



Presentation from
**2016 World Water
Week in Stockholm**

www.worldwaterweek.org

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A View from the Mountains On Ecosystem Services

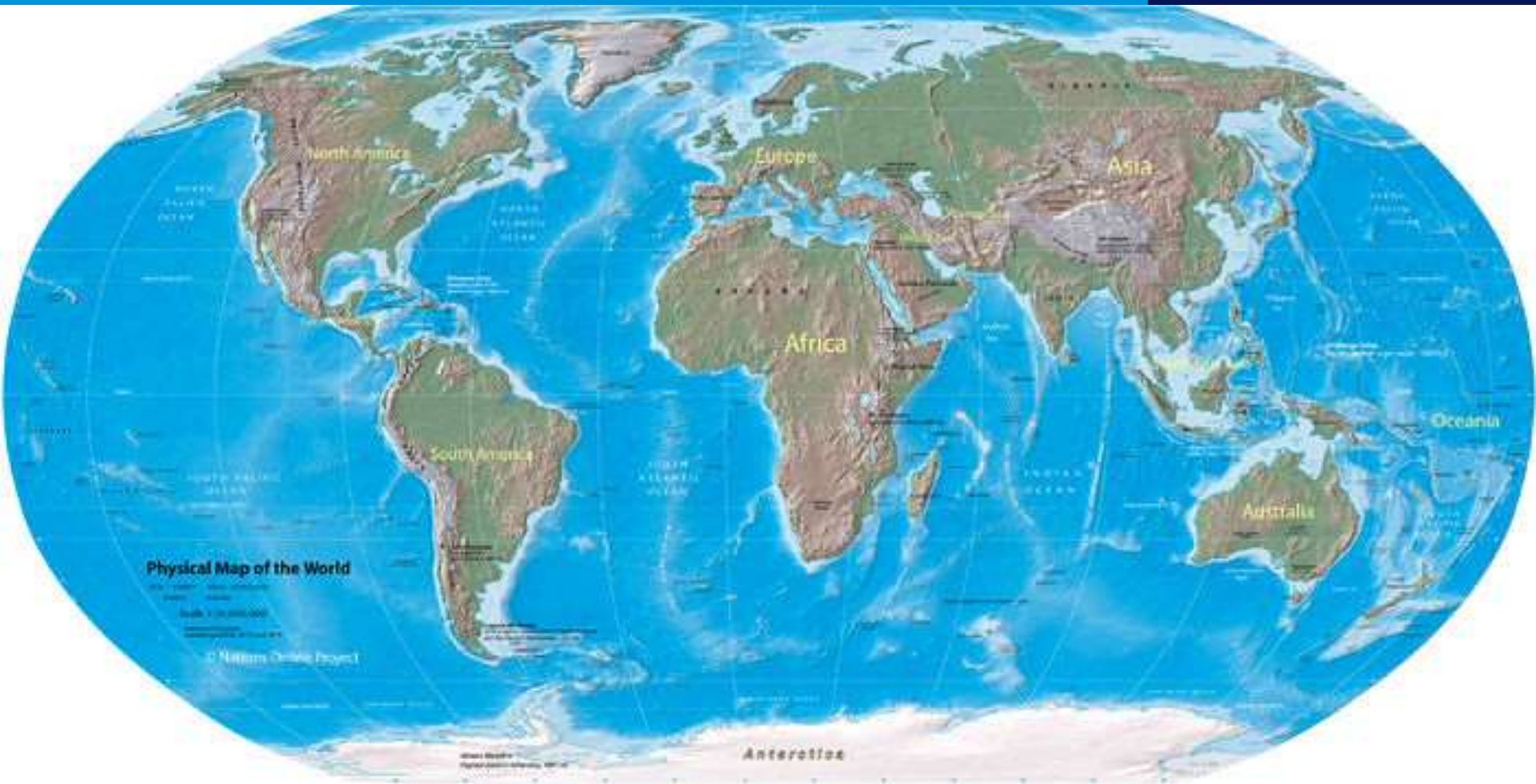


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ICIMOD

Importance of Mountain Regions



Mountains occupy **24%** of global land surface; home to **12%** population; **>40%** of population depend on water, hydroelectricity, timber, biodiversity and niche products, mineral resources, recreation, and flood control

Hindu Kush Himalayan River Basins from Source to Sea



Rivers from the Sacred Mountain: Mount Kailash



Still discovering new species...



