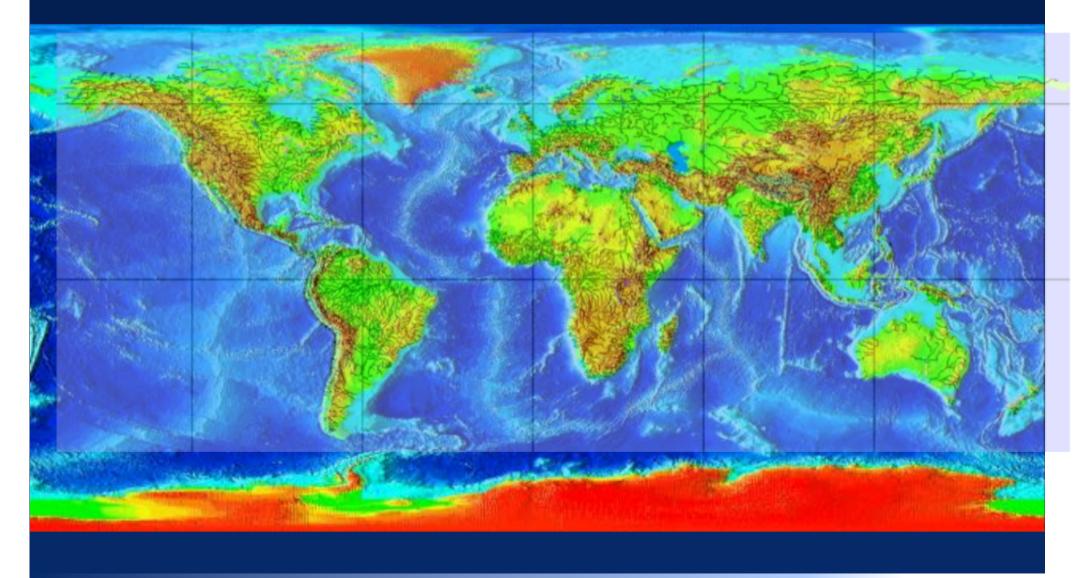


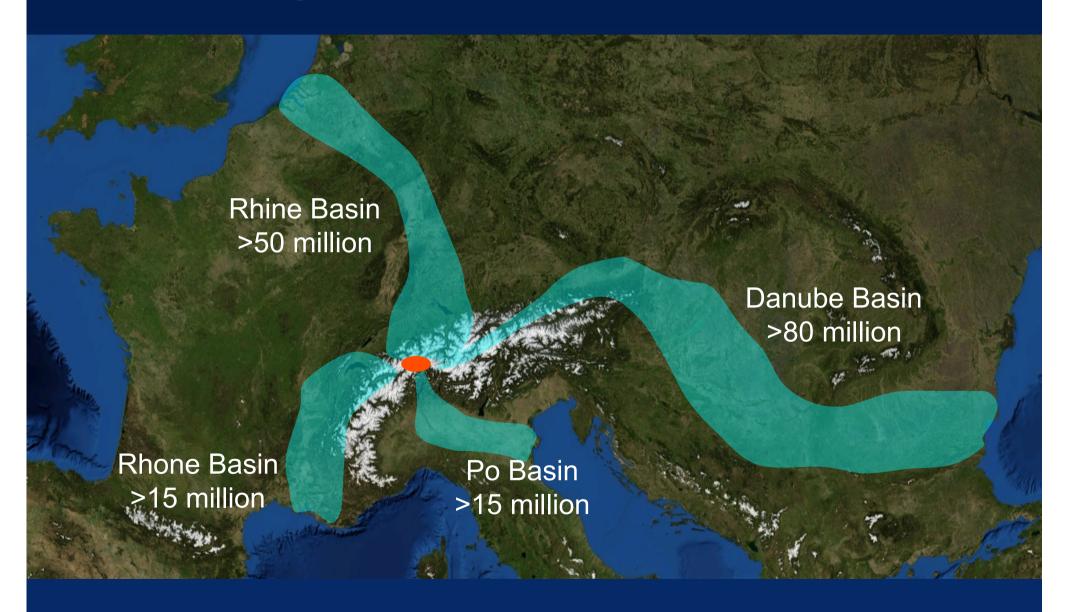
- Mountains and water
- Current and future climate (Alps)
- Potential impacts
- Concluding remarks



