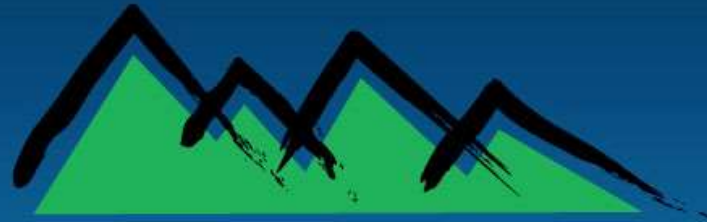


**Regional approaches to addressing climate change:
How are mountain ranges
mobilized at political level?**



Mountain Partnership

Martin Price, Braganca 4 October 2016



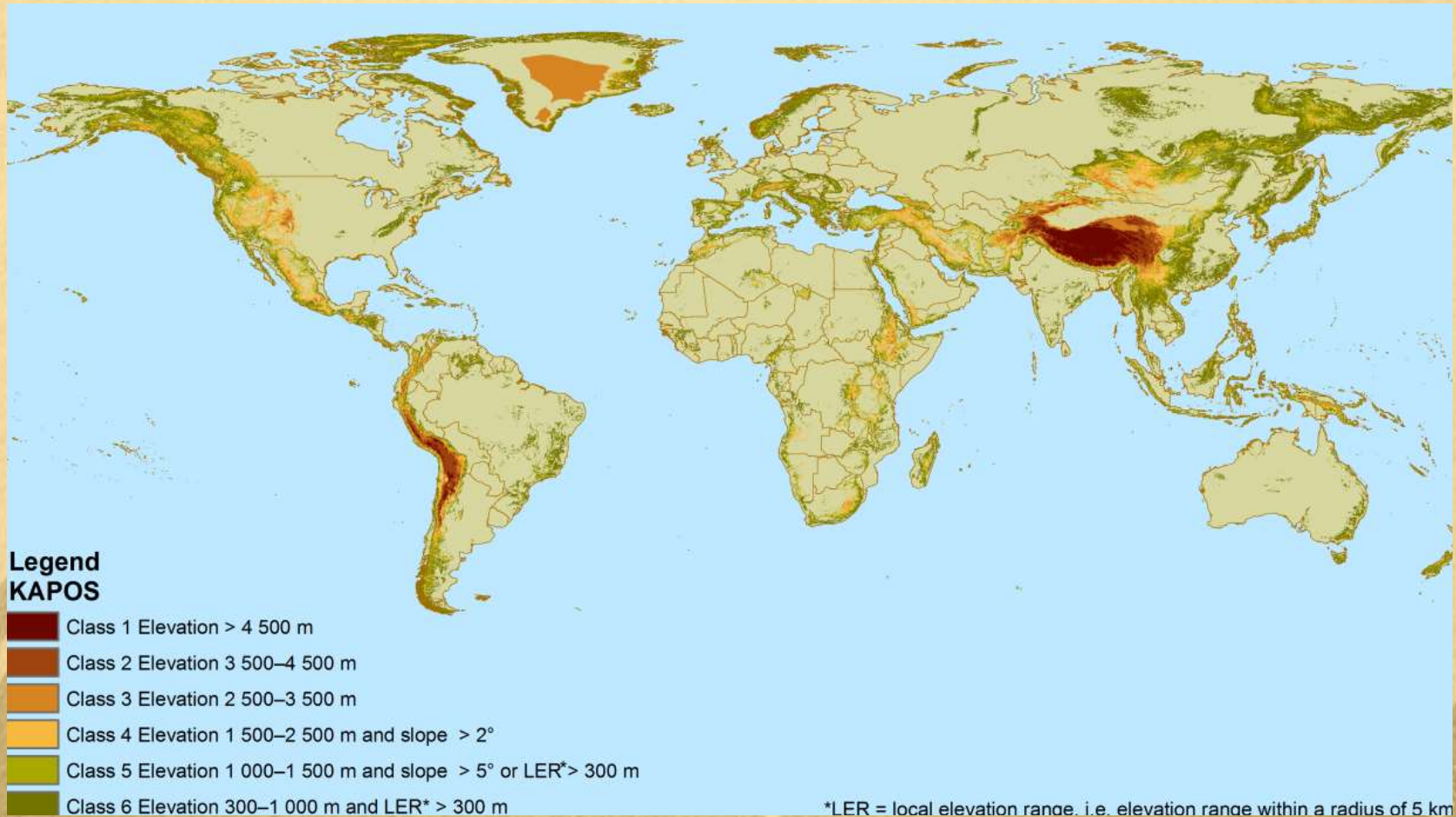
In this presentation:

- Mountain areas and peoples
- Why regional mechanisms
- Hindu Kush Himalayan Partnership
- Andean Mechanism
- Africa Regional Mountain Forum
- Conclusions



