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WORLD MOUNTAIN PEOPLE ASSOCIATION

**III International Meeting of Mountain People
25th September-3rd October 2010, Oloron Sainte-Marie (French Pyrenees)**

LIVING MOUNTAINS!

**MOUNTAIN PEOPLE'S ANSWERS TO
THE CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CRISES**

• PRESENTATION OF THE THIRD WORLD MEETING (PYRENEES)-----	2
• PROGRAMME-----	4
• APPENDIX:-----	6
• Key dates of the WMPA-----	7
• Charter for World Mountain People -----	9
• World Network of the WMPA-----	12

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NGO enjoying a consultative status with UNESCO and The Council of Europe

PRESENTATION OF THE THIRD WORLD MEETING

**LIVING MOUNTAINS!
MOUNTAIN PEOPLE'S ANSWERS TO
THE CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CRISES**

Mountains have always made people dream, but they still remain merciless to the people living in their hillsides.

In addition to harsh material conditions, they have to deal with a strong feeling of rejection from modernity, of no longer mattering to the rest of the world.

The most important oncoming challenge faced by mountain people all over the world is to continuously win back their dignity and their right to live in their territories.

While altitude, slope and land locking make everything more expensive (the right to eat, the ability to produce, the necessity to have access to health and education), the fight has started to convince the global system that no territory or culture is useless to mankind; a peaceful fight rooted in the rejection of a mad upside-down world that wants to bring everything down to a mere profit.

WMPA has been willing to tell this story since it came into being in 2000. WMPA inscribed this ambition in the Charter for World Mountain People. WMPA today wants to draw the World's attention to these "resistance" fighters' destiny, certainly to make the World a better place, but also to let this World know that a mountain always hides another mountain in mankind's blind walk towards a limitless as well as illusory progress.

WMPA conceived this world event as the merging of three paths: to be, to have and to achieve. Taken separately, they lead to isolation, destitution and helplessness. Together, they make inhabited mountains possible, a horizon lowland people need to build their own future.

LEGACY AND PASSING ON

To live in a mountain is primarily to learn. Learn from elders, of course, learn from others and learn from ourselves, ultimately. Mountains are the very place where nature's spiritual forces and energies meet. This spiritual and human chain, wrought with sublime and fear, created the languages and cultures of many peoples and civilisations. This chain marked out a path that has not faded away with time. Natives or settlers, mountain peoples preserved this path and we will follow them through their knowledge and skills.

This path will lead us to what builds the mountains identity, the territory that sings in their languages, their musics, their vision of the world and that teaches us to remain faithful to the earth.

PRODUCTION, KNOW-HOW AND EXCHANGE

Mountains are generous but exhaustible sources of drinkable water and breathable air, of biodiversity and raw materials. For long, mountain people alone have been in charge of the durability of this natural wealth, using it carefully in their exchanges with the lowlands. Since they cannot compete with mechanized horizontal civilisations and standardized production processes, they progressively lost the benefit of their work and then of the mastering of their environment. Today, they are often subjected to the triumphant eco-liberal dogma: multinationals plunder and merchandise the wealth of their soils (forests, minerals, hydrocarbons, water). At the same time and in such a contradictory way, their territories are put under institutional custody in compliance with preservation policies promoting a nature without human beings: derisory alibi for the uncontrolled destruction of the other regions of the world.

This path will lead us across mountains towards the fight for the recognition of one of the mountain people's skills: a skill to obtain food and well being using verticality to create and preserve a great diversity of plants, products and services. Today, through quality labellings, concerted management of biodiversity, industrial or small-scale processing of local resources, sharing of natural wealth, responsible tourism... mountains witness the rebirth in their womb of project territories that, in tune with modernity, invent a new vision of exchange in which territories, cultures and products are inextricably woven.

RESTORING FAIR REPRESENTATION

Even when they were free, mountain people were subjected to a colonisation that never spoke its name. Places of refuge, smuggling and resistance as they were, central governments have been relentlessly trying to subject them to the common rule. A rule that has today become a fraud, even in countries that apply it in the name of republican equality. Today, States too often perceive mountain areas as a permanent threat and a political reality that can overthrow governments through ballots or weapons. Beyond legitimate and historical aspirations to autonomy, the issue is to build the institutional structures and tools that can reunify mountains, countrysides and towns around a common destiny that respects their particular specificities.

This last path will lead us to the common formulation of a platform of propositions and actions relying on communities', elected representatives' and NGOs' experiences and struggles. These proposals and actions will be included in our resolution Mountain Territories and Resources. We will use this text to convince national, regional and international authorities of the need of trusting mountain people's management capacities and of drawing up policies that fit them, so they can live and benefit from the wealth of its territory, as well as the other components of national society do.

The Third World Meeting is hosted in Oloron-Sainte-Marie in the French Pyrenees. This city's history and the livestock keepers' lives from the three neighbouring valleys of Ossau, Aspe and Barétous are symbolic of the values WMPA stands for and will inspire us to update the Association's vision and missions.

