

Regional impacts of glacier melt on water-food-energy nexus

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Glaciers at the crossroads: climate challenges and responses

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#1. Understanding the teleconnections and drivers of regional impacts in HKH/Third Pole

- Influence of geophysical drivers on snow melt (SM) and precipitation (P)
- Large variations across four different areas that represent the snow-dominant region R_1 in the west TP,
- Snow and precipitation-governing region R_2 in the east TP,
- High precipitation region R_3 in the east TP and a region with very low precipitation and snow R_4 in the central TP.



• Source: Jayanarayanan Ket al (2024), Clim and Atmos J



#2 Impact Modeling: water-food-energy nexus

IMPACT DRIVERS in TP/HKH



Relationships between different geophysical parameters are responsible for the variations in annual mean climatology of precipitation, temperature and snow cover in different TP regions. Temperature variability drives snow melt (SM), Specific Humidity (SH)

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There is a positive and direct connection of aerosols (Aerosol optical depth, AOD) with SM. Varia bility in **aerosols** a ffects the melting of snow or glaciers **by changing albedo** through the deposition of absorbing aerosols like **dust** (natural) and black carbon (anthropogenic), and regional warming.



Science led regional co-operation mechanism Third Pole Regional Climate Centre Network (TPRCC-N)





TPRCC-N Third Pole Climate Forum (TPCF): Seasonal forecast bulletins



1st Third Pole Climate Forum Consensus Statement (TPCF-1)

Lijiang, China, 4-6 June, 2024 State of the Climate for December 2023 to April 2024 and the Seasonal Outlook for June to September 2024

Climate Summary for December 2023 – April 2024

Temperature

In winter (DJF) 2023/2024, most of the TPCR (Figure 1) experienced above normal3 SAT, except for the inner and southeastern Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The northeastern and southwestern parts of the TP region were colder than normal (with respect to the baseline period 1991-2020), with 2-4°C negative anomalies observed over the parts of western Mongolia.



Figure 1 Winter (DJF2023/2024) mean surface air temperature (left) and anomalies. (relative to 1991-2020, right). Data source: CMA-RA/Land - Leverage must be knowledge hub to operational impact-based Forecasting products



transboundary and regional approach



Seasonal Forecast Rainfall Data (DJF 2024-25)



Partnership with ESCAP to develop IBF methodology for the TP/HKH region





Pathway for adaptation and resilience



Glaciers

Assessment – its seasonal, sub-seasonal and long-term patters, spatial variations and scenarios across the Third Pole region.

Associated weather and climate systems Seasonal outlooks of temperature, precipitation and snow cover – TP Climate Forum, Impact forecasting and scenarios.

Water systems

Glacier and snow melt are key components of water flow rivers that contribute to food and energy security in the TP region.

Ecosystems

Preserve and manage TP ecosystems and their biodiversity, land surface changes and human impact.



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