

IPROMO

Ormea, Italy - 8 July 2014
Alessia VITA



Mountain Partnership



What is the Mountain Partnership?

A **United Nations** voluntary alliance that brings **members** together to work towards **improving the lives** of mountain peoples and **protecting mountain environments** around the world



Mountain Partnership

- **Launched:**
WSSD 2002, Johannesburg
(ITA, SWI, FAO, UNEP)
- **Membership: 228**
Type 2 alliance
- **MPS resource partners:**
ITA, SWI, WB, FAO



Mountain Partnership Secretariat

The Mountain Partnership is supported by a Secretariat which is hosted by **Forestry Department** of the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** of the **United Nations** in Rome, Italy



Areas of work

- Advocacy
- Joint action
- Knowledge management & communication
- Capacity development & technology transfer
- Resource mobilization

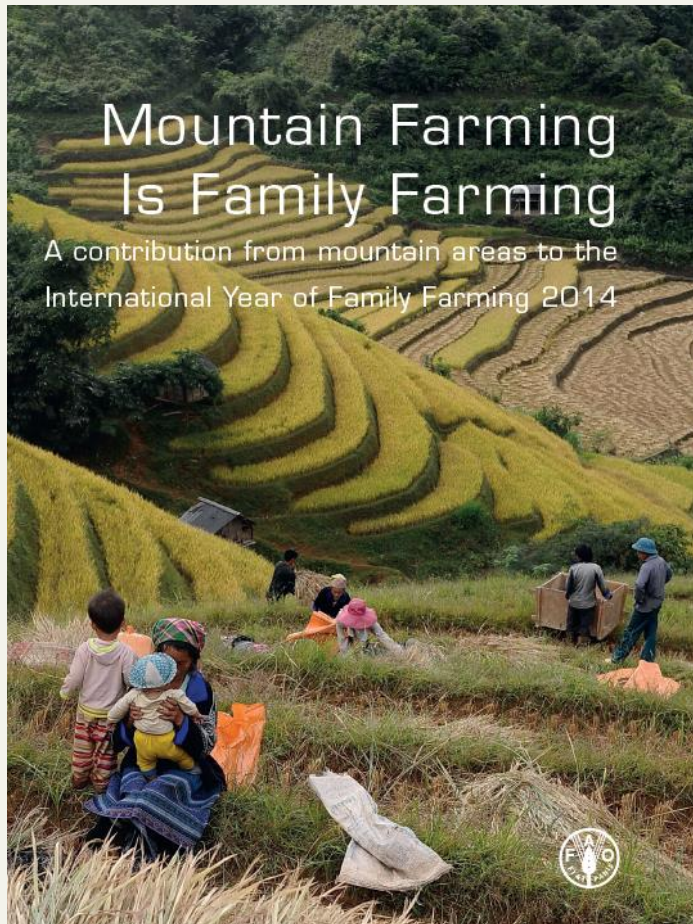


My work

- **Research:**
 - **Mountain farming is family farming**
 - **Mapping vulnerability in mountains**



Mountain family farming



- Overview of global changes
 - economic globalization
 - migration
 - increasing urbanization
 - growing demand
 - climate change
- Strategies to cope
- 25 case studies
- Policy messages



Mountain family farming

- often **family**-based
 - **diversified** activities and crops
 - greater variety of **nutrients**
 - adaptive, flexible and **resilient**
 - low carbon **footprint**
 - often **organic**
 - high **value and quality niche** products
- Need for investments in access to markets and strengthening of product value chains



Mapping mountain vulnerability

The study will assess the **causal factors of vulnerability** and the **potential risk of food insecurity** faced by **mountain populations** of a country

The approach:

To analyze the two dimensions of vulnerability,

that is high **exposure** and low **resilience**



Mapping mountain vulnerability

Dynamics of:

- Population
- Land use
- Climate and terrain constraints
- Food insecurity



Mapping mountain vulnerability

- **Exposure**

- Share of population living in mountainous area
- Elevation
- Share of unproductive land
- Political stability(*)
- Climate constraints
- Terrain constraints

- **Resilience**

- Livestock indicator
- Travel time to urban centres
- Road density
- Dietary energy supply adequacy(*)

