



Report of the

**Fourth Global Meeting of the Mountain
Partnership**

17-20 September 2013

Erzurum, Türkiye

Index

INTRODUCTION	3
OPENING SESSION.....	4
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP	6
FIRST SESSION.....	6
SECOND SESSION	7
PLENARY SESSIONS	8
MOUNTAINS IN RIO+20 AND THE POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	8
KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM FOR SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT.....	9
REGIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS: SHARING EXPERIENCES FROM EUROPE, THE HIMALAYAS AND AFRICA	10
ROADMAP AND WORKPLAN.....	11
FUTURE EVENTS.....	15
REPORTS OF WORKING GROUPS ON FUNCTIONS	16
ADVOCACY.....	16
JOINT ACTION.....	20
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION	22
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	23
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION.....	27
INNOVATION.....	30
REPORTS OF GEOGRAPHIC SESSIONS	32
1) ASIA PACIFIC.....	32
2) EUROPE.....	34
3) MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	36
4) NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	37
5) SOUTH AMERICA.....	38
6) SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.....	40
SIDE EVENTS	44
1) CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN MAJOR MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS OF THE WORLD: MULTIDISCIPLINARY NETWORK FOR ADAPTATION STRATEGIES (AFRICA, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA, AND EUROPE)	44
2) WALK THE TALK.....	45
3) REGIONAL INITIATIVE FOR MOUNTAINS IN THE MENA REGION.....	45
4) ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN INCREASING DISASTERS IN THE MOUNTAINS	46
5) KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MOUNTAIN AREAS.....	47
6) BUILDING TOGETHER AFRICA’S SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	47
7) MOUNTAINS, OUR LIFE, OUR FUTURE: LAUNCH OF THE GLOBAL SYNTHESIS REPORT.....	52
8) TROPICAL MOUNTAIN FOREST CONSERVATION AND THE GREEN ECONOMY.....	53
9) SCIENTIFIC NETWORKING IN THE CAUCASUS.....	54
10) ANATOLIAN APPROACH FOR MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT.....	55
11) CULTURAL VALUES OF MOUNTAINS.....	55
12) MOUNTAIN LIVELIHOODS AND TRANSFORMATIONAL ROLE OF WOMEN: CASES FROM CENTRAL ASIA. FAIR OF CENTRAL ASIA MOUNTAIN PRODUCTS	55
ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS	56
ANNEX 2: PARTNERSHIP FAIRS	61
ANNEX 3: PROGRAMME.....	72
ANNEX 4: ERZURUM CONCLUSIONS	

ACRONYMS..... 76

Introduction

The Mountain Partnership (MP) was founded in 2002 by the Governments of Italy and Switzerland, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). As of October 2013, its members comprise 52 governments, 13 intergovernmental organizations and 153 other organizations active at levels, from the local to the global, in a wide variety of fields. As agreed at the present meeting, MP members “envison a world with increasing public and private sector attention, commitment, engagement and investments in sustainable mountain development”. Previous global meetings of the MP were held in Merano, Italy (October 2003), Cusco, Peru (October 2004) and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (June 2012).

The Fourth Global Meeting of the Mountain Partnership was attended by 110 participants, representing 95 MP members, including 35 governments and a further 35 participants from the host country, Türkiye (Annex 1). The meeting comprised seven elements:

- 1) Opening session
- 2) General assembly of the Mountain Partnership
- 3) Plenary sessions
- 4) Working groups
- 5) Geographic sessions
- 6) Side events
- 7) Partnership fairs (Annex 2)

The report is organized according to these elements. The programme for the meeting is available in Annex 3.

This report has been prepared by Martin Price, Centre for Mountain Studies, University of the Highlands and Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and by the Mountain Partnership Secretariat, based on presentations made during the plenary sessions, the report of the meeting prepared by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and the reports of regional sessions, thematic working groups and side events prepared by the rapporteurs of the respective groups.

Opening session

The opening session included six opening statements:

- 1) Mahir Küçük, Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Türkiye, welcomed participants to the city of Erzurum and provided a brief overview of recent mountain sustainability projects in Türkiye.
- 2) İbrahim Çiftçi, General Directorate of Forestry, Türkiye, underscored that mountains are the sources of half of the freshwater needed for agricultural and industrial activities and households. He said that East Anatolia, where this meeting is taking place, includes an important mountainous region, which demands efficient solutions regarding integrated approaches to this sensitive ecosystem.
- 3) Thomas Hofer, Interim Coordinator of the MP Secretariat, thanked the government of Türkiye for substantive commitment and assistance in organizing the meeting. He also expressed appreciation to the World Bank, the governments of Switzerland and Italy and the members of the MP for making the meeting possible. He said the meeting's objectives were to review and strengthen the MP. Highlighting its voluntary character, he noted that an elected Steering Committee would facilitate the achievement of these goals. He concluded by stating that the meeting is an opportunity for forward-looking discussions, which should focus on working together toward the common goal of achieving sustainable mountain development around the world.
- 4) Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Assistant Director-General, FAO, underscored that the meeting is an important occasion "to reinforce our collective future in the global mountains." He highlighted the accomplishments of the last ten years, including the inclusion of mountains in the Rio+20 outcome document, "The future we want." He said the meeting, amongst other things, would look to endorse the 2014-17 Strategy for the MP.
- 5) Ahmet Küçükler, Mayor of Erzurum Province, emphasized the importance of tapping into benefits from mountain regions and prioritizing the development of infrastructure in order to utilize mountains year-round.
- 6) Nurettin Akman, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Türkiye, highlighted the significant role that mountains play in human life. He emphasized the need for sustainable management of mountain locations, to allow people to make a living and, at the same time, ensure that the mountain environment is protected. He noted that, as Türkiye is a country of mountains, it has always supported activities and projects relating to mountains; hosting this meeting is a testament to this commitment.

Two keynote presentations followed the opening statements. The first, by Bruno Messerli, University of Bern, Switzerland, was entitled 'Why mountains matter'. He noted the many interacting and increasing forces behind global environmental change and the prediction that these could lead to conflicts relating to food, water and energy shortages. These will be exacerbated by the increasing numbers of extreme events predicted to happen as an outcome of climate change. To move towards sustainable mountain development (SMD) and how these were related to global processes related to sustainable development, starting with the Rio Earth Summit in 1992; and that many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initially proposed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2012 are relevant to mountains. He concluded with appeals to:

- national governments: to develop national agendas for SMD and to contribute to international agendas to promote the inclusion of SMD and highland-lowland interactions

- non-governmental organizations (NGOs): to promote the empowerment of mountain communities and regional cooperation, and to implement local initiatives and governmental decisions for SMD;
- intergovernmental organizations: to support regional and transboundary cooperation and alliances for SMD, and raise awareness of mountain resources and risks (food, water, energy);
- global organizations: to promote better understanding of mountain challenges and opportunities; provide technical support, field activities, knowledge exchange; and fundraise for SMD
- donors: to invest in health services, schools, forest management, water supply, agriculture, food security, eco-touristic infrastructure, conservation of natural and cultural heritage, basic knowledge for strategic planning of SMD
- the scientific community: to integrated the concepts of 'highland-lowland interactive system' and 'landscape approach' in a research programme on people and ecosystem services in mountain regions, supported by North-South cooperation, regional centres of excellence, free exchange of scientific data, science-policy dialogue, and peer-reviewed journals.

The second keynote presentation, by Sam Kanyamibwa, Albertine Rift Conservation Society, Rwanda, was entitled 'Reconciling conservation, development and community benefits in mountain ecosystems'. He reviewed the many ecosystem services provided by montane forests, including erosion and flood control, climate regulation, food production and pollination. He stressed that communities deserve to benefit "sustainably and significantly" from these ecosystem services. He noted that climate change poses significant challenges to mountain ecosystems, from the melting of glaciers to losses in species diversity, and called for intensified efforts to help mountain communities adapt. He called for an integrated approach to SMD that considers economic prosperity, social well-being and environmental impacts. With reference to Africa, he noted that the African Ministerial Conference had passed a resolution on mountains at its 2012 meeting and a 2013 meeting of MP members. He concluded by urging broad participation in policy dialogue at all levels, to increase productivity, enhance environmental quality, and contribute to economic well-being; and that ecosystem-based adaptation should be mainstreamed into national adaptation, biodiversity and sustainable development policies, recognizing the many benefits from ecosystem services provided by mountains.

General Assembly of the Mountain Partnership

The General Assembly included sessions on the first morning (chaired by Eduardo Rojas-Briales, FAO) and the last afternoon (chaired by Alberto Guillet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy) of the meeting.

First session

Thomas Hofer, Interim Coordinator of the MP Secretariat, presented the proposed agenda which participants approved by acclamation.

Hofer then presented the Strategy and Governance document for the MP, noting that it was a critical time for reflection and reorientation for the future of the MP. Highlighting achievements, he observed that the MP is a collaborative effort and that knowledge sharing and networking has been an overarching activity. He said that the MP renewal process had started in 2012, and that the MP is unique because it is an ecosystem partnership with a great diversity of topics and stakeholders, which had been considered and accommodated in the new strategy. The refocus of the strategy deals with the core substance of SMD, i.e. improved natural resource management and improved livelihoods of mountain communities. On governance, he said a structure has never been formally endorsed and that it was time to think about this. Regarding resource mobilization, Hofer said that, so far, the MP has not been a funding mechanism and it was important to consider how its members could mobilize donor support for mountain development. He observed that it was not easy to quantify the impact of the MP without a mechanism to systematically document and report on achievements, and that this needed to be addressed.

Hofer highlighted milestones in the renewal process. This began with the October 2012 Task Force meeting in Rome, which brainstormed the future of the MP. The first part of 2013 had been a consultative phase, with a number of drafts of the Governance and Strategy 2014-17 document circulated to MP members for feedback. The function and objectives of the strategy are: advocacy; joint action; knowledge management and communication; capacity development and technology transfer; innovation; and resource mobilization. Through this participatory process, the document addressed the concerns of members, resulting in ownership and a high level of acceptance. He told participants that they had the collective responsibility to ensure that mountains get attention they deserve in international negotiations, particularly in the SDG process.

Participants approved the Governance and Strategy document by acclamation.

In the ensuing discussion, members expressed appreciation for the effective incorporation of members' comments during the consultation. Members inquired about, *inter alia*: mobilization of resources for mountain activities; monitoring tools; future status of the interim coordinator; criteria for the division of regions; categories of membership; communication strategy; and the role of the steering committee. Hofer responded that the communication strategy had been improved in order to clarify the commitments and tasks of members. He added that the steering committee would enlarge consultations within their region in order to receive input from multiple stakeholders.

Chair Rojas-Briales suggested that the proposals on monitoring, regional structures and fundraising for regional activities be transformed into the core of future activities. In relation to the steering committee, he noted that the regional division aimed at geographic balance and a manageable working size. Türkiye noted the importance of the Strategy for the next four years and suggested that the meeting should produce an Erzurum Declaration, which was welcomed.

Second session

Following meetings of members from each of the regions to be represented on the Steering Committee, the following were elected to the Steering Committee.

- 1) National government members from each major mountain region:
 - Mexico representing North America, Central America and the Caribbean;
 - Argentina representing South America;
 - Türkiye representing Europe;
 - Nepal representing Asia and Pacific;
 - Cameroon representing Sub-Saharan Africa;
 - Tunisia representing Middle East and North Africa;
- 2) UNEP as the representative of Intergovernmental Organizations;
- 3) The Mountain Institute (TMI) as the representative of Global Major Group Organizations;
- 4) Major group organizations from each major mountain region:
 - Aspen International Mountain Foundation representing North and Central America and the Caribbean;
 - Fundación Agreste, representing South America;
 - Euromontana representing Europe;
 - ICIMOD representing Asia and the Pacific;
 - ARCOS representing Sub Saharan Africa;
 - Mountain Environment Protection Society representing the Middle East and North Africa;
- 5) Italy as the representative of Donors to the Mountain Partnership Secretariat;
- 6) FAO as the Host Organization of the Mountain Partnership Secretariat.

As a special arrangement, ICIMOD was selected as the Major Group representative of the Asia and Pacific region by way of a voting procedure.

Plenary sessions

The plenary sessions on 18 September, chaired by André Wehrli, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and Musonda Mumba, UNEP, included presentations and discussion on:

- Mountains in Rio+20 and the Post-2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals
- Knowledge platform for sustainable mountain development
- Regional coordination mechanisms: Sharing experiences from Europe, the Himalayas and Africa

The plenary session on 19 September, chaired by Baldomero Casillo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina, and Eklabya Sharma, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), considered the outcomes of the working groups, to be used in developing a roadmap and workplan for the future activities of the Mountain Partnership.

Mountains in Rio+20 and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals

Thomas Hofer, Mountain Partnership Secretariat, provided an overview of the Rio+20 and Post-2015 process. He recalled the inclusion of mountain paragraphs in the outcome document of the Rio+20 conference, “The Future We Want,” and said that the core goal now is to ensure that mountain concerns are addressed in the process towards developing the SDGs. He described how this process is being conducted under the Open Working Group (OWG) of the UN General Assembly, supported by the UN Interagency Technical Support Team, and suggested ways to include mountain issues in this debate. He noted that meetings are on an almost monthly basis, and that the meetings in December 2013, and January and February 2014 would consider issues of particular relevance of mountains. The suggestions include: synchronization of the work on mountains with the SDG process; preparation of side events in New York; and making contact with key actors (i.e. OWG co-chairs) to explain the importance of mountains. A key need is to ensure that governments, especially those that are MP members, are directly involved in this process.

Harald Egerer, UNEP, presented on mountains post-Rio+20. He noted that the inclusion of mountains in the Rio+20 outcome document demonstrated the capacity of the mountain constituency to exert influence. On follow-up actions, he noted the options of trying to include mountains in the SDGs process as a stand-alone goal, or as part of other targets that aim to mainstream environmental issues in development policies – the latter being UNEP’s approach. Highlighting the role of the Carpathian Convention and its members, he observed that this process is country-driven and that leaders are indispensable. For that, he suggested the creation of informational material and the need to identify the best opportunities to act, such as through regional groups – such as the governments from the Carpathians and South-eastern Europe – and the Group of 77 and China (G-77/China).

In the following discussion, debate centred on the merits of a stand-alone SDG on mountains versus mainstreaming mountains within other SDGs and sectors. Some MP members, preferred the mainstreaming option while other members noted that mainstreaming could lead to the loss of opportunity to have at least one mountain-specific goal, and that dispersing efforts across multiple SDGs might signal that mountains are a marginal part of the global agenda. Consequently, it could be tactically desirable to continue discussions in both directions, and also to consider mountain-specific ‘sub-goals’ and/or regionally-specific targets (e.g. in relation to water, food security, energy). Several participants highlighted the need for disaggregated and freely-available data for developing goals, targets and indicators, and that any SDG relating to mountains should emphasize highland-lowland

linkages. Reference was also made to the Programme of Work on Mountain Ecosystems of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the need to ensure its implementation. UNEP explained that it is providing expertise and inputs to the Post-2015 development agenda and that a majority of the SDG clusters would contain environmental aspects.

Wrapping up the session, Wehrli observed that, overall, governments consider the integrated approach more realistic, and that if it is made clear that mountains matter for specific SDG goals, governments would be more inclined to support the MP. He called for focusing on what mountains mean to other sectors and in wider geographic contexts, and highlighted the need to tap into the OWG process to ensure that mountains are appropriately considered in the Post-2015 process.

Knowledge platform for sustainable mountain development

Miguel Saravia, Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN), presented the history and evolution of the Mountain Forum (MF), a knowledge platform for SMD established in 1996. He described the technical challenges involved in managing, producing and sharing information among relevant mountain stakeholders, including the need to avoid duplication and competition, encourage collaboration and develop clear standards for managing “massive” amounts of data. He noted that the MF is the only specialized, global, online community dedicated to sharing information and experiences on issues relating to SMD. Over the past 18 years, the MF has evolved in response to the changing information needs of mountain stakeholders.

The MF portal now serves as a knowledge repository and social network for people interested in SMD around the world, with content available in Spanish, French, Russian and English. Based on the principles of Open Access, the portal is a certificated knowledge repository (that complies with the OAI PMH protocol for interoperability with other digital repositories). As it is scalable, it can provide services for other organizations that want to connect their knowledge content within the MF Knowledge repository. However, further work is required, e.g. on standards, common vocabularies.

On the future of the MF, he stressed that information and knowledge sharing are not synonymous with communication, and that the MP still needs to develop a communication strategy. He concluded that the MF can serve the MP as: a knowledge repository; an interface for connecting with those who are not MP members; an e-forum tool for e-discussions organized by the MP; and a means for facilitating MP participation in UN conferences.

In the following discussion, participants raised the issues of: the duplication of work by MF and other online systems (both regional and global) for mountain information sharing; the need to engage with social networks and traditional media for communications and outreach; and the challenges involved in gauging the accuracy and validity of information held by the MF. In response, Saravia emphasized that the MF serves as a knowledge platform and tool for the MP, not a “competing voice.” He also acknowledged that verifying information quality is an enormous challenge for any knowledge repository, and that the MF does its best to ensure the quality of information in collaboration with diverse partners.

Thomas Hofer commented on the need for a MP communication strategy that avoids overlap and recognizes the value of existing information sharing initiatives, and suggested that the MP working group on a communication strategy focus on presenting a more coherent approach to communications. Chair Mumba suggested taking stock of all existing information sharing platforms as a first step towards developing a communication strategy.

Regional coordination mechanisms: Sharing experiences from Europe, the Himalayas and Africa

Martin Price presented Euromontana, a multisectoral association for mountain cooperation originally founded in 1974 with a focus on mountain agriculture and with a broader mandate since 1996. It currently has 65 members from 15 countries. Mountains cover 36% of Europe and are home to 118 million people. Price noted that mountains provide many opportunities (e.g., positive image, cultural and natural heritage, quality products), despite challenges (e.g., difficult access, population loss and ageing, remoteness). Euromontana's main goal is to improve the quality of life of mountain people by representing mountain communities; promoting the strengths of mountain areas through activities such as organizing meetings, cooperation and publications; and undertaking, participating in, and compiling studies. Its main working themes – e.g. agriculture and rural development, mountain products, forestry, energy, ICT, research and innovation, environment and climate change, sustainable tourism - are inter-related. The various projects have a policy component; notably, a series of projects on quality mountain foods has recently led to an EU Regulation. The biennial European Mountain Conventions that Euromontana organizes are the largest mountain meetings in Europe. In summary, Euromontana is a network with a great diversity of organizations, action-oriented and participatory, with a good institutional profile, but relatively limited resources; the need for members to take an active role is critical.

Taja Ferjančič, Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, explained that the Convention is the first international treaty on mountains, covering the Alps, a diverse region 14 million inhabitants and 120 million visitors a year. Eight states and the EU are signatories. The Convention was signed in 1991 and came into force in 1995; as a framework convention its application is mainly through its eight protocols, which provide principles and management guidelines for public policies in the Alps in order to promote sustainable development. The implementation of the Convention and its protocols involves a number of structures; and there are also many observers. Cooperation is critical, at all levels from local authorities to other Alpine organizations, Europe, and global.

Harald Egerer, Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, hosted by UNEP, presented the Carpathian Convention, signed in 2003 by seven countries. It aims to foster sustainable development and environmental protection in the Carpathians, which are a significant biodiversity hotspot. The Interim Secretariat is hosted by the Vienna office of UNEP that also serves as a liaison office with other Vienna /Austria and region-based organizations and institutions, including the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**, **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)**, the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention, the Regional Environmental Centre etc. The implementation of the Convention is particularly through science-based working groups on key themes such as sustainable tourism, biodiversity, climate change, cultural heritage, sustainable transport and forests (multi-sectoral, integrative approach). The Convention is an important mechanism contributing to the implementation of goals and objectives set on the global and EU level, important for the EU and other partners such as other UN conventions; further highlighted throughout establishment of powerful partnerships and close interaction with respective governments, as well as civil society, that are essential for successful policies.

