

EVALUATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MOUNTAIN COUNTRIES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

5TH AND 6TH APRIL 2012

KATHMANDU, NEPAL



ORGANIZED BY

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY

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Prakash Koirala
Executive Director
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Executive Summary

The evaluation sought to assess the participants' satisfaction with the conference and the extent to which it achieved its purpose. The main objective of the conference was to forge a common understanding on the effects of climate change in Mountain Countries, and to secure additional attention from the international community for sustaining mountain ecosystems and well being of mountain people. This evaluation has assessed the level of knowledge obtained, solidarity and commonalities identified by the participating countries. It employed a survey method using a structured questionnaire and the information obtained was synthesized by using simple descriptive statistics and content analysis methods.

The conference provided an opportunity to listen to and share knowledge with various stakeholders. Although some participants said that the information shared during the conference was not completely new, they felt that the meeting served as the knowledge-sharing platform that helped to build a consensus among Mountain Countries on climate change issues. The conference unanimously passed a 10-point 'Kathmandu Call for Actions'.

The overall satisfaction of participants on the relevance and usefulness of the conference was about 95 percent. In addition, more than 80 percent of people agreed that the conference served as a common forum for discussion and helped to reach agreement on a common cause.

The conference concluded with the note mentioning its success in forging solidarity by identifying commonalities, convergence and a coordinated approach among the participating Mountain Countries. The participants also suggested the need for making the initiative a continuous process rather than a one-off event; to broaden the initiative by ensuring involvement of developed mountainous countries in forthcoming meetings; to prepare a clear action plan for future initiatives; and to initiate 'evidence based' climate change negotiation processes at the country level.

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Nepal organized an international conference of Mountain Countries on climate change on April 5-6, 2012 (conference schedule is in Annex 1) in collaboration with major development partners. The Government had asked IDS Nepal to provide technical support for the conference organization and management including, conducting an independent evaluation of the conference. IDS Nepal, with the support from Climate & Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), contracted a team of evaluators to evaluate the conference. The terms of reference for the evaluators included the following specific objectives (Annex 2):

- a. Assess the perception on the usefulness of information/knowledge shared at the conference.
- b. Assess the relevancy of knowledge shared for building a common agenda of Mountain Countries in relation to climate change.
- c. Assess the level of solidarity among Mountain Countries for conveying the issues at international forums, including UNFCCC negotiation and Rio+20, and
- d. Assess other management and logistic effectiveness.

About the conference

Climate change disproportionately affects the people and ecosystems connected with mountains and mitigating this requires urgent adoption of appropriate adaptation measures. As an early response effort the Government of Nepal began a number of initiatives to raise these concerns, rally for and coordinate the voices of Mountain Countries for encouraging adaptation measures to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change. From the Rio de Janeiro Earth summit of 1992 to the Durban UNFCCC COP of 2011, Nepal participated actively in designing and implementing an international framework to manage climate change. The conference of mountain countries was planned as part of the Mountain Initiative In order to continue this endeavor and forge solidarity with mountain countries for articulating the concerns.

The Mountain Initiative (MI) is a global initiative to address the common interests of Mountain Countries and regions and is expected to provide a framework within which Mountain Countries and regions can work together to understand global climate change and undertake joint adaptation and mitigation programs. The Initiative advocates for actions for reducing the risk of climate change and building resilient mountain communities, while maintaining the vital mountain-based ecosystems for the welfare of the billions of people living downstream.

Objectives of the conference

The main goal of the conference was to create global awareness on the need for sustainable mountain ecosystems for the benefit and well being of the global population. Specific objectives included mobilizing support and ensuring cohesion among the countries, reducing knowledge gaps and increasing understanding of the projected impacts of climate change, and promoting the specific concerns of mountain biomes and related livelihoods within the ongoing UNFCCC and Rio+20 negotiations.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation used perception based survey methods to assess the satisfaction of participants' vis-à-vis the conference's outputs. Participant satisfaction was measured on a five point "like art" scale, (from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree"). Data was collected through a structured questionnaire (Annex 3). The survey forms were distributed to participants towards the end of each session. The major questions asked were:

- Whether they received knowledge that they did not know before.
- Usefulness of information provided by the speaker, and
- Relevance of information for addressing climate change and environmental issues in the respondent's country/ region

The survey forms were collected from all participants and data was analyzed using simple descriptive statistics. Although there were about 200 participants in the conference, the attendance tended to taper by up to 50 per cent at the end of the day. Forty- nine participants in the first day and 45 participants on the second day responded to the questions in the questionnaire. This response was considered moderate for this kind of conference.

DISCUSSION AND FINDING

This chapter provides information on the respondents, including their nationality, gender and their organizations. This is followed by the assessment of participants of specific sessions and topics organized in the order of conference schedule. The responses are then synthesized and presented in the following chapter, the details are provided in Annex 4.

Characteristics of the evaluation participants

The conference participants came from different nationalities, age, sex and occupations. Around 60 percent of 60 participants on the first day were from Nepal. Participants from other South Asian countries like Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Bhutan also attended the conference. There were smaller delegations were from North America and Europe – countries like Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Similarly, there were some respondents from China, Peru, Uganda and Azerbaijan.

In addition, there was active participation from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change (IPCC), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Environment Programme, The World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international organizations.

Nearly 85 percent respondents were male. Most of the respondents (31%) were of the 26-40 years and 41-55 years (42%) age groups; collectively they made up over 70 percent of the participants (Appendix 2). A majority (35%) of the participants were from government offices, followed by I/NGOs and international organizations (22%) and academic institutions (17%).

On the second day, only 45 participants, including eight women filled the evaluation forms. The majority of the respondents (28 out of 45) were Nepalese. A complete list of respondents is given in the appendix. The majority of respondents were aged between 41-55 (42%), which was followed by the 26-40 years (31%) age group; collectively they comprised over 73 percent of the respondents. Most of the participants came from government offices. (See: Appendix 5)

Day I (5th April 2012)

Opening plenary session

The Right Honorable President of Nepal Dr. Ram Baran Yadav inaugurated the opening session. In his speech, he highlighted the impacts of climate change and its likely impact in the near future. On the potential impacts on the poor in mountainous countries, he said; "We do not have time to wait, it is high time we respond to the negative impacts immediately".

During the session two messages, one from Ms. Christiana Figueres, Secretary of the UNFCCC and another from Mr. Apa Sherpa, a 21-time summiteer of Mount Everest were telecast. Their messages are summarized below.

Ms. Christiana Figueres from the UNFCCC underscored the concerns of rising temperatures that caused glaciers to melt at a faster rate, increasing the number of flash floods and glacial lake outbursts. She shared her apprehensions regarding the weak adaptation and mitigation measures in developing countries, particularly in Mountain Countries where the increase in temperature was higher, making the people more vulnerable to climate change.

Mr. Apa Sherpa, spoke about his observations of the surroundings in his home village and the mountains and agreed with the findings of scientific community on the impacts of climate change in Mountain Countries.

In the opening plenary, Ms. Figueres discussed various international climate change issues and UNFCCC processes that could help Mountain Countries. Her presentation was recognized by almost 20 per cent participants as new knowledge. The speeches delivered by Ms. Figueres and Mr. Apa Sherpa received a very good response from the participants. Regarding the usefulness of the information, 75 per cent participants found the ideas useful in their professional work. Similarly, an overwhelming majority (more than 80%) found the information usable and helpful in addressing the issues of environment and climate change.