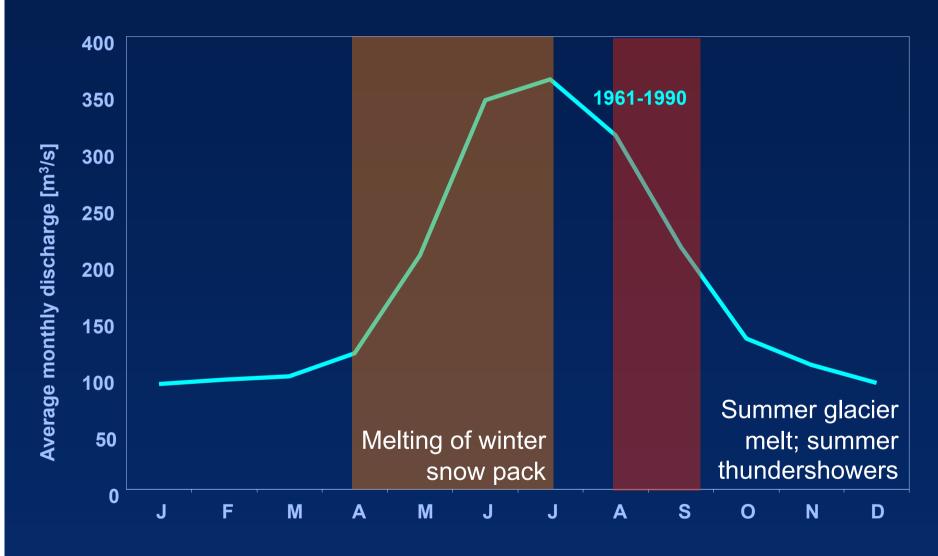
Mountains as a source of more than 60% of the world's rivers