Eklabya Sharma presented the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and delivered a presentation on the experiences of learning and research in the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) region. ICIMOD is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge centre created in 1983 for the eight member countries of the HKH region. More than 210 million people live in the HKH region. Key challenges include the impacts of climate change, including the shrinkage of glaciers (though it is difficult to assess the exact volume of loss); poverty; and gendered

migration – with men seeking opportunities elsewhere, leaving women and children behind. The rivers flowing from the Himalayas provide water for 1.3 billion people, support extensive irrigation systems and have great potential for hydropower development, but are also prone to flooding. ICIMOD provides a link between science, policy and practice; its core competencies anchored in the four thematic areas of livelihoods, ecosystem services, water and air and geospatial solutions.. It works at the regional scale, testing and monitoring innovative approaches, often in transboundary contexts. It produces many regional reports, and is active in networks and events at both regional and global level.

Sam Kanyamibwa, Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), addressed regional network engagement across Africa. He noted that ARCOS, which focuses on collaborative action for nature and people, was established in 1995. Priority areas include biodiversity and ecosystem services, climate change, governance and threats. He highlighted the Albertine Rift Biodiversity Monitoring and Information Systems (ARBMIS) and the Albertine Rift Biodiversity Portal, which are building competence for biodiversity information systems. More than 50 NGOs are active in the region. Challenges and lessons learned related to networking include the following: networking takes time; a networking hub needs to be inclusive; sharing information products is more acceptable than sharing raw data; resources are always scarce, making it imperative to be creative; it is important to invest in internal capacity; and different mechanisms work for different areas.

Roadmap and workplan

This session comprised reports from the working groups on functions that had considered the outputs/activities detailed in the Governance and Strategy 2014-17 document approved during the first session of the General Assembly, followed by plenary discussion (key points are included below). Each working group presented priorities for action; more detail on the discussion in each group is included in the respective reports in the following section.

Advocacy

The priorities were presented with specific reference to the outputs/activities in the Governance and Strategy 2014-17 document.

A: An advocacy strategy for SMD should be brief and consistent with existing advocacy documents from different partnership levels. It should tap into the advocacy strengths of individual/groups within the MP, take respective sub regional/regional social norms into account and provide timelines for members' participation. A small group should support the evolution of the strategy document; this, or another small group, should undertake advocacy in support of the Secretariat/Steering Committee.

B: Towards mainstreaming SMD principles in global multilateral agreements, the MPS should prepare and circulate: policy briefs useful to partners for engaging in this process at national level; guidelines for partners for mainstreaming at national level; common policy indicators for partners to use in mainstreaming; a calendar of relevant activities. The MPS should also engage with focal points.

C: To ensure that SMD is considered in the implementation of the MDGs and included in the SDGs, the MPS should: engage with the focal points of these processes and keep members informed about them; establish a group of MP members to decide whether it is most appropriate to focus on multiple SDGs and/or propose a specific SDG for mountains.

D: MP members should participate actively in international processes. The MPS Secretariat has a role to identify needs and create and then facilitate groups to ensure effectiveness, and produce documents on mountain issues to foster their mainstreaming in national (especially sectoral) policies.

E: Messages, documents, tools relating to SMD (cf. B, D) need to be standardized in their language, form and presentation. Some material prepared by the MP Secretariat and/or MP members will be ready for use; others may be more generic, to be adapted to more specific local needs by partners.

F: An ongoing worldwide awareness campaign for SMD is feasible and must have an expanded target audience, including target groups not currently involved in the MP (e.g., business groups, civil society organizations with other human-centred focus). This campaign must have clear timelines; the MP Secretariat will need to develop these and ensure they are followed.

G: The involvement of ambassadors/champions: this needs to be addressed by the communication group (and other groups). Advice from marketing professionals is needed the use of this approach, which would include simple video and audio clips, specifying the aims and objectives of the MP.

It was noted that activities related to outputs E-G need to link to the activities of other working groups.

A small task force should be established to develop the advocacy strategy, with clear timelines. The MPS and SC must develop guidelines to members (especially national governments) with regard to their engagement with other actors. One action point relating to output B is a project (involving ADC, SDC, UNEP and its collaborating center GRID Arendal, and University of Bern: see report of side event 7) leading to policy briefs for the SDG Open Working Group sessions. With regard to output G, the task force, should identify ambassadors/champions, at both regional and global levels, who are well recognised and share the MP vision.

Joint action

A series of priorities were established, as follows. Proposed roles of specific MP members and the MP Secretariat are included in the working group report.

- 1) A baseline assessment of MP members, including strengths, expertise, and gaps, should be made through an online survey.
- 2) At least two events per region should be organised, with a thematic focus and based on the strengths of MP members.
- 3) Towards supporting mountain livelihoods, a pilot project on joint marketing of mountain products should be undertaken, beginning with a feasibility study.
- 4) For each region, work should be done to understand people's perspectives on the impacts of climate change and adaptation (including renewable energy and energy efficiency) to these. The regional reports should be synthesized at the global level.
- 5) Towards the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, regional joint action on community forestry and/or protected area management should be undertaken.

With regard to activity 3, criteria on public sector involvement would have to be developed, particularly to avoid negative environmental impacts. The initial emphasis should be on collectives

etc., rather than private companies. A business plan would have to be developed, including identification of which producers, products etc. to include. It was noted that the World Mountain People Association (WMPA) has already done some work on this topic in India and Nepal, and that Euromontana has extensive experience with regard to 'mountain labels' in Europe.

Communication and knowledge management

Priorities were established with regard to both communication and knowledge management.

Communication

A task force should be established to develop a communication/media strategy, with assistance from the Secretariat; a permanent group on this topic is needed. MP members should review their existing communications strategies, and share relevant aspects with the task force. **ICIMOD expressed its interest in becoming a task force member.**

The strategy should:

- support MP members to collectively to promote a unified MP agenda, both general and regionally-specific (re. language, culture, etc.). The aim would be to influence different target groups, including: decision/policy-makers; the general public; the business sector; youth and students; the educational community; practitioners; research scientists; and media journalists. The agenda would therefore have to be tailored to these different target groups.
- foster communication between MP members.

Tools to be used for communication include 'Peak to Peak' and the newsletters of MP members (and others). It is critical that these are effectively linked; the MP website should be used to increase the visibility of MP members' communications products. A key need is for translation to permit wider dissemination in other languages than English, starting with Spanish, French and Russian.

Knowledge management

A task force on technical issues should be established, with assistance from the Secretariat. Key issues to be addressed are:

- standardization (e.g., content description, metadata, reporting); a number of MP members had agreed to work together to address these issues.
- database(s) on members and projects (cf. joint action activity 2), to be used by the MPS to proactively put members in contact with each other, and facilitate members' ability to identify other members with common interests, relevant experience, etc.
- a knowledge repository to support the needs of the MP and connected (via metadata) with other knowledge repositories. CONDESAN, as the host organization of the knowledge hub, should remain the MP focal point for knowledge management and provide the tools for knowledge sharing and knowledge sharing in coordination with the MP Secretariat. It can also provide a hosting service for organizations without the capacity to host their own systems.
- knowledge products: basic information is required on approaches to addressing problems (whether by MP members or others), accessible in a structured way.

It was noted that there is a need to prioritise these activities, and that the communications/media task force should also consider knowledge products as well as research, as the source of knowledge products.

It was noted that much of the above implies that content is available; in many cases, research is required to provide content. The conference on global change and mountains in Perth, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland being planned for autumn 2015 could be an opportunity to create a research strategy, with particular input from the Mountain Research Initiative. Nevertheless, as 2015 may be too long to wait for a research strategy, MP members should identify key themes on which to work together to develop knowledge (including both scientific and traditional).

Capacity development and knowledge transfer

The priorities developed generally relate the outputs listed in the Governance and Strategy 2014-17 document, and are as follows. Proposed roles of specific MP members and the MP Secretariat are included in the working group report:

- 1) To promote the development of curricula on SMD, a global overview presenting the characteristics of mountain areas and their development issues should be prepared, to be provided to policy makers responsible for educational programmes for integration in school and university curricula.
- 2) To develop the capacity of MP members, regional IPROMO programmes – ‘training the trainers’ – should be developed.
- 3) To better engage the media in SMD, they should be integrated in the planning and implementation of all projects, activities, and research.
- 4) To foster technology transfer between MP members, an international database of countries’ available technologies and needs for technology transfer should be created. Each year, a specific topic for MP members exchange experience in depth should be selected.
- 5) A web-based global database for mountain regions, including climatic, economic, land use etc. variables should be created.

It was noted that activity 2 overlapped with the Knowledge Management outcomes. A mountain computer/video game was also suggested.

Resource mobilization

A task force should be established, starting with those involved in the working group, but including other MP members, especially government and intergovernmental members. There are clear strategic overlaps between Resource Mobilization (RM) and advocacy; the task forces on these topics should work collaboratively.

In the long term, a Global Mountain Facility (GMF) should be created; this process will need support from the MPS, which could approach the GEF, the European Union and other possible resource partners (private sector, foundations etc) or support organizations. Balanced allocation/access to funds will be critical; this will require clear mechanisms for accountability and transparency.

Immediate actions include

- An RM campaign targeted to potential resource partners (including private sector) to mobilize further resources for MP activities
- the development of clear criteria (e.g., related to CSR, environmental activities/impacts) for the involvement of private sector in the MP; this will require a specific working group;
- Consolidation of the support of current resource partners;
- identification of focal points for the MP in the Conventions; MP intergovernmental members have a particular role to play here;
- training sessions for key people involved in Conventions processes

- training sessions for MP members in identifying funding opportunities and preparing proposals for mobilizing resources.

Innovation

The Governance and Strategy 2014-17 document lists two outputs/activities under the function of innovation. It was agreed that **innovation should not be a function per se, but a principle: all outputs/activities of the MP should be innovative, and that the MP as a whole should be a platform that create and link informed and inspiring dialogues.**

In terms of innovative means (platforms) for knowledge management and communication, different types of media (e.g., films, music, video games) should be used to widen awareness: to deliver positive messages using well-known means in new ways and at different levels (local to global) and in different contexts (cultures, countries, target audience, etc.). Well-known mountain sportspeople (climbers, skiers, etc.) could be valuable as ambassadors in this context. TED talks (15-minute presentations on new ideas) could be another possibility; they reach a wide global audience.

In considering future developments, young people should be asked what they see as emerging challenges/key issues for the future. The MP could create a group to develop/collect new ideas/types of information and have means to make them accessible. Participatory approaches (e.g., brainstorming, World Cafe, e-dialogues) should be used.

Future events

At the end of the session, Thomas Hofer identified a number of events in the next two years in which the MPS should be involved:

- UNFCCC COP 19 (Warsaw, Poland, November 2013): the Landscapes Forum will include mountains
- International Mountain Day 2013 and 2014
- a conference being organised by ICIMOD in December 2013
- UNFCCC COP 20 in Peru in 2014; Peru is an MP member, and the country has many mountains (Peru is organizing the Mountain Pavilion and the celebration of IMD 2014).
- the World Parks Congress (Sydney, Australia, October 2014)
- Second World Congress on Terraces (May 16-22 2014 Cusco, Peru)
- World Mountain Forum in Peru (Cuzco), May 23-24, 2014
- International Festival of Highlands Music (November, 2014, Lima, Peru)
- The international conference on global change and mountain areas (Perth, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, autumn2015)
- World Forestry Congress 2015 in South Africa, in which FAO will play a key role

Reports of Working Groups on Functions

Advocacy

Facilitators: Andrew Taber (The Mountain Institute, United States of America), Baldomero Casillo (Government of Argentina)

Rapporteur: Gerard H.O. Boakye (Ghana Wildlife Society)

The Mountain Partnership's (MP) new strategy defines its goals with regard to advocacy as:

“global attention and awareness for SMD raised and tangible commitments from the international community made to achieving SMD and for mainstreaming SMD into policy processes”

This working group focused on capturing the suggestions and perspectives raised by members to provide guidance to the MP Secretariat and Steering Committee regarding the draft outputs and activities listed for Advocacy in the strategy document in section VII on Putting the Mountain Partnership into Practice. It was constrained in how much it could accomplish by (i) the large size of the group, (ii) the complexity and variety of issues to be addressed, and (iii) the limited time. Remarks and suggestions are summarized below for each topic (A to H) listed in the MP strategy document. The various points made should provide valuable input for the development of a full Advocacy Strategy for the MP.

Topics Discussed and Decisions Made

A) Develop a succinct, focused, and practical Advocacy Strategy for Sustainable Mountain Development (SMD).

The main points raised in the discussion were:

- It is important that the Advocacy Strategy is kept brief, focused and targeted.
- The strategy should strive to be consistent with, and to the extent possible be reconciled with, other relevant advocacy approaches and strategies being undertaken by specific MP members and the international community more generally. In particular, it will need to take into account and be consistent with sub-regional and regional approaches, while recognizing specific geographic needs.
- The strategy should provide clear timelines for MP members to contribute and participate in its development and implementation.
- In its development, the strategy should tap into the expertise and experience, and build on the advocacy strengths of, individual organizations, and groups of members, within the MP.
- The group recommends that there is a need for a smaller working group/task force to assist the Secretariat in the development of the strategy and for developing and mainstreaming SMD principles into global multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Depending on needs, this task force could also subsequently spearhead advocacy actions in support of the MP's overall work, and the Secretariat and Steering Committee in particular.

B) Work towards mainstreaming the principles of SMD contained in Chapter 13 of Agenda 21 and the Rio+20 outcome document in global multilateral environmental agreements and their implementation.

Specific discussion topics and recommendations included:

- There is the need for the Secretariat, with support from relevant MP members, to prepare and circulate policy briefs on key topics of relevance to SMD which are useful at national and regional levels to partners for engaging in and influencing these processes. Such briefs, in some cases, might be structured as templates into which specific local information could be inserted to increase national and regional acceptance, relevance, and hence impact. These will enable members to contribute to mainstreaming policies at the national level and effectively engage in multilateral environmental agreements.
- The Secretariat, with support from the membership, should develop and provide guidelines to MP members to inform and advance national mainstreaming of SMD, both in ongoing action in support of the MDGs, but also for the development of the forthcoming SDGs as part of the Post-2015 International Development Agenda.
- The MP should develop common policy indicators/benchmarks/standards that partners can use in championing the cause of SMD.
- The MP Secretariat should maintain and make available a calendar of what is going on globally that is of relevance to this output.
- The MP Secretariat should identify and provide guidance on access to relevant focal points (people and institutions) for MP members to approach to advocate for SMD.

C) Ensure that aspects of SMD are effectively considered in the further implementation of the MDGs, and promote the inclusion of a subset of SMD components in the process of defining the emerging United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On the inclusion of SMD aspects in the further implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the formulation of SDGs, the working group noted that mechanisms already exist to influence these processes. The MP Secretariat will need to:

- Develop a working plan, and appropriately convene MP members, to influence these processes at national and international levels.
- Engage and inform (e.g., via policy briefs, events, MP member meetings, etc.) key focal points for the negotiations of the need to mainstream SMD wherever possible within individual SDGs, as both higher-level indicators and more specific impact targets.
- Keep MP members informed of processes and events, while providing guidance for them to use to advance the SMD agenda as opportunities present themselves, and facilitating their participation where possible
- Continue internal discussion, recognizing policy differences amongst MP members, about the merits of pushing for a single SDG for SMD, versus effective mainstreaming across multiple SDGs – which must be advocated for in any case.

D) Prepare MP members for active participation in UN processes (especially Conventions) and inter-governmental mechanisms (e.g., World Economic Forum, G20, ASEAN, BRICS, APEC, other relevant forums) and work towards the mainstreaming of SMD issues in these processes.

The discussions touched on the following issues and topics:

- There is a need for the MP and its members to participate in these meetings to advocate for SMD. The potential role of the MP Secretariat in identifying needs, creating, and facilitating the functioning of these groups needed more resolution and discussion than time allowed, but will need to be incorporated into the MP's strategy for advocacy.
- Individual MP members should be encouraged to participate in these processes and not rely on the Secretariat – which, however, should aim to provide feedback and identify and promote potential synergies with other MP members who may also be able to contribute.

- The group recognized that many mountain countries do not have adequate policies to sustain the environmental benefits and assets that mountains provide. Accordingly, the Secretariat, and groups of MP members as appropriate, should prepare and circulate specific documents, policy briefs, guidelines etc. of relevance to SMD that can influence and be mainstreamed into other national natural resource management policies already in place or in development. It is also important that specific “mountain policies and regulations” be put in place to enhance the management and conservation of mountain natural resources and other mountain assets.
- On preparing MP members for active participation in UN processes, views were expressed on the need to create groups to lobby and participate in these meetings. A question was raised regarding who would create these groups: some felt that it was up to the Secretariat to decide, while others felt that MP partners in their respective capacities and positions should be able to achieve this without relying on the Secretariat. The importance of a specific document on mountain policies that can be mainstreamed in other national policies was highlighted.

E) Develop key messages, briefs, other promotional and advocacy materials, and tools related to SMD and provide them to member countries to use when formulating their positions for important negotiations, e.g. in the context of the UN Conventions or other international processes.

This is highly consistent with other points raised above; however, the following additional comments and observations were made:

- Such material will need to be consistent and standardized in terms of languages, form, and presentation – following the MP brand as appropriate. Attention was drawn to the huge diversity of languages in mountain regions – a need that will need to be addressed.
- Depending on needs, some material prepared by the MP Secretariat and/or MP members will be ready to use, while others will be provided more as templates which can be adapted to more specific local needs, adapted by partners to suit their purposes and the occasion.

F) Establish and implement an ongoing worldwide awareness raising campaign for SMD (a generic and universal campaign to be adapted and implemented by members).

The following issues were raised:

- There was broad agreement that that this was feasible and important. Such an awareness raising campaign for SMD (covered as well under the knowledge management and communication working group) would need to be designed to hit a broad range of target audiences, not only the ones we currently reach but also others that have not yet been sufficiently approached. This would include private sector that is not currently involved or represented in the MP, and also other civil society organizations more focussed on human welfare and other development issues (e.g., health), amongst others.
- To be successful and efficient, such a worldwide awareness campaign for SMD will need specific timelines and milestones, which the MP Secretariat will need to ensure are developed and followed. There was some discussion about when such a campaign should start and for how long it should run.

G) Identify and bring on board well-known personalities who are ready to act as “Goodwill ambassadors” or “champions” for SMD.

Discussions and observations on this topic included:

- This is a valuable tool that falls under activity/output F above. It will need to be developed as part of the overall communication strategy, and also thus link with the work of the communications, innovation and other working groups.
- The MP Secretariat should seek advice from professional marketing organizations and others on how best to use this approach and to what ends.
- Such champions of SMD might very effectively help through the use of short video and audio clips, spelling out what is SMD, why mountains matter, what is the MP, and what we hope to achieve.

H) *Ensure global support to regional advocacy initiatives.*

There was broad support for this, but also a recognition that all the different function areas of the MP should be developed in consort and would need to be coordinated and agreed on.

Additional Comments From and Regarding the Working Group for Advocacy

Limitations in time did not enable the working group to sufficiently explore and discuss specific actions and responsibilities that MP members would be willing to take on. In addition, given the potential for misunderstanding in the group, it will be imperative that a subsequently developed strategy clearly define what is meant by “advocacy.”

