

# **WORKSHOP OF THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS INITIATIVE OF THE MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP**

**Rome, 1-2 July 2004**

## **Background**

The Interim Secretariat for the Mountain Partnership is currently organizing a series of workshops to help members further develop Partnership Initiatives<sup>1</sup>. These meetings aim to provide opportunities for lead members and key resource persons to identify priority areas and produce draft work plans and strategies for action. These will be shared with all other members of a given Partnership Initiative and eventually discussed in a 'breakaway' session dedicated to each Initiative during the next full global meeting of the Mountain Partnership (Cusco, Peru, 28-29 October 2004).

As part of this process, a workshop of the lead members of the Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) Initiative was convened at FAO in Rome on 1-2 July 2004 to discuss ways of moving this Initiative forward. The workshop was attended by eight lead members and other key resource people, including representatives from government agencies, NGOs and the private sector. See Annexes 1 and 2 for the Agenda and List of Participants.

## **Workshop objectives**

- i) To achieve a common understanding of issues related to SL in mountain areas;
- ii) To review activities carried out by lead members in the field of SL in mountain areas and identify existing resources and expertise;
- iii) To strengthen existing information networks and define new joint activities and mechanisms of working together; and
- iv) To discuss the concrete project proposal on "Improving the Environment and Livelihoods of Kenyan Small-scale Coffee Farmers", put forward by Dean Cycon of Dean's Beans Organic Coffee Company, and investigate the possibility of replicating the model in other regions.

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<sup>1</sup> Partnership Initiatives cover specific themes – like policy and law, sustainable livelihoods, watershed management, research, gender, education, sustainable agriculture and rural development in mountains (SARD-M) – and different geographic areas such as the Andes, East Africa, Central Asia, Europe and the Hindu Kush Himalaya.

## Workshop process and outputs

Day 1 of the workshop focussed on achieving a common understanding of the main issues of SL in mountain areas and reviewing related projects/activities currently carried out by members. Exercises involved:

- i) Group brainstorming to identify principles and elements of the SL approach **(See Output 1)**.
- ii) Group brainstorming to identify strategies for promoting sustainable livelihoods in mountain areas **(See Output 2)**.
- iii) Individual presentations on activities/resources/expertise of members in the field of sustainable livelihoods in mountain areas **(See Output 3)**.

Day 2 concentrated on identifying concrete opportunities for collaboration between members. Exercises involved:

- i) Presentation and discussion of the project proposal on “Improving the Environment and Livelihoods of Kenyan Small-scale Coffee Farmers” **(See Output 4)**.
- ii) Filling in of action sheets defining the “who, what, where and when” of proposed collaborative activities between members **(See Output 5)**.

## Summary of main topics discussed

**i) Mountain products.** Quality mountain products were identified as viable sources of income for mountain communities, their value also being their integration into the environmental, symbolic and social systems in which they are produced. These mountain products tap traditional local knowledge and increase the value and marketability of community-based products, and their blending of tradition and innovation is very positive. The need to coordinate with fair trade activities for better market opportunities was also stressed.

AMA from Madagascar reported on its experience in the production of wild silk, from indigenous and non domesticated silkworms found in mountain forests. In conjunction with the production of vanilla, both were shown to be good models. ICIMOD is working on a honey bee project. Some members (e.g. WMPA, Euromontana) are specifically working on what defines a mountain product, and which sectors could offer opportunities in this respect - agriculture, agroforestry, medicinal plants, animal husbandry, artisan crafts and textiles, responsible tourism and water, among others.

A number of strategies for the successful promotion of mountain products were discussed, including:

- An up-down approach (from mountains to plains)
- Need of an enabling environment to promote the development of income-generating activities

- Value addition to remain *in situ*
- Demand-driven production
- Linkages with sustainable and fair trade markets
- Clear labelling
- Certification of origin
- International and national regulations for the positive discrimination of mountain products
- The definition of a "mountain product" by the mountain people themselves.

**ii) Direct payment for environmental services.** Direct payment for hydrological services was proposed by some members as a way to increase the income of mountain people while at the same time maintaining water quality and the mountain environment. The Government of Mexico is currently working on a project entitled 'Sustainable Management of Mountain Ecosystems'. Covering 60 mountain areas in the country, the project aims to improve policies that will compensate forest owners for their environmental services provided to cities downstream. The programme provides payment according to water yield to owners of forest ecosystems who, on the basis of a five-year plan, will provide a better quality of water to users downstream, on the condition that they take steps to prevent land degradation and preserve natural resources. The implementation of such a programme required the modification of three different laws (on forest, water and rights regulations).

**iii) Organic production and fair trade.** A concrete project proposal was made by Dean Cycon, of Dean's Beans Organic Coffee Company (member of the Mountain Partnership) to assist Kenyan small-scale coffee growers take advantage of organic certification, not only to differentiate their products but also to create within the market a meaningful organic price premium while at the same time improving the natural environment. A representative of the Kenyan Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing explained that the difficulties faced by Kenyan coffee small-scale holders were due to the impact on producers of the fall in prices in the international coffee market, while the detail prices still remained very high. This commodity is the main economic resource for the country. Some 90 per cent of coffee production is in mountain regions, and 70 per cent of the producers are smallholders with one- to three acres of land. Fair trade practice could be a vitalizing element in the economic recovery of many small-scale mountain farms. Adopting fair trade practices would reduce the risk at the household and community level, as 60 per cent of the cost of production is paid for in advance under fair trade regulations. The project could become a model for use in other regions.

Broad Initiatives for Negros Development (BIND) reported on their activities with rice producers -- over 5,000 farmers -- in the Western Negros region of the Philippines. Today, the area exports organic rice to Switzerland. The programme, part of BIND's broader activities, has been set up to promote sustainable agriculture in mountain areas.

## Follow-up steps

- i) Circulation of the Sustainable Livelihoods Workshop report to participants (July 2004);
- ii) Circulation of draft workplan to other members of the Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative (August 2004);
- iii) Identification of potential communication tools and mechanisms for future networking amongst Initiative members, particularly the services provided by the Mountain Forum;
- iv) Definition of contributions to the preparation and implementation of the Second Global Meeting of the Mountain Partnership, the 'CUSCO Conference' , e.g.
  - Participation in breakaway sessions
  - Contribution to exhibit/s, side events and demonstrations (e.g. possible coffee cupping/tasting)
  - Input to the database on Mountain Products, currently being developed by the Interim Secretariat, and to be included in the newly-launched Mountain Partnership Web site
  - Explore the feasibility of holding an e-consultation (moderated by the Mountain Forum) on the Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative draft workplan, either prior to or after the Cusco Conference.

# **OUTPUT 1**

**PRIORITY AREAS OF ACTION AND  
SPECIFIC ISSUES RELATED TO  
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN  
MOUNTAIN AREAS**

Natural/ Environment issues	Policies	Environmental services	Market	Capacity building, knowledge and information	Stakeholders and synergies	Diversification	Others/ Miscellaneous
Fragile ecosystems	Need for specific protective policies	Need for environmental services payment	Lack of market intelligence and information e.g. prices and availability	Nurturing local knowledge	Cohesive communities	Comparative advantage of mountain niche not adequately identified and understood	Poor human health
Danger of natural resources over harvesting if production is limited to harvesting at the community level	Mountain. policies heavily influenced by plain conditions	Environmental services and valuation not adequately addressed	Lack of understanding of market mechanisms	Knowledge of local plants and products	Adopt stakeholders approach since the beginning	Limitation of household production: uneven product standards, small scale, delayed deliveries	Low food supplies in winter
Unpredictability of weather patterns which affect planting and harvesting seasons/cycles	Weak networking and lobbying opportunities at local, national and regional levels	Need to assess the value of specific environ. Services so that people can diversify their income	Limited access to markets	Knowledge acquisition vs. transfer	Disconnect between producers and processors		Out migration
Low soil fertility	Different SL strategies between developed and developing countries	Mountains provide global resources to human beings, but not necessarily to people living in mountain areas	Isolation/ difficult access to services	Local creativity	Cultural context could be different from main political context		High transport costs
	Poor understanding of transboundary opportunities and issues in Mountain areas that transcend national boundaries	Environmental costs should be accounted for, but not shouldered by the business-side of community based enterprises.			A disconnect in policy and policy making process on environ. conservation, land tenure arrangements and governance, between local and national context		No access to low-cost health facilities
	International policy and regulations				Weak cooperative associations		High variability of situations
					Lack of trust/knowledge between participants		Gender inequality