TEMPORARY PROGRAMME

WELCOME AND OPENING CEREMONY	
SATURDAY SEPT. 25th 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arrival and installation of participants. ■ EVENING: Opening ceremony by Bernard Uthurry, Mayor of Oloron, and Jean Lassalle, Chairman of the WMPA.
DISCOVERING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGH BÉARN TERRITORY ALONG WITH ITS ACTORS PREPARATION OF WORKSHOPS AND DISCUSSIONS	
SUNDAY SEPT. 26th 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hiking up to Laruns/Artouste. Introductory lunch meeting. Visits and review in groups.
MONDAY 27TH & TUESDAY 28TH SEPT. 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Field visits to the 3 Valleys / common reference base for the exchange of international experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agro-silvo-pastoral activities: rearing, cheese, woods, etc. ▪ Exploitation of natural resources: hydroelectric resources, mines, snow, etc. ▪ Diversification of productive activities: tourism and new services. ▪ Organization of the territories: management institutions, from the Commune to the State. Nature and Mountain policies. ▪ Cultural and Natural Heritage for Sustainable Development. ▪ Local territory and world challenges, from the national to the world level. ■ On-site activities and discussions with the actors in groups and review. <p>EVENING - 28TH: Experiences in the management of the Andean territories related to that one of the high Béarn. Videos showed by the author: Chloé Jacquemoud.</p>
TERRITORY AND RESOURCES: MANAGEMENT TO THE BENEFIT OF MOUNTAIN PEOPLE (Parallel workshops / Plenary of the Jéliote Room)	
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29th 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ RESTORING FAIR REPRESENTATION (cultural identity, natural resources and governance of the territories.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to the high Béarn: experiences and learnings. ▪ Contributions of the various Massifs of the world. ▪ Discussion and round table sessions. ▪ Conclusions. <p>EVENING: Festive and cultural activities: chants, dances, short stories of the high Béarn and of the mountains of the world.</p>
THURSDAY SEPT. 30th 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PRODUCTION PROCESSES AND KNOW-HOW (innovations and development of mountain productions, know-how and heritage.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visits to the high Béarn: experiences and learnings. ▪ Contributions of the various Massifs of the world. ▪ Discussion and round table sessions. ▪ Conclusions. <p>EVENING: Oloron Sainte-Marie: a mountain town.</p>
PROJECT AND PROSPECTS OF THE WMPA	
FRIDAY OCT. 1st 2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speeches and proposals by partners and institutions concerned by the future of the mountain territories 2. 2nd General Assembly of the WMPA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Methods of representation, operation and action of the various Massifs. ○ Statutory decisions. Elections of the Full Board and the Chairman of the WMPA. 3. Adoption of the draft Resolution Mountain Territories and Resources. 4. Oloron Declaration. <p>EVENING: Closing ceremony of the 3rd International Meeting at Oloron Sainte-Marie.</p>
SATURDAY OCT. 2TH 2010	Closing day at Laruns Cheese Fair , annual meeting of shepherds from the high Béarn during the descent of the summer pastures.
SUNDAY OCT. 3TH 2010	Departure of participants.

*Laulhere Hall: activities and exhibitions of the people of the region
will be taking place throughout the whole meeting.*

APPENDIX

**KEY DATES OF THE WMPA
QUITO DECLARATION
WORLD NETWORK OF THE WMPA**

KEY DATES OF THE WMPA

DOCUMENTS AND DECLARATIONS AVAILABLE IN WWW.MOUNTAINPEOPLE.ORG

- 5- 9 June 2000: **World Mountain Paris-Chambéry** (National Assembly and UNESCO): 855 participants from more than 70 countries (participants: more than 500 from Europe, 50 from Latin America, 60 from Africa and Madagascar, 63 from Central and Eastern Asia, and 9 from North America).
Final Declaration and Draft Charter for World Mountain People.
- 10 April 2001: **WMPA Constituent Assembly**: the WMPA is made of three bodies which work for the mountain people. It was found on the initiative of three European Associations of Elected Officials of the Mountains (ANEM, AEM and UNCEM)¹ and the representatives of the mountain territories from more than 50 countries, along with several NGOs and researchers.
Main aim: empowering mountain people –management of the natural resources and ways of development.
- 15-19 April 2002: **Himalayan Regional Meeting at Yuksam, Sikkim (India)**: 135 participants from Bangladesh, India and Nepal on “decision making and local governance in the Hindu Kush Himalayas”; **determination of creating Himalayan national and regional WMPAs.**
- August 2002: **Andean Regional Meeting – Achocalla (Bolivia) - Achocalla Declaration on coca, water and rejection of the Free Trade Areas.**
- 17-19 November 2002: **2nd World Meeting of Mountain People and First WMPA General Assembly, Quito (Ecuador)** -40 countries, 400 participants-: setting up of the international Board (more than 40 people); **Adoption of the Charter for World Mountain People.**
- From 31st August to 5th September 2003: **International Meeting at Ispoure – French Basque Country – and International Workshop on “Agriculture and Globalization»** (Participants: Cameroon, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Nepal, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Uzbekistan, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Georgia, Romania, Poland). **Adoption of the WMPA Statutes.**
- 3- 4 December 2004: **International Meeting at Turin –Piedmonte– Italy** and Thematic workshops on “mountain products and labelling” and “local autonomy and mountain» in Europe; determination of organizing an intergovernmental conference on mountain (85 participants: Cameroon, Madagascar, Morocco, Uganda, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, India, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, France, Italy, Portugal, Romania, and Switzerland).
- 11-15 April 2005: **Thematic Workshop at Tripuradevi –State of Uttar- (India)** “Mountain products in global markets and labelling” (30 Indian and Nepalese participants). **Determination of establishing a WMPA in each Himalayan State of India.**
- May 2005: WMPA Executive Board Meeting - Martigny – Switzerland.
- September 2005: Andean Regional Meeting (ONAMAQ-VSF-CICDA-WMPA) at La Paz (Bolivia): “Territories, Andean autonomies and State”. **La Paz Declaration on Andean Mountain People.**
- 7-10 September 2006: **Andean Regional Meeting at Cusco, Peru**: 57 participants -51 from the Andean region of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru- **Cusco Declarations.**
- 8-10 March 2006: **Thematic Meeting at Shillong, State of Maghalaya (North-East India)** (30 participants from North-East India) on “Fair and sustainable products and services of the local cultures”.
- May 2006: **Thematic Meeting at Tripuradevi, State of Uttarakhand (India)** -participants from North-East India- on “Management of water and rivers, and renewable energy infrastructure”.
- 11-15 October 2006: **Himalayan Regional Meeting at Sairopa, Himachal Pradesh, India** -participants: Nepal, India, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttarakhand. **Sairopa Declaration.**
- 16-17 October 2006: **Southern African Regional Meeting at Maseru, Lesotho** (42 people: 39 from the Republic of South Africa, Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe).
- 7-10 November 2006: **Northern African Regional Meeting at Nador, Morocco** -participants: Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Niger, Mali, and Spain/Canary Islands. **Nador Declaration.**

¹ ANEM: French National Association of Mountain Elected Members; AEM: European Association of Mountain Elected Representatives; Uncem: Italian Association of Mountain Local Authorities.