Participants identified three priority action items:

1. To convene a smaller working group to inform and develop an advocacy strategy for the MP with clear goals, objectives, and timelines.
2. To establish a clearinghouse of information to help national partners more effectively engage with various multilateral environmental agreements and other regional and national processes. Policy briefs for this would be particularly useful (e.g., on such themes as water, energy, climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity and forestry management).
3. To coordinate and undertaking joint action with other functions/work areas of the MP.

Participants

Abdollah Ashtari Nakhaei (Mountain Environment Protection Society, Iran)

Adylbek Ormonov (Kyrgyzstan)

Aida Gareeva (CAMP Alatoo, Kyrgyzstan)

Alexandr Alchubaev (Altai Republic, Russian Federation)

Alfredo Guillet (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy)

André Wehrli (SDC, Switzerland)

Sofia Cortina Segovia (Mexico)

Andrew Taber (The Mountain Institute, United States of America)

Bashir Ahmed Wani (MACDS, Pakistan)

Bruno Messerli (University of Bern, Switzerland)

Chagat Almashev (FSDA, Altai Republic of the Russian Federation)

Dharmalingam Venugopal (Nilgiri Documentation Centre, India)

Eklabya Sharma (ICIMOD)

Elisabeth Sötz (ADA, Austria)

Gerard H.O. Oakye (Ghana Wildlife Society, Ghana)

Gotlind Blechschmidt (Mountain Wilderness, France)

Jean Bourliaud (World Mountain People Association, France)

Keith Porter (Forestry Department, Jamaica)

Mark Petersen (UVU, United States of America)

Rovshan Abbasov (Khazar University, Azerbaijan)
 Roziya Alieva (CAMP Kuhiston, Tajikistan)
 Said Dağdaş (Gazi University, Türkiye)
 Sam Kanyamibwa (ARCOS)
 Shideh Atri (Department of Environment, Iran)
 Yakup Özkaya (Dokuz Eylul University, Türkiye)
 Zerrin Toprak Karaman (Ministry of Forestry, Türkiye)

Joint Action

Facilitators: Benedicto Sanchez (BIND) and Anita Paul (Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development)

Discussion points:

Assuming that the Steering Committee would be guided by the proposals, the members are to develop and submit the ideas on joint action.

A starting point should be to assess the capacities of the participating institutions and to identify gaps and strengths within the network. This requires a survey to be conducted with the help of the MPS. The lead for this task needs to be identified. While being generic, the information needs to be specific enough on topics (mountain livelihoods, climate change and adaptation) for joint projects, capacity building activities, events and communication network.

When referring to the 3 paragraphs in the Strategy, many questions were raised regarding centres of excellence: who they are and what they qualify for. As such, the participants decided not to box them into the limited frame described in the Strategy document (3. Joint Action, page 10).

Another suggestion was to focus more on South-South exchanges on cross-continental issues, widening the issues across the continents by seeking experience and expertise from other continents. Under a broad umbrella of the “Mountain Livelihoods” thematic topic, it was suggested to begin with the concrete effort on joint marketing in the Asia Pacific region. This topic is also relevant to Panama and is viewed as good way of building people’s collective relationships.

The importance of research, especially applied research, was discussed, and the need for a consolidated database to understand better the change process and identify the gaps for addressing them effectively. For this purpose, climate change adaptation practices and solutions such as climate smart agriculture need to be documented.

Priorities differ across the regions. In Africa, marketing is not a priority when 60% farmers depend on food aid. Linking food security to climate change and water conservation technologies and know-how, for instance, would be better. In this regard, agro-forestry also needs to be included in order to link science and farming for functional agro-ecosystems.

The main points of the discussion were summarized as follows:

Priority focus areas	Joint Action	Who	MPS Role
Baseline assessment for MP members/database (strengths/expertise/gaps)	On-line survey	ICIPE BIND CA Hub/UCA	facilitation
Events (at least 2 per region)	- thematic focus - based on strengths of MP partners		facilitation

Integration of SMD into the SDGs	Signature/Petition of MP members		
Mountain livelihoods - On/off farming - On farm: subsistence mountain organic and other sustainable farming systems (agro forestry); low emission technologies/methodologies - Off-farming/NTFP/Fair Trade: Linking groups; marketing initially on taglines/common brand	Pilot project on joint marketing for mountain products (Asia Pacific group)	CDA/ADI Grassroots AGOCA BIND/NTFP Exchange Program FCM	Help with Pre-feasibility support leading to the development of the longer term collaborative initiatives
Climate change & adaptation For 6 regions compile people's perspectives on CC impacts; documentation of adaptation practices for 6 regions etc. - RE & EE (technology/ knowhow transfer) - Adaptation practices - Green Economy	- Synthesis document on mountain people's perspectives; - Regional reports on adaptation practices; - Technology transfer for RE/EE - Low emission agricultural practices	Team needs to be developed	Facilitation
Forestry Sustainable use and Conservation of natural resources base (protected areas)	Community Forestry/ Region specific joint action (forestry/Protected management)	Region-specific	Facilitation, technical assistance

Possibilities of joint action were identified between:

1. ICIPE Kenya/MPHub UCA/BIND Philippines, if agree, by 25 December 2013, questionnaire to be ready
2. Grassroots and Central Asia
3. BIND and Panama
4. BIND and AGOCA

Participants

Alberto Pascual (Fundacion Comunidad, Panama)
 Anita Paul (Grassroots Development Foundation, India)
 B.S. Choudri (CESAR Sultan Qaboos University, Oman)
 Benedicto Quito Sanchez (BIND, Philippines)
 Dirk Hoffmann (BMI, The Plurinational State of Bolivia)
 Elbegzaya Batjargal (Mountain Partnership Secretariat/Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan)
 Eric Smith (Aspen International Mountain Foundation/Telluride Institute, United States of America)
 Francis Dany Matip Nougua (Ministry of Environment, Cameroon)
 Kalyskhan Batirova (AGOCA Kyrgyzstan)
 Mevlüt Düzgün (OGM, Türkiye)
 Musonda Mumba (UNEP)
 Sezgin Ayan (Kastamonu University, Türkiye)
 Tino Johansson (ICIPE, Kenya)

Tolessa Debele Dilalessa (EIAR, Ethiopia)

Knowledge management and communication

Facilitators: Jurant Dika (Government of North Macedonia), Miguel Saravia (CONDESAN)

Topics discussed:

- **Standardization** – for content description / metadata / reporting. A virtual Task Force should be created to work on it. Potential members: CONDESAN, ICIMOD, Dénia, Costa Rica Met. Institute, Makerere University, Alpine Convention, UVU (tbc)
- **Databases:** 1) Members: need to include areas of activity, skills/expertise, contact people (position, expertise), current activities (with funding and donors/sources), information/publications produced, projects; 2) Projects – geographical coverage, issues addressed, results, resources mobilized, partners participating, contact details, knowledge products
- **Knowledge repository:** use what the mountain knowledge hub is providing and make it work for the need of the MP. The metadata need to be used to connect this with other knowledge repositories to facilitate access to SMD-related knowledge. CONDESAN, as the host organization of the knowledge hub, should remain as the focal point for knowledge management in the Mountain Partnership and provide the tools for knowledge sharing and knowledge sharing in coordination with the MP Secretariat. The knowledge hub will also provide a hosting service for organizations without the capacity to host their own system.
- **Knowledge products:** basic information is required, presented simply and including the experiences of others who have solved similar problems (this may have been done by members, but quite often not, so links area needed to non-MP members). It must be possible to access information in a structured way. An inventory of key information required by members is needed as well as the production of different ready to use info products: fact sheets, policy brief, info-graphics, and SMD basic info package in several languages. An annual report from members and from the entire MP, in terms of joint activities facilitated by membership of the MP, should be prepared.
- **Communications strategy and raise awareness:** The MP should prepare a strategy for both external and internal audiences. Its structure should include: aim, key messages, target groups (internal and external), tools. As the communications strategy addresses the external audience to raise awareness, overlaps / complementarities with Advocacy activities need to be addressed. Several external target groups were named (details in the minutes of the Group). It is also important for MP members to review their own communications strategies, learn from others and replicate good examples.
- **Current tools:** It is important to increase visibility of the different partners' communication products via the MPS communications tools. The current communications media (website, Peak to Peak, Facebook page) need improvement. Translation into different languages, starting with Spanish, French and Russian (resources shared between MPS and members), especially for Peak to Peak, is needed.

Decisions made

- Request CONDESAN to remain as the MP focal point for knowledge management until MPS is ready to carry on such activities.
- Create a virtual task force to work on the road map for better integration of the existing Knowledge Hub and the MP website and databases. This task force should take the lead on

the issue of standardization in close collaboration with the suggestions of the other groups in terms of the databases required. MP members which have indicated their interest to become part of the Task Force are: CONDESAN, ICIMOD, Dénia, Costa Rica Meteorological Institute, Makerere University; ARCOS, Alpine Convention, UVU (tbc).

- A second task force should be created to work on the communication strategy for the MP in close collaboration with the Advocacy Group. ICIMOD expressed its interest to join the task force.
- Annual reports: To establish a procedure that allows each MP member to report their collaborative efforts in the frame of the MP, to be used by the MP Secretariat to prepare an annual report.
- Join the “We love Mountains” campaigns to unite efforts across the MP members

Support expected from the MP Secretariat

- To convene and facilitate the work of the Task forces.
- Ensure proper reporting (annually) from members and, using these reports, prepare an annual report.
- To use the knowledge base to produce basic knowledge products based on an inventory of members’ needs.
- To use databases and MP information systems, as recommended by the task force, to proactively put members in contact with each other but also to facilitate members being able to identify other members with common interests.

Follow-up actions

- Establish the task force
- Establish a work plan for each task force with milestones
- Spread the word about #welovemountains campaign

Capacity development and technology transfer

Chairperson: RosaLaura Romeo – Mountain Partnership Secretariat

Facilitators: Simon Charré, the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia, Abdhesh Gangwar, Center for Environmental Education (CEE) Himalaya

The participants discussed four topics according to the bullet points stated in the Governance and Strategy document. Point d (engaging youth in forums and training on how to communicate, write approach negotiators and network with regard to SMD) was not discussed due to a lack of time. Additional points were also discussed, in particular regarding the creation of databases.

A. Promote the development of curricula on SMD

Discussion points

Participants agreed that influencing curricula is very difficult, as education programmes are often country-specific. In some situations, they can also be the core of nationalist policies, thus even more difficult to influence from outside. From this statement, discussions moved towards the development at the MP level of a broad international document on mountain specificities, to be further worked out and adapted by MP members to their own country specificities before being handed to policy makers (Ministry of education or other public organization in charge). The methodology and timing proposed to achieve this output are specified below.

New curricula should encourage the development of new tools and media to follow the evolutions of technologies. For instance, a special attention should be paid to develop games – including computer games – and interactive tools for discussion such as environmental clubs.

Decisions made

It was decided to adopt a step-by-step strategy with short- and long-term objectives.

- Short term objective (2014-2015): A task force should be established, with 10 members from the 6 regions and from governmental and non-governmental organizations. It will be in charge of creating (1) a data base of existing educational materials targeted at mountain areas and (2) simple guidelines including all specific aspects of mountain areas to be disseminated among member countries.
- Longer-term objective (2016-2017): Regional taskforces are to be set up to adapt the guidelines to regional contexts, local languages and terminology. From the outcomes of these working groups, MP members would further work with their respective governments to include some of the guidelines' content into national school and university curricula.

7 candidates were identified for the taskforce:

Kalyan Kumar Paul	Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation, India
Svetlana A. Jumaeva	Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction, Tajikistan
Titamongu Ruth Leyuga	Foundation for Environment and Development, Cameroon
Özgür Alaçam	OGM, Türkiye
Agiro Gabriel Okot	SORAINÉ, Uganda
Martin Price	Center for Mountain Studies, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Jabran Reklaoui	Morocco

Expected support from MPS

Participants requested the MPS to coordinate the work of the taskforce, support the development of a format and design for the guidelines and support the printing of the document.

Further support from the MPS could be to hire one/a few experts specialized on curriculum development in order to work together with the taskforce members and support them in developing the guidelines.

Follow-up actions

Additional members should join the task force to reach the number of participants and regional diversity expected. It should initiate a dialogue with the MPS to discuss the possible level of support from the secretariat to the group.

B. Capacity building of MP members for SMD

Discussion points

Participants agreed that the international IPROMO course is a relevant and an interesting format to exchange experience. However, the single language (English) of the course is a major weakness. Participants further discussed opportunities to develop courses on the same format in other regions of the world. It was agreed that these programs should be designed as Trainings for Trainers (ToT) in order to be both technical and provide participants with practical knowledge that they can directly use in their projects with communities, with policy makers, etc.

Decision made

Participants suggested developing region-specific IPROMO-type courses with the following timing: in 2014, for each region one MP member commits to lead the design of such a course. These leading organizations will take stock of main needs at the regional level and elaborate a programme for the course. The programme will be shared with the MPS and among members for comments. From the 6 regions, one leading organization was identified for Europe: Türkiye (proposed by Özgür Alaçam, OGM)

Expected support from the MPS

The MPS is expected to provide comments on the programmes developed at the regional level by leading MP members, and further to help identifying resource partners to provide in-kind or financial contributions to the course.

Follow-up actions

A leading MP member should be identified in each of the 5 remaining regions.

C. Engaging the media

Discussion points

The Governance and Strategy document states that education campaigns should be organized for journalists. Although the document was accepted by members, participants suggest rephrasing the sentence to state “awareness raising” or “information” instead of “education”.

Most of the discussion concerned reasons why journalists do not pay enough attention to mountain related issues/activities. Participants agreed that journalists are often knowledgeable and it is therefore wrong to think that giving them more mountain-related knowledge would radically change this situation. It was suggested that that journalists are only interested in topics that are likely to attract a large audience, and they do not consider mountain issues to be attractive for the public. Therefore, rather than training journalists only on mountain specificities, awareness raising should focus on the fact that the public is actually interested in mountain issues, which make it an interesting and beneficial topic to consider. Media would surely be more engaged in covering mountain-related events if they were included from the beginning in project design and activities together with other stakeholders, thus not only reporting from the outside.

Decision made

No specific timeline was discussed. Participants committed to engage media in their projects and events from the initial stage and organize their activities in such a way that journalists understand the interest of the audience towards mountains.

Expected support from the MPS

The MPS should help in creating a kit for members that would gather experiences of successful media engagement and give general directions on how to interact with media.

Follow-up actions

No specific action except sharing with other MP members the commitment of participants to better engage the media in their mountain related activities.

D. Technology transfer

Discussion points

Participants agreed on a lack of global database on existing technologies across different regions of the world. They discussed the best ways to exchange technologies and agreed that a database hosted by the MPS would be an efficient tool. Such a database would contain a large number of information, making it difficult to identify and choose the most relevant ones. It was therefore proposed to select one specific topic every year on which MP members would exchange in priority.

Decision made

To create the proposed database, each member should complete a questionnaire including (1) needs for technology transfer and (2) available technologies to be shared for their countries. All

information would be gathered by the MPS and uploaded online with open access to all members. Given existing databases (WOCAT, ICIMOD, Mountain Forum, etc.), instead of creating a new tool, the database should be linked with other similar initiatives. Tentatively, information should be gathered in 2014 and the online tool developed in 2015.

Expected support from the MPS

In 2014: create a questionnaire on needs and availability of technologies and disseminate it among members;

In 2015:

- gather all information from MP members in a single database;
- coordinate with other existing database;
- create an online database accessible to all members.

E. International scientific database

Participants underlined their wish to share better specific data collected in different mountain areas. In particular, it was emphasized that, as mountains are sensitive to climate change and natural hazards, a stronger scientific basis is necessary to better mitigate the impacts of extreme climatic events and to adapt more efficiently to climate change. Although challenging, participants suggested to develop an international database at the MP level to share data related to the climate, ecosystems, water resources, socio-economic information, etc. from different mountain regions. These data, available in free access, would ease the development of global models and catalyze the exchange of very specific information among members.

Participants found many similarities between this and the knowledge management and communication group, in particular regarding information exchange between members. They suggest to the secretariat to establish bridges between the groups to avoid parallel efforts (such a joint effort was proposed by the rapporteur of the knowledge management and communication group at the plenary session, concerning the development of joint taskforces instead of separate ones).

Participants

Adelso Revolorio (Instituto Nacional de Bosques, Guatemala)

Alma Uzbekova (UCA/ MPS Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan)

Aynur Gunes (Ministry of Forestry, Türkiye)

Barbaros Gönençgil (Istanbul University, Türkiye)

Bob Nakileza (Makerere University, Uganda)

Dirk Hoffmann (Bolivian Mountain Institute, The Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Eric Nanchen (FDDM, Switzerland)

Erik Petrosyan (Armenia)

Fernando Mengual (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Golipal Acharya (ICIMOD)

Gulnara Aitpaeva (Aigine Cultural Research Centre, Kyrgyzstan)

Harun Gok (Ministry of Agriculture, Türkiye)

Jesus Reina (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Jorge Recharte (The Mountain Institute, Peru)

Jose Sala (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Jurant Dika (North Macedonia)

Kashi Nath Vajpai (Prakriti Group, India)

Luis Felipe Cesar (Crescente Fértil, Brazil)

Magda Brigida Campos Barrantes (National Meteorological Institute, Costa Rica)

Mehdi Garmipour (Suldoz Kouhyaran Institute, Iran)

Mehmet Riduncoletto (Directorate of Forestry,
Türkiye)

Miguel Saravia (CONDESAN)

Münevver Demirbaş Özen (Ministry of Forestry,
Türkiye)

Musuq Briceño (CONDESAN)

Nermin Kayael (General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works, Türkiye)

Svetlana A. Jumaeva (Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction, Tajikistan)

Tsala Messinga (RENASONGCAM, Cameroon)

Valérie Benjamin Ramahavalisoa (Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Madagascar)

Vicente Chelet Ordines (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Resource mobilization

Facilitators: Marisa Young, Fundación Agreste (Argentina) and Purushottam Ghimire, Nepal

Topics discussed:

- Establishment of the Global Mountain Facility (GMF): as a platform different from existing funds, facilities and programs, for specific funding of mountain issues, with clear rules to access funds.
- Need for capacity building/training for mobilizing resources: specifically about how to develop projects to apply for funding and the necessary management steps, also how to read calls and avoid wasting valuable time on proposals that are not within the priorities of the funders.
- Resource mobilization process: need for both advice and monitoring mechanisms to assess how the RM process has performed each year.
 - Need for an overall Mountain Partnership (MP) resource mobilization strategy.
 - Need for national budget allocations, taking into account the specifications, needs and priorities of each country.
 - Need for strong involvement of governments: the role and intervention of focal point is crucial.
- Resource needs related to different expenses (coordination, administration, management and project implementation) require different approaches.
- Linking mountains and other socio-environmental issues: MP members should engage their governments to see if some funds that they receive for Climate Change, Biological Diversity, Desertification, etc, can be dedicated to Sustainable Mountain Development (SMD), taking into account the country's specificities needs and priorities.
- Need to establish National Committees with adequate experience and multidisciplinary background.
 - Instil political will: need to have a strong position to address Ministries.

Decisions made

- Invite more members to join the Resource Mobilization Working Group, especially resource partners, governments and inter-governmental organizations;
- Think about development of parallel actions in the short and long term;
- Ensure the same chances for Civil Society Organizations (CSO) members from countries whose governments are not MP members;
- Stress the point of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to attract private sectors;
- Build upon intergovernmental organizations that are MP members to involve governments;
- Try to involve private sector through the members, as well as Non Governmental Organizations (NGO), with whom MP members have already a relationship;

- Need for joint planning of advocacy and RM, since there are many linkages.

