

Annual Report 2006



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Tibetan women harvest barley in Linzhi County, Tibet Autonomous Region of China

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International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
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Contents

Director General's Report

The Medium Term Plan 2003-2007

ICIMOD's Pro-mountain Policy Thrust

Highlights of Indicative Achievements: Key Strategic Outcomes	4
Promoting productive and sustainable community-based management of vulnerable mountain natural resources	5
Rangeland co-management	5
Livelihood needs and conservation concerns	6
Low cost, low tech watershed management	8
Policy case studies	8
Promoting increased regional and local conservation of mountain biological and cultural heritage	9
Collaborative policies for transboundary conservation	9
Promoting a 'shift' in shifting cultivation	11
Developing a Mountain Knowledge Hub portal	12
Promoting improved and diversified incomes for vulnerable and marginalised mountain people	13
Diversifying farmer incomes	13
Conservation and sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plants	15
Women, energy, and water in the Himalaya	16
Promoting community-based mountain tourism	16
Promoting decreased physical vulnerability within watersheds and regional river basins	17
Integrated and regional approach to vulnerability management	17
Sharing information for flood risk mitigation	17
Glacial lake outburst floods	18
Improving health related to the environment	18
Climate change and environmental services	19
Preparing for earthquakes	19
Promoting greater voice and influence, dignity, security, and social equality for all mountain people	21
Inclusive research and development	21
Rights to livelihood resources	22
Pro-poor policies	22
Coalitions for people-centred advocacy	23
Information and knowledge sharing	24
Integration of gender approaches	24
Access and benefit sharing	24
ICIMOD Bookshelf 2006	25
Staff Publications 2006	27

Country Reports	31
Afghanistan	32
Bangladesh	34
Bhutan	36
China	38
India	41
Myanmar	44
Nepal	45
Pakistan	49
Special theme: Mountain Forum	52
International Collaborating Institutions	55
Signed Memoranda of Understanding and Letters of Agreement	57
ICIMOD Donors 2006	59
ICIMOD Board of Governors 2006	60
Staff Members of ICIMOD 2006	61
ICIMOD Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1997-2006	66
Audit Report	69



A Tibetan mountain lad

Director General's Report

The **Annual Report for 2006** highlights ICIMOD's work through the lens of policy.

As the mechanism whereby knowledge is translated into action, supporting the development and implementation of good policy is central to ICIMOD's mission of serving the peoples and environments of the Himalaya. Incorporation of the results of applied and multidisciplinary research conducted by ICIMOD and our partners into appropriate policy is essential for enabling widespread applications and good impacts – for making a real difference in the lives of mountain communities and their millions of downstream neighbours.

Policy is primarily the mandate of national and sub-national governments. ICIMOD is a non-political inter-governmental centre whose principal job is to help identify, test, and disseminate knowledge on mountain development approaches that enhance livelihoods, equity, and environmental sustainability.

With the new strategy adopted in the current medium term action plan, ICIMOD recognises that this role could no longer be served only by publishing and disseminating knowledge to key government decision makers – but shall also more directly support policy. As the agents for disseminating and shaping policy are many, this has required a multi-pronged approach. Grassroots groups and federations, elected representatives, responsible NGOs, development agencies and projects, media and electronic networks, and forums are all key actors in developing, debating, and adopting policies that effect mountain livelihoods. Each of these actors are increasingly being drawn more effectively into ICIMOD's strategic activities. ICIMOD has learned that its role is to support these partners' knowledge base, their advocacy, and their implementation capacity for more effective policies.

For example, opening up national and regional debates and developing new legislation affecting shifting cultivation is one of many examples reported on here. As a rotational agroforestry system with a burn cycle, ICIMOD research has shown that shifting cultivation often contains elements of technical innovation, equitable redistribution, biodiversity conservation, and pollution prevention that are worthy of support rather than suppression. Networks of scientists, grassroots advocates, and high level policy makers have shown that they can galvanise major policy changes based on ICIMOD's facilitation. There are similar examples for indigenous honeybees, rangeland co-management, medicinal

plants, disaster management tools, and others that are highlighted here as an illustrative selection.

ICIMOD's strategy also recognises that policy has regional and global dimensions. ICIMOD's work in supporting policy making has involved providing the platform for sharing, comparing, and harmonising policies on a regional – and even global basis. Sharing information on flood forecasting in real time, understanding climate change impacts, coordinating policies on transboundary biodiversity conservation or medicinal plant cultivation and marketing, following vectors of disease related to land use, supporting decentralised energy production are all examples of policy areas that demand – or at least greatly benefit from – regional and global cooperation and capacity building. Through its support for the global Mountain Forum Secretariat hosted at ICIMOD, mountain minds from all over the world contribute to the fund of ideas and solutions available.

In a world where increasingly strident voices and a baffling array of knowledge sources battle for the attention of decision makers, ICIMOD's role of working with its partners to keep the needs and opportunities of marginalised mountain women and men in clear scientific focus becomes increasingly important. The Centre's work has shown that there are a number of policies affecting natural resource management and diverse economic options for mountain areas that can increase incomes and environmental sustainability. Maintaining this balance between livelihoods and conservation, while also ensuring that policies are more socially inclusive and equitable, will continue to be ICIMOD's primary challenge well into the future. It is a challenge well worth taking.



J. Gabriel Campbell Ph.D

The Medium Term Plan 2003-2007



ICIMOD's strategic approach during the phase 2003-2007 is outlined in its strategy document 'Partnerships in Sustainable Mountain Development – Securing the Future of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas', and the implementation process in the Medium Term Action Plan 2003-2007 (MTAP).

The strategy describes five long-term strategic objectives.

- Productive and sustainable community-based management of vulnerable mountain natural resources
- Increased regional and local conservation of biological and cultural heritage
- Improved and diversified incomes for vulnerable and marginalised mountain people
- Decreased physical vulnerability within watersheds and regional river basins
- Greater voice and influence, dignity, social security, and equity for all mountain people.

The MTAP provides a strategic focus to the Centre's efforts to contribute to environment conservation and poverty reduction. The plan therefore specifies activities aimed at addressing the wide range of needs of ICIMOD's fairly large clientele – from farmers at the grassroots to policy makers in member countries – in concert with the many partners in the region. The activities are implemented through six Integrated Programmes (IPs) three of which are more sectoral in scope and three of which are more crosscutting: Natural Resources Management (NRM);

Agriculture and Rural Income Diversification (ARID); Water, Hazards and Environmental Management (WHEM); Culture, Equity, Gender and Governance (CEGG); Policy and Partnership Development (PPD); and Information and Knowledge Management (IKM). The focus of each programme and some of the salient contributions to the long-term strategic goals are summarised below.

Natural Resources Management (NRM)

Programme Focus: Institutional, technological, and policy innovations for community-based management to increase mountain productivity, food security, and biological sustainability

Action Initiatives

- Watershed Management
- Rangeland, Pasture and Livestock Management
- Transboundary Biodiversity Management

Agriculture and Rural Income Diversification (ARID)

Programme Focus: Specialised mountain agricultural and non-farm and non-timber forest products with market linkages that enhance economic security

Action Initiatives

- High-Value Products and Sustainable Agriculture

(L-R) Women farmers convert a dried up wetland to productive agricultural use in Quomolongma Nature Preserve, Tibet Autonomous Region [TAR]; Beekeeping in Kaski Nepal (ARID); A traditional Tibetan doctor and ICIMOD partner provides diagnostic health services in remote communities in Tibet [TAR] (WHEM); Testing advocacy tools on the ground in Parbat district, Nepal: advocacy is a powerful tool



- Medicinal Plants, Rural Enterprises and Mountain Tourism
- Decentralised Renewable Energy Options

Water, Hazards and Environmental Management (WHEM)

Programme Focus: Decreasing the physical vulnerability and increasing the environmental security of mountain people and the downstream poor

Action Initiatives

- Water and Floods
- Climate Change and Responses
- Environmental Services

Culture, Equity, Gender and Governance (CEGG)

Programme Focus: Promotion of equity and empowerment of vulnerable mountain peoples for enhanced social security and reduced conflict

Action Initiatives

- Gender Mainstreaming
- Equity and Rights
- Community Institutions, Decentralisation and Local Governance

Policy and Partnership Development (PPD)

Programme Focus: Providing policy development support and strengthening partnerships and ICIMOD's capacity for collaboration in planning, achieving, and monitoring programme activities

Action Initiatives

- Programme Development and Monitoring and Evaluation
- Policy Development and Advocacy Support
- Partnership Development

Information and Knowledge Management (IKM)

Programme Focus: Making mountain information and knowledge accessible and usable to partners, policy-makers and advocates, and development practitioners using the latest ICT.

Action Initiatives

- Information Management, Communications and Outreach (IMCO)
 - Publishing and Library Management
 - Knowledge Sharing and Outreach
 - ICT Capacity Building
- Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information Systems (MENRIS)
 - GIS Capacity Building and Networking
 - Mountain Databases, Tools and Methods
 - Applications and Decision Support Systems ▲

for influencing policy (CEGG); One of a series of rangeland workshops in Bhutan as a result of which Bhutan is now developing a national rangeland policy (PPD/NRM); Influencing high level policy makers in the region (PPD); As a knowledge hub on mountain development, ICIMOD produces many major publications every year (IKM/IMCO and MENRIS)

ICIMOD's Pro-mountain Policy Thrust

The emphasis on policy at ICIMOD builds on its comparative advantage of being an independent centre for mountain research and analysis. As a knowledge and learning centre, ICIMOD's mission is to help identify and provide information that can help to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable groups, and conserve their dynamic and fragile ecosystems. The most effective way of ensuring that knowledge has an impact at a scale that makes a difference in the lives of the millions of people living in the greater Himalayan region – as well as downstream – is to facilitate its incorporation in public policy formation and implementation.

Policy making and implementation takes place primarily at the national level. This is the reason why ICIMOD works almost entirely through partners in the regional member countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan. However, the effectiveness of policies in these countries depends on their compatibility with those surrounding them. Thus regional policy harmonisation and learning between nations is equally important to the livelihoods of mountain people.

Policy support is also important at the local level: mountain states, provinces, districts, and even village-level administrative units. At these levels there is often a great demand for mountain specific knowledge and technologies for speeding up sustainable development. ICIMOD's capacity building programmes have also enabled a large number of NGOs and intermediary organisations at state/provincial and local levels to develop the skills required for advocating policy improvements based on solid scientific research and experience. At the opposite extreme, ICIMOD has played a very active role in providing the scientific research information needed for influencing global policy – such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), covenants such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the Rio and Johannesburg summits. ICIMOD hosts and currently chairs the Mountain Forum which serves as a global platform. Over the past year, ICIMOD and its partners (comprising over 3,000 individuals and 200 organisations) contributed to many global policies such as that on access and benefit sharing, the Decade of Indigenous Peoples, Codex Alimentarius-based policy barriers on trade in Himalayan honey, and use of Himalayan community-managed forests for clean development mechanism and carbon trade related aspects of climate change.

There is now a greater opportunity for policy support within the region. Most regional

organisations such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have focused primarily on political cooperation, even though most of the member countries share common watersheds, cultures, markets, and ecosystems. This policy vacuum at the regional level provides ICIMOD with a very important opportunity in Asia.

Ever increasing pressure on limited resources remains the major environment and natural resources management problem in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan (HKH) region. High population growth has intensified the use of already scarce resources, even on already vulnerable marginal lands. This is an outcome of the high poverty and inequality that exists across countries and within regions. The development indicators in ICIMOD member countries have generally improved over the years – but there are still wide disparities between men and women and social and ethnic groups. This has resulted essentially from a lack of clear focus on inclusive policies for mountain development. Some examples are given below.

- **Property rights:** Community resource ownership is a tradition in some of the eastern Himalaya but the status of customary rights of the local people remains unclear. Most forests and pastures were nationalised during colonial rule and remain state property, while people continue to depend on them for their livelihoods. Failure to understand customary use has resulted in conflicting laws and policies causing conflicts between the resource users and government agencies.
- **Natural resource management laws:** In principle, most member countries have adopted participatory natural resource management as policy, but have yet to formulate necessary laws and regulations for effective implementing arrangements. This has affected access and benefit sharing, and created obstacles to conservation.
- **Space for civil society:** Most ICIMOD member countries do not have formal mechanisms to involve representatives of local communities or civil society in decision-making on critical resource management related issues, and policy formation.
- **Piecemeal solutions:** ICIMOD countries face a range of natural resources related problems which require cross-disciplinary solutions.

But the dominant approach to problem-solving remains 'one-off' and sector specific.

To fill gaps such as these, ICIMOD offers an integrated approach to poverty alleviation and pro-poor development through programmes that aim to reduce degradation of natural resources, especially forests, rangelands, water, soils, and biodiversity, and increase agricultural productivity by focusing on rural income diversification. These activities are interlinked with those seeking to improve community responses to natural disasters and climate change and to reduce social and gender inequality and exclusion. Knowledge in these areas is packaged and disseminated using state of the art information and communication technologies for building strategic alliances and partnerships for policy advocacy and change.

Opportunities for policy dialogue

There are shining public policy examples on natural resources management in the region that remain to be fully analysed and adopted by countries that face similar problems. In India, for example, the parliament has enacted a new law granting usufruct rights to local people in a new land rights bill. The state of Uttaranchal is also trying to revitalise a traditional system of community forest management known as the Van Panchayat. Similarly, Pakistan is promoting an integrated joint forest management approach in the North-West Frontier Province, and Bangladesh has a new Social Forestry Act to facilitate participatory forest management. Bhutan is involving local communities in formulating a policy for managing water resources and rangelands.

Nepal's success in community forestry and participatory conservation management is now legendary. Nepal also has a new and exciting policy for sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Likewise, China has experiences in rangeland co-management and transboundary collaboration on biodiversity conservation and flood control that could serve as models for other countries. However, many of these successes remain country-specific because geo-political realities tend to delay the analysis and dissemination of the policies for sharing knowledge, even on matters of common interest.

The policy support framework

Public policy making is generally shifting from the centre to regions and communities across the

Himalayan region. Some countries have encouraged and accepted limited local policy making, while others remain hesitant largely for lack of sufficient information, knowledge, and evidence of the implications. ICIMOD – as a neutral, non-political, professional policy analysis and exchange forum – seeks continuously to accommodate the diverse and varied development interests of member countries, and of the different social groups – women, ethnic minorities, and excluded groups – and to recommend options that are people-friendly and can deliver results. Many of these involve devolving more decision making to the local level or setting of co-management approaches.

ICIMOD's approach to policy support is to base advocacy on thoroughly tested evidence so as to assist member countries to decide what best suits them. This approach – of generating mountain-specific knowledge to enhance understanding of policy gaps and viable options – has informed and will continue to inform decision-making by governments in the member countries.

The policy options advocated try to balance three concerns: environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic feasibility, also known as the Triple Bottom-line Model. This is a people-centred model that focuses on livelihoods. The process involves a joint exercise between the Centre and partners in government, civil society, and national and international organisations. The knowledge produced so far has contributed to the discourse on public policy for creating markets for environmental services, correcting weak policies, formulating new policies for sustainable natural resources management, and towards developing sub-sector specific policies such as the NTFP policy in Nepal.

The policy-related highlights of ICIMOD activities that have contributed to progress in achieving the five strategic outcomes in 2006 are presented in the following. All of these activities were made possible through the support of donors, both in the form of core support and through project funding, and were carried out by and with partners in the regional member countries. These are not explicitly named in the text, rather a full list is provided in the section on ICIMOD Donors 2006. ▲





Highlights of Indicative Achievements

Promoting productive and sustainable community-based management of vulnerable mountain natural resources



A rangeland in Qomolangma (Everest) Nature Preserve (QNP) in Tibet Autonomous Region

Rural mountain populations depend extensively on natural resources for food, fresh water, timber, fibre, firewood and other non-timber forest products. These resources are under pressure from various factors.

There is additional pressure resulting from a number of factors such as globalisation, infrastructure development, market specialisation and changes in lifestyle. Fortunately, there is now evidence suggesting that degradation of natural resources can be reversed through appropriate community-based management systems. The pre-requisite for success is the recognition of the needs, rights, and responsibilities of local communities alongside that of state and other non-state actors. Community-led efforts have produced positive results in forestry, rangeland, shifting cultivation and watershed management when combined with enabling capacity building and implementation support.

Rangeland co-management

Roughly 60 per cent of the Himalayan region consists of rangelands. The semi-arid regions are a source of livelihood for a large number of culturally diverse pastoral groups and their livestock, including yaks, sheep, goats, buffaloes, and cattle. Rangelands also support wildlife that supply wool, meat, milk products, gaming and recreation, and soil nutrients, and provide critical watershed and climatic services. However, much of the region's rangelands are under stress due to overgrazing, over-exploitation, degradation, desertification, climate change, and



Xu Jianchu

ICIMOD has shared various effective options for managing soil fertility, soil conservation and farm management, watershed specific income generating methods, and water harvesting.

inappropriate resource management. Policies formulated without adequate attention to specific issues related to the geography – and under influence of plains-centred mindsets – are among the reasons for the poor state of the rangelands. Today large stretches of rangeland have lost much of their nutritious vegetative cover. The resulting loss of biological resources, including rare flora and fauna, has affected the pastoral livelihoods and along with other push and pull factors has led many to migrate to join the unemployed or under-employed urban labour force.

