

# Annual Report 2009

ICIMOD

## 2009 Facing the Challenge of Climate Change

The year 2009 brought  
growing concern about...

## Strategic Programmes

A photograph is perhaps  
the most effective way to  
describe the strategic ...

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



Published by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
GPO Box 3226, Kathmandu, Nepal  
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ISSN: 1019 1356  
LCCN: sn 92015594

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Printed by Hill Side Press (P) Ltd, Kathmandu, Nepal

This publication is available in electronic form at  
[www.books.icimod.org](http://www.books.icimod.org)

#### **Photos:**

Cover: Layap woman, Laya, Bhutan

Inside cover: Floating gardens, Inle lake, Myanmar

#### **Credits:**

cover, inside cover, opposite contents, pp 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 30, 34, 45 Alex Treadway  
p 37 APMN; p 25 Farooq Ahmad; p 2 Narendra Bajracharya;  
pp 28, 36 Nabin Baral; p 24 Dyutiman Choudhary;  
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# Annual Report 2009





Kalibote, near Gorkha, Nepal

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# Message from the Director General

Dear Readers, Friends, and Supporters of ICIMOD,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report of ICIMOD for 2009. This year's report reflects the growing concern for climate change and the opportunities for engagement, knowledge generation, and innovation that this presents to an organisation such as ICIMOD. The year 2009 also brought growing interest in the Mountain Agenda and tangible recognition of the need for regional cooperation by member countries. ICIMOD is now becoming involved in programmes driven and initiated by regional stakeholders. Various international organisations acknowledged us as a knowledge hub and expressed interest in collaboration to scale up activities in their development programmes.

As a regional organisation working with and through national partners, ICIMOD faces the challenge of showing the results of its work. As a way of documenting our impact, we have started to use the 'impact pathway' as a methodology. You will find some examples of our efforts in this annual report. I hope this will provide a better understanding of our work and make the report more readable. Anyone looking for more comprehensive and technical information is encouraged to

read some of our more detailed analyses and studies, or to refer to the Annual Progress Report, which contains details of all outputs and outcomes. Our website has also grown in popularity with the number of downloads doubling in the past year. We hope to gradually convert our website into an instrument of active communication with you and all stakeholders.

The highlights of the present report include reflections on ICIMOD's participation in the COP15 event in Copenhagen and the controversy around the IPCC report on glaciers. The report also covers progress in promoting the Mountain Agenda at international forums, such as the World Water Forum, and offers some



Mt Kailash, PR China

glances at new programmes, especially those initiating regional cooperation – the Kailash Sacred Landscape project, Indus Basin study, and Third Pole programme.

The report on the water programme briefly describes some central learning on how local communities adapt to 'too much and too little' water and how it has contributed to building the capacity in the region for monitoring water, glaciers, and hazards. The





environment programme made progress on regional cooperation with the trans-Himalayan transects and landscape corridors and the vulnerability analysis of the Eastern Himalayas. The livelihoods programme reports on its innovative work on payment for environmental services (PES) and promoting value chains. It has also added new knowledge to the study of migration as a livelihood strategy of mountain people. This is followed by a brief report on knowledge management. The report includes reports of the programmes of the country offices in Pakistan and Afghanistan. We are presently reviewing our presence in Afghanistan and expect some changes in the coming year.



Mountaineers march, COP 15, Copenhagen



Assam, India

We are reporting on new developments concerning the organisations and networks with which we work. The newly established decentralised hub of the Mountain Partnership for Asia-Pacific and the Asia-Pacific Mountain Network node of Mountain Forum will continue to develop their activities at regional level, but the global level networks are being reorganised for more intensive coordination and efficiency by reducing the number of international secretariats. It gives us special pleasure to announce that SANDEE, the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economy, has been hosted by ICIMOD since August. We are confident that the partnership between SANDEE and ICIMOD will yield new opportunities and interesting knowledge. The report concludes with the presentation of the staff, Board Members, publications, financial status, and our major sponsors.

This report gives me the opportunity to thank our staff members, the regional member countries, and the partner institutions for their good cooperation and confidence. The Board has been extremely supportive during the whole year and we benefited from the generosity of our regional and international sponsors. To them a special thanks.

Andreas Schild



Farmer in Yuanmou, Yunnan, China



A photograph of a person's hand reaching out towards a field of tall grass. In the background, there are mountains and a small town. The sky is blue with some clouds. A red rectangular box is overlaid on the top right of the image, containing white text.

# 2009 Facing the Challenge of Climate Change

The year 2009 brought growing concern about climate change and its consequences for the vulnerability of mountain people and the sustainability of mountain ecosystems and their services; concern highlighted by the impending COP 15 conference in Copenhagen. In the region, this conveyed an increased awareness of the necessity for transboundary cooperation. It also meant awakening about the importance of the mountain system as a comprehensive system of interdependent factors influencing not only the livelihood of mountain inhabitants but also the vulnerability of downstream populations.

The discussion of climate change offers an opportunity to advocate for special recognition of the importance of mountains and the services they provide to downstream areas. Although this can best be illustrated with water, other ecosystem services and benefits provided by mountain systems include biodiversity, cultural diversity, and space for recreation for the growing urban middle class. ICIMOD is working to validate and promote some of these services and their sustainability.

The controversy around the IPCC report on glaciers in the second half of the year demonstrates the importance of serious evidence-based information. The general conclusion is a call to bridge the knowledge gap, which increases the expectations of the role of an organisation like ICIMOD.

Kailash landscape, Nepal



The opportunities on hand required ICIMOD to define more clearly how we can face the new challenges. Since our principal priority is adaptation to climate change, we have endeavoured to define what adaptation means for ICIMOD – given that it is entwined with efforts to cope with other drivers of change, such as globalisation and communication.

## The Mountain Agenda and regional cooperation

In 2009, the basic assumptions of our work were validated, at least partially, by increasing recognition of the importance of mountains and their environmental services in the context of climate change.

Regional member countries began to recognise the need for increased cooperation at the regional level and for an exchange of information and experiences in order to adapt to climate change and manage water as one of the most important resources of the mountains.

Signs of a growing interest in the Mountain Agenda were the interest of the mass media and invitations to present papers and deliver keynote speeches at the events such as the Conclave of the Chief Ministers of the Himalayan States in India and the Agriculture Conference of SAARC in Chittagong. In 2009, ICIMOD was recognised as a knowledge hub of the Asia Pacific Water Forum. We have been participating as a centre of competence of UNEP and we have started contact with the Global Center for Environmental Strategies in Japan.

We endeavoured to communicate the Mountain Agenda internationally at gatherings including the World Water Forum in Istanbul, the Tibetan Plateau Symposium in Beijing, and the Regional Meeting of UNDP in Thailand.

However, the COP15 conference in Copenhagen was a sobering experience – the Mountain Agenda was conspicuously absent from the main agenda. We were able to play an active role in technical side events and successfully hosted an event for the regional member

countries. Although no country or country group was ready to champion the mountain cause, the Government of Nepal declared an initiative to launch an alliance of countries with a concern for mountains and to organise a Conference of Ministers.

The initiative launched by the Government of Nepal explicitly expects the support of ICIMOD. The Government of Bhutan is convening a regional summit in order to define the action priorities after Copenhagen and has indicated their interest in scientific support from ICIMOD. We cannot fully assess the implications of these expressions of interest at present, but they certainly mean new challenges, where ICIMOD will have to find global partners in order to respond to the needs of the region.

In 2009, ICIMOD had a breakthrough with the Kailash Sacred Landscape project for ecosystem conservation and management. It also initiated a programme for the monitoring of the water resources of the Indus Basin. The concept of trans-Himalayan transects and regional cooperation received a strong boost when the Chinese Academy of Science proposed this approach in the form of a Third Pole Programme.

These new initiatives in 2009 might prove to be a turning point for ICIMOD. While usually it initiated regional programmes based on a general analysis of the priorities and needs of stakeholders, ICIMOD is now getting involved in regional programmes driven and initiated by a regional stakeholder. These include the Koshi basin monitoring programmes and the Third Pole initiative.

In the frame of the Himalayan University Consortium (HUC), a support programme was launched in Afghanistan. It is training teachers from Afghanistan at various other academic institutions in the region to develop the capacity of the future faculty. It is hoped that donors will eventually fund some elements of the HUC to build the capacity for development and research in the Himalayan region.

International agencies have expressed a growing interest to collaborate with ICIMOD to scale up its activities in their development programmes, including UNEP, IFAD,



Biodiversity as food, India

FAO, ADB, and UNDP. The European Commission has completed its Four Pillar Assessment of ICIMOD and declared it suitable as a working partner.

## Showing our impact

As a regional organisation, ICIMOD works with and through regional partners. The enduring question is: What is the impact of ICIMOD? How can it make a difference? How can it be shown? What is the added value of ICIMOD?

ICIMOD faces the challenges of creating regional platforms, bringing regional countries around a table, discussing common approaches and methodologies, and promoting regional transboundary cooperation. Yet, how do we show the relevance of what we are doing to the stakeholders – whether regional partners, governments, or sponsors?

Adding value to natural products such as medicinal herbs, and branding local products, can bring better prices to mountain producers. Some aspects, such as biodiversity and the conservation of hotspots, are more difficult to validate because water, air, and nature are considered to be public goods and have no market. However, once they have a price tag, there is political leverage for such issues as a long-term concern and priority.

For the first time, we are using the impact pathway as an approach. Although we can already show some good examples, we have to do more to introduce criteria and expected outcomes at the very beginning of the planning process for a programme.



## Impact Pathways – Documenting the results of a project on livelihoods

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh, ICIMOD's long-term efforts in small enterprise interventions have been successfully scaled up in close collaboration with a UNDP project and local government and non-government organisation (NGO) partners. The project has promoted beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, bio-briquetting, and medicinal plants activities to foster employment and income generation. National and regional exposure visits had a considerable impact as the communities observed new ways to improve their livelihoods, even under difficult situations. With training and marketing opportunities, several women in the communities were able to start cultivating mushrooms. Others are producing bio-briquettes. Their incomes have improved and on another level, their experience has started to show the importance of ICIMOD's impact monitoring initiative. The impact pathway for one component, mushroom, is described as an example.