Dracula fish
Myanmar (2009)



Leaf Deer
Myanmar (1999)



Bugun Liocichla
India (2006)



Smith's Litter frog
Assam, India (1999)



Orange spotted snakehead
Assam, India (2000)



Snubbed nose monkey
Myanmar (2010)

Agricultural Biodiversity: Important for future food security

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FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE

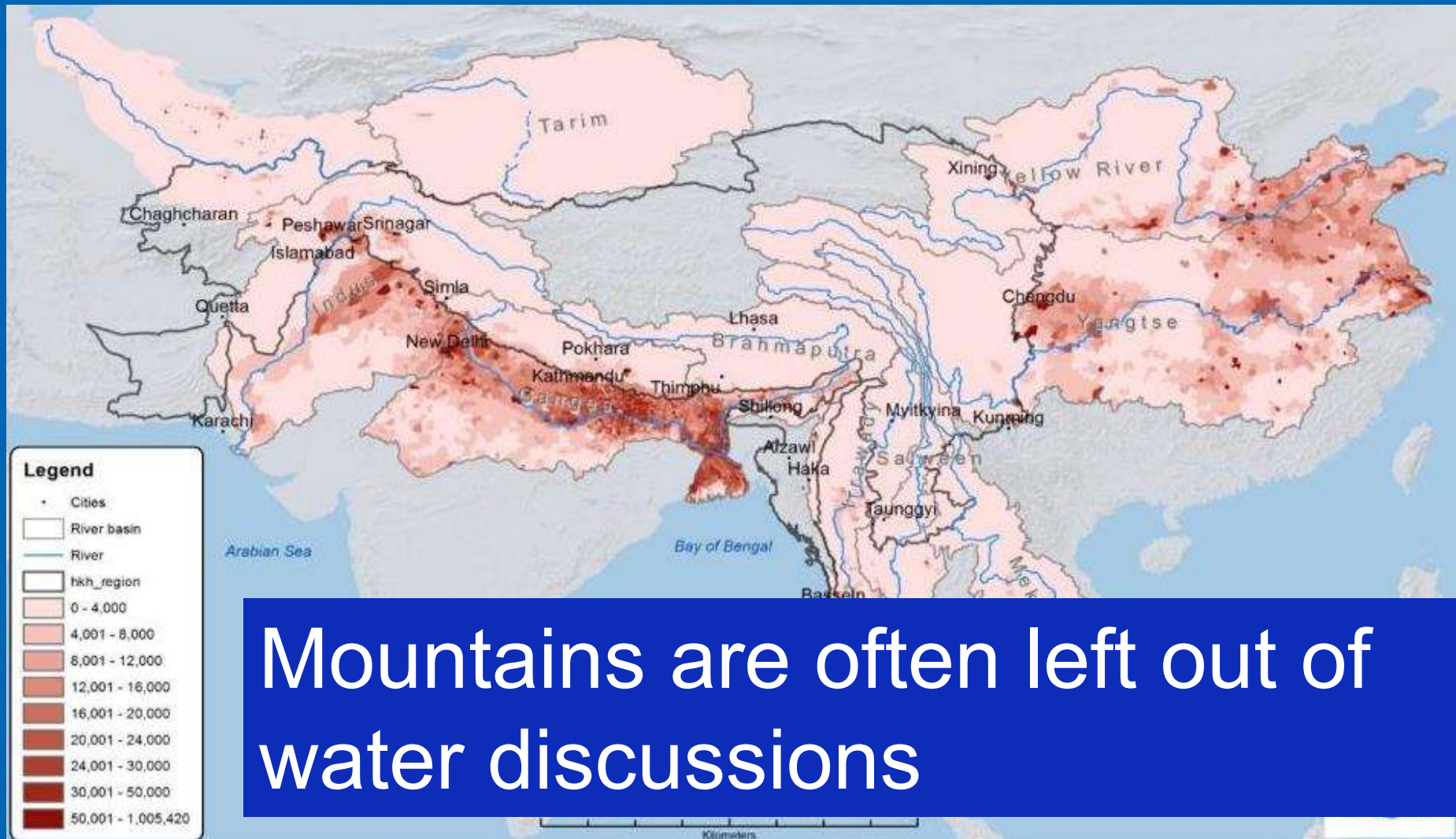


The Hindu Kush Himalayas: More than 600 living languages



Mountain resources support some of the most populated areas on the globe

Population Density in the 10 River Basins of the Hindu Kush Himalayan Region



Mountains are often left out of water discussions

Rapid Change in Mountains