Support expected from the MP Secretariat

- Strengthen national and regional networks;
- Establish clear assessment criteria for membership in the MP of donors and private sector organizations (companies);
- Establish a resource mobilization strategy and an accountability mechanism, to ensure transparency and result oriented reporting to the Steering Committee;
- Inform members about available sources of funding and facilitate donor contacts for MP members who require funds;
- Provide training support to the preparation of RM proposals, including knowledge of available funds and how to apply for them;
- Start to brainstorm on the entry point to interest influential governments and invite them to participate;
- Liaise with national focal points to be aware of how and when allocation of funds takes place;
- Facilitate the establishment of the GMF (or similar arrangement) as soon as possible, to which donors can contribute in order to support MP and the Sustainable Mountain Development (SMD) projects;
- Manage the received funds so that members can apply for them to develop targeted projects;
- Ensure equal opportunity for allocation of funds, especially in the context of the GMF;
- Support the continuity of the Resource Mobilization Working Group and invite more members to join, especially donors.

Follow-up actions

- Organize an event, e.g., related to International Mountain Day (IMD) addressing the invitation to the private sector);
- Targeted campaign to increase the committed members of MP, potential donors and private sector;
- Find the way to access to Global Climate Change Fund, European Union, among others, and assess if they can contribute to the GMF;
- Find a focal point within UNFCCC for the Mountain Partnership;
- Move the resource mobilization and fund raising discussion forward and open it to other interested members.

Summary

Decisions	Parallel Actions	Follow-up actions	Support from the MPS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More members involved in this working group (donors) 	<p>Now</p>	<p>(internal communication)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move this discussion forward (communication) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the continuing of this working group.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency by reporting to the SC (RM strategy and accountability)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint planning advocacy and fund raising • Involve more countries by build on MP intergov. org. 	<p>Immediately (or short term)</p>	<p>(external communication)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted campaign to extend MP • Organize events to invite private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment criteria to join the MP and be a donor • Facilitate donor contacts for MP members • Brainstorm to raise the interest of relevant governments

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress CSR to attract private sector • Involve private sector by the CSOs that already have relationship with them 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and donors • Find focal point within UNFCCC for MP (and other conventions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training support for fund raising • Liaise with focal point on MP and others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same chances from CSOs of countries not MP members 	Long Term (in the 4-year strategy)	(as a communication process) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find the way to access to fund for GMF (as a process) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the establishment of the GMF • Ensure equal allocation of fund by the GMF • Inform about financing opportunities • Inform about available source of funding

Summary Report

This working group focused on the importance of **parallel actions to mobilize resources** to carry out the Four Years Strategy. This requires concrete actions to implement now, and in the short and long term (defined by the extension of the strategy). To implement these actions requires, on one hand, decisions and, on the other, the support of the MP Secretariat.

Immediate actions are linked to internal communications. To continue the activities of this working group requires the support of the MPS for discussions after the meeting in Erzurum (either through virtual meetings and workshops or via email). This working group must involve the resource partners and other MP members, particularly those with more reach to sources of resources.

For the **short term**, to begin carrying out the Strategy, the group suggested actions related to external communication, proposing the development of a campaign targeted to potential resource partners and private sector organizations (companies), as well as to special funds for environment through focal points to the UN conventions. In this regard, there is a need for special attention to establish clear assessment criteria for a special category of members: private sector organizations (companies) and donors. This requires MPS support to establish a mechanism; the creation of a task force is proposed. Also, the MPS can facilitate contacts between members and donors, training in preparing fund raising proposals, and to find a way to raise the interest of relevant governments and convention focal points, as well as other sources of resources.

Short-term actions are needed in joint planning of advocacy and resource mobilization strategies, while also engaging governments through intergovernmental members, and the private sector through their Corporate Social Responsibility, involving them through the Civil Society Organizations with which they already have relationships.

In the **long term** (i.e., the four years of the Strategy), the action to develop in parallel to the above is to establish the GMF through which investors, international organizations and development partners can support MP and SMD projects. MPS will also initiate the process to recognize GMF under the UNFCCC, CBD, UNCSD, UNCCD and other international organizations. It is important that the GMF is a framework to finance projects and the coordination, administration and management of the MP and is different from existing global funds (GEF, GCC, etc.). The funds must be distributed equitably, providing opportunities for CSOs (even if the government of the country where they work is not an MP member). In this regard, the support of the MPS is highlighted to ensure that the GMF is established with these parameters, and is also responsible for reporting about the available

resources, sources, and priorities. In summary, it must be an approachable, friendly, equitable and efficient mechanism.

Participants

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Alessia Vita (MPS-FAO)

Cai Chengzhi (Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, China)

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Léonidas Nzigiyimpa (Association pour la Protection des Montagnes du Burundi, Burundi)

Mabari Clement Lebamang (Lesotho)

Marisa Young (Fundación Agreste, Argentina)

Purushottam Ghimire (Nepal)

Tenzin Chopel (Bhutan)

Innovation

Facilitator: Martin Price, Centre for Mountain Studies/Euromontana

The MP Draft Governance and Strategy lists two outputs/activities under the function of innovation. It was agreed that **innovation should not be a function of the MP per se, but a principle: all outputs/activities of the MP should be innovative, and that the MP as a whole should be a platform that create and link informed and inspiring dialogues.**

In terms of innovative means (platforms) for knowledge management and communication, different types of media (e.g., films, music, video games) – should be used to widen awareness: to deliver positive messages using well-known means in new ways and at different levels (local to global) and in different contexts (cultures, countries, target audience, etc.). Well-known mountain sportspeople (climbers, skiers, etc.) could be valuable in this context as ambassadors. TED talks (15-minute presentations on new ideas) could be another possibility; they reach a wide global audience.

In considering future developments, young people should be asked what they see as emerging challenges/key issues for the future. The MP could create a group to develop/collect new ideas/types of information and have means to make them accessible. Participatory approaches (e.g., brainstorming, World Cafe, e-dialogues) should be used.

These were the points that related most directly to the outputs/activities listed in the MP Draft Governance and Strategy.

Much of the discussion centred on innovations in mountain areas:

- the need to assess the potential impacts (good and bad) of innovations (whether developed in or coming from outside mountain areas);
- how to monitor the impacts of innovations (following trends, both positive and negative);
- how to prevent negative impacts of innovations.

Other key points were as follows:

- innovation implies giving wider options that people can choose from
- innovation cannot be controlled, but well-organised/structured means/platforms are required for people to find out about them and decide whether they are appropriate;
- how an innovation is used is what matters
- the potential and actual impacts of innovations will vary between different mountain regions; what works somewhere not necessarily work somewhere else.

The group agreed to conclude its discussion with these points, and that its members would join other working groups on the following day.

Participants

Alexey Gunya (MAB-6 Center, Russian Federation)
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Karinjo DeVore (Aspen International Mountain Foundation,
United States of America)
Martin Price (Centre for Mountain Studies/Euromontana, United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Peter Trutmann (Global Mountain Action, United States of
America)
Roziya Alieva (CAMP Kuhiston, Tajikistan)

Reports of Geographic Sessions

1) Asia Pacific

Facilitators: Eklabya Sharma (ICIMOD) , Aida Gareeva (CAMP Alatoo, Kyrgyzstan), and Abdhesh Gangwar (CEE)

Rapporteur: Zaya Batjargal (MPS/Central Asia)

Topics discussed

A) Geographic division

Given the diversity of the region and existing active regional centers – ICIMOD for the Himalaya-Hindu Kush (HKH), University of Central Asia (UCA) for Central Asia, and the Institute of Geography in the Russian Academy of Sciences – the group was suggested that the Asia Pacific region should be divided into 4 major sub-regional groups: 1) HKH; 2) Central Asia/Russia/Caucasus; 3) South Eastern Asia; 4) Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand. This division would bring focus and foster exchanges at the sub-regional levels. There was concern that the UN definition of the region does not reflect the reality on the ground and that it does some harm by diluting the diversity and on-the-ground efforts, given that nearly 50% of the world’s mountain communities are within this region.

➔ **Recommendation to the MPS:** The map should be revised, and the MPS should propose a better classification for the composition of the Steering Committee (SC) and regional division within one year, for the next SC meeting.

B) Priorities for the region

Taking into consideration the diversity, common challenges and narrow nature of the topical approach, each sub-region initially identified two to three priorities. These were then jointly synthesized across all the groups.

1) Climate change adaptation and mitigation

Climate change is a real threat to all the sub-regions and adaptation needs vary. Needs include capacity development in integrated resource management; technology transfer and innovation; knowledge management (monitoring and data management/sharing and storage); more applied research, not hard science; role of institutions (e.g., ICIMOD) in anchoring joint collaborative actions and of NGOs facilitating people on the ground for practical exchanges. A key issue is resilience for communities through adaptation and mitigation, though mitigation could be more of relevance to Russia at the moment.

2) Conflict resolution in Natural Resources Management (NRM)

Conflicts both within and between countries need to be identified; tensions and conflicts derive from the scarcity of natural resources. In Russia, this is relevant as 50% of the Urals and Siberia face ecological problems due to industrialization; for some Central Asian countries, transboundary water resource management and conflict resolution are the priority, but this is not the case for the HKH, although the issue should be dealt with; for other Central Asian countries, conflicts over the use of pasture, forests and other natural resources are the reality.

3) Ecosystem goods and services

These issues include biodiversity conservation, local people’s rights and benefit-sharing mechanisms. The economic valuation of biodiversity resources and their protection are also important aspects to consider.

4) Disaster risk reduction: Knowledge dissemination and technology transfer

Flash floods alone threaten the livelihoods of millions, and capacity to cope with these and technologies for prevention and early warning should be a focus. Monitoring and data sharing and capacity building for these are also important. At the community level, practical exchange should be happening on ground.

For each sub-region, advocacy and joint action should go in parallel with all the efforts. The Steering Committee should try to seize all the opportunities for advocacy and promotion of mountain agenda.

C) Coordination Mechanisms most suitable for addressing the identified needs

The existing mechanisms were noted; future actions need to build on these while introducing necessary. They include:

<i>Existing mechanisms</i>	<i>Changes required</i>
MP/MF	One institution giving one message
UCA & ICIMOD	Linkage w/ ICIMOD and others
ICIMOD	While anchoring joint action & exchange between the countries, it should support community organizations working on the ground
AGOCA/CAMP network/IMI and other community based orgs of Asia Pacific	Members supported in facilitating people and communities on ground
Mountain research and development / comprehensive assessments / role of MRI	Monitoring; applied research rather than hard science
Sub-regional offices	Linkage and working together

The MP and MF should give one message. The similar mechanism of the Asia Pacific Mountain Network (APMN) for the Asia Pacific region needs to be strengthened for this purpose.

D) Plan & implementation points

1. The participants reiterated their commitment to work on all priorities identified (advocacy; joint action across all the areas + 4 thematic focus work)
2. The sub-regions should interact and exchange and work together through MP to develop actionable points for decision-makers.
3. The APMN needs to be strengthened for sharing and exchange, and to work beyond the HKH.
4. Tap into the wealth of the existing knowledge and capacity. Connectivity can be ensured by ICIMOD for the existing 3 sub-regions (HKH, Asia/Russian Federation/Caucasus, SE Asia)
5. To ensure that not only ICIMOD is involved in the process, smaller centers such as the Bishkek sub-regional centre should be strengthened.
6. Relative knowledge is coming from Russian Federation, China, and India; this needs to be captured and shared.
7. While knowledge exists, it does not reach policy makers. Prime Ministers still do not understand many important issues such as glacier melting. Governments often listen only to larger organizations and donors as World Bank. A key action is therefore to address the World Bank, which can influence the decision makers. Another case is ICIMOD's planned comprehensive assessment for the HKH, with a special section for policy makers.
8. The media need to be used effectively.
9. Mountains should not be a stand-alone issue, they need to be integrated and mainstreamed into all other topics.
10. As 20% of the global population speaks Chinese, MP content should be provided in Chinese.

E) Conclusion/ main message

Networking should be at different levels from local community level to national, regional and international levels. A priority is to strengthen the community level.

Participants

Representatives from 35 organizations, among which:

Abdhesh Kumar Gangwar (CEE Himalaya, India)

Achyut Kumar Luitel (Practical Action, Nepal)

Aida Gareeva (CAMP Alatoo, Kyrgyzstan)

Aida Jamangulova (ADI, Kyrgyzstan)

Alexandr Alchubaev (Ministry of Agriculture and Forests of the Altai Republic, Russian Federation)

Anita Paul (Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation, India)

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Golipal Acharya (ICIMOD)

Gulnara Aitpaeva (Aigine Cultural Research Centre, Kyrgyzstan)

Kalyan Paul (Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation, India)

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Simon Marie Charré (CAREC, Kyrgyzstan)

Svetlana A. Jumaeva (Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction, Tajikistan)

Tenzin Chopel (Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Bhutan)

Thomas Kohler (CDE University of Bern, Switzerland)

2) Europe

Facilitator: Martin Price (Centre for Mountain Studies, University of the Highlands and Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Rapporteur: Said Dağdaş (Gazi University, Türkiye)

A) Topics discussed

Participants agreed that there is a great diversity of situations across Europe's mountains. First, there are differences within the various economic, political and environmental situations. Second, funding availability differs in countries inside and outside the European Union (EU). However, EU funding is increasingly available for involving partners in non-EU countries in projects, and this may be a particular opportunity for the MP members. Third, there are different institutional frameworks. In the Alps, there are many structures for collaboration: the Alpine Convention, CIPRA, ISCAR, ALPARC, etc. In the Carpathians, the Carpathian Convention provides the institutional framework for sustainable development and environmental protection of the Carpathians. In the Pyrenees it is the Working Community for the Pyrenees. In other mountain ranges, there have been initiatives undertaken, in particular led by UNEP, to foster the establishment of appropriate institutional frameworks on sustainable development.

While the governments of all the eight countries that are Parties to the Alpine Convention are MP members, three of the Parties to the Carpathian Convention (Romania, Serbia, and Slovakia) are MP members. Together, these countries account for the majority of governmental MP members

in Europe. It is suggested that more governments should become MP members. The other MP members in Europe are very diverse in terms of their interests and activities; there could be some distinct groups for cooperation (e.g., in relation to rural development and scientific research).

Participants stressed the need for greater awareness raising and visibility of the MP and its key themes, and the potential of International Mountain Day for this exercise. Key themes include the education of children and cultural activities, building on the traditions in mountain areas.

One option for strengthening the MP and increasing awareness of the challenges and opportunities for sustainable mountain development is to 'twin' cities or regions with common interests, either with both 'twins' in Europe, or one in Europe and one in another continent. Such cooperative approaches have already begun between the communities involved in the 'Alliance for the Alps' and others in Central Asia. This would imply having more local governments as MP members.

B) Decision

While it is important to maintain a Europe-wide perspective, with knowledge and information sharing via the MPS, and the development of joint projects where funds are available, the priority should be on supporting efforts at the regional scale. This is already happening in the Alps and the Carpathians. However, funding will be required to establish coordination mechanisms.

C) Support expected from the MP Secretariat

- To recruit more governmental members, particularly from the Carpathians, Southeast Europe and the Caucasus – and more members in general from these regions.
- To compile a database containing information on the projects or areas of interest of MP Members and a list of mountain focal points for specific themes in governments.

Participants

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Eric Nanchen (FDDM, Switzerland)

Ernydin Sitki (Gazi University, Türkiye)

Fernando Mengual (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Gotlind Blechschmidt (Mountain Wilderness, France)

Halis Özcan (General Directorate of Meteorological Service,
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Harald Egerer (UNEP)

Harun Gok (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock,
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Ibrahim Gurer (Gazi University, Türkiye)

Jean Bourliaud (WMPA, France)

Jesus Reina (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Jose Sala (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Jurant Dika (North Macedonia)

Martin Price (Euromontana)

Mehmet Ridvan Çörtü (General Directorate of Forestry,
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Merab Sharabidze (Georgia)

Rovshan Abbasov (Khazar University, Azerbaijan)
Said Dağdaş (Gazi University, Türkiye)
Taja Ferjancic (Alpine Convention)
Vicente Chelet (Municipality of Dénia, Spain)

Vlatko Andonoski (Makmontana, North Macedonia)
Yakup Özkaya (Dokuz Eylul University, Türkiye)
Zerrin Toprak Karaman (Ministry of Forestry, Türkiye)

3) Middle East and North Africa

Facilitator/rapporteur: B.S. Choudri (CESAR Sultan Qaboos University, Oman)

Priorities

1. Protect natural resources and assist with strategies for their sustainable use to improve the socioeconomic well-being of mountain communities.
2. Involve mountain communities in decision-making processes and political representation to ensure the best use of resources, environmental protection, and food security.
3. Facilitate mountain communities to gain fair access to resources and share benefits of their use equitably.
4. Strengthen and develop national and regional institutions and establish links with global institutions to address highland-lowland interactions and trans-boundary cooperation, support capacity-building, generation and dissemination of knowledge, technical expertise and innovation for sustainable mountain development.
5. Provide enabling conditions and incentives for investment in sustainable development in mountain areas, and include appropriate funding in national budgets in order to enhance well-being and reduce disparities.
6. Identify special issues that impact mountain communities in the Near East and North Africa (NENA), such as climate change, Food security, water conservation, poverty, forest degradation etc.
7. Make best use of all new and existing funding mechanisms to address issues related to Sustainable Mountain Development and challenges of environmental changes in the NENA region.

Recommendations

1. Morocco and Tunisian participants stressed that networking and the knowledge database should be improved.
2. Government spending to support mountain development initiatives should be increased.
3. Financial incentives need to be provided for development through investment and innovation.
4. Regional capacity building programmes through training and education were proposed.
5. Strong links to international governance and practices, transboundary programmes and the creation of a communication network within the NENA region were proposed.

Support expected from the MP Secretariat

1. Initiate a joint pilot project involving members from all NENA countries;
2. Organise regional meetings and capacity-building programmes;
3. Initiate a regional knowledge sharing and communication mechanism.

Participants

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Mehdi Garmipour (Suldoz Kouhyaran Institute, Iran)

Shideh Atri (Department of Environment, Iran)
Yumus Seker (Ministry of Forestry and Water,
Türkiye)

4) North and Central America and the Caribbean

Facilitators: Sofía Cortina Segovia (Mexico) and Andrew Taber (Mountain Institute)

A) Topics discussed

Civil society

Financing: financial resources are not sufficient

Communication (within and outside the regional membership): Communication is limited, and the MP platform should be used to improve and strengthen it. The AIMF offers to promote enhanced regional coordination and communication (e.g. a web page without duplicating the Mountain Forum and the MP website). New MP members are needed, especially to fill geographic and thematic gaps. Communication campaigns on mountains are needed to raise awareness of "target audiences" within the region.

A large number of organizations in the United States of America and Canada, and also from Central America, have identified the AIMF as the regional representative to coordinate and promote the MP, and build a strategic agenda on mountains, in the region. This has a great potential to increase the influence and the impact of this region in the MP. At the same time, these networking and communication actions could be replicated to link with other regions of the world.

Diversity: The region's high environmental, cultural and economic richness and diversity constitute a serious challenge. The cultural and linguistic diversity in rural areas creates an obstacle to involving local communities, gathering traditional knowledge, exchanging lessons learned, and sharing knowledge. A more intense exchange of experience, information, etc., is envisaged, not only between MP organizations working in the region, but also with members from other regions.

For the region to be more effective, more representatives from the civil society should join the MP, promoting the participation of more mountainous countries, and addressing a wider range of issues relevant to sustainable mountain development (e.g. education, health, etc.).

Despite the good level of the scientific knowledge on relevant topics, more research is needed; however, the translation and the communication of information (integrating traditional knowledge about rural, indigenous, gender issues, etc) in order to share information and improve both policies and practice in the field are major challenges.

More commitment from the private sector is needed; to promote its involvement requires developing more effective incentives, related to the themes of green economy, product certification, social responsibility, and payment for environmental services, etc. More commitment from local governments is needed as well as ensuring that the decentralization of powers is bundled to capacity building activities.