### Impact pathway: Livelihoods project - mushroom

ICIMOD - Inputs	Partners - Outputs	Outcomes/ Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and technical support – five days practical training, and grant support BDT 1,000/hh for start-up (for seeds)</li> <li>• Exposure visits – staff and beneficiaries</li> <li>• Interest free loans for making mushroom houses – in Rangamati district only</li> <li>• Some equipment support for starting of mushroom spore production and laboratory at Rangamati</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained 348 farmers on mushroom cultivation</li> <li>• Outlet centres and buy-back guarantee</li> <li>• Mushroom spore laboratory established</li> <li>• Production and culture house for demonstration – Rangamati and Bandarben</li> <li>• Mushroom spore locally available via mushroom laboratory in Rangapati</li> <li>• Marketing opportunities increased – explored possibilities of dried mushroom and mushroom powder market in Dhaka</li> <li>• Mushroom growers' association formed</li> <li>• Local service providers in place</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual cash income per household before starting project was BDT 24,000/- (baseline), additional income from mushroom BDT 3,600/household (5 months production)</li> <li>• 250 of 348 trained households earning 15% to 30% additional income from mushroom cultivation</li> </ul> <p><b>Impacts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness for mushroom cultivation increased – 20 families started without training</li> <li>• Upgraded lifestyle of 250 households</li> <li>• Nutrition demands of villagers – met by 10%</li> </ul>

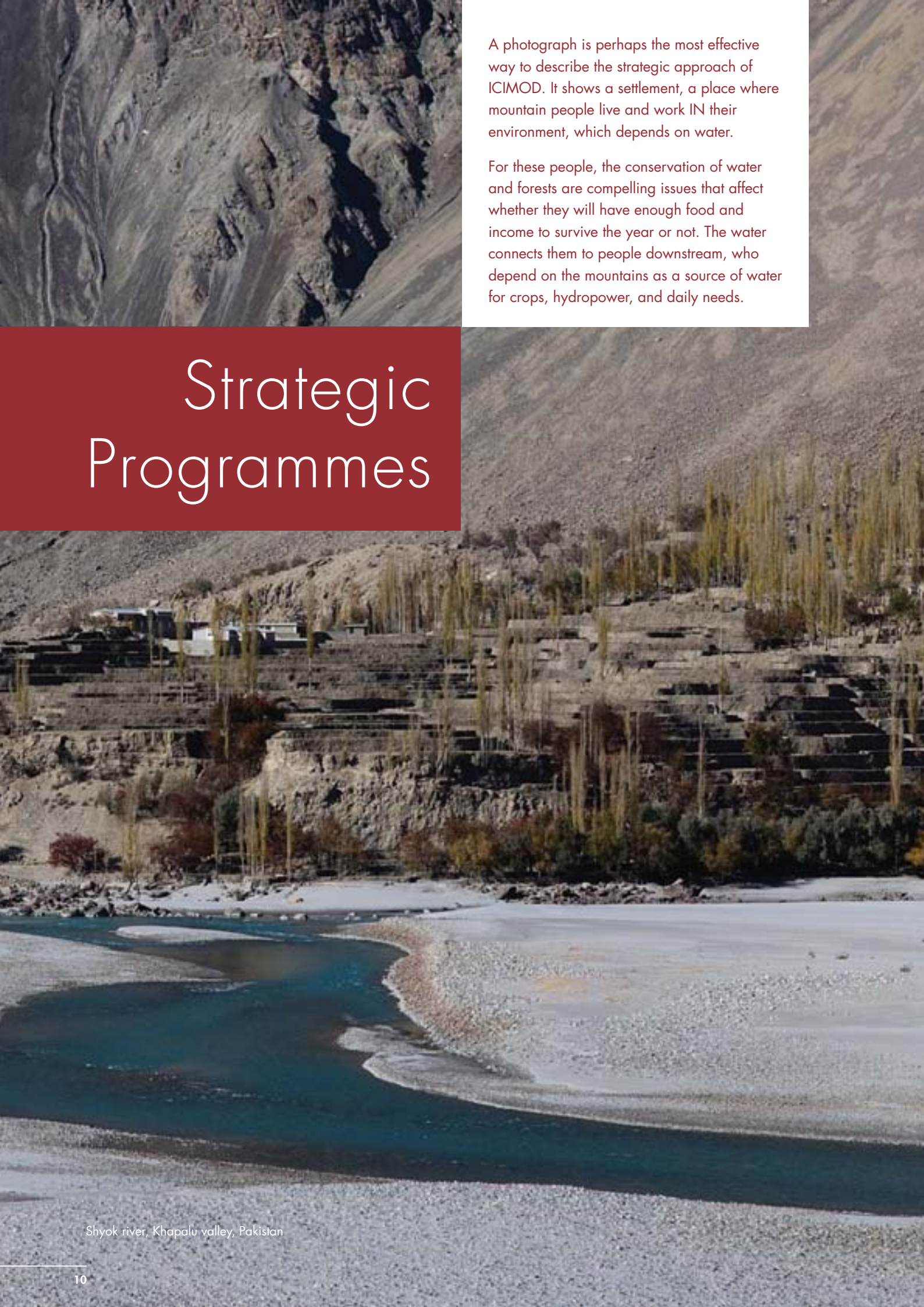




Uttarakhand, India

China



A photograph of a mountain valley. In the foreground, a river with a mix of blue and white water flows through a wide, light-colored gravel bed. The river curves to the left. In the middle ground, there are terraced fields on a hillside, some with green crops and others with dry, yellowish vegetation. A small cluster of white buildings is visible on the left side of the hill. The background shows steep, rocky mountains under a clear sky.

A photograph is perhaps the most effective way to describe the strategic approach of ICIMOD. It shows a settlement, a place where mountain people live and work IN their environment, which depends on water.

For these people, the conservation of water and forests are compelling issues that affect whether they will have enough food and income to survive the year or not. The water connects them to people downstream, who depend on the mountains as a source of water for crops, hydropower, and daily needs.

# Strategic Programmes









Jangthang, Bhutan

# Water, The Essential Resource

Besides the growing demand, climate change is the main factor influencing the availability of water, and is resulting in a less regular and more erratic access to this resource. As a result of climate change, the incidence and intensity of water-related hazards and disasters are expected to increase in the Himalayan region, with more frequent and damaging cycles of floods and drought.

The regions' countries need a good scientific understanding of the ongoing rapid changes in the climate and their impact on the region's ice and snow resources, which are essential for storing water and equilibrating water discharge. In 2009, ICIMOD has worked to build up the knowledge base with a long-term perspective, promote immediate adaptations to change, and enhance the resilience of mountain communities.

In the past, ICIMOD has used remote sensing to map snow cover and document its evolution. We have now made an analysis of critical glacial lakes in Nepal and their immediate potential danger. The actual status of three glacial lakes and the extent to which they pose an immediate threat, and the downstream socioeconomic vulnerability, was assessed in field studies. The results of this comprehensive study will be published in 2010. We hope that this work will contribute to the establishment of a robust methodology applicable in other countries. Thanks to the initiative of The Mountain Institute (TMI), an exchange was initiated to learn from Latin American experiences in mitigating the dangers of glacial lake outbursts.

We have endeavoured to learn how to deal with water stress, both from too much and from too little water, from the communities who have been adapting to these hazards for generations.

**Interdisciplinary linkages:** Understanding the capacity of the rural population to live with 'too little' and 'too much' water has been part of a comprehensive effort by five field teams in four countries to document case studies and understand how people in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region respond to water stress and

climate variability. The study focused on improving the methods of gathering and analysing both qualitative and quantitative data for understanding the socioeconomic issues of water-induced hazards and impacts of environmental, and especially climatic, change on human health and water availability. The results of the case studies show that effective use of existing capabilities and enabling conditions, coupled with access to livelihood options and opportunities, can enhance the capacity to respond to water stress and hazards. However, responses to water stresses and hazards can be considered adaptive only if they build resilience to change and variability over the long term. The synthesis report of the study was launched at the COP15 event.

**Transboundary cooperation:** The analysis of watershed management in the Upper Brahmaputra river basin has led to the development of a river basin information system (RBIS) and integrated water resources management toolset for use by partner institutions and stakeholders. During 2009, work proceeded on the development of a scheme to monitor ice and snow through regional consultation.

Furthermore, funding support has been received to scale up a preliminary project and work closely with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the partner countries to develop and strengthen a regional framework to improve flood forecasting and disaster preparedness, improve regional cooperation in flood risk reduction, and strengthen upstream-downstream linkages, thus helping to reduce loss of lives and livelihoods.

These endeavours aim to show the relevance of these factors on the livelihoods of the mountain population and on the 1.3 billion people living downstream in the water basins. Our findings concerning GLOFs are of immediate use for the design and planning of hydropower plants. The need for transboundary cooperation led to the declaration of interest in long-term monitoring of the water resources in the Indus and Koshi basins, where ICIMOD is working in partnership with local and regional actors. Training courses on disaster risk mitigation have led to the design of a master's course in disaster risk management at the University of Peshawar.



## Research on 'Too much and too little water' – Building the capacity of partner organisations

In 2009, ICIMOD embarked on research to improve our understanding of the ongoing climate-related changes in the region through two regional projects on 'Too much and too little water – adaptation strategies to climate induced water stress and hazards in the greater Himalayan region' and 'Feasibility study of Himalayan climate change impact and adaptation assessment'.

ICIMOD worked with national partners to document adaptation strategies to droughts and floods in selected mountain communities in order to make this knowledge available for policy makers and provide a basis for supporting communities in climate change adaptation. While it is too soon to report on the impact of the study on policies and community support, the work to carry out the research has had a clear impact on the capacity of our partner organisations and their staff.

### **Partha Das of AARANYAK in Assam, India**

*"Working with the ICIMOD has helped our team strengthen our capacity to work in a better and more effective way in the field of water management, climate change, and disaster risk reduction. Although we were observing adaptation mechanisms of indigenous communities before, the work on 'Too Much and Too Little Water' was a good opportunity to learn about innovative new methodological tools and apply them during our fieldwork. The interactions in the three workshops in Kathmandu were very useful in consolidating our concepts and ideas. Interacting with the staff from ICIMOD and collaborating institutions who visited our field sites in Assam contributed significantly towards the capacity building of our team especially in field research methods and building perspectives on larger issues."*

### **Shahid Nadeem of Aga Khan Rural Support Programme in Chitral, Pakistan**

*"AKRSP and ICIMOD have had many previous partnerships to implement tangible projects but this was the first partnership to conduct a study. It really helped AKRSP to build our capacity to conduct research and knowledge management interventions. This has expanded the scope of our work and provided AKRSP with a new way of looking at the current development issues. Since the completion of this study, our views on climate change have weight in the debate on climate change at the national level."*

*At the individual level, working with ICIMOD was a great learning opportunity for all of us. The exposure we got from the planning workshop, field data collection, and the reporting was incredible. The workshop provided us with techniques and skills for synthesising the information and making a precise and complete document. Since the subject was new for us, it was hard at first to understand the issue and explain it to others for effective data collection. However, we put in our best efforts and finally succeeded. I think the biggest thing that I learned from this study is 'working under pressure'."*



Maigaon, India



Danda bazaar, Nepal



## Assessing glacial lakes – Building skills to bridge the knowledge gap

Glacial lakes have formed in many places in the area left at the termini of retreating valley glaciers. More rapid melting of glaciers throughout the Hindu Kush-Himalayas may be contributing to the expansion of glacial lakes, creating additional dangers of outburst floods in the future. Adequate monitoring of glaciers and their lakes is vital for appropriate management of these water resources and disaster mitigation in the downstream river basins.