Upstream-downstream links



Rhone River discharge in the 1961-1990 reference climate



Beniston, 2010: Journal of Hydrology

Assessing Climate impacts on the Quantity and quality of WAter





EUROPEAN CASE STUDIES

Rhone, Switzerland
Po, Italy
Aragón, Spain
Pyrenean catchments, France

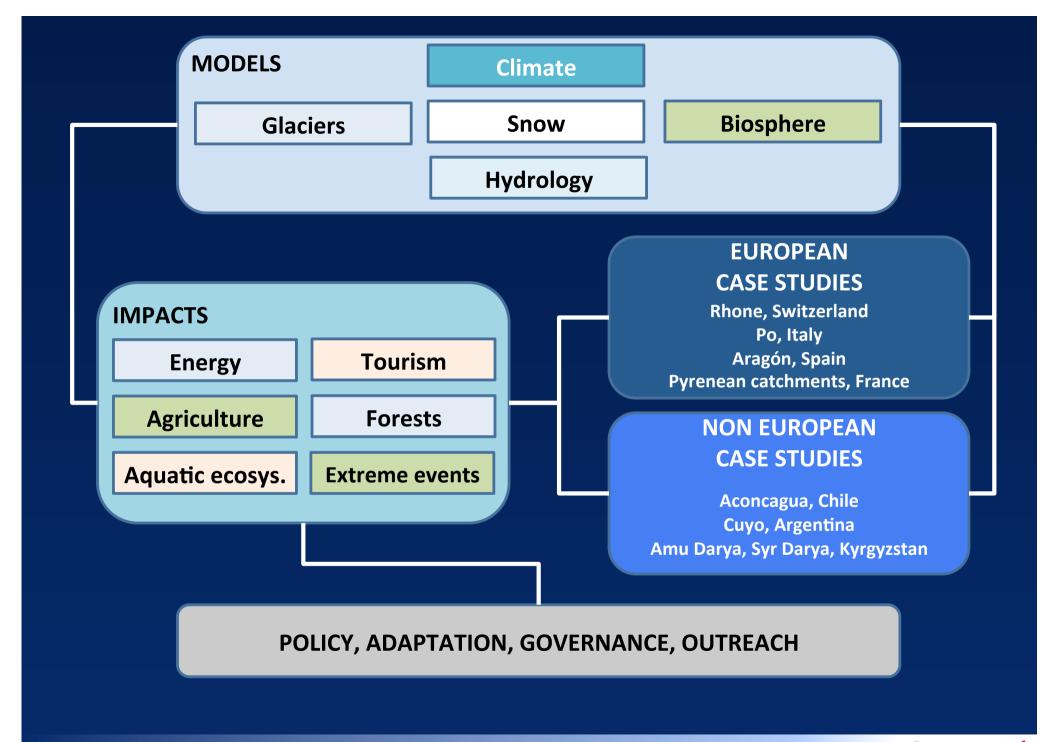


EUROPEAN CASE STUDIES

Rhone, Switzerland
Po, Italy
Aragón, Spain
Pyrenean catchments, France