- **Outcome**

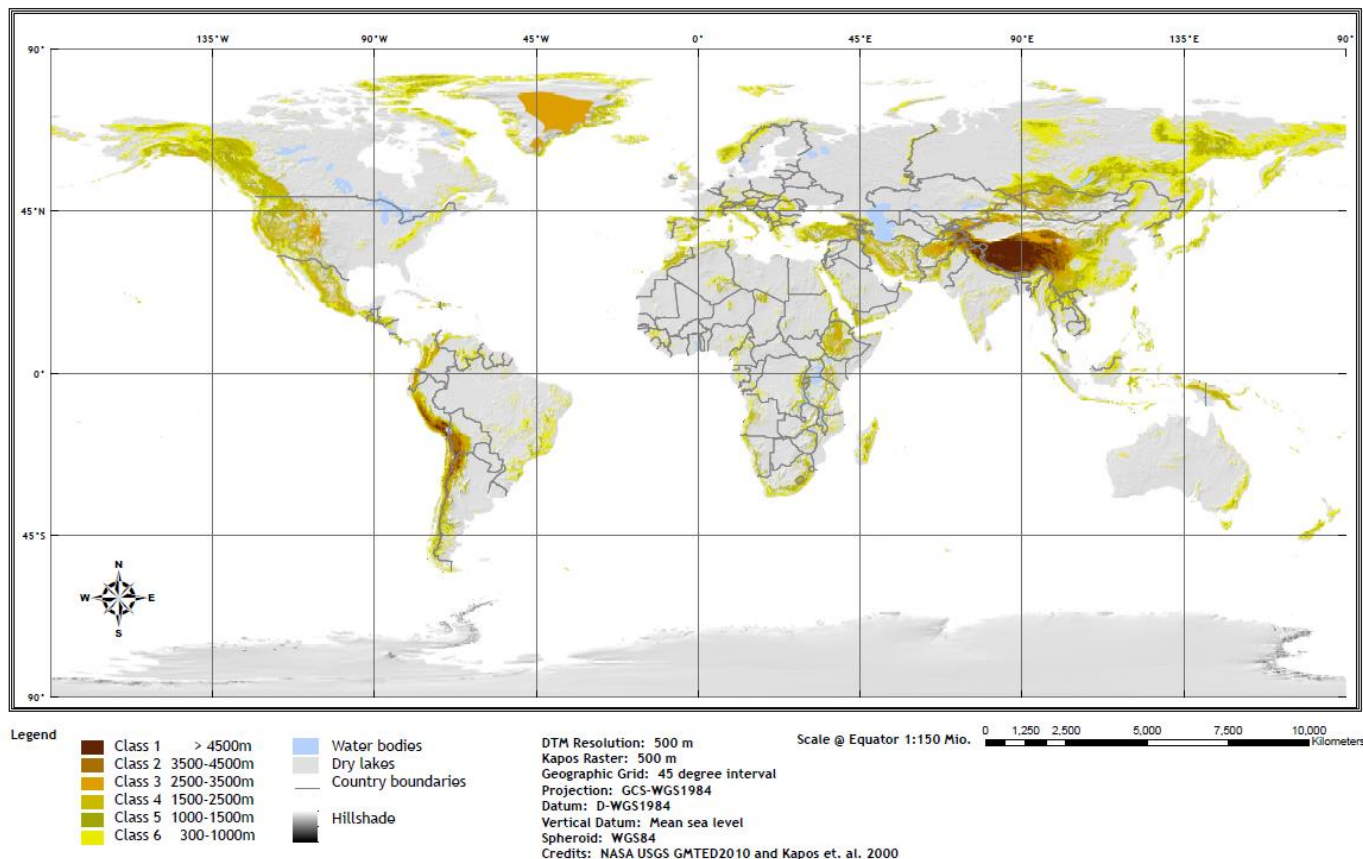


- Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted(*)
- Prevalence of undernourishment(*)

Mountain areas of the world

Mountains cover 32,444,156 km²
meaning **22% of earth's land area**

Map1: Mountains of the world based on 6 Kapos classes and SRTM/GMTED2010 terrain data