ICIMOD and its partners have been engaged in action research and training on rangeland co-management in Bhutan, China, Nepal, and Pakistan since 1995. The key to successful co-management is involving local people, building methodologies based on their traditional knowledge and rangelands science, and propagating solutions that also work in other mountain regions facing similar problems. The principles, approaches, and methods of co-management have generated interest among policy makers in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal,

and Pakistan. ICIMOD has formed partnerships with local institutions in Sichuan, China, and Upper Mustang, Nepal for implementing the co-management ideas. The principle of co-managing natural resources has been incorporated in Nepal's Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation Master Plan and in the 2025 Vision document of Ladakh, India. ICIMOD is also assisting Bhutan in drafting its National Rangeland Policy.

Livelihood needs and conservation concerns

Balancing livelihood needs with conservation concerns has been the main challenge in natural resources management. ICIMOD has been testing this approach with a major focus on shifting cultivation; medicinal plants, and beekeeping. In shifting cultivation, ICIMOD has identified new technical and policy options which encourage increased tenure security, increased biodiversity, cropping innovations, and maintaining of traditional equity.



Tibetan nomads practise low-cost sedentary agriculture

ICIMOD has been undertaking community-based capacity building activities in land use planning for addressing both livelihoods needs and conservation concerns. The methods include modern participatory 3-dimensional modelling (P3DM) and community-based decision making, with traditional institutions taking a lead in micro-planning and policy making in teams

representing women and all other social groups residing in the area.

Participatory land use planning and action research are underway in northeast India, Bhutan, and Nepal. The Nagaland State Government has adopted it as a component of its land management policy.

Marvelous marmelos

The bael fruit (*Aegle marmelos*) has been at the centre of community-based entrepreneurship in Nepal. The trees grow in the Churia hills region but have little value as timber, and even though they bear fruit, it has very little market value on its own. A project to process the bael fruit and market its juice now promises to help generate rural employment and raise the income of the people. This successful project has provided ICIMOD with a reason to continue exploring possibilities for using other non-timber forest products for entrepreneurship development as a strategy to facilitate a shift from subsistence to commercial use of forest products



ICIMOD continues to explore possibilities for using other non-timber forest products such as medicinal and aromatic plants.



ICIMOD Database

ICIMOD and partners have been engaged in action research and training on rangeland co-management in Bhutan, China, Nepal, and Pakistan since 1995.

Low cost, low tech watershed management

The People and Resource Dynamics Project (PARDYP) – involving 10 years of action research in China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan – has identified various effective options for managing soil fertility, soil conservation and farm management, watershed specific income generation methods, and water harvesting. It has also enriched the understanding of water balance in mountain watersheds. The Centre shared some of PARDYP's findings at a dissemination workshop held in Nepal in May 2006. ICIMOD is launching four international training programmes to train practitioners and policy makers on the findings.

Policy case studies

ICIMOD has completed case studies on policy making processes in all member countries except Afghanistan and now has a clearer understanding of how it can contribute in the process. The case studies look into approaches, processes, and gaps in policies related to land, forest, rangeland, agriculture, and water

resources. The studies cover water in Bhutan and Pakistan, rangelands in China, forests in Bangladesh and Myanmar, community forestry in Nepal, and non-timber forest products in North East India. Early findings of the studies were shared with policy makers in September 2006. The case studies deal with:

- issues related to sustainable use and management of natural resources;
- key stakeholders in policy-making and their roles during formulation and implementation; and
- options for improving the policy-making process.

The research builds on lessons from micro-level community projects on natural resource management in Bhutan, India, and Nepal. The documentation includes policy lessons, good practices, and challenges in community-based natural resource management approaches. The studies also review the agricultural policies of the participating countries and have identified options for sustainable rural development in mountain areas. Analysis has also been conducted on the relative strengths and weaknesses of different participatory forest management models in place in the different countries. ▲

Promoting increased regional and local conservation of mountain biological and cultural heritage



Xu Jianchu

A wild Tibetan medicinal plant (*Clematis tangutica*) unique to high altitude areas like Tibet.

ICIMOD has begun efforts to promote conservation of corridors in the Kangchenjunga landscape, which covers a number of unique ecosystems with vegetation ranging from tropical to alpine, and a cross-border habitat for many wildlife umbrella species.

Collaborative policies for transboundary conservation

The Mt. Kangchenjunga landscape in Nepal is contiguous with similar ecological regions in Darjeeling and Sikkim, India, and western Bhutan. The landscape includes 12 protected areas spread across 5,904 sq.km. Mt. Kangchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world, and its adjoining landscape is one of the 34 biodiversity hotspots identified worldwide. The landscape covers a number of unique ecosystems within a north-south distance of about 100 kilometres. The diverse vegetation ranges from tropical to alpine making a contiguous cross-border habitat for many wildlife umbrella species such as the snow leopard, takin, tigers, and elephants, and others in the food chain.

Efforts in biodiversity conservation so far have largely focused on protected areas and reserves – unprotected lands surrounding protected areas – while establishing corridors connecting protected areas has largely been ignored. ICIMOD has begun efforts to promote conservation of corridors in the Kangchenjunga landscape. This involves conserving the entire landscape, which includes nine protected areas spread across three countries. All three countries – Bhutan, India and Nepal – have agreed to work towards developing a biological corridor system connecting the main protected areas. This was made possible through participatory research and multi-stakeholder consultations at different levels in all the three countries.



Xu Jianchu

Forest recovery in the Tibet Autonomous Region, Southwest China: China makes one of the largest contributions to world carbon sequestration through tree plantation.

Following consultations held in 2006, participatory conservation plans prepared by different partners are now in the process of endorsement by the respective governments. Nepal has endorsed its plan as a component of its Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL) programme. Bhutan is in the process of publishing a conservation plan for the corridor connecting the Toorsa Strict Reserve and Zigme Dorji National Park, the first step towards endorsing the transboundary conservation initiative. India's Department of Forest, West Bengal, has also accepted and endorsed the plan in principle.

ICIMOD is also implementing a regional partnership project with The World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Ev-K -CNR Committee, and Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI). The project aims to consolidate institutional capacity for systematic planning and management at the local, national, and regional levels, focusing on poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation in the Hindu Kush - Karakoram - Himalaya region. The activities will initially focus on three national parks: Sagarmatha (Everest) National Park (SNP) in Nepal, Central Karakoram National Park (CKNP) in Pakistan, and Quomolongma (Everest) Nature Preserve (QNP) in Tibet Autonomous Region of PR China.

The project approach is gradual and participatory and involves key stakeholders in system conceptualisation, development, and implementation for assuring that real user needs are answered and a sustainable process of improved natural resource management is established. Park Working Groups will provide on a continuous basis

senior technical and management personnel from park management agencies and key stakeholders from each protected area for advising the project.

The modular decision support tools developed will be provided to users progressively, starting with simpler applications containing geographic background layers and environmental and socio-economic data, and gradually integrating modelling and analytical components to support systematic decision-making. The approach is expected to make it possible to build the capacity of the stakeholders smoothly, while gradually institutionalising the new tools developed at various stages of project implementation.

ICIMOD collaborated with the Nepal Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation and IUCN-Nepal to build an electronic portal for knowledge sharing on biodiversity conservation activities. The goal was to build a common platform where experts and policy makers could debate policy. The portal also allows others interested in conservation to contribute to the discussions. The portal has the following:

- comprehensive information on protected areas and a species database for Nepal,
- a list of endangered species,
- dynamic maps of protected areas, and
- data download facilities and interactive search tools.

Promoting a 'shift' in shifting cultivation

The eastern Indian Himalaya is home to many of the region's indigenous ethnic peoples. These populations live in or near forests and have been practising shifting cultivation for centuries. However, they also face increasing pressure to give up their traditional practice, owing largely to government policies that ignore tradition and view (and want to use) forests as state property. The resulting policies have not only marginalised shifting cultivators but also threaten to make the entire ecosystem unstable by compelling shifting cultivators to change the existing rotational agroforestry systems in unsustainable ways.

ICIMOD, with support from partners, has conducted a number of studies aimed at understanding shifting cultivation (or *jhum* as it is known in much of the region) and its relationship to local culture and livelihoods. The studies were carried out in five countries, Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts), Bhutan, India, Myanmar, and Nepal. The objective was to compare trends, review government policies, and analyse economic and technical factors in light of myths and misconceptions in order to enhance the socioecological understanding of shifting cultivation systems. The purpose was to come up with solutions to help improve livelihoods of shifting cultivators, while also ensuring environmental conservation.

The findings confirm that there is enough information to challenge the conventional understanding of shifting cultivation. The key message is that the practice

can be improved through innovations tried out by farmers themselves, rather than trying to replace it with permanent farming, and that this has multifold advantages, not only for the farmers, but also for biodiversity and landscape preservation. Insecure land ownership was identified as one reason why fallow land management and investments to improve plots were not forthcoming. The findings were discussed at a policy workshop in October 2004, where the participating policy makers, researchers, development workers, NGOs, and farmer representatives from five countries agreed on the Shillong (India) Declaration. This document is now being used to advocate for policy change: in India, it has already been incorporated in some central and state government policies and is influencing others as shown in the following examples.

- India's Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up a task force on 'Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivation Fallows' that is expected to take the new findings into consideration.
- The Expert Committee on Net Present Value (NPV) of Forest of the Indian Supreme Court has recognised shifting cultivation as a special kind of agro-forestry, and that shifting cultivators do not need to pay compensation for using the forests.
- The State Government of Meghalaya has decided to allow shifting cultivation and to examine ways of integrating soil and water conservation measures in the practice.
- The National Forest Commission, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India has adopted the following recommendations from the Shillong Declaration:



Market day for mountain women in Sankhuwasabha, Nepal



Elisabeth Kerkhoff

A shifting cultivation landscape in Sankhuwasabha, Nepal

- o Increase security of land tenure for shifting cultivators to cover both the agricultural and fallow phases by reconsidering the classification of shifting cultivation areas and categorising them as agricultural land with adaptive forest management in the non-cropping period;
- o Strengthen and build capacity of customary institutions for improved local level governance, management of tribal institutions and knowledge resources, community-based natural resources, and 'tenurial security', access, and control;
- o Reorient existing credit policies to be sensitive and proactive for improved access and benefits where common property regimes apply; and
- o Encourage coordination among government agencies responsible for different aspects of shifting cultivation especially forestry, agriculture, and rural development.

Developing a Mountain Knowledge Hub portal

The key to successful conservation lies in understanding the driving forces causing major changes in the air, land and water regimes and the sensitivity and vulnerability of the environment to climate change. This information is often not readily available, leading to inadequately informed policies and even duplication.

ICIMOD has set up a knowledge hub – a virtual platform to share, learn, exchange, and disseminate geo-information and knowledge on key mountain ecosystems and their services. The portal was launched on World Environment Day 2006. The portal was built

on a common platform adhering to UNEP's environment knowledge hub framework and houses one of the largest geo-information resources in the HKH region. ▲



An online platform for sharing geo-information on mountain ecosystems and their services

Promoting improved and diversified incomes for vulnerable and marginalised mountain people



A woman and child from the Khasi community, Nonstraw village in Cherrapunjee, Meghalaya, India

Despite all good intentions, development programmes often fail to address the needs of poor and marginal populations. ICIMOD has made specific efforts to reverse the process by recommending policies for inclusion.

It has also initiated measures to provide such population groups greater security through a targeted strategy of diversified agriculture and income opportunities: non-conventional and nature-based high value products and services from honeybees, medicinal and aromatic plants, non-timber forest products, and clean energy mechanisms and eco-tourism.

Diversifying farmer incomes

The majority of rural mountain people do not have regular sources of cash income. ICIMOD and its partners have been implementing the Himalayan Honeybee Management Project as a means to diversify incomes in rural mountain areas and maintain essential pollination services. The project has resulted in measurable socioeconomic, environmental, and ecological benefits.

Another direct benefit is pollination services provided by the bees to horticultural plants especially in China's Sichuan province and India's Himachal Pradesh. The honeybee project has not only helped increase farmer incomes but has also allowed researchers to better understand the pollination services provided by bees. Many member countries have begun incorporating the findings of honeybee research into their agriculture

Multiplier benefits from honeybees



Min B. Gurung

A woman beekeeper in Kaski, Nepal showing a honeycomb to a visitor.

Past efforts to promote beekeeping in the Himalaya were based on *Apis mellifera*, an exotic species, without considering its impact on the indigenous honeybee. ICIMOD and its partners have been promoting *Apis cerana*, an indigenous species which better suits mountain environments. The achievements in the beekeeping project include the following.

- Increased awareness in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan about the multiple roles and functions of honeybees, with special emphasis on the role of the Himalayan bee in raising incomes and providing pollination services.
- Training of more than 5,000 beekeepers, 50% women, on beekeeping, pollination services, and income diversification; 80% of the trainees are engaged in beekeeping.
- Substantial increase in indigenous honeybee colonies at project sites in Dadeldhura, Jumla, and Kaski districts (Nepal); Himachal Pradesh (India); and Chitral (Pakistan).
- Beekeeping has helped to raise incomes of farmers. An independent study in Nepal's Dadeldhura district suggests that the average annual income from beekeeping is US\$45 per household, about 25% of total household income. Its multiplier effects include increased income from apples and other fruits through pollination services, and income-generating opportunities for hive makers, not to mention contributions to biodiversity conservation.

and development programmes and started to focus more attention and resources on indigenous species instead of the exotic species currently favoured.

ICIMOD organised a network of bee and pollination scientists in the region for sharing ideas and developing a strategy to tackle issues related to declining pollination and agricultural development in the mountains. A GEF-supported UNEP/FAO project was also developed for conservation and sustainable use of pollinators. The result has been the setting up of pollination enterprises in India and other member countries.

ICIMOD has also made special efforts to strengthen arguments in relation to standards regarding honey exported to European markets. The Centre facilitated discussions in member countries for better understanding of the non-tariff barriers imposed by the Codex Alimentarius and European Union honey standards.

Conservation and sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plants

Unsustainable harvesting of wild medicinal plants continues to threaten many Himalayan ecosystems. Most medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP) are marketed raw, with little or no processing and value addition. The trade in medicinal plants – still restricted in many countries – remains a non-transparent business controlled mainly by middlemen who dictate the prices. The trade is largely traditional and lacks proper supply chains and facilities for grading, packaging, transport, storage, and processing. The collectors and producers benefit only marginally from their

resources and efforts largely because they are not organised and lack the technical capacity and skills needed for negotiating better deals, and also because they have no access to knowledge about international standards and quality control mechanisms.

The Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Programme in Asia (MAPPA) develops and promotes methods, strategies, technologies and other sustainable solutions for conserving, growing, and using medicinal and aromatic herbs-based niche products. The programme directly helps to raise incomes of mountain people while also assisting the conservation of rare, endangered, and threatened medicinal plants. MAPPA has set up networks – including community groups and national level stakeholders – for helping farmers to build supply value chains to link them with markets. The mechanism has helped ensure that the producers and collectors receive a fair share of the returns, which otherwise would have gone to the middlemen.

In India's central highlands, communities have engaged traditional herbal healers to collect medicinal plants and provide primary health care services. They have also set up forest-based health clinics. MAPPA and its partners have developed consumer products in Himachal Pradesh, India. The findings of the project will be useful in designing policies to remove marketing barriers and promote sustainable harvesting and conservation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the wild.

Value addition to herbal products

ICIMOD's partner in Himachal Pradesh, India, began using traditional knowledge in formulating consumer products based on wild medicinal and aromatic plants in 2005/06. The ready-to-use products are manufactured following the World Health Organization's good manufacturing practices. Proper packaging has helped to assure longer shelf life for the products and the enterprise has helped raise the incomes of the entrepreneurs. The products include kari-patta (*Murraya koenigii*) leaves and fruits, akarkara (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) paste, and trifla powder – a mixture of amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), harra (*Terminalia chebula*), and bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*) plants.



Promoting quality assured, standardised and branded MAP products for national and international markets.

R. B. S. Rawat

Women, Energy, and Water in the Himalaya

Generally, mountain populations work harder for livelihoods compared to their counterparts in the plains. Among them, women in the mountains work harder and for longer hours than men. After taking up the primary role in agriculture and child rearing as well as fetching water, firewood and fodder, they have very little time left for other activities. A number of efforts have been made to address the water and energy needs of mountain people, but most projects have failed to account for the specific needs of women – the primary users and managers of these resources. In 2002 ICIMOD began promoting water and energy technologies in rural mountain areas of Bhutan, Nepal, and India making women the centre of all activities. The adoption of technologies was linked with income generating activities. The now-completed project has helped women in the three countries to come together to initiate activities to make their lives less burdensome. Some achievements of the project are:

- promotion of simple, low-cost, time-saving technologies which have resulted in multiple benefits such as reducing workloads and health hazards and have also helped to improve the incomes of women; and
- demonstration of technology in use in villages with women as the managers of the systems, which has popularised the use of the technologies.

