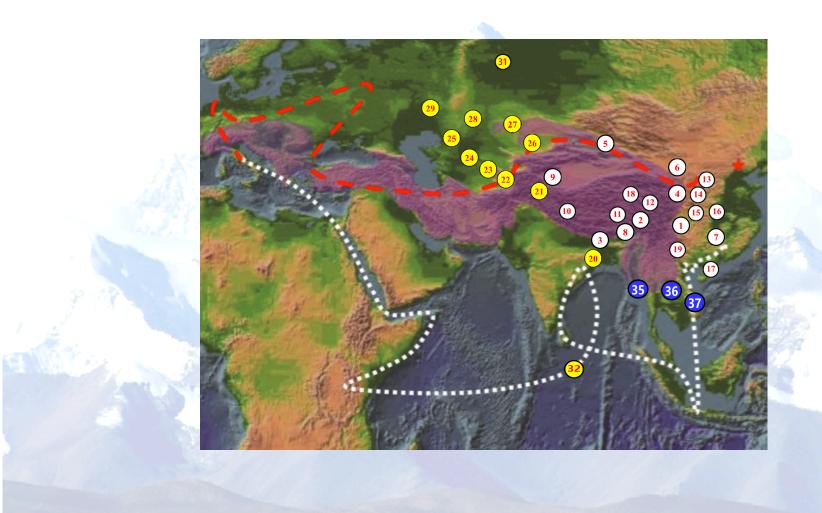
The 2nd Comprehensive Science Expedition on Tibetan Plateau (2017-2021)



CAS Strategic Priority A Program: Pan-TPE Environment and Green Development (2018-2022)

- 1. Integrated assessment of regional environment change
- 2. Green development and technology demonstration
- 3. Natural disaster and risk assessment
- 4. Impact of human activity and best utilization of natural resources
- 5. Climate change impact on ecosystem and biodiversity
- 6. Westerly-monsoon interaction and water resource change
- 7. Evolution of Third Pole and its relation with environment and recourses

Establishment of Regional Observation Network



Establishment of TPE Regional/Global Network



- Beijing Office: HQ for coordination, research and training
- Kathmandu Center: Observation and training
- **US Office: Glacier dynamics and Paleo-climate**
- German Office: Ecosystem and human adaptation
- Islamabad Office: Observation and training
- Sweden Office: Earth system modeling