In 2009, ICIMOD and its partners made progress on a regional GLOF lake inventory and regional GLOF risk assessment, which built on an inventory compiled in 2001. The interdisciplinary team developed a GLOF risk assessment methodology and desk-based criteria to select critical GLOF lakes for field investigations. The basin-wise inventory utilised satellite images, aerial photographs, and topographic maps. It includes glacial lakes in the region for Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan (excluding areas north of the Brahmaputra river).

The project completed flight observations to examine the priority GLOF lakes in Eastern Nepal. It also procured the necessary scientific equipment for upgrading of the capacity of its partner institution.

In April to June 2009, the team field tested the methodology in four pilot catchments in Nepal on the selected critical glacial lakes and associated mother glaciers. The field investigation examined the stability of the moraine and surroundings at the selected GLOF lake sites and completed detailed socioeconomic GLOF risk vulnerability assessments for possible inundation areas downstreams of the Imja, Thulagi, and Tsho Rolpa glacial lakes.

The project also offered training on mass balance of glaciers. It is continuing consultations with partners for country level regional status reports on GLOF risk assessment.

Mapping Thulagi glacial lake, Nepal





Thulagi lake, Nepal



Imja lake, Nepal

**Karma**, Department of Geology & Mines, Bhutan

*“Through ICIMOD’s initiative, many activities were carried out. All the methods, such as preparing glacier inventory and risk assessment, are according to international standards although some changes are required to fit into our own regional needs. The most significant activity is the publication of a book with our glacier and glacial lake inventory. Based on this, we are implementing so many other activities. Besides, we really appreciate ICIMOD’s involvement in the development of our human resource capacity through various training events and workshops. Their initiatives to bring together the various experts in the region and to work together towards a common goal in solving problems in the region is highly appreciated. ”*





Syangboche, Khumbu, Nepal

# Promoting the Sustainability of Ecosystem Services

The ecosystems of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas depend largely on the availability of water, but understanding them brings in aspects of economic activities and their interaction with climate change. ICIMOD's environment programme promotes ecosystem stability in transboundary landscapes and watersheds. It aims to link the ecosystem enhancement to improved livelihoods and local adaptation for management of watersheds, rangelands, protected areas, and biodiversity. To develop resilience to environmental changes, it is researching adaptive practices and coping mechanisms for rotational agroforestry (shifting cultivation), forestry, pollination, and management of sloping land and water.

In 2009, the programme focused on outcomes related to building capacity, the knowledge base, regional cooperation, and policy innovations. It also worked to customise international instruments and piloting. This year the most rewarding topics in terms of knowledge generation were crosscutting issues. ICIMOD conducted a pilot programme to study the potential of carbon sequestration in community forests, develop payment mechanisms through carbon financing, and build the capacity of community members to conduct the measurements.

A first analysis of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region shows that forestry will not be the most suitable land use for carbon sinking, and development of rangeland, which constitutes over 65% of the land use in the region, may be much more promising. This first conclusion will be very relevant to define the position of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan countries in post Kyoto negotiations.

ICIMOD developed new knowledge with a comprehensive vulnerability analysis of the Eastern Himalayas. The study recorded the highest intensity of vulnerability in foothill situations and the downstream river valleys of the Himalayas and reached a tentative conclusion that reducing vulnerabilities will require

substantial investments upstream. This insight has led to the conception and implementation of a programme on mountain ecosystem management around Mount Kailash with the three countries, China, India, and Nepal participating in the initiative.

Following an international conference organised by ICIMOD at the end of 2008, the idea of trans-Himalayan landscape corridors was developed to focus the collection of data and research. The Fourth Tibetan Plateau Research Symposium in Beijing developed the idea further. The Chinese Academy of Sciences is now propagating the idea as the Third Pole Research Programme.

ICIMOD also worked at the policy level by conducting workshops for high-level officials in Nepal and Pakistan to promote specific rangeland policies in the respective countries.

ICIMOD disseminated knowledge through a number of training events to build capacity in all the environmental action areas, including low cost soil and water conservation. Afghanistan and Myanmar requested tailor-made training courses, which were conducted successfully in these countries.

ICIMOD also promoted regional and country chapters of the watershed network, World Overview Conservation Approaches Technology (WOCAT), which serves to bring various stakeholders together to share common approaches regionally and globally so that they can be adapted for specific locations. In Pakistan, where ICIMOD is backstopping a comprehensive programme promoted by FAO, concrete application and scaling up of this learning was hampered by the security situation.



## Soil and water conservation – Sharing low cost technology through training

Farmers in the Nasfanj valley of Guzara district of Herat province, Afghanistan, have constructed 300 gully plugs of stone and 969 counter trenches as affordable soil and water conservation measures. In the first year, 2009, the farmers have found that the gully plugs and trenches hold the rainwater and keep it from damaging the gullies, so there is more vegetation, and the water levels in irrigation wells have risen three metres.

The local participants then conducted training at the community level. The seven villages of the Nasfanj valley sent 100 community members to training sessions held for six months until June 2009. The communities also established numerous plots to grow vegetables, saffron, and tree saplings. One village alone planted 1,964 saplings.

The farmers learned the technology through local training sessions offered by partner organisations, whose staff members had attended ICIMOD's Low Cost Soil and Water Conservation Techniques and Watershed Management Activities Training (LCSWCT) in Kathmandu.

The training was designed as capacity building for development professionals in order to disseminate the learning of ICIMOD's experiences in integrated watershed management. Since 2007, 56 participants working in natural resource management have attended the annual three-week training events. At the end of the training, each of them was expected to prepare an action plan to share and implement the conservation measures learned.

An expected outcome of the training was that participants would design 'tailor-made' training for their respective countries to build the capacity of local development workers. Some countries had backstopping support from ICIMOD – Afghanistan, China (TAR), and Myanmar. As of mid 2009, 117 local participants have been trained – with 88 in Afghanistan alone.



Meanwhile, in the moist climate of Bhutan, team members, who attended the Kathmandu training, worked with local farmers to construct a terraced citrus orchard as a demonstration site. They used simple devices, such as an 'A' frame, to locate the contours where they cut and filled the terraces. The advantage of the terraces is that they break a long slope into shorter ones that catch runoff water, let it soak into the ground, and deliver the excess water safely to the bottom of a hillside. Terraces are often used in combination with other conservation practices, such as planting grass, to provide more complete soil protection.

### Mr Kuenzang Dorji, Bhutan

*"All the classes that we have had so far have been very useful. We have come to realise that directing our efforts only to the problems is not sufficient, that we must understand the whole mechanism behind the problem. We have also had many practical sessions to gain hands on experience. We are now confident that we can make a difference in the lives of our people."*



## Environmental services – Training forest users to measure the carbon pool

“The training by ICIMOD helped to make our community forest members more aware of the importance of conserving the quality of the forest, not just the number of trees,” says Rameshwore Ghimire, the chairperson of Kafle Forest User Group (FUG) in Lamatar village southwest of Kathmandu. “As well, we have hopes that we can receive payments in the future for conserving and measuring our forest.”

In collaboration with local forest users, ICIMOD did research on carbon assessments in FUGs under the ‘Kyoto: Think Global Act Local Project’ funded by the Dutch Foreign Ministry. The aim was to generate awareness and understanding of the proposed global REDD policy at local levels. The project also aimed to show that communities were capable of carrying out the measurements needed for them to be able to benefit from REDD.

From 2003 to 2009, the project trained members of forest user groups to make annual assessments of the carbon pool in their community forests in three districts. The three-day training sessions were conducted by an NGO using forest technicians. Forest user group members could then collect forest inventory data under the supervision of the NGO. They could locate permanent plots using a GPS hand set, record the diameter of trees, identify species, count sapling regeneration, weigh litter biomass, and take soil samples from the permanent plots. Not all members could carry out all tasks equally, but non-literate members could identify species while users with 8 to 12 years of schooling could use GPS sets to locate plots. An NGO technician did the actual calculation of carbon from the data the forest users collected.

Not only has the Kafle FUG now conducted its own assessment for six years, it has also trained many other FUGs to do their own carbon assessments. This group has been successful in continuing to conduct its own assessments partly because it is located close to the city, so its members do not have to leave to find employment. In many groups in more remote locations, the project often had to repeat the training because nearly half of those trained migrated in search of work.

Through this project, local forest users were able to understand the concept of carbon trading and the global REDD policy. They are interested in voluntary participation in carbon trading. The results for the carbon assessments done by some FUGs, such as the Kafle group, tally with expert assessments. With more training, these users will be able to report their own carbon stocks, reducing the costs involved in having experts visit their forest.

The users have found that the data collected is also useful in preparing their five-year operational plans to show how much their forest has increased. They would also like to incorporate carbon management into these plans for the use of their community forest.

This project raised awareness, built capacity at the local level, and empowered local society to prepare for REDD. When REDD is eventually agreed at global level, community forest users who are trained in REDD will be able to work with the Forest Department and claim their share of the carbon credits that their country may generate. Although the project has been completed in this community near Kathmandu, it is now scaling up to work with groups in three more districts – Charikot, Chitwan, and Gorkha.

“We now have the data from the past six years ready for when the carbon trading and REDD begins,” says Sharad Ghimire, the FUG member in charge of doing the measurements. Not only has he trained members of other FUGs, he was demonstrating the process to seminar participants from other regional member countries.







Jioju Zangzhai, Sichuan, China

# Sustainable Livelihoods in a Changing World

Various factors affect the livelihoods of people in mountain regions, especially climate variability. ICIMOD is giving priority to the question of how to strengthen the resilience of the mountain communities responding to a changing climate. It has identified elements with the most potential for promoting sustainable livelihoods in the mountains and is now developing three approaches: payment for environmental services, value chains for mountain niche products, and the use of remittances from external labour.

In consultation with international resource persons and regional stakeholders, ICIMOD is developing payment for environmental services (PES) as an instrument to give a clear rationale for the importance of mountain systems and the relevance of the upstream-downstream linkages. PES requires a clear attribution and validation of services to concrete activities, which is methodologically difficult. Such environmental services require a market, but since most of them are considered public property, promoting PES will be a long-term effort. We prepared a policy paper and began to associate with regional partners sharing similar experiences and knowledge. With this network of Hindu Kush-Himalayan stakeholders, ICIMOD is promoting regional exchange for common learning.