Nepal's Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MOEST) has decided to incorporate the project approach in its future programmes. It has also been adopted by the government's District Development Programme. The project approach has also been recognised as a good



Xu Jianchu

Tibetan woman using river for household water

practice by the Wuppertal Institute. Reviewing the project's publications, ENERGIA (an international NGO on energy) says that "ICIMOD's work on women, energy and water has been considered most welcome and timely material for making a significant contribution to meeting the gap between theory and practice on how to integrate gender into energy."

Promoting community-based mountain tourism

ICIMOD has supported community-based eco-tourism through training and has initiated some studies in pro-poor community-based tourism. It is studying good practices and policies in mountain tourism in Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan. The Centre also contributed towards drafting a mountain tourism policy in Myanmar at the request of the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism. ▲

MAP supply chains

The MAPPA project facilitates improved collection, production, processing, and marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants, as well as the development of community-based enterprises. In Baitadi, and Darchula districts of Nepal, Chhattisgarh, India, and Swat, Pakistan MAPPA has linked farmers with markets through shorter supply chains, freeing them from the domination of middlemen. It also supported local people in manufacturing value added MAP products. The streamlining of supply chains through technical and institutional innovations have contributed towards improving income from MAPs by 30% to 40%.



R. B. S. Rawat

Primary processing through women's groups provides employment and better prices.

Promoting decreased physical vulnerability within watersheds and regional river basins



Xu Yuntan

Collecting lake samples for a study on climate change with a joint Sino-Nepal ICIMOD team

Eight major rivers flow from the greater Himalaya providing life-supporting water for multiple uses: drinking, sanitation, washing, irrigation, hydropower, tourism, forests, wetlands, and the larger environment. These rivers can also be the cause of natural hazards that often result in death, disease, and damage to property.

ICIMOD has developed platforms for regional cooperation and policy-relevant databases and created a number of forums, including e-platforms, for sharing knowledge and information for the management of physical vulnerability in mountain regions.

Integrated and regional approach to vulnerability management

ICIMOD believes in managing the environmental services resulting from the major water bodies together with the potential hazards that could result from mismanagement on a regional basis with all the state entities and communities involved in transboundary river basins. This is possible through creating integrated river basin management systems. ICIMOD is developing several projects that aim to link research-based outputs on water management with the policy development process and outcomes.

Sharing information for flood risk mitigation

Experience gathered in the preparatory phase towards establishing a regional flood information system in the Hindu Kush-Himalaya has enhanced regional collaboration in water resources and disaster management. This preparatory phase culminated in a demonstration and testing period during which partners shared near real-time data from selected

Glaciers, Glacial Lakes and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region



4 August 1988 GLOF from Dig Tsho glacial lake in Nepal destroyed the nearly completed Namche Small Hydropower Plant



Lugge Tsho glacial lake in Bhutan which burst out in 1994



3D perspective view of Lugge Tsho GLOF effect in the Phu Cho area showing Raptasheng Tsho (A), Thorbeni Glacier (B) and Lugge Tsho (C) (1999 IRS1D L5/S3 and PAM data)

ICIMOD in collaboration with different organisations is preparing a digital database of glaciers and glacial lakes in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region using remote sensing and geographical information system. Results of the study have shown numerous glaciers and glacial lakes and several potentially dangerous lakes in the HKH region.

Areas studied

Bhutan Himalaya, Nepal Himalaya, Ganges basin in China, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal Himalaya in India, Indus basin in Pakistan

Collaborators

- United Nations Environment Programme's Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/WHO/AR)
- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)
- Global Change System for Analysis, Research, and Training (START)
- Global and Regional Environmental and Engineering Research Institute (GAREERI) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Bureau of Hydrology Tibet Autonomous Region of China (BHRT)
- Water Resources Research Institute (WRRI) of Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
- Department of Geology and Mines of the Royal Government of Bhutan
- Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of His Majesty's Government of Nepal
- CSIR Himalach Pradesh Agricultural University of India
- Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG) of India

www.icimod-gis.net/web/guest/glof.php



GLOF debris from Gelatshocho lake in 1964 in China



Gelatshocho lake and its associated glacier in Pumqu Basin in China which burst out in 1964



International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

www.icimod.org

ICIMOD has built extensive databases on glaciers, glacial lakes, and GLOFs and raised greater awareness on the potential 'tsunamis from the mountains' among policy makers.

hydro-meteorological stations in the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, and Meghna basins. There is political will for sharing data for managing water-related hazards which is ripe for further development.

ICIMOD is supporting a long-term process for generating and sharing hydro-meteorological data regionally. It is also building the capacity of member countries in using satellite rainfall estimation for flood forecasting, monitoring, and mitigation. The aim is to build and strengthen regional cooperation in flood forecasting and information exchange by enhancing the capacity of partner institutions to use substitutes to compensate for the lack of adequate monitoring stations in mountain areas.

ICIMOD has carried out country studies on disaster preparedness plans in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. The status reports are providing a basis for regional dialogue.

Glacial lake outburst floods

Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) are a cause of flash floods in the Himalayas. ICIMOD has built extensive databases on glaciers, glacial lakes, and GLOFs. The identification of potential GLOF

sites and information dissemination in Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan has resulted in greater awareness on the potential 'tsunamis from the mountains' among policy makers. The programme has also raised the understanding about the impact of climate change in the Himalayan region and has facilitated discussions on policy relating to:

- investments for continuous monitoring of glaciers,
- early warning systems and mitigation measures, and
- multi-stakeholder partnerships for GLOF risk reduction.

Improving health related to the environment

ICIMOD has initiated efforts to better understand the inter-linkages between human health and the environment. Most ecological disasters can be traced to careless exploitation of natural resources, and human wellbeing is interrelated with the health of the environment. The Ecosystem Approach to Human Health is ICIMOD's effort towards developing a cross-border policy and advocacy programme for lobbying for 'a healthy environment for a healthy life.'



Picking up the pieces of their lives after the earthquake in Hilkot, Mansehra district, Pakistan in 2005

Climate change and environmental services

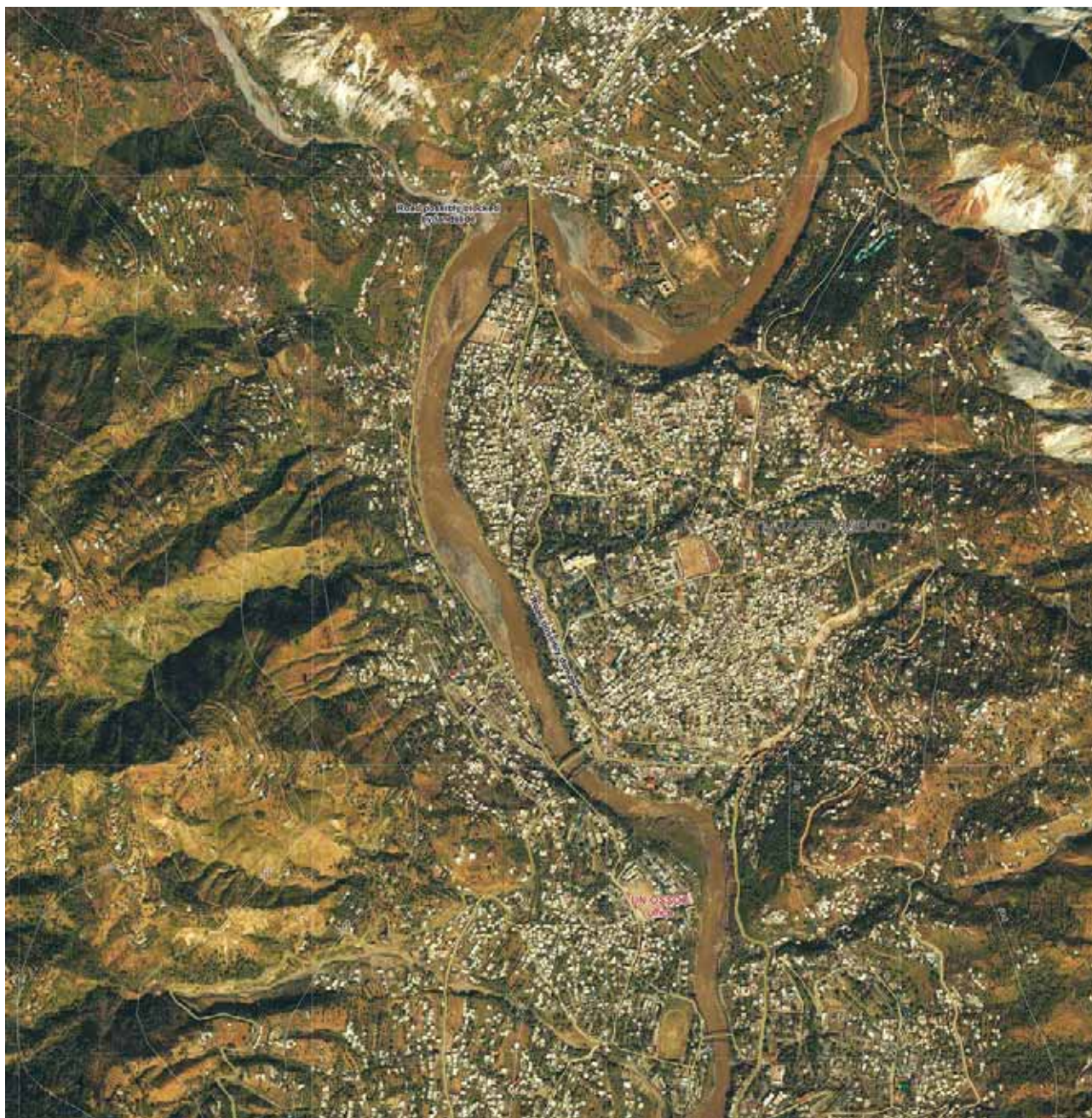
Global climate change threatens to alter the hydrological balance in the Himalayan region, especially in the form of reduced storage and snowmelt. How this could affect high altitude wetlands and the associated flora and fauna is largely unknown. The massive impacts of changing snow and ice storage on millions living downstream are also not understood. ICIMOD has begun work to assess and manage conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and to support the implementation of the Ramsar Convention through a cooperative project involving Bhutan, China, India, and Nepal. It has also begun assessing the ecological status of the rivers as a basis for developing tools for water management and river basin planning.

ICIMOD is implementing an Atmospheric Brown Cloud project in partnership with UNEP, and others from the global scientific community. The project aims to address environmental challenges resulting from transboundary air pollution on mountain ecosystems. The Centre has a monitoring station that contributes base data for studying the impact on climate and environmental consequences caused by haze, aerosols, and other air pollutants. Two ICIMOD publications – *The Atlas of the Himalaya* and the *Environment Assessment of*

Nepal: Emerging Issues and Challenges – have provided a new basis for understanding the geography and environment of the region. The *Atlas* attempts to portray the regional dimension of the Himalaya using extensive mapping and visualisation tools. It provides information on the characteristics of the physical geography, geology, climate, and natural hazards as well as sociocultural and historical indicators, and underscores the importance of the Himalaya as a resource base and the need for balanced conservation and development. The *Environment Assessment of Nepal*, published jointly by Asian Development Bank and ICIMOD, was released on World Environment Day 2006. It covers a broad range of environmental concerns ranging from poverty and livelihood to degradation, forestry and biodiversity, and water resources. It also includes findings of work on the environment and conflict in Nepal and brings together documents on policy, and legal and institutional frameworks for environmental management.

Preparing for earthquakes

The entire Himalayan region has high seismic activity, resulting in earthquakes that cause death and disrupt mountain livelihoods. The earthquake in Pakistan in October 2005, which measured 7.6 on the Richter scale, was a reminder of the scale of damage that Himalayan earthquakes can



MENRIS

A satellite image of Muzaffargarh, Pakistan after the earthquake

cause. At least 75,000 people died in the earthquake, and more than 76,000 were injured and 2.8 million were left homeless.

ICIMOD set up a web-portal to facilitate the sharing of geo-spatial information and maps of the affected area. It also conducted training on vulnerability and hazard mapping in collaboration with the University of Peshawar, the Centre of Excellence in Geology, ITC Netherlands, United Nations University (UNU), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). ▲



Rajendra Shrivastava

Setting up the instruments for monitoring transboundary air pollution; the UNEP-supported Atmospheric Brown Cloud Initiative for the region is based in ICIMOD.

Promoting greater voice and influence, dignity, security, and social equality for all mountain people



Kalash girls from Kalash, Chitral, Pakistan

Mountain ecosystems offer both unique opportunities and unique challenges for equitable and sustainable development. Therefore there is a critical need for policy that accounts for both the mountain-specific advantages and disadvantages and their differential impact on different groups.

The need for mountain-specific policy making is magnified by the processes of globalisation that can – among others- widen the inequalities faced by people living in the Himalayan region. Unequal access to resources and inequitable benefit-sharing result in further marginalisation of the poor, and are often the root causes of violent conflicts. ICIMOD's policy-support for improving human livelihoods includes finding ways to ensure greater voice and dignity, equity, and security of social groups whose interests have largely been neglected by mainstream policy. The programmes seek to enhance equity and empower excluded groups, particularly in relation to access and benefits sharing in relation to natural resources.

Inclusive research and development

ICIMOD relies on continuous community level action-research and policy advocacy as a strategy to place equity and rights issues in natural resource management policies. The programmes mainly seek to empower mountain people by promoting ideas for supporting community organisations, users' associations, and federations in order to enable them to better understand, claim, and negotiate for their rights. This is backed by developing organisational capacity to build networks for advocacy. Research at ICIMOD contributes well-founded arguments for advocacy along with evidence as proof of the inequities. The activities under the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) project focus on channels to ensure appropriate measures at both the local and national levels to end exclusion of groups such

as women and caste and ethnic minorities through fair benefit sharing mechanisms for biological and genetic resources.

ICIMOD has held policy consultations with member countries on their policies and programmes aimed at reaching excluded indigenous groups. These assessments reflect upon the successes and failures following the UN Decade of Indigenous Peoples and analyse how global commitments can be translated into actions at the national level. The study on the Decade of Indigenous Peoples assesses their rights and also provides a snapshot of the situation of minority groups in Asia. The results suggest, for example, that global commitments are not necessarily translated into action unless demand for change is created from within nation-states, and that there are many pressing priorities for indigenous peoples that have been too often ignored.

Rights to livelihood resources

Generally – sometimes unintentionally – exclusionary policies remain a major challenge that have to be overcome in order to provide equal access to rights and development options for marginalised social groups.

There are many instances where land cultivated by indigenous groups for centuries has been brought under state ownership. Furthermore, many indigenous groups have also been pushed to the edge by

extractive industries and even public policy that is sometimes tilted to favour industry. All ICIMOD member countries are signatories to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 107, but not to 169 – the only treaty dealing with the land rights of indigenous peoples. ICIMOD organised a programme to celebrate the International Day of Indigenous Peoples in 2006 and plans to use its research to advocate continuously for greater inclusion.

Pro-poor policies

Policies for managing natural resources often contradict the interests of indigenous and marginalised communities, resulting in further marginalisation and increased grievances. Some examples are the discouragement of shifting cultivation – ignoring its role in conserving commons – and the replacement of mixed forests with monoculture plantations, disregarding the needs of local people and the environment. Following research at ICIMOD, member countries now have a better understanding of shifting cultivation, which is leading to better-informed policies. As an example, the Indian Supreme Court formed an Expert Committee seeking advice on the assessment of the net present value (NPV) of forests in 2006. The NPV is assessed for determining compensation to be paid for using forestland for other uses such as building hydropower plants. This was a major issue faced by shifting cultivators because governments tended



Consulting villagers in Pakuwa VDC

Nani Subedi

Knowledge sharing and networking in support of policy

Information and knowledge management in ICIMOD supports policy-centred activities using a multi-pronged approach that includes ICT support and capacity building; development and application of new concepts and tools to support knowledge management and development communication; production and dissemination of a wide variety of information materials via multiple communications channels including media coverage; networking activities to link people with common interests; and a focus on geographic information systems and remote sensing tools and materials, and especially applications to support decision-making.

Information and knowledge management approaches underpin all of ICIMOD's activities, from simple email communication and computer support (around 2,100 mails in and out every day); through inhouse information exchange via Intranet and with partners via Extranet, and worldwide exchange of information through the main ICIMOD website (average 5,000 hits per day) and 12 specialist information portals; to preparation of specific materials in appropriate forms to inform target groups; and support in the preparation of communications strategies and dissemination approaches for specific projects.



to allocate their fallows for other development purposes, while the compensatory payments went to the forest departments. Advocacy by ICIMOD and its partners have convinced the Expert Committee that shifting cultivation is a special form of land use for agro-forestry. In situations where their land is converted to non-forest uses, the compensation would now be allocated for community development in shifting cultivation areas and would not go to the forest departments.

