

# Annual Report 2008

ICIMOD

## **A Year of Outreach**

ICIMOD's experiences in 2008 confirm the trend of growing interest in the mountain agenda and its...

## **Strategic Programmes**

The stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of ...

FOR MOUNTAINS AND PEOPLE



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# Annual Report 2008





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# Message from the Director General

Dear Readers, Friends and Supporters of ICIMOD,

I have the pleasure of presenting the Annual Report of ICIMOD for 2008. This year's report features a number of innovations and changes, reflecting the changes and innovations that have been taking place at ICIMOD itself.

First, you will certainly have seen our new logo. This, together with the changed layout and new graphic presentation correspond with the internal process we have developed to help us meet the challenges posed by globalisation and climate change in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. We think that globalisation and climate change will have such far-reaching consequences in the region that we need to reach out not only to specialists but also to all concerned stakeholders in government, academia, and civil society. We start from the viewpoint that the Hindu Kush-Himalayan mountain system plays such a major role in the region and the large area that surrounds it, that it is also important for the global community. After 25 years of successful work, we have now developed a new visual identity which is in line with this new approach and aims to be attractive for this wider public.



As you read, you will realise that we have also changed the way in which we present our work, our programmes, and our interactions with our partners. We are trying to highlight particular challenges and successes, rather than provide a complete outline of our activities. Concrete examples are used as an illustration to provide a better understanding of our work and make the report more readable. We hope to achieve two things. The first is to show that we produce tangible results, despite being primarily a knowledge organisation, working with and through strategic partners rather than directly implementing projects at the grassroots. The second is to whet your appetite to know more about ICIMOD and its work.

For those of you who are looking for more comprehensive and technical information, we encourage you to read some of our more detailed analyses and studies, or to refer to the Annual Progress Report, which contains details of all outputs and outcomes. This is also an invitation to visit our website, which has been completely reviewed and rebuilt and is being developed as an information platform to keep you regularly informed about our programme and institutional life. We hope gradually to convert it into an instrument of active communication with you and all stakeholders.



The highlights of the present report include some information on the activities surrounding the celebration of ICIMOD's 25 years of working for mountains and people; major international events like the conference and workshops on biodiversity and climate change and the 'Himalaya – *Changing Landscapes*' photo exhibition, which helped place the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region as a hotspot of climate change on the international agenda; and an account of the start of the new Medium-Term Action Plan and the focus on internal capacity development and change. Brief descriptions of the major successes of our three Strategic Programmes are complemented by comments from our partners and accounts of particularly interesting activities; this is



followed by a brief look at Knowledge Management and Capacity Development and the role and activities of the three country offices and national committees. You can also read about the newly established decentralised hub of the Mountain Partnership for Asia-Pacific, the Asia-Pacific Mountain Network node of the Mountain Forum, and the Mountain Forum Secretariat, all of which are located at ICIMOD. In future, we hope to use these to develop a better outreach to the whole mountain community, and create improved awareness about mountain issues and the ecosystem services that mountains offer, among mountain communities and beneficiaries. Finally we present some of our institutional details, the staff, Board Members, publications, financial status, and our major sponsors.

You will see that 2008 was a full and very ambitious year for the Centre. We will be using 2009 as a year of consolidation, while working on the new activities that we will present in our next report.

Andreas Schild  
Director General

# ICIMOD in 2008 – a Year of Outreach

ICIMOD's experiences in 2008 confirm the trend of growing interest in the mountain agenda and its programmes. The growing awareness of the important role played by the Hindu Kush-Himalayas, not only for the mountain population but also for the inhabitants of the downstream river basins, translated into a more substantial exchange and definition of common programmes. International sponsors increased their support and regional member countries (RMCs) expressed positive feedback and interest.

Having taken stock of its work over the past five and twenty-five years in 2007, ICIMOD took its first steps in a new five-year cycle in 2008. For many staff it was a year of internal capacity development and change management activities. It was also a year of reaching out to build awareness, and strengthening the basis for the work of the next five years.

Despite the positive developments, ICIMOD has encountered challenges along the way:

- The interest of many large global institutions in climate change still means largely the changes in coastal areas and challenges for endangered species.
- The launching of regional programmes in the Centre's Medium-term Action Plan (MTAP 2008-12) has proven more difficult for practical and methodological reasons.
- The interest of the RMCs has been translated into increased contributions to programmes facilitated by ICIMOD, but contributions to core functions are increasing only slowly.





# ICIMOD's 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

## A Milestone Year

2008 marked ICIMOD's 25th anniversary – a milestone year that ICIMOD celebrated by reaching out in many new ways to create wider awareness among a much broader public – regionally and globally.

ICIMOD celebrated the jubilee with a year-long series of events aimed at raising awareness of the impacts of climate change, the need to enhance the adaptation and resilience of mountain communities, and ICIMOD's role and way forward.

The occasion was an opportunity to present ICIMOD to a broader public in Nepal, in diplomatic circles, in

## The Achievement of the Last 25 Years – Learning, adapting, and adjusting to changing situations and expectations

When ICIMOD first began its work 25 years ago, mountain development, especially in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas, was regarded as a marginal issue. The mountains represented a barrier dividing the continent, isolated from the larger context of the region. ICIMOD was an initiative of international institutions and the donor community.

Today, with economic growth in the main member countries, the Himalayas are more and more becoming



the region, and in the international community. ICIMOD offered a field trip, open house, exhibition, and an event at the Godavari Demonstration and Training Centre to raise its profile and the awareness of issues in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. It also participated in the Eco Everest Expedition, a totally new kind of involvement for the centre.



a system of corridors for the exchange of goods and services and construction of road and railway projects.

With climate change, the ecological integrity of the Himalayas has become a major concern for the availability of water and provision of ecosystem services. These directly affect the livelihoods of the

“With climate change, the ecological integrity of the Himalayas has become a major concern”

210 million mountain inhabitants and the food security and economic development of the 1.3 billion people living downstream.

ICIMOD now functions in these substantially changed conditions. Today, the regional member countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas have expectations of the role that a regional institution, namely ICIMOD, can play.

In the process of adjustment, ICIMOD has adapted to various expectations and made several transitions.

- Mountains, once a peripheral concern, are now the subject of international declarations but without substantial change of investment priorities.

- ICIMOD was initially more technology biased, but has shifted its focus more to strategic and policy aspects and issues, from a techno-centric to a people-centric approach that provides solutions and a more conducive environment for adopting suitable technologies and options.
- The Centre, once more of a practical research organisation, has shifted to facilitating implementation by strong, mountain-focused organisations and national programmes. ICIMOD's role is now supportive and advisory.

Over the past 25 years, ICIMOD has developed into a vital institution. Its new strategy will increase its



- ICIMOD's existence and programmes are getting more attention from the regional countries, which assist in funding and implementing the activities. The Centre adds value by bringing regional and international perspectives, views, and options.

relevance regarding the needs of the region. ICIMOD has dedicated staff and modern facilities to implement the plan. It has also trained countless colleagues from within and outside the region who now represent a pool of expertise.



# International Events – global concern based on regional cooperation and national responsibility

ICIMOD has increasingly participated in global platforms. These international forums offer opportunities to present the mountain agenda, especially for the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, and the issue of mountains as a hotspot for climate change – where previously only small island states and coastal areas were regarded as hotspots.

The message ICIMOD presents is that of the cause and challenges of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, the consequences to 1.3 billion people, and strategies for resilience and adaptation. It aims to make global and regional partners aware of the risks due to floods, glacial melt, and drought.

By building networks and presenting regional issues and concerns in global forums, ICIMOD has endeavoured to contribute actively to the international debate on climate change and water issues. It has earned membership in accredited forums – provisional admittance by the UNFCCC in April, observer status in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in June, and observer status by RAMSAR in July.

Growing interest in the mountain agenda is translating into increased donor funding and more interest from the regional member countries. For instance, Indian partners have proposed 28 new projects for collaboration.

Regional cooperation will enable better management of transboundary resources, sharing of real time hydro-metrological data, and development of joint plans and programmes to better harness and address common concerns and challenges.

Mountain issues are now, we hope, achieving high international political and scientific visibility. The main

challenge ICIMOD faces now is not mobilising interest, but being able to provide answers and deliver the relevant programmes.

Highlights of international events in 2008 included the following:

- ICIMOD held a seminar, together with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) – China, on The Himalayan Water Towers where six regional experts presented their cases from six Himalayan countries. This was a side event in World Water Week, which brought everyone in the ‘water world’ to Stockholm for networking, capacity-building, partnership-building and follow-up on the implementation of international processes and programmes in water and development.
- The Centre supported and facilitated a knowledge forum on water issues at the 1st Abu Dhabi Knowledge Forum (ADKF) on Rivers of the Greater Himalayas: from Source to Sea, Present and Future, in Singapore.
- ICIMOD was invited to make a presentation on its potential technical role to the Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Delhi, India. Since then, a number of interested international collaborators have visited ICIMOD to discuss and/or finalise collaborative work with ICIMOD.
- Attendance at the RAMSAR Conventions on Wetlands in S Korea has resulted in a Himalayan Wetlands Initiative.
- ICIMOD organised and hosted a number of regional events with global participation (Conference on Cryosphere, Conference on Biodiversity, and Conference on Mountain Cartography).



# International Mountain Biodiversity Conference

– accepting the transect approach to understanding biodiversity loss caused by climate change

At present, the lack of basic environmental data for the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region is serious. Reading the report of the IPCC, the world's apex body on climate change, it seems that the region is almost a 'white spot' in terms of data availability. But evidence-based decision making is only possible with sufficient reliable data.

To address the need for reliable data, ICIMOD convened the International Conference on Mountain Biodiversity, which took place from 16-18 November 2008. Biodiversity experts, global programme leaders, and representatives of Himalayan countries met in Kathmandu to share, network, and develop future strategies to understand climate change and help preserve mountain biodiversity.

The meeting was the culmination of a series of workshops on diverse aspects of climate change and biodiversity in the Himalayas. The papers and discussions helped to advance understanding of the effect of climate change on the biodiversity and the lives and livelihoods of the people of the region.

The three main themes of the Conference were:

- climate change and its implications for mountain biodiversity;
- biodiversity management for economic goods and ecosystem services from the mountains; and
- institutionalising long-term continuity in mountain research programmes.

The countries of the region have voiced the urgent need for reliable data and the need to share with and benefit from global programmes on climate change impacts, and volunteered to collaborate as needed. To fill the gap in data for the region, the delegates supported the transect approach as the way forward. The transects (latitudinal – north south) would stretch across national and international boundaries at various longitudes in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region through transboundary landscapes rich in biodiversity and their connectivity corridors. Typical transects will cover existing protected areas, national parks, bird sanctuaries, Ramsar sites, and World Heritage sites, covering critical eco-regions and transboundary areas.



Participants stressed that regional cooperation was needed to tackle the problems holistically. All researchers, from big global programmes to individuals, would be encouraged to focus their efforts in these sites under a coordinated arrangement that helps make all the information produced available for everyone to use.

Representatives of global programmes supported the proposal and offered all possible technical support. As a regional knowledge, learning, and enabling centre, ICIMOD can provide the crucial link between international technical support and the national institutions in Himalayan countries.

# Himalaya – *Changing Landscapes*

## ICIMOD Photo Exhibition ‘more than a hundred pages in a book’

Climate change is a topic very much on everybody’s agenda. The Himalaya – Changing Landscapes photo exhibition has started to attract global attention from environmental and development organisations, government bodies, international media, and potential new sponsors as well as the general public.

During the 1950s, Austrian and Swiss scientists conducted intensive studies of the Everest region in Nepal taking photographs of the glaciers, mountains, and valleys. Now, fifty years later, the black and white photographs are of immense value in trying to understand the impacts of climate change on Himalayan glaciers. Mountain geographer Alton Byers revisited many of the sites of the original photographs in 2007 and took replicates that illustrate the changes in the landscape.

ICIMOD united the old and new photographs in a unique photo exhibition: *Himalaya – Changing Landscapes* that aims to raise awareness of the impact of climate change and of the new challenges facing the mountain people.

“Only five decades have passed between the old and the new photographs and the changes are dramatic. Many small glaciers at low altitudes have disappeared entirely and many larger ones have lost around half of their volume. Some have formed huge glacial lakes at the foot of the glacier, threatening downstream communities in case of an outburst,” says Byers.

The Himalaya – *Changing Landscapes* photo exhibition was first unveiled in a customised format at Mt. Everest Base Camp (5300m) in April 2008, making it probably the highest photo exhibition in the world.



The exhibition then went to Stockholm, where it was shown at the World Water Week in August, 2008. This annual event involves more than 170 international organisations. Our message was well received by the participants. One visitor told us that the exhibition spoke more than “a hundred pages in a book”.

In Barcelona, eighteen four-metre long panels were displayed at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, 4-15 October 2008. The exhibition was also an information point where ICIMOD staff could distribute technical publications, brochures, flyers and other documents. An estimated 8000 people – IUCN congress participants and local Barcelona people – visited the exhibition.

In December 2008, as a part of ICIMOD’s 25th anniversary celebrations, the exhibition was held at Kathmandu Durbar Square. It drew the attention of locals and visitors towards the impact of climate change in the fragile environment of the Himalayas.

# The Eco Everest Expedition 2008

– An on site opportunity to raise awareness

ICIMOD's partnership in the EcoEverest Expedition was a new and different approach to raising awareness.

The expedition used public interest in Everest and mountaineering to build awareness of the impact of climate change in the Himalayas. Through the partnership, ICIMOD was able to support the initiatives of Dawa Steven Sherpa of Asian Trekking to climb Everest in a more eco-friendly manner.

The Centre provided a website that was featured on Google Earth, which resulted in a wider dissemination of the issues. The site also displayed the photographic exhibition at Everest Base Camp, which made a wide variety of people – from international mountaineers and trekkers to local porters – aware of the impact of climate change on the glaciers.

ICIMOD also conducted an awareness workshop with local stakeholders to share information and engage locals in the research on glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). As part of the expedition, an ICIMOD research team carried out field studies of the Dig Tsho and Imja Tsho glacial lakes in April 2008.