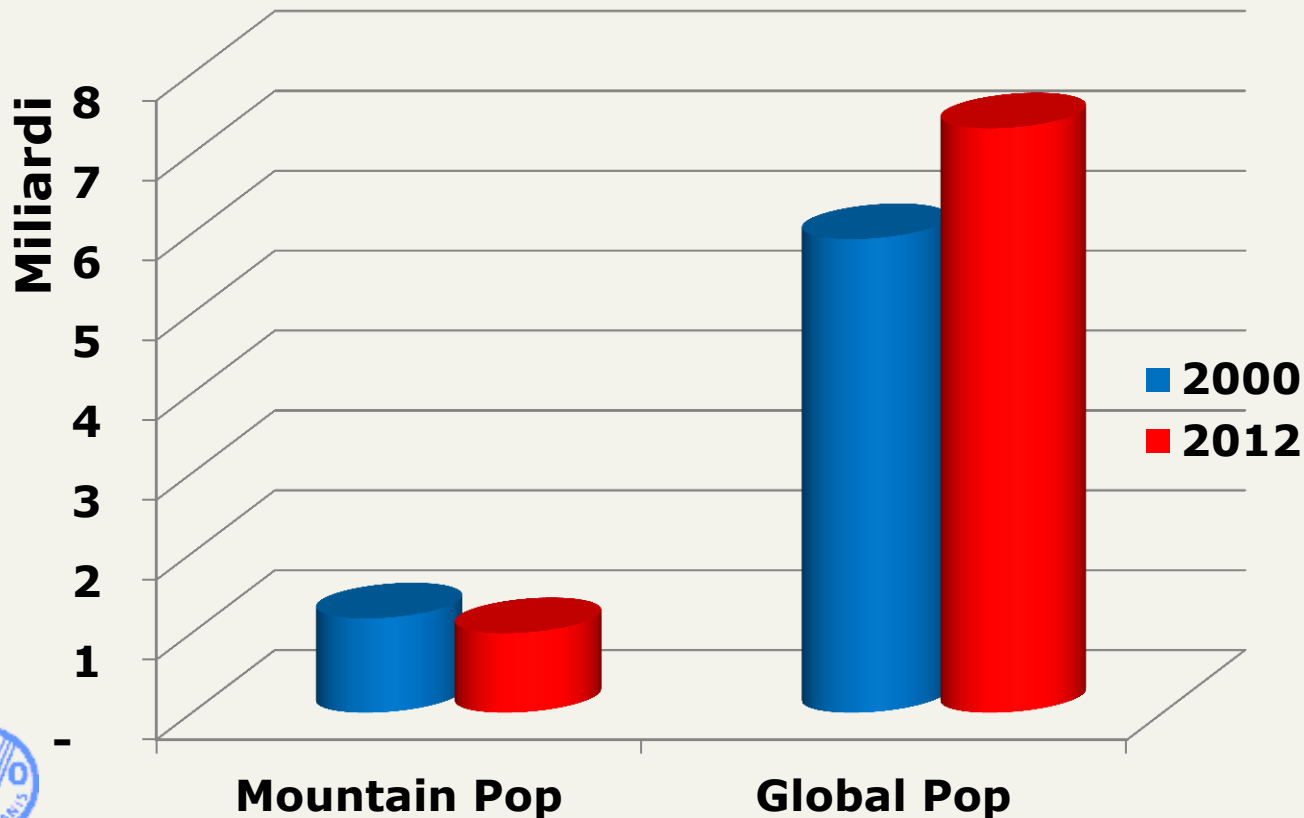
First findings - Population

Today **almost one billion** people live in mountain areas = 14% of the world's population



