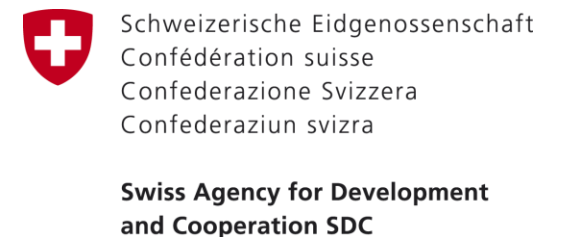


# Human populations in the world's mountains: patterns and potential controls



James M. Thornton, Mark A. Snethlage, Roger Sayre, Davnah Urbach, Daniel Viviroli, Daniele Ehrlich, Veruska Muccione, Philippus Wester, Gregory Insarov & Carolina Adler



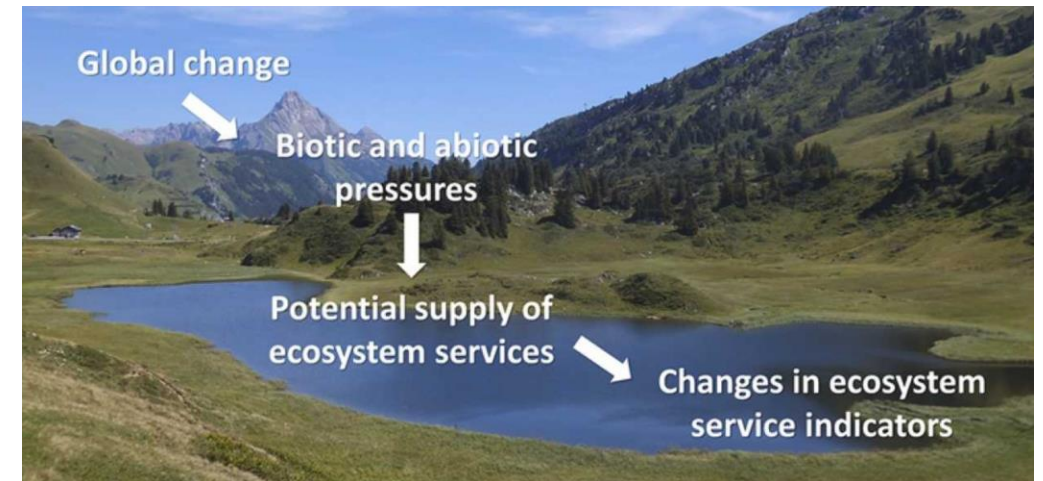
# Motivation

- ❑ Strong reciprocal interactions and feedbacks between human populations / societies and biodiversity in mountain social-ecological systems under change:

- ❑ Ecosystem services > Human populations / societies (including far downstream)
- ❑ Anthropogenic pressures > Ecosystems & biodiversity



- ❑ Need **reliable estimates** of mountain populations and their dynamics to ensure any **interventions** are **appropriately resourced** and effective **policies** are developed



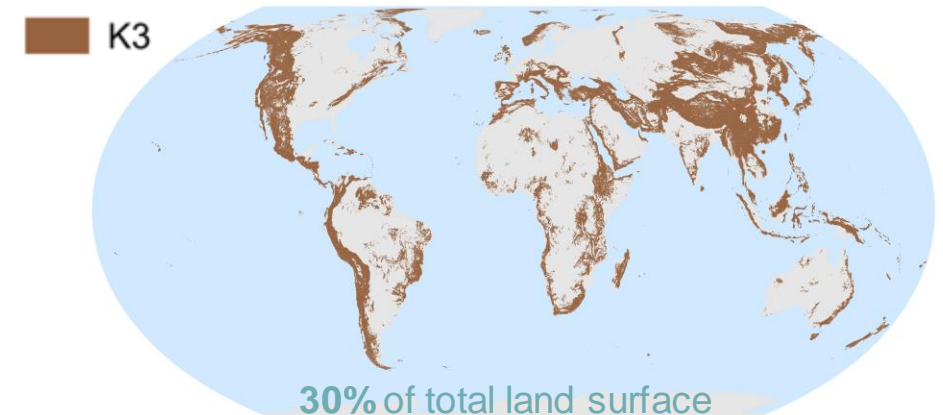
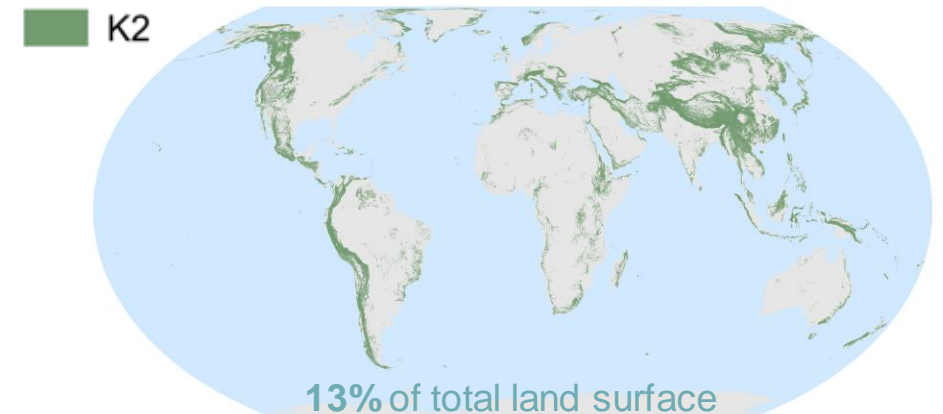
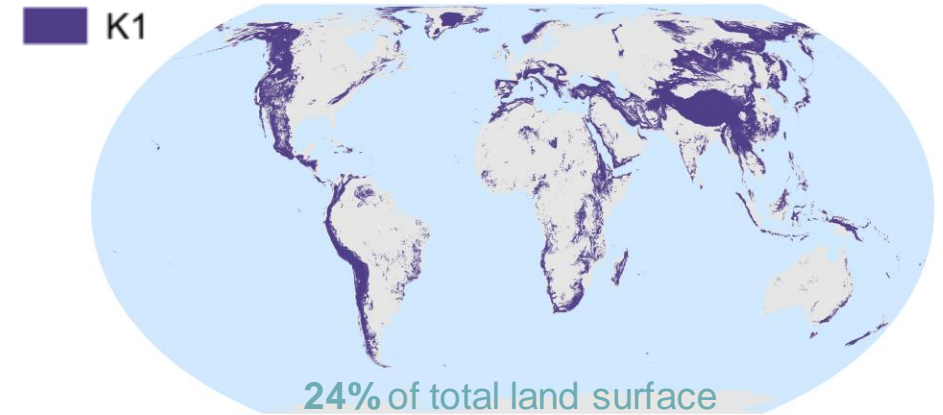
Ebner et al. (2022),  
*Anthropocene*