An overall highlight of our programme in 2009 was the introduction, application, adaptation, and use of the pro-poor mountain specific value chain framework to identify and promote strategies for income generation, increasing the resilience of mountain populations and strengthening rural-urban and highland-lowland linkages. Together with local development partners, we have successfully implemented small but well thought through interventions. The study of bay leaves and their value chain in Nepal proved that through relatively simple measures the farm gate values of the product can be improved.

In India, the value chain analysis identified specific policies as major obstacles for poor mountain farmers to earn income from non-timber forest products. ICIMOD started a dialogue among government organisations

(GOs), non-government organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), and the private sector that resulted in readjustments of policies that control the harvesting and marketing of bay leaves. The impact is that mountain communities are now able to sustainably collect and market bay leaves. The increase in income to poor families was sufficient to raise many above the poverty line. The State Government of Uttarakhand has started to implement the pilot model with other non-timber forest products.

Research by ICIMOD has shown that migration for employment is an important livelihood strategy of mountain people. They use the remittances for daily consumption, repayment of debt, education, and health. Although many migrants do not yet know how to invest in productive activities, remittances have potential benefits for livelihoods, poverty alleviation, and community development. Remittances are often the most stable inflow of foreign currency and at least triple development assistance.

ICIMOD's long-term efforts in small scale business, employment, and income generation have been successfully scaled up in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh in close collaboration with a UNDP project and local GO and NGO partners. The project introduced beekeeping, mushroom cultivation, biobriquetting, and medicinal plants activities to foster employment and income generation. National and regional exposure visits had a considerable impact as the communities obtained ideas on how to improve their livelihoods even in difficult situations.

ICIMOD supported partners in China to understand better the potential of tourism as a tool for poverty reduction in a changing climate and mountain context. A 10-day tourism workshop focused on transboundary pro-poor tourism between Tibet AR, China and Nepal. Furthermore, a village tourism pilot in Tibet AR will be scaled up in the national tourism programme of UNDP and the Government of China to have nationwide outreach.



## Value chains – Bringing markets to the bay leaf collectors

People in remote mountain villages in Uttarakhand, India now make better livelihoods since an ICIMOD project organised markets for herbs and medicinal plants in their local area.

*“People have organised themselves and see an opportunity in diversifying their incomes from forest resources. People are now aware of sustainable collection,” says Mr. Laik Ram, Chairperson of the Village Forest Council in Byara village. “Forest areas should be opened every year for harvesting and the auctions held locally.”*

Mountain communities dwelling in remote regions of Uttarakhand, India, were constrained by poor access to mainstream and profitable markets. ICIMOD together with the national partners has been conducting an action research project that promotes specific interventions to reduce risks and increase benefits for mountain producers to participate more equitably in value chains.

The project also promotes cross-border learning and sharing of good practices between practitioners in India and Nepal. In collaboration with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the project targets 250 households in selected areas of Udayapur district, eastern Nepal and Chamoli district of Uttarakhand state, India. It promotes a pro-poor value chain for *Cinnamomum tamala* (bay leaf), which is in high demand for spice and traditional medicine.

To address the economic marginalisation of poor collectors of bay leaf, the first local auction at the production site for bay leaves was organised in Chamoli district in June 2009. Bringing the market closer to the producers is empowering them to be active participants in pro-poor value chain (VC) development. The process was facilitated by ICIMOD with the State Forest Department and the Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC).

The project has a two-pronged approach: to bestow more ownership on the local collectors in accessing bay leaf resources and simultaneously empower them to participate equitably in markets. The participation of women was planned from the beginning of the project and women were organised into self-help groups that managed the entire collection process, including issuing permits to collectors but not contractors. The Forest Department and HARC provided training on different aspects of sustainable harvesting, group management, and marketing. Local codes of conduct were developed to ensure that bay leaves were harvested sustainably and to ensure equity among the collecting households.

In 2009, 88 people (53 women and 35 men) collected 7.6 tons of bay leaves from government owned forest. The poorest families were able to generate additional income during a time of the year when no other economic activities were locally accessible.

Despite opposition from vested interests, the auction was held at the village with the participation of buyers from outside the district to discourage the practice of cartel formation and attempts to thwart the rise of bid prices. This helped the collectors to receive a price of INR 21/kg (up from INR 10/kg in 2003) and a greater share (from 30 to 40%) of the wholesale price of leaves in the state.



Government agencies, international development partners, and NGOs are now interested in replicating the process. The Forest Department of Uttarakhand announced the establishment of 50 new ‘floating’ markets closer to the resource catchments and identified five different products for similar interventions. Lessons from the project are being integrated into the working plans of the Forest Department with proposals for establishing species-specific harvesting processes in each forest range.

## Beekeeping – Providing both simple advice and market capacity

“In my seven years of beekeeping, I didn’t learn as much as I did in those three hours!” exclaimed Abdul Shakoor in Takhar, Afghanistan after attending a half-day session with the ICIMOD beekeeping specialist, Dr. Farooq Ahmad (Aga Khan Foundation, Afghanistan Newsletter, October 2009).

The small technical support, about adding honey chambers to beehives, had resulted in Mr. Shakoor increasing the production of his beekeeping by 5 kg per hive each season. Like many people living in isolated areas, Abdul Shakoor had received only basic training from another local beekeeper when he started his business seven years ago. It was not until the beekeeping specialist visited that he realised he could substantially increase his honey production and his income by adding a honey chamber to his hives.

During a two-week visit to Afghanistan, Dr. Farooq led many workshops for local beekeepers in collaboration with local partners, such as the Aga Khan Foundation Enterprise Development Programme. He visited numerous beekeepers at their homes and gave each farmer individual advice on improving the quality, productivity, and overall health of his bees. He says beekeepers

themselves are often the best communicators of new knowledge and techniques so one-on-one visits are an effective extension methodology for disseminating new information in rural areas.

To replicate the process, the beekeeping programme has examined how



China has become the largest honey exporter in the world in a low cost way. In response, Pakistan has established a joint venture company of government, producer, and researcher stakeholders. It has built the capacity of producers to process, package, and transport honey according to international standards.

The farmers now store honey collectively and upgrade the containers they use to package it. The programme has also built the capacity of the farmers to bargain collectively with middlemen rather than individually. The bargaining capacity of Pakistani producers has further improved by developing markets specifically for speciality honey and other bee products for Gulf markets. As a result, the price of Pakistani speciality honey has increased fourfold. In Pakistan, the honey producers and exporters association established an exclusive export market where they trade speciality honey and export it to foreign destinations. Through the market, honey producers were able to expose themselves to the emerging needs and requirements of quality, hygiene, and standards. The members of the association own the export market, which helps in sustaining the supply chain.

ICIMOD is now working with partners to replicate this accomplishment in India and Nepal. The Chinese government has agreed to send experts to share knowledge when regional partners need them.

Partners in Pakistan have synchronised their activities by establishing the Pakistan Agrotech Company Private Ltd (PATCO) for upgrading and marketing high value bee products by helping small honey producers to have access to marketing and processing facilities. This joint effort of the Honeybee Research Institute (HBRI) and Pakistan Agriculture Research Council (PARC) helped farmers to include their product in a quality supply chain. More than 4,000 bee enterprises are expected to participate.





# Managing Knowledge and Communicating

ICIMOD has set ambitious goals to build institutional capacity and an environment that supports and encourages knowledge sharing and exchange among its staff, partners, and external networks as a basis for all its programmatic work. ICIMOD acts as a provider of knowledge and information on the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region and its people, in support of integrated mountain development and furthering the Mountain Agenda.

Knowledge management helps the strategic programmes

- to communicate the impact of their programmes more effectively;
- to develop and synthesise new or existing international knowledge and experiences;
- to customise new knowledge for the region;
- to identify, capture and discuss relevant mountain issues with stakeholders in the region; and
- to ensure that the concerns of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan countries in relation with mountains are included in international debates.

## Communicating with stakeholders and the public

One example of these activities was the diversity of support and materials prepared for the COP15 conference in Copenhagen in December 2009. These aimed to build awareness of ICIMOD's work on climate change issues and promote events. They included formal papers, books and booklets, flyers, posters, video documentaries, press releases, and e-information.

The Himalaya – *Changing Landscapes* exhibition was also shown in small format in Copenhagen. The exhibition continued to introduce a wide public to the effects of climate and other changes on the Himalayan region. The full format exhibition attracted a large audience in Bonn, Germany, and Bern, Switzerland. A mobile form of the exhibition was prepared for use by ICIMOD in the region. A second set was prepared for the GB Pant Institute, Almora, India, and displayed at a number of venues in India.

To share outside knowledge and spur innovation, ICIMOD invited external speakers and visiting scientists to share their insights and lessons at 'brown bag' lunchtime presentations and discussions. It is exploring approaches to communication and training using new technologies and media for knowledge sharing. The library started the process of converting the collection of grey literature into a digital collection including multimedia formats.

## Providing technology for communication and collaboration

The ICIMOD branding strategy begun in 2008 was mainstreamed further in 2009, providing a common identity for the institution with standard formats to package information in presentations, flyers, the website, and others. The technical platform of ICIMOD's website was rebuilt with an improved user interface that enables users to navigate more easily to information. These improvements have led to increased use of the site and a doubling of downloads of publications from our Books-Online service. An unexpected consequence was how the branding improved the internal identity of ICIMOD staff.

A new communication and collaborative workspace platform based upon Microsoft SharePoint was introduced that provides the basis for joint work on documents, a common repository, and internal knowledge sharing.

## Gathering knowledge to share among partners

Templates to capture best practices and lessons learned have been developed to help in mainstreaming knowledge management tools in ICIMOD programmes and with partners. Processes for capturing knowledge have been supported by writeshops, documenting partners' initiatives, and providing training to partners to improve their knowledge sharing skills.





groups interested in sustainable mountain development. The APMN network now has more than 2,000 users involved in discussion and debate through the Internet. We have explored social networks to engage young people in our communication and knowledge exchange efforts.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) recognised ICIMOD as the regional knowledge hub on water, and ICIMOD is providing support to a regional e-centre initiative for relevant and applicable content on sustainable mountain development.

### The importance of geodata and remote sensing

The GEO portal, which integrates various data repositories into useful datasets on the HKH region, is now linked to ICIMOD's website. Regional and national training/workshops on mountain-focused geographic information systems (GIS) and remote sensing applications helped to build the capacity of national partners for potential scaling up of activities. ICIMOD's GIS and RS team (MENRIS) has developed mountain-specific applications and decision support systems, and acted as a clearing-house mechanism for geo-information.