NON EUROPEAN CASE STUDIES

Aconcagua, Chile Cuyo, Argentina Amu Darya, Syr Darya, Kyrgyzstan

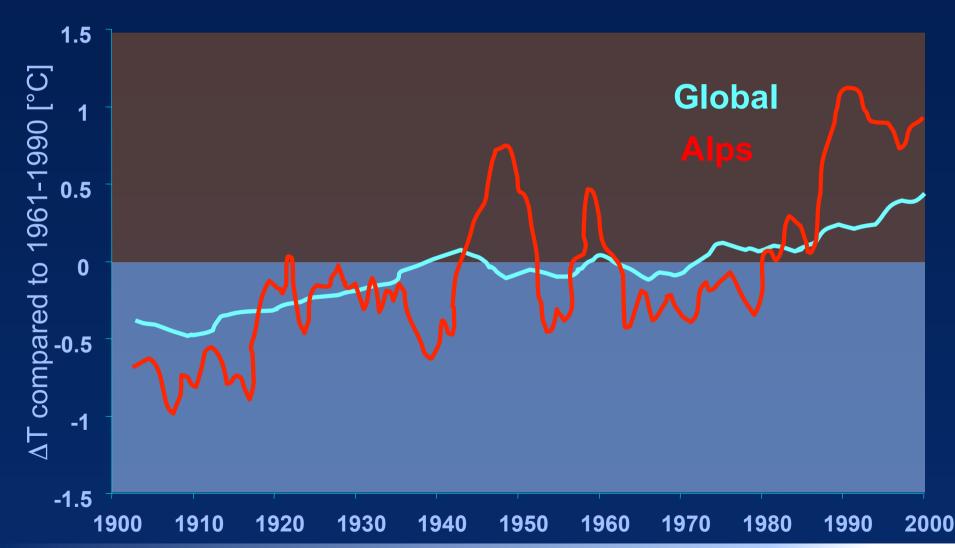


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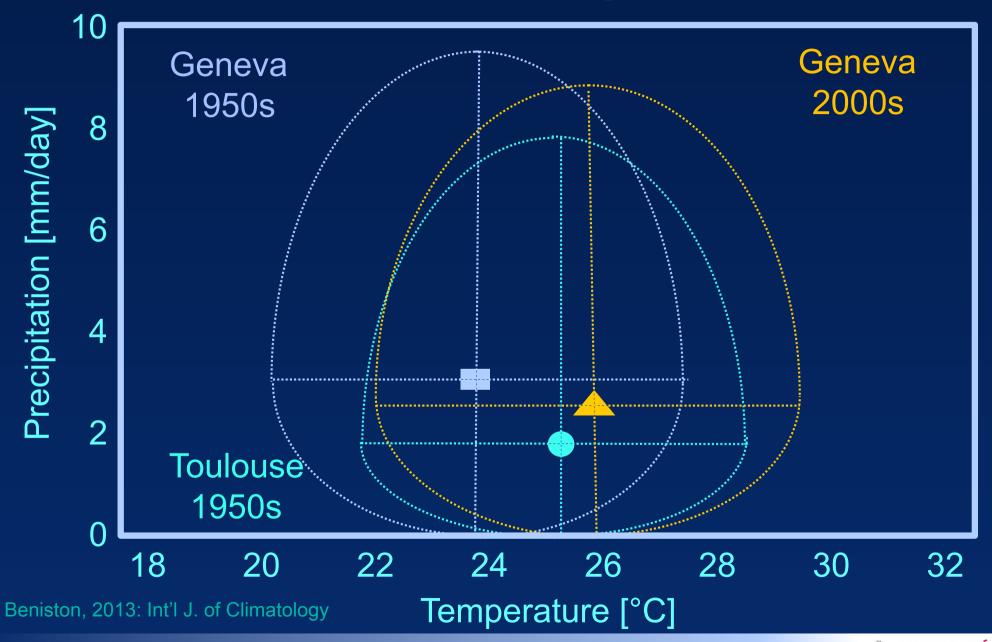
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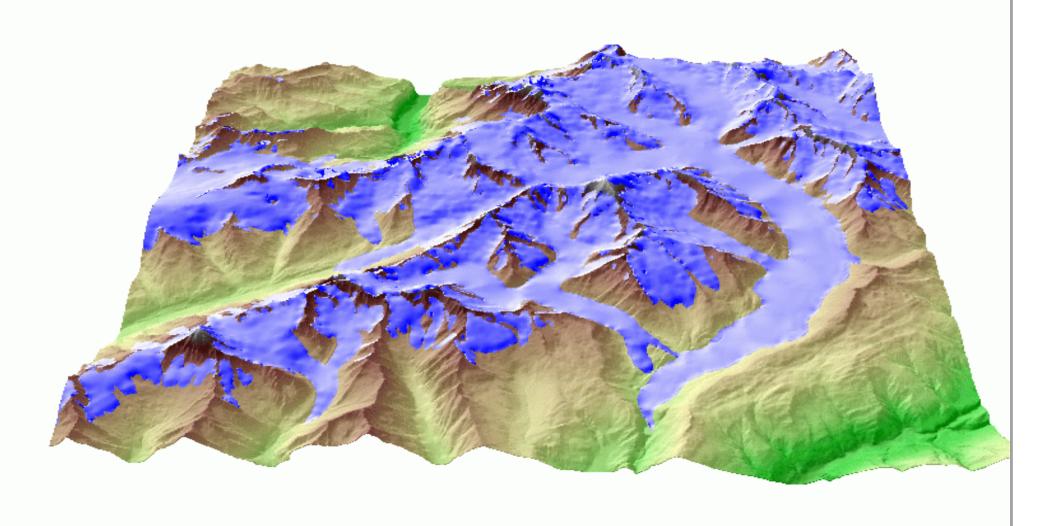
Evolution of global and alpine temperatures, 1901-2000



«Analog climates»