# The status quo

- ❑ Several alternative **mountain delineations**, **gridded population datasets**, and **urban extent datasets** exist
- ❑ Previous studies have sought to **combine them to quantify human populations in / near mountains globally**

However:

- ❑ Only **singular combinations of possible inputs** have been used
- ❑ **Regional and urban mountain population dynamics** have received **much less attention**
- ❑ **Little work** on exploring **potential drivers of / influences** on human population density in mountains specifically
- ❑ Workflows have **not been consistently reproducible and transparent**



# Aim, Research Questions & Methods



To develop and apply a **fully reproducible and efficient workflow** to address several outstanding research questions, such as:

*To what extent do estimates of the global human population living in and around mountains depend on input data choices?*

*How have mountain population counts and densities varied spatially and temporally over recent decades?*

*How do population density estimates in mountains compare with those of their wider regions?*

*Which mountainous regions are undergoing the most profound population changes?*

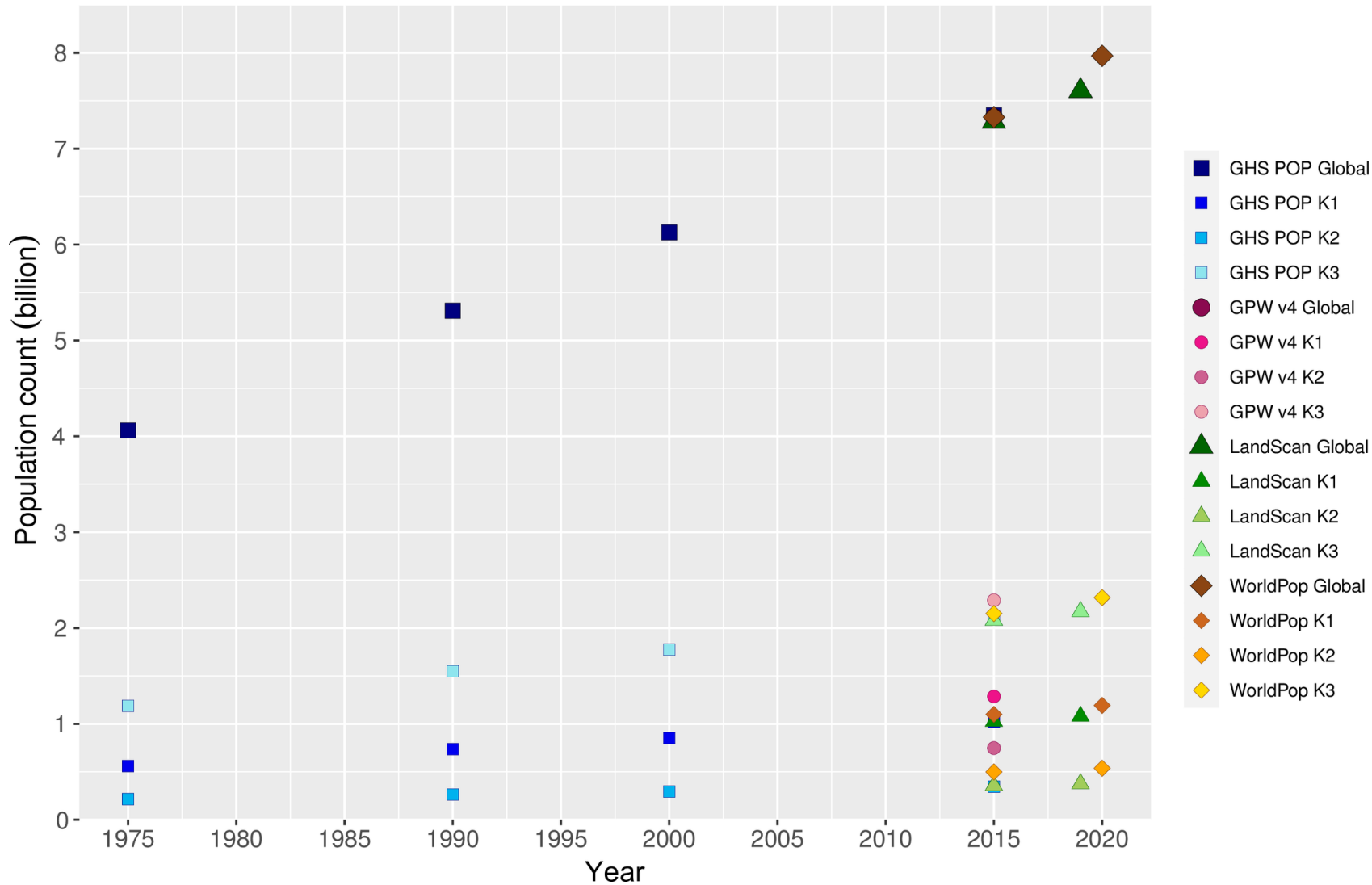
*What proportion of the mountain population can be considered “urban”, and to what extent are recent population change and urban extent change in mountains spatially related?*