ICIMOD also established an EcoEverest Trust Fund to finance further research, monitoring, and early warning of potential GLOFs, and build the capacity of local communities in the Khumbu region.

Says Dawa Sherpa, an Everest summiteer and environmental activist, of his partnership with ICIMOD:

*“ICIMOD realised the value of what I was trying to do. I had a lot to promise them, but not much to guarantee. ICIMOD was open to sharing their information and listening to my ideas.*

*Through ICIMOD, I got accurate information so that I knew the facts. They shared any recent news and were excited to do that.*

*I have nothing but praise for ICIMOD for giving further than I ever expected. They trusted me to fulfill my passion for the environment.*

*Without ICIMOD, I would still be a very enthusiastic young man wanting to do something. ICIMOD opened doors for me to work with other organisations. People all around the world want to help in some way. Now, I want to open doors for other young people to get involved. ”*



# Start of the New Medium-Term Action Plan

The review leading to ICIMOD's new Strategic Framework and Medium-Term Action Plan (MTAP) examined where ICIMOD can make a difference as a regional organisation. As a result, ICIMOD is in transition to becoming a knowledge, learning and enabling organisation that facilitates knowledge access and transfer across the region and from providers to users.

The year 2008 has been a time of preparing to embark on new approaches for this next five-year cycle. ICIMOD's new strategy is to work through thematic programmes and regional approaches to promote adaptation to climate change in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region. The regional approaches intend to implement programmes in at least four member countries working with similar methods and customising international technology to the regional situation.

The programme teams have an interdisciplinary structure to work in Action Areas. This has resulted in staff collectively collaborating, designing, and implementing planned activities under the three thematic programmes and nine action areas within ICIMOD and with our RMC partners.

ICIMOD is consolidating and realigning previous and ongoing programmes by reorienting them in the new strategic programmes. Furthermore it is reorienting from wet ecosystems in the east to dry ecosystems in the west and applying the learning from monsoon system areas to the more arid landscapes.

The staff conducted a series of workshops in each of the eight member countries, to identify the priority areas which would be a basis for promotion of regional programmes. Country consultations discussed the synergy across countries and linking partners with the same strategies for more regional ownership. The outcomes of this exercise have been mixed because national objectives and priorities clearly superseded regional and transboundary approaches. ICIMOD has not yet been in a position to exert the role of a methodological facilitator and leader. The experience proved that the objectives set for the year might have been rather ambitious.

## Internal Change Management

Implementation of the new MTAP is requiring an intensive change management programme within ICIMOD. It involves the whole staff in capacity development to become a modern service delivery organisation.

In 2008, the staff participated intensively in capacity development events; this phase of consolidating the changes will last for 2–3 years. The topics covered in 2008 included management by objectives, interdisciplinary team building, leadership, conflict management, and project cycle management. This called for intensive training, coaching, and internal administrative changes.

The internal change management process includes

- mainstreaming gender, governance, and economical analysis by creating interdisciplinary working teams in Action Areas; and
- strengthening gender in the whole institution and conducting gender assessments for three of seven IFAD projects, which improved their contracts and policies.

ICIMOD's capacity to plan, design, and implement through partners will be increased by

- revising the system of annual planning to prepare detailed plans on a quarterly basis;
- working with partners that do fieldwork so ICIMOD transfers knowledge among them but partners are autonomous;
- delegating budget responsibility to the action area team leaders;
- creating the basis for a modern analytical accounting system;
- addressing where performance can be better with behaviour and development objectives connected to ICIMOD objectives; and
- introducing timesheets and charge-out rates charged within ICIMOD – which helps leaders to see under or over spending and gives a more realistic view of actual costs





## Gender Assessments

– Creating more awareness and systematic consideration of gender

*“Since we did the gender assessment, we are so aware of designing our activities so that they do not increase the workload of women, ”*

say **Yi Shaoliang** and **Muhammad Ismail**, two of ICIMOD’s rangeland specialists.

Since the adoption of its Gender Equity Policy in 2007, ICIMOD has started the long task of institutionalising gender into all its programmes. The first programme to conduct a gender assessment was the Rangeland Resources Management programme at three of its sites: Mustang, Nepal; Ladakh, India; and Chitral, Pakistan.

The team is still learning about the issues and cannot yet claim a significant impact, but the experience has brought a new awareness to the ICIMOD staff members involved. The information obtained does present challenges and implications for the programme as it designs its new projects. The gender assessment revealed specific information, such as that rangeland women work an average of 17 hours per day while most rangeland men work about 8 hours per day. The rangeland programme is now using this information to ensure that it plans activities so that women can participate without increasing their workloads. The gender analysis further illustrated the critical importance of fuel efficient and drudgery reducing technologies and innovations to address the practical and productive needs of women.

The programme organised a workshop to make its partners aware of the gender issues in the rangeland and their implication on rangeland resources management. The data was very important for generating this awareness. The gender team acknowledges that institutionalising gender takes time. However, the first indicator that gender has started being more institutionalised in the organisation is that more ICIMOD professionals are requesting support from the gender team and administrative staff are asking for more capacity building on gender.

# Strategic Programmes

The stability of fragile mountain ecosystems and the livelihoods of mountain people are under increasing influence from the effects of globalisation and climate change.

To adapt to and address these influences, ICIMOD has identified three Strategic Programme areas where ICIMOD wants to have an impact in the coming years:

- Integrated Water and Hazard Management
- Environmental Change and Ecosystem Services
- Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction

The programmes are supported and facilitated by a common framework and cross-cutting Integrated Knowledge Management group.

The programmes mutually reinforce each other at the strategy level. At the operational level, we have defined action areas that work through interdisciplinary teams.





# Integrated Water and Hazard Management



The Integrated Water and Hazard Management (IWHM) programme focused its 2008 activities on developing approaches to adapt to climate change, and managing seasonal and flash floods, natural hazards, and river basin wide water resources.

Overall the programme works to monitor and assess ice and water resources, promote community resilience and preparedness for disaster risk reduction, ensure the

sharing of upstream-downstream benefits, and provide information and tools for better risk management.

IWHM works in three Action Areas:

- Monitoring and Assessment of Ice and Water Resources
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Community Resilience
- Strengthening Upstream-Downstream Linkages



Some of the main achievements of the IWHM programme in 2008 are described below.

- Initiation of a regional programme on glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) risk assessment involving key partners from all the relevant regional member countries (RMCs).
- A regional strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of Himalayan wetlands was
- ICIMOD was invited to make a presentation on its potential technical role to the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on disaster risk reduction held in Delhi, India. Since then, potential collaborators from Japan (ICHARM), the World Bank, UNEP, and the SAARC Disaster Management Centre have visited ICIMOD and discussed and/or finalised collaborative work with ICIMOD to provide a platform for regional cooperation on disaster mitigation.



developed and agreed upon by the key member countries.

- IWHM was successful in documentation of local adaptation strategies to flood hazards and droughts in different countries in the region. It produced a series of books on disaster risk reduction and local knowledge and practices, which gave more weight to the human dimension and people's perceptions.
- Preliminary results of the 'Application of Satellite Rainfall-Estimation' project indicate that in future such estimates may help more accurate prediction of floods and be useful in modelling and forecasting.

## Partners' voices: "... share the crucial regional data.."

**Ghazanfar Ali** is the Head of the Water and Glaciology Section at the Global Change Impact Studies Centre in Pakistan. The Centre is an autonomous institution to address climate change impacts on water resources and the environment and to assess changes to climate on a regional level.

*"Pakistan wants to build capacity for monitoring snow and ice resources because up to 80% of its water comes from snow and glacier melt. The situation demands monitoring of glaciers with the changing climate.*

*The increasing population is decreasing the water available per person. So, we need to manage water more appropriately. Most rivers in Pakistan have their headwaters in China or India, so we need to know how much water is entering Pakistan. To study this, we need the experience of other RMCs because different countries have different experiences. We should adopt the same methodology for research and share the results to build the capacity of institutions.*

*There should be national hubs and an international agency where all the countries can collaborate and share data. ICIMOD can be a regional hub for the exchange of scientific information, data sharing, and linking to international organisations. This should be a hub where everyone is comfortable to share so we can address climate change challenges in a proper fashion.*

*ICIMOD has provided a platform so we are familiar with the capacity of other RMCs. This is what they have provided by offering good workshops on various topics. Science and water can bring these countries closer if they share the water in a proper manner.*

*On the basis of ICIMOD's past experience and our analysis, it is the most favourable institution to work as a facilitator between the countries. We want ICIMOD to play a coordinating, collaborating, and central role as the regional hub. Our Pakistan agencies have prepared a proposal for a regional programme, which has been approved technically by the World Bank. We could like ICIMOD to play an implementing role to build the capacity in the region. "*





# Raised awareness of the impact of climate change on water resources in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region

Through a series of events during 2008, ICIMOD substantially contributed to increasing awareness of

- the impact of climate change in the region and potential impact on snow, ice, and water resources, and downstream economies and inhabitants; and
- mountains in general, and the Hindu Kush-Himalayas in particular, as being vulnerable hotspots to climate change.

In this effort, ICIMOD targeted policy and decision makers in the region, influential individuals in the donor community, and international water and climate researchers and practitioners.

Among these events, ICIMOD

- hosted an international conference on the cryosphere (March-April 08);
- organised the Abu Dhabi Knowledge Forum<sup>1</sup> in Singapore that fifty research and knowledge institutions attended (June 08);
- participated in a high level climate change meeting at Svalbard (July 08);
- organised a half day seminar at the World Water Week in Stockholm, where six key persons in the water sector from six countries in our region presented what the impact of climate change meant for water resources in their country (August 2008); and
- delivered numerous presentations on this topic at various workshops, meetings, conferences, and when high level missions visited the ICIMOD headquarters.



To support the verbal presentations, ICIMOD prepared a report, 'The Changing Himalayas – impact of climate change on water resources and livelihoods in the greater Himalayas'. It describes the potential challenges that the region will encounter in relation to future water supply and water induced hazards. The ultimate goal is to increase the availability of knowledge to support fact-based decision making for socioeconomic development in the ten large river basins that drain the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. It will also provide knowledge to better support the livelihoods of the more than one billion people living in these basins.

The impact of 2008's efforts could be measured in the requests for ICIMOD participation at the 5th World Water Forum in 2009, as well as the sustained interest in the publications.

<sup>1</sup> The Abu Dhabi Knowledge Forum was organised by ICIMOD on behalf of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue Group, an informal regional high level discussion group on water resources management, facilitated by the World Bank.

# Satellite rainfall estimation comes to South Asia

## – A step towards timely flood forecasting

Ending in June 2008, Phase I of a project to apply satellite-based rainfall estimates (SRE) engaged government representatives of participating country<sup>2</sup> hydrological and meteorological services and organisations involved in flood disaster management in strengthening their capacity to apply satellite rainfall estimates (SRE) for flood forecasting.

Phases I and II of the SRE project will help countries in the region to estimate rainfall better using satellite observations, and will assist RMCs to build and enhance their capacity in rainfall estimation and applications. It is hoped that the improved rainfall estimates will contribute to enabling reliable and timely flood forecasts and warning, and contribute to minimising loss of life and property in the region.

At present, there are very few ground-based monitoring stations in the inaccessible mountain regions of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas so rainfall measurements are very limited. Obtaining real time data and information for flood forecasting is difficult. Sharing of real time data and information across national borders also remains a challenge. The results of Phase I indicate the need for a more rigorous, spatially based, validation to be performed to support further applications and to support usefulness in the region. Consequently, Phase II was initiated through a five-day workshop on 'Application of Satellite Rainfall Estimation in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region' held in Kathmandu, Nepal in November 2008.

Technical experts from national hydrological and meteorological services and academic institutions in all eight RMCs joined with experts from the NOAA, USGS, and Japan, to discuss and develop methods for satellite rainfall estimation and applications in the countries of the region. The workshop was an important step towards improved forecasting of floods by improving estimation of rainfall using advanced remote sensing tools.

The five-day workshop contributed substantially to strengthening the capability of member countries to work with satellite rainfall estimates, and furthered the training in and transfer of the NOAA/USGS technology to the partners. The

hydrologists and meteorologists of the region were able to discuss and clarify difficulties in validation of SRE in their respective countries and design practical applications for flood monitoring in partnership with ICIMOD, NOAA, and USGS.

The Phase II project will conduct rigorous validation of the satellite rainfall estimates developed by the NOAA Climate Prediction Centre for various rainfall regimes in order to improve the satellite-based rainfall estimates and apply them to the stream-flow model developed by USGS to simulate flooding in the greater Himalayan region.



<sup>2</sup> ICIMOD jointly with its partners (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and United States Geological Survey (USGS) with funding from US Agency for International Development's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and a sub award to the University Corporation of Atmospheric Research (UCAR).







# Environmental Change and Ecosystem Services



The Environmental Change and Ecosystem Services (ECES) programme links the stability of ecosystems with the livelihoods of mountain people by monitoring ecological and socioeconomic changes, analysing the consequences for the livelihoods of mountain people and of downstream inhabitants, and developing, assessing and disseminating potential adaptation approaches and technologies. It facilitates the development of appropriate policies, and innovative and equitable compensation mechanisms for ecosystem services, including freshwater and carbon sequestration.

The Centre works with the people of the region to conserve and manage biodiversity as a natural heritage, and a resource for livelihoods and ecological resilience and works to ensure that coping and adaptive strategies will be scaled up while building the capacity of communities, professionals, and national institutions.

ECES works in four action areas:

- Integrated Watershed Management (IWM)
- Biodiversity Conservation and Management (BCM)
- Rangeland Resource Management (RRM)
- Community and Livelihood Forestry (CLF)

the plan and approach as a working basis to expand it to other places in the region.

- The rangeland programme carried out a pilot project on energy-related technologies for mobile herders and range people. It managed to show that alternatives can contribute to the energy resources of mobile people and enhance their livelihoods in the long term.



In 2008, the main achievements in the ECES programme included the following.