Panel Discussions

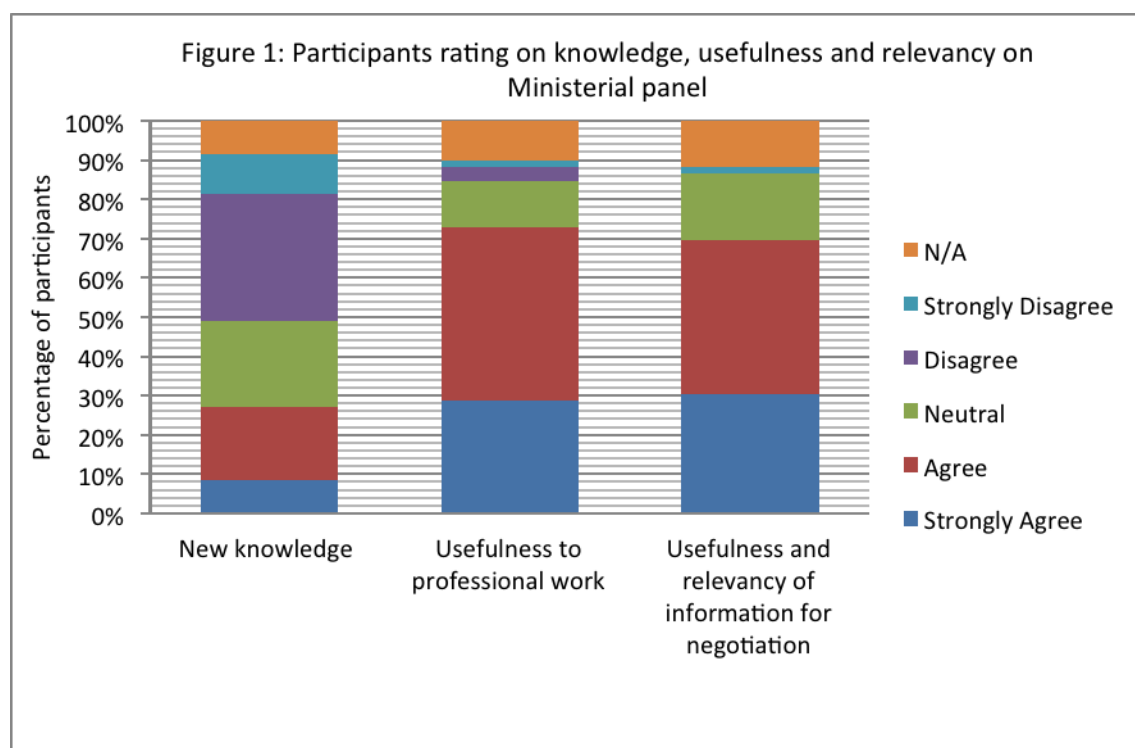
Ministerial panel on impact, vulnerability, adaptation and climate financing

A panel of Ministers representing Bhutan, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, Tajikistan, Yemen and Pakistan expressed their gratitude for Nepal's endeavor to bring all Mountain Countries in one platform. They said the attempt was necessary for coming up with appropriate approaches and strategies for coping with the adverse effects of climate change. Ministers from different nations emphasized the importance and role of mountains in providing fresh water and in maintaining global ecological stability. Noting the backdrop of fragile geographical landscapes and weak infrastructures in the mountains, they highlighted the potential threat the regions could face in the immediate future. The presentations clearly articulated the anxieties associated with the impact of climate change on water resources, health, economy, agriculture and livelihoods. They also raised concerns about the increasing number of climate refugees. Portraying the vulnerable situation faced by Mountain Countries, the Ministers called for a joint effort and a firm long-term commitment to tackle climate change impacts. They agreed to take a unified voice of all Mountainous countries to the Rio +20 Summit in order to be heard by the international community.

The key messages from the session were:

1. The impacts of climate change are clear, but the disproportionate impacts on Mountain Countries and global issue require different approaches.
2. The particular, and increasing vulnerability of Mountain Countries is clear: the rate of warming in mountains is higher compared to other areas, and the unique ecological and economic situation of mountains and mountain people makes them very vulnerable.
3. Adaptation is a must and is an urgent need: we need to be creative and resourceful for adaptation, national action is not enough, and we need trans-boundary actions and cooperation.

4. The issue of finance is critical as large amounts are pledged at international platforms which LDCs and Mountain Countries are not able to access.
5. We need to act/negotiate on a common agenda and we must not miss the opportunity of the Rio +20 process to raise issues related to the mountains.



About 25 per cent of participants said they obtained new knowledge from the ministerial plenary. Further, another about 72 per cent and 68 per cent of participants agreed that the discussion on knowledge was useful in their professional work and relevant to climate change negotiations (Figure 1). It is obvious that although the knowledge was not new for many participants, processing that knowledge through discussions can be very helpful and can encourage participants to use it for changing policies and interventions. The ministerial session was therefore a knowledge-processing and validation platform where information from different sources was accumulated and codified. The knowledge was further synthesized for commonalities and convergence. Some participants felt that Mountain Countries lack clear impact data that can be scientifically verified.

Panel on impact, vulnerability, adaptation and climate financing

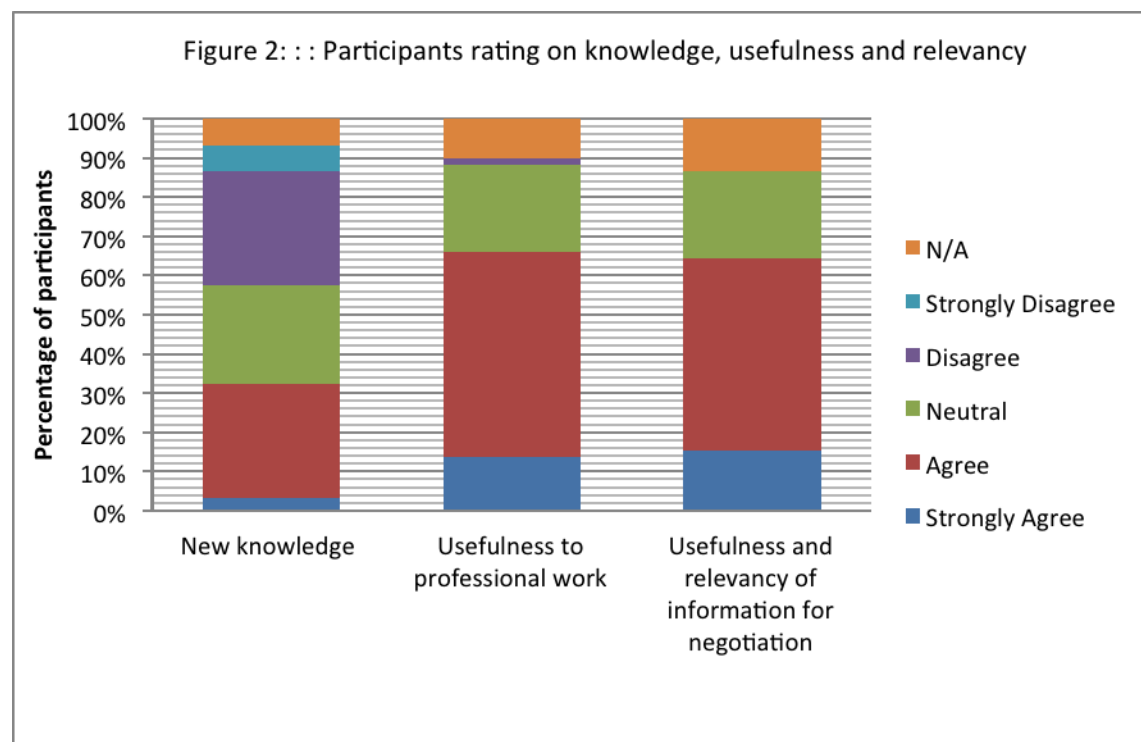
There were similar presentations in the second session of parliamentarians. The keynote speaker and panelists raised concerns about climate change impacts on the natural environment of mountains and the provision of environment services and people's livelihood. They argued that the effect of climate change would alter upstream and downstream relations. They highlighted the role played by the mountain regions, particularly the provision of fresh water for millions of poor people downstream. The session also echoed the need for mutual effort and co-operation among the Mountain Countries. Nearly all speakers emphasized the need of a Mountain Agenda at the Rio +20 summit. In addition, they called for all member countries to negotiate, act and support such an agenda. In order to fortify the views, voices and aspirations of Mountain

Countries, the panel suggested the need for participants to agree on a common “Kathmandu Call for Action”.