# **OUTPUT 2**

**Set of suggested strategies for  
improving livelihoods in mountain areas**

## **Suggested strategies include:**

- Development of synergies between various stakeholders
- Promote alternative, creative income-generation activities, niche products, NTFP/ medicinal plants
- Increase market for organic products
- Develop 'lessons learning' framework on best practices in sustainable livelihoods
- Promote product diversification to promote natural resources conservation
- Promote responsible mountain tourism and ecotourism
- Increase the value and marketability of community-based products
- Increase direct payment for ecological and hydrological services
- Explore the opportunities for new partnerships (community/private business/NGO)

# **OUTPUT 3**

## **Existing programmes on sustainable livelihoods in mountain areas**

- a) Table summarizing activities and resources**
- b) Questionnaires containing more detailed background information on lead members of Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative**

**a) Summary of activities related to sustainable livelihoods in mountain areas already carried out by lead members and list of resources/expertise. (See Annex 3 for more detailed background information on organizations)**

<b>Who</b>	<b>What and When</b>	<b>Focus/Objective</b>	<b>Expertise /resources</b>	<b>Network</b>
<b>Dean Cycon Dean's Beans Organic Coffee company</b>	Innovative People-centered development project 1988-present (all ongoing projects) - Ben Linder Café/Roasterie, Nicaragua - Restoring the sacred; Indig. Reforestation, Peru - Paman Dean –eco management with water buffalo, Sumatra - Miriam's Well revolving loan for cooperative well building, Ethiopia. San Pedro Women's Health Program – women's bank/health project, Guatemala - Community organizing and advocacy around oil + gas, minig, Ecudaor, Peru, US, Canada. - Biggas, India, Iran - Alternative Income generation, Sumatra, Peru, Nicaragua	Work with the creativity, energy and resources of local groups to raise income, self respect and to increase community's ability to protect and survive and follow own path. Use business as a vehicle for positive social impact in villages of supplies	Community organizing marketing (product development and advertising) and related business services Legal & regulatory Financial ability to look for grants, find partners, some funding for initial work. Women's Banks Networking, finding technical and other resources (*Assistance with fair trade and organic certification)	
<b>Kamal Banskota ICIMOD/ Nepal</b>	Women, water and energy -Action research to understand role and needs of women in water and energy related activities -2002 – 2004	Women's tine (>50%) revolves around water and energy. Using water and energy issues as an entry point, income generating activities identified by women are implemented in pilot areas - Empower women/capacity building - Policy development	Training materials Network with institutions at National and field levels	
	Indigenous honeybees project -Action research phase completing in 2004 Dec - upscaling through partnership (2005-2007) under progress	Conservation of Himalayan honey bees ( <i>Apis cerana</i> ) - promote as an enterprise/capacity building - promote pollination	Training materials - Training program -Apinet (bee keepers network in Nepal) -Network with institutions	

Who	What and When	Focus/Objective	Expertise /resources	Network
<b>Joseph Tanui AHI/World Agroforestry Centre</b>	ongoing Facilitate the development of a people ...care agile steering committee to lobby on behalf of communities on WRM	-Develop an association for land care - Develop objectives and the modus operandi for the association - Use association as a tool for upscaling agile activities	Stake holder, from the farmin communities, NGO's, CBO's, members of Parliament representing region, and the local government representatives.	Denis WMPA
	ongoing African grassroots Innovation for livelihoods and the environment	Test an approach to collective action for natural resource management in selected areas in East Africa	Use insights and knowledge gained in the assessment of institutional innovations for NRM in Africa and especially issue of land degradation	Leonel
	ongoing Developing a lesson learning framework on best practices for natural resource management best on case studies within project sites; developing upscaling mechanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop criteria for best practice cases</li> <li>2. Gather best cases from case studies</li> <li>3. develop upscaling mechanism</li> <li>4. gather lessons on innovation and develop a dissemination process</li> </ol>	organizations expertise, plus working with partners (currently involved with various NGO's as identified champions of land care)	Bankota, Kiago, Leonel, Sanchez.
	ongoing identify, encourage and operationalize champions of land care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. identify, training needs and develop context specific training packages</li> <li>2. train champions of land care as facilitators of land care</li> </ol>	insights gathered so far on land care, agile in Eastern Africa and other parts of the world. Need for partnerships that effective, communities.	
<b>Marta Bruno FAO – SDAR</b>	Livelihoods diversification mini-grants scheme Accessible by individual and groups LSP referral and response facility	Mini-grants technical/ capacity/ training/ financial support		Livelihoods support programme (network of 400 people in Rome Agencies and research/ development

Who	What and When	Focus/Objective	Expertise /resources	Network
<b>Massimo Diomedi FAO/SDAR</b>	Develop operational recommendations for the promotion of quality mountain products and services. The activity will be conducted in the second quarter of 2005 in the framework of the project for SARD in mountain regions.	Create the capacity to formulate and implement policies that enable the promotion of quality mountain products and services through the development of training material for decision-makers at central and low levels	Besides FAO expertise, this activity should build on the capacities of the regional/national partners of this project for SARD in mountain regions. Provided that funds will be mobilized, the estimate financial allocation for this activity should be of 50,000 \$.	Leonel, Hanta, Kiago, Banskota
<b>Benedicto Sanchez BIND Philippines</b>	Food security – diversified, integrated upland and lowland farming, plant genetic resource conservation ecological pest management, micro-enterprises (ongoing) environmental defence fund Fair-trade-organic certification, establishment and operation of the negros greenshoppe, organic rice export, craft and food training and diversification NTFP Development – NTFP inventory forest rehab., cross-community visits, gender and NTFP (just ended)	-Attainment of organic rice self-sufficiency; - Market rice surpluses under fair trade conditions; - Promotion of diversified livelihoods based on food, crop and craft diversification and product development; - Forest, esp. timber, conservation through NTFP - Gender and natural resources conservation	- System on rice intensification - Rattam inventory - Organic standards - Market information on organic and natural products from the natural product division, department of trade and industry	- Dept. of trade and industry - claro, Swiss fair trade organization Non timber forest product-exchange program - Organic certification center of the Philippines

Who	What and When	Focus/Objective	Expertise /resources	Network
<b>Justus Kiago Ministry and Cooperative Development and Marketing - Kenya</b>	Marketing of coffee by the Cooperative Societies in Kenya from 2003 onwards	<p>Traditionally over 70% of the coffee produced in the country is by the Cooperative Sector but they have never been involved in the marketing of the same. So they in no way determine on the prices they became necessary that they be involved so that they can be able to reap from.</p> <p>What they put in three approaches have been identified and will be implemented at different stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participation of the coop. through the man into the action.</li> <li>2. Marketing of the green beans through fair trade and</li> <li>3. Roasting and branding of coffee for the regional market</li> </ol> <p>The objective here is to reduce the price Spread between the producer and the cup so as to improve the incomes of the farmers as the only way of assuring sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cut costs within the member organization by being more prudent at seaty of leakages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cooperative members, management committees</li> <li>- strong market team</li> <li>- wealthy partners</li> </ul> <p>Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well organized cooperative sector with vertical integration</li> <li>- Informed membership within the sector</li> <li>- Funding from own funds cooperative and commercial banks Common fund for commodities LFC and partners. Stabilization fund and ...</li> <li>- Investment capital</li> <li>- Enabling legal and regulatory framework. Cooperative societies Act was amended in Parliament in May 2004 and coffee Act was amended in 2001 and now need revision.</li> <li>- Capacity building in cooperatives is a continuous process based on needs.</li> </ul>	