- An ICIMOD study showed how local communities in the Himalayas are able to measure the carbon sink in forests – an important contribution to the expansion of the Kyoto Protocol.
- The Centre prepared a plan for landscape biodiversity corridors for the Kanchenjunga landscape in India, Nepal, and Bhutan. Regional partners have agreed on
- An international conference accompanied by a series of workshops (see page 13) was organised to discuss various aspects of mountain biodiversity and climate change. The participants stressed the need for reliable data and regional cooperation in order to develop the information base needed to address the problems. The transect approach proposed by ICIMOD was agreed to be a valuable approach to help fill the data gaps and ensure consistency.



## Partners' voices: "we are learning from the community.."

ICIMOD's Regional Rangeland Programme works with partners in six countries. Several of its partners previously did research on ecological processes; ICIMOD has introduced the idea of working with local people.

**Dr Luo Peng** of the Chengdu Institute of Biology (CIB), Chengdu, China has worked in partnership with ICIMOD for ten years. He commented on the impact of the collaboration.

*"CIB is an academic institution so we generally used different research approaches which focused on natural aspects of the system in the past and had not recognised the importance of local communities' participation."*

*Through our collaboration with ICIMOD, we improved the project design and implementation to involve both the government and the nomadic community. ICIMOD encouraged us to invite the community to participate in research on water, climate, and grass resources of the area.*

*We are learning from the local community. Now we know how and why people use certain grasslands and rely on water sources. With this knowledge, we can improve the grassland enclosure management and promote community management of rangeland resources."*







## Partners' voices: "Good lessons for the future.."

For eight years, ICIMOD has worked with the Aga Khan Rural Support Program in the remote Chitral district of the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. It has collaborated on projects for honeybees, rangeland management, and most recently, alternative energy technologies.

In this arid environment, only 3 % of the land in Chitral is cultivated and 60 % is potential rangeland. Most of the population depends on livestock for their livelihoods, but the land is being damaged by overgrazing and shrub collection.

**Mr. Sardar Ayub**, the Regional Program Manager, described the programme's partnership with ICIMOD and its impact.

*"In Chitral, we are experiencing problems from climate change because 60% of the land is already so dry. With ICIMOD's ongoing partnership, we are able to work on three inter-related aspects regarding climate change.*

*First, we have built the capacity of the staff through exposure visits and training by ICIMOD in Nepal. We have also been able to provide training for local people on rangeland management and as a result, they have formed Rangeland Committees. ICIMOD has also provided technology and new seed for plantations and training for locals to grow and market medicinal herbs. This work has created a model and lessons learnt, which we are now preparing to replicate in another watershed through funding from the Poverty Alleviation Fund.*

*Climate change affects the mountains, but we have realised that there are no studies on glaciers and disasters. With ICIMOD, we are documenting indigenous knowledge so we can replicate the knowledge and share it with communities. We also have a study in progress that will give baseline to negotiate with government to take action to mitigate disasters.*

*Through ICIMOD, we are able to work on climate change, glaciers and water and rangeland management. The partnership gives us good lessons for our work in the future. "*

# Kyoto: Think Global Act Local

## – Building capacity to prepare for carbon trading

Farmers in the Himalayan region have been successfully managing their forests for a long time to meet their sustenance needs and sustain their mountain livelihoods. The success of community forestry in the region is globally recognised.

From 2003 to 2008, ICIMOD in collaboration with the University of Twente, the Netherlands, started to analyse the relationship between community forest management and the biological sequestration of carbon. The project was a pioneer for research globally and analysed the Kyoto global climate treaty at local levels through community forest user groups.

With the help of local partners, the project set up permanent plots at six sites in India and Nepal to monitor the changes in biomass in community managed forests. It worked with NGOs to train local people to conduct forest inventory work and monitor the carbon pool in their forest on an annual basis, thus reducing the transaction costs in assessing carbon.

The ICIMOD research project generated the scientific data needed to measure biological carbon sequestration in community managed forests in the Himalayan region. Several interesting results have emerged from this research namely:

- Forests managed in a sustainable manner provide an opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions relative cheaply;
- Community forest management contributes to climate stabilisation as it avoids deforestation and forest degradation and enhances forest biomass.
- Forests managed in a sustainable manner by local people sequester more carbon annually than unmanaged forests.

In addition, at the global level, the results gave ICIMOD (and many other institutions) the data to highlight the needs of local forest users. Consequently, the 2007 Bali Action Plan explicitly states that local people's rights must be respected when action is taken to mitigate emissions.

The results have also enabled ICIMOD to substantially contribute to the debate on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) policy. They highlight the need to include rural populations that manage and conserve forests in the REDD policy, which is an expected global policy outcome at the forthcoming Copenhagen climate conference in December 2009.

Given these results, ICIMOD has made several submissions to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), provided inputs for the Government of Nepal in developing a proposal for the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), and assisted civil societies in submitting the UNREDD proposal (through NORAD).





## Transboundary landscape conservation

- Promoting landscape connectivity as a strategy to adapt to climate change and sustain ecosystem services

For over a decade, transboundary biodiversity conservation has been one of ICIMOD's main initiatives because protected areas in mountainous landscapes are often separated by international boundaries.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has been encouraging an 'Ecosystem approach' in biodiversity conservation through development of 'conservation corridors' to form large-scale landscape systems of interconnected protected areas across boundaries. Countries are encouraged to develop effective landscape management, including across boundaries, to help reduce biodiversity loss. ICIMOD is facilitating the approach in critical transboundary landscapes in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region.

Since 2003, ICIMOD has worked intensively in the Kangchenjunga landscape which spreads across eastern Nepal, Darjeeling and Sikkim of India, and western Bhutan. It has facilitated consensus among various stakeholders and is now advocating for the national planning processes to include transboundary landscapes and development of conservation corridors. One focus of the initiative was to enhance the capacity of communities, NGOs, and government organisations to address conservation and ecosystem management challenges through technology transfer and promotion of conservation-linked livelihood options. The initiative provided training programmes on the formation of self-help groups, and tested, demonstrated, and provided training in good practices such as ecotourism, medicinal and aromatic plant cultivation, off-season vegetable farming, floriculture, sericulture, beekeeping, production of cash-crops using an agroforestry model, non timber forest products, silviculture, and forest resources management,

to farmers in the corridor areas. The good practices were promoted by forty households, which prompted 26 additional villages in the six corridors to scale up their agricultural practices. Nearly 600 farmers from the corridor villages in the Darjeeling area were also given training in organic farming, which helped them to understand various aspects of biodynamic agriculture, greenhouse technology, composting, and pest management.

The household income of these beneficiaries increased by 20% (preliminary analysis). ICIMOD has continued facilitating the partners' initiatives in the corridor areas through technical

support and advisory inputs, while many co-financing projects from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) have helped partner organisations to further scale up activities in the project area.

The Kanchenjunga Landscape now provides an integrated model for effective conservation. The experience gained has been instrumental in starting new initiatives in the Namdhapha-Hkakaboraji-Gaoligongshan landscape shared by China, India, and Myanmar; the Kailash Sacred Landscape shared by Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, Nepal, and India; and the Karakoram complex shared by China and Pakistan.





# Promoting sustainable energy for nomadic herders

After one year of a trial project, daily fuel saving by nomadic households during the winter months now averages between 25 and 55% in all the project sites except China (12-17%), where people were already using some form of improved stoves.

In 2007, with financial support from the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), ICIMOD started a pilot demonstration project – Development of Sustainable Energy for Rangelands (DESER) – in Bhutan, China, Pakistan, and Nepal to find sustainable solutions to energy problems that effect the overall sustainability of the ongoing Regional Rangeland Programme.

The project developed a knowledge base on the household livelihoods and energy situation. It conducted site testing of energy technologies using a participatory action research approach including field investigations, a baseline survey, and technology identification, modification, fabrication, and testing before piloting. DESER also supported regional training of trainers, monitoring the performance of the technologies, and finally documenting and sharing the results and experiences during national stakeholder workshops conducted in all four countries.

Three types of stoves were provided that show a good degree of efficiency and were in most cases socially acceptable. The stoves save fuel, reduce indoor air pollution and GHG emissions, and reduce

the drudgery of herders, especially women.

Portable solar lamps were also provided and have become very popular because they replace kerosene and dry cell batteries.

Tangible impacts have already been generated at the government level. The Royal Government of Bhutan has incorporated a renewable energy programme for rangelands in its Tenth Five Year Plan. In Pakistan, the district government of Chitral provided seed capital to promote the pilot activities and NWFP has made budgetary provision for the promotion of renewable energy. After participating in the training of farmers, a

private entrepreneur has invested in an enterprise to fabricate these technologies. Individuals are also making the stoves themselves.

In China, a new portable solar biodigester has been designed is currently being tested in the private sector. The government of Hongyuan County has decided to scale up all proven technologies. In Nepal, the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre has included scaling up of the piloted technologies in their annual plan for the rangeland areas.









# Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction



The rapidly changing economic, social, and environmental context in the region requires innovative and sustainable adaptation strategies and methods to ensure a secure and improved lifestyle for the mountain people of the region and their downstream beneficiaries.

The Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction (SLPR) programme provides the innovative livelihood options needed to enhance socioeconomic sustainability and ensure that livelihood and poverty reduction issues are systematically integrated into ICIMOD's activities.

ICIMOD monitors and analyses the poverty situation and its main drivers. It helps to develop policy-relevant information with a special emphasis on high value products and value chains, innovative livelihood options, and economic analysis.

ICIMOD promotes resilience to help alleviate poverty by providing sustainable livelihood options. Innovative rural income generation strategies aim to alleviate the effects of socioeconomic and environmental change.



The main achievements in the SLPR programme in 2008 include

- Demonstration through action research in Nepal and India that the income of poor growers and collectors of *Cinnamomum tamala* leaves (bay leaves or tejpat) could be increased substantially through a few focused interventions based on a value chain analysis
- Increased awareness and integration of gender issues in mountain development among partners and



The SLPR programme works in two action areas and divisions:

- High Value Products and Value Chains
- Innovative Livelihood Options
- Economic Analysis Division
- Gender and Governance Division

ICIMOD through the findings from extensive and interlinked gender assessment studies

- Wider impact of ICIMOD's experiences in promotion of high value mountain products through the start of a scaling up project for increased employment and income generation for the people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh.

## Partners' voices: "Farmers learned new methods and ... technologies..."

ICIMOD started working with community forest user groups and poor households collecting bay leaves in February 2008. The initial achievements of the action research are described below.

**Mr. Bharat Bahadur** Thapa is the Chairperson of the Udayapur District Branch of the Federation of Community Forest User Groups (FECOFUN). He describes the results of FECOFUN's collaboration with ICIMOD.

*"With the training through ICIMOD, farmers learned new methods to collect bay leaf and a new technology for producing oil. ICIMOD also brought downstream linkages to add valuation at different links in the chain. As a result, collectors have been able to make more profit."*

## Partners' voices: "Many stakeholders are working together for the same output.."

**Mr Mahendra S Kunwar** is the Secretary of the Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC), based in Dehra Dun, Uttaranchal, India. The centre is an NGO working to promote NTFPs and sustainable livelihoods in the local area. It is involved in the action research project to improve the value chain for bay leaves.



*"We at HARC are always into action, but in this project, for the first time we are doing action research, which we find more productive and rewarding. As well, this is the first time that so many stakeholders are working together for the same output – the state government departments, CBOs (community-based organisations), the private sector, NGOs, and ICIMOD. This is a new mode of working and everyone is in a win-win situation. It is good for everybody. For the first time, the state government is promoting public private partnership in an NTFP project and they see the potential to replicate it all over the state."*



# Honeybees: Much more than honey

ICIMOD's honeybee programme has enabled farmers in remote areas to start using beekeeping and honey hunting as a way of gaining cash income.

Training, hives, and new technology provided through ICIMOD's honeybee programme have enabled local farmers in remote areas of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan to shift from collecting indigenous honey for their own use to managing hives and producing honey to sell for money. Many beekeepers in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, for example in Himachal Pradesh, India, are also renting their honeybee colonies to apple farmers for managed pollination. Studies carried out by ICIMOD have shown that honeybee pollination enhanced seed production and quality of seed in various fruit and vegetable crops. The collapse of pollinator populations could decrease crop production by 50%.

These achievements by the programme managed to attract the interest of the BBC for production of a documentary about Himalayan cliff bees and the importance of honeybees for pollination and livelihoods. As a result, tourists are coming to watch the wild bees and farmers are also seeing the potential for ecotourism.

An evaluation of the honeybee programme recommended that it invest in value chain development, honey trade policy, quality standards, residue monitoring, and development of national monitoring plans for each RMC. Based on the evaluation, ICIMOD launched a new cycle of the honeybee project. ICIMOD will now facilitate RMCs and partners to develop quality standards, and policy instruments, and to scale up existing successful activities and develop pro poor value chains for honeybee products and services.

On a broader scale, the impact of the project is that now, smaller NGOs are implementing honeybee projects on their own with thematic support from ICIMOD to build the capacity of instructors. The honeybee and pollination training materials have also been translated into regional languages.

Most significantly, there is a scaling up as RMCs start to use their own funds for honeybee programmes. The Agha Khan Development Network (AKDN), a lead development actor in Afghanistan, requested strategic input for their national beekeeping strategy and is now investing to scale up beekeeping in Northern Afghanistan. The Pakistan government has

realised that investments to increase bee colonies from 400,000 to 1.7 million can increase production of oil seed crops to produce an additional US \$600 million worth of edible oil per year. This would decrease Pakistan's import of edible oil commodities by 60% each year and promote food security. With this in view, a scaling up project has been developed and is in the process of approval.





# Pro-poor value chains in India and Nepal

## – Improved livelihoods for bay leaf collectors

The income of poor producers and collectors of *Cinnamomum tamala* (bay leaves) has trebled by building their capacity and linking them to markets.