*To what extent are mountain population densities within individual mountain regions related to topographic, climatic, and protected-area variables, and how have these dependencies changed in time and space over recent decades?*

**Exclusively open-source data and (script-based) software applied**



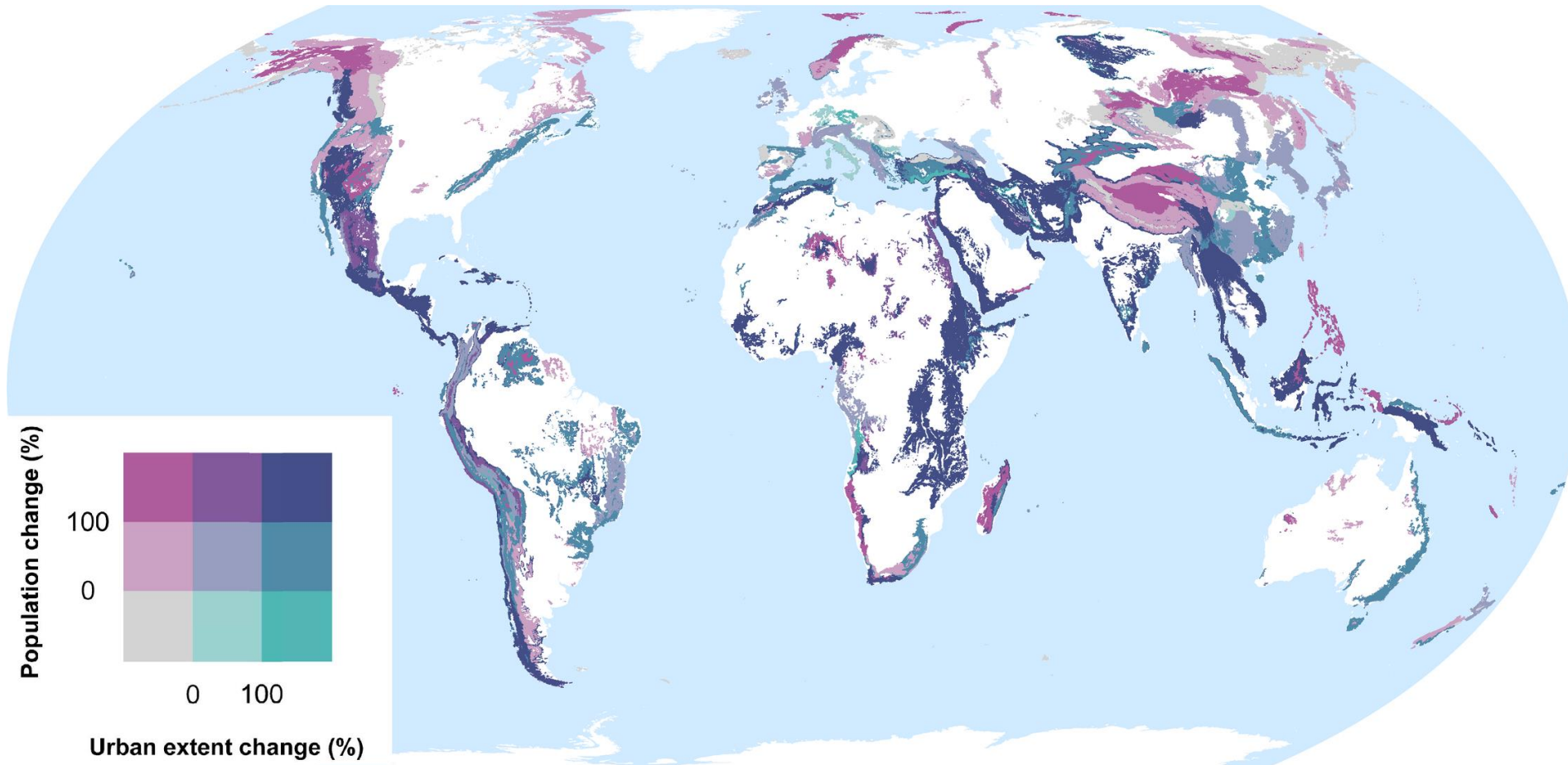
# Global mountain population



- 2015 “Global mountain population” ranged from **344 m to 2.29 bn**, depending on the dataset combinations used
- How one delineates mountains makes a **considerable difference!**
- Choice of **population data secondary**, but still influential