Governments

Experience sharing: There is no feedback mechanism established among countries to share experiences and policy instruments applied by each country to solve specific problems. For example, this region could exchange through the MP the lessons learned on financial management of

environmental services, land tenure and natural resource rights, equitable distribution of benefits among the communities/administrations in those areas where services were delivered.

There is no policy or process specific to mountain ecosystems (an area which requires different interventions according to the ecosystem specificities) in Jamaica or Mexico. It is important to consider that such an approach can be shared with the members in the region and the MP.

B) Decision taken

Through the MP, governments can share those experiences that neither civil society organizations nor communities can have due to their competence – since it is the responsibility of governments to formulate and implement public policies. In addition, governments should support and/or enable civil society and communities in the realization of their activities.

C) Support expected from the MPS

- act as a broker to improve the communication of the members of the region with those belonging to the other regions;
- act as a broker to share information about the lessons learned by countries with respect to sustainable mountain development;
- promote the dialogue with the Global Island Partnership (GLISPA), by building appropriate communication mechanisms and promoting the optimal use of resources for the development/conservation challenges common to islands and mountains, acting as a bridge between these two historically separated realities. Also, the MPS should help raising awareness of the island countries and communities not only on the lessons learned by their mountain counterparts (on the continents) from which they might benefit, but also on potential policy responses that continental countries could gather and implement, considering the experiences of island countries as pilot projects systematically integrating SMD. Jamaica and Cuba should join GLISPA to strengthen their experience.

D) Follow up action

- To develop coordination mechanisms to strengthen the communication and a network to exchange experiences, knowledge and projects.
- To foster the engagement in the MP of other Governments and civil society organizations.

Participants

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Bernardo Oliva Nunez (Ministerio de Agricultura, Cuba)

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Jordan Giles (Utah Valley University/Utah International Mountain Forum, United States of America)

Karinjo DeVore (Aspen International Mountain Foundation, United States of America)

Keith Porter (Forestry Department, Jamaica)

Magda Brigida Campos Barrantes (Instituto de Meteorología Nacional, Costa Rica)

Mark Petersen (Utah Valley University/Utah International Mountain Forum, United States of America)

5) South America

Facilitators: Baldomero Casillo (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Argentina)

and Jorge Recharte (The Mountain Institute, Peru)

A) Priority issues

There have been many exercises to identify mountain priorities in the framework of MP meetings; the challenge remains to focus further and work on priorities that reflect existing capacities and resources available to MP members in South America. The priorities identified and the approaches to respond to these will differ among countries.

1) Institutions for Sustainable Mountain Development (SMD)

This issue includes several dimensions. First, it refers to the MP process initiated through the “Andean Initiative” (Tucuman 2007) that involves the commitment of five Andean countries to promote functional National Mountain Task Forces. These countries are also currently completing a study, conducted with technical support of MPS (FAO TCP) that will present results in Colombia in 2014, providing key inputs to discuss the issue of building institutions for SMD and other priorities. Second, institutions for SMD refer to the challenge of involving mountain local governments (elected representatives of mountain communities) and the direct representation of indigenous peoples and communities in the National Mountain Task Forces. Third, promoting institutional foundations for SMD involves the (coordinated) task of raising public awareness about why mountains matter and the need for specific strategies and policies for these ecosystems. It also involves creating awareness in the industrial sectors that use and have impacts on mountain natural resources and societies (from mining, to energy to tourism).

2) Trans-boundary continental watershed management

This point refers to upland-lowland interactive systems that connect two or more countries, thus requiring cooperation at large scales connecting upland-lowland ecosystems at continental scales (for example, Andean-Amazonia interactions and other geographies).

3) Climate change, water and energy

This is a priority topic emerging in the region. Related issues include ecosystem management, mountain protected area conservation, land use planning, etc., which are horizontally connected to the five topics in multiple ways.

4) Food security

This is linked to issues of sound ecosystem management and recognizing that countries may have different ways to define and approach this issue.

5) Cultural Heritage and Indigenous Knowledge

The affirmation of mountain societies needs to be promoted through the recognition of native knowledge for proper management of ecosystems. Mountain communities are the most important users of natural resources and therefore their knowledge and capacity to innovate should be highlighted.

B) Coordination mechanisms

1) A consequence of the TCP Project

A coordination mechanism that could potentially emerge from the TCP study, and subsequent deliberations, should be seen as commitments from governments to find the mechanisms to include all actors. Given the different degrees of success of the TCP in the participating countries, the challenge is to include civil society in the results of this project.

2) The Andean Initiative

The coordination mechanism would be a natural consequence of the existing Andean Initiative, its Declaration and Action Plan, both of which are active.

3) Link to MP Steering Committee

One proposal was to identify the regional mechanism of coordination as the representation by the two members (government and civil society) selected by MP members from the region will select.

While sound communication with the two representatives is important, there is a need for a mechanism to coordinate. A major challenge to sustain the role of regional coordination is to leverage funds for this purpose. This could be done through regional projects, either new ones or through those that already exist.

C) Decision

Promote institution-building actions that contribute to broad and transparent platforms to discuss mountain development issues including governments, civil society, indigenous groups, and production sectors operating in mountain areas.

D) Support expected from MP Secretariat

Not specifically discussed, but there was mention of the need to ensure equal inclusion of government and civil society actors, a process for the MPS to consider in its plan as a potential item for action.

E) Follow-up actions

- Presentation of the final results of the FAO TCP activity is considered a milestone to complete discussions on a coordination mechanism for South American regional activities of the Mountain Partnership.
- It was noted that MPS is supporting, in response to demand, a Spanish-language training program on SMD.

Participants

Baldomero Casillo (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Argentina)

Dirk Hoffmann (Bolivian Mountain Institute, The Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Gonzalo Llosa (Ministerio del Ambiente, Peru)

Ivan Feverau (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Chile)

Jorge Recharte (The Mountain Institute, Peru)

Julián Yepes C. (Fundación Pagea, Colombia)

Ledy Trujillo O. (Ministerio del Ambiente, Colombia)

Lermis Lara (Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente, Venezuela)

Luis Delgado Hurtado (Yachay Wasi, Peru)

Luis Felipe Cesar (Crescente Fértil, Brazil)

Marisa Young (Fundación Agreste, Argentina)

Miguel Saravia (CONDESAN, Peru)

Musuq Briceño (CONDESAN, Peru)

Orlando Paredes V. (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Ecuador)

Rosalaura Romero (MPS-FAO)

Sorka Copa Romero (Cancillería, The Plurinational State of Bolivia)

6) Sub-Saharan Africa

Facilitators: Sam Kanyamibwa (ARCOS) and Valérie Benjamin Ramahavalisoa (Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Madagascar)

Rapporteur: Valérie Benjamin Ramahavalisoa

A) Topics discussed

Priority areas for the region

The meeting endorsed the six priority areas in the Africa Mountain Partnership Work Plan 2013-2015, as identified by the Africa Mountain Partnership (AMP) members' meeting in Kigali Rwanda, in February 2013, during which the Africa Water Towers Initiative was launched. The meeting suggested to make climate change impacts on the African mountains more visible, either as a separate priority area or linked to the topic on private sector particularly in the context of green economy. The AMP Work Plan should be revised to reflect this suggestion.

1) Information Sharing, Networking and Membership Mobilization

Revive existing Africa MP membership and recruit new members, raise the mountain agenda in African policy processes, enhance Africa participation in the Mountain Partnership; facilitate the involvement of African francophone members through the establishment of virtual forum and translating documents.

2) Research and Knowledge

Prepare inventory of research undertaken in mountain areas; make information and knowledge available and share this to deepen the links between science and decision-making processes on one hand, and to share practices and knowledge with communities, promote research and innovation. Establish close contact between researchers in order to enhance synergies.

3) Advocacy/Policy

Provide African governments, institutions and professionals with the tools and requisite case studies on sustainable mountain development (SMD) to enhance their effective participation in international and regional climate change negotiations and common action. Document lessons learned and examples of best practices indicating the potential for SMD and its contribution to national and regional development agendas.

4) Community Livelihoods and Sustainable Benefits from Ecosystem Services

The AMP can focus on the dissemination of best practices, providing capacity building to community-based organizations working in mountain ecosystems and supporting activities that enhance sustainable benefits from mountain ecosystem services to communities.

5) Capacity Building

Special attention is needed to climate change mitigation strategies, promotion of renewable energy technologies and sustainable benefits from ecosystem services. Capacity Building is needed at three levels: institutional, individual, and enabling environment (including policy and legal frameworks).

6) Climate Change, Private Sector Involvement and Green Economy

Engage dialogue with the private sector, to ensure their participation in the Mountain Partnership, and engage in partnerships with companies committed to corporate social and environmental responsibility in mountain ecosystems, such as payment for ecosystem services to integrate climate adaptation into core strategic business planning processes and green economy (activities under this priority area to be revised in the Africa Work Plan).

B) Coordination

The African Mountain Partnership is in place and has established the African Mountain Partnership Champions Committee (AMPCC) with the mandate to revitalize the activities of the Mountain Partnership in the African region and promote the mountain agenda in the context of the Mountain Partnership. The AMPCC is composed of volunteers that would steer the activities of the Mountain

Partnership program in Africa, in support and working with all members of Mountain Partnership in Africa.

In view of the above, the participants recommended that:

- 1) The AMPCC should be operationalized;
- 2) Participating countries are encouraged to establish National MP coordination structure, such as a National MP committee;
- 3) Communities need to be involved in the implementation of activities and benefit from them;
- 4) There is a need to improve networking among the researchers and between researchers and decision makers;
- 5) There is a need to make an inventory of ongoing research;
- 6) There is a need for clear criteria and indicators on mountain status;
- 7) Governments need to provide concrete ideas in term of budgetary allocation;
- 8) There is a need to produce a document showing that mountains are important.

C) Decisions made

- 1) Build on the ongoing initiatives at national and regional levels
- 2) Prepare a statement to AMCEN regarding the proposal for an African Mountain Convention.
- 3) Develop a strategy to involve governments in the Mountain Partnership, as few African governments are members
- 4) Identify mountain stakeholders
- 5) Promote experience exchange among African members

D) Support expected from the MP Secretariat

To support the establishment of national committee for African countries

E) Follow-up actions

ARCOS, as the Africa Mountain Secretariat in liaison with the AMP Committee, will follow up on proposed decisions and update the members accordingly.

Participants

Agiro Gabriel Okot (Soraine Uganda, Uganda)

Alessia Vita (MPS-FAO)

André Wehrli (SDC, Switzerland)

Bob Nakileza (Makerere University, Uganda)

Gerard H.O. Oakye (Ghana Wildlife Society, Ghana)

Gilbert Kilola (Ministère de l'Environnement, Democratic Republic of Congo)

Jean Marie Tsala Messinga (RENASONGCAM, Cameroon)

Léonidas Nzigiyimpa (Association pour la Protection des Montagnes du Burundi, Burundi)

Louis Pascal Camara (Ministère de l'Environnement, Eaux et Forêts, Guinée)

Mabari Lebamang (Lesotho)

Matthias Jurek (UNEP

Vienna)

Moses H. Duku (Council of science and industry research, Ghana)

Musonda Mumba (UNEP)

Paul Mafabi (Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda)

Ruth Legaga Titamongu (Foundation for Environment Development, Cameroon)

Sam Kanyamibwa (ARCOS)

Tino Johansson (ICIPE, Kenya)

Tolessa Debele Dilalessa (EIAR, Ethiopia)

Valérie Benjamin Ramahavalisoa (Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts, Madagascar)

Side events

1) Climate Change Impacts in Major Mountainous Regions of the World: Multidisciplinary Network for Adaptation Strategies (Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe)

Organizer: Martin Price IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management, on behalf of Anil Mishra, International Hydrological Programme, UNESCO

Objective: Presentation and discussion on project and how to take its outcomes forward

Topics discussed

The objective of the project, which has been running throughout 2013, is to contribute to enhanced resilience to global change, particularly climate change, through: improved understanding of vulnerabilities, opportunities and potentials for adaptation; and the development of strategies and policies based on scientific/evidence-based knowledge in major mountain regions of Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The first stage has been a literature review, undertaken in collaboration with the Mountain Ecosystems Thematic Group of IUCN's Commission on Ecosystem Management. This has found that mountains provide numerous ecosystem services, but these are among the least documented and are increasingly impacted by climate change. Thus, key mountain provisioning & regulating services are threatened globally. It is necessary to bridging the gap, establishing quantitative linkages between ecosystem Services and well-being; this research will contribute to policy and practice.

Three regional workshops have been held:

- Regional workshop on climate change impacts in Asian mountains (Kathmandu, Nepal, 13-15 March)
- Regional workshop on climate change impacts in mountain regions of Latin America and the Caribbean (San Jose, Costa Rica, 21-22 August)
- Regional conference on African mountain ecosystems as impacted by climate change: post RiO+20 actions (Nairobi, Kenya, 9-10 September)

The literature review and the outputs of the workshops will contribute to a draft global overview paper and regional recommendations which will be discussed at a synthesis workshop in Paris on 21-22 January 2014 and then finalised. A policy brief will also be produced.

It was noted that this activity links to a wider UNEP/IUCN/UNDP/Mountain Institute project on mountain ecosystem-based management; and to a comprehensive assessment of the Himalaya-Hindu Kush to be coordinated by ICIMOD over the next three years, possibly involving 300-500 scientists. Others mentioned links beyond climate change, e.g., to food security.

It was suggested that this project should:

- contribute to wider frameworks for adaptation knowledge networks beyond the three regions in this project (e.g., a forthcoming project funded by Austria on experience sharing between the Alpine and Carpathian Conventions and other regions "Climate change action in developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems from a regional perspective")
- be linked to other existing activities linked to climate change in relation to advocacy, policy development (e.g., the 'Ridge to Reef' initiatives) and training for young policy/decision-makers. This could be a priority for the MP.

Follow-up actions planned:

- MPS to consider linking this initiative to training for young policy/decision-makers and to the landscape day at the UNFCCC COP, as a means to involve more countries in working on common issues related to climate change in mountain areas, and wider consequences.

2) Walk the talk

Organizers: Eric Nanchen (FDDM, Canton of Valais, Switzerland); Thomas Kohler (CDE, University of Bern, Switzerland)

Topic addressed: Sustainable mountain development activities at subnational (cantonal/provincial) level: the example of Canton of Valais, Switzerland.

Objectives: Present the experience of FDDM in promoting sustainable mountain development in the Swiss Alps and share experience among participants

Topics discussed:

- The activities of FDDM were introduced, showing a wide variety of activities and partners, which in the eyes of FDDM are a precondition for doing justice to the diversity of development contexts in the Canton of Valais.
- Governance aspects: FDDM has a mandate and funding from the cantonal government. Both are essential for its functioning and acceptance within the region. As a foundation, FDDM is semi-private and semi-official, which allows for a certain independence from official government policies and positions.
- Projects derive both from local demand and through FDDM's own initiatives
- FDDM tries to deliver and show results through activities involving different time lines and scope: mass events (slow ups, open door events) which mobilise many people, with immediate results (at least in the media); consultancies for individual communes, involving community members, with results in the midterm; and educational and advocacy events, with longer-term results.
- The question was raised as to whether such an institutional set up and mode of work is something for countries, or regions, which have attained a certain level of well-being, and can afford to consider quality of life questions, and turn to non-monetary values in life.

Follow-up actions planned:

- None. Several participants were interested to know whether FDDM could help fund their own subnational efforts for sustainable development in mountain regions.

3) Regional initiative for mountains in the NENA Region

Organizer: ABID Habib, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction Générale des Forêts, Tunisia

The participants expressed their willingness and interest for a regional initiative to consolidate the process that began during their meeting in Marrakech in December 2012. They exchanged their contact details and will circulate a document which will lead to the preparation of a request to the regional office of FAO for a TCP. This follows the indication by FAO at the Marrakech meeting that the MPS has prepared a draft TCP which it would circulate to members for their feedback.

In parallel to this project, the countries of the region could initiate joint actions, taking account of national specificities and outlining, according to the proposed actions, their needs in

terms of support from FAO. It was noted that the issues relating to the mountains of North Africa (Atlas) and the mountains of Jordan and Yemen are similar.

The participants noted that the governments of many countries are not MP members.

Request to the MPS

The participants invited FAO to contact those responsible in Türkiye in order to inform them about this initiative and to consider the possibility for financial support for the recruitment of a resourceperson to coordinate and develop this activity.

All participants indicated their intention to join in this initiative.

4) Adaptation and mitigation in increasing disasters in the mountains

Organizers: Kashi Nath Vajpai (Prakriti, India), Abdhesh Gangwar (CEE, India)

Prakriti's representative made a presentation about the frequent disasters in the Himalaya in recent years. The CEE representative explained the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-15) which is about building resilience of nations and communities to increasing disasters and has five priorities: institutional setup; monitoring disasters; installing early warning systems (EWS); knowledge and innovation; reducing risks and strengthening disaster preparedness.

Based on recommendations from mountain communities in the Indian Himalaya, the following needs were shared with the participants:

- Detailed hazard zonation
- Availability and accessibility of robust scientific data on various hazard-related aspects
- An action-oriented disaster network
- Strategic and well planned capacity building efforts
- Long-term monitoring and EWS in place
- Regional preparedness and mitigation plans
- Using information communication tools to ensuring last mile connectivity

The participants shared the following experiences:

- Practical Action, Nepal is working in 5 river basins in Nepal and uses ICT through community centric actions like mapping in the valley. It takes 15 minutes for warning to reach communities.
- In Uttarakhand, India, ICIMOD members informed about the release of a paper. It was mentioned that the problem is not with the technology but the system of information sharing that Governments now have in the region. Early warning could be good for GLOFs, but for cloud bursts and flash floods it is difficult to give early warning to communities. In North Eastern part of India, ICIMOD works with 8 communities in managing EWS. It was suggested that government system needs to be strengthened in the region to communicate disaster-related warning systems.
- In Uganda, civil society groups use community monitoring systems for early disaster warnings. In countries like India, despite the National Disaster Management Act 2005, the communities in mountain regions are really not prepared. In the case of the floods in Pakistan in 2010, the meteorological department informed the authorities about the occurrence flood but the message was not disseminated for nearly 24 hours: there was a problem with the government's network.
- There are examples in Bhutan and Nepal of EWS and monitoring of glacial lakes, and technologies to maintain the water level in glacial lakes.

- In some mountain locations in India, the Geological Survey of India suggests the relocation of people from disaster-prone areas.

The training of NGO, civil society groups, government functionaries and youths on various disaster linked issues is needed to reduce disaster risks. Adequate advocacy and capacity building efforts should be at the government level, so that the disasters become a priority for the governments in the Himalaya.

5) Knowledge Management on sustainable development in mountain areas

Organizers: Elisabeth Sötz (Austrian Development Agency, ADA); André Wehrli (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC); Thomas Kohler, (Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Berne, Switzerland)

Topic addressed: Presentation of the new project on knowledge management, coordinated by CDE, financed by SDC and ADA, and invitation to all MP members for more input

Objective:

- MP members are aware of the project, and that it offers information and case studies
- More MP members to contribute to the project
- Participants confirm that the contents and forms of publication and communication match their needs, or propose other contents and forms

Topics discussed:

- Target groups: the main target groups are the scientific community (to disseminate the results of their research) and practitioners (to get useful information for their daily work); participants underline the importance of addressing mass media and policy makers, as both groups prefer to read short Policy briefs/Fact sheets than 80-page publications
- forms of knowledge management: publications (brochures, policy briefs) foreseen in the project, should be matched with personal communication, conferences/meetings play a crucial role; social media and databases are interesting, although the project will not be able to cover all, and it might also be better to use existing tools (e.g., Mountain Forum)
- language: although information to be shared globally should be in English, for practitioners it is important to translate the publications in other languages, especially in Spanish
- topics for further publications: energy; private investments, including sensible areas like mining.