Coalitions for people-centred advocacy

ICIMOD aims to increase the voice of marginalised people through networking and coalition-building with its partners. It is a process of bringing affected communities together for forming stronger constituencies and collective voice. The advances

in information and communication technology have helped make this process more cost-effective. ICIMOD was, for example, instrumental in bringing groups from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, and Nepal together with their colleagues from Southeast Asia as part of its study to assess the state of indigenous peoples. ICIMOD has also supported a regional network for building advocacy capacity and promoting policy and legal changes related to information. It has been studying India's Right to Information Law to explore opportunities for promoting similar arrangements in the region. ICIMOD supported the setting up of the Advocacy Forum for Revitalising Equitable Societies in the Himalayas (AFRESH), a regional body registered in Nepal for sharing and mutual learning on advocacy.

Information and knowledge sharing

ICIMOD's information and knowledge sharing programmes bridge research with advocacy and policy influence. The activities include publications of books, manuals, leaflets, and posters, and providing supporting electronic information exchange mechanisms for disseminating knowledge and information. Specific policy-related examples include a poster developed by the Nepal Participatory Action Network (NEPAN) with ICIMOD support which portrays the central role of advocacy for promoting good governance and democracy; and broad dissemination of information on the new understanding related to shifting cultivation through a book, a separate leaflet on the Shillong Declaration, and posting of both on the ICIMOD website.

ICIMOD is also exploring alternative ways to share information and knowledge, including the use of folk and traditional media, and combination of these with modern multimedia techniques. An Alternative Media Guide prepared by ICIMOD seeks to encourage and guide grassroots development workers to use traditional communication methods for sharing information, raising awareness, and forming stronger community coalitions. ICIMOD has been training partners on knowledge packaging and delivery using multimedia for strengthening their advocacy programmes and preparing multimedia, multilingual materials relevant to local issues.

The Asia Pacific Mountain Network (APMN) – a regional node of Mountain Forum, set up and hosted by ICIMOD with support from partners – provides a platform available to all for sharing and acquiring information on a broad range of mountain-related issues. Specific policy-related contributions included facilitating an e-consultation for the Mountain Partnership on Mountain-to-Mountain Cooperation: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity including Genetic Resources in the Andes and Himalaya, the results of which will feed into government level policy making through the follow up to the 'Cusco Action Plan'.

ICIMOD has used its GIS and remote sensing infrastructures for mapping census indicators – with charts, graphs, and simple tables – to make the data more visible and useful for planners and policy makers. In 2006, ICIMOD completed the mapping of census indicators for Himachal Pradesh (India), the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bangladesh), and Bhutan.

Integration of gender approaches

Gender is a crosscutting issue at ICIMOD: all programmes at the Centre have to include strategies for addressing gender issues. In order to promote

gender sensitivity among members and partners, ICIMOD is bringing together existing research and knowledge on gender mainstreaming to develop capacity building guidelines. ICIMOD's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy serves both the Centre and its partners as means for institutionalising gender analysis and incorporating concerns into programming. The newly developed gender tools are being used, for example, in the livelihood improvement projects in India and Bhutan. ICIMOD has also used its networks to share knowledge on gender with the UN agencies in Bhutan. Some gender-related activities underway at ICIMOD are:

- review of the Beijing Platform for Action and relevant conference documents, including Beijing+10, to assess performance against commitments made by ICIMOD member countries;
- review of literature on gender budgeting and other initiatives undertaken by member governments;
- identification of national focal points for addressing gender issues in ICIMOD member countries;
- developing a database on the relevant Millennium Development Goals (3, 5, and 6); and
- engendering disaster preparedness research and programmes at the regional level.

Access and Benefit Sharing

ICIMOD is supporting the implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regimes in the eastern Himalayan region. The ABS regime is an integral part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed by all ICIMOD member countries and its ratification has brought all biological and genetic resources under the safekeeping of nation-states. ICIMOD is assisting member countries to develop ABS-related policies and laws to address issues of access to resources by biodiversity-dependent groups and how benefits from regional commons can be shared within and among states.

The ABS mechanisms proposed by the international agreements are complex and need to be implemented in ways that do not compromise the rights of local people. ICIMOD has begun preparing posters and other information materials to explain ABS at different levels. It supported the team drafting Nepal's ABS policies and has been supporting similar processes in India's Sikkim, Nagaland, and Mizoram states. The Centre successfully shared its expertise on ABS implementation with global policy makers and researchers in June 2006 through e-consultations facilitated by the Mountain Forum. ▲

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LGED **Mapping Chittagong Hill Tracts Census Indicators 2001 and Trends (Bangladesh).** Dhaka (Bangladesh): Local Government Engineering Department 196p

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- Newsletter No. 51: **Managing Watersheds in the Himalayan Region** (Winter 2006)
- Newsletter No. 50: **A Safer and Just Mountain Habitat For All** (Summer 2006)
- Newsletter No. 49: **Decentralising Renewable Energy Options in the Himalaya** (Spring 2006)
- **ICIMOD Catalogue of Publications 2006**
- ICIMOD Brochure 2006: Partnerships in Mountain Development: Securing the Future of the Himalayan Region (update)
- ICIMOD Leaflet 2006 (update)
- ICIMOD Leaflet in regional languages: Dzongkha, Chinese, Hindi, and Nepali
- ICIMOD Calendar 2007
- ICIMOD Year Planner 2007
- ICIMOD Greetings Card 2007

Leaflets

- Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Programme in Asia
- Capacity Building of Community-Based Organisations in Advocacy in the Himalayas
- Regional Programme on Access and Benefit Sharing from Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Eastern Himalayas
- The Shillong Declaration
- Land-use Transition and Human Health in the Eastern Himalayan Region: An EcoHealth Approach (Preparatory Phase)
- Support for the Conservation of High Altitude Wetlands
- Living with Risk- Sharing Knowledge on Disaster Preparedness in the Himalayan Region
- Development of an ASSESSment System to Evaluate the Ecological Status of Rivers in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region
- Satellite Rainfall Estimates in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region
- Flash Flood Management and Sustainable Development in the Himalayas
- Don't Desert the Drylands (UNEP WED material)
- Rangelands and Desertification
- Conservation Portal for Sharing Information on Biodiversity in Nepal

ICIMOD bookshelf

A one page summary sheet, the ICIMOD Bookshelf, accompanies all new publications. This sheet provides abstracts of a book together with ordering details, so that readers can more easily select publications of their interest. The sheets are also intended to disseminate information about ICIMOD publications. The one-page Bookshelf is available for distribution at meetings, conferences, fairs, and during visits to partners and other institutions and is posted on the ICIMOD website www.icimod.org. ▲

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The greater Himalayan region

Country Reports



Afghanistan



J. Gabriel Campbell

Cave dwellings



Narendra Bajracharya

Regional Workshop on sharing geographic information

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Establishment of the country office in Kabul and appointment of the Country Coordinator
- Strengthening contacts with Afghan ministries and bilateral donors for programme implementation
- Development of the community forestry and biodiversity programme proposal
- Approval of the programme on innovative and pro-poor upland policies

Training programmes, workshops, and study tours

- 15-26 March – Kabul: Training on spatial tools for planning and development for Afghanistan: applications in environment and natural resources management
- 28 March – Kabul: Afghanistan partners' consultation meeting
- 18-28 June – Kabul: Training on honeybee colony management, queen rearing, processing of bee products and hive making
- 13-17 August – Kabul: Training on development planning and project management

Participation in

- 2 March – 5 April: Consultation, training, and visit programme at ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal focusing on information and knowledge management and the policy development process
- 7 March: Exchange visit to ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal
- 13-31 March: Training on earthquake vulnerability and multi-hazard risk assessment: geospatial tools for rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts held in Peshawar, Pakistan
- 15-21 March: Basic GIS training held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 26-30 June: Training of trainers in advocacy held in Abbottabad, Pakistan
- 1-15 July: Exchange visit to ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-24 September: Field visit to NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar and Honeybee Research Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan

Collaborating institutions

- Ministry of Agriculture, and Irrigation, Kabul (Focal Point)
- Afghanistan Information Management System/UNDP, Kabul
- Aga Khan Development Network, Kabul
- Asia Foundation, Kabul
- Department of Forest, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
- Kabul University, Kabul
- United Nations Development Programme, Kabul
- Wildlife Conservation Society, Kabul



Tae Sung Hwang

High altitude lake in Afghanistan

Publications Exchange Programme: 2

Mailing list: 48

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Bangladesh



Elisabeth Kerkhoff

Kapati Lake, Rangamati, Chittagong Hill Tracts



ICIMOD photo database

Launching of the ICIMOD-supported Bangladesh LGED publication, *Mapping Chittagong Hill Tracts Census Indicators 2001 and Trends*

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Advancing minority rights to environmental justice
- Assessment of the UN decade of indigenous peoples in Asia, 1995-2004
- Digital database of social indicators of development for Chittagong Hill Tracts
- Himalayan honeybees programme
- Regional flood forecasting and information sharing
- Satellite rainfall estimation
- Medicinal and aromatic plants programme
- Bangladesh conservation approaches and technologies
- Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
- NGO advocacy capacity building

Training programmes, workshops, and study tours

- 6 March – Khagrachari: Legal literacy training on environmental justice
- 9 March – Dhaka: Workshop on assessing the decade of indigenous peoples in Bangladesh
- 14-18 March – Bandarban: Training on colony management and pollination
- 17-19 March – Khagrachari: Training on NGO advocacy capacity building
- 11 April – Dhaka: GIS/RS policy workshop
- 12 April – Chittagong: Bangladesh partners' review meeting
- 12 April – Chittagong: Seminar on sustainable use and management of natural resources in hills and mountains of South Asia: challenges, opportunities and the way forward
- 3 May – Dhaka: Orientation on conservation apiculture
- 3-22 May – Bandarban: Training on hive making
- 12-14 May – Rangamati: Training on NGO advocacy capacity building
- 26-28 May – Bandarban: Training on NGO advocacy capacity building
- 18 June – Dhaka: Orientation on conservation apiculture
- 19-23 November – Chittagong: Training of trainers in advocacy

Participation in

- 25-27 January: Inception workshop of advocacy capacity building project held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 12-17 June: Training on project formulation and management in sustainable tourism development held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 3-7 July: Satellite rainfall estimation – inception/training workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 17-18 July: SARD-M project workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 7-9 August: Workshop on disaster preparedness plans for natural hazards held in

Kathmandu, Nepal

- 18-20 September: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 27-29 November: Culmination workshop for the assessment of decade of indigenous peoples in Asia held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-28 December: Exposure visit programme on advocacy strategies to Nepal

Research and demonstration sites

- Alternative Media, at the Chittagong Hill Tracts
- Policy Processes and Environment in Natural Resources Management in Bangladesh, with special reference to Forest Management in CHT of Bangladesh

Collaborating institutions

- Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Dhaka (Focal Point)
- Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins, Khagrachari
- Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, Dhaka
- Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka
- Bangladesh Forestry Research Institute, Chittagong
- Bangladesh Institute of Apiculture, Dhaka
- Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts, Chittagong
- Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Dhaka
- Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation, Dhaka
- Bangladesh Water Development Board, Dhaka
- Centre for Environment GIS, Dhaka
- Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Dhaka
- Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council, Rangamati
- Green Hill - NGO, Rangamati
- Institute of Water Modeling, Dhaka
- Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka
- Local Government Engineering Department, Dhaka
- Ministry of Environment and Forest, Dhaka
- Ministry of Water Resources, Dhaka
- Planning Commission, Dhaka
- TOYMU for Sustainable Overall Economic Development, Sadar Hospital Road, Bandarban, Chittagong Hill Tracts
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Dhaka
- World Conservation Union (IUCN) - Bangladesh, Dhaka
- Zabarang Kalyan Samity, Khagrachari

Publications Exchange Programme: 6

Mailing list: 129

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Bhutan



Dipti Thapa

Traditional house, Bumthang



Pema Gyamisho

Experimenting with types of fodder at the Renewable Natural Resources Centre

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Assessment of the UN decade of indigenous peoples in Asia, 1995-2004
- Digital database on social indicators of development
- Low flow studies - hydrological information on the main North-South Rivers
- Regional flood forecasting and information sharing
- Regional rangeland programme phase II
- Transboundary conservation landscape project
- ICIMOD/IFAD capacity building programme on uplands and mountains
- Medicinal and aromatic plants programme
- State of the art study on mountain tourism in Bhutan
- Himalayan honeybees programme
- Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
- Glaciers and glacial lakes outburst floods
- Satellite rainfall estimation

Training programmes, workshops, and study tours

- 22 March – Thimphu: Consultation on access and benefit sharing from genetic resources in Bhutan
- 29 March – Thimphu: Bhutan partners' review meeting
- 20-30 April – Paro: Training on application of GIS/RS in rangeland management
- 8 May – Thimphu: Workshop in assessing the decade of indigenous peoples in Bhutan

Participation in

- 9-20 January: Training on geo-informatics for census application held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 6-7 March: Training cum workshop for remote sensing projects for the HKH held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 8-10 March: Expert meeting on the remote sensing projects for the HKH held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 12-17 June: Training in project formulation and management in sustainable tourism development held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 15-17 June: Workshop on policy framework for cooperation and implementation of convention on biological diversity in the Kangchenjunga held in Sikkim, India
- 21-30 June: Training of trainers in participatory monitoring and evaluation held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 1 July-30 September: Internship to study on potential GLOF along the basins in the Bhutan Himalaya
- 3-5 July: Review and planning meeting of regional rangeland programme held in Kathmandu, Nepal

- 3-7 July: Inception/training workshop on satellite rainfall estimation held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 17-18 July: SARD-M project workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-23 July: Study visit to Kunming, China in sharing in-situ and ex-situ conservation
- 28 July-1 August: Inception workshop on MAP traditional knowledge network in Southeast China held in Kunming, China
- 7-9 August: Workshop on disaster preparedness plans for natural hazards held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 14-23 August: Meeting on high altitude wetland and rangeland management held in Lhasa, TAR, China
- 18-20 September: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 27-29 November: Culmination workshop for the assessment of decade of indigenous peoples in Asia held in Kathmandu, Nepal

Research and demonstration sites

- Women and Energy Project, at Wangdue, Gangtey, Phobji, Biena
- Watershed Management Project, at Punakha, Lingmuthu
- Transboundary biodiversity conservation, at Ha: Yomto, Gyensa, Talung, Jamtey
- Rangeland Co-management, at Paro: Soi Yaksa / at Gasa: Laya
- Integrated farming system, feed production, milk processing, at Mongar: Lingmethang

Collaborating institutions

- Ministry of Agriculture, Thimphu (Focal Point)
- Beekeepers Association of Bhutan, Bumthang
- Council for RNR Research of Bhutan, MoA, Thimphu
- Department of Agriculture, MoA, Thimphu
- Department of Geology and Mines, MoTI, Thimphu
- Department of Land Records and Survey, Thimphu
- Department of Livestock, MoA, Thimphu
- Dzongkhag Administration, Paro and Gasa
- Hydromet Services Division, Department of Energy, Thimphu
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Thimphu
- Ministry of Works and Human Settlements, Thimphu
- Nature Conservation Division, DFS, Thimphu
- Participatory Forest Management Project, MoA, Thimphu
- Policy and Planning Division, MoA, Thimphu
- Royal Society for Protection of Nature, Thimphu
- Tarayana Foundation, Thimphu
- WWF-Bhutan Programme, Thimphu

Publications Exchange Programme: 8

Mailing list: 145

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China



Xu Janchu

Collective action in the commons of northwest Yunnan



Xu Janchu

Visualisation of an action plan, Yunnan

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Establishment of ICIMOD-China National Committee with office at Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, Chengdu
- Mobile workshop and scientific exploration on Himalayan environmental change
- Launching of Chinese medicinal and aromatic plants network
- Ecosystems approach to human health project
- Assessment of the UN decade of indigenous peoples in Asia, 1995-2004
- Capacity building on knowledge management and GIS applications
- High altitude wetlands conservation
- Regional flood forecasting and information sharing
- Regional rangeland programme, phase II
- IFAD/ICIMOD partnership programme on uplands and mountains
- NGO advocacy capacity building
- Satellite rainfall estimation

Training programmes and workshops

- 16 April – Chengdu: China partners' review meeting
- 24-26 April – Kunming: Inception workshop of eco-health project
- 12-15 May – Diqing: Rangeland co-management workshop
- 1-4 June – Kunming: Meeting of Mekong programme on water and environmental resilience
- 27 July – Kunming: Workshop on ethnic minorities and biodiversity in South West China
- 28 July-1 August – Kunming: Inception workshop on MAP traditional knowledge network in Southeast China
- 12-23 September – Lhasa: Training on application of geo-informatics for erosion assessment and control