A representative from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) shared the organization’s involvement in setting up a global framework on climate services, which primarily strengthens the area of climate monitoring, research modeling and prediction, user interface platform and capacity building. Similarly, a representative from the World Bank spoke about how the bank could play a role in adaptation and mitigation. He said that aside from providing traditional loans and grants, knowledge generation and sharing including capacity building also comes under the Bank’s working areas. He also provided an update on the innovative financial instruments like weather index insurance and insurance against catastrophes. Similarly, a representative of the Asian Development Bank summarized the role ADB could play in capacity building, technical assistance and in preparation of policies, planning tools, and in institutional development.

The panel discussed the interdependence of mountain ecosystems, mountain people and various ecosystems. Mountain communities are most vulnerable as they have multiple challenges, given their weak adaptive capacity, and therefore need global partnerships, funding, capacity building support, and technical assistance. The speakers said that it is vital to work together for the mountain community and ecosystems, particularly for carrying out effective advocacy at the global level.

Regarding the newness of the information presented in this session, there were mixed responses. About 30 per cent participants were already familiar with the information whereas the same percentage of participants said that the information was new.

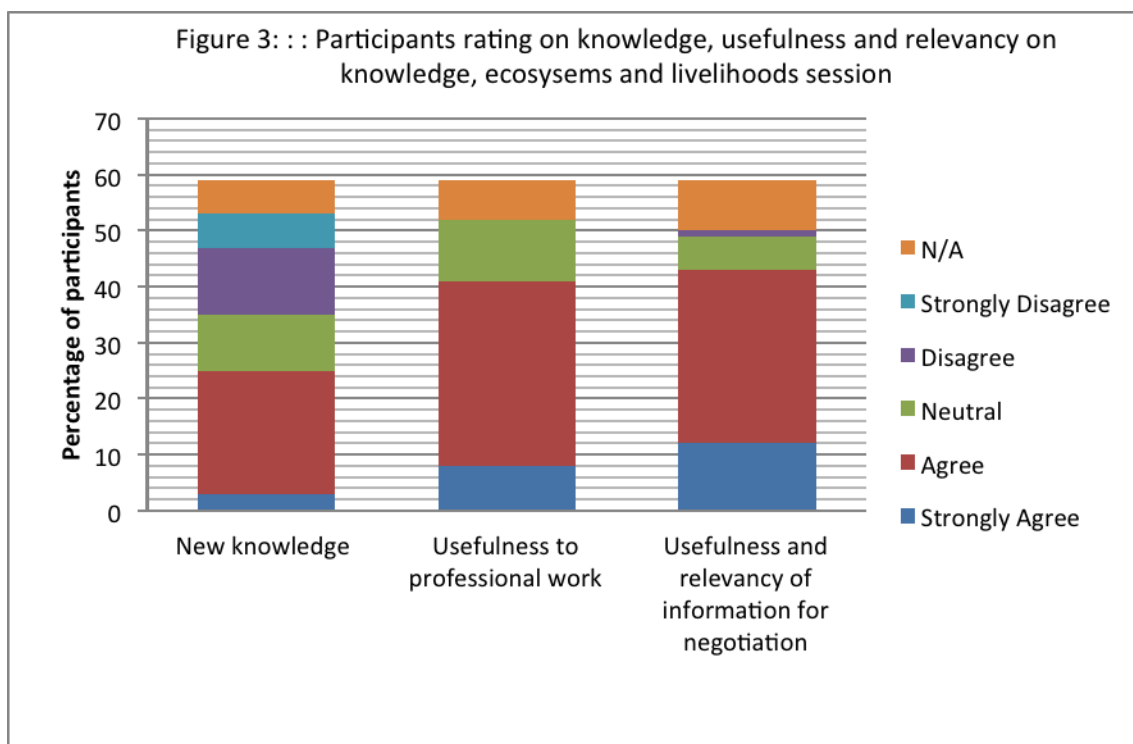


On usefulness, more than 65 per cent participants found the information useful for their professional work and around 63 per cent felt that the information was helpful and relevant for raising concerns related to climate change at international forums (Figure 2). The assessment indicates that there was general agreement that the deliberations were appropriate, relevant and useful. Some participants said that the information given in the conference needed to be supported by evidences as that would actually help to push the issues strongly at international forums. Evidence-based advocacy and lobbying is a must and Mountain Countries lack this capacity affecting their ability to make their case.

Knowledge, ecosystem services, livelihoods and mountain agenda

The key messages from this session related to the indigenous knowledge, future of mountain people and their challenges, and ecosystem services and goods. Participants raised concerns on local agendas for recovery, conservation and management of ecosystems. There were also some issues of technology transfer and international financial support. The speakers highlighted the impact of climate change on clean and reliable water resources, renewable energy and food security. They also mentioned other negative impacts of climate change such as migration, erosion of the biodiversity and ecosystems services. The most important learning of the discussion was how to generate knowledge and its documentation and use in policy making and negotiations. The speakers said despite having some knowledge, it is scattered and needs to be validated in a systematic way. They added that there was need to enhance access to the knowledge thus generated and that knowledge generation and use should focus on issues related to mountain regions, and on reducing climate risk for the millions of poor people in the region. They said that knowledge generation was expensive but something that was needed.

In contrast to the earlier sessions, the information shared in this particular session was new for a larger group of participants. More than 40 per cent found the information novel. For around 70 per cent, the information was of use in their professional work. Regarding the utility of information, more than 70 per cent of participants found it to be beneficial for dealing with climate change issues. This was more technical than the previous two sessions where mostly political and policy agendas were discussed. In this session the speakers focused on real knowledge generation and management issues in the mountain regions. The interest of participants revealed their desire to be up-to-date on international negotiations processes and how countries could benefit from the processes.



Day II (6th April 2012)

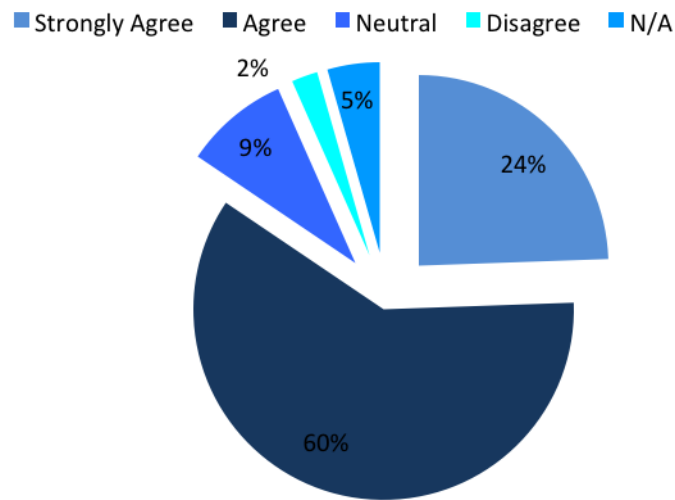
Special and Technical Session

The Right Honorable Prime Minister of Nepal Dr. Babu Ram Bhattarai had a special address on the second day of the conference. He said mountains are sources of energy, food and biodiversity for billions of people and that climate change had affected mountains disproportionately, making both ecosystems and people's livelihoods more vulnerable. He added that climate change also offers new opportunities for undertaking alternative development models that are more equitable and cleaner through robust partnerships, both North-South and South-South.

Other speakers at this session spoke about the risks of climate change in mountain communities. They said that people living in mountains have higher vulnerabilities as compared to others. Mr. Hemraj Tater, Minister of Environment, Nepal spoke about the multiple challenges that mountain communities faced and the importance of technical and financial support required for mitigation and adaptation to the changes.

Almost 85 per cent respondents thought the information from the session was useful in addressing climate change related problems they faced in their countries or regions (Figure 4). The session focused on sharing the understanding of politicians on climate change issues, and some of the participants noted that the Nepali prime minister rightly pointed out the issues linking climate change and development. His views on the need to have an alternative development paradigm, and South-South partnerships to address the challenge, were also appreciated.

