

Date and time	05 Jun 2024, 15:00-18:00
Agenda item	Expert dialogue on mountains and climate change
Session	Mandated event
Location	Chambers Hall
Notes taken by	Dr Renuka Thakore, Future Earth, RThakore1@uclan.ac.uk ; ceo@gsfm.co.uk
Context	https://unfccc.int/event/expert-dialogue-on-mountains-and-climate-change

Switzerland

- High visibility to consider mountains
- For Switzerland is to bring priorities related to mountains – specific formal conversation and partnership dialogues must be facilitated
- Mountains must be considered in more relevant discussions

Nepal

- Environment dependent on mountains
- Management of forest and biodiversity are the part of economy, thus mountains must be at the heart of discussion
- Globally adaptation action must be tailor made
- Government of Nepal is investing in inclusive management, and creating social justice through this intervention

Ghana

- NDCs – diversity of solutions are shared but are not related to this dialogue, so such dialogues must be organised for the regional level

Mentl.com results.

Reflections and solutions were shared

Reporting from the Breakout rooms from the earlier session

Latin America and Caribbean states – Louis

- Emphasis on traditional technologies, grazing systems, cattle management, infrastructure for power transition, landslide
- Emphasis on mountain governance systems
- NDCs are linked to mountain management and water management
- Mountains range cross-border and this region has largest mountain range
- Spanish language and the indigenous people with different languages create polarity
- Conflict of power in decision-making
- Political instability and transnational migration – all add to challenges
- We can learn from each other and so interregional learning is required
- More effective decision-making framework is required to address the barriers
- Financial stability for regional committees, financial committees and multi-literate committees must be established
- Consider the local diversity
- Design of NDCs must consider these issues
- Glaciers loss is a major impact, and this is not studied well

African States- Stefan

- Centrality of water provision and regulation

- Synergies between healthy ecosystems and local livelihoods
- Diverse actors working together.
- Innovations based on traditional practices
- Have NGOs but powerful actors supporting them
- Innovation based solutions
- Placing local communities at the center of large initiatives (e.r. forest landscape restoration, REDD+, GCF)
- Addressing land tenure security and rights (e.g., land grabbing)
- More global attention to African mountains (i.e. despite having fewer emblematic mountain ranges, vulnerabilities may be higher than other regions)
- Address drivers of vulnerability
- Bolster regional dialogues on sustainable mountain management

Unknown speaker

- Systematic and multi-disciplinary approaches integrating economic, social, resource, and population systems
- Making sure mechanisms for cooperation
- Knowledge sharing
- Translating what's happening on the global level to the local level and vice versa
- Transboundary cooperation and communication, including data sharing and regional adaptation plans
- Improving and expanding observation scope and coverage
- Importance of mitigation and carbon reduction must be the main focus
- Take into account the change of seasons, e.g., tourism
- Increasing funding and minimising risk
- Climate education in urban and downstream areas

Eastern European- Nathalie Morelle and Pamela Pearson

- Water – traditional irrigation, importance of snowpack
- Forests: prevent deforestation and afforestation
- Agriculture: erosion prevention, no-till
- Inclusion of mountains aspects in NDCs by parties
- Modelling of adaptation by emission pathways (1, 5, 2, 3 degrees etc)
- Mountains related loss and damage policies and needs (also affected by emissions pathways)
- Address new extremeness (drought, flash floods) and unpredictability
- Barriers –
- Lack of data and observation stations, data sharing, and interpretation, geo-political conflicts, gender gap especially with out-migration, less water availability
- Actions required –
- Address industrial activities that affect ecosystems
- Strengthen cross-border/within region-cooperation and between regions beyond scientific networks
- Address different altitude ranges, snow v glacier importance

Asia-Pacific – Kunzang and Manjeet Dhakal

- Strong political commitment required among nations
- Cross-border cooperation remains key: installing early warning
- River basin management
- Best practices includes:

- Rapid adaptation of electric vehicles for energy transformation
- Community based forestry – higher forest cover and carbon sequestration
- Urgent climate action aligned to below 1.5 deg C
- Rapid reduction in global emission inline with the message from the IPCC
- There are limits to adaptation
- Research is underfunded.
- Incorporating mountains in the UNFCCC negotiations
- Need for integration/mainstreaming of the local and indigenous
- Higher costs of climate actions in mountainous areas and resource onstraints
- Awareness and sustainability
- Need for integration/mainstreaming of the local and indigenous knowledge
- High-level dialogue at COP29

Almeria

- Research and Development welcomed
- Work with partnerships and also importantly focus on SIDS

Nepal

- Short lived carbon molecules issue not addressed in this meeting – will give short term relief from carbon concentration
- Relationships of mountain and oceans highlighted – melting of mountains and increase in sea-level rise must be emphasised
- Calling Denmark to be a part of this discussion

Romania

- Not having NDC context makes difficult to address this issues
- How should we present this issue? Forestation is in mainly in NDC agenda

Columbia

- Very excited for regional discussion – can be assistance to the emerging environmental governance and can address mountain challenges and ecosystems as they can also contribute to the biodiversity loss
- Political support was emphasised.

Egypt observer

- Two solutions shared – use of biofuel micro energy generation to achieve 90% efficient system
- Three and half years feasible studies
- Organic waste –
- Other solution is under study – sucking high atmospheric emissions and offering solutions