Who	What and When	Focus/Objective	Expertise /resources	Network
Hanta Rabetaliana AMA WMPA - AFRICA	Improve policies, 2003 and more than 2003	Elaborate and implement the mountain national strategic planning	WMPA – Madagascar Mountain National Committee	Leonel
	Water Watershed management 2003 and more than 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to elaborate and implement watershed management plan at national level</li> <li>• Identify and promote high added value products for upland local communities</li> <li>• Promote financial mechanism for local development of upland communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multidisciplinary team</li> <li>- Web site</li> <li>- Key person for the national watershed management programme</li> <li>- Watershed management plan for small and medium critical watersheds</li> </ul>	J. Tanui
	Integration/ Alliances with National Programmes from 2003 to more than 2003 for the recognition of mountain values	Build Alliances/ partnerships with watershed management, rural development, environmental programmes to ensure the implementation of the mountain strategic planning and mapping for identification of critical areas in mountain areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holistic approach/ multidisciplinary team for a good diagnostic</li> <li>• Building a forum for planning, implementation and conflict resolution with a specific focus on local communities and municipalities or intercommunality</li> <li>• Optimize financial resources</li> <li>• Training focused on field visits and information exchange/ site web (water management vanilla)</li> <li>• Resource institution for watershed management (web site)</li> </ul>	Justus

			<p>doc), EP3 (conservation site in mountain area) (Promote PA cat VI, Natural Regional Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For upland areas = feasibility study of high added value prod. – vanilla – wild silk</li> </ul>	
<b>Leonel Iglesias CONAFOR Mexico</b>	Improve policies The Mexican government has published and modified at least three laws to regulate actions coming into the mountain areas	To compensate the forest owners for their environmental services provided to cities down stream	We have two years experience and the Mexican government has already paid 127,000 ha and it is planning to pay for another 500,000 ha during the next three years. 20% of these areas are to be included within the 60 priority mountains of the country.	Our network included 271 communities and 14 state governments . It also includes four institutions within the forest and environmental sector
	Creating a local market for environmental services, since 2003	To promote the user's payment for the environmental services they get out of the forest, specially for the water they use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government has modified three laws (forest, water and rights)</li> <li>• The government has invested 50 million US\$ as direct payments to forest owners who are providing water as environmental service.</li> <li>• 20% out of those 50 millions goes directly to the 60 priority mountain area</li> </ul>	The rural district system is being used to collect the money from water users. The money goes to the government and then to the forest owners through the "Fondo forestall mexicano".
	Knowledge and information Mexico is in the process of creating 60 specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To generate a management program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have a team of five persons dedicated to</li> </ul>	There is a National

	diagnostics, one for each one of our priority mountains.	<p>for each mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To find funding sources to implement the management programs</li> </ul>	<p>our 60 priority mountains in México, who are experts on this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have written 10 management proposals for 10 out of 60 mountains</li> <li>México has a database on information regarding the diagnostic of each one of the 60 mountains.</li> </ul>	<p>Committee for Mountain Management that includes 42 institutions and organizations</p> <p>Five national programs directors are focusing on the 60 mountain areas.</p>
<b>Sophie Growels Community-based Enterprise Development Program</b>	<p>Coordinator of the community-based tree and forest enterprise development program</p> <p>From 2000 until now ongoing</p>	<p>Contribution of forests and trees in rural livelihoods through strengthening the capacity of local communities to develop small-scale sustainable enterprises that provide income without degrading the resource base itself. We use the market analysis and development framework for this purpose</p>	<p>Projects are ongoing in Uganda, the Gambia, China, Mozambique, Colombia and recently started in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Chile. Planned 2004 activities in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Mali, Laos</p> <p>* Trust Funds (FAO/ donor countries)</p> <p>* Technical cooperation</p> <p>Projects supported by FAO</p>	

**b) Questionnaires containing more background information on lead members of Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative**

**DEAN’S BEANS ORGANIC COFFEE COMPANY COMPILED BY DEAN CYCON**

<b>What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)</b>
<p>Our company works directly with cooperatives of coffee growers, ngo’s and community groups in mountain regions in eleven countries. Besides creating direct, fair trade purchasing relationships, we do technical training in organics, marketing and other business development areas, and design and fund people-centered development projects on the basis of priorities expressed by the farming communities. We also provide advocacy and support around environmental and human rights issues in these communities. Please see our website at <a href="http://www.deansbeans.com">www.deansbeans.com</a>, especially the Fair Trade and People-Centered Development sections for details.</p> <p>We are currently in the planning stages to create the first fair trade and hopefully organic coffee product to be exported from Kenya, which should bring substantial and sustainable increases in income and technical assistance to the farmers we work with. We are working with other members of our international roaster’s cooperative, Cooperative Coffees and independent organizations and government representatives to plan this project.</p> <p>We are also in the preliminary stages of designing a new initiative regarding technical assistance in the mountains of Papua-New Guinea with the Kway Organic Farmers Cooperative.</p>
<b>In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?</b>
<p>More of the same. I am also interested in how legal and regulatory systems enhance or inhibit the possibility of sustainable livelihoods.</p>
<b>What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?</b>
<p>I am looking forward to a continued exploration of the nuts and bolts issues of what makes sustainable livelihoods and what inhibits them. I am particularly interested in furthering the Kenya pilot project and reaching out to interested initiative members to participate in various aspects of the project to broaden its scope and deepen the analysis.</p>

**AFRICAN MOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION (AMA) AND WORLD MOUNTAIN PEOPLES ASSOCIATION (WMPA) COMPILED BY HANTA RABETALIANA**

<p><b>What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas?</b> (please provide examples of practical activities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community-based tourism activities related to watershed management and forest ecosystem conservation in rural areas ;</li> <li>- Water Management Action Plan and promotion of high added value products such as vanilla, silk products, precious woodcarving products in critical watershed and river basins and forest corridors ;</li> <li>- Water Management Action Plan and direct payments for ecosystem services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of the faire trade and organic products through north south cooperation development programmes ;</li> <li>- Exchange of information about high added value products through south-south cooperation programmes;</li> </ul>
<p><b>What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?</b></p> <p>Making Analysis, Sharing Informations about some success stories          Building a Network, sharing informations about critical informations and world trade opportunities, planning for the future and starting with seed capitals</p>

**BROAD INITIATIVES FOR NEGROS DEVELOPMENT (BIND) COMPILED BY BENEDICTO SANCHEZ**

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)**

BIND promotes sustainable agriculture in mountains and NTFPs in mountain forest-dependent communities.

For the promotion of market-based sustainable agriculture conducted the following activities in 2003,<sup>2</sup>

- 1) BIND discussed the System on Rice Intensification orientation to 800 farmers organized by National Irrigation Administration (NIA). Cornell University's Dr. Norman Uphoff and BIND staff were the resource persons. Hundreds of farmers went on an exposure trip to see the mountain-based SRI terraces in Bago city and were amazed at the robust growth of rice they saw on the field.
- 2) 18 farmers finished School in the Ricefield in Upper Menoyan, Murcia, and the closest town to Bacolod, and a part of the Northern Negros Forest Reserve and adjacent the Mt. Kanlaon Natural Park.
- 3) 34 SRI field researches in lowland and upland communities covering 11.15 hectares (111, 500 square meters) with 23 farmers participating, five of them women.
- 4) To enhance soil fertility and ensure farmers are self-sufficient in organic fertilizers, BIND started vermicasting production in the mountain communities of Calatrava, La Carlota, Bago, La Castellana and Murcia.
- 5) Organized upland and lowland SRI practitioners' conference to learn experiences and exchanged lessons; highest production recorded at 7.6 MT in first cropping and 8.5 MT second cropping, more than 3 times higher than 2.6MT national average.
- 6) 102 new rice accessions from farmer-bred rice to conserve and develop Philippine rice genetic resources.
- 7) 31 farmers built fishponds for food, income and dispersal to other members. Their fishponds are integrated with their rice-vegetables-fruits-trees-livestock. They also produce own fertilizers/ vermicomposts.
- 8) Organized community-based pest monitoring groups for quick response and management
- 9) Rice productivity increased across communities, despite flooding and stem borer infestations. Rice production reached in metric tons 3.75/ha as minimum and 4.75/ha as maximum. Upland Calatrava farmers had 2.85 as average production and 6 as maximum. This is way above the Negros average of 2.05 per hectare.
- 10) FS program in Calatrava covered 80 hectares and 36 farmers produced 4,778 sacks of paddy rice and 17,823 kg of fruits, root crops and vegetables amounting to more than P2Million.
- 11) Of the 28 farmers undergoing organic certification in 2003, 20 farmers passed local organic certification conducted by OPCEN (Organic products Certification of Negros), certification group composed of BIND staff and farmers who have trained on organic standards and certification since three years ago. OPCEN inspectors evaluated farmers from outside their community and organization.
- 12) Recently, BIND exported organic rice to the Swiss fair trade organization Claro as part of its joint 2004 celebration of the International Year of Rice. For further details, see attachment or the <http://www.visayandailystar.com/2004/June/11/topstory4.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Based on the HEKS-supported 2003 BIND's Food Security Year-end Report