Changes in the Aletsch region, 1950-2005

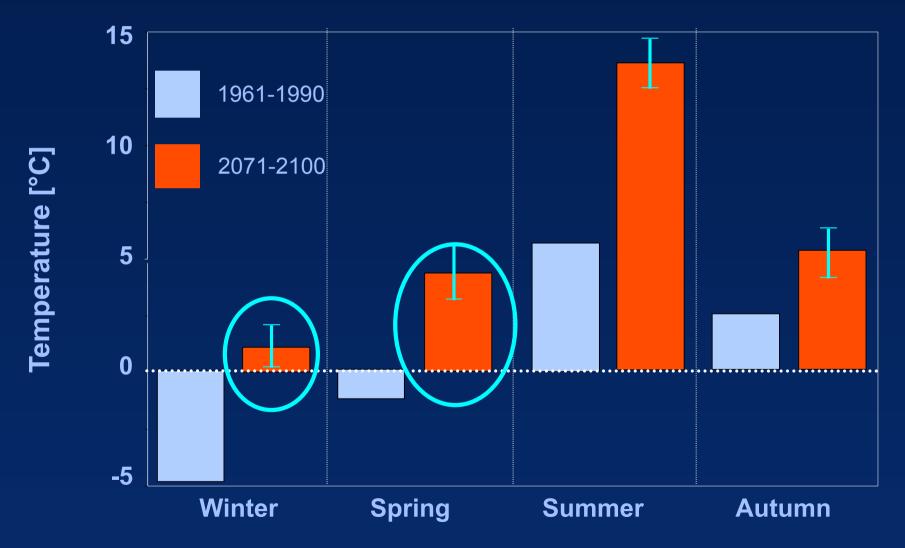


Temperature change by 2100...

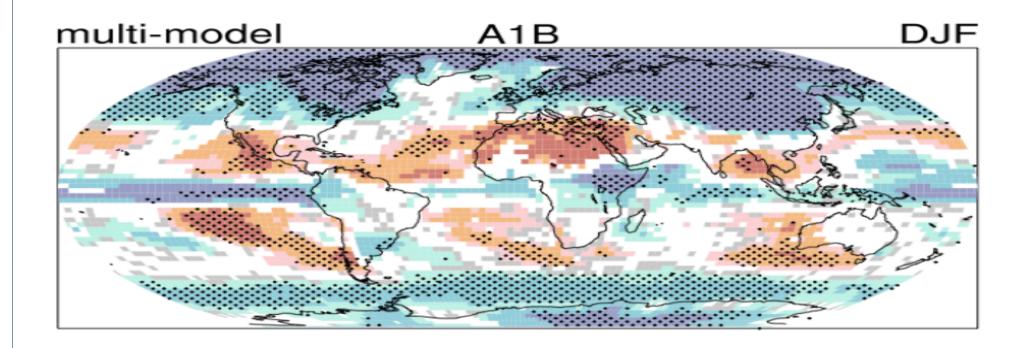


Beniston, 2006: Geophysical Research Letters

Changes in seasonal temperatures (at 2,500 m asl)

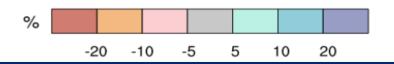


Beniston, 2004: Climatic Change and Impacts, Springer



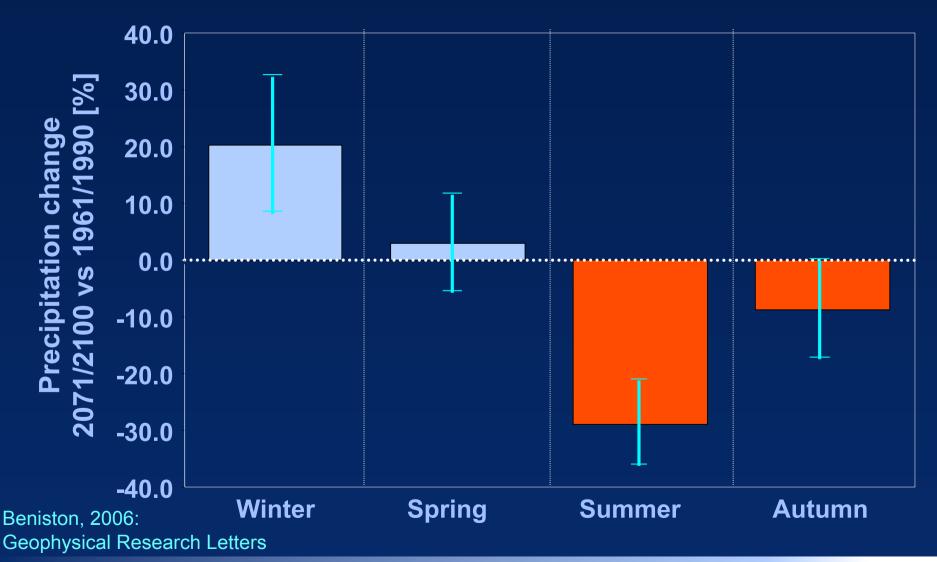
Precipitation change by 2100...