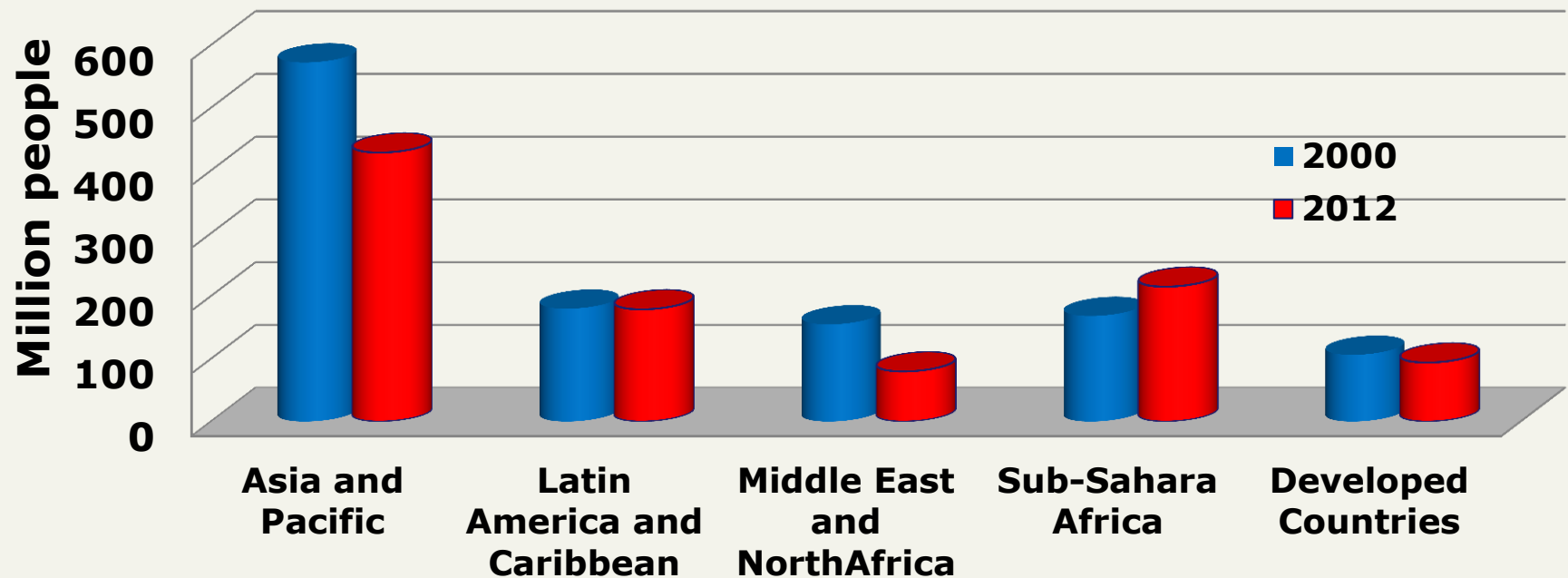
First findings - Population

While global population grew of 23% over the past decade, mountain population decreased of 16%



First findings - Population

Mountain population trends evolved differently according to the geographic region



First findings - Population

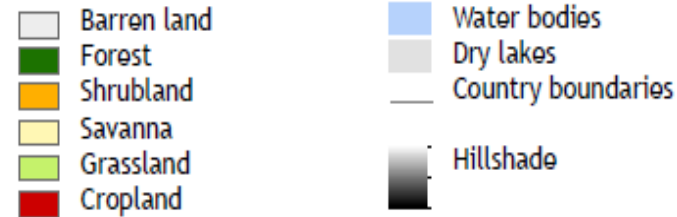
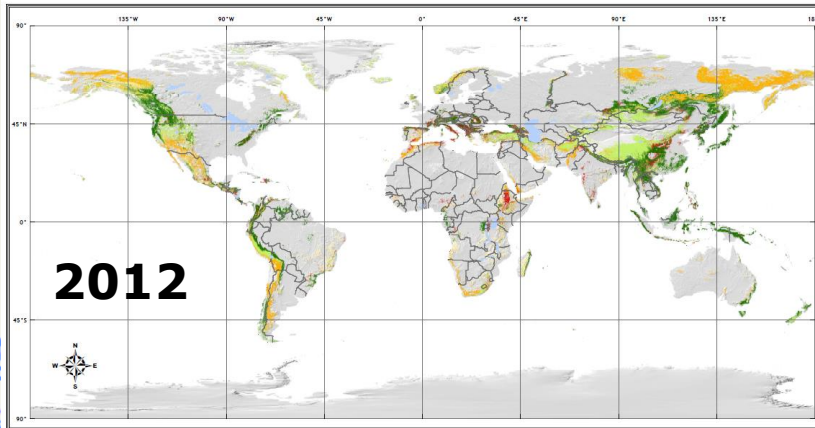
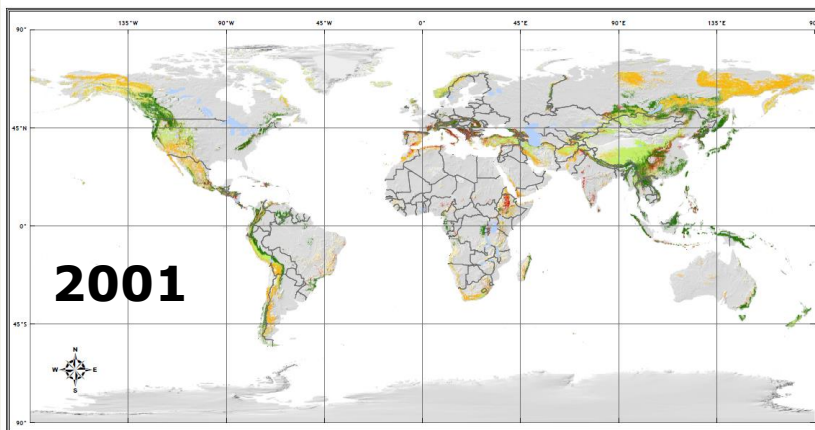
Mountain population decreased at all altitudes but the higher the altitude the stronger the phenomenon