The initial results of an ICIMOD action research project show that empowering poor collectors with improved capacities and market information and access improves their bargaining power and ultimately, their food security. The results show a way for development stakeholders and governments to help poor mountain people that could be replicated and scaled up for wider benefits. Interventions at various levels provide support services, such as finance, technology, and policy coordination to assist poor mountain households in remote regions to engage more successfully and equitably in the growing bay leaf product markets.

The ICIMOD action research project promotes specific interventions for mountain producers to participate more equitably in value chains. The project also promotes cross-border learning and sharing of good practices between value chain practitioners in India and Nepal. In collaboration with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), the project targets 250 households in selected areas of Udaipur district, Eastern Nepal, and Chamoli district of Uttarakhand state, India. The project is implemented locally by the Himalayan Action Research Centre in India and the Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN) in Nepal.



Following a participatory approach, the project assisted collectors/producers to form groups and federated institutions for production and marketing of bay leaves. Market information gathered through surveys was shared with the groups. The project organised training programmes on group building, bay leaf cultivation and management, and enterprise development. It also identified options for marketing and facilitated linkages and contract negotiations with local buyers and exporters. The contracts obliged the buyers to provide training on collection, grading, sorting, and packaging leaves for added value. For technical support, the project mobilised line agencies, organisations dealing in non-timber forest products, and donor supported programmes on livelihood improvement.

It worked closely with the State Forest Department in Uttarakhand India for policy coordination and institutional support.

The project emphasised sustainable harvesting of leaves by counting the bay leaf trees and promoting provisions for a 50% harvest in state owned forests in India. Farmers in Nepal adopted improved harvesting techniques and avoided multiple harvests of trees in a season. The project also promoted plantations for environmental conservation and increased production. As a result, the collectors in India received INR 25/kg for 10 tonnes of leaves – a doubling of the 2003 prices when bay leaves were last harvested from the area. The bay leaf producers in Nepal tripled their price from NRs 3-7 per/kg to NRs 16 per/kg for 100 tonnes of 'A' grade leaves with the contract. The income from bay leaves averaged NRs 5,000 per household. This addition to the average annual cash income of NRs 15-20,000 (approx. 170-250 US\$) per household contributes substantially to increased food security and improved livelihood options.

# Increased awareness and participation in local governance

Mountain women and men in four countries are now successfully advocating for their rights following an ICIMOD capacity-building project.

Newly elected representative on a local government council in the Chittagong Hills of Bangladesh, Sujata Dewan, says: "I received sensitisation training in gender, and basic entrepreneurship and leadership skills development from 2001-2005 from ICIMOD."

As a result of awareness raising through ICIMOD's 'Regional Programme for Capacity Building of Community Based Organisations in Advocacy Strategies in the Himalayas', some women working with civil society organisations are now able to claim rights from women's suffrage to maternity leave. Others are now running for public office in their villages.

The project aimed to build and strengthen the capacity of selected community-based organisations to advocate for the rights of mountain people for addressing social, economic and gender issues in the Himalayas. Up to 2008, it worked with over 40 partners from four countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan) in informal or formal networks, which created opportunities for many other institutions to benefit from capacity building activities.

During 2008, over 230 people participated in the training sessions supported by the project and more than 5,000 citizens built their capacity in advocacy through short courses organised by partner organisations at local level.

"First, we helped them come out of their traditional roles; second, we built their confidence in themselves through livelihood projects; third, we organised them to form associations and networks; fourth, we established the rights of women in different dimensions including policy dialogue among women of the network and with policy makers," says Tuku Talukdar of Green Hill, an NGO in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Sujata now advocates what she has learned during meetings to women and community members. She has accepted the community's challenge to represent them in public office at the village level.



# Integrated Knowledge Management and Capacity Development



Integrated Knowledge Management (IKM) provides support to the Strategic Programmes in knowledge management approaches, information technology, geo-information services, communication, web services, institutional capacity building, and network support.

IKM has four divisions:

- Knowledge Management Services and Development (KMSD)
- Information Technology and Communication (IT&C)
- Mountain Environment and Natural Resources' Information Systems (MENRIS)
- Human and Institutional Development (HID)

In 2008, IKM reviewed the latest developments and good practices on knowledge management in development

organisations in order to adjust and re-assess its knowledge management direction. Based on internal and external consultations, IKM drafted a KM Framework to serve as a medium-term action plan for the coming years. The framework is based upon three pillars: institutional and staff capacity building; improved processes for capturing knowledge, products and services; and developing and implementing an information management environment for storing, sharing, packaging and disseminating from programmes. Communication is seen as including face-to-face and online discussions; workshops, conferences, and other meetings; web-based information; formal printed and electronic publications; training; exchange visits; exhibitions; various forms of PR material; and many others.



In 2008, IKM made progress in several areas:

- ICIMOD's new knowledge sharing platform was implemented by selecting, developing, and piloting (with ECES) a new workflow and collaboration tool. At the same time, the library was converted into an electronic Mountain Learning and Information Centre. IKM focal points were nominated in the programmes and divisions to provide a continuous link and channel for exchange of information between IKM and programmes.
- Almost all staff were equipped to work using the new approaches in ICIMOD, embodied in the Strategic Framework, through an extensive programme of change management training, including introduction of a management by objectives performance evaluation programme, coordinated and implemented by the HID group which ran throughout the year.



- A new corporate look or 'brand' was developed for ICIMOD's website, publications, stationery, and all other printed and electronic products. All of ICIMOD's technical publications were uploaded to the Internet; during the year more than 18,000 full books and 4000 parts of books were downloaded, doubling our total distribution and markedly broadening the outreach potential.
- MENRIS organised the Tenth International Symposium on High Mountain Remote Sensing Cartography attended by 200 participants in Kathmandu. The UN charter was used to obtain satellite images for humanitarian causes when the Sapta Kosi river in eastern Nepal flooded, and the images given to ministries and agencies involved with flood relief to support informed decision-making.

The IKM programme faces several issues heading into the next year: The IKM programme faces several issues heading into the next year: changing ICIMOD's communications to have better outreach so that knowledge is tailored to different audiences; engaging NGOs, young researchers, and students to share knowledge and promote an environment for research development; developing and applying a comprehensive set of knowledge tools to enhance our knowledge sharing efforts; and targeting ICIMOD knowledge at policy makers to bridge research and those who can use it by making the information applicable to the local setting.

## ICIMOD: New challenges, new look

During 2008, ICIMOD developed a clear new brand look to support the new orientation and way of working outlined in the Strategic Framework introduced in January 2008.

The new brand was formally launched on 15th September. The new look underscores ICIMOD's belief in flexibility with consistency, and diversity within a common framework. It reflects the need to reduce the complexities of development thinking and focus on clarity and simplicity within a complex field. The

logo highlights the focus on mountains and the importance of the environment and water for the people of the region, while the strapline emphasises ICIMOD's theme 'For Mountains and People'. Visually arresting images are used to underscore the communication messages.

ICIMOD was fortunate to be able to interest an experienced consultant from the UK in the project. Supported by a dedicated team of ICIMOD staff, Mr Treadway took on the responsibility of developing the overall brand, the designs of all materials including the website, and much of the photography. In 2008, all



existing products were redesigned. Examples of the design can be seen everywhere, from this Annual Report, through to signs and information boards in the HQ building and the Training Centre, to business cards, email signatures, and ICIMOD vehicles. ICIMOD publications now have a clear visual identity and an attractive design that invites readers' interest and underscores the professionalism of ICIMOD's work. Especially the new information sheets have proven very popular and a useful vehicle for communicating the results of ICIMOD's work to a broad audience.



The website [www.icimod.org](http://www.icimod.org) was completely restructured and rebuilt to facilitate knowledge sharing and support ICIMOD's regional role as a platform and a hub. The website offers an overview of the new strategy, programmes, and activities, and an introduction to the themes and topics that are the focus of ICIMOD's activities and among the most important for the people of the region. The many additional websites linked to ICIMOD's programmes will slowly be integrated into the main website so that eventually all ICIMOD information will be fully searchable and available in one place. The new website is helping ICIMOD to communicate more effectively and provide easy access to the data, information, and knowledge compiled and developed to help the people of the region.







# Remote sensing technology for high mountain ecosystems

In September 2008, the 10th International Symposium on High Mountain Remote Sensing Cartography (HMRSC-X)<sup>1</sup> was attended by more than 180 participants from 18 countries.

The delegates discussed five specific themes in six sessions: 1) Remote sensing technology, image processing and cartography; 2) Monitoring and environment; 3) Morphology and hazard mapping; 4) Himalaya from space; and 5) Cryosphere and Water.

Participants discussed how these fast developing techniques enable more precise monitoring of glaciers and glacial lakes and preparation of mountain hazard and risk maps. The technologies also provide instruments for the planning and management of natural resources.

The symposium provided a platform for professionals and academics from the region to share and learn from each others' experiences and establish networks, which help develop their capacities to apply the tools and technology for the benefit of the region.



# Reports from the Country Offices and Committees

## CNICIMOD Secretariat

The Chinese Committee on ICIMOD (CNICIMOD) was set up in November 2006 to coordinate mountain environmental conservation and development initiatives among government agencies and academic institutions in the country, in close collaboration with ICIMOD HQ. CNICIMOD is hosted by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the ICIMOD nodal organisation in China, with the main secretariat office located in Chengdu Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment. The Secretariat gathers and compiles information on ICIMOD/ China initiatives in integrated mountain development, which is disseminated through newsletters, and facilitates exchange.

In 2008, CNICIMOD implemented various activities with a focused, and productive approach based on ICIMOD's development strategy. They included assisting ICIMOD to publicise its new development strategy in China, participating in the coordination of bilateral high level dialogue between China and ICIMOD, and the development of a 'proseminar' strategy. Through these activities, CNICIMOD helped to expand the scope of regional cooperation between China and ICIMOD and to raise ICIMOD's profile, thereby increasing the Centre's influence and recognition in China, as well as enabling it to play a more meaningful role in mountain development and the protection of the ecological environment in China.

To facilitate the regional implementation of ICIMOD's new development strategy, CNICIMOD organised relevant scientists to discuss how to further strengthen international cooperation under an ICIMOD-led strategy. CNICIMOD also collected the opinions of relevant research units and scientists in order to ascertain the region's programmatic needs and priorities and thus

to be able to promote project proposals on multilateral cooperation with ICIMOD. CNICIMOD has also been embarking on long-term, multidisciplinary, and comprehensive research to support economic development and environmental protection in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region.



In 2008, CNICIMOD published periodical newsletters giving updates on the activities of ICIMOD and CNICIMOD and reporting topical information on mountain research and mountain development. After '5.12', the Wenchuan earthquake disaster, CNICIMOD published a special issue of the newsletter reporting on the scientific and technological aspects of earthquake relief, and discussing the effective scientific emergency work, as well as expressing concern and extending the condolences of international organisations including ICIMOD.

# Afghanistan Office

## ICIMOD Kabul Office – graduating towards a vibrant country office

On 11 February 2007, while inaugurating the ICIMOD office in Kabul, the then Afghan Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation described the event as “an important and valuable step for Afghanistan at this critical stage in its history”. The office was opened in response to repeated requests from the Afghan Board Member for ICIMOD to begin more activities in Afghanistan and to establish a coordination office to enable better contact with ministries and donors in the country.



By the end of 2008, the office had made some achievements and learned some lessons. As envisioned by the Board of Governors in November 2005, the office played the role of liaison office well and tried to establish itself as a fully-fledged ‘country office’, while also managing a USAID-supported country focused programme. In its liaison role, the office facilitated the participation of Afghan partners in several ICIMOD headquarters-managed programme activities. The Afghan office, in effect, brought ICIMOD’s headquarters to the doorstep of its Afghan partners.

With the help of the USAID-supported programme, the Kabul office is trying to make scientific and technological innovations from the countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region available to Afghanistan through capacity building initiatives and by establishing peer networks with institutions of excellence in natural resources management (NRM). As of December 2008, a total of 95 professionals and community leaders (80 men and 15 women) had been exposed to different NRM techniques and practices through 6 sets of training and exposure visits. By the end of the USAID-supported programme period (June 2009), the total number of participants in such trainings and exposure visits is expected to reach 449 (371 men and 78 women).

The operation of the Kabul office has also tested ICIMOD’s real footing in its regional member country Afghanistan. ICIMOD had previously enjoyed unhindered operations from its headquarters in Kathmandu for more than two decades before being challenged to prove itself as a legal entity in one of its own regional member countries. The Kabul office has experienced various operational difficulties mainly arising from difficulties with registration (the office is not registered till date), lack of credible security arrangements, and non-competitive salary/overall incentive packages, which have contributed to a high turnover of key staff, slowing the implementation of planned activities.



The experiences of the past two years constitute a basis for reflection and definition of ICIMOD’s role in Afghanistan.

There is potential

for increasing ICIMOD’s commitment in the country, for which a clear country strategy is required.



# Pakistan Office

ICIMOD decided to establish an office in Pakistan with the aim to

- Respond with follow up activities with a view to scaling up projects and mobilising resources locally to address the needs of poor communities in mountain areas using the experience of ICIMOD and available technologies for addressing development issues in the context of the poverty-environment nexus.
- Provide support for the effective implementation of regional projects.
- Enhance the image of ICIMOD in Pakistan and highlight issues such as climate change, glacial melting, disaster preparedness and mitigation, payment for ecosystems services, and the increased feminisation of mountain areas

ICIMOD is in an advantageous position to operate effectively in Pakistan because of its regional experience and wealth of knowledge, as well as its linkages in the region, which will enable it to mobilise regional experts quickly. Furthermore, opportunities for resource mobilisation in Pakistan are high because of the increasing aid-flow to Pakistan. In addition, as the security situation in the ICIMOD project areas in Pakistan (NWFP, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and Balochistan) has deteriorated, the local office has an important role to play in the implementation of ICIMOD regional programmes and in providing logistical support to incoming missions as well as ensuring their security.

ICIMOD's consultations with the national partners and the Government of Pakistan during the formulation of its strategic framework and operational planning workshop revealed expectations in the following areas: (i) monitoring of ice, snow, and water in the Indus basin and its tributaries in the context of climate change and its consequences for water availability for hydro-energy and food security, (ii) capacity building and awareness raising for disaster preparedness and management, and (iii) improving the livelihoods of poor communities through promoting income generating activities and introducing renewable energy technologies.