Mountain areas

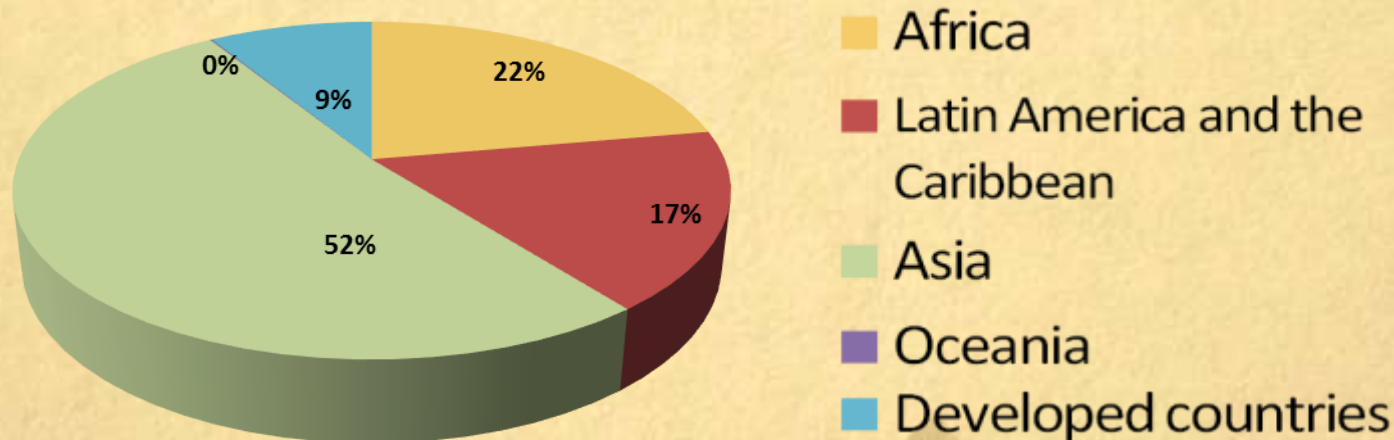
32 million km² = **22%** of earth's land surface



Mountain population (2012)

Mountain population by region:

91% in developing countries



Vulnerability to food insecurity

From 2000 to 2012, the vulnerability of mountain peoples to food insecurity increased from **35% to 39%**

The vulnerability to food insecurity of RURAL mountain populations increased from **38% to 45%**



1 in 3

mountain people in
developing countries
is facing hunger
and malnutrition.

Compare this number with the
global average of **1 in 8**

Why Mechanisms for Mountains?

Regional, interregional and transboundary cooperation in mountain regions is key for combating the adversities caused by climate change and promoting development



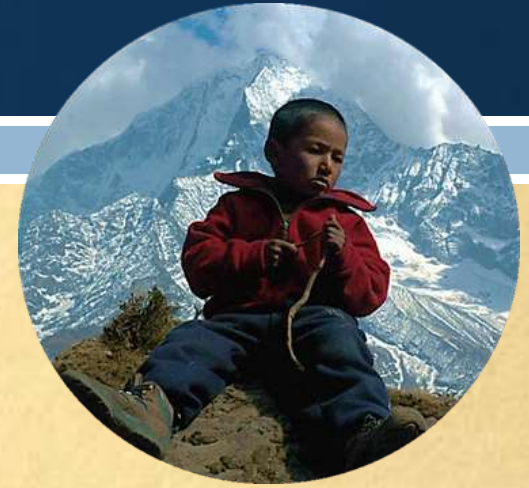
Why Mechanisms for Mountains?

- SDG17 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development
- 2016 UNSG report on Mountains recommends to:
 - promote regional mechanisms for transboundary cooperation
 - support existing mechanisms, such as the Alpine Convention, the Carpathian Convention, and the Andean regional mechanism
 - promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learned



HKH Partnership

Hindu Kush Himalayan Partnership for Sustainable Mountain Development



- Launched on 24 May 2016 by the environmental ministries of ICIMOD's eight member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan
- Purpose: to promote the Mountain Agenda in the context of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG17

HKH Partnership

Goals:

- ❑ Reduce climate change
- ❑ Mainstream disaster risk reduction into development
- ❑ Promote policies and programmes that alleviate poverty
- ❑ Reduce physical and social vulnerabilities
- ❑ Improve ecosystem services



HKH Partnership

Strategies:

- Forging new partnerships for devising integrated and innovative solutions
- Capacity building and technology transfer
- Engaging with the private sector
- Tapping new financial instruments such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Enhancing policy coherence

Andean Initiative

- 2014 - Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru established a regional mechanism to address mountain issues in the Andes within the Mountain Partnership, with financial support from FAO
- Aim: to provide for sustainable development of the Andes, strengthening of national institutions, and well being of mountain peoples.
- The **Andean Initiative was officially launched in San Miguel del Tucumán in September 2007. It has a Declaration and an Andean Action Plan.**



Andean Initiative outcomes

- **Argentina** – National Committee for the Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions since 2005
- **Bolivia** – Mountain Committee still being set up
- **Chile** – National Mountain Committee created in 2014 with a ministerial decree
- **Colombia** – Mountain Committee with an advisory role for Central Government since 2013
- **Ecuador** National Mountain Committee since 2006
- **Peru** – National Working Group on Mountain Ecosystem established for IYM2002, revitalised in 2013



Africa Regional Mountain Forum

- The first African Mountains Regional Forum, “Towards a Shared Mountain Agenda for Africa”, was held in Arusha, Tanzania, in 2014
- The Arusha Declaration established the African Sustainable Mountain Development Fund and the Africa Regional Mountains Forum to share knowledge and information and to promote inter-governmental policy dialogue



Africa Regional Mountain Forum

Objectives:

- ❑ Enhance understanding of conservation and development issues in the region
- ❑ Share lessons and experiences on conservation and development challenges including water, energy, food security and climate change
- ❑ Identify strategic actions to address major emerging issues such as climate change
- ❑ Promote collaboration between stakeholders for a regional framework on sustainable mountain development in Africa

Advocating for SMD globally

- Towards the creation of a mechanism to address mountain priorities under UNFCCC and other international processes
- Two side events at UNFCCC CoP 22 in Morocco, November 2016, will highlight mountain issues



Conclusions

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development pledges to **leave no one behind** and stresses the importance of reaching those furthest behind first
- **Mountain-specific policies** and the inclusion of mountain communities in decision-making processes and capacity development can **improve the livelihoods of communities** while also conserving and restoring mountain ecosystems
- Efforts should be made to **increase scientific knowledge** of mountains and **collect disaggregated data** for sound analysis, policy advice and, ultimately, for change.

Thank you for this opportunity!



www.mountainpartnership.org