Changes in seasonal precipitation in the alpine source region

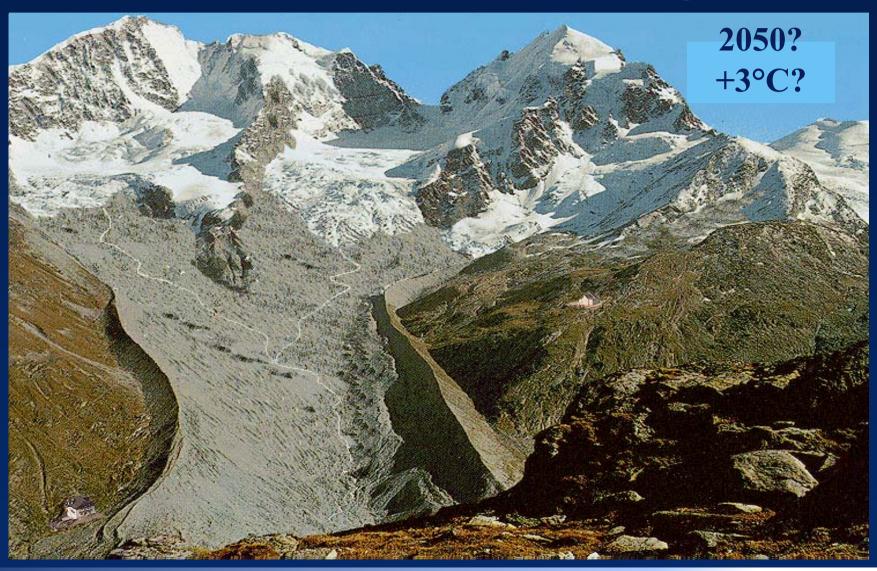


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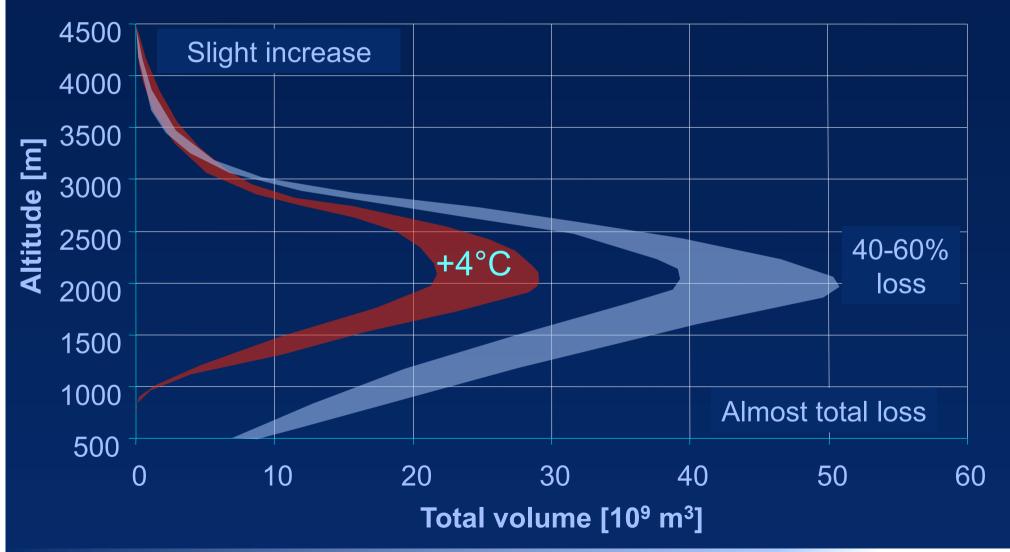