Knowledge management focal persons were nominated by all programmes and units to help integrate knowledge management across the Centre. Subject matter experts were nominated for six cross-cutting topics to take the lead in creating communities to strengthen knowledge development in these areas.

### Facilitating external networks

Work with the Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN) and the regional node of Mountain Partnership has contributed to disseminating messages to a range of user



A special effort was made to mainstream geo-based applications in the ongoing programmes. The use of these applications supported interdisciplinary approaches in a range of programmatic activities. In 2009, ICIMOD formally became a participating organisation in the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

## Decision support toolbox

In 2009, the Decision Support Toolbox (DST) software was released under the HKKH Partnership Project to assist natural resource managers in systematic planning and management of mountain protected areas. The DST provides a framework for data and information integration and for modelling socio-ecological processes using a system dynamics approach. The software provides basic GIS (geographic information system) functions for viewing and analysing spatial data, and running the system dynamics models linked to GIS layers. Ecosystem models on tourism, solid waste, energy, water quality, indoor air pollution, and forestry have been developed in the context of Sagarmatha National Park and Buffer Zone management. Over 1 500 records of bibliography, maps, and geospatial data are included in the system with tools to browse and search the metadata. These functions are presented in the form of three application modules: Knowledgebase, Spatial Analysis, and Scenario Analysis. A number of training workshops have been conducted to disseminate the tools and approaches and encourage stakeholders in other regional countries to replicate them in their own context.

**Ramesh Krishnamurthy**, Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India

*"I had a useful training course on the DST at ICIMOD and we have proposed to organise a workshop here along with my colleague. I understand the potential of DST, but we have not been able take this forward because it will require modification to suit local conditions since the management situations vary for different protected areas. There may be a need for further deliberation to put the DST in practice, but certainly there is potential in the Indian context."*







Tibetan woman, Songpan, Sichuan, China

# Reports from the Country Offices and Committees

## CNICIMOD Secretariat

In 2009, the Chinese Committee on ICIMOD (CNICIMOD) began a project on Geo-surface Processes and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Himalayan Region initiated by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The project aims to gather resources, both at home and through scientists at ICIMOD, to cooperate with ICIMOD's regional member countries on basic research. This would lay the foundation for sustainable management of multilateral resources and international cooperation.

Under the IDRC/ICIMOD 'Human Capacity Development of Afghan Universities' project, CNICIMOD arranged activities for two Afghanistan delegations to visit Sichuan in June and July 2009.

The ICIMOD-CNICIMOD Planning Workshop was held in Chengdu in August 2009. Representatives from ICIMOD and China discussed the implementation plan for ICIMOD's projects in China and put forward constructive suggestions for future work.

The 40th ICIMOD Board Meeting was held in Chengdu on November 2009. CNICIMOD and ICIMOD jointly organised a symposium 'Concerning Mountains and Supporting the Future'. Five presentations introduced current research work on mountains and ICIMOD's development strategy. The CNICIMOD Commission Meeting was also held at the same time. Representatives discussed how to strengthen and enhance the role of CNICIMOD. Both meetings were a great success and CNICIMOD's contribution was highly appreciated.

CNICIMOD received visiting experts from ICIMOD several times. Ms Hu Ying, Secretary of CNICIMOD, went to ICIMOD Headquarters for a six-week familiarisation visit. Dr Fan Jihui from Chengdu Mountain Hazard and Environment Institute participated in ICIMOD's first International Training Course on Participatory Integrated Watershed Management in October 2009.

In 2009, CNICIMOD published two newsletters giving updates on the activities of ICIMOD and CNICIMOD and reporting topical information on mountain research and mountain development.

On December 11, International Mountain Day 2009, CNICIMOD displayed the posters and prepared publications reflecting research work on mountain hazard management and climate change adaptation in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region.

Field visit, Board Meeting 2009







# Afghanistan Office

At ICIMOD's Afghanistan office, the year was marked by two key achievements:

- successful implementation of the Afghanistan Biodiversity and Community Forestry (ABCF) programme (2007-2009) supported by USAID,
- preparation of a five-year (2010-14) programme aimed at capacity building of the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) for its overall long-term reform and development strategy as outlined in the National Agriculture Development Framework.

The ABCF programme plan focused on capacity building and implementation. Of eleven sets of activities planned, six were 'fully achieved', four 'partially achieved', and

provided support for two one-month stays of the Capacity Development Officer under HCD-AU; a field study in Badakhshan under RRP; and a national workshop for the Indus Basin project in Kabul with a field visit to Panjsher.

The office also gave continuous support to MAIL, and the natural resource management and rangeland coordination groups. It maintained linkages with existing partners and developed relations with the Parwan and Kapisa Provincial Reconstruction Team; ECODIT Inc.; and Kabul University's Advancing Afghan Agriculture Alliance Project. ICIMOD became a founding member of the Sustainable Land Management Institute.

In August, the Afghan government nominated a new member of the ICIMOD Board, Eng. Mohammad Sharif, the Deputy Minister for natural resource management at MAIL. He participated in the ICIMOD Board meeting in China and visited ICIMOD headquarters on the return journey, supported by the office.

The office is developing a structure to support the institutional mandate efficiently and help develop more country ownership. It is sharing its operational costs among the institutional/liaison agenda and regional programmes, and trying to ensure its longer-term financial sustainability through country programme funding. The office is continuing the ongoing process of office registration for ICIMOD to have a formal status in the country.

Field trip, Panjshir, Afghanistan

only one was 'not achieved.' By June 2009, 235 participants (24% women) were trained on various natural resource management topics through nine sets of tailor-made events at six different provincial centres.

The office supported activities in Afghanistan of ICIMOD's regional programmes including Human Capacity Development of Afghan Universities (HCD-AU); Regional Rangeland Programme (RRP); and Capacity Building for Improved Monitoring of Snow, Ice, and Water Resources in the Indus Basin (Indus Basin). It







Kalasha girl, Chitral, Pakistan

# Pakistan Office

In 2009, ICIMOD's Pakistan country office was successful in securing funds from the German government for the project 'Capacity Building for Improved Monitoring of Snow, Ice and Water Resources in the Indus Basin'. It also obtained funds from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the project 'Promoting Climate Change Impact and Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific'.

These two projects will complement each other by conducting a gap-analysis on the state of hydro-meteorological knowledge in the western Himalayas of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and North India. They will also implement ADB's water and hydro-energy project and formulate a practical guide for a mountain glacier and downstream water risk management framework and adaptation.

The projects will build the capacity of the national partners to undertake research on monitoring of snow, ice, and water resources in the Indus Basin and develop future scenarios of water availability. These partners include the Water and Power Development Authority, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, and the Global Change Impact Study Centre.

A field mission of 15 experts from ICIMOD and national institutions visited Gilgit and Hunza to select sites for the installation of equipment for climatological and hydrological monitoring. The Passu glacier was selected for installation of hydro-met equipment for further study. Later, 48 participants attended a National Inception Workshop to sensitise policy makers and the public about climate change and its impacts on water availability, and collect feedback from the national implementing partner institutions regarding their needs for capacity building and agreement on field sites and methodology.

ICIMOD continued support to the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management at the University of Peshawar, which initiated a one-year diploma course in 2009. The centre was inaugurated by the Governor of NWFP at an event with 300 participants from national and international institutions.

The Government included ICIMOD as a member of both the Task Force on Climate Change Policy and the Task Force for the Development of Rangeland Policy. The country office provided necessary inputs to the meetings of both task forces in order to advance the Mountain Agenda and regional perspective. The office also played a significant role in mobilising the government's support for the side event organised by ICIMOD at COP15.

The office continued support to the implementation of regional programmes, activities of the honeybee management programme, the FAO/SIDA watershed management project, WOCAT training, and the Himalayan University Consortium project activities at the NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar.

Passu glacier, Pakistan





# Also at ICIMOD...

## Mountain Forum Secretariat

In 2009, the Mountain Forum (MF) continued its work in information sharing, mutual support, advocacy and policy support, and global network facilitation. The Global Mountain Forum Secretariat (MFS) has been hosted by ICIMOD in Kathmandu since 2002. The MFS team has been managing the various on-line resources, the user-registration, e-contests, e-dialogues, networking, content generation, and policy support. However, in June 2009 the MF Board decided to reduce and decentralise global activities, so the MFS office in Nepal closed in December 2009. As of January 2010, the Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN) in Lima, Peru hosts the Global Node.



The number of people registered in the Mountain Forum network has risen from 2,800 individuals and 340 organisations in 2007 to over 5,100 individuals and 540 organisations in 2009. The monthly number of website visitors accessing general global information, news, the calendar of events, and the online library increased from 20,000 per month in 2008 to nearly 58,000 in November 2009. The number of documents in the online library of the Mountain Forum community increased from 2,000 to over 3,400.

In 2009, the MF gave the Bulletins a stronger thematic focus relating to key international themes and events. The December 2009 issue of the Bulletin was on Payments for Environmental Services in Mountains and contains overview articles by the World Bank, ICRAF, ICIMOD, IUCN, and MFS. Some 30 PES schemes are described by the MF network and partner organisations such as WWF, SNV, and TNC. These relate to watershed services, scenic beauty, agriculture, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity in various regions. It also contains an interview with Dr. van Noordwijk of ICRAF and an overview of key resources.

The MF explored various partnerships to enhance technical aspects of its services and generate expertise and content relevant for SMD. A workshop in January 2009 brought MF networks and key partners together to review MF systems and tools. MF elaborated strategic alliances with MRI and MRD for joint content generation and dissemination.

MF also carried out support activities for the Secretariat of the Convention on Mountain Biodiversity (CBD) until June 2009. News and on-line surveys were prepared to underpin the Programme of Work and capture lessons learnt from the wider MF community in preparation for COP-10, in 2010.

# Asia-Pacific Mountain Network

## The Asia-Pacific regional node of MF

Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN), the Asia-Pacific node of Mountain Forum, is a knowledge sharing platform connecting regions and members. ICIMOD hosts and manages the network. It captures, enriches, and disseminates information on mountain development issues in the Asia-Pacific region through a small grant from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

APMN has shared resources including a dedicated web page, experts database, e-dialogue platform, thematic and geographic discussion lists, online library, calendar of events, survey, and e-election tool. It publishes the Asia Pacific Mountain Courier, e-dialogue synthesis reports, mountain development briefs, and publicity materials. ICIMOD uses the APMN platform to disseminate information and updates on ICIMOD's activities to a broader public.

The network continues to grow, showing a clear need for information on mountain development issues in the wider Asia-Pacific region. By December 2009, APMN had 263 organisational users from 25 countries and 1,867 individual users from 40 countries, a net increase of 25% within a year.