- Lowlands: +33%
- 300-1000 m: -14%
- 1000-1500 m: -27%
- 1500-2500: -8%
- 2500-3500 m: +10%
- 3500-4500 m: **-42%**
- \geq 4500 m: **-46%**



First findings – Land cover

Six land covers are considered: forest, cropland, shrubland, savanna, grassland and barren land



First findings – Land cover

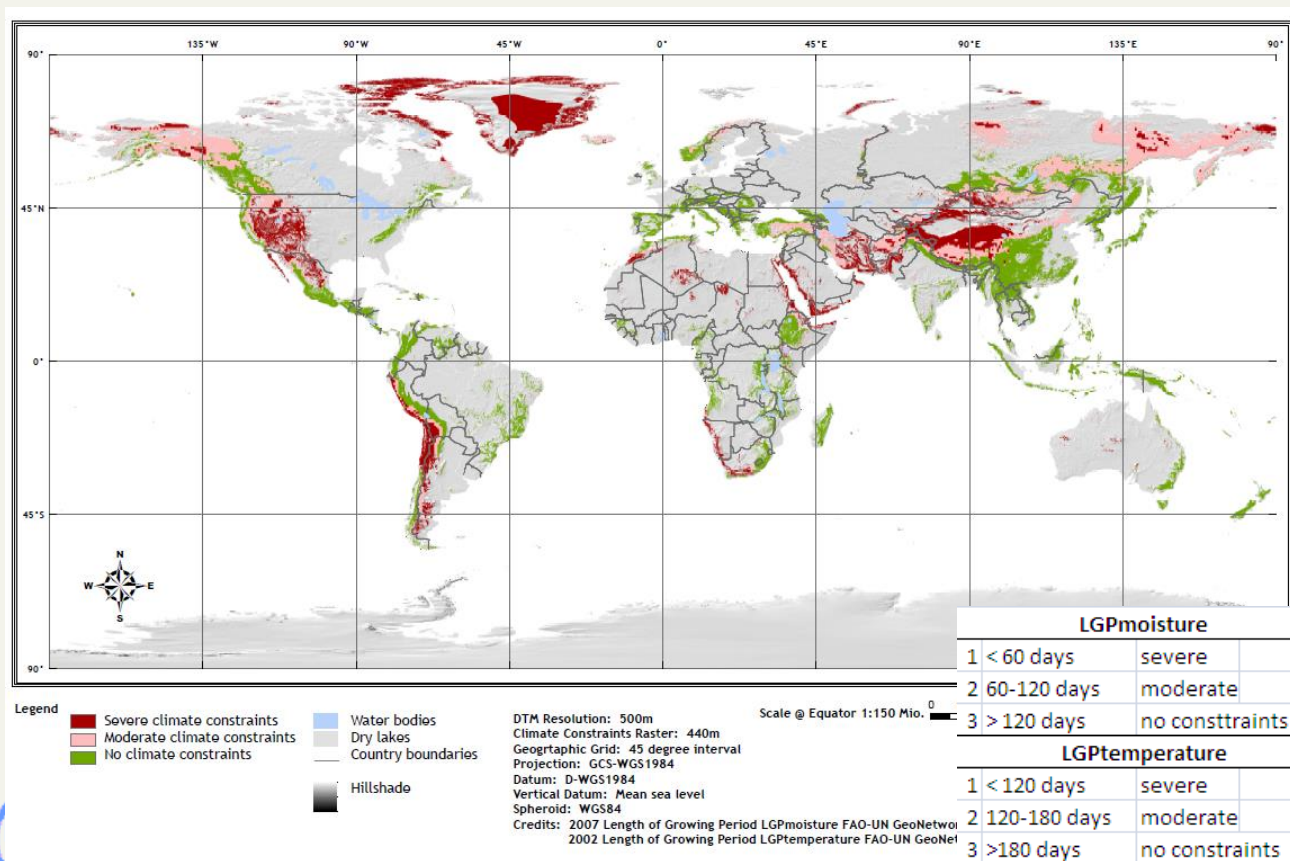
Overall, forest coverage expanded while cropland and savanna areas decreased

