

SB64 Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change

Advancing climate action in mountains

Key learnings from the Mountain Partnership

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12 June 2026



Supporting climate action in mountain regions

Mountain Partnership

The **United Nations global alliance** dedicated to mountains

700+ members, including **75** governments and **25** IGOs

Founded in 2002 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)

MP Secretariat

Hosted by **FAO**

Supports members with global advocacy, policy support, capacity building and knowledge exchange

Financially supported by Andorra, Italy, Ireland and Switzerland

FAO

Lead UN agency for mountain issues

Leads, with the MPS, the preparation of the triennial UNSG report on sustainable mountain development

Supports the implementation of the Five Years of Action

Andorra Declaration



MOUNTAINS
MATTER
FROM ▲NDORRA
TO EVERY SUMMIT

Every four years, Mountain Partnership members gather for the Global Meeting to **shape the future direction of the UN alliance**

The main outcome of the 7th Global Meeting of the MP (March 2026, Andorra) was the adoption of the **Andorra Declaration** – setting shared priorities for 2026–2030

The Declaration is a unified commitment calling for **coordinated, inclusive and accelerated action** for sustainable mountain development



Four key learnings

Mountains are reaching tipping points

About **70 percent** of Earth's freshwater exists as snow or ice and glacier runoff is vital for drinking water, biodiversity, agriculture and hydropower.

Nearly **2 billion people** depend on water from mountains for their essential daily needs, livelihoods and cultural practices.

As mountains transcend national boundaries, strengthening cross-border cooperation is essential.

Mountains are overlooked as key climate solutions

Mountains are underrepresented in key planning, reporting and monitoring tools (i.e. NAPs, NDCs GGA, Loss and Damage, climate finance and GST2), highlighting the need for **stronger integration of mountain issues across negotiating groups** (i.e. LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, the G77, the EU, AILAC & others)



Four key learnings cont.

Mountains are not tracked under UNFCCC finance mechanisms

Adaptation financing needs in developing mountain countries are estimated at USD 187 billion annually, while only USD 13.8 billion was mobilized in 2022, leaving an annual financing gap of approx. USD 173 billion.

Mountains are home to a growing population

The mountain population has steadily increased and is projected to reach 1.19 billion by 2030 (15%), up from 888 million in 2000 (34% increase).

Urban areas are the fastest-growing segment, increasing from 230 million in 2000 to 387 million by 2030.

According to FAO, one in two rural mountain dwellers in developing countries vulnerable to food insecurity (346 million people).



Urgent support needs

Integrate

Mountains in existing UNFCCC constituted bodies, processes and mechanisms; Technical support for NDCs, NAPs, BTRs, GGA indicators

Invest

Better tracking and improved access to climate finance for mountain adaptation and resilience through existing mechanisms AF, GCF, GEF

Implement

Improve digitalization on mountain data and monitoring, climate services and early warning systems to inform implementation capacity

Elevate

Establish a recurring UNFCCC dialogue on mountains aligned with the GST cycle; position mountains within the post-2030 framework





Thank you

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