For NTFP development and timber stands in the few remaining primary and secondary growth tropical rainforests, BIND conducted study tours, which included: <sup>3</sup>

1. a study tour of NTFP processing, production and marketing in Bgys. Bagacay and Mahilum in coordination with the Calatrava local government and municipal planning and development council to learn new designs and quality control of bags made from *Pandanus spp.* The exposure inspired BIND to assist its communities to reorganize their production approach, one that approximates factory-style division of labor and discipline. That means taking out the various phases of production like harvesting, dyeing, weaving and finishing away from the household and into community-based, coordinated activities. (March 2003)
2. Conducted training sessions on standardization of processed food on wild guava and strawberry, pineapple, the wild berries sarali and rootcrops, in coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry to conduct food processing training; facilitated study-tour exposure of three pandan and buri weavers in Bolinao, Pangasinan; trained several BSMKSM members to make soft brooms in Bagong Silang and established a center of soft broom production; conducted training on buri and pandan weaving in Bgy. Marcelo with a total of 27 participants attended from Bagong Silang and Bgy. Marcelo; and conducted a series of trainings on ballpen, trinkets, bracelets using the small bamboo bagakay (*Schizostachyum lima*) in Bgy. Marcelo from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2003 to March 2004.

Building on existing skills and exposures,

1. Enterprise development focused on using unregulated non-timber forest resources like wild honey, bamboo, tikog (*Alisma sagifolium*) and pandan (*Pandanus tectorius*), tiger grass, and fruits.
2. BIND conducted a rattan inventory in compliance with government regulation on its commercial utilization. The activity conscientiously emphasized the gender dimension in various activities. While the compass and brushing were done by men and women, a crew had a woman for the rear chain. Save for one male, the mensurators were men and women. The recorders and crew leaders were done by female and male BIND staff. The over-all head of the inventory was BIND's female forester assisted by a DENR forest ranger. Each team composed of 7 crewmembers: the team leader, compassperson, brusher, two chainpersons and two mensurators.

The crews averaged three strips daily, slowed down or hastened by the ruggedness of the terrain and density of mature rattans. The 15 rattan specimens collected during the inventory were sent to ERDB for identification of their scientific and official common names. The rattan inventory area covered 240 hectares of secondary growth forest, with elevation varying from 800 masl to 1,100 masl.

3. For 2003, BSMKSM wild honey harvesters sold 100,565 ml, or 50%, of wild honey harvests to Negros Greenshoppe, BIND's sister-company and fair trade shop, while the remaining half was sold in neighboring towns. Greenshoppe in turn resold the products for PhP10,500, including in the 2003 national organic products trade fair, Bio-Search. For 2004, Greenshoppe tightened quality control which resulted in buying less honey. The aim was to discourage premature harvesting.
4. 15 households engaged in the manufacture of different trinkets and necklaces using a mix of domesticated and wild bamboos as raw materials. The producers earned an average income of P3,000 per month, which fluctuates depending on

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<sup>3</sup> Based on the NC-IUCN assisted two year program, "Community property rights and forest conservation through NTFP development" terminal report

the current fad or season. Total production reached 1,243 pieces and 5,000 pcs sold to the urban centers of Dumaguete, Cebu and Manila.

5. Three youth from Calatrava produced a total of 373 ballpoint pens made of small bamboo bagakay (*Schizostachyum lima*).

Apart from its internal advocacy among local governments and assisted mountain communities in Negros Occidental, BIND has linked up with various national networks to assist it in its development of sustainable mountain livelihoods. The BIND participant for the SL Workshop is a TF Board Member.

One of its major networks is the Philippine Non-timber Forest Products – Task Force, an affiliate of the NTFP- Exchange Programme for South and Southeast Asia. (<http://www.ntfp.org>). The NTFP-TF provides information (publications and applied manuals), opportunities for exchange (exchange visits intra-Philippines and with other regional partners), resource mobilization and technical assistance on the following:

The TF helps markets and process of non-timber forest products in the national capital region and assists in improving the quality of wild honey and in the quality, assembly, packaging and marketing of handicrafts of various mountain communities nationwide. It conducts market researches like product selection, market analysis and value chain analysis, linkaging and advocacy in natural products (essential oils, herbal medicines) and documents sustainable harvest of NTFPs, especially those used in crafts products

**In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?**

Exchange opportunities for training and exposure for NGOs and community-based organizations with southern NGOs and CBOs in other parts of the globe (eg. Latin America, Africa and south Asia like India, Nepal)

Learn more about the interface of mountain sustainable agriculture and forest products

Market researches for south-south, north-south exchanges, linkaging with the crafts and processed food market in Europe

Learn from best practices on community-based enterprises using simple tools and labor-intensive methods for mass production and product designs.

**What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?**

Go beyond talk shops and start crafting doable, implementable SL programs, complete with personnel, material and technical resources.

Provide recommendations to ensure that the conduct of the Second Global Meeting of the Members of the Mountain Partnership on October 28-29, 2004, Cusco, Peru is strongly participative.

**AFRICAN HIGHLANDS INITIATIVE OF THE WORLD AGROFORESTRY CENTRE  
COMPILED BY JOSEPH TANUI**

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)**

AGILE (African grassroots Innovations for Livelihoods and the Environment) is implemented by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), the African Highlands Initiative (AHI) and partners, with funding from the Government of Italy. The goal of AGILE is to test an approach to collective action for natural resource management (NRM) in selected sites in east Africa. Objectives of the initial phase are 1) to obtain insight into grassroots institutional innovations for NRM in Africa; and 2) to train facilitators in Landcare approaches adapted to Africa.

**AGILE integrates this Landcare experience into the east African setting**, drawing on knowledge of African institutions, technologies and enabling policies. The aim is to “scale up” African grassroots innovations in technology, NRM, policy reform and livelihood while not losing their relevance to local needs.

AGILE is particularly concerned to **link NRM to improved productivity** within the context of better market access. Through our studies, we have already identified several groups working in this area: either they promote “environmentally friendly” products or improved management of soils and water in the context of higher productivity. We are looking at the factors that motivate groups to improve NRM on their own with little external input, and how innovations are networked. We have ideas on how to **network and leverage these innovations in a low-cost way**.

The AGILE process involves identifying **effective NRM strategies** that are locally relevant and feasible including:

- Improved market access coupled with strategies for efficiently recycling benefits from enterprises to NRM
- Integrated products and technologies that provide benefits over short to longer time frames so that producers can invest in longer-term productivity enhancing technologies
- Low-input productivity enhancing technologies with NRM benefits
- Ways groups encourage effective local bylaws
- Effective NRM and enterprise group formation
- Ways for NRM groups to have inputs into policy fora

**In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?**

AGILE addresses the vexing problem of the **lack of sustainability in NRM "projects,"** which either put significant resources into one site, thus creating perverse incentives that militate against sustainability, or spend a lot of money in conferences and networking among external groups with little grassroots impact.

AGILE concentrates on:

- Leveraging the energy of existing groups, networks and institutions
- Linking farmers to existing resources and innovations such as local government financial and technical support and the innovations of other groups
- Ultimately, promoting networking and the building of a grassroots movement that empowers farmers to seek resources and needed policy changes

**What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?**

Share experiences on various activities being undertaken on sustainable livelihoods. Learn more about aspects of farmer-private sector partnerships, especially in the marketing of mountain products.

**COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL (CONAFOR) COMPILED BY LEONEL IGLESIAS-GUTIÉRREZ**

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)**

We are currently working in a project named Mountain Ecosystems Sustainable Management "Manejo Sustentable de Ecosistemas de Montaña " which was borne back in 2002 out of the International Mountain Year FAO Program. The 60MM in Mexico is currently covering 60 priority mountains and pretends to establish a management Project for each one. The management proposal must include actions to solve the conservation of the ecosystems and social development so that both environmental and social problems can be addressed by a unique document. This document is to coordinate and promote actions from local and external stakeholders so that duplication can be avoided and the principles of sustainable management should eventually be reached within each specific area of the 60 Mountains. Decisions are made through a Local Stakeholders Committee installed for each Mountain.