Participation in

- 25-27 January: Inception workshop of NGO advocacy capacity building project held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 26-28 January: Steering committee meeting on mountain development in the HKH-Pamir region held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 12-17 June: Training on project facilitation and management in sustainable tourism development held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 16 June-16 July: Exchange visit to ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal to work on socio-economic indicators of Tibet Autonomous Region of China
- 17-24 June: Training workshop on eco-health project held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 21-30 June: Training of trainers in participatory monitoring and evaluation held in Kathmandu, Nepal



Deependra Tandekar

One of the largest Buddha statues in the world in Leshan village near the base of sacred Mt. Emei, Sichuan Province, China

- 26 June: Asia pro-eco wetland stakeholder workshop held in New Delhi, India
- 27-29 June: Capacity building workshop held in New Delhi, India
- 3-5 July: Review and planning meeting of regional rangeland programme held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 3-7 July: Inception meeting/workshop on application of satellite rainfall estimation held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 17-18 July: SARD-M project workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 7-9 August: Workshop on disaster preparedness plans for natural hazards held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 24 August-9 September: Internship to prepare datasets, GIS training materials and case studies on TAR/China
- 18-20 September: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 27-29 November: Culmination workshop for the assessment of decade of indigenous peoples in Asia held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 4-5 December: Consultative workshop on flashflood management held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-28 December: Exposure visit programme on advocacy strategies to Nepal

Research and demonstration sites

- Soil, Water, Nutrient Management, at Ningnan County, Sichuan
- Rangeland Programme at rangeland site in Hongyuan County, Sichuan
- Rangeland Programme at rangeland site in Qiangtang, TAR
- Assessment of the water tower function of Tibet under the Eco-regional Project at the catchment site in Duilondeqing County, TAR

Collaborating institutions

- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (Focal Point)
- Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment, CAS, Chengdu (Designated at the Secretariat of the National Committee, lead agency on mountain hazards and disaster management)
- Kunming Institute of Botany, CAS, Kunming (lead agency in biodiversity and natural resources)
- Bureau of Hydrology, TAR, Lhasa
- Bureau of Water Conservancy, TAR, Lhasa
- Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge, Kunming
- Chengdu Institute of Biology, CAS, Chengdu
- China-Canada Agriculture Dev. Programme, Lanzhou
- China Meteorological Administration, Beijing

- Cold and Arid Regions Environment and Engineering Research Institute, Lanzhou
- Gansu Agricultural University, Gansu
- Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Beijing
- Livestock Research Institute, TAAAS, Lhasa
- Sichuan Grassland Institute, Chengdu
- Sichuan University, Chengdu
- Tibet Academy of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sciences, Lhasa
- Tibet Autonomous Region Erosion Department, Lhasa
- Tibet University, Lhasa

Publications Exchange Programme: 6

Mailing list: 171

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India



A natural wonder in Shillong



Policy workshop in India

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Advancing minority rights to environmental justice
- NGO advocacy capacity building
- Assessment of the UN decade of indigenous peoples in Asia, 1995-2004
- Capacity building on application of GIS/RS
- Himalayan honeybees programme
- Inventory of glaciers and GLOF
- Policy issues in shifting cultivation in the Eastern Himalayas
- Regional flood forecasting and information sharing
- Regional rangeland programme, phase II
- Transboundary conservation landscape project
- Technical backstopping to IFAD investment projects in mountain states
- Medicinal and aromatic plants programme
- Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and traditional knowledge

Training programmes, workshops, and study tours

- 10-11 January – Solan: Field orientation camps on beekeeping
- 28 February – Darjeeling: Stakeholders' consultation on participatory planning and improvement of corridors between protected areas within Kanchenjunga landscape
- 28 February-10 March – Uttarakhand: Training on colony management and queen rearing
- 3-4 March – Solan: Beekeeping project orientation meeting
- 5 April – New Delhi: Country partners' programme review meeting
- 20 April – Sikkim: Workshop on principles and practices of pro-poor tourism
- 24-28 April – Dehradun: Training of trainers on NGO advocacy capacity building
- 30 April-1 May – Dehradun: Gender sensitization training
- 17-29 May – Uttarakhand: Vision building training for Uttarakhand IFAD-AJEEVIKA
- 19 May – Shillong: Workshop on assessing the decade of indigenous peoples in India
- 22-23 May – Aizawl: Workshop on access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and traditional knowledge
- 23 May – East Garo Hills: Workshop on assessing the decade of indigenous peoples in India
- 30 May-10 June – Solan: Training on beekeeping management, queen rearing and hive making
- 31 May – Shimla: Policy workshop on technology, tools and best practices for sustainable mountain development
- 6-10 June – Dehradun: Training of trainers in NGO advocacy capacity building
- 15-17 June – Sikkim: Technical workshop on policy framework for cooperation and implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity in the Kanchenjunga
- 26-29 June – New Delhi: Workshop on conservation of high altitude wetlands

- 27 June – Ranchi: Workshop on assessing the decade of indigenous peoples in India
- 20-21 July – Dehradun: Legal literacy and environmental democracy workshop
- 16-18 August – Rishikesh: Workshop on right to information
- 21 August – Dehradun: Training on right to information and EIA
- 11-14 September – Dehradun: Gender training and capacity building workshop
- 24-27 October – Kohima: Workshop on communities and biodiversity
- 28-30 November – Simla: Advocacy workshop on policy analysis

Participation in

- 25-27 January: Inception workshop on NGO advocacy capacity building programme phase II held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 28 February-15 March: Exchange visit to work on collaborative projects on GIS/RS applications
- 6-10 March: Training cum workshop and expert meeting for remote sensing projects in HKH held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 8-14 June: Exposure trip to Uttaranchal in NGO advocacy capacity building
- 12-17 June: Training on project formulation and management in sustainable tourism development held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 12-23 June: Basic training on GIS held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 21-30 June: Training of trainers on participatory monitoring and evaluation held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 3-5 July: Review and planning meeting of regional rangeland programme held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 17-18 July: SARD-M project workshop held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 28 July-1 August: Inception workshop on MAP traditional knowledge network in Southeast China held in Kunming, China
- 7-9 August: Workshop on disaster preparedness plans for natural hazards held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 21-24 August: Consultation meeting for South Asia sub-regional sustainable development strategy and inception workshop for preparation of South Asia environment outlook 2006 held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-20 September: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 27-29 November: Culmination workshop for the assessment of decade of indigenous peoples in Asia held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-28 December: Exposure visit programme on advocacy strategies to Nepal

Research and demonstration sites

- Regional Rangeland Programme at Changtang, east Ladakh
- Beekeeping, at YS Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Himachal Pradesh
- Alternative Media at The Missing Link, Nagaland

Collaborating institutions

- Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, New Delhi (Focal Point)
- Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, Sikkim & Itanagar (Designated lead agency)
- Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment, Kalimpong
- Central Himalayan Environment Association, Nainital
- Centre for Spatial Database Management and Solutions, Delhi
- Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Federation Ltd., Raipur
- CSK HP Agricultural University, Palampur
- Darjeeling Earth Group, Darjeeling
- Darjeeling Ladenla Road Prerna (RCDC), Darjeeling
- Department of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla
- Environment Biology Laboratory (EBL), Patna University, Patna
- Federation of Societies for Environment Protection, Darjeeling
- Government of Uttaranchal, Dehradun
- Grassroots Options, Shillong
- Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee

- Jlet Technology, Noida
- Khangchenjunga Conservation Committee, Yuksam, Sikkim
- Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh
- Ladakh Environment and Health Organisation, Leh
- LEAD-India, New Delhi
- Meghalaya Rural Development Society, Shillong
- Mizoram University, Aizwal
- Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development Project, Kohima
- National Meteorological Centre, New Delhi
- National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), New Delhi
- NAVRACHNA, Palampur
- NE Regional Institute of Water and Land Management, Assam
- North Eastern Council, Shillong
- North Eastern Hill University, Shillong
- North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project, Shillong
- North Eastern Society for Protection of Nature, Darjeeling
- Office of the Conservator of Forests, Govt. of West Bengal, Darjeeling
- Sambandh Network, Uttaranchal
- Society for Ecology, Water Resources and Afforestation, Mussoorie
- Society for Technology and Development, Mandi, HP
- Support to Rural Technology and Development Centre, Palampur
- SUTRA, Jagjitnagar
- Tata Institute of Social Studies, Mumbai
- The Missing Link, Guwahati
- Uttaranchal Livelihoods Improvement Project for the Himalaya (ULIPH also known as AJEEVIKA), Dehradun
- Voluntary Health Association, Meghalaya
- Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun
- WWF-Nature (India) Darjeeling Project - SERVE, Darjeeling
- YS Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan

Publications Exchange Programme: 35

Mailing list: 702

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Natural Resources Management (NRM) Programme

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Myanmar



Elisabeth Kerkhoff

Shifting cultivation landscape



MENRIS photo database

Training on geo-informatics for biodiversity conservation and management, jointly organised by the Forest Department, Yangon, Myanmar and ICIMOD

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD Partners

- Capacity building on GIS/RS applications
- Transboundary biodiversity conservation landscapes
- Pro-poor mountain tourism policy studies
- Capacity building on community forestry and advocacy
- Internship in GIS

Training programmes and workshops

- 25 May – Yangon: Myanmar partners' programme review meeting

Participation in

- 12-17 June: Training on project formulation and management in sustainable tourism development held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 29 May-16 June: Exchange visit to draft a report on GIS capacity building and applications in NRM in Myanmar
- 18-20 September: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- September 2006-March 2007: Internship at ICIMOD, Kathmandu, Nepal on community forestry and advocacy

Collaborating institutions

- Forest Department, Yangon (Focal Point)
- Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, Yangon
- ECODEV Group, Yangon
- Planning and Statistics Dept., Ministry of Forestry, Yangon
- University of Forestry, Yezin

Publications Exchange Programme: 4 Mailing list: 76

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Nepal

ICIMOD Database



Upper Mustang



Narenda Bajracharya

Assessment of the Decade of Indigenous Peoples in Asia

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Advancing minority rights to environmental justice
- NGO advocacy training and capacity building
- Assessment of the UN Decade of indigenous peoples in Asia, 1995-2004
- Decision support systems - HKKH partnership programme
- Himalayan honeybees programme
- Kathmandu city environment assessment
- Medicinal and aromatic plants programme
- National sustainable development strategy
- Regional flood forecasting and information sharing
- Transboundary conservation landscape project
- Upper Mustang collaborative programme
- Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and traditional knowledge
- Capacity building in watershed management
- Mountain development technologies demonstration
- Community-based mountain tourism
- Flash flood management in the Himalayas

Training programmes, workshops, and study tours

- 6 January – Kathmandu: Workshop on Nepal ABS legislation
- 23-24 January – Lalitpur: National workshop on mountain development in the HKH
- 25-27 January – Kathmandu: Inception workshop of advocacy project
- 26-28 January – Lalitpur: Steering committee meeting on mountain development in the HKH-Pamir region
- 12-14 February – Kathmandu: Expert group meeting on Nepal ABS Law
- 20-22 February – Lalitpur: Training of trainers on organic production and management of NTFPs, medicinal and dye plants
- 20-23 February – Kathmandu: Lectures on mountain environment for Tribhuvan University
- 26 February-4 March – Baitadi: Organic management and production of medicinal, aromatic and dye plants
- 27 February-2 March – Kathmandu: Inception workshop on support for the conservation of high altitude wetlands
- 1-21 March – Lalitpur: Training on colony management, queen rearing, hive making and processing of bee products
- 6-7 March – Dadeldhura: Training on conservation and management of chiuri trees
- 6-7 March – Kathmandu: Training cum workshop for remote sensing projects for the HKH
- 7-9 March – Lalitpur: Training on bee hive briquette technology and nursery propagation



Jeanie Puleston Fleming

Interviewing Banpale community women on the impacts of an FAO-sponsored watershed project after two decades

- 8-10 March – Kathmandu: Expert meeting on the remote sensing projects for the HKH
- 15-21 March – Kathmandu: Training on basic GIS applications
- 26-27 March – Dadeldhura: Training on concept of cooperative and role of shareholder members in promotion of cooperative
- 27 March-2 April – Kavre: Training on honeybee colony management
- 22 April- Lalitpur: National consultation on SARD-M project
- 4-9 May – Lalitpur: Training on hive making
- 4-10 May – Kaski: Training on honeybee colony management
- 8 May – Lalitpur: Nepal partners' programme review meeting
- 9 May – Kathmandu: Inception workshop on living with risk – sharing knowledge on disaster preparedness
- 25 May – Kavre: Dissemination workshop on lessons learned under people and resource dynamics project
- 29 May – Kathmandu: National seminar on prospect of liquid bio-fuels in Nepal
- 30 May-3 June – Lalitpur: Training of trainers in NGO advocacy in Nepal
- 12-17 June – Lalitpur: Training on project formulation and management in sustainable tourism development
- 5 June – Lalitpur : Celebrated World Environment Day, 5 June 2006
- 14 June – Lalitpur: Training on bee hive briquette technology and nursery propagation
- 15-17 June – Lalitpur: Training on bee hive briquette technology and nursery propagation
- 17-24 June – Kathmandu: Training workshop on eco-health project
- 21-22 June – Kavre: Training on honey harvesting and processing
- 21-30 June – Lalitpur: Training of trainers on participatory monitoring and evaluation
- 3-5 July – Lalitpur: Review and planning workshop of regional rangeland programme
- 3-7 July – Kathmandu: Inception/training workshop on satellite rainfall estimation
- 17-18 July – Lalitpur: SARD-M project regional workshop
- 18-21 July – Dhankuta: Advocacy and networking workshop
- 20 July – Kathmandu: Workshop in assessing the decade of indigenous peoples in Nepal
- 24 July – Lalitpur: IFAD and Government of Nepal national stakeholder consultation
- 4-5 August – Nepalgunj: Planning workshop on women's right
- 7-9 August – Kathmandu: Workshop on disaster preparedness plans for natural hazards
- 10 August – Lalitpur: Book promotion on the occasion of the international day of indigenous peoples
- 14-19 August – Morang: Workshop on diversification of knowledge delivery methods
- 21-22 August – Kathmandu: Sub-regional sustainable development strategy workshop
- 23-24 August – Kathmandu: Inception/training workshop on preparation of South Asian environment outlook

- 25-26 August – Kathmandu: Technical workshop for development of environment knowledge hub for the Asia and the Pacific
- 27 August – Kathmandu: Consultative meeting on Kathmandu valley integrated environment assessment report
- 28 August-1 September – Kathmandu: Training on environmental management tools
- 18-20 September – Lalitpur: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development
- 27-29 November – Kathmandu: Culmination workshop for the assessment of decade of indigenous peoples in Asia
- 11-12 December – Kathmandu: Book and Technology Fair, 'Sharing Mountain Knowledge' 2006 on the occasion of International Mountain Day 2006
- 18-28 December - Nepal: Exposure visit programme on advocacy strategies

Participation in

- 24-26 April: Training workshop on eco-health project held in Kunming, China
- 15-17 June: Workshop on policy framework for cooperation and implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity held in Sikkim, India
- 26 June: Asia Pro Eco Wetland stakeholder workshop held in New Delhi, India
- 28 July-1 August: Inception workshop on MAP traditional knowledge network in Southeast China
- 16-18 August – Workshop on right to information held in Rishikesh, India

Research and demonstration sites

- Appropriate technologies for mountain farming systems, at the Godavari Demonstration and Training Centre, Lalitpur
- Rangeland Programme, at Upper-Mustang
- Apis cerana (Bee) Management Project, at Jumla Bazar, Jumla & Alital VDC, Dadeldhura
- Biodiversity management, at Langtang National Park
- Non-timber forest products, at Jumla and Humla Districts
- Alternative Media, at Thaiba, Lalitpur

Collaborating institutions

- National Planning Commission, Kathmandu (Focal Point)
- Action Aid Nepal, Kathmandu
- Alital Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd., Dadeldhura
- Annapurna Beekeeping and Environment Promotion, Kaski
- Apiculturists' Network Nepal, Lalitpur
- Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation, Kathmandu
- Centre for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Kathmandu
- Centre for Rural Technology, Kathmandu
- Dabur Nepal Private Limited, Kathmandu
- Department of Agriculture, Lalitpur
- Department of Forests, Kathmandu
- Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Kathmandu
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Kathmandu
- Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, Kathmandu
- Department of Soil Conservation & Watershed Management, Kathmandu
- Development Projects Services Centre, Kathmandu
- District Road Support Programme /SDC, Lalitpur
- Educate the Children, Kathmandu
- Federation of Community Forestry Users-Nepal, Kathmandu
- Hills Leasehold Forestry and Forage Development Project, Kathmandu
- Himalayan Grassroots Women's NRM Association, Lalitpur
- Ilam Cooperation Council, Ilam
- Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences, Chitwan
- Institute of Forestry, TU, Pokhara
- Kathmandu University, Kavre
- King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation, Lalitpur
- Local Initiatives for Biodiversity Research and Development, Kaski