- 13-15 November 2006: **Eastern African Regional Meeting at Moshi, Kilimanjaro, Tanzania** -participants: Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe). **Kilimanjaro Declaration.**
- 27-29 November 2006: **Eastern and Central African Regional Meeting at Bafoussam, Cameroon** (participants: Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, and Central African Republic).
- 14 April 2007, Ifrane (Morocco): **International Meeting** on "Public policies on the specificities of the mountain areas, lessons of experience: France, Morocco".
- 20 October 2007, Meknes (Atlas-Morocco), **Constituent Assembly of the WMPA APMM-Morocco.**
- 4-7 October 2007, Turin, Brussels: **China-Europa Mountain Workshop -2nd China-Europa Forum.**
- January-March 2008: **Regional Meetings in India and Nepal. Regional Meeting at Kathmandu on the Himalayan WMPA project.**
- 29-31 January 2009: **World Forum of Producers of Illicit Crops** – Barcelona, Spain- CERAI. **Final Political Declaration.**
- August 2009-July 2010: **Preparatory Meetings** of the Third World Meeting (Pyrenees, China, Morocco, Colombia and Bolivia) and **Internet Forum: Intermassif.**
- 25 September-3 October 2010: **Third World Meeting of Mountain People** (Oloron Sainte-Marie, French Pyrenees)

QUITO DECLARATION
CHARTER FOR WORLD MOUNTAIN PEOPLE
(4 SEPTEMBER 2003)

The representatives of Mountain Territories from forty countries met on 20 September 2002 in Quito (Ecuador) taking into account the declarations issued at preparatory meetings of Achocalla (22-25 August 2002, Bolivia) and Yuksam (15-19 April 2002, India), adopted the main points of the following declaration. The present text drawn up in compliance with these directives was widely distributed to collect observations of mountain communities. In view of the results of this consultation it was decided finally to adopt it after modification on 4 September 2003 by the APMM office meeting at Ispoure (French Pyrenees).

1. We believe in the future of mountain regions! Leaving the mountains is a painful experience for all its children. Because the mountains demand strength and patience, renouncement and sacrifice, energy and courage, imagination and combativeness, because we have learned to respect and to defend their integrity, our attachment to the mountains is strong. Because in return, the mountain territory offers us the beauty and serenity of its landscapes, inspiring thoughtfulness and meditation, and naturally keeping us in harmony with nature, it is a source of inspiration and elevation. In the mountains, we maintain the memory of generations before us who have shaped our territory. We are grateful to them for having transmitted this heritage and this culture to us. **We must not let this territory deteriorate, this heritage be dilapidated, this culture become trivial.** We are not condemned to abandonment or exile. Our territory can support all its inhabitants and welcome others. Real perspectives exist. Contemporary society expresses great expectations. Technical progress does not erase the difficulties, but it does reduce them. Agriculture, stock grazing, forestry, recover new vitality by offering new products and exercising new functions. Our crafts and our industry show their capacity to adapt to the new economic context. We dispose of major natural resources – water, energy, minerals, space – that can be better upgraded economically and ecologically, and their proceeds can be better shared. Tourism, when under control, can be a factor of major, shared financial flows. Our local values and know-how, our intimate knowledge of our territory, continue to be exceptional assets for progress. We are determined to make this potential a reality: for this reason we believe in the future of the mountains.

2. We claim our rightful place in society. Mountain areas are different; they need not be separate. Society must not exclude their people nor marginalize their territory. Nor must it try to standardize or assimilate, ignoring the specificities and particularities of these regions. Mountain people should have access to the same social and political rights and the same opportunity for development. We know there is a long way to go before we achieve this. Certain mountain people have taken that path, always with great difficulty: they now are both recognized and respected. Too many others are still rejected, plundered, held in contempt and confined. Some are rich but subject to an increasingly demanding market. Others have attempted to gain status through assistance. Still others perpetuate unfairness in their own communities. **Mountain people do not demand equivalence of situations, they demand equity in order to sustainably correct disadvantages and injustice.** They are aware that first they must apply to themselves what they demand of others. We want to construct a society that provides key services for social, economic and political progress to all its members: vocational training and education, housing and health, the possibility of communicating and travel. Mountain people do not want to continue in an inequality that jeopardizes their dignity. They do not want to appear as eternal supplicants when they are demanding only justice and rights. They want to dispose of the means of expression and representation to democratically and forcefully defend both.