Follow-up actions planned:

The project steering group notes the proposed topics and will take it into account when discussing new publications in 2014. Participants will send their ideas for contribution to the publications already in preparation (Mountains and climate change / Sustainable Tourism / Mountain farming) to elisabeth.soetz@ada.gv.at, Elisabeth will forward them to the respective editorial committees.

Members planning to join this activity: to be confirmed (e.g. AIMF declared interest); some of the participants are already involved in one form or another (FAO, UNEP, ICIMOD, etc.)

6) Building Together Africa's Sustainable Mountain Development Agenda

Organizers: Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), on behalf of the Africa Mountain Partnership Champions Committee (for further information, contact Sam Kanyamibwa):

- Moses H. Duku: Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of Ghana
- Margaret Afoma Chukwu: Environment and Tourism Support (EATS), Nigeria
- Sam Kanyamibwa: Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), Uganda
- Paul Mafabi, Ministry of Water and Environment, Government of Uganda
- Mookho Monnapula: Lesotho Meteorological Services, Government of Lesotho
- John Owino: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-ESARO), Kenya
- Francis Dany Matip Nougba, Ministry of the Environment Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, Government of Cameroon
- Musonda Mumba, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Observer)
- Rosalaura Romeo, Mountain Partnership Secretariat (Observer)

Objectives

- To discuss the new Africa Work Plan 2013-2015
- Exchange on on-going members' activities in promoting SMD
- General discussion on coordination and communication mechanisms in promoting Africa's Mountain Agenda

Topics discussed

The Africa Mountain Partnership (AMP) Champions Committee (AMPCC) was established during the AMP Members Meeting in Kigali, Rwanda in February 2013, with the aim to revitalise the activities of the MP in the African Region and promote a Mountain agenda in the context of the Mountain Partnership. The Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS) was designated to host the Secretariat. The first task of the AMPCC has been to develop a 3-year AMP Work Plan, aligned to the new Global Mountain Partnership Strategy (2013-2017), which had been shared with members electronically.

The AMPCC Chairperson (Francis Dany Matip Nougba, Ministry of the Environment Nature Protection and Sustainable Development, Government of Cameroon, welcomed participants. On behalf of the AMP Secretariat, Sam Kanyamibwa (ARCOS) gave a presentation of the AMPCC work plan (in both English and French) and progress to date, including seed money support from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), through the Mountain Forum on "Building Bridges between Policy, Society and Science for Sustainable Mountain Development" to promote Sustainable African Mountains".

The participants provided useful information for improving the AMP Work plan, particularly the suggestion to add a component on climate change, initially considered as a cross-cutting issue. Given the increasing impact of climate change on mountain ecosystems, the need to develop resilience strategies, and funding opportunities in relation to green economy, it was agreed to include climate change as a separate issue in the work plan. Questions were raised in relation to the need to translate the work plan into French, given that some MP members in Africa do not speak English, as well as the geographical and linguistic issues faced by Africa.

Additional clarification was provided with regard to the relationship between ARCOS and other institutions promoting mountain sustainable development such as the Mountain Forum and the Afromont, University of Pretoria, South Africa, part of the Mountain Research Institute

Updates from AMP Members

Governments

Cameroon

Mountain ecosystems in Cameroon are located from the South West to the Far North through the North West, the West and the Adamaoua regions. Mount Cameroon, above 4,750 m is a very complex and still active volcano. Mountains in Cameroon are densely populated and very rich in biodiversity. Some projects are undergoing with some international NGOs like “Mount Cameroon project”. The Government launched some years ago a project of forest regeneration in the Far North called Green Sahel, with the goal of resisting the desert that is advancing from the Sahara. In 2014, the Government intends to launch a project on conservation and sustainable management of the western highlands ecosystem. The intention now is to gather and mainstream all the actions targeting the mountains as from 2014 at the level of the government to avoid disorderly interventions.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The mountains of the DRC are mainly located in the eastern part of the country, a region marked by civil war and conflicts for the last 15 years. This has not helped efforts to promote sustainable mountain development.

Ethiopia

The government of Ethiopia initiated a national programme on Sustainable Land Management in 2008. A project on national land was submitted to various donors, and a consortium of donors is now contributing to it. It started with 85 watersheds, including conservation agriculture and these are covered by the project. The process involves community mobilisation at all stages of project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation. Local institutions, including universities are involved. The project also involves the resettlement of people, the establishment of cooperatives, and hillside rehabilitation. A climate change adaptation strategy has been developed. Limited capacity and land ownership issues are the main challenges.

Ghana

CSIR work is focused on land degradation and watershed degradation in the Akwapim-Togo Ranges (mountains), a narrow belt of ridges and hills extending southwest–northeast for about 200 miles. Problems addressed include Deforestation and Land Degradation, Climate Change Adaptation/Mitigation (Renewable Energy: Bio-energy, Technology Development), Promotion of renewable Energy Technologies, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development, Watershed Management and Water Resources Management, Protection of water bodies, Environmental Sustainability and Science and Technology Policy.

Guinea

There are over 10 mountain ecosystems in Guinea but they face severe degradation due to deforestation, erosion and bush fire. There is significant reduction of water quantity in mountains and sanitation problems, and a lack of access roads, school facilities and drinking water. The main focal areas of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests have been mainly the sensitisation of communities in the three villages of Mont Gangan on sustainable mountain development.

Lesotho

Over 80% of Lesotho lies above 1,800 metres; the highest point is Thabana Ntlenyana mountain (3,482 metres). The highlands are formed by the Drakensberg and Maloti mountain ranges in the east and central parts of Lesotho; the foothills form a divide between the lowlands and highlands. The government of Lesotho has developed a 20-year strategy for Maloti-Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area, with a 5-year Action Plan.

Madagascar

Mountains cover 50% of Madagascar and provide various services such as water for domestic use and irrigation. Forests hold a high concentration of national biodiversity and are increasingly concentrated at high altitudes due to slash-and-burn agriculture pressure and rice cultivation extension. These mountain areas and highlands are home to people who are preserving their wealth and culture value.

Uganda

The three major mountain areas are Mount Elgon, Rwenzori mountains and Virunga mountains. In collaboration with UNEP, UNDP and IUCN, the Ministry of Water and Environment of the Republic of Uganda is involved in the project “Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems”, aimed at supporting countries and communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change through improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, while taking into account risk management and resilience enhancement, as part of local and national level adaptation strategies. The project is also active in Nepal and Peru.

The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN)

AMCEN has been an MP member since its 14th session in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania (12-14 September 2012) in relation to Africa’s post Rio+20 strategy for sustainable development.

AMCEN’s commitment to

African mountains is reflected in the Arusha Declaration on Africa’s post Rio+20 strategy for sustainable development. Its paragraph 27 makes reference to mountains in Africa, as follows:

“To request the United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with member States and partners, to support, with financial and technical assistance, through multilateral, North-South and South-South cooperation, the implementation of the agreed decision under the Rio+20 Conference regarding mountains in Africa”;

A side event was organized during the AMCEN meeting on "The Future we want for African Mountains".

Inter-Governmental Organizations:

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

As an intergovernmental organizations, UNEP through its Regional Office for Africa supported by other divisions and offices such as the UNEP Vienna Office ISCC (Mbale meeting, November 2011) has been involved in the Mountain discourse across the African continent for several years. Its approach on mountains has focused around the Ecosystem management and climate change adaptation agendas. As such recently UNEP collaborated with UNESCO to support the Africa Regional Workshop on mountains that took place in September 2013, in Nairobi Kenya. UNEP in collaboration with African governments is developing the first African Mountains and Water Towers Atlas, which is expected to be ready by mid-2014. UNEP also anticipates sharing the information generated through this work to be disseminated through the knowledge platform - Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and its relevant regional hubs.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs

Association for the Protection of Mountains of Burundi (APMB)

The APMB has a mission to protect the biodiversity and others natural resources of mountains; to promote ecotourism in mountains and conciliate conservation and development. Our approach is summarized in this principle:” By the people and for the people”

Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)

The Albertine Rift mountains are globally important for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services to communities and national economies. ARCOS is the only organisation operating solely at the regional level in the Albertine Rift. However, ARCOS promotes networking and information sharing not only in the Albertine Rift, but also other mountain ecosystems in Africa. ARCOS is involved in 4 mountain landscapes: Echuya Forest (Uganda), Mukura Forest and Rugezi Wetlands (Rwanda), and Kibira Forest Landscape, promoting biodiversity monitoring, community livelihoods, climate change resilience and policy dialogue. ARCOS advocates for strengthening knowledge exchange and collaborative actions to address issues affecting mountain ecosystems and communities and supporting informed decisions for sustainable mountain development in African mountains.

Environment and Tourism Support (EATS)

EATS is an NGO founded in 2004 in response to issues relating to the Environment, Water and Sanitation and Good Governance. EATS works in Northern and Southern Nigeria with mountain dwellers, engaging in advocacy, enlightenment campaigns, education on the importance of portable water and safe sanitation practices.

Foundation for Environment and Development (FEDEV)

FEDEV was registered as a non- governmental organization with its head office in Bamenda, Cameroon in 2001 and works in several areas related to sustainable mountain development:

- Sustainable water management for mountain people;
- Protection of watershed areas (planting of trees around catchment areas);
- Biodiversity conservation and protection of mountain ecosystems (Mount Kupe, Mount Muoanenguba, Mt Cameroon, Kilum-Ijim Mountains, Bamendakwe mountain, etc.)
- Capacity building through information sharing;
- Fight against desertification, climate change mitigation strategies etc.

Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS)

GWS is an NGO which seeks to conserve wildlife in all its forms to ensure a better environment and improved quality of life for all people, through:

- Initiating and supporting projects which address specific problems.
- Public awareness and conservation education programmes.
- Promoting the conservation of wildlife protected areas.
- Encouraging research on wildlife and environmental protection and conservation

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)

ICIPE focuses on green and sustainable pest control strategies, with a particular emphasis on biological and integrated control. A four-year research and development project on Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem Services and Food Security in Eastern Africa (CHIESA) focuses on Montane ecosystems of the Taita Hills, Kenya; Mount Kilimanjaro, United Republic of Tanzania; and the Jimma Highland, Ethiopia. The project works directly with more than 100 farmers in each of the three target areas; the objective is to make Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies and methods available to 3000 farmers by the end of the project through farmer outreach, exchange visits, demonstration sites, training workshops and educational materials.

Makerere University

The Mountain Research Centre (MRC) at Makerere University is mandated to (i) undertake research to generate knowledge in support of sustainable management and development in mountain ecosystems (ii) lobby and advocate for integration of mountain issues in development planning and agendas MRC is engaged in various research and development activities in East Africa's mountains,

including the impact of land use change on water resources and livelihoods in Mount Elgon supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); investigating the causes, spatial analysis, vulnerability & response such as landslides and floods, soil erosion and fertility decline, climate change impact on glacial retreat and aquatic ecosystem on Rwenzori. The results show increased awareness creation about environmental degradation and climate change and improved knowledge about the rate of climate change.

SORAINÉ Uganda

SORAINÉ-Uganda is a local private organisation registered in Kampala, Uganda, providing short and long-term technical assistance to farmers and communities in three key areas: agriculture/food security, environment/climate change and research, knowledge sharing and dissemination. One key activity in mountains is watershed management and flood mitigation through tree planting.

Exchange from other regions

Global Mountain Action

Global Mountain Action (GMA) was established in 2009, as an association interested in issues related to food, and contributes to the sustainable development of mountains and their inhabitants, focusing on the well-being of people and their environment. One theme focuses on fungi and mushrooms, which are important not only for their crucial environmental role and place in human culture, but also in terms of health and nutrition. In Africa, GMA is involved in Ethiopia and is interested in developing new activities in other countries.

Follow up actions planned:

1. Language issue: The Secretariat to translate all key documents in French and next meeting to explore translation services.
2. SDC Project: Sam Kanyamibwa to contact members for input to the process to collect information on the status of mountains in Africa.

Members' expected contribution:

1. **Recruitment of new members:** The number of MP Members in Africa is still limited. All members were requested to contribute in the recruitment of new members and inform the Secretariat as appropriate. Special attention should be given to governments.
2. **National Committees:** Given the importance of national processes in promoting mountain sustainable development agenda, members are encouraged to explore how to establish national committees, especially in countries with several MP Members such as Cameroon, Ghana and Uganda.

7) Mountains, our life, our future: Launch of the Global Synthesis Report

Organizers: Thomas Kohler (Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern, Switzerland), André Wehrli (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC)

Objective:

- Discussion on how to use the synthesis report (and the regional reports on which it is based) for promoting the case of mountains in the post-2015 process – specifically, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Topics discussed:

- A short introduction was given to the global synthesis report
- ADA, SDC, and UNEP made a joint offer to prepare a series of thematic /sectoral policy briefs for informing the country delegates / members of the Open Working Groups (OWGs) of the

Post-2015 Process on the importance of mountains. The themes proposed were chosen in line with the agenda of the upcoming OWG meetings: Energy; Disaster risk reduction and climate change; Biodiversity and forestry. Water security and food security will also be covered owing to the importance of mountains in these two realms. These briefs will be prepared under the lead of UNEP in cooperation with its collaborating centre GRID Arendal (MPS through FAO offers support in thematic backstopping and translation)

- In addition to the above sectoral briefs, a brief on mountains as a specific development context will be prepared by MPS / FAO.
- The participants supported the preparation of such briefs and regarded the topics suggested as relevant.
- Language will be crucial to win delegates; it was thus proposed to have the briefs available in several languages if time allows.

Follow-up actions planned:

- A first prep-meeting among the involved lead partners was scheduled to take place immediately after the side event to plan the concrete way forward.
- CDE will provide UNEP and GRID Arendal with all requisite background thematic material produced during the Rio+20 process in order to facilitate the preparation of the briefs in time.

Members planning to join this activity:

- MPS / FAO has shown a strong interest to be involved in the preparation of the policy briefs (discussion of format and contents; translations; production of general brief on mountains). CDE is interested in active involvement in discussions on format and contents.

8) Tropical Mountain Forest Conservation and the Green Economy

Organizer: Benedicto Q. Sánchez (BIND, Philippines)

Topic addressed: A mountain-based green economy within the framework of tropical rainforest conservation and the various stakeholders that would be involved in the process.

Objective:

To link debates on rainforest conservation as carbon sinks from the field of ideas to fields of action at varying levels that will impact the ground of mountain communities:

1. define a core group of South-South stakeholders from civil society, government, and the private sector united in a potential joint project proposal that aims to replicate experiences as field schools of excellence at the national and local levels as pilot projects;
2. create the necessary organizational and financial mechanisms to follow through with the process;
3. define the follow-up process to this global meeting to build an organizational mechanism to consolidate and coordinate the group's efforts.

Topics discussed

The following key points were made in short presentations:

- in the Philippines, there are alternatives to forest timber utilization by promoting non-timber forest products, reforestation, i.e., the restoration of endemic tree species, and preserving forest land uses through the promotion of organic agroforestry for food security and demand-based local green economy.
- in Colombia, there are pilot projects for applied environmental policies, focusing on restoration ecology and compensation;

- in Costa Rica, the starting point is the watershed protection and the role of the private sector in forest conservation;
- in India, the focus was on appropriate technology on energy generation. On climate change, it was noted that energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies have a role to play;
- in Cameroon, issues relate to the legal machinery for environmental protection, sustainable development, the implementation and development of environmental law, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its resources, enhancing access to justice, public participation and access to information in environmental issues, environmental conflict management, livelihood issues, community natural resource management and legal assistance to institutions involved in environment and other pro-poor development projects. (From the website of the Foundation for Environment and Development and prior discussions with lawyer Ruth Leyuga Titamongu).
- In Brazil, the focus was the social and environmental program “Bolsa Verde” in Amazon, some pilot projects on forest-water conservation, restoration and monetary compensation and a sustainable production of *Euterpe edulis* palm fruit pulp.

Follow-up actions planned: Develop a joint global proposal for submission to the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety within the context of the International Climate Initiative to tap its climate change funds for tropical forest conservation, which in many cases have become synonymous with mountain natural resource conservation. The participants request the MPS and other partners to provide guidance and assistance for accessing this fund.

Members planning to join this activity: Benedicto Q. Sánchez (BIND, Philippines); Ledy Nohemy Trujillo Ortiz (Dirección de Bosques, Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Colombia); Luis Felipe Cesar (Crescente Fértil), Magda Brigida Campos Barrantes (National Meteorological Institute of Costa Rica); Miguel Saravia (Condesan), Kalyan Kumar Paul (Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation), Dharmalingam Venugopal (Nilgiri Documentation Centre); Ruth Leyuga Titamongu (Foundation for Environment and Development)

9) Scientific networking in the Caucasus

Organizers: Alexey Gunya (MAB-6 Centre, Russian Federation), Matthias Jurek (UNEP Vienna)

Objectives: to review structures for cooperation in the Caucasus and stimulate discussion on future opportunities

Topics discussed:

There have been a number of initiatives and activities for scientific networking and regional approaches in the Caucasus, including cooperation with the Alps and other mountain regions, the MAB-6 project, mountain activities within the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy around 2000), and the Caucasus Environmental Outlook by UNEP-GRID Tbilisi (2002) . More recently, there has been discussion about a possible Caucasus Convention drawing on the experience of the Alpine and Carpathian Convention, but this has not yet further progressed due to the political situation on the ground. It was agreed that the best starting point to strengthen the regional approach for the Caucasus is on the scientific level.

Follow-up action planned: UNEP together with NALAG, the University of Geneva and other partners has started an initiative paving the way towards a possible Scientific network in the Caucasus Mountain Region, a next meeting is scheduled to be hosted end November 2013 in Tbilisi to discuss future potential for collaboration.

10) Anatolian approach for Mountain Development

Organizer: Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs of Government of Türkiye

Objectives:

- to introduce the watershed management approaches being implemented in mountains and present the completed and ongoing Watershed Rehabilitation projects such as East Anatolian Watershed Rehabilitation Project, Çoruh River Basin Rehabilitation Project (presentation by Mr. Mahmut TEMİZ, head of Department, General Directorate of Forestry).
- to introduce the “Yunt Dağı Model Project and its outputs” case study that was implemented in Türkiye (presentation by Ms. Aynur GÜNEŞ, expert, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs)
- to introduce the National Basin Management Strategy and its objectives, which are harmonized with EU environmental and water management standards, and explain its goals that target the improvement of livelihoods in watersheds, rehabilitation of damaged areas, use of natural resources in sustainable manner, conservation biodiversity, raising awareness and development mechanism for climate change mitigation and adaptation (presentation by Mr. Bayram Hopur, expert from General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion).

11) Cultural values of mountains

Organizers: Chagat Almashev, FSDA, Altay Republic and Gulnara Aitpaeva, Aigine, Kyrgyzstan

Topic addressed: a premiere of the film “Pilgrims and Tourists at the Pastures of Heaven”; panel discussion on cultural values of mountains, ecotourism and contradictions of development projects.

Objective: promotion of cultural values of mountain communities in Republic of Altay and Kyrgyzstan

Topics discussed: sacred sites, development of ecotourism and contradictions of development projects

12) Mountain livelihoods and transformational role of women: cases from Central Asia. Fair of Central Asia mountain products

Organizer: MPS Decentralized Hub for Central Asia at UCA

Topic addressed: Economic empowerment of women, climate change and vulnerability of women, good practices on natural resources management and outputs of project interventions in Central Asia

Objective: to promote good practices of Mountain Partnership members from Central Asia and marketing of mountain products produced by poor communities from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Topics discussed: human rights of women in Central Asia, involvement of rural women in decision making processes, economic empowerment of women, climate change and vulnerability of women.