Currently, the 60MM has already documented 10 Management Programs in ten out of 60 mountains and we are in the process of building up an other set of ten during this year. The current 10 management programs include a proposal to invest on actions to solve social and environmental problems in the long, medium and short term. The investment needed for this year is close to 30 million dollars and the one for a period of 7 years reaches more than 155 million dollars, as follows:

<b>Mountain name</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>Cerro Grande Manantlán</b>	2,203	1,291	1,310	0	0	0	0	4,805
<b>Ajusco</b>	10,696	10,896	5,636	5,836	6,036	0	0	39,102
<b>Cerro Gordo</b>	778	759	1,159	659	645	635	0	4,640
<b>Cofre de Perote</b>	809	1,379	2,633	1,960	3,410	3,702	1,707	15,602
<b>Cumbres de Monterrey</b>	5,311	4,928	3,905	3,335	2,955	2,596	1,943	24,974
<b>La Calera-La Mariquita</b>	457	427	491	555	638	736	844	4,152
<b>Quiexobee</b>	2,371	2,472	2,465	2,482	2,515	2,357	2,357	17,021
<b>San Andrés</b>	2,413	2,593	2,296	2,100	2,153	0	0	11,556
<b>Sierra Juárez</b>	1,817	2,192	2,347	2,503	2,664	2,830	3,023	17,379
<b>Zapalinamé</b>	2,217	2,351	2,448	2,372	2,291	2,248	2,221	16,151
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>29,276</b>	<b>29,493</b>	<b>24,895</b>	<b>22,006</b>	<b>23,512</b>	<b>15,309</b>	<b>12,297</b>	<b>155,386</b>

**In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?**

The Mexican government is promoting the local and international market of environmental services. We invested 20 USA million dollars last year to pay water

yield environmental services to the owners of forest ecosystems who will provide, on the basis of a five years plan, a better quality of water to users down stream. The government promotion is not only paying for the quality and in some cases greater quantity of water, but also we are paying for pilot studies to generate local instruments to encourage users to pay for the water use, so that the Government will eventually be capable of changing the area of payment or even suspend the payments. This programme is closely related to our Mountain Program, since 20% of last year payments were carried out within the area of our 60 Mountains and 30% of the potential areas for the next 7 years are located within the 60 Mountains area.

**What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?**

My expectation related to SL is to incorporate the Mexican program on 60MM into an international network, so that the Mexican initiatives will share experiences and use other's expertise and experience as well.

My expectation related to the forthcoming workshop is to start the development of my SL expectation. I would also like to have the opportunity to present our current 10 management programs for ten of our mountains, so that a potential funding process from international sources can be initiated.

**FORESTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS SERVICE (FONP) OF FAO COMPILED BY SOPHIE GROUWELS**

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)**

Scope of the Community-Based Enterprise Development (CBED) programme of FONP/FAO :

With the development of participatory forestry, the contribution of forests and trees to rural livelihoods has gained recognition. For many poor people in forested areas, markets for forest products and services offer one of the most promising options for reducing poverty levels. Small-scale tree and forest enterprises can potentially improve rural livelihoods and provide incentives to better manage and protect natural resources at the same time.

In 2000, FONP/FAO published (in partnership with the Regional Community Forestry Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFCT)) the Market analysis and development (MA&D) field manual for the development of community-based tree and forest enterprises. The MA&D manual provides a framework for strengthening the capacity of local communities to develop small-scale enterprises that provide income without degrading the resource base itself. MA&D is a step-by-step process in three phases. The set of participatory tools can be adapted to achieve specific results in the development of viable business ideas and pilot testing of tree and forest enterprises. MA&D assists communities to integrate complex elements such as sustainable management of forest resources, participatory decision-making, product development and marketing, equitable distribution of costs and benefits, and policy and institutional supports.

**On-going projects of the CBED program**

- **TCP/GAM/2904** (The Gambia) : "Capacity Building in Community-based Forest Enterprise Development".

This TCP started in March 2003, with the aim of building capacity of the Gambian Forestry Department to establish viable community-based forest enterprises that contribute to improved livelihoods of the rural population and create incentives for sustainable management of community forests in the country.

Since, MA&D process had been applied in 22 Community Forest Committees in 3 Divisions and has been gradually incorporated as part of the Forestry Department's policy for participatory forest management at all levels of the department; the MA&D training package has also been included in the technical forestry's school curriculum (started from April 2004).

- **TCP/COL/2901** (Colombia): "Fortalecimiento y capacitación para el desarrollo empresarial sostenible a partir de productos del bosque"  
Introduction of the MA&D methodology in the Biocomercio Sostenible program of the Alexander von Humboldt institute, mainly in the initial steps of identification of products and organizational processes from rural communities for sustainable enterprise development based on biodiversity products
- **GCP/INT/799/FIP (Uganda)**: "Community-based Commercial Enterprise Development for the conservation of biodiversity at Bwindi World Heritage Site"  
The *primary objective* of the project is to create viable community-based and small-scale tree and forest enterprises that improve livelihoods while providing incentives for sustainable natural resource management at Bwindi WHS (Uganda). The project initiated in 2001 and will end in August this year. Several community-based enterprises are now in a consolidation phase. Most successful groups are the, mushroom growers, handicrafts and community-based tourism enterprise.
- **UTF/MOZ/074/MOZ ( Mozambique)**: "Support for Community Forestry and Wildlife Management (Phase II)."

The project is a contribution to the implementation of the Action Plan for the

Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA 2001-2005), through the Forests and Wildlife Component of the National Investment Programme of the Agrarian Sector (PROAGRI). It addresses local community participation in the use, conservation and benefits generation from natural resources management.

The overall development objective of the project is to:

“Contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas through local communities’ participation in sustainable management and use of natural resources”. The CBED program gives direct assistance to support immediate Objective 2: Tangible benefits for local communities generated through the application of sustainable participatory forest and wildlife management.

#### **New initiatives started up in 2004**

- **Tropical American Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) Learning Alliance Agreement between CATIE and FONP/FAO.**

Via this cooperation, FAO and CATIE seek to identify which concepts are most useful in enriching the Market Analysis & Development methodology for community-based enterprise development. Towards this end, the proposal puts forward the establishment of the *Learning Alliance* between FAO – Forestry Policy and Institutions Service (FONP), the CATIE – Center for Competitiveness of Eco-enterprises (CeCoEco), the CATIE-MIF project and selected BDS providers and community-based entrepreneurial initiatives. A learning alliance is understood as a process whereby best practices, products, services, technologies, and training expertise are shared, adapted, used and innovated upon to strengthen members’ capacities and improve products and services. Pilot sites are identified in Guatemala and Nicaragua. Time frame is 2 years.

- **Micro-finance for small-scale tree and forest enterprises** – Study about the actual situation, in collaboration with FOPP

An overview study will assess the status of microfinance for forest-based small-scale enterprises. This study will be complemented by four case studies analysing the possibilities and constraints microfinance for different forest-based (NWFP, wood-based products, forest services) small-scale enterprises. Terms of reference for all studies are being prepared. Potential consultants and locations (e.g. Indonesia, Sudan/Niger, Colombia) are being identified.

- **Material development / Publications for supporting small scale enterprise development and marketing;**

Field Facilitator Guidelines finalized and in process of getting ready for printing (editing, layout,..), Translation in French of MA&D Manual and FFG, Translation FFG in Spanish

- Supporting the **“Community Forestry and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme” of Tree Aid in West Africa** (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) through focused training in the Market Analysis and Development approach, supported by FONP/FAO.

Tree Aid recognizes the importance of NWFP for poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods in Africa’s dry lands. Tree Aid intends to prioritize woodlands management, aiming for increased equity and support the exchange of information and transfer of skills in processing, quality control, packaging and storage of NWFP. It will support exchange of market information for local, regional and national markets and while supporting fair trade practices will also facilitate access to credit for investments in NWFP value adding enterprises. Tree Aid works through local partners and with poor communities and aims to include social and environmental concerns alongside technical and financial aspects of any NWFP enterprise it supports.

- **Brazil:** introduction on approaches to **support the development of sustainable small-scale tree and forest enterprises** and improve their access to markets. Follow up is in discussion.