Narendra Bajracharya

High level officials of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) visit ICIMOD to explore possible areas for cooperation.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Kathmandu
- Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu
- Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, Kathmandu
- Namsaling Community Development Centre, Ilam
- National Forum For Advocacy Nepal, Kathmandu
- Nepal GIS Society, Kathmandu
- Nepal South Asia Centre, Kathmandu
- Nepal Water Conservation Foundation, Kathmandu
- Socio-economic, Agroforestry & Environment Concern, Kathmandu
- South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment, Kathmandu
- Spiny Babbler, Lalitpur
- The Mountain Institute, Kathmandu
- Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme, Kathmandu
- Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
- United Nations Development Programme, Lalitpur
- Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project, Banke
- World Conservation Union (IUCN) - Nepal, Lalitpur
- WWF-Nepal, Kathmandu

Publications Exchange Programme: 30

Mailing list: 1155

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Pakistan

Arun Shrestha



A view of Upper Chitral



Nani Subedi

An ICIMOD-sponsored advocacy workshop in Pakistan

Activities and initiatives with ICIMOD partners

- Establishment of country office in Islamabad and appointment of Country Coordinator
- Development of the proposal building back better for restoration of livelihoods in earth quake hit areas
- Strengthening of high level contacts with provincial and federal ministries of Pakistan as well as with bilateral donors
- Advocacy training for local NGOs and CBOs
- Decision support system - HKKH partnership programme
- Honeybees in the Himalayas project
- Inventory of glaciers and glacial lakes
- Regional flood forecasting and information sharing
- Regional Rangeland Programme, Phase II
- Medicinal and aromatic plants programme

Training Programmes, workshops, and study tours

- 13-31 March – Islamabad: Regional training on earthquake vulnerability and multi-hazard risk assessment: geospatial tools for rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts
- 16 March – Islamabad: Pakistan partners' programme review meeting
- 31 March – Islamabad: GIS/RS policy level workshop
- 25-29 April – Rawalpindi: Beekeeping training for Kavish Foundation
- 15-18 May – Islamabad: Beekeeping training for Balochistan beekeepers
- 22-26 May – Attock: Beekeeping training for Sehara Foundation
- 4-14 June – Chitral: Training on honeybee colony management, queen rearing and hive making
- 26-30 June - Abbottabad: Training of trainers in advocacy
- 26 June-2 July – Rawalpindi: Beekeeping training for AKDN-MERP
- 10-11 November – Islamabad: National rangeland policy consultation workshop

Participation in

- 25-27 January: Inception workshop of the second phase of advocacy project held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 27 March-3 April: Study and observation tour of MAPPA Pakistan project to Nepal
- 21-30 June: Training of trainers in participatory monitoring and evaluation held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 3-5 July: Review and planning meeting of regional rangeland programme held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 3-7 July: Inception meeting/workshop on application of satellite rainfall estimation in the HKH



Arun Shrestha

Small settlements in Chitral, Pakistan are typically located on debris fans which are high hazard prone areas.

held in Kathmandu, Nepal

- 17-18 July: Regional workshop of SARD-M project held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 7-9 August: Regional workshop on disaster preparedness plans for natural hazards held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 21-24 August: Consultation meeting for South Asia sub-regional sustainable development strategy and inception workshop for preparation of South Asia environment outlook 2006 held in Kathmandu, Nepal
- 18-20 September: Regional workshop on policy priorities for sustainable mountain development held in Lalitpur, Nepal
- 18-28 December: Exposure visit programme on advocacy strategies to Nepal

Research and demonstration sites

- Soil, Water, Nutrient Management, at Maira, Begowal, Islamabad
- Beekeeping, at the Honey Bee Research Institute, National Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Islamabad
- Alternative Media, at Chitral

Collaborating institutions

- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Islamabad (Focal Point)
- Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Islamabad (designated lead agency)
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, Chitral
- Benti Malakand Welfare Organisation, Malakand, NWFP
- Department of Environment, Government of NWFP, Peshawar
- Dir Area Support Project, Dasp-Tamirgara
- Federal Flood Commission, Islamabad
- Honeybee Research Institute, PARC, Islamabad
- Innovation for Poverty Reeducation Project, Swat, NWFP
- Intercooperation-Pakistan, Peshawar
- Northern Areas Development Project, Chilas
- NWFP Agriculture University, Peshawar
- Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar
- Pakistan Meteorological Department, Islamabad
- Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, Islamabad
- Rural Support Programme Network, Islamabad
- Society for Awareness of Human Development and Rights, Buner, NWFP
- South FATA Development Project, Peshawar



People building a house right next to flash flood debris, Pakistan

- SUNGI Development Foundation, Islamabad
- University of Peshawar, Peshawar
- Water Resources Research Institute/NARC, Islamabad
- World Conservation Union (IUCN), Asia Regional Office, Karachi
- WWF-Pakistan, Lahore

Publications Exchange Programme: 11

Mailing list: 286

Country representative to the ICIMOD Board and Focal Point

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ICIMOD-Pakistan Office

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Regional Coordinator

ICIMOD-Pakistan Country Office

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Mountain Forum



J. Gabriel Campbell

Transforming crisis to opportunity: Pakistan prepares to rebuild from the ruins

Closing of the Earthquake Appeal

In October 2005, for the first time in Mountain Forum's history, we launched an appeal for donations for the victims of the catastrophic earthquake that devastated the mountains of Pakistan and India on 8 October 2005. With the support of Mountain Forum's partner institutions, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and The Mountain Institute (TMI), the appeal was sent to all of Mountain Forum discussion lists to solicit support from our membership to purchase tents, and later on heaters (as the need arose) for the earthquake's survivors.

We are very pleased to report that Mountain Forum members' generous contributions amounted to almost USD 40,000, enabling the purchase and delivery of 130 winterised tents (each capable of accommodating up to 20 people) and of 1,450 heaters by the end of March 2006, when this appeal came to a close.

Through these acts, Mountain Forum has shown that it is truly a family that can care for its mountain kin in times of need. The Mountain Forum community and especially the victims of the earthquake who benefited from their generosity express their gratitude to each of the 187 donors.

Mountain Forum Regional Networks

- Africa: African Mountain Forum, AHI, Uganda
- **Asia: Asia-Pacific Mountain Network, ICIMOD, Nepal**
- Europe: European Mountain Forum
- Latin America: InfoAndina (Latin American Mountain Forum), CIP, Peru
- North America: North American Mountain Forum, The Banff Centre, Canada

Mountain Forum Partners

- African Highlands Initiative, (AHI), Uganda
- The Banff Centre, Canada
- Bellanet, Canada
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy
- Fundacio Territori i Paisatge (FtP), Spain
- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Nepal
- International Potato Center, CIP, Lima, Peru
- Mountain Partnership, (Secretariat hosted by FAO, Rome), Italy
- Mountain Research and Development, MRD, Berne, Switzerland
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland (Donor)
- The Mountain Institute (TMI), USA
- World Agroforestry Centre, Uganda

The following is an example of generous donation from a small German university town (Göttingen) for Mountain Forum's appeal to support our mountain kin in Pakistan, hard-hit by the October 2005 South-Asia earthquake. This is the story of a Mountain Forum member from Germany, Dr. Wolfgang Bayer, and his friends who raised funds from among their community.



A major landslide after the earthquake in Muzaffarabad

Good samaritan neighbours from across the globe

It all started with people walking their dogs in the morning and talking about this and that. After receiving the Mountain Forum appeal, Wolfgang mentioned it to his “dog-walking friends”. One of the friends proposed to talk to her children about the appeal and ask what could be done in the school. Teachers and the headmistress were enthusiastic at the news and a local campaign started. A poster was made using photos from northern Pakistan before the earthquake (provided by Macaulay Institute and Insight, a consulting firm for participatory video) and the actual situation after the earthquake (provided by Dr. Farooq Ahmad from ICIMOD). The goal was for each class to collect money for one tent. Therefore, the students superimposed a grid of 125 squares onto the photo of the tent (USD 150 is approximately EUR 125), so that progress could be monitored. More than EUR 1,000 were collected this way. Another friend started collecting money for the appeal in the school where her children went and another EUR 1,000 were raised this way. Children and parents argued which planned Christmas gift could be dedicated to buying the tents for Pakistan instead (in whole or part). An older “dog-walking friend” promised money for one tent just before he was admitted to the hospital, and assured that in case he should not return, his heirs would honour the promise. Fortunately, he came back soon afterwards – cured, and fulfilling the promise. Another friend who works at a bookstore organised an exhibition of pictures from Pakistan, which raised additional funds for the cause. Private colour printers were used to prepare posters and print the photos, and neighbours with designer skills helped with the design of the posters and the exhibition.

During the annual meeting of the German Forum of International Agricultural Research (early in the campaign), Wolfgang drew attention to the tent appeal. The chairman passed around a box, and this way EUR 465 were collected. Moreover, a company managed by the husband of one of the “dog-walking friend”, financed 20 tents – 10 by the Göttingen Branch and 10 by a branch in Switzerland (Berne).

No one in the group of friends had prior fund-raising experience, and money transfers were initially a problem. Part of the money could be transferred directly to The Mountain Institute, by using a private credit card, part of the money was collected in a bank account at a local bank which transferred the money at intervals, and part of the money was collected by a German Charity that – for legal reasons - transferred the money directly to ICIMOD.

All in all, the initiatives of the early morning dog-walking group raised more than EUR 10,000.

Thanks to proactive and creative networking and organising, many friends and neighbours in Göttingen came together and gave generously for this cause.

On behalf of our less fortunate friends in Pakistan, we wish to extend a special thanks to Dr. Bayer, his friends and neighbours, and particularly to the children of Göttingen for their heart-warming generosity and care!



Annual Mountain Forum Board and Secretariat meeting in Banff, Alberta, Canada

E-Conference - Mountain Forum: The Next 10 Years

Mountain Forum organised a global e-conference, 'Mountain Forum: The Next 10 years' (20 March-2 April 2006), in Spanish and English to mark its 10th Anniversary by providing its members and partners with a unique opportunity to reflect on its past and present and have a say on its future.

Dr. Hugo Li-Pun, Vice Chair of Mountain Forum Board, and Dr. Victor Mares provided a background paper entitled 'Mountain Forum: The Next 10 years' in both Spanish and English to guide this e-conference. Additional documents provided were: the Summary of the Mountain Forum Strategic Planning Survey 2004; and the Final Report on the Mountain Forum Strategic Planning Workshop 2004, all of which can be downloaded from:
<http://www.mtnforum.org/rs/ec/ty/bp.cfm>

Moderated by Mr. Ismail Khan, the elected member representing Asia-Pacific on the Mountain Forum Board, the e-conference covered four broad themes:

Theme 1. BENEFITS: What have been the benefits obtained by the Mountain Forum members from different sectors (researchers, extension workers, mountaineers, policy-makers, mountain communities etc.)?

Theme 2. PROGRESS: What have been the achievements of Mountain Forum towards sustainable mountain development in general in its first decade? What progress have the members observed over the past two years,

especially in the context of the strategies that need be followed?

Theme3. IMPACT: What has been the impact of Mountain Forum? What indicators should be used to measure impact?

Theme 4. FUTURE: What are the expectations that Mountain Forum members have from the network? Are there any specific suggestions for the future?

To read the postings and synthesis, please visit:
<http://www.mtnforum.org/rs/ec/tenyears.cfm>

European Mountain Forum legally registered in Savoie, France

Thanks to the leadership and initiative of Dr. Martin Price, Chair of the European Mountain Forum (EMF) Board, the EMF legal registration process in Savoie (France) was recently completed. The Mountain Forum Secretariat deeply appreciates the support provided by Dr. Price and the authorities of Savoie in this process, which will ensure the continuation of regional operations of Mountain Forum in Europe in collaboration with the Mountain Forum Secretariat, and its regional nodes from Africa, Asia, North America and Latin America. ▲

International Collaborating Institutions



Narendra Bajracharya

The Board of Governors meeting in Pakistan, with representatives from collaborating institutions

In addition to regional partners (listed in the Country Reports), ICIMOD works with international partners, both conceptually and within project and programme activities. A list of the main partners in 2006 is given below, we apologise to any whose names have been inadvertently missed out. The international partners of Mountain Forum are listed in the Mountain Forum section.

- ARGEOPS, The Netherlands
- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), Japan
- Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Thailand
- Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand
- Austroprojekt, Austria
- Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, United Kingdom
- Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Indonesia
- CESVI, Italy
- CGIAR-Consortium of Spatial Information, c/o IWMI, Sri Lanka
- Coady International Institute, Canada
- Department of Meteorology, Stockholm University (MISU), Sweden
- Dresden University of Technology, Germany
- Environment System Research Institute (ESRI), USA
- European Space Agency (ESA), France
- EURAC (European Academy), Italy
- EV-K2-CNR, Italy
- Federal Institute of Hydrology, Germany
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy
- George Mason University, USA
- Gran Paradiso National Park, Italy
- Graz University, Austria
- Institute for Geography and Regional Science, Austria
- International Centre for Underutilised Crops (ICUC), Sri Lanka
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Singapore
- International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), The Netherlands
- International Livestock Research Institute, Kenya

- International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO), Austria
- International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka
- International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), Denmark
- InWEnt, Germany
- Japan Aerospace Exploration, Japan
- Keio University Faculty of Science and Technology, Japan
- Leica Geosystems Geospatial Imaging, LLC, USA
- Malcolm Cairns, Canada (individual)
- Masaryk University (MasUniv), the Czech Republic
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA
- Netherlands University Fund For International Cooperation (NUFFIC)
- Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), Austria
- Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg (Umag), Germany
- Regional Community Forestry Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC), Thailand
- Royal Roads University, NTFP Centre, Canada
- Scripps Institution for Oceanography, University of California, USA
- Sri Lanka Council for Agriculture Research Policy (CARP), Sri Lanka
- SysTem for Analysis, Research, and Training (START), USA
- Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines
- The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, UK
- The Mountain Institute, USA
- The Mountain Research Initiative (MRI), Switzerland
- The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Switzerland
- The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Asia Regional Office, Thailand
- United Nations Development Programme, Regional Centre, Thailand
- United Nations Environment Programme, (UNEP) Austria
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Thailand
- United States Geological Survey (USGS), USA
- United Nations World Tourism Organization
- United States University, Japan
- University of Applied Sciences, Germany
- University of Berne, Switzerland
- University of British Columbia, Canada
- University of Duisburg-Essen (UDE), Germany
- University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU), Austria
- University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
- University of Redlands, USA
- University of Salzburg, Austria
- University of Twente, The Netherlands
- University of Zurich, Switzerland
- UNOSAT, Switzerland
- Virginia Polytechnique Institute & State University (VPI &SU), USA
- Wageningen University [ARID]
- Wetlands International, The Netherlands
- World Leisure International Centre of Excellence
- World Wildlife Fund for Nature Conservation (WWF), Germany
- World Wildlife Fund for Nature Conservation (WWF), USA

Signed Memoranda of Understanding and Letters of Agreement



ICIMOD Director General, Dr. J. Gabriel Campbell, and Executive Chairman Dr. M. Nurul Alam of Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC), at the signing ceremony for the Memorandum of Understanding with BARC

January to December 2006

- March 2006 CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University (CSKHP-AU), Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, India
To work in co-financed projects
- March 2006 Department of Geology and Mines- Ministry of Trade and Industry (DGM/MTI) Bhutan
Glacial Lake Outburst Floods
- March 2006 The Department of Meteorology, Stockholm University (MISU), United Nations Environment Programmes, Regional Resource Centre, Asia and Pacific (UNEP, RRC.AP)
Characterization of light absorbing particulate matter in air and precipitation.
- 10 April 2006 Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)
For collaboration in major thematic areas in support of the mandated functions of CIRDAP and ICIMOD
- April 2006 Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment (IMHE), Chinese Academy of Sciences
For collaboration in major thematic areas in support of the mandated functions of IMHE and ICIMOD
- April 16 2006 Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences (KIB)
For collaboration in major thematic areas in support of the mandated functions of KIB and ICIMOD
- June 2006 Tibet Autonomous Region Erosion Department, Lhasa; Integration Energy and Environment GmbH, Graefenberg, Germany
Building up GIS and RS Capacity
- June 2006 Ministry of Environment Science and Technology (MoEST)
Phase III – Malé Declaration
- June 2006 Integration Energy and Environment GmbH, Graefenberg, Germany
Building up GIS and RS capacity
- June 2006 United Nations Environment Programmes, Regional Resource Centre, Asia and Pacific (UNEP, RRC.AP)
Phase III Male Declaration
- June 2006 Tibet Autonomous Region – Erosion Department, China