Annex 1: Participants

MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP MEMBER	PARTICIPANT	COUNTRY
Agency of Development Initiatives (ADI)	Aida Jamangulova	Kyrgyzstan
Agrarian Platform	Bermet Tursalieva	Kyrgyzstan
Aigine Cultural Research Center	Gulnara Aitpaeva	Kyrgyzstan
Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)	Sam Kanyamibwa	Uganda
Algeria	Redjem Khodja Abderrahmane	Algeria
Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities (AGOCA)	Kalyskhan Batirova	Kyrgyzstan
Alpine Convention	Taja Ferjancjc	Austria
Altai Republic of the Russian Federation	Alexandr Alchubaev	Russian Federation
Argentina	Baldomero Casillo	Argentina
Armenia	Erik Petrosyan	Armenia
Aspen International Mountain Foundation (AIMF)	Karinjo DeVore Catherine Jaffee Eric Smith	United States of America
Association for the Development of Mountain Regions in the Republic of Macedonia (MAKMONTANA)	Vlatko Andonovski	North Macedonia
Association of Forest and Land Users of Kyrgyzstan	Aitkul Burkhanov	Kyrgyzstan
Association of Forest and Land Users of Tajikistan	Kokul Kasirov	Tajikistan
Association pour la Protection des Montagnes du Burundi	Léonidas Nzigiyimpa	Burundi
Austria	Elisabeth Sötz	Austria
Bhutan	Tenzin Chopel	Bhutan
The Plurinational State of Bolivia	Sorka Copa Romero	The Plurinational State of Bolivia
Bolivian Mountain Institute (BMI)	Dirk Hoffmann	The Plurinational State of Bolivia
Broad Initiatives for Negros Development (BIND)	Benedicto Q. Sánchez	Philippines
Cameroon	Dany François Matip Nougá	Cameroon
Cameroon National Network of Associations and NGOs of the Mountain Partnership (RENASONGCAM)	Jean Marie Tsala Messinga	Cameroon
CAMP Alatoo	Aida Gareeva	Kyrgyzstan
CAMP Kuhiston	Roziya Alieva	Tajikistan
Carpathian Convention	Harald Egerer Matthias Jurek	Austria
Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction	Svetlana A. Jumaeva	Tajikistan
Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)	Thomas Kohler	Switzerland

Centre for Environment Education (CEE Himalaya)	Abdhesh Kumar Gangwar	India
Centre for Mountain Studies (CMS)/Euromontana	Martin Price	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Chile	Ivan Andres Favereau Urquiza	Chile
Colombia	Ledy Nohemy Trujillo Ortiz	Colombia
Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN)	Miguel Saravia Musuq Briceno	Peru
Crescente Fértil	Luis Felipe Cruz Lenz Cesar	Brazil
Cuba	Bernardo Oliva Nunez	Cuba
Democratic Republic of Congo	Gilbert Lutswamba Kilola	Democratic Republic of Congo
Ecuador	Orlando Fausto Paredes Valenzuela	Ecuador
Environmental Research Center of the Khazar University (ERCKU)	Rovshan Abbasov	Azerbaijan
Ethiopia	Tolessa Debele Dilalessa	Ethiopia
Ev-K2-CNR Committee	Antonio Ciaschi	Italy
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Eduardo Rojas-Briales Ekrem Yazici Ibrahim Yamac	Italy
Foundation Agreste	Marisa Mabel Young	Argentina
Foundation for Environment and Development	Titamongu Ruth Leyuga	Cameroon
Foundation for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (FDDM)	Eric Nanchen	Switzerland
Foundation for Sustainable Development of Altai (FSDA)	Chagat Almashev	Altai Republic of the Russian Federation
Foundation Pangea	Julián Alberto Yepes Cardona	Colombia
Fundacion CoMunidad (Panama)	Alberto Enrique Pascual Quiroz	Panama
Georgia	Merab Sharabidze	Georgia
Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS)	Gerard Hillary Osei Boakye	Ghana
Ghana, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	Moses H. Duku	Ghana
Global Mountain Action	Peter Trutmann	Switzerland
Guatemala	Adelso de Jesus Revolorio Quevedo	Guatemala
Guinée	Louis Pascal Camara	Guinea
Guizhou University of Finance and Economics (GUFE)	Chengzhi Cai	China
UNEP Vienna Office	Matthias Jurek	Austria
Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research (IGF) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences	Axel Borsdorf	Austria

International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)	Tino Johansson	Kenya
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Golipal Acharya Eklabya Sharma	Nepal
Iran	Shideh Atri	Iran
Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Alfredo Guillet	Italy
Jamaica	Keith Dennis Porter	Jamaica
Jordan	Issa Odeh Suleiman Al-Shoubaki Abdelhaleem Dojan	Jordan
Kyrgyzstan	Adylbek Ormonov	Kyrgyzstan
Lesotho	Mabari Clement Lebamang	Lesotho
MAB-6 Center	Alexey Gunya	Russian Federation
Madagascar	Valérie Benjamin Ramahavalisoa	Madagascar
Makerere University	Bob Roga Nakileza	Uganda
Mexico	Sofía Cortina Segovia	Mexico
Morocco	Jabran Rekloui	Morocco
Mountain Areas Conservation and Development Services (MACDS)	Bashir Ahmed Wani	Pakistan
Mountain Environment Protection Society	Abdollah Ashtari Nakhaei	Iran
Mountain Wilderness	Gotlind Blechschmidt	France
Municipality of Dénia (Spain)	Vicente Chelet Ordines Fernando Mengual Gomis Jesus Reina Fraile Jose Sala Ballester	Spain
National Meteorological Institute of Costa Rica	Magda Brigida Campos Barrantes	Costa Rica
Nepal, National Planning Commission Government of Nepal	Purushottam Ghimire	Nepal
Nilgiri Documentation Centre	Venugopal Dharmalingam	India
Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation	Kalyan Kumar Paul Anita Paul	India
Peru, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	Gonzalo Fernando Llosa Talavera	Peru
Practical Action South Asia Regional Office	Achyut Kumar Luitel	Nepal
Prakriti, A mountain environment group	Kashi Nath Vajpai	India
Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia	Simon Marie Charré	Kyrgyzstan
SORAINÉ Uganda	Agiro Gabriel Okot	Uganda
Suldoz Kouhyaran Institute	Mehdi Garmipour	Iran
Sultan Qaboos University	Bheemanagoud Sahebagoud Choudri	Oman

Switzerland, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	André Wehrli	Switzerland
North Macedonia	Jurant Dika	Macedonia
The Mountain Institute	Andrew Taber Jorge Recharte	United States of America Peru
Tunisia	Habib Abid	Tunisia
Türkiye, Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs	Mahmut Temiz	Türkiye
Uganda	Gumonye Paul Mafabi	Uganda
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Musonda Mumba	Kenya
University of Central Asia (UCA)/ MP	Elbegzaya Batjargal Alma Uzbekova	Kyrgyzstan
Utah Valley University and Utah-Russia Institute	Mark Petersen Jordan Giles Baldomero Lago	United States of America
Venezuela	Lermis Alexander Lara Perdomo	Venezuela
World Mountain People Association	Jean Bourliaud	France
Yachay Wasi	Luis Delgado Hurtado	Peru
Yemen, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Abdulwahid Mohammed Hameed Al-Hamdi	Yemen

MP SECRETARIAT STAFF	
NAME	TITLE
Thomas Hofer	Coordinator
Rosalaura Romeo	Programme Officer
Mia Rowan	Communication Expert
Alessia Vita	Junior Programme Expert
Antonella Sorrentino	Clerk

TURKISH DELEGATION		
AFFILIATION	NAME	COUNTRY
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Abdurrahman KÖK	Türkiye
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Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Aynur GÜNEŞ	Türkiye
Istanbul University	Barbaros GÖNENÇGİL	Türkiye
General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion	Bayram HOPUR	Türkiye

General Directorate of Meteorological Service	Belkiyse KAYA	Türkiye
Ataturk University	Binali ÇOMAKLI	Türkiye
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General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works	Engin YILDIRIM	Türkiye
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Erol KURU	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Fuat ŞANAL	Türkiye
Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency	Gökhan ARSLAN	Türkiye
General Directorate of Meteorological Service	Halis ÖZCAN	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Hanifi AKBIYIK	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	İbrahim ÇİFTÇİ	Türkiye
Gazi University	İbrahim GÜRER	Türkiye
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Mahmut GÜNEŞ	Türkiye
Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency	Mete ERENGİL	Türkiye
Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs	Mevlüt DÜZGÜN	Türkiye
General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion	Münevver DEMİRBAŞ ÖZEN	Türkiye
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General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works	Nermin KAYAEL	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Özgür ALAÇAM	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Özlem ARSLAN	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Ramazan DOĞAN	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Rıdvan ÇÖRTÜ	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Rüstem KIRIŞ	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Sait DAĞDAŞ	Türkiye
Kastamonu University	Sezgin AYAN	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Sırrı KÖSTERELİ	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Sıtkı ERAYDIN	Türkiye
Dokuz Eylül University	Yakup ÖZKAYA	Türkiye
General Directorate of Combating Desertification and Erosion	Yılmaz ALTAŞ	Türkiye
General Directorate of Forestry	Yunus ŞEKER	Türkiye
Dokuz Eylül University	Zerrin Toprak KARAMAN	Türkiye

Annex 2: Partnership Fairs

Aigine Cultural Research Center **Mystery of Manas**

Presenter: Gulnara Aitpaeva



The heroic Manas epic oral trilogy is the cornerstone and pivot of the entire heritage of the Kyrgyz people. The trilogy contains enormous amounts of information accumulated over centuries. In the 20th century, scholars and writers often times used to emphasize the vast scale and encyclopedic nature of the epic. In this century another feature of the ancient epic becomes of paramount importance. Manas is a living and actively evolving phenomenon. New versions of the epic appear which differ significantly from its classic version as well as the *manaschy*, who are the chanters of the epic and bearers of its knowledge.

Association for the Development of Mountain Regions in the Republic of Macedonia (MAKMONTANA) **Cooperation on the protection and sustainable development of mountain regions in South-Eastern Europe (Balkans)**

Presenter: Vlatko Andonovski



The region South Eastern Europe (Balkans) is under strong economic development pressure, and the need to generate income and improve the living standards of the population is leading to the growing exploitation of natural resources. Environmental policies and institutions have suffered a long period of eclipse and are now being rebuilt, although with varying results. The loss of biodiversity is both a threat and an opportunity for the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage of South East Europe (Balkans). Among the major current and future threats are: habitat fragmentation or destruction, over-harvesting, illegal logging, deforestation, inappropriate management methods, unregulated development, and unregulated exploitation of natural resources.

Bolivian Mountain Institute - BMI **Mountain Futures – Bolivia in a Four Degree Warmer World**

Presenter: Dirk Hoffmann



Presentation of the Spanish-language book *Bolivia in a 4 degree warmer world. Socio-political scenarios in the face of climate change for the years 2030 and 2060 in the Northern Altiplano* by Dirk Hoffmann and Cecilia Requena and its conceptual underpinnings. The methodological approach is designed to help societies in mountain regions gain an understanding of what their future might look like, when realistically considering the possible impacts of climate change. The aim of the presentation is threefold: to present the results of the study “Bolivia+4”, discuss the methodology and findings with a wider audience, and invite MP members to initiate similar projects in their own regions. The book can be downloaded as a PDF at the following site: www.cambioclimatio-bolivia.org.

Cameroon National Network of Association and NGOs of the Mountain Partnership (Réseau National des Associations et des ONGs Camerounaises du Partenariat de la montagne)

Les coopératives et les mutuelles, Moyens et Outils d'un Développement Durable de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté, la Misère et la Faim pour les Populations de Montagnes. L'expérience du RENASONGCAM



Presenter: Jean Marie Tsala Messinga

Pour contribuer à l'amélioration du bien-être et à la couverture de santé des populations de montagnes, le RENASONGCAM, avec certaines Associations et ONGs membres telles NONI WOMEN et CREAM basées à Lassine au Nord-Ouest Cameroun, expérimentent des coopératives des femmes et des mutuelles de santé et d'éducation. Elles ont pour objectifs : Assurer le bien-être des populations de montagne; Les amener à s'autofinancer et à s'autogérer; Leur Garantir l'accès aux soins de santé et à l'éducation de qualité à moindre coût. Pour partager et faire bénéficier de cette expérience à toutes les populations de montagnes, nous avons mis sur pied le Programme Mondial Intégré d'Appuis aux Initiatives de Création des Coopératives et des Mutuelles dans les zones de montagnes.

Camp Alatoo

CAMP Network: CAMP Forum 2013 "Energy-Efficiency-Future: Access and Innovation for Mountain Communities in Central Asia"

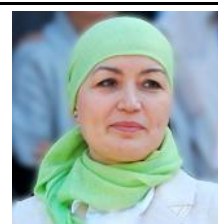


Presenter: Aida Gareeva

The network of CAMP (Central Asian Mountain Program) unites four agencies working for sustainable development of mountain villages in Central Asia: CAMP Alatoo in Kyrgyzstan, CAMP Kuhiston in Tajikistan, the Mountain Villages Partnership and Development Foundation (MVPDF), and the Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities (AGOCA). Since 2002 the CAMP network annually holds a regional Forum, addressing various issues relevant for the development of Central Asian mountain regions.

CAMP Kuhiston, Tajikistan

Forum on Sustainable Mountain Development of Central Asian Mountain Regions: "Sustainable Land Management – up-scaling benefits for rural communities"



Presenter: Roziya Alieva

Sustainable land management (SLM) is the use of land resources, including soils, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and ensuring their environmental functions. The Forum 2012 facilitated exchanging of experiences of actors working at local, national, and global level. The shared lessons learnt from SLM initiatives conducted in Central Asia helped to identify what SLM approaches and technologies should be promoted, how women can best benefit from such efforts and how SLM knowledge in the region can be shared and disseminated to land users, experts and decision makers. Researchers presented results of scientific studies and their relevance to SLM in mountains.

**CEE Himalaya (Himalaya Initiative of the Centre for Environment
Reducing Footprint and Increasing Handprint for Achieving
Sustainable Mountain Development**

Presenter: Abdhesh Kumar Gangwar



Education)

CEE

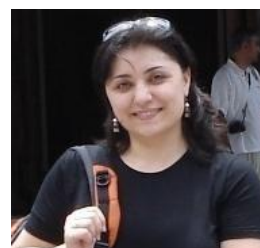
Centre for Environment Education

The footprint of humanity has reached much beyond the regeneration capacity of planet earth causing irreversible environmental damage and threatening sustainability. Handprint is our positive action that helps planet earth regenerate faster and contributes towards sustainability. Positive action can be associated with any aspect of resource consumption in our life style and can be of any magnitude. Our choices make a difference and we need to make the right choices. Mountains are ecologically sensitive and fragile, having witnessed serious disasters during the recent past. CEE has been using 'education for sustainable development' as a tool for promoting handprint countrywide through several programmes for different stakeholders.

**Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction (CCDR),
Tajikistan**

***Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management
in the mountainous communities of Tajikistan***

Presenter: Svetlana A. Jumaeva



CCDR is a local public organisation working in Tajikistan and addressing the issues of sustainable mountain development in the view of the changing climate through building capacities and raising awareness of mountain communities, specialists and practitioners on application of effective tools, methodologies and approaches as well as using their traditional knowledge (i.e. soil and water conservation, agroforestry technologies etc.). CCDR helps the community-based organizations with implementation of climate and disaster risk assessments and development of adaptation strategies. At the national level CCDR is supporting the state agencies and research institutions with conduction of relevant studies and application of geo-spatial tools. The crosscutting themes reflected in all CCDR projects is gender and youth.

**Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina
(CONDESAN - Consortium for Sustainable Development of the
Andean Ecoregion)**

***Mobilizing and use the richness of the Andes to overcome poverty
and social exclusion***

Presenter: Musuq Briceño



CONDESAN is a regional research organization that works in seven Andean countries on issues concerning sustainable development and natural resource management. CONDESAN seeks to generate and share information and knowledge about natural resource management in Andean

rural societies, to promote policy dialogue with local actors, national governments and regional organizations, and to strengthen Andean human and institutional capacity in order to promote new leaders for sustainable development in the Andes.

Crescente Fértil

Creation and integrated management of Mountain Protected Areas in Brazil

Presenter: Luis Felipe Cesar

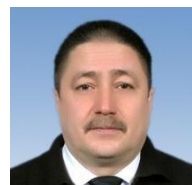


Mountains cover 16,91% of Brazilian territory. Although the highest mountain ranges of Brazil are located in the Amazon, most Brazilian mountains are found in the southeast region, within the Atlantic Rainforest biome and near to the most populous cities of the country. Despite the existence of 64 protected areas covering 1.184.602 hectares in this territory, this proximity brings many difficulties for the conservation of mountain biodiversity and space. This presentation focuses on the importance of integrated management of this protected areas. Brazilian public policies for mountain areas will also be discussed.

Ecoforum of Uzbekistan

Civil society and Mountains

Presenter: Artur Vakhitov



The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the most mountainous regions in the world. Civil society plays an important role in solving mountain issues. The Ecoforum of NGOs in Uzbekistan implements activities through targeted programs: public participation in the integrated development of mountain areas and in water and land environmental issues, as well as environmental education and other issues. Cooperation with international organizations also helps solve mountain issues. In the context of the Mountain Partnership we propose to develop a PR mechanism to promote the importance of mountain areas through the maximum possible involvement of MP members and non-members in popular events.

Environmental Research Center of Khazar University, Azerbaijan

Integrating Climate Change Risks into Water and Flood Management by Vulnerable Mountainous Communities in the Greater Caucasus Region of Azerbaijan

Presenter: Rovshan Abbasov



Many mountain communities of the Greater Caucasus region are at risk from climate induced floods and water stress. Climate change is exacerbating both problems. Reducing the vulnerability of these communities requires proactive adaptation to climate change impacts. The study aims to reduce vulnerability of mountain communities of the Greater Caucasus region of Azerbaijan to climate change-induced water stress and flood hazards by improved water and flood management, through

addressing the management framework at the legislative and policy level, strengthening institutional capacity by introducing new non- structural methods, and providing training and empowering communities to actively participate in water and flood management.

Ev-k2-CNR

Share and NextData, two Italian projects to study climate change effects in mountain ecosystems.

Presenter: Antonio Ciaschi



The Stations at High Altitude for Research on the Environment (SHARE) project is concerned with climate change and its impacts on the mountain environment. The monitoring network includes 14 sites around the world to monitor climate processes and related effects on glaciers, water resources, biodiversity, and human health. The NextData project is devoted to assessing the effects of climate and environmental change in mountain areas and to build an integrated system of archives and portals to allow open access to observational and numerical data on the state of the mountain environment. This comprehensive information will allow decision-makers and stakeholders to design evidence-based adaptation, management and development policies.

Foundation for Sustainable Development of Altai (FSDA) **Cultural Values of Mountains**

Presenter: Chagat Almashev



Sacred sites are areas of land and water that have a specific spiritual meaning for people and societies. The Altaians' distinctive worldview can be seen in their consciousness, character, and behavior and has been established with centuries-old traditions. It developed a unique ecological culture, including an entire spectrum of moral values and an unusual philosophical image of the world. Altai's mountains are sacred places to the clans and tribes of the indigenous population. Each clan has a sacred mountain. Each valley, each mountain peak, each spring has its own spirits, or masters. The Altaian tradition of worshiping mountain, river, and mountain pass spirits has deep roots and still plays a significant role in the people's worldview. The Altaian mountain cult has been well known for a long time. Mountains protect clans from evil spirits and facilitate prosperity and well-being. Each clan represented a mountain's spirit differently. Mountain spirits figure mainly in epics, myths, legends, and stories.