# Population vs. Urban Extent Change

At “**sub-mountain range scale**” (GMBA Mountain Inventory v2), from **1975 to 2015**  
(according to one selected combination of population and urban extent data):



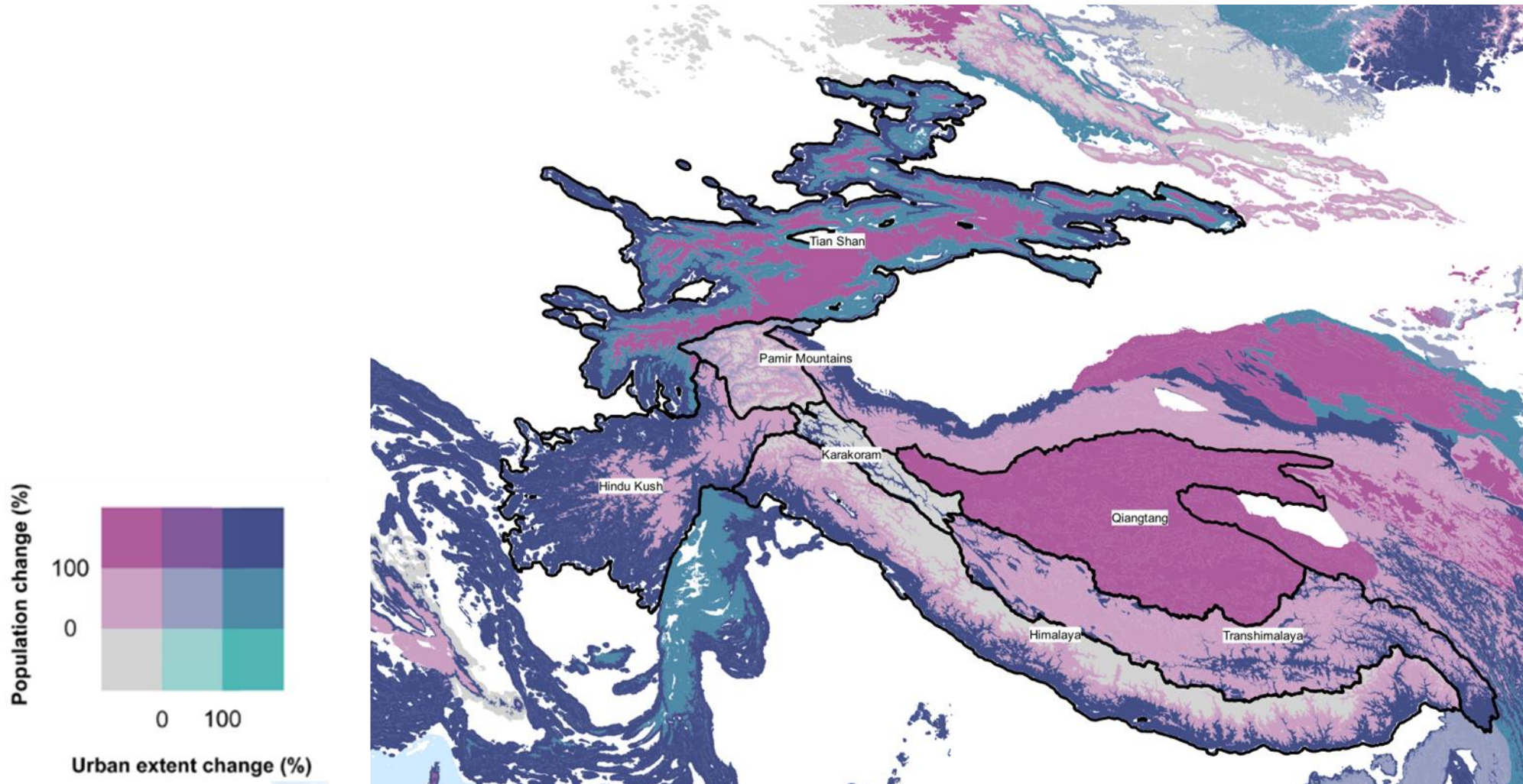
Sneathlodge et al. (2022),  
*Scientific Data*