- Application for geoinformatics for erosion assessment and control
- July 2006 Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MoEST); and UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia Pacific
Phase III Implementation of the Malé Declaration
- July 2006 Afghanistan Information Management Systems (AIMS), UNDP
Geographical Information System
- July 2006 Intercooperation-Pakistan
Natural Resource Management and Rural Income Diversification
- July 2006 Beekeepers Association of Bhutan (BEKAB)
Promoting Partnerships with Rural Development Organisations and Networks in HKH
- July 2006 Council for RNR Research of Bhutan-Ministry of Agriculture (CORRB-MoA), Bhutan
Promoting partnerships with rural development organizations and networks in HKH
- August 2006 Council for RNR Research of Bhutan – Ministry of Agriculture (CoRRB-MoA)
Promoting Partnerships with Rural Development Organisations and Networks in HKH
- August 2006 United Nations Environment Programmes, Regional Resource Centre, for Asia and Pacific (UNEP, RRC.AP)
Preparation and organization of sub-regional and national workshops in Kathmandu, Nepal
- September 2006 Socio-economic, Agro Forestry and Environmental Concern (SAFE Concern)
Livelihood Enhancement through Commercialisation of Valuable Medicinal Plants and other Non-timber Forest Products
- September 2006 The Asia Regional Office of The World Conservation Union (ARO-IUCN) and
Institutional Consolidation for Coordinated and Integrated Monitoring of NR towards Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation in the HKH -Karakoram - Himalaya Mountain Complex
- September 2006 Department of Meteorology, Stockholm University (MISU)
Atmospheric Brown Cloud
- September 2006 United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Resource Centre for Asia and Pacific (UNEP-RRC.AP)
Technical managerial capacity
- September 2006 National Centre of Excellence on Geology (NCEG), University of Peshawar, Pakistan
Conduct national training course in Pakistan
- September 2006 Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)
Satellite based rainfall estimates in the HKH region for improved analysis of the Rain Fall Estimates (RFE)
- October 2006 Bangladesh Neem Foundation (BNF), Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of Bangladesh
Medicinal Plants and Herbs: Developing Sustainable Supply Chain and Enhancing Rural Livelihood in Eastern Himalayas
- November 2006 CGIAR Consortium for Spatial Information (CGIAR-CSI), Sri Lanka with
Promoting Spatial Information and Applications for Sustainable Development
- November 2006 Geoinformatics Centre of Asian Institute of Technology (GIC-AIT), Bangkok, Thailand
Cooperation and Participation in Digital Asia Project
- November 2006 Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Pokhara, Nepal
Land Management and Livelihood Options and Opportunities for Shifting Cultivation and Sloping Land Areas
- November 2006 Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge (CBIK)
Rangeland Co-management Workshop
- December 2006 Department of Aid and Debt Management (DADM), Ministry of Finance, Royal Govt. of Bhutan
Medicinal Plants and Herbs: Developing Sustainable Supply Chain and Enhancing Rural Livelihood in Eastern Himalaya
- December 2006 Development of Biotechnology and Environmental Conservation Centre (DEBTEC), Dhaka, Bangladesh
Medicinal Plants and Herbs: Developing Sustainable Supply Chain and Enhancing Rural Livelihood in Eastern Himalaya

ICIMOD Donors 2006

CORE PROGRAMME DONORS

Regional Member Countries

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- China
- India
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Pakistan

Supporting Countries

- Austria
- Denmark
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Switzerland

CO-FINANCING PROJECT DONORS AND PARTNERS

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research/System for Analysis Research and Training (APN/START)
- Austrian Federal Government
- Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)
- European Space Agency
- German Government - Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Ford Foundation
- Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
- Italy Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGCS)
- International Development Research Centre, Canada (IDRC)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observation (ITC)
- International Potato Centre (CIP)
- MacArthur Foundation
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, USA (NOAA)
- Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)
- Netherlands Ministry for Development Cooperation
- Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD)
- Sandia National Laboratories
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- The Mountain Institute (TMI)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United States Department of State/Regional Environment Office for South Asia (USDS/REOSA)
- Universiteit Twente
- University of California, San Diego (UCSD)
- Wetlands International, Netherlands

ICIMOD Board of Governors 2006

Regional Board Members

PAKISTAN



Mr. Ismail Qureshi
CHAIRPERSON
ICIMOD Board of Governors
Secretary
Ministry of Food, Agriculture
and Livestock

AFGHANISTAN



Eng. Ghulam Mostafa Jawad
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

BANGLADESH



Mr SK A K Motahar Hossain
Secretary
Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

BHUTAN



Dasho Sangay Thinley
Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture

CHINA



Prof. Li Jiayang
Vice President
The Chinese Academy of Sciences

INDIA



Dr. Prodipto Ghosh
Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests

MYANMAR



U Khin Maung Zaw
Pro-rector
University of Forestry

NEPAL



Dr. Jagadish Chandra Pokharel
Vice Chairman
National Planning Commission
Government of Nepal

Independent Board Members



Dr. Tone Bleie
Professor
Institute of Planning and Community
Studies
Faculty of Social Science
University of Tromsø
Norway



Dr. Elke Förster
Head of Section
Promotion of Agriculture and Food
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische
Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
Germany



Prof. Bruno Messerli
Professor
Institute of Geography
University of Berne/MAB
Switzerland



Prof. Zhao Shidong
Research Professor of Forest Ecology
Chinese Academy of Sciences
China



Prof. J. S. Singh
Emeritus Professor
Department of Botany
Professor of Botany
Banaras Hindu University
India



Dr. Rob Visser
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DSI)
The Netherlands



Dr. Anne Whyte
VICE-CHAIR BOARD
Mestor Associates
Ontario, Canada



Dr. J. Gabriel Campbell
(Ex-officio)
Director General, ICIMOD

Staff Members of ICIMOD 2006

Directorate



Campbell, J. Gabriel
Director General



Karki, Madhav Bahadur
Deputy Director General -
Programmes



Tuladhar, Milan Raj
Director
Administration and Finance



Gurung, Tika Laxmi
Executive Admin.
Associate



Shrestha, Angeli
Senior Admin. Assistant



Thapa, Chomu Prerna
Senior Admin. Assistant

Natural Resource Management (NRM) Programme



Sharma, Eklabya
Programme Manager/
Sr. Agricultural Specialist



Bhuchar, Sanjeev Kumar
Assistant Programme
Coordinator, PARDYP



Chettri, Nakul
Transboundary and
Biodiversity Specialist



Choudhury, Dhruwad
Programme Coordinator,
IFAD-ICIMOD Programme



C. N., Anil
Associate Coordinator,
IFAD-ICIMOD Programme



Dhakal, Madhav Prasad
Consultant



Dong, Shikui
Visiting Scientist



Ghale, Neetu
Programme Assistant-I



Gyamtsha, Pema
Senior Associate Scientist



Ismail, Muhammad
Assistant Research
Officer-RRP II



Joshi, Sami
Senior Programme
Assistant



Kerkhoff, Elisabeth
Agroforestry Specialist



Providoli, Isabelle Anita
Soil and Water
Conservation Specialist



Shakya, Bandana
Research Assistant,
Transboundary
Biodiversity Management



Sherpa, Samden Lama
Godavari Centre
Manager



Shrestha, Mamata
Programme Assistant-I



Shrestha, Ramkumari
Garden Consultant



Sthapit, Keshar Man
Watershed Specialist



Tamang, Jiwan
Godavari Centre
Assistant



Yan Zhaoli
Rangelands Specialist

Agriculture and Rural Income Diversification (ARID)



Banskota, Kamal
Programme Manager/
Sr. Env. Resource
Economist



Ahmad, Farooq
Project Coordinator, High
Value Products and
Sustainable Agriculture



Bhandari, Shova
Programme Assistant-I,
Beekeeping



Bhattarai, Nirmal
MAPs Conservation and
Research Specialist



Chhetri, Pratiba
Research Assistant-
MAPPA



Choudhary, Dyutiman
MAPs Marketing and
Enterprise Development
Specialist



Dhakal, Susmita
Intern



**Ghaffar, Sardar M.
Abdul**
Intern



Gurung, Min Bahadur
Institutional Development
Officer, Beekeeping



Hamal, Nagma
Intern



Hummel, John
Visiting Scientist



Jodha, Narpat Singh
Senior Associate Scientist



**Kruk-van der Blonk,
Ester**
Eco-tourism Expert



Partap, Uma
Research Officer/
Pollination Specialist,
Beekeeping

Note: Staff listed in alphabetical order except for Integrated Programme Managers/Division Heads. List includes all staff as of December 2006, it does not include staff who finished their terms of contract during the year.



Rawat, R.B.S
Regional Programme Coordinator,
MAPPA



Shah, Rajendra
Senior Programme Assistant



Sharma, Bikash
Energy Specialist



Shukla, Anirudha Nath
Beekeeping Extensionist



Upadhaya, Satanda
Extension Assistant, Beekeeping

Water, Hazards, and Environmental Management (WHEM)



Xu Jianchu
Programme Manager/
Ethno-ecologist



Bajracharya, Sagar Ratna
Satellite Hydrology Officer



Dekens, Julie
Institutional Specialist/Researcher



Eriksson, Mats
Senior Environment Economist for
Water Resources



Fang, Jing
Eco-Health Specialist



Joshi, Sarita
Programme Associate II



Khadgi, Vijay Ratan
Research Associate



Li Qiaohong
Research Associate



Sharma, Rita
Visiting Scientist, Environment
Management



Shilpakar, Rajendra Lal
Project Officer



Shrestha, Arun Bhakta
Climate Change Specialist



Shrestha, Gyan K. Chippi
Intern



Shrestha, Mandira
Water Resources Specialist

Culture, Equity, Gender and Governance (CEGG)



Kollmair, Michael
Programme Manager/Senior Social Scientist



Dasgupta, Joy
Assistant Coordinator, Strengthening ABSBIO-EH



Dhakal, Tara
Intern



Gupta, Radhika
Coordinator, Equity and Rights



Oli, Krishna Prasad
Regional Coordinator, Strengthening ABSBIO-EH



Oo, Min Zaw
Intern



Mehta, Manjari
Senior Associate Scientist



Rai, Numa
Intern



Sherpa, Dechenla
Gender Specialist-Training



Shrestha, Govinda
Programme Assistant I



Subedi, Nani Ram
Coordinator, Decentralisation and Local
Governance



Turin, Mark
Visiting Scientist

Policy and Partnership Development (PPD)



Ahmad, Farid
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer



Choudhary, Inayatullah
Regional Programme Coordinator, Pakistan



Ghimire, Shobhana
Intern



Manandhar, Prem Krishna
Partnership and Planning Officer



Pacia, Ramonette Jeanne Marie
Training Support Officer



Rasul, Golam
Policy Development Specialist



Sah, Ram Pratap
Consultant



Thapa, Samjhana
Senior Programme Assistant

Information and Knowledge Management (IKM)

IKM/IMCO



Murray, A. Beatrice
Senior Editor



Bajracharya, Shanti Prabha
Assistant Librarian



Gurung, Nira
Communications Officer



Jha, Anil
Library Assistant



Khatri, Shiva Hari
Distribution Assistant



Maharjan, Dharma Ratna
Desktop Publisher



Mahat, Tek Jung
E-Library Assistant/
Data Assistant



Mendez, Joyce M.
Publications Editor



Mishra, Udayan
Acting Node Manager-APMN



Pandey, Sushil Raj
ICT Specialist



Pradhan, Punam
Desktop Designer and
Publisher



Pradhan, Saisab
System Administrator



Sharma, Bishwanath (Sudas)
Senior Programme Assistant



Tandukar, Deependra
System Manager



Thaku, Asha Kaji
Cartographer/Graphic Artist



Thapa, Ram Sharan
Assistant Librarian



Tuladhar, Anjesh
Web Assistant

IKM/MENRIS



Shrestha, Basanta
Division Head/Systems Specialist



Bajracharya, Birendra
GIS Analyst



Bajracharya, Samjwal Ratna
Geomorphologist/GIS Analyst



Bajracharya, Rajan Man
Data Management Assistant



Byers, Alton
Visiting Scientist



Dangol, Gauri Shankar
Graphics/Multimedia Designer



Dangol, Pradeep Man
Field Data Analyst



Joshi, Govinda
Senior Cartographer/GIS
Analyst



Limbu, Srijana
Data Assistant



Moktan, Monica
Senior Programme Assistant



Mool, Pradeep K.
Remote Sensing Analyst



Pradhan, Bidya Banmali
Environment Officer



Pradhan, Sushil Man
GIS Analyst



Rajbhandari, Lokap
Photogrammetry/GIS Analyst



Regmi, Prajna
Web Assistant-Space Technology



Uddin, Kabir
Consultant, GIS Analyst

Global Mountain Forum Secretariat (Hosted by ICIMOD)



Ponce, Ana Maria
Executive Secretary



Curi, Celine
Programme Development Officer



Fox, Elizabeth
Programme Assistant, Information Services



Karami, Sani Malam
Information Technologies Officer



Pradhan, Paribesh
Intern



Sharma, Prashant
Deputy Executive Secretary



Sherchan, Ujol
Programme Officer, Information Services &
Content Development



Rana, Anju
Programme Assistant

Administration and Finance

Budget and Finance Section



Mali, Rajendra P.
Budget and Finance Officer



Nepal, Akil
Finance Clerk



Shrestha, Kiran Man
Payment Processing Incharge



Shrestha, Nabindra Raj
Controller Receipts



Shrestha, Prabha R.
Controller Payments



Shrestha, Pramila
Finance Assistant



Vaidya, Jenny
Store and Inventory Controller



Ranjit, Rabindra
Senior Technician-Stores

Personnel Section



Kansakar, Chandra Bir Singh
Personnel Officer



Amatya, Shree Mani
Associate Personnel Officer



Bajracharya, Nani Keshari
Senior Admin. Assistant



Basnyat, Ayushma R L
Senior Receptionist/Operator



Sadasankar, Pashupati
Senior Mail Messenger

Procurement and Equipment Maintenance Section



Khanal, Nirajan
Operations and Security Officer



Bajracharya, Narendra
Equipment Support Supervisor



Jirel, Birkha
Security Guard



K.C., Ram Bahadur
Security Guard



K.C., Sudama
Senior Driver/Procurement Assistant



Maharjan, Kishore
Technician



Malla, Prem Dhoj
Senior Security Guard



Rana, Ganga
Reproduction Clerk



Shrestha, Shyam
Reproduction Clerk



Thapa, Shambhu
Gardner



Thapa, Babu Kaji
Technician

Travel and Hospitality Section



Upreti, Rajen
Travel Officer



K.C., Dhurba
Senior Driver



K.C., Rishi Ram
Travel Assistant



Magar, Bishnu
Senior Driver



Maharjan, Chinikaji
Senior Driver



Maharjan, Krishna
Senior Driver



Maharjan, Pancha Narayan
Mechanic/ Senior Driver



Maharjan, Ram
Senior Driver



Maharjan, Ram Lal
Senior Driver



Shrestha, Kishore
Assistant Motorpool/Supervisor



Shrestha, Mohan Krishna
Motorpool Supervisor



Singh, Sabak
Driver



Subedi, Jai Bahadur
Senior Driver

ICIMOD Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1997-2006

The financial management of the Centre is implemented through the establishment of 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.

Income and Expenditure Account

Core Programme funds

In US Dollars

SOURCE OF FUND	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
A. Regional	98,333	111,011	90,597	115,667	137,158	76,553	170,880	220,563	344,805	276,196
01. Afghanistan								5,000		10,000
02. Bangladesh	10,000	9,670	1,000	9,710	18,594	10,000	10,000	28,300	10,000	20,000
03. Bhutan	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	-	15,000		7,500	15,000	7,500
04. China	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	145,000	45,000	100,000
05. India	44,522	37,870	37,427	44,889	42,050	0	84,695	11,284	155,456	113,106
06. Myanmar	--	10,000	--	10,000	10,000	0	9,667	9,956		
07. Nepal	8,811	7,601	7,396	13,568	13,359	6,553	12,903	13,523	14,154	13,784
08. Pakistan	--	10,870	9,774	--	8,155	0	8,615		105,195	11,806
B. Non-Regional	2,267,440	2,538,437	2,478,183	2,354,315	2,276,530	2,364,407	2,562,469	2,703,124	2,592,999	2,733,819
09. Austria	--	217,675	108,837	88,821	86,160	99,402	114,118	125,460	122,349	120,357
10. Denmark	300,000	300,000	--	--	--	--		400,572	200,901	
11. Finland	157,285	157,285	133,554	133,554	133,555	133,554				
12. Germany	651,742	682,379	648,078	568,336	541,543	574,904	854,625	494,694	630,416	931,632
13. Netherlands	487,600	515,350	471,700	513,943	500,000	450,000	585,714	660,438	600,000	600,000
14. Norway	--	--	450,837	394,047	387,816	464,087	508,012	521,960	539,333	581,830
15. Sweden	170,813	165,748	165,177	155,614	127,456	142,460				
16. Switzerland	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
C. Other Income	346,277	346,739	377,691	215,741	200,868	187,368	172,209	175,155	130,360	334,535
Total Core(A+B+C)	2,712,050	2,996,187	2,946,471	2,685,723	2,614,556	2,628,328	2,905,558	3,098,842	3,068,164	3,344,550
Projects Co-financing	2,623,893	2,095,088	3,011,391	2,367,552	1,840,082	2,535,816	3,124,694	2,596,420	3,237,024	3,072,532
GRAND TOTAL	5,335,943	5,091,275	5,957,862	5,053,275	4,454,638	5,164,144	6,030,252	5,695,262	6,305,188	6,417,082
EXPENDITURES	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Programme Cost	1,880,088	1,851,917	1,908,356	1,670,389	1,315,311	1,529,717	1,403,669	1,730,067	1,805,625	1,938,261
Projects Cost	2,875,476	2,581,775	2,440,590	2,513,433	1,986,899	2,495,511	2,598,643	3,018,022	3,242,531	3,103,868
Support Cost	611,501	627,543	617,522	613,343	610,486	642,656	699,467	675,486	515,203	493,003
Directorate Cost	415,843	382,067	445,591	472,263	436,209	389,368	383,728	366,075	419,671	523,626
Total Expenditures	5,782,908	5,443,302	5,412,059	5,269,428	4,348,905	5,057,252	5,085,507	5,789,650	5,983,030	6,058,758

Note: 1) Denmark Contribution for 2006 was already received in 2005.