APMN and ICIMOD staff participating in 'Youth in Action' to mark International Mountain Day 2009



In 2009, APMN has diversified its information sharing by utilising social networks and brown bag seminars, participating in user organised events and international meetings, preparing and sharing thematic digests, strengthening partnerships with like-minded organisations, observing international days and years, supporting capacity building of its users, and implementing youth and media focused activities. It continued to facilitate e-discussions and networking, prepare special info sheets on relevant issues, offer knowledge and technical support to partners and users, and implement joint projects with ICIMOD, MF, MP, and others.



# Mountain Partnership Secretariat Asia-Pacific Decentralised Hub

The Mountain Partnership is an alliance dedicated to improving the lives of mountain people and protecting mountain environments around the world. It currently has over 160 members – governments, intergovernmental organisations, NGOs, civil society, and the private sector.

The Secretariat of Mountain Partnership has a central hub in Rome hosted by FAO. Each decentralised hub is hosted by a well established organisation: the Asia Pacific Hub by ICIMOD in Nepal; the North American Hub by the Banff Centre in Canada; and the Latin American Hub by CONDESAN in Peru. As well, UNEP hosts an Environmental Reference Centre in Vienna.

MPS-APDH has 16 institutional and 10 government members (Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan).

In February-March 2009, MPS-APDH organised online advocacy training on Sustainable Mountain Development Concepts as capacity building for the members. Altogether 11 countries benefited through this activity. MPS-APDH worked on a Central Asian Outreach Initiative with partners in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. It is maintaining a bilingual (Russian and English) website (<http://www.camp.kg/>) and blog (<http://ca-dialogue.blogspot.com/>).

The members produced a book 'Dreams of Mountain Children in Central Asia' with topics ranging from climate change adaptation and environmental refugees to street children. As well, issues about sustainable mountain development were communicated with the Central Asian members through a radio programme and newspaper.

# South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE)

SANDEE is a regional network focusing on the economics of environmental change in order to identify mechanisms for the region's countries to develop economically and sustainably. It works in seven South Asian countries – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Maldives, and Sri Lanka. In mid-2009, SANDEE joined ICIMOD in a hosting agreement.

SANDEE aims to build the research skills and capacities of individuals and institutions in South Asia to develop evidence-based policy recommendations. It works with professional researchers, analysts, teachers, and trainers with environment-development linkages.

In 2009, SANDEE made 11 grants to researchers in South Asian countries for careful research and consideration of how their research outputs can identify policy solutions. The current research questions include an assessment of the impacts of climate change on agriculture in Nepal, implications for health and water

borne diseases in India, and the costs to agriculture in Bangladesh.

SANDEE offers training programmes to develop research capacity, such as its three-week environmental economics training for 'trainers'. Additional training was offered on research proposals, econometric tools, survey methods, and questionnaire design.

One of SANDEE's objectives is to take research to policy makers and influence policy discussions. In 2009, research supported by SANDEE influenced the development of guidelines for indoor air pollution in Nepal and an environmental impact assessment of a harbour development project in the Maldives. Our discussions with policy makers culminated in a workshop on 'Economic Approaches to Climate Change and Poverty', jointly organised by UNDP, UNEP, and the Planning Commission of Bangladesh.

# Publications

## From ICIMOD...

ICIMOD disseminates much of the information gathered during programme activities in the form of printed and electronic publications targeted at policymakers, development workers, government experts and decision makers, students, and the interested public at large. Full length books and manuals are still published but increasingly, publications are being prepared in shorter, more attractive, and easy-to-read information sheets and short formats. Long proceedings and more technical material are prepared in electronic format, for example on a CD-ROM with an introductory booklet or simply through web posting. Staff also publish more academic results in (usually peer reviewed) journals. All ICIMOD's own publications can be downloaded free-of-charge from [www.books.icimod.org](http://www.books.icimod.org). Hard copies are provided free to institutions actively involved in sustainable development of the greater Himalayan region.

### Books and booklets

**Climate change impacts and vulnerability in the Eastern Himalayas** Sharma, E; Chettri, N; Tsering, K; Shrestha, AB; Jing, F; Mool, P; Eriksson, M. 32pp, ISBN 978 92 9115 136 3

**Potential for carbon finance in the land use sector of the HKH region: A preliminary scoping study** 54pp, ISBN 978 92 9115 132 5

**Local responses to too much and too little water in the greater Himalayan region** 76pp ISBN 978 92 9115 128 8 + CD-ROM ISBN 978 92 9115 131 8 (CD-ROM with reports of separate case studies)

**Mountain biodiversity and climate change** 56 pp ISBN 978 92 9115 123 3 + CD-ROM of IMBC conference proceeding.

**A manual for an inventory of greater Himalayan wetlands** 70pp, ISBN 978 92 9115 119 6

**Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge: Training for trainers and resource manual** Oli, K P; Dhakal, T. 202pp ISBN 978 92 9115 115 8

**The changing Himalayas: Impact of climate change on water resources and livelihoods in the greater Himalayas** Eriksson, M; Jianchu, X; Shrestha, AB; Vaidya, R; Nepal, S; Sandstrom, K. 28pp, ISBN 978 92 9115 111 0

**Labour migration and remittances in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region** Hoermann, B.; Kollmair, M, 20pp

### Online, CD-ROM or DVD only

**Diversified livelihoods in changing socio-ecological systems of Yunnan province, China** Su, Y; Li, Q; Fu, Y. 42pp

**Adjusting to floods on the Brahmaputra plains, Assam, India** Das, P; Chutiya, D; Hazarika, N. 62pp

**Life in the shadow of embankments: Turning lost lands into assets in the Koshi basin of Bihar, India** Singh, P; Ghose, N; Chaudhary, N; Hansda, R. 54pp

**Living with water stress in the hills of the Koshi basin, Nepal** Dixit, A; Upadhyaya, M; Dixit, K; Pokhrel, A; Rai, DR 36pp

**Traditional knowledge and local institutions support adaptation to water-induced hazards in Chitral, Pakistan** Nadeem, S; Elahi, I; Hadi, A; Uddin, I. 56pp

**Inception workshop report: Kailash sacred landscape conservation initiative** 32pp

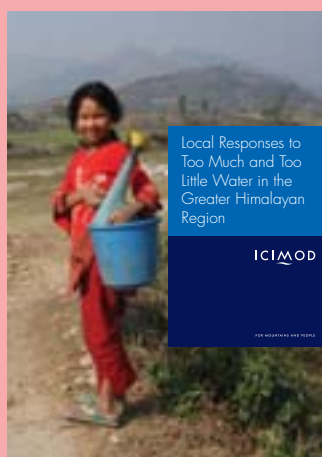
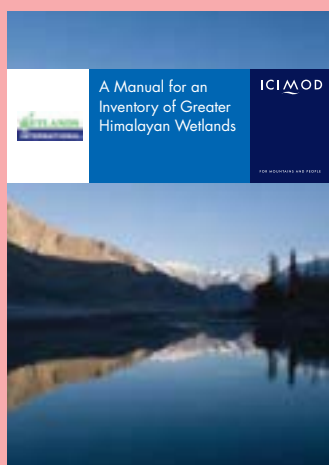
**Regional experience sharing consultation on the landscape approach to biodiversity conservation and management in the Eastern Himalayas: Towards developing the Brahmaputra-Salween landscape** 18pp

**Mountain development resource book for Afghanistan** 163pp, ISBN 978 92 9115 122 6

**Proceedings of the International Mountain Biodiversity Conference: Kathmandu, 16-18 November 2008** 329pp ISBN 978 92 9115 117 2

**International Mountain Biodiversity Conference November 2008** 92 pp





**Culture and risk: Understanding the socio-cultural settings that influence risk from natural hazards: synthesis report from a global e-conference organised by ICIMOD and the Mountain Forum, Hewitt, K. 16pp**

**Climate change in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region: selected publications on impacts, adaptation and others from 1986 to 2009**

## Films (DVD)

**In the grip of drought.** ISBN 978 92 9115 1264 (11.35 mins)

**Living with floods.** ISBN 978 92 9115 1257 (11.55 mins)

## General publications

**Annual Report 2008** 70pp

**Water storage: A strategy for climate change adaptation in the Himalayas,** Sustainable Mountain Development, No. 56 Winter 2009. 64 pp

**Biodiversity and climate change in the Himalayas** Sustainable Mountain Development, No. 55 Spring 2009. 64pp

**Celebrating 25 years of ICIMOD** Souvenir of the 25th Anniversary Events. 36pp

**Asia Pacific Mountain Courier** Vol. 10, No. 1 Summer, 16pp

## Information sheets / Briefing papers / Project brochures

**Labour migration in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas: A core livelihood strategy** IS #1/09

**Labour migration in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas: Gender challenges** IS #2/09

**Climate change in the Himalayas** IS #3/09

**Improving livelihoods through beekeeping: Knowledge partnerships and value chains for bee products and services in the Himalayas** IS #4/09

**Predicting floods in the Himalayan region: Using satellite rainfall estimates and models** IS #5/09

**Gender mainstreaming in rangeland resources management** IS #6/09

**Co-management of rangelands in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas: Using collective wisdom and collaborative action to cope with challenges** IS #7/09

**Climate change and the Hindu Kush-Himalayan rangelands** IS #8/09

**Sustainable energy for the Himalayan rangelands** IS #9/09

**Socio-cultural engagement and sensitivity in disaster risk reduction** BP #1/09

**The changing Himalayas: The impact of climate change on water resources and livelihoods in the greater Himalayas** BP #2/09

**Hindu Kush-Himalayan glaciers: Frequently asked questions**

**Gender and climate change: e-discussion summary**

**The young can do! Let's protect forests with our hands: e-discussion summary**

**Potential for carbon finance in the landuse sector within the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region of Asia**

**Facing the challenges: Climate change adaptation in the greater Himalayas**

**Kathmandu Water Declaration 2009**

**Water and hazards: Key achievements**

**The Mountain Partnership: Asia Pacific Decentralised Hub**

**Working today for a better tomorrow: Together we can care for Afghanistan's natural resources!**

ICIMOD also prepares flyers to inform partners and others about new projects, posters for long and short-term display, and other materials like a calendar, wall planner, postcards, and bookmarks to raise awareness of the Centre and its mission.