<https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

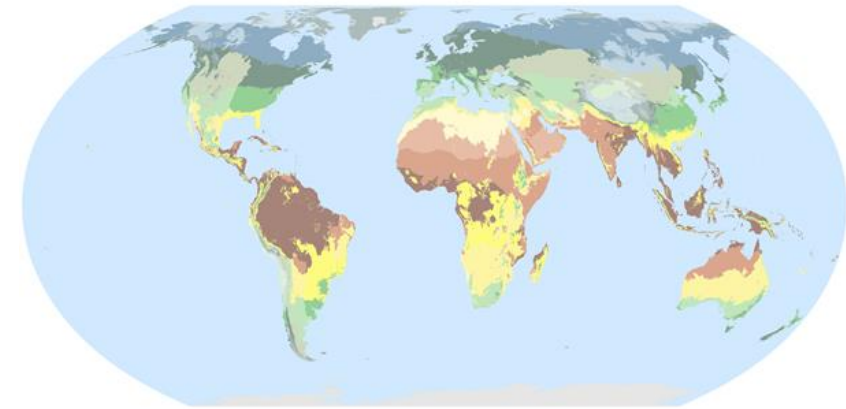
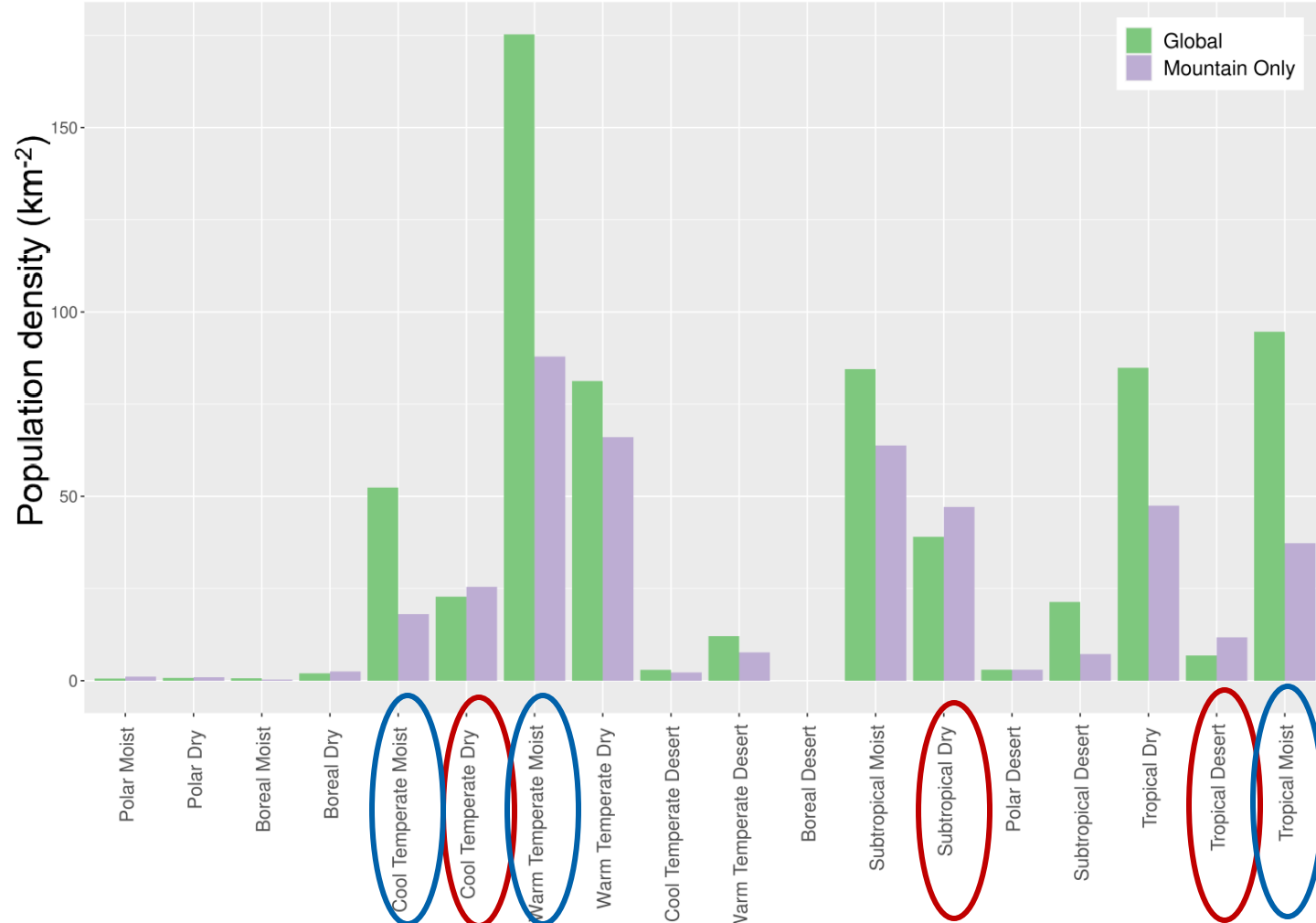
# Population vs. Urban Extent Change (HMA)

At “**sub-mountain range scale**” (GMBA Mountain Inventory v2), from 1975 to 2015  
(according to one selected combination of population and urban extent data):



# Population Density by Climatic Regions

Population density by World Climate Region (GHS POP 2015, K1)