3. We want to broaden the range of possibilities for mountain areas. Our territory, which was long held in disdain, increasingly interests our contemporaries. For some, it is an area for leisure and relaxation, for others a natural environment dedicated to conservation. The mountains cannot be reduced to these two dimensions. We need to assume these two recreational and environmental functions that are necessary for a balanced society and to maintain natural wealth and our development, but we should not identify with them. We do not want to be exclusively a host territory, guardians of nature or a service society. **We have other ambitions and other assets to promote.** We want to construct a society founded on the diversity of trades, and social and human components, as a factor of economic solidarity and social enrichment. We want activities related to the soil, agriculture, stock grazing, forestry, that make a living for the population, maintain and renew natural resources, to be considered of general interest in mountain areas. We refuse to base the wealth of the mountains on the sale of its heritage and farming out the territory. The wealth of the mountains must grow from our capacity to produce and create real value added, without deteriorating our capital, to the greater benefit of mountain people and the national community. In this way, We also wish that our young people should continue the work of earlier generations, to perpetuate the vitality of the mountain territories. We must offer them other alternatives to leaving and invite them to invest all their creativity in a fresh development of the mountains, which are their « country ».

4. We want to recover control of our development. We have the feeling that we have less and less influence on the future of our territory. Strategic decisions have too often been taken by companies from outside the area that decide on the future of our resources without us. The management of the territory is in the hands of an administration that wants to narrowly control its usage. Outside agents, institutions or organizations too often impose models or techniques that undermine the structure of local societies. We are subject to diverse and various lobbies that want to decide on our happiness, without us and often against us. The mountains tend to become a subordinate territory, an object territory, whose fate is settled without consulting the local population, towns and communities that make it up. For lack of a sufficient hold on the situation, we become powerless to change the course of events, to control the economic and social forces that can cause sharp breaches in the evolution of our society. **We want to put an end to this situation: we want to be the advocates of our country.** Mountain people must reclaim their role as the real agents of their future. They must recover the power to manage their territory, not without submitting to rules for public utility that must be developed democratically and in consultation with their representatives who have genuine practical skills. We want to master exploitation of our resources and fully benefit from their economic results. We want to choose our own path for the development and management of our territory, revive and balance the economic and human relations between the mountain and the other territories, with which their future is linked. By improving our capacity to conceive and decide, we want to gain better control of the channels for our products. We want scientists and experts, whatever their specialty to work alongside us. We want to be present at higher levels where strategic decisions that influence our future are taken. We want to be recognized as real partners, through our communities and our organizations, with a contractual right to contribute to decisions affecting us.

5. We want to act by means of strong, united communities. Individually we can do much for our territory, each person in his/her field of activity or responsibility. The mountains very much need these initiatives. But our real capacity to make headway for the entire community to which we belong can only come from a joint effort of all, a convergent action of the inhabitants, pooling the resources in our mountain towns and communities. It is up to them to spark and carry our collective determination to go forward. It is up to us all to give them the concrete means – legal, financial, technical, scientific – to better manage the common territory, provide services to the population, develop facilities, valorize collective resources, promote economic development, maintain the richness of local cultures. It is up to the communities to gain a position to exercise these missions through cooperation. **Our commitment as citizens is also the key to collective success.** If management must be delegated, it must also be assisted upstream by close participation of citizens and reinforced downstream by regular assessment. This is the price of consolidating the community's capacity to make headway and to ensure progress of all its components, particularly the most disadvantaged or isolated. Having mobilized all our resources and fulfilled our own obligations, we can demand that the State meet those of the national society with regard to mountain communities that have reduced means to cope with a more difficult environment. The first obligation of the State is justice: different situations require different policies. The second is freedom of management: a democratic community, means autonomous management.

6. We want to organize in order to influence decisions concerning us. The development of mountain areas still depends to a large extent on the rules of the economic game applied at national level or retained in international agreements. Agriculture, services, the forest, industry, trade, even culture are strongly subject to the mechanisms set in motion. Mountain regions are particularly vulnerable to liberal policies in many ways, because of their fragility and limited competitiveness. They are also very dependent on public action due to the weakness of their own means. **For this reason, we must be present everywhere decisions are taken concerning our territories, from the local to the international scale.** Our spokesmen will be better heard if they are representative of mountain populations. They will be that much more convincing if they base their arguments on high-quality studies and dossiers. We need to give them the democratic legitimacy and the capacity to negotiate on behalf of representative mountain organizations having real means of action. The existence and the strength of these organizations are particularly needed for mountain people because they are in a situation of under-representation in their own countries and must fight a natural movement that tends to satisfy population centers rather than territories. So we need to ensure representation of mountain territories everywhere to obtain favorable arbitration. But we also need to discover the universal aspects in our particular problems and join forces with those who defend the same values.

7. We want to construct the community of mountain men and women. We consider that the cause of the mountains can bring together mountain people from all continents, from south and north, from east and west, in the same movement, because, despite our differences in culture, income, living conditions and social organization, we all have something in common: attachment to our mountain territory, and the determination not to dissolve the relationship that binds us to it, to continue to live in the mountains and to ensure that they last. We consider that we are confronted with the same fundamental challenge, equitable development under our control, in a historical context where identities are waning in favor of a single cultural model where the weakest are threatened with growing gaps and delays. **We want to come together to answer these challenges by helping each other and mobilizing our resources to the benefit of all mountain communities.** We want to create a community where the most disadvantaged will be defended first. We want everyone to be aware – mountain populations, nations, the international community – of what the mountains represent and what they contribute to humanity in terms of products, services, environment, social practices, collective management, spatial management, values, cultures. We want to totally assume our responsibilities with regard to the national and international communities. Mountain people will achieve this better when they are democratically organized and control the future of their territory.

Our alliance should enable very different people to come together on a common project that is very dear to them: taking the destiny of their country in hand. Starting with local communities, we can thus constitute a real community for the future of all mountain regions in the world.