Accordingly, strong interaction has been developed with the relevant action area team leaders and programme managers in ICIMOD HQ. A two-way mechanism has been developed between the national partners and the concerned programmes to provide adequate technical support. The Pakistan Office has been instrumental in mobilising funds locally for the establishment of the Centre for Disaster Preparedness and Management at the University of Peshawar, which is now fully functional, and for the project 'Capacity Building for Improved Snow, Ice and Water Resources in the Indus Basin'.

# Also at ICIMOD...

## Mountain Forum Secretariat

The Mountain Forum Secretariat (MFS), which is hosted by ICIMOD, is responsible for the global activities of the Mountain Forum network, aimed at information sharing and communication for sustainable mountain development (SMD). MFS supports the regional networks in Africa, Asia Pacific, Europe, North America, and Latin America, and promotes sustainable mountain development at the international level.

In 2008, a new Strategy and Work Plan 2008-2011 was prepared at the Annual MF Board and Network Managers meeting in Chambéry, France and approved by the MF Board of Directors. Regular tasks continued while implementation of the new Strategy and Work Plan started. Highlights of the regular tasks included the following:

- The number of individuals and organisations who participated in the Mountain Forum increased (to over 4,700 individuals and 500 organisations).
- The usage of Mountain Forum's online documents, contacts, and other resources greatly increased, indicating the clear need for Mountain Forum services.

- There was a marked increase in the availability of information including online full text documents (nearly 2000) and profiles of over 800 organisations in the who=who system. In addition, two bulletins on climate change were produced.

The following activities were conducted under the new Strategy and Work Plan:

### Information sharing and communication

- An online user survey and technical assessment was conducted to review the information systems and tools and arrive at a shared platform for the Mountain Forum Secretariat, regional networks, and partner organisations and networks.
- Two e-conferences on the use of GIS and Disaster Risk Reduction conducted in cooperation with ICIMOD attracted 450 and 700 participants, respectively. See also [www.mtnforum.org/rs/ec/index.cfm?econfid=15](http://www.mtnforum.org/rs/ec/index.cfm?econfid=15) and [http://books.icimod.org/uploads/tmp/icimod-culture\\_and\\_risk:\\_understanding\\_the\\_sociocultural\\_settings\\_that\\_influence\\_risk\\_from\\_natural\\_hazards.pdf](http://books.icimod.org/uploads/tmp/icimod-culture_and_risk:_understanding_the_sociocultural_settings_that_influence_risk_from_natural_hazards.pdf).





- A 'Mountains and People' Global Digital Photo Contest organised with ICIMOD and APMN received over 1,100 entries from over 50 countries. (see [www.icimod.org/photocontest2008](http://www.icimod.org/photocontest2008))
- A video interview was held with Professor Bruno Messerli on the development of the Mountain Agenda, transboundary collaboration, and capacity building on SMD.

### **Policy and advocacy support**

- The MF Board of Directors identified mountain biodiversity as a priority area for advocacy and policy support. Together with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat and key partners at the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment (GMBA) and Mountain Research Initiative (MRI), MFS is developing a programme to support the CBD-COP 10 process. The idea for a joint Bulletin in 2009 with MRI and GMBA was conceived and an outline developed.

### **Mutual support and partnerships**

- New partnerships were explored with ILEIA for sharing and disseminating information on mountain agriculture, and with the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) on community access. In addition, interaction with the High Himalaya Forum was explored with APMN and an MOU prepared with InfoBridge for system and tools development support.

- Mountain Forum's support of the Mountain Partnership for the period 2006 to 2008 came to an end. It encompassed APMN's support for the Biodiversity Conservation Initiative and the Central Asia Communications Needs Assessment. Other components included stocktaking of SMD stakeholders in Africa, an inventory of SMD research in Europe, support to the Bow Valley Mountain Forum, Tourism, and Amenity Migration in North America, and the Andes Initiative for building the SMD network in Latin America.
- An outline was prepared for effective and strategic support to the Mountain Partnership in 2009 at the global and regional level.

### **Network development and management**

- The participants of the regional networks in APMN and Latin America elected Mr Prabhu Budhathoki, former Country Representative at IUCN-Nepal, and Mr Robert Hofstede, Regional Director for South America, IUCN, to the Mountain Forum Board of Directors. The online election was supported by the Mountain Forum Secretariat.

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# Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN)

## The Asia-Pacific regional node of MF

Established in 1994, the Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN) is a knowledge-sharing platform connecting mountain regions and members through dialogue and networking. The network, which is managed by ICIMOD, captures, enriches, and disseminates information on mountain development issues in and for the Asia-Pacific region. APMN acts as the Asia-Pacific node of Mountain Forum (MF), a role it has played since 1996. The network has been generously supported by a small grant from the Swiss Agency for Development and

Between May 2008 and April 2009, APMN collaborated with the Mountain Forum Secretariat and ICIMOD in the organisation of e-conferences on 'Mountain GIS' (in January) and 'Culture and Risk' (in September-October), a digital photo contest on 'Mountains and People', Mountain Forum's Asia-Pacific Mountain Network (APMN) Board Member Election, and the south Asia regional meeting of the Global Knowledge Partnership. During the same period, APMN implemented three communication projects with the Mountain Partnership Secretariat and supported e-discussions on 'Healthy wetlands, healthy people', 'Building resilience of mountain communities to climate change', 'Slashing mountaineering charges for climbers', and 'How disasters can help to improve a country's economy'.

The recent focus has been on developing a new strategic direction. A set of 'Recommendations for a Strategic Direction 2008-2012' were prepared to help guide APMN in its future development, together with a joint action plan with the Asia-Pacific Decentralised Hub (APDH) of the Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS). The network participated in outreach activities such as a seminar and a talk programme on climate change at ICIMOD; a climate talk programme organised by Nepal Youth for Climate Action; a presentation on APMN for youth groups at Tribhuvan University; the World Environment Day, World Wetlands Day, and World Water Day events, all in Kathmandu; the first meeting of the High Himalayan Forum; the 3rd International Conference on e-Content and Sustainability (ICONECS); the Manthan Award South Asia; and InfoVision – the Knowledge Summit, all in India; and an International Programme for Education and Training on Sustainable Management of Mountain Areas (IPROMO) in Italy. Two issues of the APMN Bulletin and two e-discussion synthesis reports were also prepared.



Cooperation (SDC). In addition to moderating two MF discussion lists (mf-asiapacific and mf-centralasia) and contributing to Mountain Forum's other activities, APMN has its own programme and webpage <<http://apmn.icimod.org>>. ICIMOD also uses the APMN platform to disseminate information and updates on ICIMOD's activities to a broader public. As of December 2008, the APMN network had 209 organisational members from 23 countries and over 1500 individual members from 38 countries.

# Mountain Partnership Secretariat Asia-Pacific Decentralized Hub

The Mountain Partnership is a voluntary alliance of partners dedicated to improving the lives of mountain people and protecting mountain environments around the world. The Mountain Partnership members comprise organisations and institutions including government and inter-governmental bodies, civil society organisations, NGOs, and the private sector. The Partnership provides a mechanism for networking, communication and information sharing, and functions as a clearing house for members. The aim is to link organisations for mutual benefit and joint actions in promoting the mountain agenda.

The Asia-Pacific Decentralized Hub of the Secretariat (MPS-APDH) is located at ICIMOD and is one of four hubs that together form the Secretariat, the others being the Central Hub hosted by FAO, Rome; the North American Hub hosted by the Banff Centre, Canada; and the Latin American Hub hosted by the Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN/Peru). The hubs are supported by the Environmental Reference Centre located at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Vienna, Austria.

The MPS-APDH is mandated to support members and partners at regional level, address member needs, and align the MPS regional activities with the member initiatives and regional priorities, thus adding value to the global sustainable mountain development agenda. The main tasks include support in developing appropriate linkages and associations; close, regular contacts and relations with key partners active in the region; and linking up to existing or ongoing initiatives by fostering collaboration and synergy, along with provision of assistance to members in their effort to mobilise resources and prepare new projects.

The Asia-Pacific Decentralized Hub brings together more than 80 per cent of the Mountain Partnership's institutional members, from nine different countries, and representing a geographically vast and culturally diverse region. The activities combine the strategic directions of both ICIMOD and the Mountain Partnership. The MPS-APDH was established in early 2008, and activities focused on further identification and prioritisation of members' needs and region-specific thematic focus areas. Outreach and communication with members was intensified and



an e-survey carried out using the platform and technical support of Asia Pacific Mountain Network and the Mountain Forum Secretariat. MPS-APDH collaborates closely with APMN in developing communication and information exchange platforms and tools. The Hub provided members with regular updates on funding and financial opportunities, supported initial approaches linking members to country-based donor programmes, and identified major players at country and regional levels. Four new members joined in response to the action-oriented nature of the network: CAMP Kuhiston from Tajikistan, ECOFORUM from Uzbekistan, MACDS from Pakistan, and NDRI from Nepal.

One of the major areas of the Hub's work is support to strengthen member's capacity. As part of the integration process with ICIMOD's programmatic activities, MPS-APDH uses ICIMOD's extensive in-house expertise of the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region. Among others, an advocacy training held in ICIMOD's eight regional member countries was adapted into a modular e-learning course in preparation for an on-line training planned for 2009.

# Publications

## From ICIMOD...

ICIMOD disseminates much of the information gathered during programme activities in the form of printed and electronic publications targeted at policymakers, development workers, government experts and decision makers, students, and the interested public at large. Full length books and manuals are still published but increasingly, publications are being prepared in shorter, more attractive, and easy-to-read information sheets and short formats. Long proceedings and more technical material are prepared in electronic format, for example on a CD-ROM with an introductory booklet or simply through web posting. Staff also publish more academic results in (usually peer reviewed) journals. All ICIMOD's own publications can be downloaded free-of-charge from [www.books.icimod.org](http://www.books.icimod.org). Hard copies are provided free to institutions actively involved in sustainable development of the greater Himalayan region. In 2008, the appearance and types of publications changed after September with the introduction of ICIMOD's new brand.

### Books and CD-ROMS

**Biodiversity conservation in the Kangchenjunga landscape** Chettri, N; Shakya, B; Sharma, E  
172p. ISBN 978 92 9115 088 5

**Natural resource management – Approaches and technologies in Nepal. NEPCAT Fact Sheets.**  
Folder with 30 sheets (also available on CD-ROM)  
ISBN 978 92 9115 087 8

**Policy priorities for sustainable mountain development: Proceedings and selected papers from the ICIMOD regional policy workshop** Karki, M; Rasul, G  
144p + CD-ROM ISBN 978 92 9115 098 4

**ICIMOD and the Himalayan region – Responding to emerging challenges** Rasul, G 162p  
ISBN 978 92 9115 105 9

**Resource manual on flash flood risk management Module 1: Community- based management**  
Shrestha, AB; Shah, SH; Karim, R 64p + CD-ROM  
ISBN 978 92 9115 090 8

**Module 2: Non-structural measures**  
102p + CD-ROM ISBN 978 92 9115 095 3

**Satellite rainfall estimation in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region** Shrestha, M; Bajracharya, SR; Mool, P (booklet plus full text on CD-ROM). 10p + CD-ROM ISBN 978 92 9115 107 3 (printed)  
978 92 9115 110 3 (CD-ROM)

**Advocacy strategies and approaches: a Resource manual (2nd edn)** Subedi, N.R. 120p.  
ISBN: 978 92 9115 081 6

**Advocacy strategies and approaches: a training of trainers manual (2nd edn)** Subedi, N.R. 154p.  
ISBN: 978 92 9115 083 0 (with CD-ROM)

### Online only

**Food security in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region**  
Position Paper

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

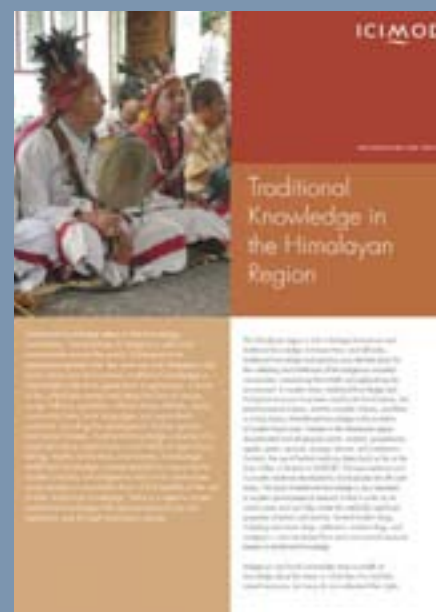
**Sharing knowledge on disaster risk reduction in the Himalayan region: Proceedings of two workshops on planning processes, social inclusion, and local knowledge for disaster preparedness**  
ISBN 978 92 9115 086 1

### DVD films

**Disaster Risk Reduction** (compilation of publications related to disaster risk reduction produced by ICIMOD between 1985 and 2008)

**ICIMOD, for Mountains and People (ICIMOD video)**





## General publications

Annual Report 2007

ICIMOD Strategic Framework

The Next Five Years: Changes and Challenges in the Himalayan Region (Newsletter No. 54, Spring 2008)

ICIMOD Demonstration and Training Centre Godavari Fact Sheets Folder (update)

APMN Bulletin Newsletter of the Asia-Pacific Mountain Network Volume 9, No. 1

APMN Bulletin Newsletter of the Asia-Pacific Mountain Network Volume 9, No. 2

Great Himalayan Trail Preparatory Study: Tsum Valley, Gorkha District (booklet)

## Information sheets

Access and benefit sharing from genetic resources

Building resilience of mountain communities to climate change

Can disasters help to improve a country's economy: E-discussion summary

Flash floods in the Himalayas

Glaciers and glacial lakes: Indicators of global climate change

Himalayan waters and communities: Living with change

Pro-poor value chains in mountain areas

Regional framework on access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the Himalayan region

Satellite rainfall estimation in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region - Validation