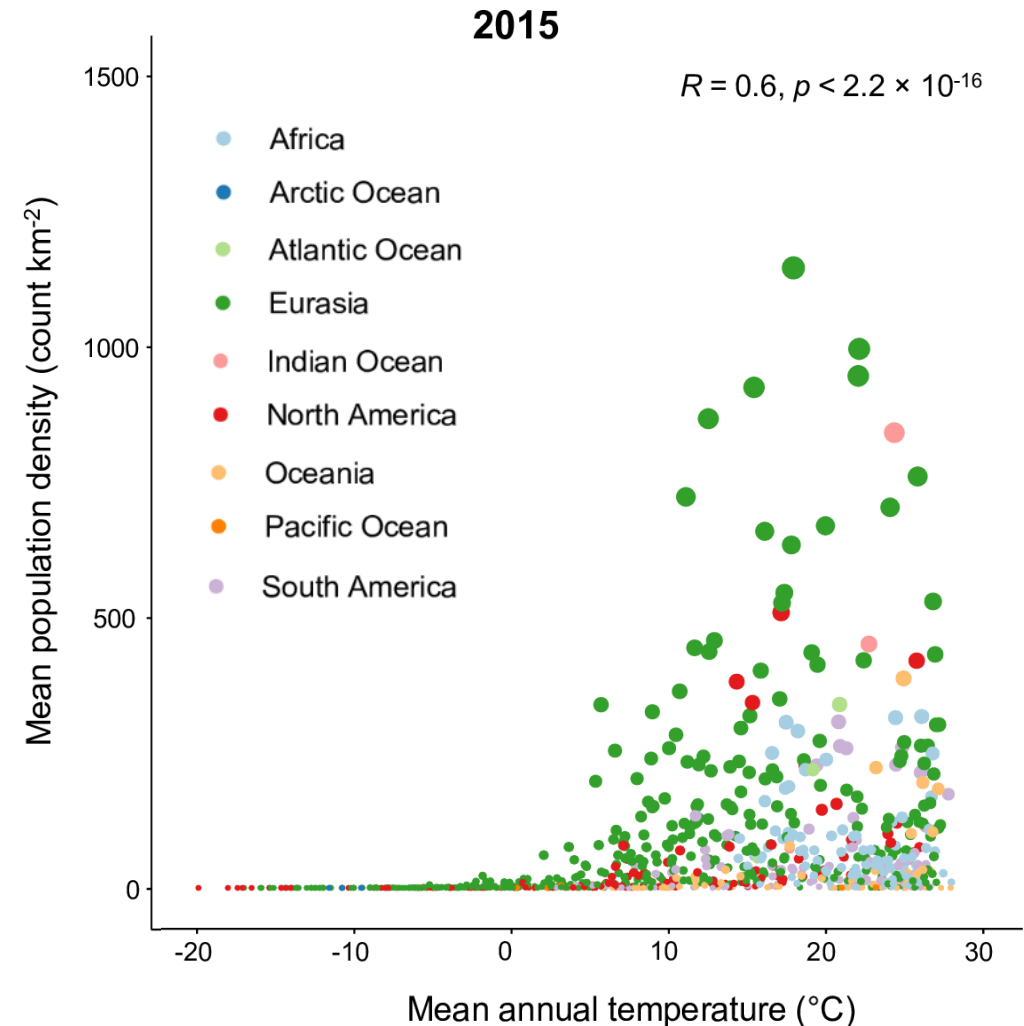
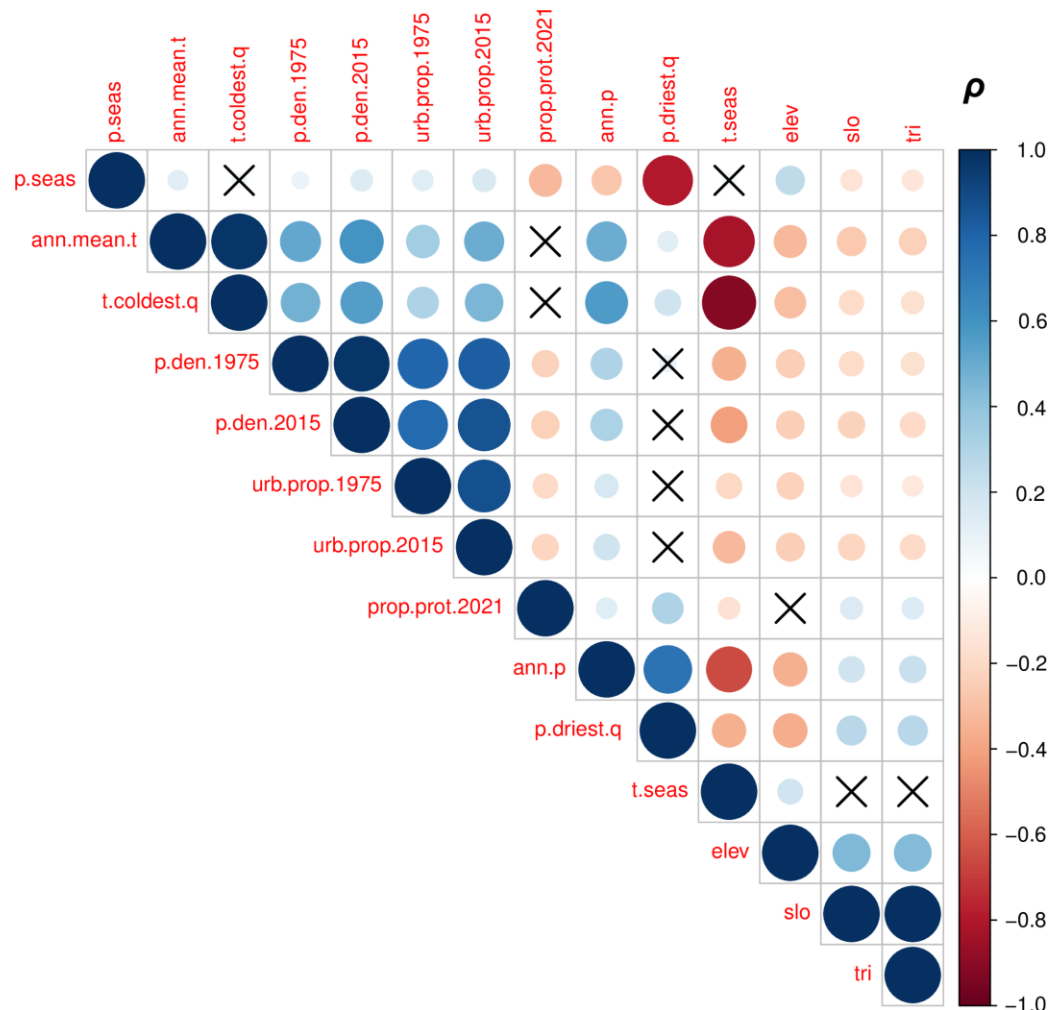
### World Climate Regions