To ensure achievement of the objectives of this Charter which are:

- developing new perspectives for mountain areas
- conquering new social and political rights
- broadening the range of possibilities for mountain areas
- recovering control of our development
- reinforcing cohesion and independence of communities
- constituting representative mountain organizations
- constructing a socially conscious worldwide community and anxious to ensure equality of the sexes

We make a commitment to:

1- Work to achieve these objectives in our field of activity and responsibility, to inform and encourage mountain communities and organizations to adhere to them

2- Promote the creation of a movement of mountain People for this purpose:

- meeting in each country in an association of mountain people constituted with reference to the WMPA statutes, drawing support from local territorial communities and associating representatives of organizations that take part in the management and the development of the territory, as well as from researchers and experts working alongside mountain populations
- grouping these national associations, once they have been constituted, in larger organizations on the scale of mountain ranges or continents
- uniting in the World Mountain People Association

3- Develop actions and encounters between mountain people from various mountain territories

4- Undertake cooperation actions between mountain people by means of these associations or other organizations with the help of NGO partners

5- Construct alliances or partnerships with movements or organizations that have similar objectives and have the same values.

WORLD NETWORK OF THE WMPA

Founded in 2001, the APMM was **built** between 2002 and 2003 (Constituent Assembly in Quito, 2002; adoption of its Charter after a decisive year of discussions to determine: "who and about what does WMPA speak?, who we are and on which basis we gather to act"; defining the organization: adoption of the statutes and first International Board meeting at the end of 2003 at Ispoure). The WMPA did not stop **strengthening** since 2004 by reinforcing and deepening its network. From 2005, the WMPA feels the necessity of **giving a new dimension to its action** by means of creating an international foundation for the mountain and organizing an international conference on the mountain. These projects widely mobilized the WMPA between 2005 and 2008, and they resulted in multiple field actions and in an important promotion and awareness-raising campaign at the international level. All this has allowed WMPA to gradually **federate an important network of local partners around its project, who have contributed to its development.**

■ AFRICA:

- **GRET:** A solidarity and International Cooperation Groupe (http://www.gret.org/default_uk.asp)
- **ESAFF:** East and Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers Forum (mviwata@africaonline.co.tz)
- **MVIWATA:** Mtandao Wa Vikundi vYa Wakulima wa Tanzania (Tanzania Network of Farmers groups) - Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe - (mviwata@africaonline.co.tz)
- **PELUM:** Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association - Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe - (<http://www.pelumrd.org/>)
- **CBF:** Coordination des Berbères de France (www.cbf.fr)
- **CMA:** Congrès Mondial Amazigh (<http://www.congres-mondial-amazigh.org>)
- **AMRASH:** Association Marocaine de recherche-action pour un développement social et humain durable
- **Mairies Conseils Cameroun:** (<http://mondelocalcameroun.org/default.asp>)
- **Centre Tarik Ibn Ziad:** (<http://www.centretarik.org.ma/>)
- **CCOD:** Conseil de Concertation des ONG de Développement du Congo (<http://ccodcongo.ifrance.com/index.html>)
- **Université des Montagnes du Cameroun:** (<http://www.udesmontagnes.org/>)
- **CVUC:** Communes et Villes Unies du Cameroun (<http://www.cvuc-uccc.org/>)
- **UCCAO:** Union Centrale des sociétés coopératives agricoles de l'ouest camerounais (<http://www.uccao-cameroun.com/>)
- **CCI of NADOR, Morocco:** (<http://www.ccisn.org/>)
- **UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO, South Africa:** (<http://www.unorth.ac.za/>)
- **SACCOL:** Savings and Credit Cooperative League of South Africa (<http://www.saccol.org.za/>)
- **CRCE:** Centre for Rural Community Empowerment
- **Boseele Association of Northern District of Lesotho:** (http://www.lecongo.org.ls/newsletters/Who_Foresty_Lesotho.php)
- **Machache Diary Farmers Association of Lesotho:** (<http://base.d-p-h.info/fr/fiches/dph/fiche-dph-7059.html>)
- **Tsereoaane Berea**
- **MADF:** Machobane Agriculture Development Foundation (<http://www.grain.org/gd/fr/case-studies/cases/se-abstract-lesotho2-fr.cfm>)
- **NASFAM:** National smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (<http://www.nasfam.org/>)
- **BYDDM:** Bradford Youth Development Partnership (<http://www.bydp.co.uk/>)
- **Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality of RSA:** (<http://www.lepelle-nkumpi.gov.za/>)
- **NULC:** Nyahode Union Learning Centre (<http://base.d-p-h.info/fr/fiches/dph/fiche-dph-7066.html>)
- **Moteng Small Farmer Association of Lesotho**
- **GROW Lesotho:** (<http://www.grow.org.ls>)
- **GTZ:** German Co-operation (<http://www.gtz.de/en/index.htm>)
- **RECOFAC:** Réseau des Compétences sans Frontières pour la promotion du tourisme responsable et du développement durable
- **IWGIA/GITPA:** International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs / Groupe International de Travail pour le Peuples Autochtones (<http://www.iwgia.org/>)

■ ANDES:

- **CONAMAQ:** Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (<http://conamaq.nativeweb.org/>)
- **CONACAMI PERU:** Confederación Nacional de Comunidades Afectadas por la Minería (<http://www.conacami.org/>)
- **CONAIE:** Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de Ecuador (<http://www.conaie.org/>)
- **IEDECA:** Instituto de ecología y desarrollo de las comunidades andinas de Ecuador (<http://www.iedeca.org/>)
- **CAFOLIS:** Centro Andino para la Formación de Líderes Sociales (<http://www.cafolis.org>)
- **COFECAY:** Consejo de federaciones campesinas de los yungas de La Paz (<http://www.nodo50.org/cocabolivia/>)
- **CONSORCIO CAMAREN:** Sistema de capacitación en el manejo de los recursos naturales renovables (<http://www.camaren.org/>)
- **CEDIME:** Centro de investigación de los movimientos sociales del Ecuador (<http://www.cedime.org.ec/>)
- **CMEAL:** Centre de Management Europe-Amérique Latine (www.cmeal.org)
- **ECUARUNARI:** Confederación de los Pueblos de Nacionalidad Kichwa del Ecuador (<http://www.ecuarunari.org/>)
- **COCA Y SOBERANÍA:** (<http://www.cocasoberania.org/>)
- **CIOEC:** Coordinadora de Integración de Organizaciones Económicas Campesinas de Bolivia (<http://www.cioecbolivia.org/>)
- **INSTITUTO BOLIVIANO DE LA MONTAÑA:** (<http://bolivian-mountains.org/>)
- **PROGRAMA NINA,** de fortalecimiento del movimiento campesino indígena originario y su participación en la vida política boliviana, creado por: UNITAS -Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social / AIPE. Asociación de