Traditional knowledge in the Himalayan region

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

# .....other publications by ICIMOD Staff

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Zomer, RJ; Trabucco, A; Verchot, LV; Muys, B (2008) 'Land area eligible for afforestation and reforestation in the CDM: A global spatial analysis of forest definition'. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change – MITI* 13(3): 219-239

## 2007 publications not included in the 2007 Annual Report

Aryal, KP; Regmi, BR; Shrestha, PK; Tamang, BB (2007) 'How can research and development help upland farmers improve their farming system? Experiences in participatory technology development'. In *Second International Conference on Sustainable Sloping Lands and Watershed Management: Linking research to strengthen upland policies and practices*, pp 287-302. Luang Prabang: NAFRI

Chettri, N; Thapa, R; Shakya, B (2007) 'Participatory conservation planning in Kangchenjunga transboundary biodiversity conservation landscape'. *Tropical Ecology* 48(2): 1-14

Dong, SK; Lassoie, JP; Yan ZL, Sharma, E (2007) 'Indigenous rangeland resources management in the mountain areas of northern Nepal: a case study from the Rasuwa District'. *The Rangeland Journal* 29: 149-160

Gao, YH; Luo, P; Wu, N; Yi, SL; Chen, H (2007) 'Biomass and nitrogen response to grazing intensity in an alpine meadow on the Eastern Tibetan Plateau'. *Journal of Ecology* 55(3): 469-479

**Kerkhoff, EE (2007)** 'Debating shifting cultivation in the eastern Himalayas: Farmers innovations as lessons for policy'. In *Second International Conference on Sustainable Sloping Lands and Watershed Management: Linking research to strengthen upland policies and practices*, pp 35-46. Luang Prabang: NAFRI

**Marr, KL; Xia, Y; Bhattarai, NK (2007)** 'Allozymic, morphological, phenological, linguistic, plant use and nutritional data of *Benincasa hispida* (Cucurbitaceae)'. *Economic Botany* 61(1): 44-59

**Partap, U (2007)** 'Enhancing apple productivity through using pollination services of honeybees: A case study from Himachal Pradesh India.' In *Proceedings of national workshop on Nepal Horticulture Society, Kathmandu, 18-19 January 2007*, pp 50-52. Kathmandu: NAST

**Providoli, I; Bhuchar, S; White, R; Sthapit, KM; Dhakal, M (2007)** 'People and resource dynamics project (PARDYP) – Participatory options for sustainable sloping land management promoted in five watershed in the Himalayas'. In *Second International Conference on Sustainable Sloping Lands and Watershed Management: Linking research to strengthen upland policies and practices* pp 416-430. Luang Prabang: NAFRI

**Shi, FS; Wu, N; Luo, P; Yi, SL; Wu, Y; Li, YL; Chen, H; Gao, YH (2007)** 'Impacts of enclosure and grazing ban on community structure of the alpine meadow of West Sichuan'. *Chinese Journal of Applied and Environmental Biology* 13(6): 767-770

**Sinha, B; Singha, R; Choudhury, D (2007)** 'Ecological pest management for emerging pest problems'. *LEISA Magazine* 24(3): 11-13

**Yan, ZL (2007)** 'The concept and procedure of co-management of rangeland resources'. In Li, XL; Wilkes, A; Yan, ZL (eds) *Rangeland co-management: Proceedings of an international Workshop held in Diqing, Yunnan, China*, pp 7-17. Beijing: China's Agriculture Sc. & T. Publication House

**Yan, ZL; Waters-Bayers, A (2007)** 'Promoting local innovation on the Tibetan Plateau'. *People and Livestock/Endogenous Livestock Development Electronic Newsletter* 6:2

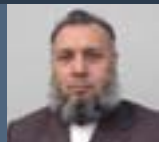
**Yi, SL; Wu, N; Luo, P; Shi, FS; Sun, G; Ma, JZ (2007)** 'Changes in livestock migration patterns in a Tibetan-style agropastoral system – A study in the Three-Parallel-Rivers region of Yunnan, China'. *Mountain Research and Development* 27(2): 138-145

**Zomer, RJ; Bossio, DA; Trabucco, A; Yuanjie, L; Gupta, DC; Singh, VP (2007)** Trees and water: Smallholder agroforestry on irrigated lands in Northern India. *IWMI Research Report* No.122. Colombo: International Water Management Institute

# ICIMOD Board of Governors 2008

## Regional Board Members

### Afghanistan



**Eng H. E. Ghulam Mostafa Jawad**

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

### Bangladesh



**Mr Shaikh Altaf Ali\***

CHAIR (to December)

Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

### Bhutan



**Mr Sherub Gyalshen**

CHAIR (from December)

Secretary  
Ministry of Agriculture

### China



**Prof DING Zhongli**

Vice President  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

### India



**Mr Vijai Sharma**

Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests

### Myanmar



**Mr U Kyaw Htun**

Deputy Director General  
Ministry of Forestry

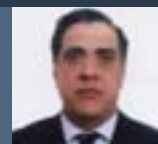
### Nepal



**Dr Pitamber Sharma\***

Vice Chairman, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal

### Pakistan



**Mr M Zia-ur-Rehman**

Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

## Independent Board Members



**Prof Bruno Messerli\***  
VICE CHAIR

Professor, Institute of Geography  
University of Berne/Switzerland

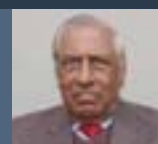


**Dr Jacqueline A. Ashby**  
(VICE CHAIR from 1 January 2009)  
Research Coordinator, Andean Change Program, International Potato Center (CIP) Peru



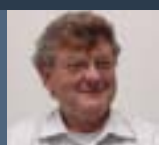
**Dr Elke Förster**

Senior Consultant, GFA Consulting Group GmbH, Representative Office Hanoi, Vietnam



**Dr Amir Muhammed**

Rector, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences Pakistan



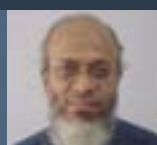
**Dr Rob Visser\***

DCO (Chief Scientist)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DSI)  
The Netherlands



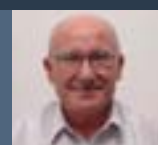
**Dr Linxiu Zhang**

Professor and Deputy Director, Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, PR China



**Dr A K M Jahir Uddin Chowdhury**

Professor, Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh



**Dr Andreas Schild**

(Ex-officio)  
Director General, ICIMOD

\* Term completed in 2008



# ICIMOD Staff 2008<sup>†</sup>

## Directorate

Ahmad, Farid, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer  
 Gurung, Nira, Communications Officer  
 Karki, Madhav Bahadur, Deputy Director General - Programmes  
 Lamponen, Nonna, Project and Programme Development Specialist  
 Manandhar, Prem Krishna, Partnership and Planning Officer  
 Pradhan, Navraj, Intern  
 Schild, Andreas, Director General  
 Shrestha, Anjali, Senior Programme Assistant  
 Thapa, Chomu Purna, Senior Administrative Assistant  
 Thapa, Samjhana, Executive Assistant to DG  
 Tuladhar, Milan Raj, Director Administration & Finance

## ICIMOD Staff in the RMCs

Chaudhry, Inayatullah, Regional Programme Coordinator, Pakistan  
 Gautam, Ambika, Programme Manager – Afghanistan  
 Gurung, Tika Laxmi, Admin Coordinator – Afghanistan  
 Lamsal, Basanta, Programme Operations Manager, Afghanistan\*  
 Saeed, Maira, Administrative-cum-Finance Assistant/Secretary, Pakistan\*  
 Sial, Abdul Ghafar, Programme Operations Manager, Afghanistan\*  
 Subedi, Nani Ram, Project Coordinator, Bangladesh  
 Tiwari, Sagendra, Programme Manager, Afghanistan\*

## Integrated Water and Hazard Management

Bajracharya, Sagar Ratna, Satellite Hydrology Officer  
 Dekens, Julie, Institutional Specialist/Researcher  
 Eriksson, Mats Goran Ingmar, Sr Water Specialist  
 Fang Jing, Eco-Health Specialist  
 G.C, Eze, Research Assistant  
 Hua Ouyang, Programme Manager  
 Joshi, Anuja, Intern  
 Joshi, Sarita, Senior Programme Assistant  
 Khadgi, Vijay Ratan, Research Associate  
 Mool, Pradeep K, Remote Sensing Specialist  
 Nepal, Santosh, Research Assistant  
 Rasaily, Rekha, Programme Assistant and Receptionist  
 Shilpakar, Rajendra Lal, Water Resources Analyst\*  
 Shrestha, Arun Bhakta, Climate Change Specialist  
 Shrestha, Finu, Intern  
 Shrestha, Mandira, Water Resources Specialist  
 Thapa, Rajesh, Land and Water Analyst

## Environmental Change and Ecosystem Services

Bhuchar, Sanjeev, Watershed Specialist  
 Chettri, Nakul, Transboundary Biodiversity Specialist  
 Ghale, Neetu, Programme Assistant

Ismail, Muhammad, Assistant Research Officer-RRP III  
 Joshi, Sami, Senior Programme Assistant  
 Katuwal, Sheela, Intern  
 Kerkhoff, Elisabeth E, Agro-forestry/Agro-biodiversity Specialist  
 Oli, Krishna Prasad, Regional Coordinator ABSBIO-EH  
 Phuntsho, Karma, Natural Resources Management Specialist  
 Providoli, Isabelle Anita, Soil and Water Conservation Specialist  
 Shakya, Bandana, Research Associate  
 Sharma, Bikash, Energy Specialist  
 Sharma, Eklabya, Programme Manager  
 Sherpa, Samden Lama, Godavari Centre Manager  
 Sthapit, Keshar Man, Watershed Specialist  
 Tamang, Jiwan, Godavari Centre Assistant  
 Tsering, Karma, Coordinator Climate Change  
 Wangdi, Norbu, Intern\*  
 Yan Zhaoli, Rangelands Specialist  
 Yi Shaoliang, Coordinator-Regional Rangelands Programme  
 Zomer, Robert, Environment Change Specialist

## Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction

Ahmad, Farooq, Beekeeping Project Coordinator  
 Banskota, Kamal, Senior Economist  
 Bhandari, Shova, Programme Assistant  
 Bhattarai, Basundhara, Gender Specialist  
 Bhattarai, Nirmal Kumar, MAPs Conservation and Research Specialist  
 Choudhary, Dyutiman, MAPs Marketing and Enterprise Development Officer  
 Choudhury, Dhrupad, Programme Coordinator-IFAD  
 Dasgupta, Joy, Associate Coordinator, ABSBIO-EH\*  
 Dolidon, Nicolas, Intern\*  
 Freier, Ines, Senior Environmental Economist  
 Golam, Rasul, Policy Development Specialist  
 Gul, Tawheed, Asst. Coordinator Advocacy Strategies  
 Gurung, Min Bahadur, Beekeeping Institutional Development Officer  
 Hoermann, Brigitte, Economist  
 Kollmair, Michael, Programme Manager  
 Leduc, Brigitte, Gender Specialist  
 Pandit, Bishnu Hari, Consultant/Technical Project Support Specialist  
 Partap, Uma, Research Officer/Pollination Specialist  
 Rasaily, Rabina, Research Associate  
 Rawat, Raghu Bir Singh, Regional Programme Coordinator-MAPPA\*  
 Sherpa, Dechenla, Gender Specialist\*  
 Shrestha, Govinda, Programme Assistant  
 Shrestha, Mamata, Programme Assistant  
 Shukla, Anirudha Nath, Beekeeping Extensionist  
 Upadhaya, Satananda, Beekeeping Extension Assistant

<sup>†</sup> doesn't include short-term assignments, students, volunteers, and similar; categories are indicative

\*retired or left during 2008

## **Integrated Knowledge Management and Capacity Development**

Bagale, Bijay Raj, Intern  
Belbase, Laxman, Intern  
Boom, Daan, IKM Coordinator  
Jha, Anil, Library Assistant  
Karki, Seema, Intern\*  
Khatrri, Shiva Hari, Distribution Assistant  
Maden, Utsav, Consultant-SMD  
Maharjan, Dharma, Desktop Publisher  
Mahat, Tek Jung, APMN Node Manager  
Mendez, Joyce, Publication Editor  
Mohanty, Ashutosh, Capacity Development Officer  
Murray, A Beatrice, Division Head IT+C  
Pandey, Sushil, ICT Specialist  
Pandeya, Mukunda, Capacity Development Officer\*  
Pant, Basant, Intern  
Pradhan, Punam, Desktop Publisher  
Pradhan, Saisab, System Administrator  
Prakke, Diederike, Capacity Development Officer  
Sharma, Bishwanath (Sudas), Executive Programme Associate  
Sharma, Sandhya, Intern  
Sherpa, Doma Tshering, Intern  
Tandukar, Deependra, Systems Manager  
Thaku, Asha Kaji, Cartographer/Graphic Artist  
Thapa, Ram Sharan, Assistant Librarian  
Tuladhar, Anjesh, Web Assistant  
Karmacharya, Jay, ICT Assistant

## **IKM-MENRIS**

Bajracharya, Birendra, GIS Specialist  
Bajracharya, Rajan Man, Data Management Assistant  
Bajracharya, Samjwal Ratna, Geomorphologist/GIS Analyst  
Cho Deo (Chodok), DSS Programme Officer  
Dangol, Bikash, ESA Space Portal Web Assistant  
Dangol, Gauri Shankar, Graphics/Multimedia Designer  
Dangol, Pradeep Man, Field Data Analyst  
Dar, Usman Ghani, GIS/RS Analyst  
Gurung, Deo Raj, GIS Analyst for Capacity Building & Training  
Hadi, Mohammad Abdul, GIS Analyst\*  
Joshi, Govinda, Senior Cartographer/GIS Analyst  
Moktan, Monica, Senior Programme Assistant  
Obserger, Antonia, Intern\*  
Pradhan, Bidya Banmali, Environment Officer  
Pradhan, Paribesh, Mnt GeoPortal Web Assistant  
Pradhan, Sudip, DSS Programme Officer  
Pradhan, Suyesh, GIS Programmer  
Rajbhandari, Lokap, Photogrammetry/GIS Analyst\*  
Rana, Sohel, Intern\*  
Shakya, Kiran, Web/GIS Programmer  
Shrestha, Basanta, Division Head  
Siddiqui, Salman Asif, DSS Programme Officer – Pakistan  
Uddin, Kabir, GIS Analyst