Income and Expenditure Account

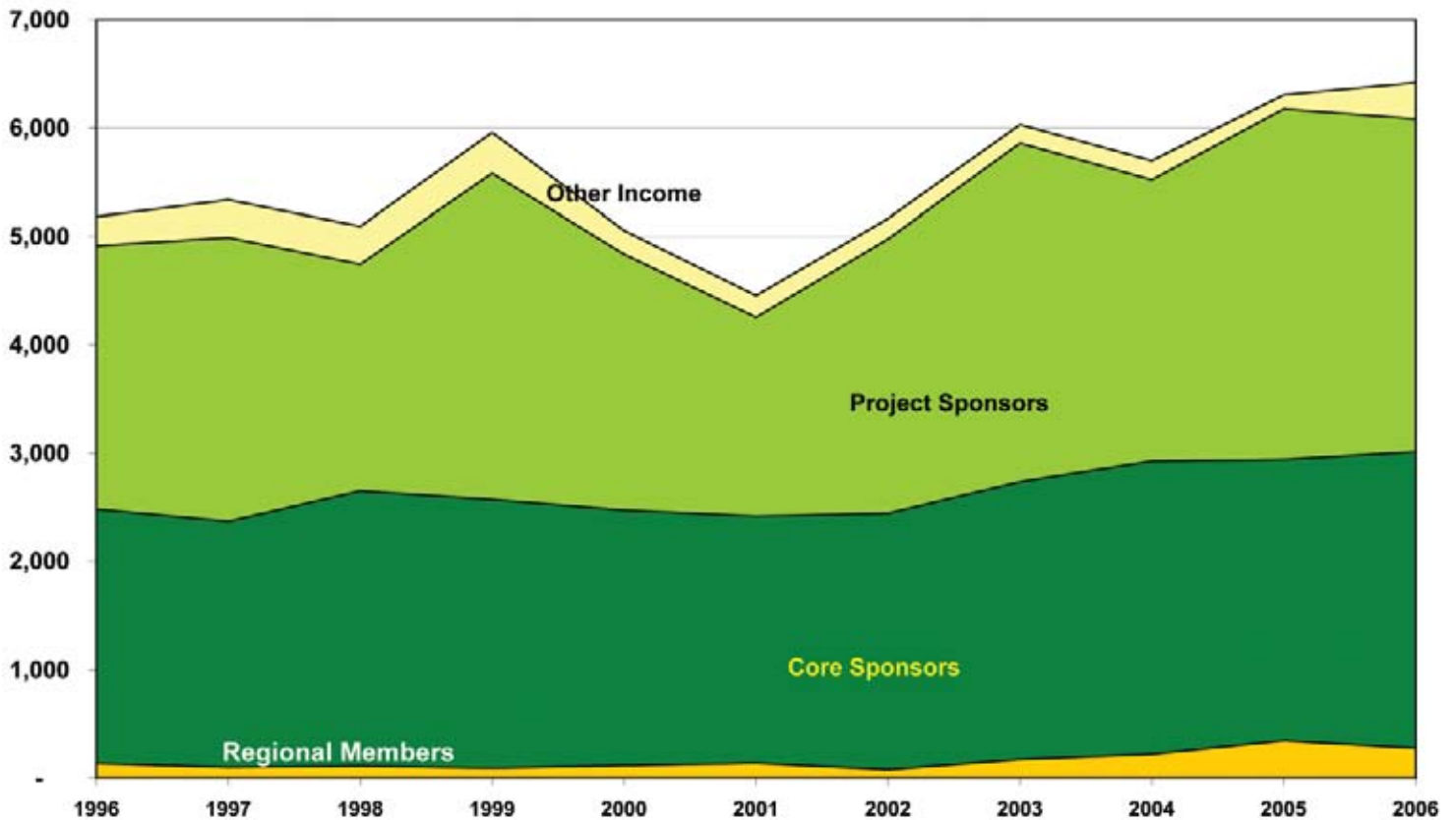
Core Programme Funds

In US Dollars

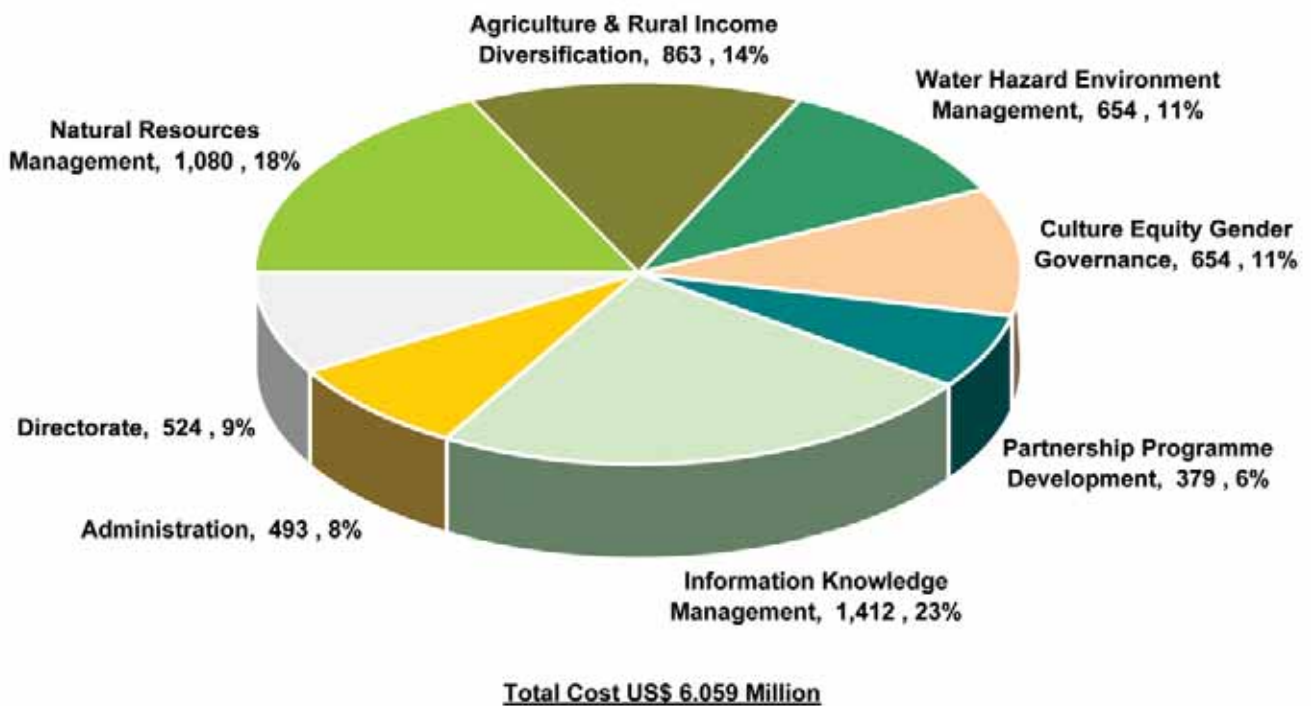
SOURCE OF FUND	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
01. Australia	175,610	-	95,941	127,818	75,835					
02. Austria	100,000	170,000	388,722	341,518	164,181	283,198	462,558	339,977	432,394	523,798
03. Canada	68,165	3,760	-	-	11,693					
04. Germany	-	-	-	-	2,800	78,159	101,509	51,826	191	252,528
05. Japan	100,000	100,000	-	-	-					
06. Netherlands	558,000	305,424	428,134	202,266	45,277	96,000	420,814	352,894	169,012	
07. Norway	140,449	146,637	-	-					100,630	
08. Sweden	-	-	50,000	-		64,246				
09. Switzerland	342,616	561,704	450,000	472,701	594,408	407,757	404,820	547,166	648,496	420,477
10. USA	1,702	30,000	-	44,850	25,565	82,434	91,950	98,816	158,320	161,641
11. ITALY/IUCN						12,000	47,969	72,441	9,275	152,062
12. ADB	84,008	200,000	160,990	110,000	129,010			20,000	4,000	19,340
13. EU	339,318	70,412	-	-	-				33,631	429,077
14. CIP	-	-	100,000	-	-		8,100	9,000		
15. FAO	15,000	29,000	21,900	22,000	36,500	121,330	70,500	165,200	83,025	50,425
16. ILRI	-	-	63,000	26,000	20,000					
17. ISNAR	-	-	100,000	50,000	217,982	60,000	72,000			
18. UNEP	10,000	27,617	179,063	161,737	46,932	242,056	125,000	100,558	119,337	101,560
19. UNESCO	118,087	51,000	39,000	-	9,650	500	18,000	9,000	8,000	4,000
20. WWF	-	-	28,500	1,500	-		28,614	24,825		
21. IFAD	-	-	-	250,000	36,545	345,000	428,000	127,000	433,000	95,391
22. UNOPS					98,000	30,000				
23. UNIFEM						50,596	48,760			
24. ESA									44,609	
25. WI									124,649	
26. FORD	275,000	175,000	380,000	300,000	250,000		200,000	200,000	143,127	
27. IDRC	214,765	132,336	374,447	93,874	48,392	143,415	177,784	132,290	338,707	517,383
28. MacArthur	60,000	35,000	30,000	100,000	-	175,000	100,000	75,000	175,000	100,000
29. ICCO						207,715	133,436	24,021	140,015	168,845
30. CEH, UK						22,858	52,888	7,248		
31. MLURI						23,220				
32. APN/START						65,606	71,734	68,600	13,400	
33. ITC						19,910	35,467	41,991		
34. Twente							24,791	81,953	30,096	71,209
35. Sandia								41,969	24,909	
36. Others	21,173	57,198	121,694	63,288	27,312	4,816		4,645	3,201	4,796
T O T A L	2,623,893	2,095,088	3,011,391	2,367,552	1,840,082	2,535,816	3,124,694	2,596,420	3,237,024	3,072,532

EXPENDITURES	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Expenditure	2,875,476	2,581,775	2,440,590	2,513,433	1,986,899	2,495,511	2,598,643	3,018,022	3,242,531	3,103,868

ICIMOD Annual Fund Application (in US\$ 000)



Programme Cost 2006 (in US\$ 000)



International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Loan and Fund Balances
as at 31 December 2006

All amounts in United States Dollars

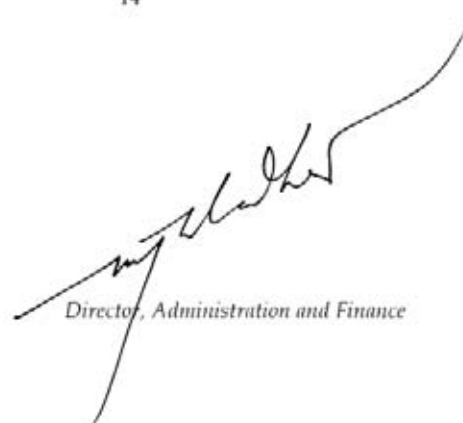
	Schedule	As at 31 December 2006
Fund balances		
General reserve	1	2,234,912
Operational reserve	1	846,318
Exchange equalisation reserve	1	503,606
Restricted core support fund balance	1	51,982
Special project fund balances (net):	7	
Amounts to be incurred on projects		1,656,306
Amounts to be recovered		<u>(174,058)</u>
Total sources of funds		<u><u>5,119,066</u></u>
Assets and liabilities		
Fixed assets	2	1,890,909
Current assets, loans and advances:		
Cash and bank balances	3	4,453,512
Loans and advances	4	<u>192,699</u>
		4,646,211
Less: Current liabilities and provisions	5	<u>(1,418,054)</u>
Net current assets		3,228,157
Total application of funds		<u><u>5,119,066</u></u>
Notes to the accounts	14	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development


Director General


Budget & Finance Officer


Director, Administration and Finance

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Operating Statement for the Year ended 31 December 2006

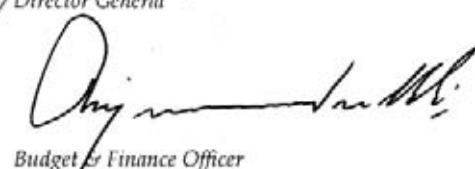
All amounts in United States Dollars

	Schedule	Year ended 31 December 2006
Income		
Contributions from donors		
Core support	6	2,074,892
Restricted core support	6	931,632
Construction of headquarter building	6	3,491
Special projects	7	3,072,532
Other income (net)	8	334,535
		<u>6,417,082</u>
Expenditure		
Core programmes cost	9	1,322,413
Restricted core support cost	10	750,619
Special projects cost	11	3,103,868
Depreciation (Refer Note 2(b)(iii) of Schedule 14)		889
Support cost	12	461,027
Directorate cost	13	675,559
Less: Overhead cost recovered from special projects		<u>(255,617)</u>
		<u>6,058,758</u>
Surplus before foreign exchange gain (net)		358,324
Add: Foreign exchange gain (net) (Refer Note 1(v) of Schedule 14)		139,555
Surplus after foreign exchange gain (net)		497,879
Appropriations		
Deficit of special project expenditure over income transferred to special project fund balances (net)		(31,336)
Surplus of restricted core support income over expenditure transferred to restricted core support fund balance		181,013
Balance surplus transferred to operational reserve		<u>348,202</u>
Notes to the accounts	14	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development


Director General


Budget & Finance Officer

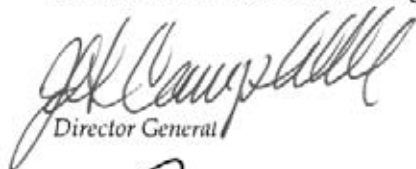

Director, Administration and Finance

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31 December 2006


All amounts in United States Dollars

Particulars	Year ended 31 December 2006
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Surplus as per Operating statement	497,879
<i>Adjustment for:</i>	
Depreciation	889
Capital expenditure charged in the projects	147,650
Interest (Net of interest expenses)	(171,897)
Operating surplus before working capital changes	474,521
<i>Adjustments for change in net current assets :</i>	
(Increase) in loans and advances	(84,928)
Increase in current liabilities and provisions	752,334
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,141,927
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of fixed assets	(312,737)
Increase in time deposits with banks	(695,043)
Interest received	120,833
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	(886,947)
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Repayment of long term borrowings	(274,740)
Interest paid	(15,450)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities	(290,190)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(35,210)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	188,064
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Schedule 3)	152,854

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development


Director General


Budget & Finance Officer


Director, Administration and Finance



The ICIMOD family

About ICIMOD

ICIMOD-the INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT-was established in 1983 to promote the development of an economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystem in the extended Himalayan region, and to improve the living standards of its mountain communities. The region covers all or parts of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan – ICIMOD's regional member countries. Within the region are found the world's tallest peak (Mount Everest, 8848 masl), largest existing glacier (Siachen, 1112 sq km), highest plateau (Tibet), and many of the major Asian river systems that are the source of water for its mountain populations and for the hundreds of millions living below.

ICIMOD is a unique organisation poised at the interface of research and development and located at the intersection of south, west, and east Asia. As an integrated Centre working with partners throughout the region, ICIMOD's coverage both in terms of geography and population, and sustainable development programmes, is large. The Centre serves both government and nongovernment organisations in a diversity of countries and cultures-close to 150 million people, at least 100 ethnic groups speaking 200 dialects and languages, most of them poor. Huge physical vulnerabilities, from earthquakes and landslides, to floods, droughts, and climate change, as well as areas of ongoing violent conflicts make it the most challenging region for fostering cooperation. The Centre seeks to translate knowledge and innovations into meaningful improvements in livelihoods for the vast majority of its poor mountain people.

By bringing together governments of the region, policymakers, planners, development practitioners, and scientists and social scientists from the region and around the world on a nonpolitical platform of regional cooperation and knowledge sharing, the Centre hopes to help reduce poverty and mitigate the vulnerabilities of its fragile environment.

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

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Participating countries of the greater Himalayan region



Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

China

India

Myanmar

Nepal

Pakistan

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