A two day seminar was held in Brasilia, to present the activities of the CBED

Program and to introduce the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) methodology used in this program to interested officials from Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and the Brazilian Institute of Environment as well as other potential interested stakeholders such as current developing programmes, private sector, NGO's , natural resources training institutes etc. Participants were also exposed to the ongoing Colombian TCP experience and were discussing options for application of the MA&D approach in the Brazilian local context. The seminar was evaluated very positive by the participants and discussions are now ongoing on the follow up for more extensive training and technical assistance.

- **Start up of TCP/NIC/2904** (Nicaragua) : "Preparación de un Programa de reconversión y diversificación de la producción de café con reducidas perspectivas de mercado."  
Support MAGFOR (Ministry) in the formulation of a changeover and diversification program for small coffee growers due to the reduced perspectives of the coffee markets, initially in the communes of Rancho Grande and El Tuma (La Dalia), who are searching alternatives for the decrease of income of the small and medium coffee growers. This Program is framed in the "sector politics and strategies for productive rural development" and "the strategic plan for the competitive reconversion of the coffee sector of Nicaragua", and its implementation will be financed through national resources, with eventual complementary support from international financial institutes.
- **Start up of TCP/CHI/2903** (Chile): "Apoyo al desarrollo forestal communal"  
The objective of this project is the improvement of the forest and agro-forest production and commercialization through the use of participatory and territorial planning methodologies in selected rural communities.

Not all of these initiatives are in Mountain areas, but some of them are like the Colombian and Chilean TCP and the Uganda project. This overview will give the reader an idea of the range of support the CBED program is giving to the local livelihoods of micro and small entrepreneurs through enhancing income generation based on sustainable natural resources enterprises.

**In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?**

The specific SL situation of Mountain communities.

**What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?**

To encounter synergies between the participants and the work of the CBED program of FONP/FAO

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)**

The IUCN approach to sustainable livelihoods is built on the following three “ building blocks”.

An *ecosystems and livelihoods approach* is based on simultaneously improving both socio-economic and environmental status, with special consideration given to the poorest groups. Although there is in most cases some level of trade-off between managing the environment and natural resources for conservation and for human development needs, there is a need to understand the nature and magnitude of this competition, and to be able to balance the competing demands to generate maximum benefits for both livelihoods and ecosystems. In particular, we need to be aware of, and attempt to cover, the costs of conservation in terms of socio-economic development opportunities foregone. We also need to be able to anticipate and avert the high economic and livelihood costs of ecosystem degradation and loss that result from unsustainable use and management. In both these cases, it is the poor who often bear the bulk of such costs, and are most vulnerable to the resulting livelihood losses.

The ecosystems and livelihoods approach, as reflected in IUCN’s work, is based on the application of three conceptual models and sets of tools:

- for sustainable decision-making results.
- **The sustainable livelihood framework** was first developed by DFID, the UK Department for International Development, in order to improve development activity through: systematic – but manageable – analysis of poverty and its causes; taking a wider and better informed view of the opportunities for development **The ecosystem approach** is established and defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity. The ecosystem approach is “a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way”. According to IUCN, this approach supports participatory planning guided by adaptive management to respond to the dynamic nature of ecosystems, in doing so involving all stakeholders and balancing local interests with the wider public interest. It advocates the decentralization of management to the lowest appropriate level, to achieve greater efficiency, effectiveness and equity. Implementation also requires transboundary and cross-sectoral cooperation activity, their impact and ‘fit’ with livelihood priorities; and placing people and the priorities they define firmly at the centre of analysis and objective setting. It defines livelihoods as the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is considered sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. The sustainable livelihoods approach is based on strengthening the five assets vital for sustaining people’s livelihoods – social, natural, human, physical and financial capital.
- **A pro-poor focus** recognises that poor people not only lack the basic necessities of life, they also lack power and control over their lives. IUCN recognises that there are many dimensions to poverty, and does not see poverty merely in terms of income and expenditure. IUCN considers three dimensions to poverty: assets (including material, financial and natural, but also social and cultural assets), power (rights – access to and control over resources, including decision-making and gender relations), and security/vulnerability (to natural disasters, economic shocks, violence and

unrest). A pro-poor focus thus aims to take specific consideration of these needs, and to ensure that any activity carried out should not negatively impact on the status of the poor – and wherever possible should attempt to improve it.

The objective of the IUCN Asia Mountain Programme is to promote an integrated approach to the management of mountains that considers the full spectrum of challenges affecting mountain ecosystems and those who depend on them. It will do this by:

- Bridging the gap between scientific research and policy making and implementation, increasing knowledge and awareness of mountain issues among decision-makers, managers and mountain communities;
- furthering the understanding of the impacts of factors such as over-consumption, pollution, climate change and perverse economic incentives on mountain environments, and to encourage development of management strategies to minimise them;
- encouraging the establishment and effective management of cultural landscapes as well as protected area systems in mountain areas, taking into account the equitable distribution of their benefits and costs; and the participation of key stakeholders; special attention is being paid to traditional knowledge systems and indigenous peoples, for example in Nepal and Bangladesh. In all of this, it is important to recognise the custodianship of mountain people and their right to resources that are used further downstream
- promoting socially beneficial and economically viable land management as an integral part of an ecosystem-based approach to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

With specific reference to the last point, we aim to achieve the following results over the period 2005-2008

- studies on select ecosystems and species, such as mountain NTFPs.
- economic valuations of specific mountain products and services
- assessment of indigenous systems of resource use and benefits in select mountain regions
- guidelines to mainstream sustainable use practices in mountain resource production and management
- assessment of institutions and policies on production and use of environmental services and products in mountain select regions
- analysis and cost benefit studies of alternate options for sustainable and integrated ecosystems management in select mountain regions
- Toolkits and guidelines prepared as input into Decision Support Systems.
- Mountain specificities with regard to environmental and socio-economic issues incorporated within PRSPs at national and local levels
- IUCN supported projects and initiatives include representatives of stakeholders including those from mountain communities, private sector, governments and other members of civil society.

Several projects are on-going in Nepal, Pakistan and others are in planning stages.

<b>In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?</b>
Issues related to the above- pro-poor approaches, integration of the costs and benefits of mountain products and services and community based strategies.
<b>What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?</b>
I trust that the workshop will provide an opportunity to work through practical steps towards operationalising the regional partnerships and a possible IUCN role in the same.

**WORLD MOUNTAIN PEOPLE ASSOCIATION (WMPA) COMPILED BY DENIS BLAMONT**

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas? (please provide examples of practical activities)**

WMPA is presently working at enabling the exchanges, between mountain populations, of knowledge and appropriate and sustainable production techniques, in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry but also in eco-tourism, forest products, handicrafts, small scale industries and renewable energies (Himalayan seminar on solar energy in September 2004). One of the aims being to mobilise the expertise of the population themselves. We consider not only in the techniques as such but also their introduction in existing production systems and their appropriate management and durability.

We are also specifically concentrating on the process of certification and labelling, exploring (international workshop at Ispoure September 2003, on-going WMPA workshop):

- the definitions of a "mountain product" by the mountain people themselves
- the conditions of their production
- the characteristics of a certifying "authority"
- the linkages with sustainable and fair trade and the access to this domain.

**In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?**

- networking
- international and national regulations on positive discrimination of mountain production systems and products

**What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?**

- Concrete steps towards specific programmes on mountain products (manufacturing and marketing)
- an agenda

**What activities is your organization carrying out in relation to Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas?** (please provide examples of practical activities)

***Energy Initiatives for addressing sustainable Livelihood in the mountain areas***

A declining resource base coupled with unequal access to resources has accentuated poverty and environmental resource degradation with its grave implication in sustainable livelihoods of mountain people. No other groups is perhaps hit hardest than women who have an intricate relationship with natural resources owing to the gendered roles and responsibilities that require them to gather food, collect water and meet the energy needs of their households. Most of the energy and water-related institutional and technological interventions in the past have failed to consider women as primary beneficiaries, despite their primary responsibility for managing the household's water and energy needs. As a result the participation of women has remained marginal and women are unable to raise their voice and choices as they are less empowered socially, economically and politically. Considering that alleviating water and energy scarcity in mountain areas is a critical entry point for promoting sustainable livelihood and that interventions in this sector must be pro-women, pro-environment and pro-poor, the project was initiated with the objective of promoting the integration of women in decision-making, implementation and management of household energy and water initiatives through implementing energy- and water-related technologies that will help in reducing drudgery, improving productivity and widening options for more productive and useful time allocation. This pilot project (2002–04) is being implemented in three countries in the Himalayas (Bhutan, India, and Nepal) with the ultimate goal of increasing the capacity of rural women through training and pilot projects in energy and water management.