- Polar Moist
- Polar Dry
- Boreal Moist
- Boreal Dry
- Cool Temperate Moist
- Cool Temperate Dry
- Warm Temperate Moist
- Warm Temperate Dry
- Cool Temperate Desert
- Warm Temperate Desert
- Boreal Desert
- Subtropical Moist
- Subtropical Dry
- Subtropical Desert
- Polar Desert
- Tropical Dry
- Tropical Desert
- Tropical Moist



# Further Analysis of Potential Controls / Drivers

- Population density (1975 and 2015) vs. numerous climatic, topographic, and other potential covariates (e.g. protected area proportions, urban extent proportions), again at sub-mountain range scale:



# Conclusions



- ❑ **Variability in mountain population estimates is dominated by the choice of mountain delineation**
- ❑ **In many regions, population increases over recent decades have been associated with strong urbanization in both extent and population, although population and urbanization trends are disconnected in some regions**
- ❑ **In parts of Africa especially, mean mountain population densities are notably higher than densities more generally, suggesting that mountains provide important “refugia” for human populations in certain dry and/or hot climate zones**
- ❑ **At “sub-mountain range scale”, moderate and high mountain population densities occur under a relatively wide range of climatological and topographic conditions, although climatic controls (especially temperature) are generally stronger and may have strengthened over time**
- ❑ **These findings could help inform future projections of mountain population dynamics under coupled climatic and demographic scenarios**
- ❑ **Transparency & reproducibility are key** if society / decision makers are to **trust scientific outputs**, but are **still often lacking!** (though the situation is improving thanks to many funders, publishers, GEO, and others)

# Conclusions

CCP5

## Mountains

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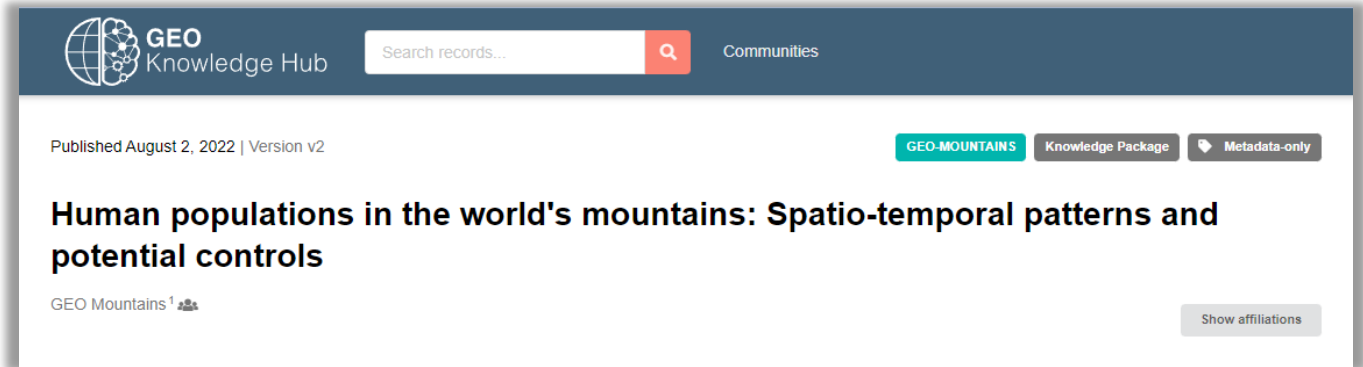
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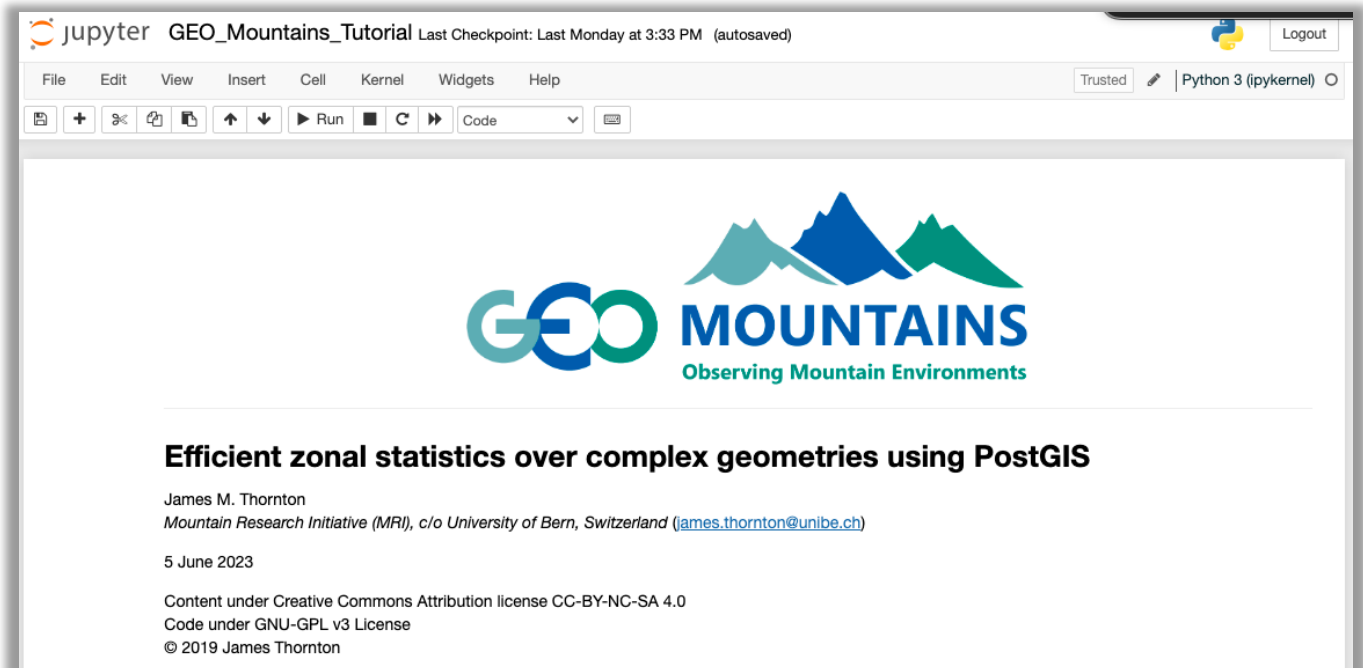
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### Human populations in the world's mountains: Spatio-temporal patterns and potential controls