Instituciones de Promoción y Educación / ACLO. Fundación Acción Cultural Loyola / CIPCA. Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado / IPTK. Instituto Politécnico Tomás Katari (<http://www.redunitas.org/nina/>)

- **COORDINADORA ANDINA DE PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS:** (<http://www.minkandina.org/>)
- **REMURPE:** Red de municipalidades Rurales del Perú (<http://www.remurpe.org.pe/>)
- **CCP:** Confederación campesina del Perú
- **CIP:** International Potato Center (<http://www.cipotato.org/>)
- **CONDESAN:** Consorcio para el desarrollo sostenible de la ecoregión andina (<http://www.condesan.org/>)
- **FICI:** Federación Indígena y Campesino de Imbabura (<http://fici.nativeweb.org/>)
- **FENOCIN:** Organización campesina de Ecuador (<http://www.fenocin.org/>)
- **KAWSAY:** Centro de Culturas Originarias (<http://www.kawsay-unik.org/bo/>)
- **CESA:** Central Ecuatoriana de Servicios Agrícolas (<http://www.cesa.org.ec/>)
- **INTERJUNTAS:** Federación de organizaciones de usuarios rurales del agua
- **EMAPAR:** Empresa Municipal de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado de Riobamba
- **TERRA NUOVA:** (<http://www.terranuova.org/>)
- Municipios de Quito, Riobamba, Cotacachi, Otavalo
- **Organización de los Pueblos Mapuche del Chile**
- **CONIVE:** Consejo Nacional Indio de Venezuela (<http://www.conive.org/>)
- **Misión GUAICAIPURO:** (<http://www.misionesbolivarianas.gob.ve/misiones/mision-quaicaipuro.html>)
- **CONSORCIO CAMAREN:** Sistema de capacitación en el manejo de los recursos naturales renovables (<http://www.camaren.org/>)
- **SHAQUINAN,** Pastos (Quindicocha): Asociación de Cabildos y/o Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas del Nudo de los Pastos
- **AOPEB:** Asociación de organizaciones de productores ecológicos de Bolivia (<http://www.aopeb.org/>)
- **FEMCA:** Federación de Mujeres Campesinas de Anta (Quechua del Cusco)
- **FEDECH:** Federación Departamental de Comunidades Campesinas de Huancavelica
- **ARPAC:** Asociación Regional de Productores Agropecuarios de Cusco
- **ENACO:** Empresa Nacional de la Coca
- **UQAA**
- **AMSAT:** Asociación de Municipalidades de Santo Tomás
- **CEPROSI:** Centro de Salud y Promoción Integral
- **FEDCACYL:** FEDERACION PROVINCIAL DE CAMPESINOS DE QUILLABAMBA Y LARES
- **UNALM:** Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina (<http://www.lamolina.edu.pe/portada/>)
- **ACIN:** Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca (<http://www.nasaacin.net/>)
- **FUNDACION NUESTRA COLOMBIA**
- **ONIC:** Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (<http://www.onic.org.co/>)
- **SIPAE:** Sistema de Investigación sobre la Problemática Agraria del Ecuador (<http://www.sipae.com/>)

■ ASIA:

- **MADERA:** Mission d'aide au développement des économies rurales d'Afghanistan (<http://www.madera-asso.org/>)
- **AVANI:** (<http://www.avani-kumaon.org/>), info@avani-kumaon.org
- **FECOFUN:** Federation of community forestry users of Nepal (<http://www.fecofun.org/>)
- **SAPPROS:** Support activities for poor producers of Nepal (sappros@htp.com.np)
- **VHAM:** Voluntary Health Association of Meghalaya (frontier13@rediffmail.com)
- **ICIMOD:** International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development in Nepal (<http://www.icimod.org/>)
- **OXFAM International:** (<http://www.oxfam.org/en>)
- **CLAIR:** Council of Japanese Local Authorities for International Relations (<http://www.clairparis.org>)
- **MOUNTAIN FORUM:** (<http://www.mtnforum.org/>)
- **ECOSS:** Ecotourism Conservation Society of Sikkim (<http://www.ecossikkim.org/>)
- **SWRC:** Social Work and Research Center (<http://www.barefootcollege.org/>)
- **RILUM FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:** welfare of the marginalised section of the ethnic community in North East India and work on their sustainable livelihood issues. Its activities include training in agriculture, horticulture, livestock and other allied trades for livelihood (rilum_foundation@yahoo.com)
- **RAWA:** Ribhoi Area Welfare Association
- **Bethani Society:** (bethany@sancharnet.in)
- **CPD:** Center for People's Development (<http://www.cpdindia.org/>)
- **RVC:** Rural Volunteer Center
- **KCC:** Farmers Coordination Committee (Yuksam; Sikkim) c/o ECOSS
- **RCDC:** Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (<http://www.rcdcindia.org/>)
- **UNICEF:** (<http://www.unicef.org/india/>)
- **FAO:** (<http://www.fao.org/>)
- **PAHAR:** People's Association for Himalaya Area Research (<http://www.pahar.org/drupal/>; giriga@sancharnet.in)
- **Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development:** (<http://gbpihed.nic.in/>)
- **REWA:** District of Madhya Pradesh (<http://rewa.nic.in/>)
- **PAF NEPAL:** Poverty Alleviation Fund (<http://www.pafnepal.org.np/>)
- **SECMOL:** Students' Educational and Cultural Movement of Ladakh (<http://www.secmol.org/>)
- **LEDEG:** Ladakh Ecological Development Group (<http://www.ledeg.org/>)
- **LEHO:** Ladakh Environment and Health Organisation; Leh, Ladkash, Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA - Email: lehohleh@vsnl.net)
- **REDP:** Rural Energy Development Programme (redpkm@mos.com.np, redp@wlink.com.np, kiran@redp.wlink.com.np)
- **IHC:** Institute for Himalayan Conservation (ihc@mos.com.np)
- **NTNC:** National Trust for Nature Conservation; Jawalakhel, Lalitpur; P. O. Box 3712, Kathmandu; Nepal; Tel. + 977 1 5526571; Fax. + 977 1 5526570