## **Administration and Finance**

Amatya, Shree Mani, HRD Associate Officer  
Bajracharya, Nani Keshari, Senior Admin. Assistant  
Bajracharya, Narendra, Equipment Support Supervisor  
Basnyat R L, Ayushma, Communications Incharge  
Jirel, Birkha, Security Guard  
K.C., Dhurba, Senior Driver  
K.C., Ram Bahadur, Security Guard  
K.C., Rishi Ram, Senior Travel Assistant  
K.C., Sudama, Senior Driver/Procurement Assistant

Kansakar, Chandra Bir Singh, HRD Officer  
Magar, Bishnu, Senior Driver  
Maharjan, Chinikaji, Senior Driver  
Maharjan, Kishore, Technician  
Maharjan, Krishna, Senior Driver  
Maharjan, Pancha Narayan, Mechanic/Senior Driver  
Maharjan, Ram Lal, Senior Driver  
Maharjan, Ram, Senior Driver  
Mali, Rajendra Prakash, Budget and Finance Officer  
Malla, Prem Dhoj, Senior Security Guard  
Nepal, Akil, Senior Mail Messenger  
Rana, Ganga, Reproduction Clerk  
Ranjit, Rabindra, Senior Technician – Stores  
Sadasankar, Pashupati, Senior Mail Messenger  
Shrestha, Kiran Man, Payment Processing Incharge  
Shrestha, Kishore, Assistant Motorpool Supervisor  
Shrestha, Mohan Krishna, Motorpool Supervisor  
Shrestha, Nabindra Raj, Controller Receipts  
Shrestha, Prabha, Controller Payments  
Shrestha, Pramila, Finance Assistant  
Shrestha, Shyam, Reproduction Clerk  
Singh, Sabak, Senior Driver  
Subedi, Jai Bahadur, Senior Driver  
Thapa, Shambhu, Cleaner  
Upreti, Rajen, Travel Officer  
Vaidya, Jenny, Store and Inventory Controller

## **Associate and Visiting Scientists**

CN, Anil, Associate Scientist, IFAD Programme  
Jodha, Narpal Singh, Senior Associate Scientist  
Moench, Marcus, Visiting Scientist  
Panday, Arniko, Visiting Scientist  
Vaidya, Ramesh Anand, Senior Visiting Scientist

## **Long-term Consultants**

Allen, Richard Keith Gordon, Project Consultant  
Aryal, Kamal Prasad, Consultant  
Dhakal, Madhav Prasad, Consultant  
Dhakal, Tara Devi, Consultant  
Holmgren, Valdemar, Wetlands Specialist  
Karky, Bhasker Singh, Consultant-Econ Analyst  
Shrestha, Ram Kumari, Garden Consultant  
Treadway, Alex, Branding and Design Consultant

## **CIP**

Sporleder, Marc, Associate Professional Officer

## **Mountain Forum Secretariat**

Gurung, Prabin, Intern  
Heredge, Marianne Yvonne Theresa, Programme Officer/  
Librarian  
Jaiswal, Suman, ICT Assistant  
Karami, Sani Malam, Information Technologies Officer  
Neuman, Franciscus, Executive Secretary  
Ponce, Ana Maria, Executive Secretary\*  
Rajbhandari, Shreeza, Intern  
Rana, Anju, Programme Assistant  
Sherchan, Ujol, Programme Officer

## **Mountain Partnership Secretariat APDH**

Batjargal, Elbegzaya, Mountain Partnership Development  
Officer

# Financial Report

## ICIMOD Income and Expenditure Accounts 1999-2008

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

### Core Programme Funds

In US Dollars

| SOURCE                    | 1999             | 2000             | 2001             | 2002             | 2003             | 2004             | 2005             | 2006             | 2007             | 2008              |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <b>A. Regional</b>        | <b>90,597</b>    | <b>115,667</b>   | <b>137,158</b>   | <b>76,553</b>    | <b>170,880</b>   | <b>220,563</b>   | <b>344,805</b>   | <b>276,196</b>   | <b>245,249</b>   | <b>359,116</b>    |
| Afghanistan               |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 5,000            |                  | 10,000           | 5,770            | 7,873             |
| Bangladesh                | 1,000            | 9,710            | 18,594           | 10,000           | 10,000           | 28,300           | 10,000           | 20,000           | 10,000           | 11,240            |
| Bhutan                    | 5,000            | 7,500            | –                | 15,000           |                  | 7,500            | 15,000           | 7,500            | 8,243            |                   |
| China                     | 30,000           | 30,000           | 45,000           | 45,000           | 45,000           | 145,000          | 45,000           | 100,000          | 100,000          | 100,000           |
| India                     | 37,427           | 44,889           | 42,050           | 0                | 84,695           | 11,284           | 155,456          | 113,106          | 72,075           | 50,794            |
| Myanmar                   | –                | 10,000           | 10,000           | 0                | 9,667            | 9,956            |                  |                  | 19,706           | 29,223            |
| Nepal                     | 7,396            | 13,568           | 13,359           | 6,553            | 12,903           | 13,523           | 14,154           | 13,784           | 21,246           | 23,566            |
| Pakistan                  | 9,774            | –                | 8,155            | 0                | 8,615            |                  | 105,195          | 11,806           | 8,209            | 136,420           |
| <b>B. Non-Regional</b>    | <b>2,478,183</b> | <b>2,354,315</b> | <b>2,276,530</b> | <b>2,364,407</b> | <b>2,562,469</b> | <b>2,703,124</b> | <b>2,592,999</b> | <b>2,733,819</b> | <b>2,860,492</b> | <b>4,739,611</b>  |
| Austria                   | 108,837          | 88,821           | 86,160           | 99,402           | 114,118          | 125,460          | 122,349          | 120,357          | 137,097          | 160,883           |
| Denmark                   | –                | –                | –                | –                |                  | 400,572          | 200,901          |                  | 214,264          |                   |
| Finland                   | 133,554          | 133,554          | 133,555          | 133,554          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |
| Germany                   | 648,078          | 568,336          | 541,543          | 574,904          | 854,625          | 494,694          | 630,416          | 931,632          | 888,988          | 1,002,060         |
| Netherlands               | 471,700          | 513,943          | 500,000          | 450,000          | 585,714          | 660,438          | 600,000          | 600,000          | 540,000          | 60,000            |
| Norway                    | 450,837          | 394,047          | 387,816          | 464,087          | 508,012          | 521,960          | 539,333          | 581,830          | 580,143          | 1,843,281         |
| Sweden                    | 165,177          | 155,614          | 127,456          | 142,460          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 779,676           |
| Switzerland               | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 500,000          | 893,711           |
| <b>C. Other Income</b>    | <b>377,691</b>   | <b>215,741</b>   | <b>200,868</b>   | <b>187,368</b>   | <b>172,209</b>   | <b>175,155</b>   | <b>130,360</b>   | <b>334,535</b>   | <b>632,666</b>   | <b>1,296,940</b>  |
| <b>Total Core (A+B+C)</b> | <b>2,946,471</b> | <b>2,685,723</b> | <b>2,614,556</b> | <b>2,628,328</b> | <b>2,905,558</b> | <b>3,098,842</b> | <b>3,068,164</b> | <b>3,344,550</b> | <b>3,738,407</b> | <b>6,395,667</b>  |
| Project Co-financing      | 3,011,391        | 2,367,552        | 1,840,082        | 2,535,816        | 3,124,694        | 2,596,420        | 3,237,024        | 3,072,532        | 4,002,301        | 5,801,899         |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>        | <b>5,957,862</b> | <b>5,053,275</b> | <b>4,454,638</b> | <b>5,164,144</b> | <b>6,030,252</b> | <b>5,695,262</b> | <b>6,305,188</b> | <b>6,417,082</b> | <b>7,740,708</b> | <b>12,197,566</b> |

| EXPENDITURE                   | 1999             | 2000             | 2001             | 2002             | 2003             | 2004             | 2005             | 2006             | 2007             | 2008             |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Programme Cost                | 1,908,356        | 1,670,389        | 1,315,311        | 1,529,717        | 1,403,669        | 1,730,067        | 1,805,625        | 1,938,261        | 2,395,461        | 3,672,008        |
| Project Cost                  | 2,440,590        | 2,513,433        | 1,986,899        | 2,495,511        | 2,598,643        | 3,018,022        | 3,242,531        | 3,103,868        | 3,808,778        | 4,785,076        |
| Support Cost <sup>1</sup>     | 617,522          | 613,343          | 610,486          | 642,656          | 699,467          | 675,486          | 515,203          | 493,003          | 537,721          | 752,133          |
| Directorate Cost <sup>2</sup> | 445,591          | 472,263          | 436,209          | 389,368          | 383,728          | 366,075          | 419,671          | 523,626          | 552,520          | 714,544          |
| <b>Total Expenditure</b>      | <b>5,412,059</b> | <b>5,269,428</b> | <b>4,348,905</b> | <b>5,057,252</b> | <b>5,085,507</b> | <b>5,789,650</b> | <b>5,983,030</b> | <b>6,058,758</b> | <b>7,294,480</b> | <b>9,923,761</b> |

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Support cost in 2008 includes exchange loss account amounting \$222,225 as a result of change in accounts presentation from this year.

<sup>2</sup> Directorate cost in 2008 includes 25th Anniversary related activities and ICIMOD Foundation cost totalling \$ 225,269