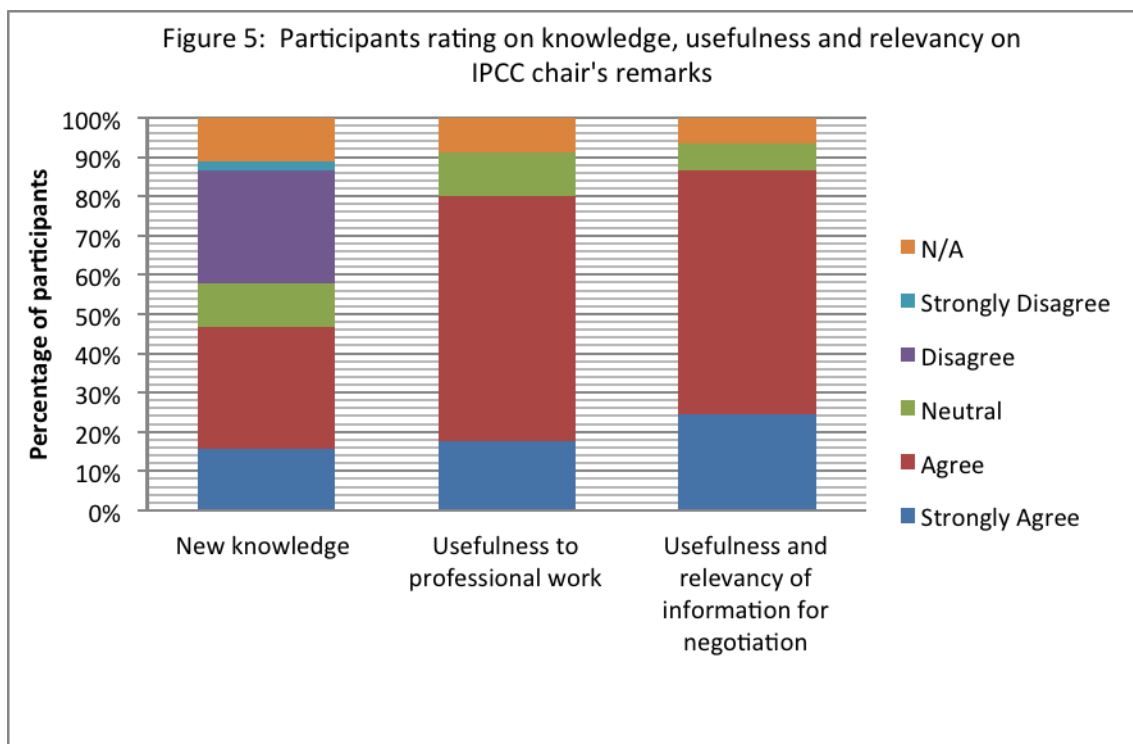
Figure 4: Assessment of technical session on relevancy and usefulness of information for negotiations



Keynote speech by IPCC chair

Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chairman of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) briefly touched on the Eastern philosophy of co-existence and co-living, which states that the universe is one family. He added that although the change in climate is natural, the current rate of change was a consequence of anthropogenic activities which are responsible for causing sea level rise, glacial melt, temperature rise, snow cover decline, flash floods, erratic rainfall and heat waves. He said extreme precipitation events are increasing: Even in places where the average is declining, the last rainfall was heavy and occurred within a short period of time. Mountain regions are more vulnerable to such events. Dr. Pachauri added that developing countries were going to be the worst affected by such changes.

He said that these changes taking place have a profound effect on food security, health, biodiversity, and on livelihoods. He stressed the requirement of clean energy, effective risk management and adaptation strategies, and the need for further research and development and a policy shift to mitigate climate change. He highlighted the need to create an association of Mountain Countries and to develop a 'unified commitment' as a solid base for global actions for the protection of people and ecosystems.



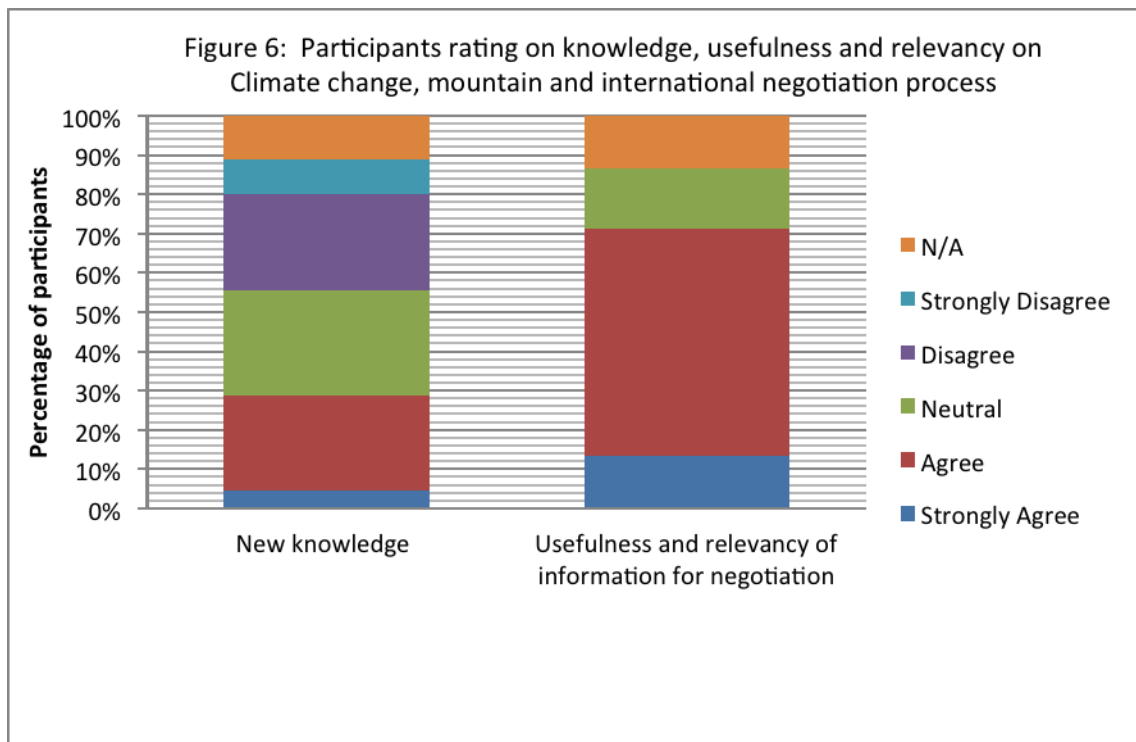
Dr. Pachauri's presentation included a broad overview of the impact of climate change, the data gap and climate governance at international level. He referred to some global scientific data that was new to many participants. Forty seven per cent participants agreed that the speaker provided new knowledge. More than 80 per cent of them found the information useful in their professional work and also thought it would be useful in negotiations related to climate change adaptation projects.

Climate change, mountain and international negotiation process

This session was dedicated to climate change, mountain issues and international negotiations. Most of the speakers said that the Mountain Agenda has mostly been ignored in the UNFCCC processes and said it was reason by it was not implemented in the spirit of the document. They agreed that Mountain Countries needed to once again flag the concerns of mountains, including upstream and downstream issues, even though the task could be difficult.

The speakers spoke about the challenges they have faced in their respective countries. They said despite the efforts of some Mountain Countries, efforts to protect the fragile ecosystems (as mentioned in UNFCCC convention Article 4.8) had not progressed. They also highlighted the need for coordinated efforts to raise the issues more prominently.

Some speakers advocated the need to work for a separate finance window for addressing mountain issues and said all should begin (Using Article 4.8 and 4.9 as entry points). They also advised that there was a need to link climate change with mountain resources in negotiations. The speakers were concerned over the inadequate capacity building support for negotiators from developing countries.



Only about 30 per cent participants agreed that they received new knowledge from the session. Regarding the significance and relevancy of information delivered in this session, approximately 70 per cent of them found it worthwhile and thought it could be used in enhancing negotiations skills in their countries.