- **Himawanti (Himalayan Women Association)**: PO Box 12811, Kopundol, Lalitpur, Kathmandu; Nepal; 00 977- 1- 542717, 548231, 548219 ;
- **SAHARA**: Kalwari, teshil Banjar, Dist. Kullu, H.P., INDIA; nqosahara@gmail.com
- **SMTA**: c/o St Pauls School, Vikas Nagar; Dehra Dun; Uttarakhand; 248 198; 91 - 135 - 23251266
- **Beej Bachao Andolan (Save the Seeds)**: Gram Jardhar, Nagni; Dist Tehri; Uttarakhand; India ; + 91 1376 2755221
- **Van Panchayat Sangharsh Morcha**: c/o AVANI
- **Association des petits planteurs de thé du Bengal Occidental**: DLR Prerna, c/o RCDC, Hayden Hall Complex, 42 Ladenla Road, Darjeeling 734 101, West Bengal, India. Phone: + 91 354 2255894; www.darjeelingprerna.org
- **Association des Jeunes Lepcha**: Lepcha Youth Association
- **Organic Village**: Kathmandu Nepal; Samirji@gmail.com
- **FONDATION FORD**: (<http://www.ccisn.org/>)
- **GREAT HIMALAYAN PARK**: (<http://www.ccisn.org/>)
- **CLAIR**: Centre Japonais des Collectivités Locales (<http://www.clairparis.org/>)
- **Fondation Aga Khan**: (<http://www.akdn.org/>)

■ EUROPE:

- **AGRONOMES ET VETERINAIRES SANS FRONTIERES**: (www.avsf.org)
- **FPH**: The Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for Human Progress (<http://www.fph.ch/en/presentation.html>)
- **CERAI**: Centro de Estudios Rurales y de Agricultura Internacional (www.cerai.es)
- **RONGEAD**: Réseau d'ONG Européennes sur l'Agro-alimentaire, le Commerce, l'Environnement et le Développement (<http://www.rongead.org/?lang=en>)
- **GERES**: Groupe énergies renouvelables, environnement et solidarité (<http://www.geres.eu/en>)
- **CTP**: Communauté de Travail des Pyrénées (www.ctp.org)
- **EUROMONTANA**: European multisectoral association for co-operation and development of mountain territories (<http://www.euromontana.org>)
- **ASSEMBLY OF EUROPEAN REGIONS**: (<http://www.aer.eu/en/home.html>)
- **RISTECO**: (<http://www.ecomeal.info/>)
- **CASA MONTAGNA**: (<http://www.associazionecasamontagna.org/>)
- **TER-RES**: Territoires Responsables
- **The Sustainable Earth Alliance**: (<http://www.terre-citoyenne.org/en/lalliance-terre-citoyenne/last-edito.html>)
- **GPMVR**: Groupement de la Population de Montagne du Valais Romand Suisse
- **SAB**: Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für die Berggebiete/Groupement Suisse pour les régions de montagne (<http://www.sab.ch/>)
- **TNI**: Transnational Institute (<http://www.tni.org/>)
- **FDDM**: Fondation pour le développement durable des régions de montagne (<http://www.fddm.ch/>)
- **EURAC**: European Academy Bozen/Bolzano (<http://www.eurac.edu>)
- **DI.VA.PRA**: Dipartimento di Valorizzazione e Protezione delle Risorse Agroforestali della Università degli Studi di Torino (<http://www.divapra.unito.it/>)
- **IPHB**: Institution patrimoniale du Haut-Béarn (<http://iphb.free.fr/>)
- **FONDAZIONE COURMAYER MONT BLANC**: Centre International de Droit, Société et Economie (<http://www.fondazionecourmayeur.it>)
- **CIDAP**: Comité Interrégional pour le Développement et l'Aménagement des Pyrénées (<http://www.pyrenees-decouverte.com/>)
- **Comité Départemental du Tourisme Béarn-Pays-Basque**: (<http://www.tourisme64.com/>)
- **SNMSF**: Syndicat National des Moniteurs du Ski Français (<http://www.snmsf.com/>)
- **SIPARC**: Syndicat Intercommunal pour la Protection et l'Aménagement du Canigou
- **Confédération Pyrénéenne du Tourisme**: (<http://www.lespyrenees.net/en/>)
- **GEOPIUM**: Geopolitics of illicit drugs in Asia (<http://www.pa-chouvy.org/>)
- **FFNE**: Fonds Français pour la Nature et l'environnement (<http://www.ffne.asso.fr/>)
- **AGTER**: Association to contribute to improve the Governance of Land, Water and Natural Resources (http://www.agter.asso.fr/rubrique68_en.html)
- **TETRAKTYS**: (<http://www.tetraktys-ong.com/>)
- **CUF**: Cités Unies France (<http://www.cites-unies-france.org>)
- **ALMEDIO**: (<http://www.almedio.fr/Site%20ANGLAIS/01.html>)
- **Fédération des Alpagnes de l'Isère**: (<http://icalpe.org.club.fr/amuntagnera/FAI/index.htm>)
- **Fairtrade Foundation**: (<http://www.fairtrade.org.uk/>)
- **FMPCDI**: Foro Mundial de Productores de Cultivos Declarados Ilícitos (<http://fmpcdi.org/>)
- **FERT**: French Professional agricultural organisation of international cooperation for rural development (<http://www.fert.fr/index-gb.htm>)
- **UNADEL**: Union Nationale des Acteurs et des Structures du Développement Local (<http://www.unadel.asso.fr/>)
- **Sol et Civilisation**: (<http://www.soletcivilisation.fr/>)
- **ACTED**: Agency for technical Cooperation and Development (<http://www.acted.org/en>)
- **AMF**: Association des Maires de France (<http://www.amf.asso.fr/>)
- **ARF**: Assemblée des Régions de France (<http://www.arf.asso.fr/>)
- **ADF**: Assemblée des Départements de France (<http://www.departement.org/>)
- **ADELS**: Association pour la démocratie et l'éducation locale et sociale (<http://www.adels.org/>)
- **CHINA-EUROPA FORUM**: (<http://www.china-europa-forum.net/>)
- **SUSTAINABLE FOOD LABORATORY**: (<http://www.sustainablefoodlab.org/>)
- **AEM**: European Association of Elected representatives from Mountain Regions (http://www.promonte-aem.net/?set_language=en&cl=en)
- **ANEM**: Association Nationale des Elus de Montagne (www.anem.org)
- **UNCEM**: Union Nazionale Comuni comunità Enti Montani (www.uncem.it)
- **ELDORANDO**: (<http://www.eldorando.com/>)