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# ICIMOD Board of Governors 2009

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**Dr Andreas Schild**, Director General, ICIMOD, is a member of the ICIMOD Board of Governors Ex-officio

<sup>†</sup> From Sept 2009; <sup>††</sup> from July 2009; \*Prof DING Zhongli was elected Chair of the Board of Governors and Dr Christoph Graf, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) was appointed as new ISG Chair at the meeting held in Chengdu, November 2009



Bull cart near Pindaya, Myanmar



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Maharjan, Pancha Narayan, Mechanic/Senior Driver  
Maharjan, Chinikaji, Senior Driver  
Maharjan Ram, Senior Driver  
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Malla, Prem Dhoj, Senior Security Guard  
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Rana, Ganga, Reproduction Clerk  
Ranjit, Rabindra, Senior Technician, Store  
Sadasankar, Pashupati, Senior Mail Messenger  
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Shrestha, Nabindra Raj, Controller Receipts  
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# Financial Report

## ICIMOD Income and Expenditure Accounts 2000-2009

The financial management of the Centre is implemented through the establishment of programme and core funds, and co-financing project funds. All unrestricted contributions made by sponsors and member countries are credited to the core programme funds. All restricted contributions made by sponsors, governments, and non-government sources for specific projects are credited to co-financing project funds.

### Core Programme Funds

In US Dollars

SOURCE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>A. Regional</b>	<b>115,667</b>	<b>137,158</b>	<b>76,553</b>	<b>170,880</b>	<b>220,563</b>	<b>344,805</b>	<b>276,196</b>	<b>245,249</b>	<b>359,116</b>	<b>334,209</b>
Afghanistan					5,000		10,000	5,770	7,873	10,742
Bangladesh	9,710	18,594	10,000	10,000	28,300	10,000	20,000	10,000	11,240	11,758
Bhutan	7,500	-	15,000		7,500	15,000	7,500	8,243		32,543
China	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	145,000	45,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
India	44,889	42,050	0	84,695	11,284	155,456	113,106	72,075	50,794	149,189
Myanmar	10,000	10,000	0	9,667	9,956			19,706	29,223	10,746
Nepal	13,568	13,359	6,553	12,903	13,523	14,154	13,784	21,246	23,566	19,231
Pakistan	-	8,155	0	8,615		105,195	11,806	8,209	136,420	-
<b>B. Non-Regional</b>	<b>2,354,315</b>	<b>2,276,530</b>	<b>2,364,407</b>	<b>2,562,469</b>	<b>2,703,124</b>	<b>2,592,999</b>	<b>2,733,819</b>	<b>2,860,492</b>	<b>4,739,611</b>	<b>4,066,646</b>
Austria	88,821	86,160	99,402	114,118	125,460	122,349	120,357	137,097	160,883	136,364
Denmark	-	-	-		400,572	200,901		214,264		
Finland	133,554	133,555	133,554							
Germany	568,336	541,543	574,904	854,625	494,694	630,416	931,632	888,988	1,002,060	1,536,038
Netherlands	513,943	500,000	450,000	585,714	660,438	600,000	600,000	540,000	60,000	-
Norway	394,047	387,816	464,087	508,012	521,960	539,333	581,830	580,143	1,843,281	817,625
Sweden	155,614	127,456	142,460						779,676	714,550
Switzerland	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	893,711	862,069
<b>C. Other Income</b>	<b>215,741</b>	<b>200,868</b>	<b>187,368</b>	<b>172,209</b>	<b>175,155</b>	<b>130,360</b>	<b>334,535</b>	<b>632,666</b>	<b>1,296,940</b>	<b>1,182,790</b>
<b>Total Core(A+B+C)</b>	<b>2,685,723</b>	<b>2,614,556</b>	<b>2,628,328</b>	<b>2,905,558</b>	<b>3,098,842</b>	<b>3,068,164</b>	<b>3,344,550</b>	<b>3,738,407</b>	<b>6,395,667</b>	<b>5,583,645</b>
<b>Project Co-financing</b>	<b>2,367,552</b>	<b>1,840,082</b>	<b>2,535,816</b>	<b>3,124,694</b>	<b>2,596,420</b>	<b>3,237,024</b>	<b>3,072,532</b>	<b>4,002,301</b>	<b>5,801,899</b>	<b>6,112,452</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,053,275</b>	<b>4,454,638</b>	<b>5,164,144</b>	<b>6,030,252</b>	<b>5,695,262</b>	<b>6,305,188</b>	<b>6,417,082</b>	<b>7,740,708</b>	<b>12,197,566</b>	<b>11,696,097</b>

EXPENDITURE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Programme Cost	1,670,389	1,315,311	1,529,717	1,403,669	1,730,067	1,805,625	1,938,261	2,395,461	3,672,008	4,447,710
Project Cost	2,513,433	1,986,899	2,495,511	2,598,643	3,018,022	3,242,531	3,103,868	3,808,778	4,785,076	5,998,834
Support Cost <sup>1</sup>	613,343	610,486	642,656	699,467	675,486	515,203	493,003	537,721	752,133	541,655
Directorate Cost <sup>2</sup>	472,263	436,209	389,368	383,728	366,075	419,671	523,626	552,520	714,544	701,408
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>5,269,428</b>	<b>4,348,905</b>	<b>5,057,252</b>	<b>5,085,507</b>	<b>5,789,650</b>	<b>5,983,030</b>	<b>6,058,758</b>	<b>7,294,480</b>	<b>9,923,761</b>	<b>11,689,607</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Support cost in 2009 includes exchange loss account amounting to \$41,552.

<sup>2</sup> Directorate cost in 2009 includes ICIMOD Foundation cost totalling \$58,075

## Project Co-financing Funds

In US Dollars

SOURCE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Australia	127,818	75,835								
Austria	341,518	164,181	283,198	462,558	339,977	432,394	523,798	538,037	615,087	586,667
Canada	-	11,693								
Finland										602,410
Germany	-	2,800	78,159	101,509	51,826	191	252,528	95,891	214,436	204,378
Netherlands	202,266	45,277	96,000	420,814	352,894	169,012				
Norway	-					100,630				647,354
Sweden	-		64,246							350,925
Switzerland	472,701	594,408	407,757	404,820	547,166	648,496	420,477	510,690	1,179,487	190,307
USA	44,850	25,565	82,434	91,950	98,816	158,320	161,641	364,858	742,374	426,354
ITALY/IUCN			12,000	47,969	72,441	9,275	152,062	510,381	583,702	200,262

ADB	110,000	129,010			20,000	4,000	19,340			57,090
EU	-	-				33,631	429,077	30,717	136,875	71,228
CIP	-	-		8,100	9,000			85,690	31,990	40,000
FAO	22,000	36,500	121,330	70,500	165,200	83,025	50,425	106,785	101,274	98,700
ILRI	26,000	20,000								
ISNAR	50,000	217,982	60,000	72,000						
UNEP	161,737	46,932	242,056	125,000	100,558	119,337	101,560	55,500	176,300	270,000
UNESCO	-	9,650	500	18,000	9,000	8,000	4,000	12,400	14,600	2,000
WWF	1,500	-		28,614	24,825				5,000	
IFAD	250,000	36,545	345,000	428,000	127,000	433,000	95,391	469,430	10,000	379,506
UNOPS		98,000	30,000							
UNIFEM			50,596	48,760						
ESA						44,609				
WI						124,649			69,636	
FORD	300,000	250,000		200,000	200,000	143,127		100,000	200,000	
IDRC	93,874	48,392	143,415	177,784	132,290	338,707	517,383	297,398	784,121	833,867
MacArthur	100,000	-	175,000	100,000	75,000	175,000	100,000	150,000	240,000	
ICCO			207,715	133,436	24,021	140,015	168,845	146,790		152,779
CEH, UK			22,858	52,888	7,248					
CFC/FAO								301,143		
APN/START			65,606	71,734	68,600	13,400				
ITC			19,910	35,467	41,991					
Twente				24,791	81,953	30,096	71,209	132,183	172,767	
Sandia					41,969	24,909				
CICERO									34,814	238,533
World Bank									23,385	202,541
UNDP									337,075	327,375
Others	63,288	27,312	28,036		4,645	3,201	4,796	94,408	128,976	230,176
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>2,367,552</b>	<b>1,840,082</b>	<b>2,535,816</b>	<b>3,124,694</b>	<b>2,596,420</b>	<b>3,237,024</b>	<b>3,072,532</b>	<b>4,002,301</b>	<b>5,801,899</b>	<b>6,112,452</b>