The project thus seeks to address the twin challenges of engendering the energy and water related development and empowering the women. In so doing the project also helps to enrich our understanding of the location specific adaptation mechanism and institutional process involved in climbing up the energy and empowerment –so vital for devising sustainable livelihood strategy in mountain areas.

***Achievement***

In two pilot sites (Uttaranchal and Himanchal) in India, installation of infiltration well, digging of rain water harvesting ponds to collect rain water and improve water retention on the mountain slope, rain water harvesting tanks and drinking water tank are some major pilot activities undertaken to address the water needs at the community level. Likewise, improved cook stoves, solar lanterns, distribution of pressure cookers are some pilot activities undertaken to address the energy needs of the women at the household level. In two pilot sites in Nepal (Palpa and Dhankuta), the energy needs of the rural women have been addressed through the installation of Improved cook stove and solar driers to dry food products for sales in markets. Rehabilitation of traditional well, drip and sprinkler irrigation for vegetable farming are other pilot activities implemented to address the water need of women. In Bhutan the water need of women have been addressed by construction of water supply scheme and rainwater harvesting from roof and ponds. The energy need of rural women on the other hand are being addressed by training and capacity building of women on solar dryer, solar lantern, improved cooking stoves with metallic chimney and back boilers.

Besides these pilot activities, the project emphasises on organisational capacity building of women through group empowerment training and support activities to address their productive and strategic needs. Revolving fund has been created in each

project site with the help of project core fund and many women groups have also been linked to the bank for taking loan. Moreover women groups are also encouraged to create their own group fund through regular monthly saving. The provision of revolving fund has been instrumental for enhancing the economic empowerment of women as women have benefited from various income generating activities.

While the impacts of the pilot intervention on time saving and its utilization pattern is yet to be fully assessed, field experience shows that women are realizing substantial time saving and drudgery reduction after the adoption of energy and water related technologies. Experience further shows that women are more likely to utilise their extra saved time resulting from the adoption of energy and water related technologies in productive activities provided enabling environment (skill, credit and marketing) is created for initiating income earning activities. Many unintended benefits in terms of health, education and other social awareness have emerged with its spill over benefits to neighbouring community. Impacts are however site specific. The productive use of saved time is more visible in Nepal and India because of due attention given to simultaneously supporting income generating activities (fresh vegetable and beekeeping) and their marketing linkages. Impacts on livelihoods are slow in that area where social capital aspects of livelihood is relatively low.

The project has rightly identified water and energy as the key entry point for addressing the practical needs of mountain women. Around this entry point, many other interventions have been uploaded to address their productive as well as strategic needs- the empowerment. It provides an important lesson on how a gender approach should be taken in gender-sensitive planning from both efficiency and equity point of view. The project has documented the entire process in the forms of training manual and policy guidelines and has attempted to demonstrate how the integration of such initiatives into the existing programs at the micro can be a powerful way to internalise and influence policy level decision-making at the macro level for its replication and up scaling.

**In addition to the above, which other aspects of SL are you interested and would like to be involved in?**

While SL cannot be achieved without simultaneously addressing all of its components, experience shows certain critical assets are more crucial to effectively address other components of SL. Such critical assets in the context of renewable energy options in the mountain area are both human and social capital. Individualized human capital when blended with collective social capital assets (institutional mechanism) creates a space to realize and sustain the interventions on other forms of livelihood assets. Building on the success of micro level pilot experiment, ICIMOD is exploring the possibility to seek sensible solution to identifying the replicable elements of successful initiatives suited to diverse mountain specificities so as to influence policy for its up scaling.

**What are your expectations in relation to the Sustainable Livelihoods initiative and the forthcoming workshop in Rome?**

How to identify a sustainable process of poverty alleviation has been intriguing and I expect that new ideas can be learned and shared among the participants.

# **OUTPUT 4**

**Project Proposal for Improving the  
Environment and Livelihoods of Kenyan  
Small-scale Coffee Farmers**

To be inserted by Dean Cycon

# **OUTPUT 5**

**Action sheets defining the “who, what, where and when” of proposed collaborative activities between members**

<p>Opportunity/ priority area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. direct payments for hydrological services</li> <li>2. partnership NGO/BUSINESS/LOCAL COMMUNITIES/DONORS</li> <li>3. product diversification/domestic markets</li> </ol>	
<p>Who</p> <p><b>WMPA and Partners</b></p>	<p>When</p> <p>2002 and more</p> <p>Production of case studies: immediate</p>
<p>What</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. data base collection and analysis (done)</li> <li>2. concerted Action Plan for water management (done)</li> <li>3. implementation of the watershed management plan (3 000 ha)</li> <li>4. agreement between all stakeholders on the duties and rights of a management committee</li> </ol>	<p>Key principle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Choosing critical areas for water resources</li> <li>2. Participatory approach from the beginning</li> <li>3. high empowerment at local level</li> <li>4. building intercommuality as potential lobbying group</li> <li>5. obligation of building agreement and commitment between all stakeholders</li> <li>6. holistic approach at all stage</li> </ol>
<p>Expected outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. demonstrate financial mechanisms for funding local development in critical areas</li> <li>2. increase activities diversification</li> <li>3. increase incomes</li> <li>4. maintain water quality</li> <li>5. sustainable payments for water consumers</li> <li>6. monitoring system</li> <li>7. self driving and self financing development programme</li> <li>8.</li> </ol> <p>AMA and Mexico will produce recommendations and experiences of payment for environmental services, e.g. water. Production of case studies.</p>	
<p>Resources</p> <p>Network: HELP UNESCO programme, National Watershed Management Programme, CONEFOR, FAO, ...</p>	

<p>Opportunity/ priority area: all but 2,4  <b>LABELLING – CERTIFICATION</b>  <b>PRODUCT IDENTITY:</b>  <b>QUALITY and LOCATION</b></p>	
<p>Who  WMPA</p>	<p>When  FROM 2003</p>
<p>What  CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION of MOUNTAIN PEOPLE on MOUNTAIN PRODUCT IDENTITY (agriculture/agro-forestry, animal husbandry, NTFP/medicinal plants, responsible mountain tourism, water...)  - quality  - location (origin)  - differentiation between products of different origins  - integration (in environment, production, symbolic and social systems)  DATABASE ON EXISTING RULES AND REGULATIONS</p>	<p>Key principle:  - UP-DOWN APPROACH ( FROM MOUNTAIN TO PLAINS)  - PARTICIPATORY  - INTEGRATION  - DEMAND DRIVEN  - INTERSECTOR WORKING GROUPS</p>
<p>Expected outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OPEN QUESTIONNAIRE</li> <li>- CONTACTS OF PARTICIPATING MOUNTAIN PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS</li> <li>- FIRST FIT BACKS (FIRST ANSWERS, CUSTOMISING AND MODIFICATIONS OF QUESTIONNAIRE)</li> </ul>	
<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EXISTING NETWORKS: WMPA, FAO, ICIMOD, BIND, NTFP-EP, DEAN’S BEAN, CLARO (FAIR TRADE, principles), SNV, SDC, Euromontana, Secretariat of Mountain partnership</li> <li>- PUBLICATIONS</li> <li>- EXISTING DEFINITIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS</li> </ul>	

<p>Opportunity/ priority area:</p> <p>Increase the value and marketability of community based products</p>	
<p>Who:</p> <p>FAO, Alexia Baldascini</p>	<p>When:</p> <p>Sept. 2004 – March 2005: Development of resource kit</p> <p>March 2005 – March 2007: Testing of kit in pilot regions</p>
<p>What:</p> <p>Development of a resource kit/ package targeted at organizations working with mountain producers</p>	<p>Key principle</p>
<p>Expected outputs:</p> <p>Resource kit</p>	
<p>Resources</p> <p>Collaboration with WMPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- delivery chains</li> <li>- labelling/certification of products</li> </ul> <p>AMA: Vanilla/ Silk/ Water</p> <p>Mountain forum for translation</p> <p>Use of ICIMOD network</p> <p>Funding from French Government</p>	