- **ALPI 365:** (<http://www.alpi365.it/>)
- **Congrès national des Stations Vertes:** (<http://www.stationverte.com/>)
- **ALBA-AFRODA:** asociatia Franco-Romana de Dezvoltare Agricola-Association Franco-roumaine pour le développement agricole (<http://www.afroda.ro/>)
- **Forum de Développement de Zones de Montagnes de la région de Korca** (Albanie)
- **ALPCITY:** (<http://www.alpcity.it/>)
- **Principality of Andorra:** (http://www.andorramania.com/index_qb.htm)
- **MIRVALT:** Mission interrégionale pour la valorisation des terroirs (<http://mirvalt.free.fr/>)
- **ADEPFO:** Association pour le Développement des Pyrénées par la Formation (<http://www.adepfo.asso.fr/>)
- **AFDI:** Agriculteurs Français et Développement International (<http://www.afdi-opa.org/>)
- **CIPRA:** Commission internationale pour la protection des Alpes (<http://www.cipra.org/en>)
- **Ville de GRENOBLE:** (<http://www.grenoble.fr/>)
- **Ville de GAP:** (<http://www.ville-gap.fr/>)
- **Conseil Général des Alpes Maritimes:** (<http://www.cg06.fr/>)
- **Conseil Général du Rhône:** (<http://www.rhone.fr/>)
- **REGION RHONE-ALPES:** (<http://www.rhonealpes.fr/>)
- **REGIONE PIEMONTE:** (<http://www.regione.piemonte.it/>)
- **Comunità Montana Antigorio Divedro Formazza:** (<http://www.andifor.it/>)
- Commune de **Urdos:** (<http://www.vallee-aspe.com/urdos/urdos.htm>)
- Commune de **Saint-Lary-Soulan:** (<http://www.saintlary.com/>)
- Commune de **Saint-Pierre d'Allevard:** (<http://www.mairie-saint-pierre-dallevard.fr/>)
- Commune de **Le Monetier Les Bains:** (<http://www.monetier.com/>)
- Commune des **Houches:** (<http://www.leshouches.fr/>)
- Commune de **La Salvetat:** (<http://www.hautlanquedoc.fr/salvetat/>)
- Commune **d'Aime:** (<http://www.ville-aime.fr/>)
- Commune **d'Echenevex:** (<http://www.echenevex.fr/>)
- Commune de **Melagues:** (<http://www.ccrougierdecamares.com/situ/melagues.htm>)
- Provincia di **Torino:** (<http://www.provincia.torino.it/>)
- Commune de **La Bresse:** (<http://www.labresse.net/>)
- **DDC:** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (<http://www.ddc.admin.ch/en/Home>)
- **French Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock:** (<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/>)
- **French Ministry of Foreign Affairs:** (<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/>)
- **DIACT:** Délégation Interministérielle à l'aménagement et à la compétitivité des Territoires (<http://www.diact.gouv.fr/>)
- **French Ministry of Tourism:** (<http://www.tourisme.gouv.fr/>)
- **European Commission:** (<http://ec.europa.eu/>)
- **French National Assembly:** (<http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/>)
- **French Senate:** (<http://www.senat.fr/>)
- **French Embassies Network**
- **Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations:** (<http://www.caissedesdepots.fr/>)
- **Suez-Environnement:** (<http://www.suez-environnement.com/>)
- **UNESCO:** (<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/>)
- **COUNCIL OF EUROPE:** (http://www.coe.int/t/congress/default_EN.asp?)
- **MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP:** (<http://www.mountainpartnership.org/>)
- **FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (<http://www.fao.org>)