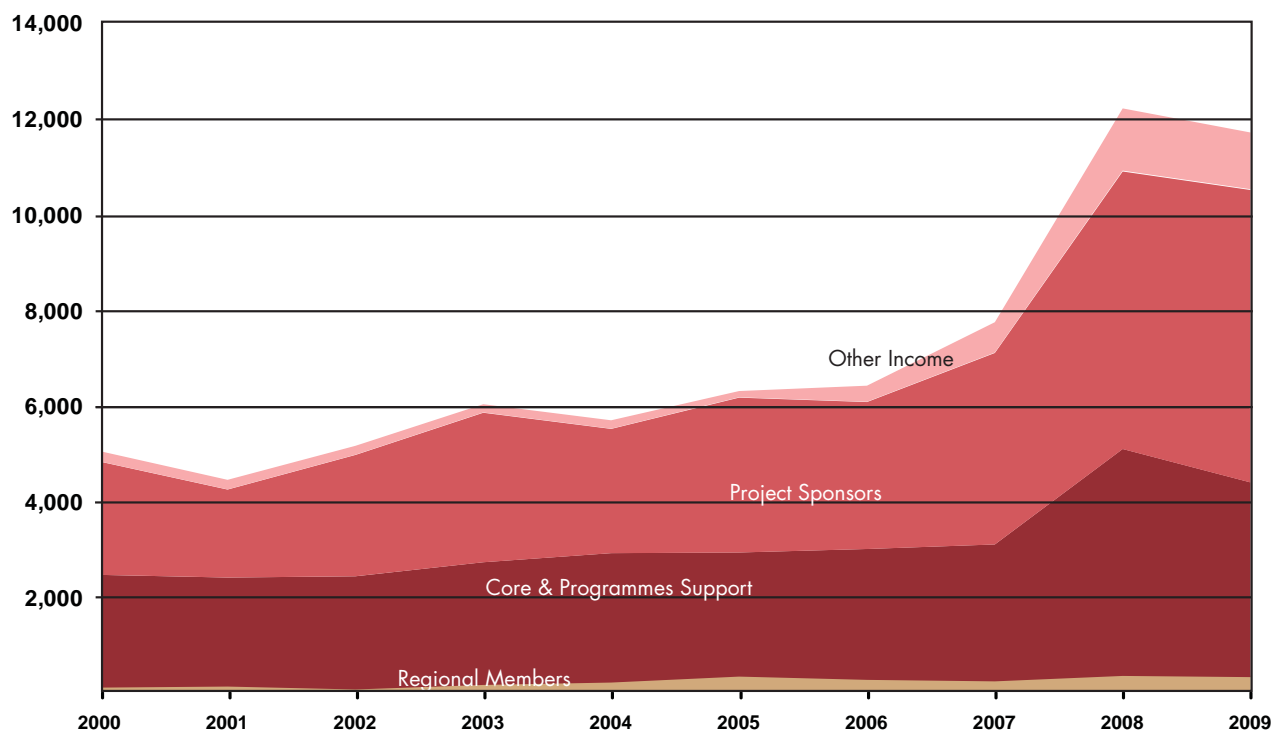
EXPENDITURES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,513,433</b>	<b>1,986,899</b>	<b>2,495,511</b>	<b>2,598,643</b>	<b>3,018,022</b>	<b>3,242,531</b>	<b>3,103,868</b>	<b>3,808,778</b>	<b>4,785,076</b>	<b>5,171,049</b>
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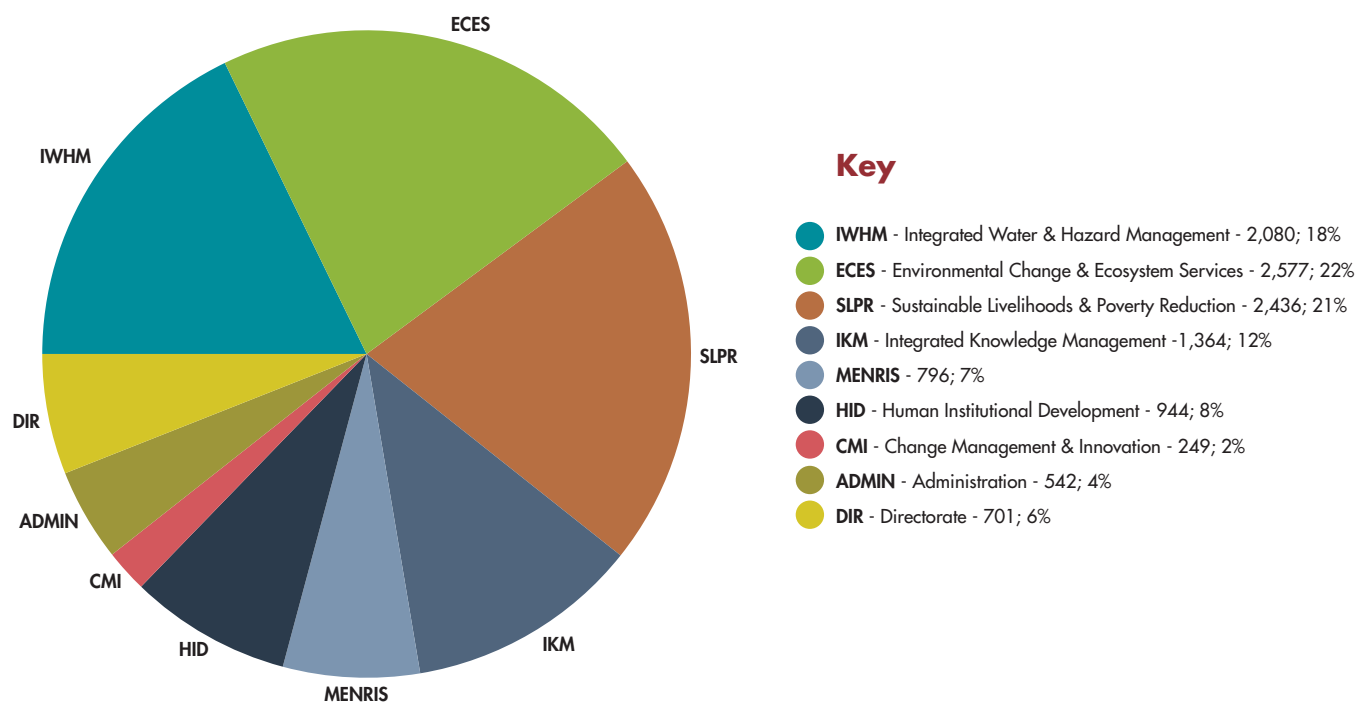
## ICIMOD Funding Sources 2000-2009

In thousand US Dollars



## ICIMOD Expenses by Programme 2009

In thousand US Dollars



Total expenditures US\$ 11.689 million

# International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

## Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Loan and Fund Balances

### as of 31 December 2009

All amounts in United States Dollars

	Schedule	As at 31 December 2009	As at 31 December 2008
<b>Fund Balances</b>			
General Reserve	1	3,239,249	3,657,844
Operational Reserve	1	587,778	869,729
Exchange Equalisation Reserve	1	503,606	503,606
Restricted Programme Support Fund Balances (net) [Note 2 (f) on Schedule 14]]			
* Government of Germany		(15,665)	(190,827)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency		<u>360,309</u>	<u>360,648</u>
Special Project Fund Balances (net):	6C		
Amounts to be incurred on projects		4,000,715	2,991,656
Amounts to be recovered		<u>(1,194,503)</u>	<u>(299,062)</u>
<b>Total Sources of Funds</b>		<u><b>7,481,489</b></u>	<u><b>7,893,594</b></u>
<b>Assets and Liabilities</b>			
Fixed Assets	2	1,802,373	1,773,647
Current Assets, Loans and Advances:			
Cash and Bank Balances	3	8,203,168	7,619,446
Loans and Advances	4	<u>1,307,670</u>	<u>483,584</u>
		9,510,838	8,103,030
Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions	5	<u>(3,831,722)</u>	<u>(1,983,083)</u>
Net Current Assets		5,679,116	6,119,947
<b>Total Application of Funds</b>		<u><b>7,481,489</b></u>	<u><b>7,893,594</b></u>
Notes to the accounts	14		

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

  
Director General

  
Director, Administration and Finance

  
Budget & Finance Officer

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2010

This is the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances referred to in our report of even date.

# International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

## Operating Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

All amounts in United States Dollars

	Schedule	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008
<b>INCOME</b>			
Contribution from Donors	6		
Restricted Programme Support	6A	2,250,588	1,781,736
Core and Other Programmes Support	6B	2,150,267	3,316,991
Special Projects	6C	6,112,452	5,801,899
Other Income	7	1,182,790	1,296,940
	(A)	<u>11,696,097</u>	<u>12,197,566</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Programme Cost			
Restricted	8	2,075,765	1,611,915
Others	9	1,986,969	1,743,676
Special Projects Cost	10	5,171,049	3,817,855
Scaling Up Cost	11		
Programmes	11A	136,145	80,095
Special Projects	11B	827,785	967,221
Core Support Cost			
Directorate	12	1,342,809	1,194,364
Administrative Support	13	657,555	682,083
Depreciation [Note 2 (a) (iii) on Schedule 14]		49,154	40,432
Less: Indirect Cost Allocation [Note 1 (xii) on Schedule 14]		<u>(599,176)</u>	<u>(436,105)</u>
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)		41,552	222,225
	(B)	<u>11,689,607</u>	<u>9,923,761</u>
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	(A-B)	6,490	2,273,805
Less: Surplus of Special Projects' income over expenditure transferred to Special Project Fund Balances (net)		113,618	1,016,823
Less: Surplus of Restricted Programme Support's income over expenditure transferred to Restricted Programme Support Fund Balances (net)		174,823	169,821
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		<u>(281,951)</u>	<u>1,087,161</u>
Transferred to General Reserve		-	217,432
Surplus/ (Deficit) transferred/ adjusted to Operational Reserve		<u>(281,951)</u>	<u>869,729</u>

Notes to the accounts

14

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Operating Statement

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

  
Director General

  
Director, Administration and Finance

  
Budget & Finance Officers

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2010

This is the Operating Statement referred to in our report of even date.



# International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

## Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2009

All amounts in United States Dollars

Particulars	Year ended 31 December 2009	Year ended 31 December 2008
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) as per Operating Statement	(281,951)	1,087,161
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	49,154	40,432
Assets written off	120	-
Capital expenditure charged in the programmes	256,040	197,185
Interest Income	(108,686)	(230,044)
Operating (deficit)/surplus before working capital changes	(85,323)	1,094,734
Adjustments for:		
Loans and Advances	(845,806)	(196,232)
Current Liabilities and Provisions	1,466,472	5,340
Net cash from operating activities	535,343	903,842
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	(370,468)	(236,493)
Increase in time deposits with banks	(445,643)	(2,370,884)
Interest received	130,406	230,307
Net cash used in investing activities	(685,705)	(2,377,070)
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Movements in Special projects funds	113,618	1,016,824
Movements in Restricted programme Support funds	174,823	169,821
Net cash from financing activities	288,441	1,186,645
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	138,079	(286,583)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	216,992	503,575
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Schedule 3)	355,071	216,992

Schedule referred to above form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

  
Director General

  
Director, Administration and Finance

  
Budget & Finance Officer

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: 22nd March, 2010

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

# ICIMOD Members, Sponsors and Funding Partners

## Regional member countries

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
China  
India  
Myanmar  
Nepal  
Pakistan

## Non-regional strategic partners and regular supporters

Austria  
Germany  
Norway  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
UNEP  
FAO  
IFAD

## Co-financing project partners

- Austrian Development Agency
- Centre for Climate and Environment Research (CICERO)
- Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)
- European Commission
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Ford Foundation
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
- Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
- Italy Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS)/IUCN
- International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Potato Centre, Peru
- MacArthur Foundation
- Overseas Development Institute (ODI)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Twente University, the Netherlands
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR)
- Wetlands International
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- The World Bank

## About ICIMOD

ICIMOD – the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development – is an independent nonpolitical intergovernmental organisation established in 1983, whose primary objective is to promote the development of economically sound mountain ecosystems and to improve the living standards of mountain populations in the Himalayan region. ICIMOD encourages technical cooperation among governments in the region, and over the past 25 years has acted as a knowledge, learning and enabling centre working to build awareness and taking action to preserve the unique role that the Hindu Kush-Himalayan mountain system must continue to play. ICIMOD's long history of working in the region, its well-honed core competencies, and its strategic position and comparative advantages put it in a unique position to make significant contributions to helping the region take on new challenges. A holistic approach ensures that centre-wide policies on economic analysis, gender and equity mainstreaming, and governance are an integral part of a complete solution.

ICIMOD's partners are agencies and organisations in the regional member countries – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – that interact with development practitioners, policymakers, and advocates. A feedback loop among these groups ensures that as conditions and policies change inputs are continuously revised. ICIMOD also encourages long-term partnerships with international centres of excellence from outside of the region as a means of acquiring the specific expertise it needs in technical areas. ICIMOD's donors are its financial partners, in recognition of the fact that developments in the region benefit both the people of the region and the larger global community.





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ISSN: 1019-1356

LCCN: sn 92015594