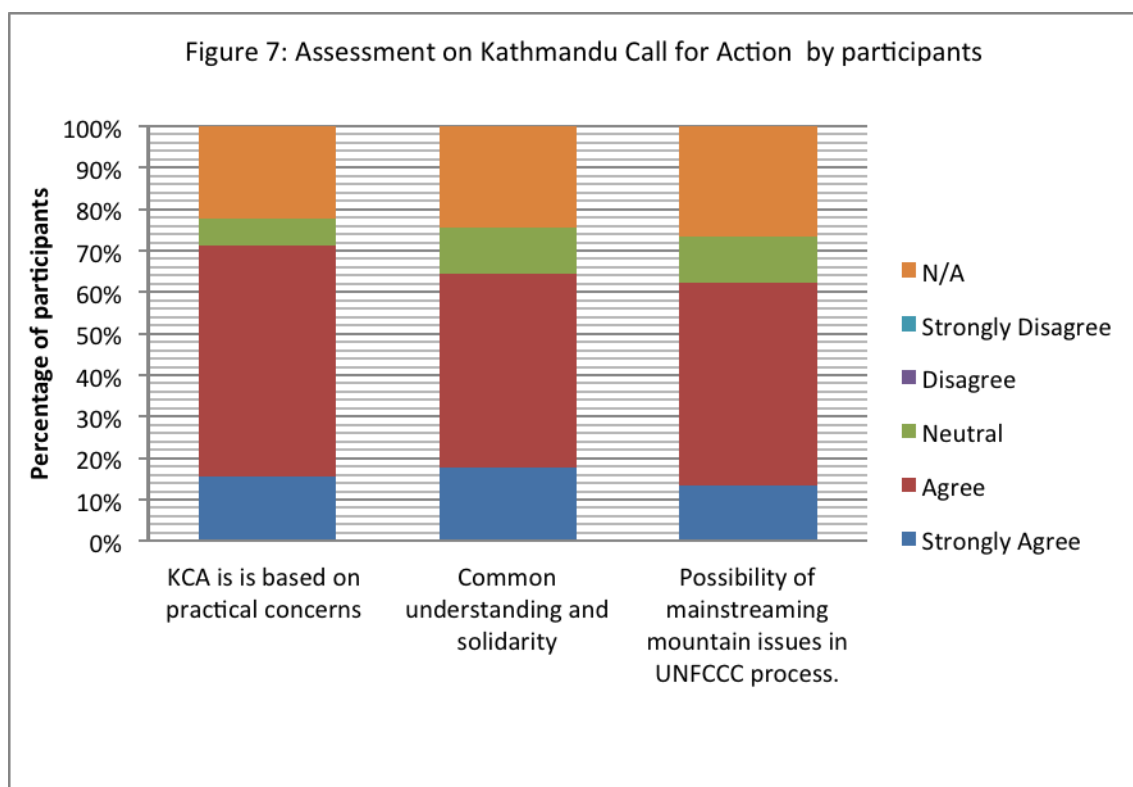
Closing session

The concluding session discussed the ‘Kathmandu Call for Action’ (KCA).

The call for action delivered a strong message, and the widespread media attention the conference had received, together with the follow up action plan that could ensure that the message was heard clearly at the international stage.

The major points included in the KCA were:

- Urging development partner’s to support the establishment of dedicated funding for adaptation and mitigation programs in Mountain Countries;
- Encouraging building of appropriate incentive mechanisms at various levels to recognize and reward mountain communities for conservation and maintenance of mountain ecosystems services;
- Promoting research as well as the use of traditional knowledge for sharing, learning and exchanging information and other practices to support science-policy interface and to help find best solutions to climate change challenges; and
- Recognizing the high potential of mountain ecosystem services to promote Green growth strategies.



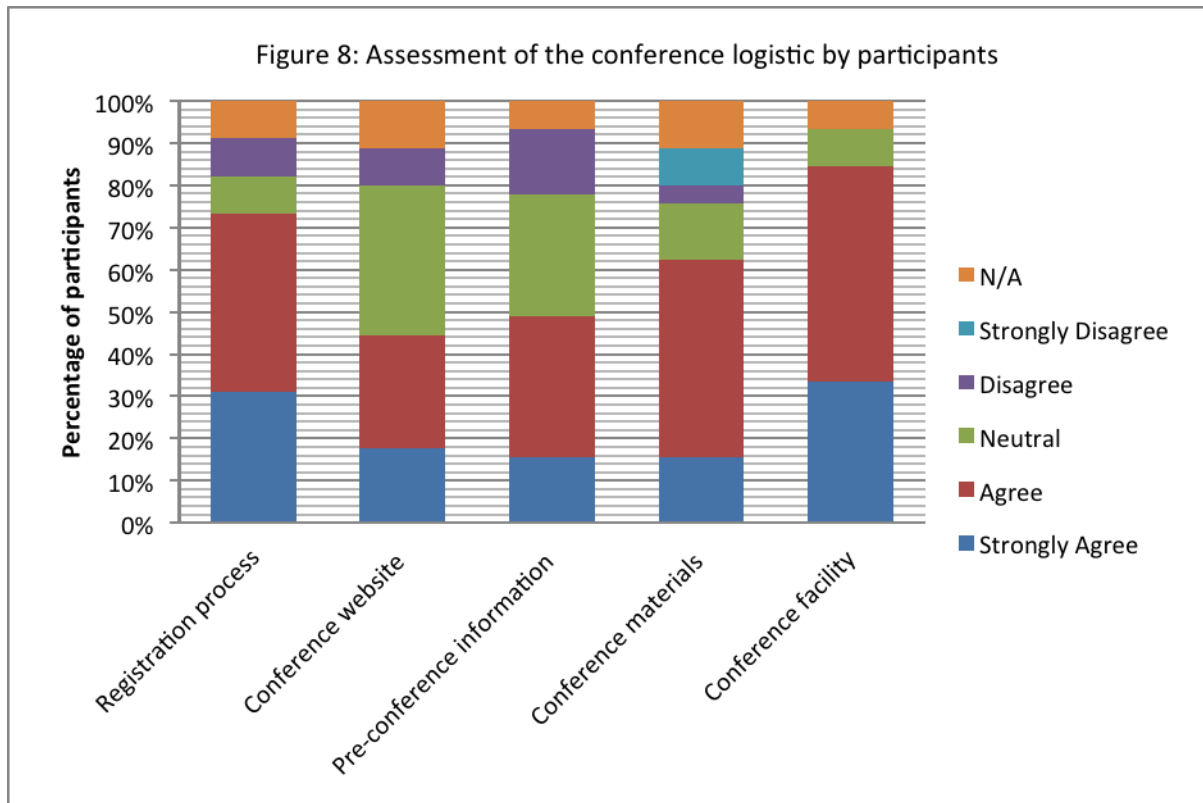
Regarding the subject matter of the KCA, more than 70 per cent of participants agreed that it was grounded in practical concerns of mountain ecosystems and livelihoods. On the subject of coherence and solidarity, over 60 per cent of participants said the KCA was a reflection of the common understanding, and solidarity among all members and stakeholders. Similarly, 60 per cent participants were optimistic that the KCA could help in incorporating the concerns of Mountain Countries in the UNFCCC processes. Overall, most of the participants were satisfied with the outcome of the conference suggesting that the participating countries now needed to seriously formulate a strategy for bringing mountain issues into the UNFCCC negotiation processes more prominently.

Overall impression

The participants were also asked to provide their overall impression on the conference. The impressions on the overall objectives and the logistic support provided to the participants were as follows:

Logistic support

The management of the conference was assessed in terms of registration procedure, convenience of conference website, pre-conference information, usefulness of conference website and overall hospitality. The majority (73%) of the participants found that the registration process simple and effective. Twenty of 45 respondents said the conference website was practical and useful while 16 remained neutral. But, there were some who felt that some workshop materials were not provided to some participants. Considering the value of information shared before the conference, around half of the participants agreed it was good. Regarding conference materials, more than 60 per cent found it accessible and helpful. Around 85 per cent of the participants said the conference facilities; meals and accommodation arrangements were sound (Figure 8).