Courtesy: Max Maisch University of Zurich, Switzerland

Glacier retreat: Tschierva Glacier, Engadine

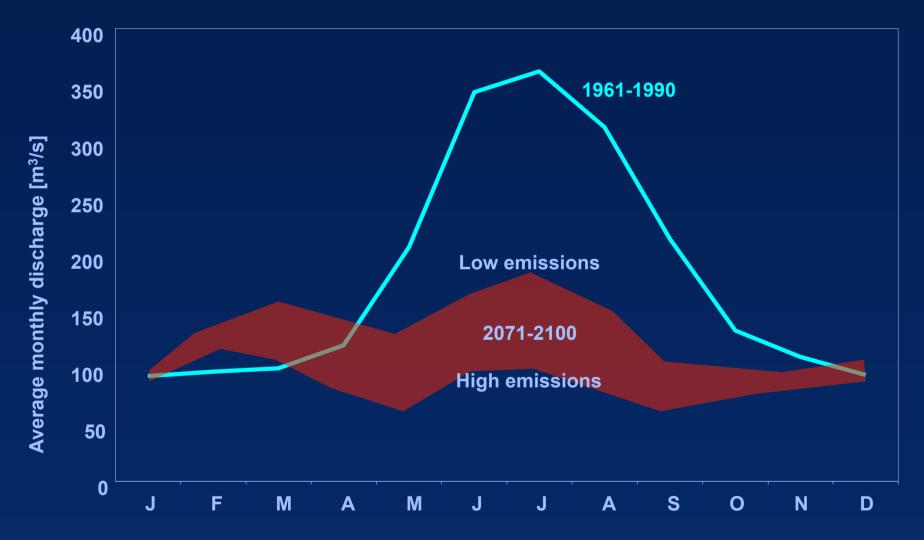


Shifts in snow volume according Beniston et al., 2003: Theor. and Appl. Clim. to altitude





Possible future discharge by 2100 (m³/s, River Rhone)



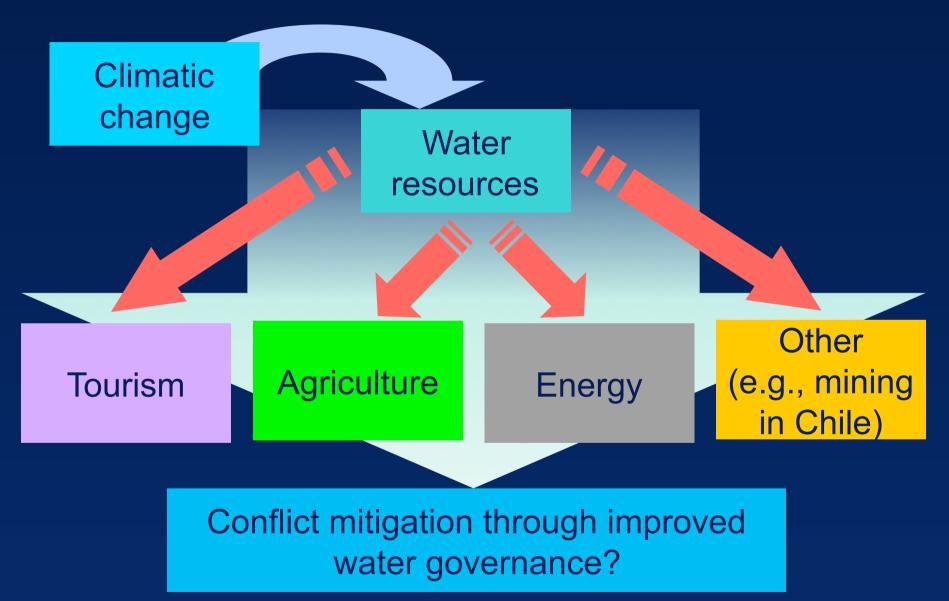
Beniston, 2010: Journal of Hydrology

4

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Rivalries between economic sectors impacted upon by changing water resources?



Translating science into policy...

- Water governance will need to be both adaptive and flexible in developing rules that regulate hydro-power, water rights allocations, urban growth and spatial planning
- Water managers need to be able to make decisions under uncertainty for the practical aspects of water allocation
- An adaptable water governance regime must not only manage current uncertainty levels of climate variability, but also the more unpredictable forms of uncertainty in a changing climate
- Technical adaptation should prioritize no-regret, reversible, flexible and iterative action integrating adaptation and mitigation
- Infrastructure design will need to account for both natural climate variability and change through stochastic approaches that examine multiple possible futures