Fundacion CoMunidad **Cucua Coffee**

Presenter: Alberto Pascual



The aim of this project was to create a new brand of coffee, which is grown by a group of producers living in the mountains of Panama. Most importantly, this initiative aims to integrate these crops as the main focus for the preservation of local cultural heritage and offers opportunities to strengthen the conservation of native species of trees, shrubs and plants used by local people to make traditional dress.

Fundacion Ecohabitats Colombia

Gender and Climate Change: mechanisms for the exchange of experiences of lessons learned about the role of women in access to land and adaptation to change

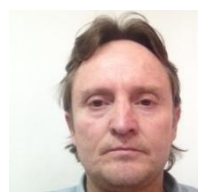


Presenter: Luis Alfonso Ortega Fernandez

People are dealing with the effects of climate change on an everyday basis. This makes life harder for the poorest people, and in particular for women. They are often the ones working the land and fetching water to feed their families, yet they do not have control over the land they work on or the major decisions about where and how to live. It is necessary develop a strategy for an exchange of lessons learned about activities carried out by Latin American women on the issues of gender, property land and adaptation to climate change.

Fundacion Pangea

Conservation of High Mountain Areas - A Shared Responsibility



Presenter: Julián Alberto Yepes

Mountains in Colombia – and especially in Caldas department – are strategic for the development of the region: millions of people depend on mountain water and so do the agricultural systems both in the mountains and the surrounding valleys. Additionally, they provide energy through hydropower generation and host touristic activities (glaciers, forests and high Andean plateau). NGOs are active in those areas where the presence of the State is weak or faces constraints with respect to the processes supporting environmental and agricultural activities, health care and non-formal education. NGOs complement the actions of the State and become key partners for the development of training activities, environmental education, project, financial and human resources management. Therefore, NGOs represent a bridge between the State and the communities living in these mountain regions.

Global Mountain Action

Rediscovering and revaluating macro-fungi in the Andes



Presenter: Peter Trutmann

Fungi are a major Kingdom of organisms critical to the sustainability of life and traditionally an integral part of the diet of mountain people. In this fair we will present the products of three years of work to rediscover and revalue macro-fungi in the Andes, particularly in Peru. The products include publications of ancient use, current use and knowledge, the first survey to document the diversity of macro fungi from the north to the south of the Peruvian Andes and efforts of partners to look for new markets for mountain communities. The work has implications for food, health and

wellbeing as well as for sustainable environmental management, especially in a time of global change.

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

In the Service of Mountains and People



Presenter: Eklabya Sharma

This presentation introduces the institution, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), to the participants of the Fourth Global Meeting of the Mountain Partnership. Eklabya Sharma presents ICIMOD's vision, mission, thematic competency areas, programmes and initiatives, strategic framework and organizational structure, global cooperation and opportunities, and the institutional journey of ICIMOD so far. Making a compelling case for the Hindu Kush Himalayas as a region of global concern, he notes its vital interest in the ongoing climate change dialogues.

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)

Climate change, insects and food security in East African Mountains



Presenter: Tino Johansson

Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem Services and Food Security in Eastern Africa Project monitors and analyzes the climate-driven changes in pollination, insect pest and disease control in forest-agriculture mosaics of the scattered mountain ranges in Ethiopia, Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania. The project studies target species' eco-physiological and reproductive responses, creates predictive models and risk maps, and enhances biological control and integrated pest management to reduce yield losses and vulnerability of communities. In mountains the impacts on species composition, abundance and geographical distribution are discernible as the steep elevational gradients allow ectoderms to shift to suitable habitats uphill over relatively short distances.

Ministry of the Environment and Forests, Madagascar

Ongoing activities and perspectives



Presenter: Valérie Benjamin Ramahavalisoa

Recently having become a Mountain Partnership member at a national level, we are currently doing an inventory of activities related to the National Strategy for Mountain Regions Development, endorsed in 2003 by the Association de la Population de Montagne à Madagascar (APMM), FAO Madagascar and the National Committee.

We are working on a partnership with civil society on a water commission, a francophone forum for African French-speaking Mountain Partnership country members, and through the National Strategy

of the Convention on Biological Diversity we are working on leadership of a mountain thematic group.

Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests, Guinea
Vie sur le Mont Gangan, Préfecture de Kindia



Presenter: Louis Pascal Camara

Du 4 au 6 janvier 2013, une délégation du Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts et quelques ONG ont effectué une mission de terrain dans le cadre de la célébration du 10ème Journée Internationale de la Montagne en République de Guinée. Elle a constaté : La diminution de rendement des récoltes et la dégradation de l'écosystème par suite de déboisement, érosion et feux de brousse ; La baisse disponibilité de la quantité de l'eau (la rivière Fissa traversant la ville de Kindia qui prend sa source sur le mont tarie dès la saison sèche); le manque notoire de route d'accès, de structure sanitaire, d'infrastructure scolaire, et d'eau potable.

Mountain Areas Conservation and Development Services (MACDS)

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and their impact on Bagrote Valley, Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan



Presenter: Bashir Ahmed Wani

This presentation will focus on the impact of GLOFs in Bagrote valley, which has 1,830 households and a population of 16,473 living in small villages upstream at the mouth of the glaciers and downstream along entire 40 km length of the river. The Pakistan GLOF Project, funded by the UNFCCC Climate Change Adaptation Fund and UNDP, has selected Bagrote Valley as one of the two potential project sites to enable vulnerable communities to better understand and respond to risks by GLOFs, landslides and snow avalanches under growing climate change pressures.

Municipality of Dénia, Spain
"Mountain Cuisine" international charity action



AJUNTAMENT DE DÈNIA
Municipality of Dénia (Spain)

Presenters: Jesús Reina & Nando Mengual

Dénia is home to international award-winning local chef: Quique Dacosta (#26 on best international restaurants ranking). As far as we know, other members also want to promote local mountain cuisine. We would like to organize a joint event involving local recognized chefs who will design and cook special dishes using local mountain ingredients. Incoming benefits will be donated to FAO's field projects anywhere in the world.



National Meteorological Institute (IMN) – Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)
Inter-institutional fire management experiences in tropical mountains in Costa Rica

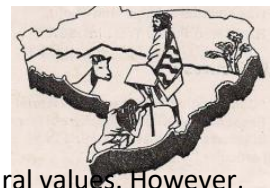
Presenter: Magda Campos Barrantes

Learn more about the case of Costa Rica regarding the tactics used in fire prevention and management in tropical mountains to preserve ecosystems that are extremely important for the country. The strategy is implemented at different levels, beginning with information provided by the National Meteorological Institute (IMN) which is under the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE), then national coordination conducted by the National Commission of Forest Fires (CONIFOR-MINAE), and finally the support of civil society, private sector and government institutions.



Nilgiri Documentation Centre
Indian Mountain Partnership: Appeal for Support

Presenter: Dharmalingam Venugopal



Indian mountains are globally significant for their ecological, economic and cultural values. However, except for the Himalayas, these mountains are little known and little cared for. The Western Ghats, a chain of mountains running 1600 km across six states along the western coast of India, was recently declared a UNESCO Heritage Site. It is also one of the eight Hottest Hot spots of biological diversity in the world. Two high-level panels have focused on its ecological significance and threats facing it. To sustain this global and domestic attention so that timely policies and programmes can be initiated, we propose to form an Indian-Western Ghat Mountain Partnership to mobilise the support of NGOs, research and educational institutions, governmental and non-governmental agencies and civil society in the region. We look for financial and technical support to launch the Partnership.

Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation
Holistic Mountain Development - The Grassroots Story

Presenter: Kalyan and Anita Paul



Grassroots has been involved with holistic mountain development in languishing river basins in the Indian Himalaya for over two decades. We would like to share field experiences and build bridges with other MP stakeholders, especially regarding community-driven efforts for renewal of hydrology, re-vegetation of degraded commons and appropriate technologies for drinking water, sanitation, rainwater harvesting and renewable energy. Grassroots would also like to invite stakeholders to visit our program areas in Indian Himalaya to witness the active engagement of marginal farmers, mostly women, in the establishment of social enterprises for providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities, based on the triple bottom line of economics, ecology and equity.

Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention
Reports on the State of the Alps by the Alpine

Presenter: Taja Ferjancic



Convention

Reports on the State of the Alps are periodically published by the Alpine Convention. They focus on a specific topic of ecological, economic and social development in the Alps and provide a database on the future of the Alps for decision makers and interested public. Reports consist of data assessment and verification, comparison of information and trend analyses to identify the challenges of the future. During the years Reports on Transport and Mobility, Water, Sustainable Rural Development and Sustainable Tourism have proven to be an important yard sticks in terms of formulating adapted strategies. Experts are already preparing the fifth report on Demography and Employment that will be published by 2015.

Practical Action

Gravity Ropeways Technology for Mountain People



Presenter: Achyut Luitel

Practical Action is a United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland-based International NGO that uses technology to challenge poverty in developing countries in Latin America, Africa and South Asia. Our projects are organised under four programme themes: (i) energy access; (ii) food and agriculture; (iii) urban water and waste; and (iv) disaster risk reduction. Climate change and markets are two cross-cutting themes that we try to embed across our programmes. Technology is the core of our approach to ensure justice for poor people against poverty. The technology of gravity ropeways that we are promoting in mountains has provided better accessibility of local producers to markets, contributing to poverty reduction.

Prakriti Group

Issues and Pathways: Knowledge Networking in Himalayan Region



Presenter: K N Vajpai

This presentation highlights the climatic variability people face in the Himalayan region, governed by factors such as precipitation, temperature, glacial and ice melt. In 50 years, the Himalayan region has witnessed increases in glacial lake area, average temperature and annual precipitation, decline in glacial mass, increase in frequency of hydro-meteorological disasters and poor availability of water. Reliable climatic data and models are areas of concern, and there is a lack of understanding impacts on major sectors. Despite funding being available, research is undertaken in an uncoordinated manner. There is a need to develop long-term adaptation plans and to strengthen understanding and practical knowledge.

UNEP

Mountain ecosystems at the center of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA)



Presenter: Musonda Mumba

In 2008 I undertook an expedition to Rwenzori Mountain in Uganda (shared with DRC) to look at the changes as a result of climate change within this very critical ecosystem. The findings of this work were spectacular to say the least. Most of the glaciers, at the equator, 50 years on had receded. Communities had experienced changes in the lower reach ecosystems. Many years on, still working on mountains in Peru, Nepal and Uganda, the picture that is emerging is that mountain ecosystems are very fragile. UNEP's Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) Programme is working to address the importance of ecosystem services in a changing climate and support countries.

Utah Valley University (UVU)

How UVU has become one of the only North American undergraduate Universities to become actively involved in sustainable mountain development and the Mountain Partnership



Presenters: Jordan Giles and Mark Petersen

UVU has promoted sustainable mountain development (SMD) agenda after joining the Mountain Partnership in 2006. In 2007 UVU held, with the International University of Kyrgyzstan, the Women of the Mountains Conference as the first event ever to gather all Rocky Mountain representatives to advocate the SMD agenda. Two more conferences in Utah in 2011 and Peru in 2012 recruited 10 new MP members in North America with leading role of UVU student clubs. UVU students contributed to the RIO+20 Conference and proud to host annually both the International Mountain Day and High School Essay contests on UN-dedicated topics since 2010.

Annex 3: Programme

Tuesday 17 September

09:00-09:40	Opening ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening statements İbrahim Çiftçi, General Director, General Directorate of Forestry Thomas Hofer, Interim Coordinator, Mountain Partnership Secretariat Eduardo Rojas-Briales, Assistant Director-General for Forestry, Food and Agriculture Organization Ahmet Küçükler, Mayor of Erzurum Nurettin Akman, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs Ahmet Altıparmak, Governor of Erzurum 	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Mahir Küçük Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Türkiye
09:40-10:30	Key note speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why mountains matter <i>Bruno Messerli - University of Bern</i> - Reconciling conservation, development and community benefits in mountain ecosystems <i>Sam Kanyamibwa - Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS)</i> 	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Mahir Küçük <i>Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Türkiye</i>
10:30-11:00	Coffee break	
11:00-13:00	Formal introduction and approval of the agenda General Assembly session 1: The new Mountain Partnership Strategy and Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the process and presentation of the Strategy and Governance document <i>Thomas Hofer, Interim Coordinator, Mountain Partnership Secretariat</i> • Approval of the document 	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Eduardo Rojas <i>Forestry Department, Food and Agriculture Organization</i>
13:00-14:30	Lunch	
14:30-16:00	Partnership fair 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short presentations from members of on-going and planned activities in the context of the Mountain Partnership 	Plenary Hall/Erzen
16:00-16.30	Coffee break	
16:30-18:00	Parallel geographic regional meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North & Central America and the Caribbean • South America • Europe Asia and Pacific (inc. Central Asia) • Sub-Saharan Africa • Middle East and North Africa 	Rooms: Private Astrila Kalikala Erzen Sports Karin

<p>18:00-19:00</p>	<p>Parallel side events</p> <p>UNESCO, UNEP, FAO and ICIMOD <i>Findings of regional workshops</i></p> <p>Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Türkiye <i>Anatolian approach for mountain development</i></p> <p>FSDA, Altai, Aigine and UCA <i>Cultural values of mountains</i></p>	<p>Sports Meeting Room</p> <p>Astrila Meeting Room</p> <p>Kalikala Meeting Room</p>
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Wednesday 18 September

<p>09:00-10:30</p>	<p>Discussion on mountains in Rio+20 and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p><i>Presentation of the process and next key steps</i></p>	<p>Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: André Wehrli <i>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</i></p>
<p>10:30-11:00</p>	<p>Coffee break</p>	
<p>11:00-12:00</p>	<p>Knowledge platform for sustainable mountain development <i>Miguel Saravia - Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN)</i></p>	<p>Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Musonda Mumba, <i>UNEP</i></p>
<p>12:00-13:00</p>	<p>Regional coordination mechanisms: Sharing experiences from Europe and the Himalayas <i>Euromontana, Alpine Convention, Carpathian Convention, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)</i></p>	<p>Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Musonda Mumba, <i>UNEP</i></p>
<p>13:00-14:30</p> <p>Lunch</p> <p>13:30-14:30</p>	<p>Parallel side events</p> <p>CDE – FDDM <i>Walk the talk! Actions of sustainable mountain development at sub-national level – examples from Canton Valais, Switzerland</i></p> <p>Tunisia et al <i>Regional initiative for mountains for the MENA region</i></p> <p>Prakriti Group and CEE Himalaya <i>Adaptation and mitigation in increasing disasters in the mountains</i></p>	<p>Rooms:</p> <p>Karin</p> <p>Kalikala</p> <p>Private</p>
<p>14:30-16:00</p>	<p>Partnership fair 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short presentations from members of on-going and 	<p>Plenary Hall/Erzen</p>

	planned activities in the context of the Mountain Partnership	
16:00-16:30	Coffee break	
16:30-18:00	Working groups: Putting the Mountain Partnership into practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Joint action • Knowledge management and communication • Capacity development and technology transfer • Innovation • Resource mobilization 	Karin Astrila Erzen Kalikala Sports Private
18:00-19:00	Parallel side events SDC – ADA – CDE <i>Knowledge management on sustainable mountain development areas</i> MAB-6 Center <i>Scientific network in the Caucasus mountain region</i> UCA and Central Asia members <i>Mountain livelihood and transformational role of women</i> ARCOS et al <i>MP Africa: Progress in sustainable mountain development</i>	Rooms: Kalikala Karin Astrila Sports

Thursday 19 September

09:00-11:00	Working groups: Putting the Mountain Partnership into practice	Karin Astrila Erzen Kalikala Sports Private
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-13:00	Reports of the working groups Next steps 1: Roadmap and workplan	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Baldomero Casillo, <i>Argentina</i>
13:00-14:30 13:30-14:30	Lunch Parallel side events CDE – SDC <i>Mountains, our life, our future: Launch of the Global Synthesis Report</i>	Rooms: Sports

	<p>Tunisia et al <i>Vers une initiative sur les montagnes méditerranéennes forte et active</i></p> <p>BIND, CONDESAN, Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation <i>Tropical mountain forest conservation</i></p> <p>Fundacion Ecohabitats <i>The role of women in access to land and adaptation to climate change</i></p>	<p>Kalikala</p> <p>Astrila</p> <p>Karin</p>
14:30-16:00	Next steps 2: Roadmap and workplan	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Eklabya Sharma, <i>ICIMOD</i>
16:00-16:30	Coffee break	
16:30-18:00	General Assembly session 2: Selection of the Steering Committee members	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Alfredo Guillet <i>Italian Cooperation – Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>
18:00-18:30	Closing ceremony	Plenary Hall/Erzen Chair: Alfredo Guillet <i>Italian Cooperation – Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>
18:30-20:00	First Formal Meeting of the Mountain Partnership Steering Committee (closed meeting)	Karin Meeting Room

Friday 20 September

08:30-18:00	Field trip – Uzundere, Ulubağ plateau and waterfall
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Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADI	Agency of Development Initiatives
AMP	Africa Mountain Partnership
AIMF	Aspen International Mountain Foundation
ARBMIS	Albertine Rift Biodiversity Monitoring and Information Systems
ALPARC	Alpine Protected Areas
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARCOS	Albertine Rift Conservation Society
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
APMN	Asia Pacific Mountain Network
APMM	Association de la Population de Montagne à Madagascar
APMB	Association for the Protection of Mountains of Burundi
BIND	Broad Initiatives for Negros Development
BMI	Bolivian Mountain Institute
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CA	Central Asia
UCA	University of Central Asia
CAMP	Central Asian Mountain Program
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
COP	Conference of the Parties
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment
CEE	Center for Environmental Education
CIPRA	Commissione Internazionale per la Protezione delle Alpi
CONDESAN	Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EWS	Early Warning Systems
EATS	Environment and Tourism Support
EBA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EU	European Union
EvK2CNR	Everest K2 Consiglio Nazionale di Ricerca
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDDM	Foundation for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions
FEDEV	Foundation for Environment and Development
FSDA	Foundation for Sustainable Development of Altai
G20	Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GWS	Ghana Wildlife Society
GLOFs	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GLISPA	Global Island Partnership
GMA	Global Mountain Action

GMF	Global Mountain Facility
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
GMF	Global Mountain Facility
G-77/China	Group of 77 and China
HKH	Himalaya-Hindu Kush
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Institute for Interdisciplinary Mountain Research
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IMD	International Mountain Day
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPROMO	International Programme on Mountain development
ISCAR	International Society for Cultural and Activity Research
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUCN-ESARO	IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
MAKMONTANA	Association for the Development of Mountain Regions in the Republic of Macedonia
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MACDS	Mountain Areas Conservation and Development Services
MF	Mountain Forum
MRC	Mountain Research Centre
MP	Mountain Partnership
MPS	Mountain Partnership Secretariat
MRI	Mountain Research Institute
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NMI	National Meteorological Institute
MINAE	Ministry of Environment and Energy
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAI PMH	Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting
OGM	General Directorate of Forestry
CHIESA	Climate Change Impacts on Ecosystem Services and Food Security in Eastern Africa
OWG	Open Working Group
REC	Regional Environmental Centre
RENASONGCAM	Cameroon National Network of Associations and NGOs
RM	Resource Mobilization
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SE Asia	South-Eastern
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMD	Sustainable Mountain Development
SORAINÉ	Sustainable Options for Raising Agriculture Income and Nurturing the Environment
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TED	Technology, Entertainment, Design
AMPCC	African Mountain Partnership Champions Committee
TMI	The Mountain Institute
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-GRID	UNEP-Global Resource Information Database
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UVU	Utah Valley University
WMPA	World Mountain People Association
WOCAT	World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies