

*International Programme on Research and Training on
Sustainable Management of Mountain Areas*

IPROMO

“Protecting Mountain Biodiversity”



Mountain Partnership

Pra Catinat – 9 July 2010



In this presentation:

- **What is the Mountain Partnership**
- **Why was this topic for IPROMO '10 selected**
- **What is the role of participants following the course**

The Mountain Partnership

A new approach to development...

- Johannesburg – 2002
- Building on existing alliances
- Alliance that is voluntary and inclusive (Governments, IGOs, NGOs, Private Sector)
- Adding value to existing efforts



Membership

168 members:

50 countries

16 IGOs

102 major groups



Enhances collaboration and action through ...

All about ACTION:

- **facilitating contacts, outreach and sharing of information**
- **brokering collaborative activities, projects and programmes**
- **resource mobilization**
- **advocacy and political support for mountains**

Working in several thematic areas...

- **Policy and law**
- **Research**
- **Sustainable livelihoods**
- **Watershed management**
- **Gender**
- **SARD-M**

And in different regions...

- **Andes**
- **HKH**
- **Africa**
- **Central Asia**
- **Europe**

Supported by a Global Secretariat and by decentralized hubs:

- **UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome (FAO)**
- **Asia** (ICIMOD, Nepal)
- **Latin America** (Condesan, Peru)
- **Central Asia** (UCA, Kyrghyzstan)
- **UNEP responsible for environmental concerns**

Supported by a Global Secretariat and by decentralized hubs:

- **Other regional offices planned**
- **Cooperation with Mountain Forum
for information dissemination**

Communication Tools

- E-mail distribution lists
- Web site
- Newsletter
- Databases
- Collaborative workspaces
- E-consultations



Mountain Biodiversity

2010

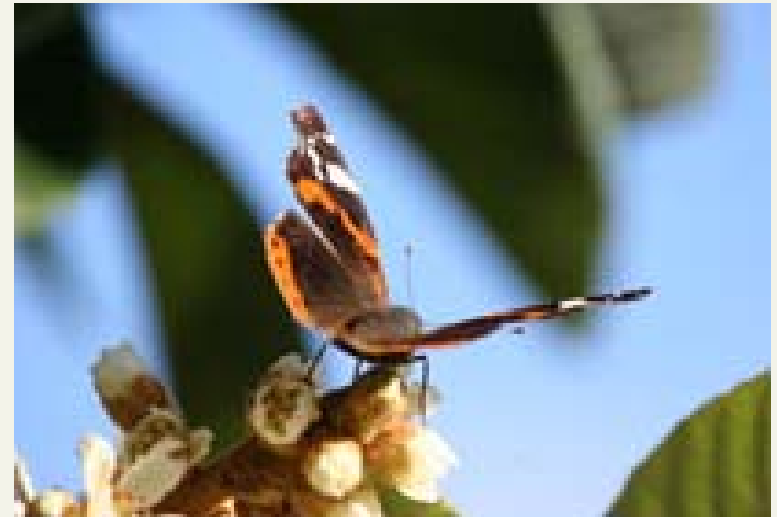
International Year of Biodiversity

- In 2004 the UNCBD adopted the programme of work on mountain biodiversity
- Ongoing collaboration with Mountain Partnership
- The 2009 UNGA report stated that of 98 reporting countries 73% have integrated the programme

Mountain Biodiversity

Why Mountains matter

- Mountains are among the world's greatest sources of biodiversity
- Many species exist only there
- Mountain people protect biodiversity



Mountain Biodiversity

- Isolation has helped preserve animal species (deer, eagles, llamas, mountain gorillas)
- Indigenous mountain plant species:
 - In Andes at least 200 varieties of potatoes
 - In Nepal at least 2000 varieties of rice
- A precious reserve of genetic diversity
- But.. threat from the market economy



Mountain People

- Primary guardians of Mountain Biodiversity
- Indigenous knowledge in agricultural, medicinal, sustainable practices
- Little attention from governments and organizations worldwide



Mountain Biodiversity

- All mountain ecosystems have two things in common: altitude and diversity
- They create pockets of life that cannot be found elsewhere
- So there is a crucial relationship between highland and lowlands
- But...there is a lack of mountain science that can raise awareness and aid development of sustainable practices and the biodiversity that mountains shelter

Mountain Partnership

Thank you!

Rosalaura Romeo

Mountain Partnership

Programme Officer

rosalaura.romeo@fao.org

www.mountainpartnership.org