- Forest: **+13%**
 - Cropland: **-12%**
 - Grassland: no change
 - Shrubland: 3%
 - Savanna: **-12%**
 - Barren land: -7%
- Productive land
- Unproductive land



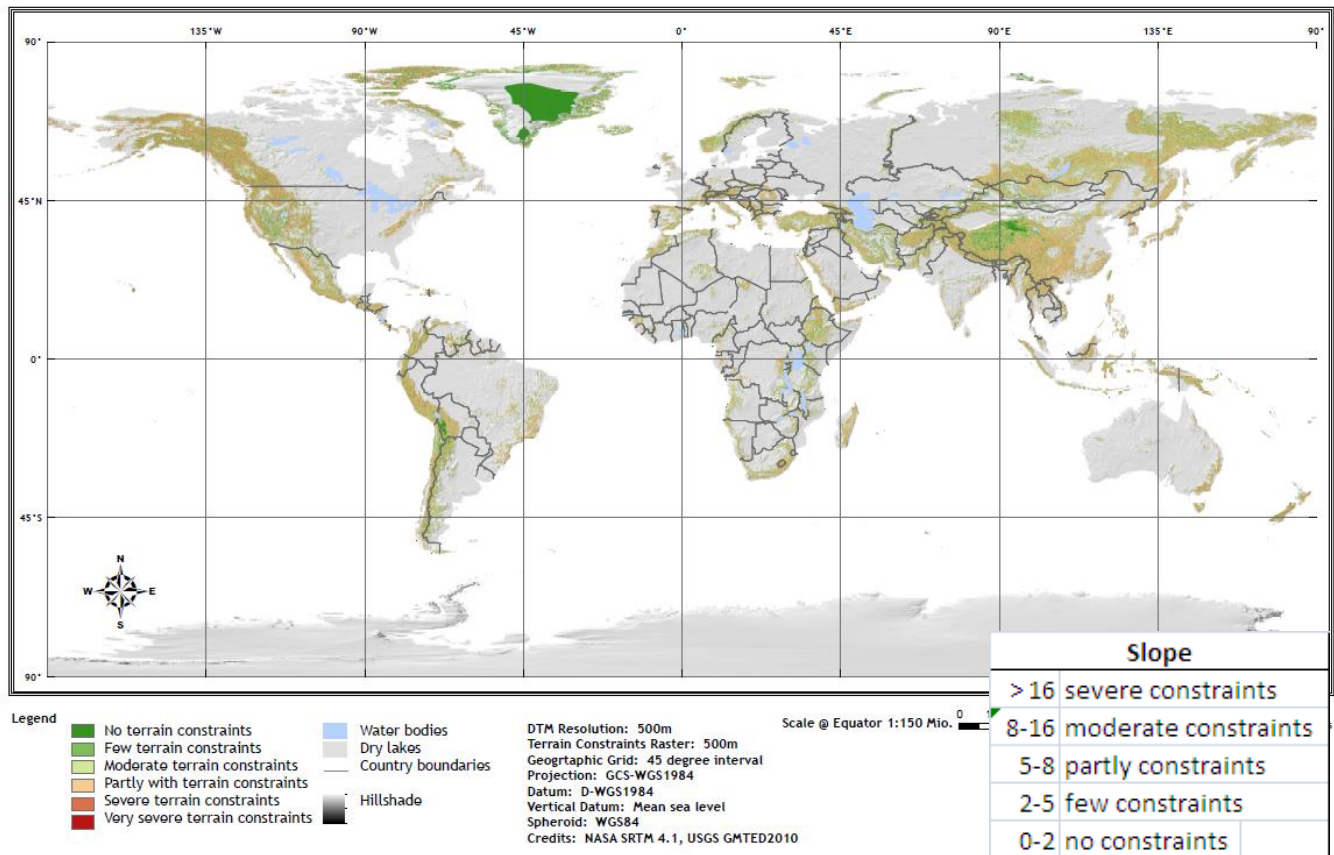
First findings – Climate constraints

Length of periods with cold temperatures and moisture limitations



First findings – Terrain Constraints

Percent slope of the terrain



Thank you for your attention!