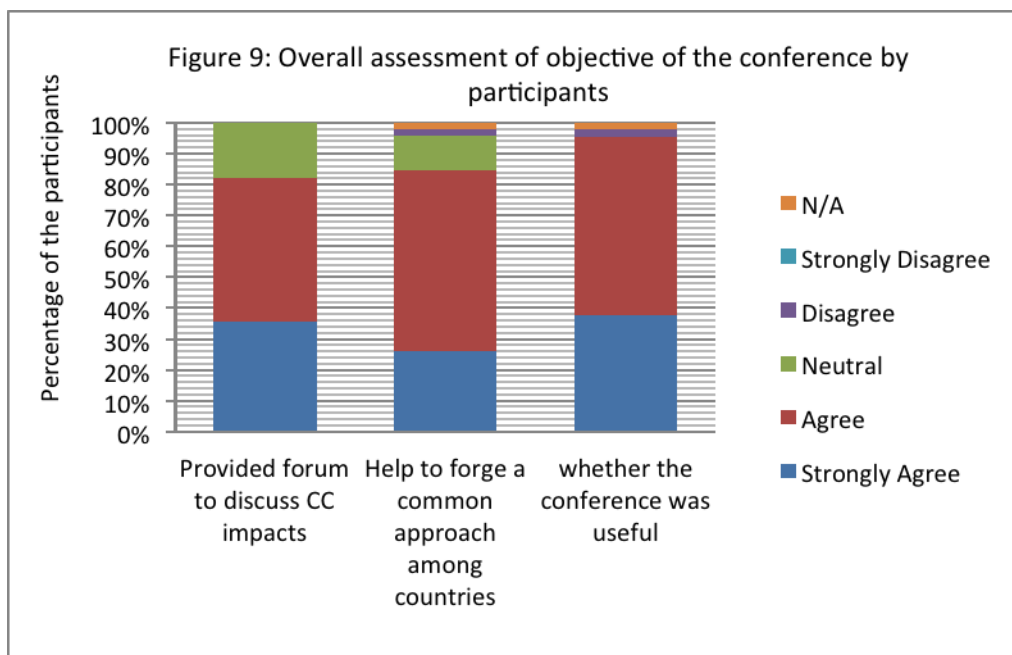


Assessment of overall objective of the conference

The overall conference assessment questions included:

- Whether the conference served as a forum to discuss the impacts of climate change and associated risks;
- Whether the conference helped to forge a common approach to deal with the relationship between climate change and mountain issues; and
- Whether the conference was useful to the respondent.

More than 95 per cent of participants found the conference useful. They said they had gained new knowledge that would be useful in the climate change negotiation process. More than 80 per cent participants said that the conference served well as a forum to discuss the impacts of climate change and associated risks, and that it had it also helped to forge a common approach to deal with climate change and mountain issues. The evaluators therefore found that the conference was successful in delivering its objectives.



There also were some specific comments and suggestions for future conferences:

- 'The audience or participants from the floor could not make proper and sufficient comments on the conference'. This comment related to the structure of the conference that had less time allotted to group interactions and to seek comments from participants.
- 'The conference was useful for gaining knowledge about climate change and its impact on mountains. Hope we will be able to generate, advocate and put forward common and stronger voice about the issue of Mountain Countries in the global arena.'
- 'Such a conference is only an event and we should have on-going activities for the Mountain Initiative.'
- 'Bring the developed mountainous countries in the common platform with defined agenda.'
- 'Indigenous knowledge related to climate change adaptation should have been specifically mentioned in the conference.'
- 'Participation of youth was not good; please make sure that the more youth are involved in future conferences.'
- 'Overall all structure of the conference was somehow confusing. Session moderators have done excellent job. Nepali young negotiators should learn from them'.
- 'The two-day conference was a very good learning experience.'

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The evaluation questions were focused on the attainment of new knowledge, its usefulness for professional work and the conference process for forging consensus among the participating countries. In case of new knowledge, 20-50 per cent participants agreed that they had received new knowledge whereas there was higher (50-85%) response to questions relating to usefulness and relevance of knowledge shared during the workshops. The assessment showed that the

knowledge shared in the workshop was not new for many participants but the information was useful after the processing and ‘meaning making’ at the meetings.

The logistics were also well managed. For instance, about 70 per cent and 85 per cent participants agreed that the registration process and conference facilities were good, respectively. About a half of the participants said there was room for improvements on conference websites and pre-conference information sharing.

The overall assessment showed a high degree of satisfaction with the conference. About 95 per cent of participants agreed that the conference was useful and met their expectation. About 80 per cent of them said that the meeting provided them a common forum to discuss issues, whereas 85 per cent of them believed that this forum helped them to come up with a common voice to deal with climate change and mountain issues at international events. The participants said that the conference served as a knowledge processing and validation platform to discuss commonalities, and convergence and for coordinating the approach of participating countries to fulfill the broader aims of the Mountain Initiative.

The conference was successful in bringing major climate change issues from the mountain region and discussing them with international climate change actors. The main achievement was the ‘Kathmandu Call for Action’ and the unanimous endorsement by the participating countries. The KCA has brought many issues related to climate change, and its impact on livelihoods and ecosystems in the mountains on the agenda. There was a general sense that the KCA could serve as a document that could bring Mountain Countries closer for advocating their concerns in global climate negotiations.

Recommendations

The assessment has helped to access learning based on which, the following recommendations have been made.

The Mountain Initiative is a process and the conference was an activity of the initiative. It is recommended that Mountain Countries need to take steps towards institutionalizing the Mountain Initiative. Developed mountainous countries would need to play a greater role for taking the outcomes of the conference to international negotiations. There is therefore a need to bring the developed countries into the process started by the Mountain Initiative. As a step towards consolidation of the gains made so far, it is recommended that the Mountain Initiative prepare an action plan for its future actions. Additionally, there is a need to seriously consider knowledge generation and management as part of the Mountain Initiative: This can provide a basis for evidence-based negotiations in the UNFCCC processes and for planning and implementing mitigation and adaptation projects.

Annexes

Annex 1 conference programme schedule

Government of Nepal

Ministry of Environment

International Conference of Mountain Countries on Climate Change

April 5-6, 2012

Hotel Hyatt Regency

Kathmandu Nepal

Programme

4 April 2012, Wednesday

1600 - 1800 Pre-registration

Day 1: 5 April 2012, Thursday

08:00 - 08:30 Arrival of the Participants and Registration

08:30 – 08:45 Participants will take their designated seats

08:45 – 08:55 Arrival of the Dignitaries

08:55 Arrival of the Right Honourable President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav

Inaugural Session

09:00 – 09:02 Right Honourable President at the dias

09:02 – 09:05 Sight and Sound of Mountains

09:05 – 09:12 Welcome remarks: Mr. Hemraj Tater, Honourable Minister for Environment,
Government of Nepal

09:13 – 09:21 Messages: Ms. Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC Secretariat
Mr. Apa Sherpa, 21 times Mount Everest Summiteer

09:21 – 09:36 Keynote Speech on the Science of Climate Change and Mountains: Dr. R.K.
Pachauri, Chair, IPCC and DG, The Energy and Resources Institute

09:36 – 09:43 Inauguration of the Conference (by lighting the auspicious lamp) and Address by
Right Honourable President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav

09:43 – 09:50 Vote of Thanks: Mr. Krishna Gyawali, Secretary, Ministry of Environment,
Government of Nepal

09:50 -10:15 Group Photographs with Right Honourable President and other dignitaries and
10:15 Right Honourable President departs from the Conference Venue

10:05 – 10:50 Tea/Coffee break

10:50 – 13:00

SESSION 1: Ministerial Panel on the Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability, Adaptation
Options and Climate Financing in the Mountains
(Moderator: Mr. Kul Chandra Gautam, former Assistant Secretary-General to the United
Nations)