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What has changed?

- Increased globalization
- Outmigration – especially male
- Urbanization
- Better communication – ict, cellphones
- Infrastructure – dams, roads

Some issues persist

- Poverty
- Ecosystem degradation
- Land use change

Land Use Change

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Increasing Demand for Energy from Hydropower

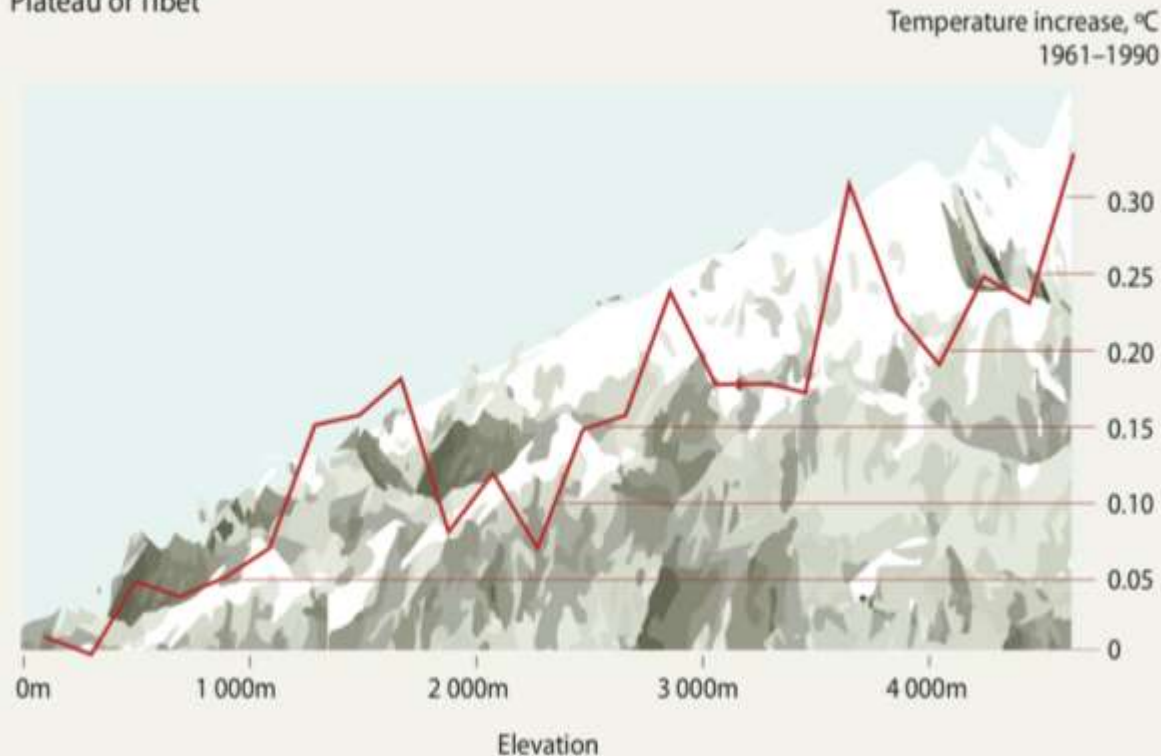
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Climate Change: Amplification of Temperature with Elevation

Temperatures across the mountainous Hindu Kush Himalayan region will increase by about 1-2°C (in places by up to 4-5°C) by 2050. The temperature will increase more in high altitude regions.

Temperature increased more in high altitude regions
Plateau of Tibet



Source: Liu, X; Chen, B (2000) 'Climate Warming in the Tibetan Plateau During Recent Decades' *International Journal of Climatology* 20: 1729-1742



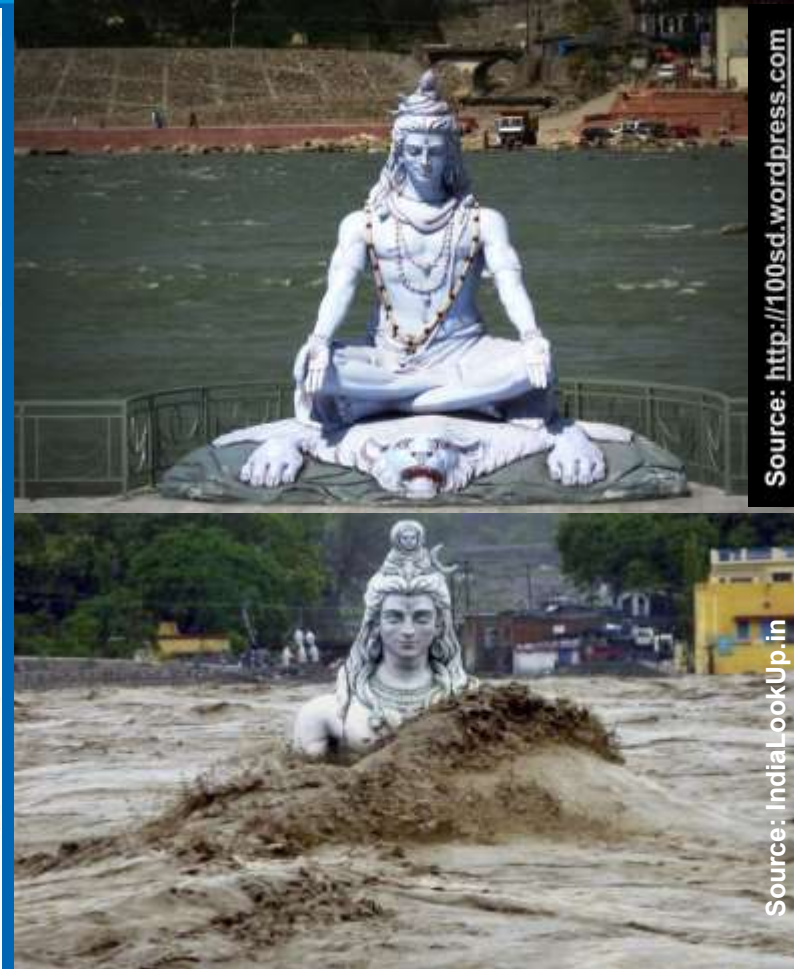
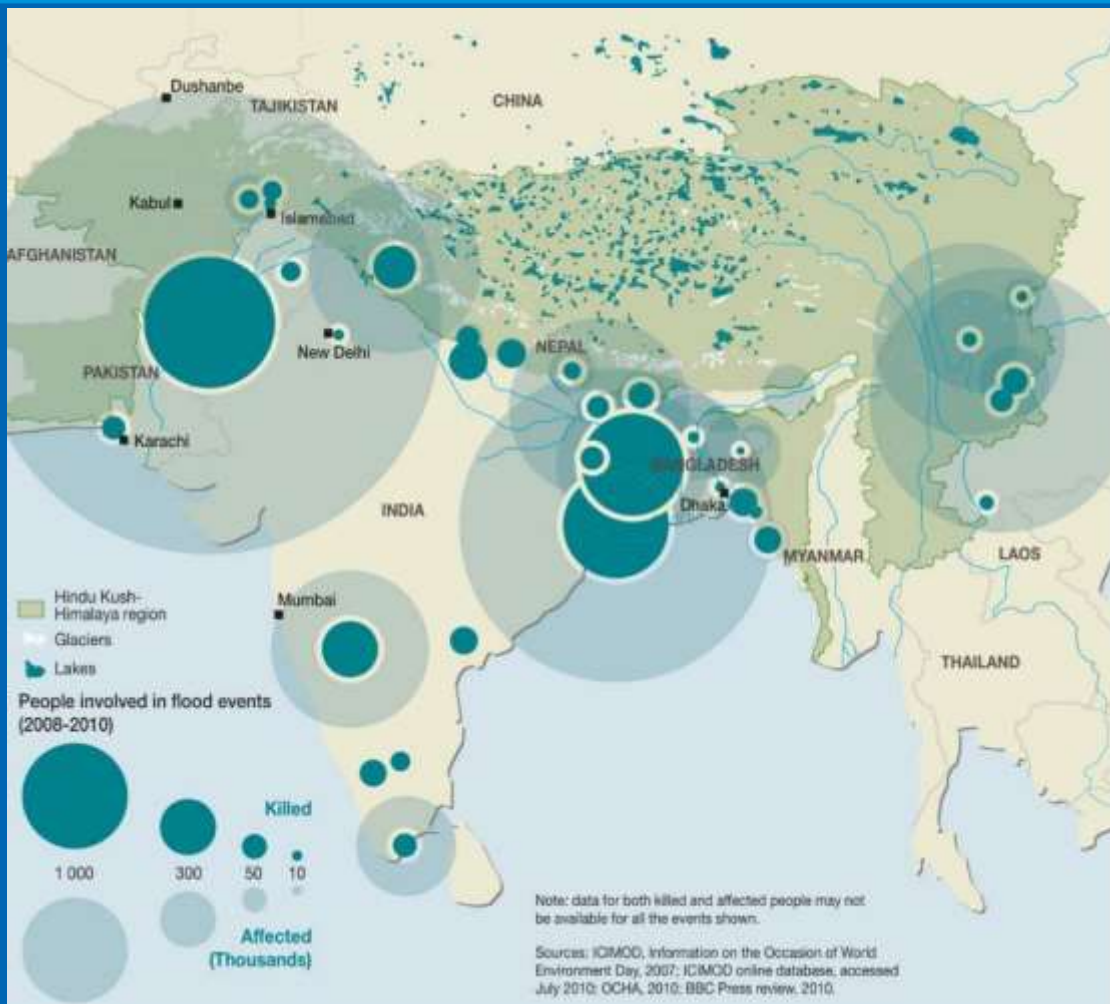
2009



Impact on Water Resources?

Photography: David Breashears, GlacierWorks

Increasing disaster risk: floods, droughts, landslides, avalanches, GLOFs



1/3 of Disasters are floods, many crossing national boundaries

Regional Atmospheric Pollution

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NOV – APRIL SKY

- Black Carbon increases temperature rise
- Enhances glacial and snow melt
- Decreases crop yields
- Impacts health

From Vicious to Virtuous Cycles

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Work with Nature – Revive Springs

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Wetlands, terraces,
glaciers, snow store water

Upstream – downstream Benefit sharing

- From Source to Sea
 - Himalayas to Ocean (H₂O)
- Recognition of value of ecosystem services, and compensation for them
- Develop institutional and governance arrangements



Build Resilience & Adapt to Many Changes

- Early warning systems
- Climate services
- Alternative livelihood options
 - High valued mountain products
 - Remittances from migration



Think: mountain ecology for water, source to sea linkages, rapid change and adaptation, valuing ecosystems and working with nature

Thank you

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