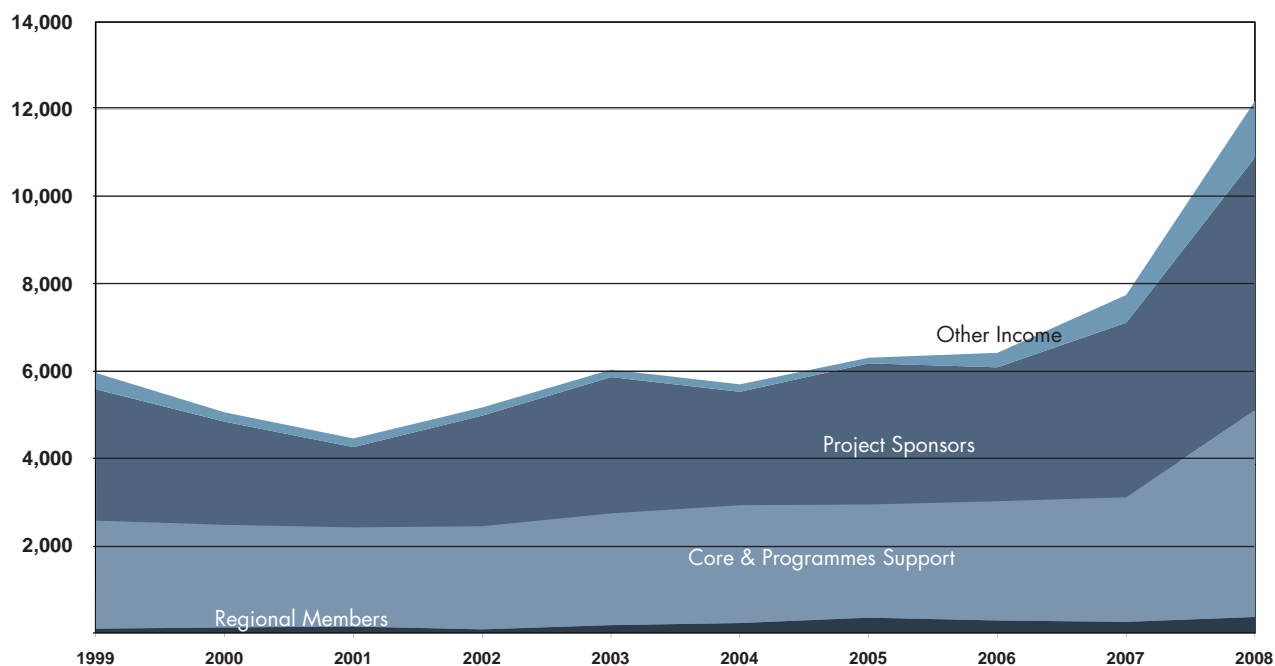
## Project Co-financing Funds

In US Dollars

| SOURCE       | 1999             | 2000             | 2001             | 2002             | 2003             | 2004             | 2005             | 2006             | 2007             | 2008             |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Australia    | 95,941           | 127,818          | 75,835           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Austria      | 388,722          | 341,518          | 164,181          | 283,198          | 462,558          | 339,977          | 432,394          | 523,798          | 538,037          | 615,087          |
| Canada       | -                | -                | 11,693           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Germany      | -                | -                | 2,800            | 78,159           | 101,509          | 51,826           | 191              | 252,528          | 95,891           | 214,436          |
| Netherlands  | 428,134          | 202,266          | 45,277           | 96,000           | 420,814          | 352,894          | 169,012          |                  |                  |                  |
| Norway       | -                | -                |                  |                  |                  |                  | 100,630          |                  |                  |                  |
| Sweden       | 50,000           | -                |                  | 64,246           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Switzerland  | 450,000          | 472,701          | 594,408          | 407,757          | 404,820          | 547,166          | 648,496          | 420,477          | 510,690          | 1,179,487        |
| USA          | -                | 44,850           | 25,565           | 82,434           | 91,950           | 98,816           | 158,320          | 161,641          | 364,858          | 742,374          |
| ITALY/IUCN   |                  |                  |                  | 12,000           | 47,969           | 72,441           | 9,275            | 152,062          | 510,381          | 583,702          |
| ADB          | 160,990          | 110,000          | 129,010          |                  |                  | 20,000           | 4,000            | 19,340           |                  |                  |
| EU           | -                | -                | -                |                  |                  |                  | 33,631           | 429,077          | 30,717           | 136,875          |
| CIP          | 100,000          | -                | -                |                  | 8,100            | 9,000            |                  |                  | 85,690           | 31,990           |
| FAO          | 21,900           | 22,000           | 36,500           | 121,330          | 70,500           | 165,200          | 83,025           | 50,425           | 106,785          | 101,274          |
| ILRI         | 63,000           | 26,000           | 20,000           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| ISNAR        | 100,000          | 50,000           | 217,982          | 60,000           | 72,000           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| UNEP         | 179,063          | 161,737          | 46,932           | 242,056          | 125,000          | 100,558          | 119,337          | 101,560          | 55,500           | 176,300          |
| UNESCO       | 39,000           | -                | 9,650            | 500              | 18,000           | 9,000            | 8,000            | 4,000            | 12,400           | 14,600           |
| WWF          | 28,500           | 1,500            | -                |                  | 28,614           | 24,825           |                  |                  |                  | 5,000            |
| IFAD         | -                | 250,000          | 36,545           | 345,000          | 428,000          | 127,000          | 433,000          | 95,391           | 469,430          | 10,000           |
| UNOPS        |                  |                  | 98,000           | 30,000           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| UNIFEM       |                  |                  |                  | 50,596           | 48,760           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| ESA          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 44,609           |                  |                  |                  |
| WI           |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 124,649          |                  |                  | 69,636           |
| FORD         | 380,000          | 300,000          | 250,000          |                  | 200,000          | 200,000          | 143,127          |                  | 100,000          | 200,000          |
| IDRC         | 374,447          | 93,874           | 48,392           | 143,415          | 177,784          | 132,290          | 338,707          | 517,383          | 297,398          | 784,121          |
| MacArthur    | 30,000           | 100,000          | -                | 175,000          | 100,000          | 75,000           | 175,000          | 100,000          | 150,000          | 240,000          |
| ICCO         |                  |                  |                  | 207,715          | 133,436          | 24,021           | 140,015          | 168,845          | 146,790          |                  |
| CEH, UK      |                  |                  |                  | 22,858           | 52,888           | 7,248            |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| CFC/FAO      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 301,143          |                  |
| APN/START    |                  |                  |                  | 65,606           | 71,734           | 68,600           | 13,400           |                  |                  |                  |
| ITC          |                  |                  |                  | 19,910           | 35,467           | 41,991           |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Twente       |                  |                  |                  |                  | 24,791           | 81,953           | 30,096           | 71,209           | 132,183          | 172,767          |
| Sandia       |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 41,969           | 24,909           |                  |                  |                  |
| CICERO       |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 34,814           |
| World Bank   |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 23,385           |
| UNDP         |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  | 337,075          |
| Other        | 121,694          | 63,288           | 27,312           | 28,036           |                  | 4,645            | 3,201            | 4,796            | 94,408           | 128,976          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>3,011,391</b> | <b>2,367,552</b> | <b>1,840,082</b> | <b>2,535,816</b> | <b>3,124,694</b> | <b>2,596,420</b> | <b>3,237,024</b> | <b>3,072,532</b> | <b>4,002,301</b> | <b>5,801,899</b> |

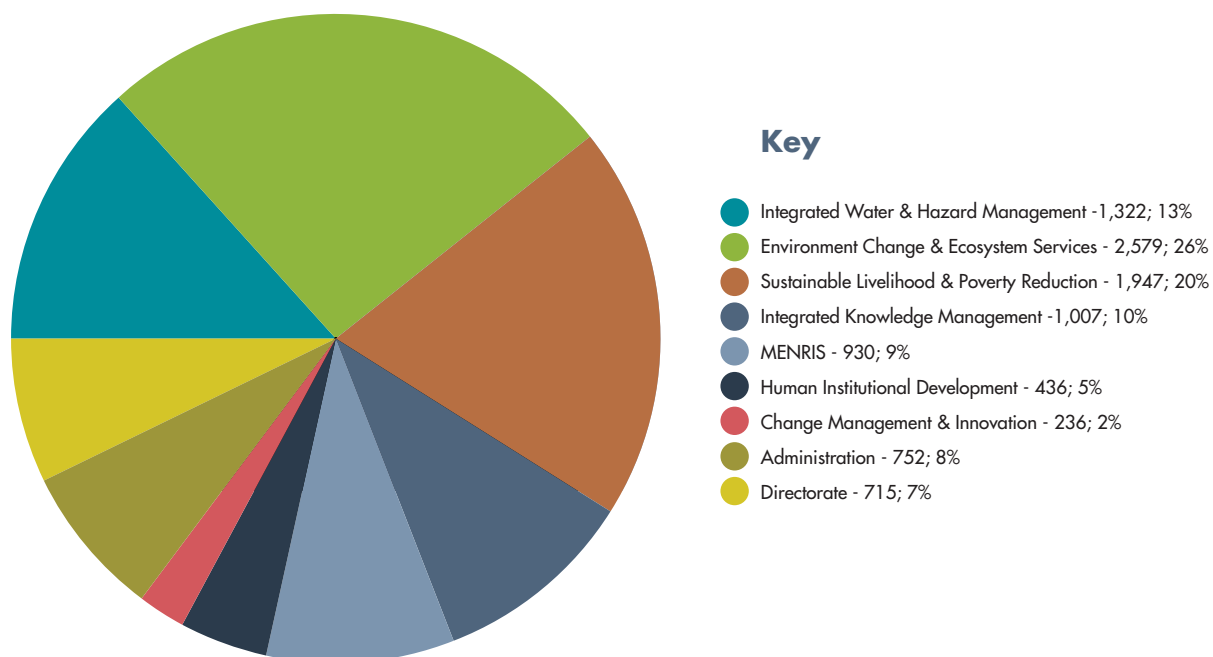
## ICIMOD Funding Sources 1999-2008

In thousand US Dollars



## ICIMOD Expenses by Programme 2008

In thousand US Dollars



**Total Cost US\$ 9.924 million**

Note: Administration includes exchange loss 222K and Directorate includes 25th Anniversary cost 225K

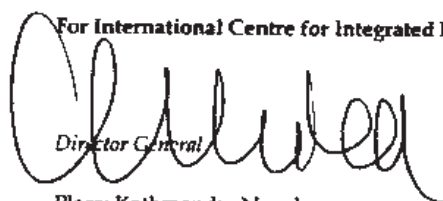
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Loan and Fund Balances  
as of 31 December 2008

All amounts in United States Dollars

|  | Schedule  | As at<br>31 December 2008 | As at<br>31 December 2007 |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Fund Balances</b>   |           |                           |                           |
| General Reserve  | 1         | 3,657,844                 | 3,491,773                 |
| Operational Reserve  | 1         | 869,729                   | -                         |
| Exchange Equalisation Reserve  | 1         | 503,606                   | 503,606                   |
| Restricted Programme Support Fund Balances (net)<br>[Note 2 (f) on Schedule 14]} | 1         | -                         | -                         |
| Government of Germany  | (190,827) | -                         | -                         |
| Swedish International Development<br>Cooperation Agency                          | 360,648   | 169,821                   | -                         |
| Special Project Fund Balances (net):   | 6C        |                           |                           |
| Amounts to be incurred on projects   | 2,991,656 | 2,086,263                 |                           |
| Amounts to be recovered  | (299,062) | (410,492)                 | 1,675,771                 |
| <b>Total Sources of Funds</b>  |           | <b>7,893,594</b>          | <b>5,671,150</b>          |
| <b>Assets and Liabilities</b>  |           |                           |                           |
| Fixed Assets   | 2         | 1,773,647                 | 1,826,132                 |
| Current Assets, Loans and Advances:  |           |                           |                           |
| Cash and Bank Balances   | 3         | 7,619,446                 | 5,535,145                 |
| Loans and Advances   | 4         | 483,584                   | 287,616                   |
|  |           | 8,103,030                 | 5,822,761                 |
| Less: Current Liabilities and Provisions   | 5         | (1,983,083)               | (1,977,743)               |
| Net Current Assets   |           | 6,119,947                 | 3,845,018                 |
| <b>Total Application of Funds</b>  |           | <b>7,893,594</b>          | <b>5,671,150</b>          |
| Notes to the accounts  | 14        |                           |                           |

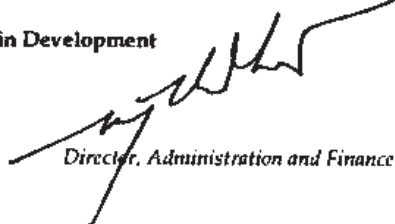
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balances

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development



Director General

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal  
Date: 24 February, 2009



Director, Administration and Finance



Budget & Finance Officer



# International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

## Operating Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2008

All amounts in United States Dollars

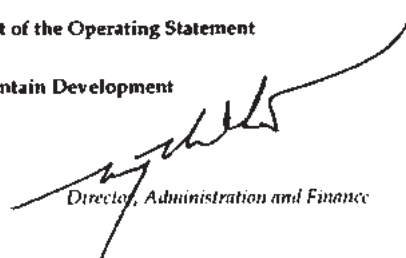
|   | Schedule | Year ended<br>31 December 2008 | Year ended<br>31 December 2007 |
|---|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>   |          |                                |                                |
| Contribution from Donors  | 6        |                                |                                |
| Restricted Programme Support  | 6A       | 1,781,736                      | 888,988                        |
| Core and Other Programmes Support   | 6B       | 3,316,991                      | 2,216,753                      |
| Special Projects  | 6C       | 5,801,899                      | 4,002,301                      |
| Other Income  | 7        | 1,296,940                      | 1,023,008                      |
|   | (A)      | <u>12,197,566</u>              | <u>8,131,050</u>               |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>  |          |                                |                                |
| Programme Cost  |          |                                |                                |
| Restricted  | 8        | 1,611,915                      | 940,970                        |
| Others  | 9        | 1,743,676                      | 1,580,435                      |
| Special Projects Cost   | 10       | 3,817,855                      | 3,529,824                      |
| Scaling Up Cost   | 11       |                                |                                |
| Programmes  | 11A      | 80,095                         | -                              |
| Special Projects  | 11B      | 967,221                        | 278,954                        |
| Core Support Cost   |          |                                |                                |
| Directorate   | 12       | 1,194,364                      | 784,460                        |
| Administrative Support  | 13       | 682,083                        | 535,740                        |
| Depreciation [Note 2 (a) (iii) on Schedule 14]  |          | 40,432                         | 34,439                         |
| Less: Indirect Cost Allocation<br>[Note 1 (xii) on Schedule 14]   |          | <u>(436,105)</u>               | <u>-</u>                       |
| Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain) (net)  |          | 222,225                        | (142,686)                      |
|   | (B)      | <u>9,923,761</u>               | <u>7,542,136</u>               |
| Surplus of Income over Expenditure  | (A-B)    | 2,273,805                      | 588,914                        |
| Less: Surplus of Special Projects' income over<br>expenditure transferred to Special Project Fund Balances (net)  |          | 1,016,823                      | 193,523                        |
| Less: (Deficit) / Surplus of Restricted Programme Support's<br>income over expenditure transferred to Restricted Programme Support<br>Fund Balances (net) |          | 169,821                        | (51,982)                       |
| Net Surplus   |          | <u>1,087,161</u>               | <u>447,373</u>                 |
| Balance brought forward   |          | -                              | 846,318                        |
|   |          | <u>1,087,161</u>               | <u>1,293,691</u>               |
| Transferred to General Reserve  |          | 217,432                        | 1,293,691                      |
| Surplus transferred to Operational Reserve  |          | <u>869,729</u>                 | <u>-</u>                       |

Notes to the accounts

14

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

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
  
Director General

  
Director, Administration and Finance

  
Budget & Finance Officer

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal  
Date: 24 February 2009

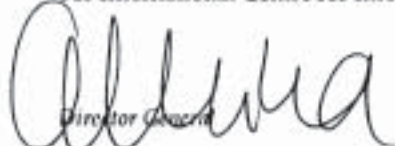
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2008

All amounts in United States Dollars

| Particulars   | Year ended<br>31 December 2008 | Year ended<br>31 December 2007 |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>                       |                                |                                |
| Net Surplus as per Operating Statement                              | 1,087,161                      | 447,373                        |
| <i>Adjustment for:</i>  |                                |                                |
| Depreciation  | 40,432                         | 34,439                         |
| Capital expenditure charged in the projects/ Programmes             | 197,185                        | 220,065                        |
| Interest Income   | (230,044)                      | (182,011)                      |
| Operating surplus before working capital changes                    | 1,094,734                      | 519,866                        |
| <i>Adjustments for change in net current assets :</i>               |                                |                                |
| Increase in loans and advances                                      | (196,232)                      | (127,683)                      |
| Increase in current liabilities and provisions                      | 5,340                          | 559,689                        |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities                           | 903,842                        | 951,872                        |
| <b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>                       |                                |                                |
| Purchase of fixed assets  | (236,493)                      | (226,557)                      |
| Increase in time deposits with banks                                | (2,370,884)                    | (730,912)                      |
| Interest received   | 230,307                        | 214,777                        |
| Net cash (outflow) from investing activities                        | (2,377,070)                    | (742,692)                      |
| <b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>                       |                                |                                |
| Repayment of long term borrowings                                   |                                |                                |
| Interest paid   |                                |                                |
| Movements in Special projects funds                                 | 1,016,824                      | 193,523                        |
| Movements in Restricted programme Support funds                     | 169,821                        | (51,982)                       |
| Net cash (outflow) from financing activities                        | 1,186,645                      | 141,541                        |
| Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)   | (286,583)                      | 350,721                        |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year              | 503,575                        | 152,854                        |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Schedule 3) | 216,992                        | 503,575                        |

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

For International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

  
Director General

  
Director, Administration and Finance

  
Budget & Finance Officer

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal  
Date: 24 February 2009

# ICIMOD Members, Sponsors and Funding Partners

## Regional member countries

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
China  
India  
Myanmar  
Nepal  
Pakistan

## Non-regional strategic partners and regular supporters

Austria  
Germany  
Norway  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
UNEP  
FAO  
IFAD

## Co-financing Project Partners

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





# About ICIMOD

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

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



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**International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development**

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