10:50 – 11:00	Keynote Remarks: Honourable Lyonpo Pema Gyamtsho, Minister, Royal Government of Bhutan
11:00 – 12:40	Panellists: Honourable George Khachidze, Georgia Honourable Jargalsaikhan Choijantsan, Mongolia Honourable Hemraj Tater, Nepal Honourable Gabriel Quijandria, Peru Honourable Talbak Orzuevich Salimov, Chairman, Committee on Environment Protection, Tajikistan Honourable Fatma A. Ferej, Tanzania Honourable Mufeed Abdo AL-HALEMI, Yemen Remarks: Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chair, IPCC Wrap-up by the Moderator
12:40 – 13:00	Launching of the Nepal Climate Change Support Programme and the National Framework for Local Adaptation Plan for Action
13:00-14:00	Lunch, Hyatt Hotel
1400 – 1530	
SESSION 2:	Panel Discussion: Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability, Adaptation Options and Climate Financing in the Mountains (contd ...) <i>(Moderator: H.E. Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York)</i>
14:00 – 14:10	Keynote Remarks: Mr. Philip Marker, UK Climate Change Envoy for Asia and Head, UK Climate Change and Energy Unit, Delhi
14:10 – 15:30	Panellists: Honourable MD. Sohrab Ali Sana, Member of Parliament, Bangladesh Honourable Ms. Lucky Sherpa, Member, Constituent Assembly, Nepal Honourable Haji Adeel, Member Senate, Pakistan Honourable Buddhika Pathirana, Member of Parliament, Sri Lanka H.E. Mr. Jose Luis Balmaceda, Chile Mr. Amir Hooshang Delju, Senior Scientific Coordinator, WMO Dr. Herbert Acquay, Sector Manager, Environment, Water Resources and Climate Change, World Bank Mr. Kenichi Yokoyama, Country Director, Nepal Resident Mission, Asian Development Bank Wrap-up by the Moderator
15:30-16:00	Tea/coffee, Hotel Hall

16:00 – 18:30

SESSION 3: Climate Change in the Mountains: Knowledge Generation, Ecosystem Services, Livelihoods and Mountain Agenda
(Moderator: Dr. Young-Woo Park, Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)

16:00 – 16:10 Keynote Remarks: Dr. David Molden, Director General, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

16:10 – 16:20 Presentation: Dr. Jiang Mingjun, Director General, IESCO China

16:20 – 18:30 **Panelists:**

Mr. Sun Zhen, Deputy Director-General, Development and Reform Commission, China

Dr. R.S. Tolia, Chairperson, Central Himalayan Environment Association (CHEA), India

Dr. Dirk Hoffman, Bolivian Mountain Institute, Bolivia

Dr. Dinesh Chandra Devkota, Visiting Professor, Central Department of Environment Science, Tribhuvan University

Prof. Masayoshi Nakawo, National Institutes for the Humanities, Japan

Dr. Olman Serrano, Mountain Partnership, Food and Agriculture Organization

Dr. Arjun Karki, Chair, LDC Watch

Dr. Michael Glantz, Director of the the Consortium of Capacity Building, University of Colorado Boulder, USA

Wrap-up by the Moderator

18:30-20.30 *Conference Dinner and Cultural Programme, Hotel Hyatt*

18:30 – 18:45 Special Address: Former Prime Minister, Honourable Madhav Kumar Nepal

Day 2: 6 April 2012, Friday

Special Session

09:00 – 09:10 Video: Mountains and People

Chair: Mr. Bijay Kumar Gachhedar, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs, Government of Nepal

09:10– 09:15 Welcome remarks: Mr. Hemraj Tater, Minister for Environment, Government of Nepal

09:15 – 09:25 Address: Honourable Minister from the Government of India (tbc)

09:25 – 09:35 Mr. Abdullah bin Murbarak Bin Aabboud Al-Midhadhi, Honourable Minister for Environment, State of Qatar

09:35 – 09:55 Special Address: Dr. Baburam Bhattarai, Right Honourable Prime Minister of Nepal

09:55 – 10:05 Chair's Remarks: Mr. Bijay Kumar Gachhedar, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs, Government of Nepal

10:05 – 10:10 Vote of thanks: Mr. Krishna Gyawali, Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal

10:10-10:40 *Tea/Coffee, Hotel Hall*

10:40 – 13:00

Session 4: Climate Change and Mountains in the International Negotiation Processes
(Moderator: Mr. Quamrul Islam Chowdhury, Bangladesh)
Panellists:
Mr Aisif Verdiyev, Head hydrologist, Azerbaijan
Ms. Mercedes Meneses, Chile
Mr. Aime Mbuyi Kalombo, DR Congo
Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, Deputy DG, Forest Department, Myanmar
Mr. Ysmaïl Dairov, Advisor of Director, Kyrgyzstan
Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety, Joint-Secretary (Tech.), Nepal
Mr. Ilhomjon Rajabov, Head, Climate Change & Ozone Centre, Tajikistan
Mr. Aleksandr Merkushkin, Deputy Head, Monitoring on Environmental Pollution, Uzbekistan
Wrap-up by the Moderator

13:00-14:00 Lunches, Hyatt Hotel Garden

14:00 – 15:30 **Kathmandu Call for Action** on Mountains and Climate Change
Chair: Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Chief Secretary, Government of Nepal
(Moderator: H.E. Gyan Chandra Acharya, Nepal's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York)
Presentations: Recommendations of the Expert Consultation
Recommendations of the Parliamentarian's workshop on climate change
Discussion on the Draft of Kathmandu Call for Action on Mountains and Climate Change
Chair's Remarks: Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Chief Secretary, Government of Nepal

15:30-16:00 Tea/coffee, Hotel Hall

16:00 – 17:30 Closing Session: Chair: Mr. Hemraj Tater, Honourable Minister for Environment, Government of Nepal
16:00 – 16:10 Kathmandu Call for Global Action on Mountains and Climate Change
16:10 – 17:00 Remarks by the Honourable Ministers representing Latin America, Africa, Central Asia and Hindu-Kush Himalayan Regions
17:00 – 17:15 Address by the Chief Guest: Mr. Narayan Kaji Shrestha, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Government of Nepal
17:15 – 17:20 Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety, Joint-Secretary (Technical) and Head of Climate Change Management Division, Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal
17:20 – 17:30 Closing Remarks: Mr. Hemraj Tater, Honourable Minister for Environment, Government of Nepal

End of the Programme

Supported by: UK DFID, EU, Royal Norwegian Embassy, USAID, SNV, UNDP, ICIMOD, World Bank, ADB and CDKN

Technical Partners: International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD),
Integrated Development Society (IDS) - Nepal

Workshop Partner: Clean Energy Nepal (CEN) and Climate Action Network, South Asia
(CANSA)

Exhibition Partner: NGO Federation

Media Partner: Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ)

Annex 2: Terms of Reference

Contract No.	
Project	Support Mountain Initiative Conference Led by Ministry of Environment, government of Nepal (MoEnv/GoN
Expertise	Evaluation

Detailed Tasks:

Detailed tasks are as follow:

- 1) Consult format and content with stakeholders
- 2) Prepare and distribute questionnaire for M&E propose to the participant.
- 3) Make consultation and acceptance of M & E procedures
- 4) Produce M&E report in prescribed format
- 5) Submit Draft Report and incorporate the feedback and comments.
- 6) Finalize the Report incorporating the comments after Draft Report
- 7) The report should be based on British English.
- 8) Please consider the following aspects while evaluating
 - a. Assess the perception on the usefulness of information/knowledge shared at the conference
 - b. Assess the relevancy of knowledge shared to come out with common agenda of mountain countries in relation to climate change
 - c. Assess the level of solidarity among the participating countries to bring the issues at international fora including UNFCCC negotiation and Rio+20.
 - d. Assess other management and logistic effectiveness

Output/Reporting Requirements:

Deliverables include:

- (i) Report version of the text in MS word
- (ii) Make executive summary to upload in web page as well, if necessary
- (iii) Draft version of the text showing correction in track change format

Remuneration:

Currency of payment: Nepalese Rupees(NPR)

Payment schedule:

50% of the contract amount after signing the contract

50 % of the contract amount after submission and approval of the final report.