<p>Opportunity/ priority area</p> <p>Alternative and creative income generation niche products-NTFP, Medicinal Plants, textiles (silk...), bamboo crafts</p> <p>Products diversification to promote NR conservation</p> <p>Responsible mountain tourism</p> <p>Increase the value and marketability of community based products</p>	
<p>Who</p> <p>BIND</p> <p>ICIMOD</p> <p>WMPA</p>	<p>When</p>
<p>What</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness generation of mountain products into global market</li> <li>2. Value chain analysis of selected mountain products</li> <li>3. Integration into local production systems</li> <li>4. Blending of tradition and innovation</li> </ol>	<p>Key principles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integration of low NR extractive activities with high value product development</li> <li>2. Labour intensive, employment generating</li> <li>3. Value addition in situ</li> <li>4. High Value Low Volume</li> <li>5. Up grading of artisan skills-capacity building</li> <li>6. Demand driven</li> </ol>
<p>Expected outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Global Showcase Of Innovative Mountain Products (Silk, Bamboo Craft, Herbal And Medicinal Oils,)</li> <li>2. Workshop on best practices on sustainable production processes</li> </ol>	
<p>Resources</p> <p>Use of existing products, manuals, slides &amp; power point presentation</p> <p>Human resources</p> <p>SL members, producers</p>	

<p>Opportunity/ priority area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase value and marketability of community based products</li> <li>• Explore new opportunities for partnerships</li> </ul>	
<p>Who Euromontana</p>	<p>When To be determined</p>
<p>What Euromontana is drafting a second-phase project proposal to be submitted to the DG Research of the European Commission. They are considering the possibilities of including a component to be implemented outside Europe to promote mountain products and to share the successful model of Euromontana with other members of the Mountain Partnership</p>	<p>Key principle Demand driven; sharing lesson learned; sustainability</p>
<p>Expected outputs Improved sharing of knowledge Small pilot projects implemented in selected areas Model of Euromontana considered and possibly replicated in other regions</p>	
<p>Resources DG-research Euromontana (in-kind)</p>	

<p>Opportunity/ priority area</p> <p>7, 3, 1, 5</p>	
<p>Who</p> <p>Ministry of cooperative Development and marketing-Kenya; ICRAF,; Deans Beans</p>	<p>When</p> <p>Began February 2004</p>
<p>What</p> <p>The Integrated  Kenya Small Holder Organic Coffee Initiative for Livelihood and the Environment</p>	<p>Key principle</p> <p>Participatory approaches</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>Holistic</p> <p>Community, public private partnership</p>
<p>Expected outputs</p> <p>Evolution of organic and fair trade coffee sector</p> <p>Improved household level incomes</p> <p>Reduced risk at household and community levels</p> <p>Improved synergies between poverty alleviation and environmental conservation and pollution reduction</p> <p>Investigate potential for capitalisation of environmental services</p> <p>Present a Status Report at Cusco</p> <p>Cupping presentation of Kenyan coffee</p>	
<p>Resources</p> <p><b>Partners</b></p> <p>Embu farmers cooperative Union</p> <p>Kenya Planters cooperative union</p> <p>Ministry of cooperatives development</p> <p>Kenyan Fair traders Inc.</p> <p>Deans Beans &amp; other coffee enterprises</p> <p><b>Allies</b></p> <p>KIOF, CABI, OCFC, TCFU, PLAN INT. FAO, IDLO, Planet finance, ICRAF</p>	

<p>Opportunity/ priority area 4,9,1,7</p>	
<p>Who AHI/ICRAF, DEANS BEANS, MINISTRY of Cooperatives, Ministry of trade, Local government, Environment and Natural resources, Small holder communities</p>	<p>When Phase 1 – development of proposal to circulate by 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2004 and Phase 2 to be determined</p>
<p>What Creating an enabling environment for community-public –private partnership through collective action and development of a lesson learning framework</p>	<p>Key principle Participatory approach Innovation Process orientation, Demand driven Learning process</p>
<p>Expected outputs Development of a criteria for best practices in CP3 Documentation of best &amp; Worst practices in CP3 Investigation of requirements for out and up scaling  Bring the proposal for discussion at Cusco</p>	
<p>Resources AHI/ ICRAF, MINISTRY of Cooperatives, Deans beans</p>	

# **ANNEX 1**

## **Workshop Agenda**

<b>Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> July 2004</b>	
<b>Morning</b>	<b>Setting the context: Sustainable Livelihoods in mountain areas</b>
9.00-9.20	Welcome brief introduction of participants. Doug McGuire
9.20-9.35	Presentation of the agenda of the day. Explanation of workshop objectives and process
9.35-9.50	Overview of status of Mountain Partnership and its initiatives. Doug McGuire
9-50-10.30	Recalling Sustainable Livelihoods framework, main elements, and principles. Marta Bruno
10.30-11.00	Coffee break
11.00-12.00	Identification of main Sustainable Livelihoods elements/priority areas of action relevant for mountain areas WG1: Vulnerability context and Livelihood assets WG2: Transforming structures and processes
12.00-12.30	Plenary: Presentation of working group results: clarification and discussion
	Lunch
<b>Afternoon</b>	<b>Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative: interests and experiences</b>
14.00-15.30	Sustainable Livelihoods priority areas of action: current programme of work of members Identification of strengths (expertises, and resources) and activities
15.00-15.20	Coffee break
15.20-16.30	Sustainable Livelihoods priority areas of action: identification of gaps
16.30-17.00	Closure of the first day
<b>Friday 2nd July</b>	
<b>Morning</b>	<b>The way to Cusco</b>
9.00-12.30  (10.30 coffee break)	Development of a draft plan of action for the Sustainable Livelihoods Initiative, including priority areas of action (what), proposals of concrete activities (how) and roles and responsibilities of leading members (who) to be circulated to other Sustainable Livelihoods' members and to be integrated into the general plan of action that will be presented at Cusco.
	Lunch
14.00-14.20	Strategies for improving livelihoods through income generating activities in mountain regions. Alexia Baldascini
14.00-15.00	Presentation and discussion on project proposal: <i>Improving the environment and livelihoods of Kenyan small scale coffee farmers</i> . Identification of roles and responsibilities of members to promote this project. Dean Cycon
15.30-16.00	Coffee break
16.00-17.00	Next steps. Operational plan, from now to Cusco, including the definition of communication mechanisms such as email consultation.

# **ANNEX 2**

## **List of participants**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Email contact</b>
Denis Blamont	World Mountain Peoples Association (WMPA)	Denis.blamont@ujf-gremoble.fr
Dean Cycon	Dean's Beans Organic Coffee Company	dean@deansbeans.com
Benedicto Sanchez	Broad Initiatives for Negros Development (BIND)	<a href="mailto:bindbcd@wbi.ph">bindbcd@wbi.ph</a>
Hanta Rabetaliana	African Mountains Association (AMA)	<a href="mailto:APMM-FIA@VITELCOM.MG">APMM-FIA@VITELCOM.MG</a> ; <a href="mailto:PSCHACHENMANN2@VITELCOM.MG">PSCHACHENMANN2@VITELCOM.MG</a>
Kamal Banskota	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	kbanskota@icimod.org
Leonel Iglesias	Mexico	LIGLESIAS@CONAFOR.GOB.MX
Domenico Mastrogiovanni	EUROMONTANA	<a href="mailto:d.mastrogiovanni@cia.it">d.mastrogiovanni@cia.it</a>
Joseph Tanui	AHI - ICRAF	<a href="mailto:jtanui@cgiar.org">jtanui@cgiar.org</a>
Justice Kiago	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing (Kenya)	
Massimo Diomedi	FAO - SDAR	Massimo.diomedi@fao.org
Marta Bruno	FAO - SDAR	Marta.bruno@fao.org
Sophie Grouwels	FAO - FONP	Sophie.grouwels@fao.org
Francesca Romano	FAO - FONP	Francesca.romano@fao.org
Douglas McGuire	FAO - FORC	Douglas.mcguire@fao.org
Rosa Laura Romeo	FAO - FORC	Rosalaura.romeo@fao.org
Peter De Brine	FAO - FORC	Peter.debrine@fao.org
Alexia Baldascini	FAO - FORC	Alexia.baldascini@fao.org
Luisa Guarneri	FAO - FORC	Luisa.guarneri@fao.org