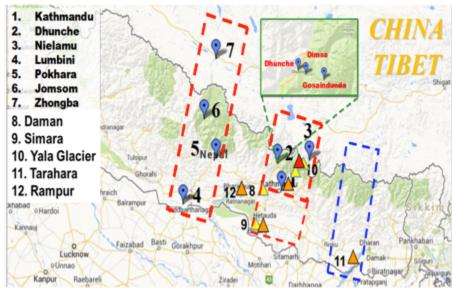


Kathmandu Center for Research and Education (KCRE), CAS-TU



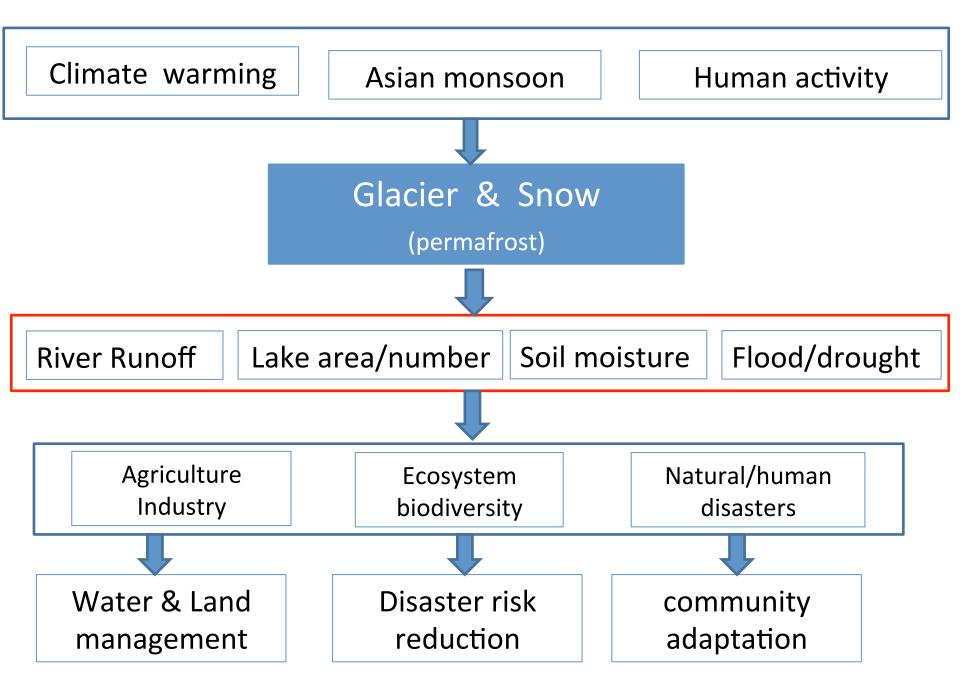


- ✓ Atmosphere, hydrological cycle, ecosystem, adaptation,
- ✓ Joint observation, expedition and research
- ✓ Young scientists training
- Workshops and conferences
- ✓ Short and long term visit



Purpose of this workshop

- To better understand what are the key scientific questions, key issues, main gaps and potential solutions in high mountain research of Asia, from the water and energy perspectives
- ② To establish a more practical frame/plan for future collaboration of TPE and GHP/GEWEX
- ③ To draft a white book as a guideline for future research and collaboration in Asian high mountain water-energy research



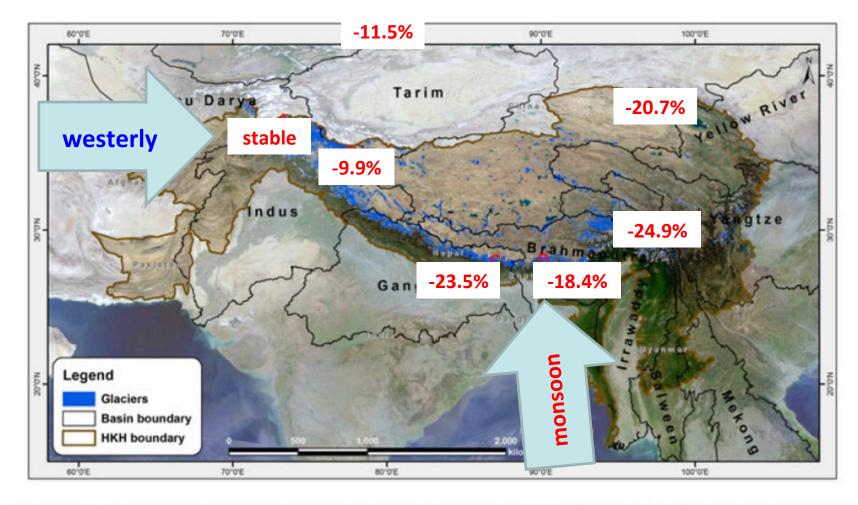
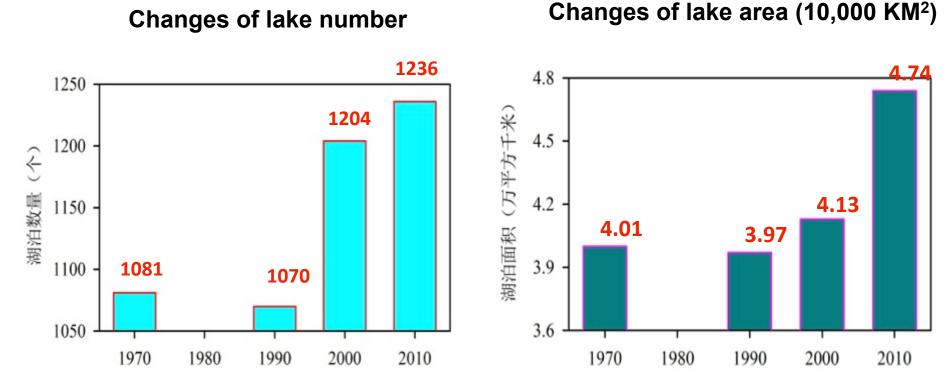


Figure 2. The Hindu Kush Himalayas (brown polygons), major river basins (black polygons) and

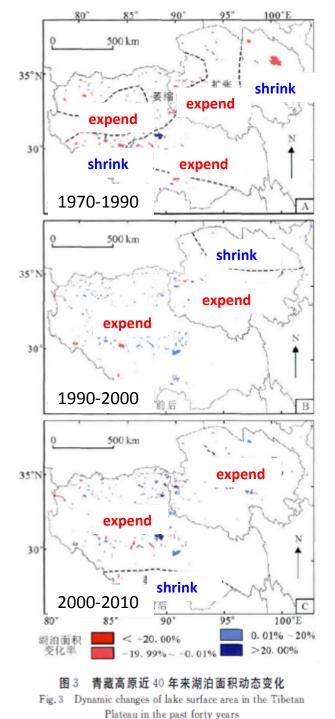
Glacier retreated 17%, permafrost decreased 16% in Tibetan Plateau of China in from 1970 to 2010.