Timeline to submit deliverables: One Month from the date of contract signing

Annex 3: Participants survey form

International Conference of Mountain Countries on Climate Change

Kathmandu, Nepal, April 5-6, 2012

Evaluation form

Day 1 (5th April 2012)

ABOUT THE RESPONDENT

Your Nationality:
Other

Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐

Age group: ☐ Below 25 yrs ☐ 26 to 40 yrs ☐ 41 to 55 yrs ☐ more than 55 yrs

Your Organization: ☐ Government ☐ I/NGOs ☐ Academia/University ☐ Private
sector

☐ Researcher ☐ International organization ☐ Other (pls specify)
.....

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Messages (Ms. Christiana Figueres, UNFCCC
and Mr. Apa Sherpa, Mount Everest
Summiteer)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speakers is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
What did you like the most of this presentation?					

Key note speech

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The speaker talked about the issues that I didn't know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speaker can be used in my professional work.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speaker is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What was the most interesting part of this presentation?

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Session 1: Ministerial panel on impact , vulnerability adaptation and climate financing

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The speakers provided information which is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What did you like the most of this presentation and discussion?

Session 2: Ministerial panel on impact , vulnerability adaptation and climate financing (conti...)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The speakers provided information which is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What did you like the most of this presentation and discussion?

Session 3: Knowledge, ecosystems services, livelihoods and mountain agenda

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The speakers provided information which is useful to address climate change and	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

environmental issues in my country/region?

What did you like the most of this presentation and discussion?

Evaluation form

2nd Day

ABOUT THE RESPONDENT

Your Nationality:
Other

Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male

Age group: ☐ Below 25 yrs ☐ 26 to 40 yrs ☐ 41 to 55 yrs ☐ more than 55 yrs

Your Organization: ☐ Government ☐ I/NGOs ☐ Academia/University ☐ Private
sector

☐ Researcher ☐ International organization ☐ Other (pls specify)
.....

SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL SESSION

Special session

Strongly
Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly
Disagree

The information provided by speakers is
useful to address climate change and
environmental issues in my country/region.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

What was the most interesting part of this presentation?

**Session 4: Climate change, mountain and
international negotiation processes**

Strongly
Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly
Disagree

The speakers talked about the issues that I
didn't know.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

The speakers provided knowledge that can be
used for negotiations in my country as well.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

What did you like the most of this presentation and discussion?

**Kathmandu Call for Action on
Mountains and Climate Change**

Strongly
Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly
Disagree

Recommendations through expert groups are
useful to mainstream mountain issues at

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

UNFCCC process

Recommendations through Parliamentarian's workshop are useful to mainstream mountain issues at UNFCCC process

☐☐☐☐☐

Through this call, I see there is higher possibility of mainstreaming mountain issues in UNFCCC process

☐☐☐☐☐

What did you like the most of this presentation and discussion?

CLOSING SESSION

Closing

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

“Kathmandu Call for Action” is based on practical concerns related to mountain ecosystems and livelihoods

☐☐☐☐☐

I believe, through this call, all members and stakeholders have shown common understanding and solidarity

☐☐☐☐☐

Through this call, I believe there is higher possibility of mainstreaming mountain issues in UNFCCC process

☐☐☐☐☐

OVERALL IMPRESSION

Logistic support

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

Registration process was easy

☐☐☐☐☐

Conference website was useful

☐☐☐☐☐

Pre-conference information sharing was good

☐☐☐☐☐

Conference materials were good and easily available

☐☐☐☐☐

Conference facility (meal, accommodation) were good

☐☐☐☐☐

Objective of the conference

Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree

This (the) conference provided a forum to discuss on impacts of climate change and associated risks

☐☐☐☐☐

The conference helped to forge a common approach to deal in relation to climate change and mountain issues

☐☐☐☐☐

The conference was useful to me.

☐☐☐☐☐

Are there any other issues that you would like to share with us?

Thank you for completing this form.

Annex 4: Response related data

Ministerial on impact vulnerability adaptation and climate financing

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	5	11	13	19	6	5
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	17	26	7	2	1	6
The information provided by speakers is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	18	23	10	-	1	7

Panel on impact vulnerability adaptation and climate financing

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	2	17	15	17	4	4
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	8	31	13	1	-	6
The information provided by speakers is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	9	29	13	-	-	8

Knowledge, ecosystem services, livelihoods and mountain agenda

Questions	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N/A
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	3	22	10	12	6	6

The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	8	33	11	-	-	7
The information provided by speakers is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	12	31	6	1	-	9

Assessment of technical session on relevancy and usefulness of information for negotiations

Question	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
The information provided by speakers is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	11	27	4	1	-	2

knowledge shared by IPCC chair

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	7	14	5	13	1	5
The information provided by speakers can be used in my professional work.	8	28	5	-	-	4
The information provided by speakers is useful to address climate change and environmental issues in my country/region.	11	28	3	-	-	3

Climate change, mountain and international negotiation process

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
The speakers talked about the issues that I didn't know.	2	11	12	11	4	5
The speakers provided knowledge that can be used for negotiations in my country as well.	6	26	7	-	-	6

Assessment of Kathmandu Call for Action

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
"Kathmandu Call for Action" is based on practical concerns related to mountain ecosystems and livelihoods.	7	25	3	-	-	10
I believe, through this call, all members and stakeholders have shown common understanding and solidarity.	8	21	5	-	-	11
Through this call, I believe there is higher possibility of mainstreaming mountain issues in UNFCCC process.	6	22	5	-	-	12

Assessment of the conference logistic

Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
Registration process was easy	14	19	4	4	-	4
Conference website was useful	8	12	16	4	-	5
Pre-conference	7	15	13	7	-	3

information sharing was good						
Conference materials were good and easily available	7	21	6	2	4	5
Conference facility (meal, accommodation) were good	15	23	4	-	-	3

Overall assessment of objective of the conference

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	N/A
Provided forum to discuss CC impacts	16	21	8			
Help to forge a common approach among countries	12	27	5	1		1
whether the conference was useful	17	26		1		1

Appendix 5: Characteristics of respondents (day 1 and day 2)

Nationality of the respondent (First day)

Nationality	Male	Female
Nepalese	31	4
Italian	1	-
Bhutanese	3	-
Afghani	1	-
Swiss	1	-
Bangladeshi	2	-
American	-	1
Peruvian	1	-
British	1	-
Ugandan	2	-
Canadian	-	1
Chinese	1	1
Azerbaijanis	1	-
Didn't mentioned	5	2
Sub-Total	50	9

Appendix 2: Respondent age (First day)

Age group	Number of participants
Below 25 years	1
26 to 40 years	24
41 to 55 years	27
More than 55 years	7
Total	59

Appendix 3: Respondent affiliation with Organisation (First day)

Form of Organisations	Number of participants
Government	16
I/NGOs	10
Academic/University	8

Private sector	2
Researcher	2
International organization	10
Other(civil society, Dalit commission, Ethic organization)	11
Total	59

About the respondent Nationality (Second day)

Nationality	Male	Female
Nepalese	23	5
Italy	2	-
Bhutan	1	-
Afghanistan	1	-
Srilanka	1	-
Mongolia	1	1
Turkeminesthan	1	-
Myanmar	1	-
Tajikistan	1	-
Uganda	1	-
China	1	-
Didn't mentioned	3	2
Sub-Total	37	8
Total	45	

About the respondent Age (Second day)

Age group	Number of participants
Below 25 years	3
26 to 40 years	14
41 to 55 years	19
More than 55 years	9
Total	45

About the respondent Organisations (Second day)

Form of Organisations	Number of participants
Government	17
I/NGOs	11
Academic/University	6
Private sector	2
Researcher	1
International organization	2
Other(civil society, Dalit commission, Ethic organization)	6
Total	45