GEO Mountains<sup>1</sup>


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jupyter GEO\_Mountains\_Tutorial Last Checkpoint: Last Monday at 3:33 PM (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Trusted Python 3 (pykernel)

Code



GEO MOUNTAINS  
Observing Mountain Environments

### Efficient zonal statistics over complex geometries using PostGIS

James M. Thornton  
*Mountain Research Initiative (MRI), c/o University of Bern, Switzerland* ([james.thornton@unibe.ch](mailto:james.thornton@unibe.ch))

5 June 2023

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# GEO Mountains



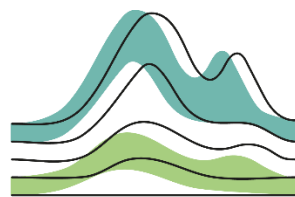
*The Global Network for Observations and Information in Mountain Environments*

## Objectives:

- ❑ To increase the **discoverability, accessibility, and use of mountain data**
- ❑ To apply mountain data and information for **scientific, policy, and practical impact**
- ❑ To **build and share capacity across** a community of mountain researchers, practitioners, and policy makers



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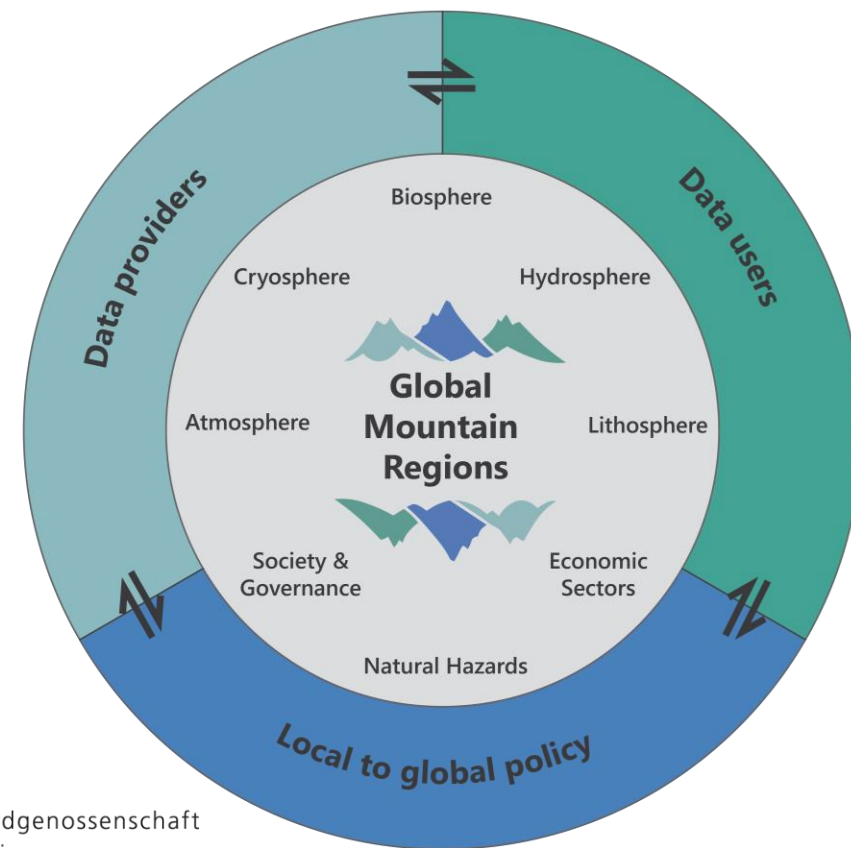
ADAPTATION  
AT ALTITUDE

Taking Action in the Mountains



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



# Many thanks!

Thornton et al. (2022). Human populations in the world's mountains: spatio-temporal patterns and potential controls, *PLOS ONE*, 17(7), e0271466. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0271466



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