- ✓ The rate of retreat and growth of individual glaciers is highly dependent on glacier characteristics and location. The differences of glacier retreating rate between eastern and western Himalaya-Tibetan Plateau might be the consequences of monsoon and westerly interaction.
- ✓ Glacier (& snow) melt is influenced by debris cover, black carbon deposition, albedo feedback, and sublimation. The monitoring network and observational data in Asian high mountains are lacked very much compared with other regions, and glacier melting process is not well understood by research communities.

Increasing lakes in Tibetan Plateau of China in last 40 years

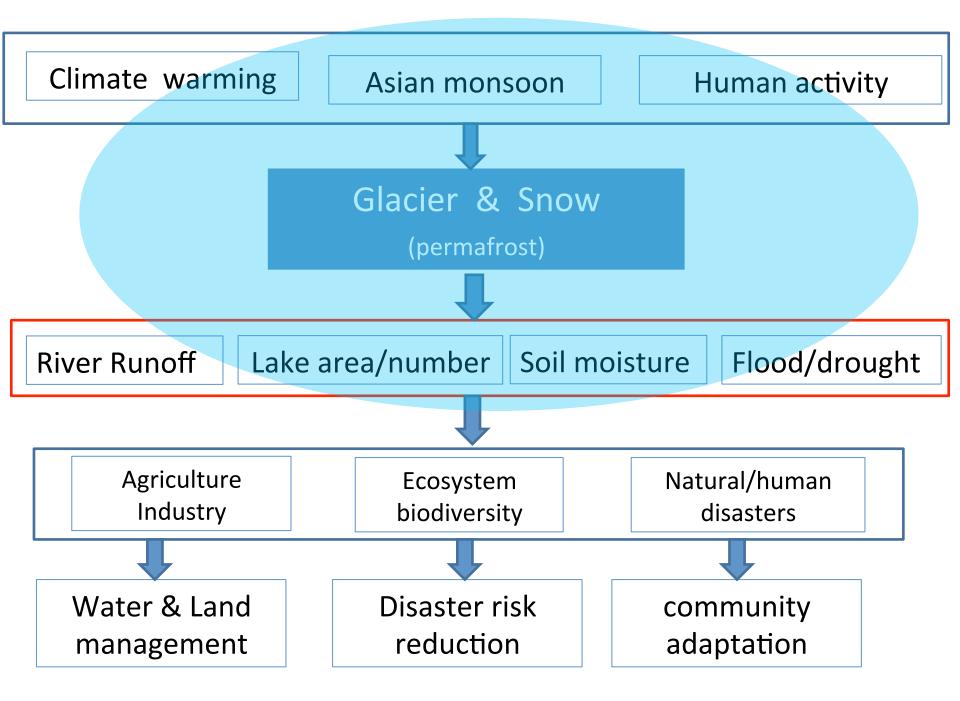


Only calculating the Lakes with area > 1 km²



- ✓ Lake expansion(shrink) is influenced by temperature, precipitation, glacier melting and evaporation, the lake changes in Tibetan Plateau is clearly having decadal scale variation. Why?
- ✓ The contribution from glacier/snow melting to late expansion becomes more and more significant from 2000's. Will it continue expending as the temperature increasing?
- ✓ The lake numbers and area in southern part of Tibetan Plateau is shrinking from 2000's, the role of evaporation to lake changes in different areas of Tibetan Plateau is not well undetood

Lijuan Yuan et al, 2016



Important Events in 2018

TPE session in GEWEX Science Conference Alberta, Canada, 6-11 May, 2018

Title: Land-Atmosphere Interactions and Water Cycle over the Third Pole Region Conveners: Tandong Yao, Yongkang Xue, Xin Li, Ailikun and Bob Su

WMO High Mountain Summit ?, 2018, China