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Sustainable development: sustainable mountain development

Andorra, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, Suriname, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/24 of 10 November 1998, 55/189 of 20 December 2000, 57/245 of 20 December 2002, 58/216 of 23 December 2003, 59/238 of 22 December 2004, and its resolutions 60/198 of 22 December 2005, 62/196 of 19 December 2007, 64/205 of 21 December 2009, 66/205 of 22 December 2011, 68/217 of 20 December 2013, 71/234 of 21 December 2016, 74/227 of 19 December 2019 and 77/172 of 14 December 2022 entitled “Sustainable mountain development”,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, *inter alia*, recognizes that economic and social development depends on the sustainable management of our planet’s natural resources and confirms the determination of the international community to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas and freshwater resources, as well as forests, mountains and drylands, and to conserve biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife,

Welcoming the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Sevilla, Spain, and reaffirming its outcome document, the Sevilla Commitment, endorsed by the General Assembly in



its resolution [79/323](#) of 25 August 2025, which sets forth a renewed global framework for financing for development, building on the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda,¹ to close with urgency the estimated annual 4 trillion United States dollar financing gap,² and catalyse sustainable development investments at scale in developing countries and continue the reform of the international financial architecture through continued and strong commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation, and global solidarity,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,³ Agenda 21⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁵

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution [79/1](#) of 22 September 2024 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement⁶ and its early entry into force, encouraging all the Parties to the Agreement to fully implement the Agreement, and Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁷ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible, and highlighting the synergies between the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement,

Recalling that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *inter alia*, recognizes that developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are among the countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special reports entitled *Global Warming of 1.5°C, The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate* and *Climate Change and Land* and the reports of the sixth assessment cycle, including the cross-chapter paper on mountains, of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Taking note of the report entitled *The United Nations World Water Development Report 2025: Mountains and Glaciers – Water Towers*,⁸

Noting with concern the adverse impacts of climate change on high mountain areas, including the retreat of mountain glaciers, permafrost thaw, mass loss of ice sheets and the decline in the depth, extent and duration of snow cover,

Acknowledging the severe consequences of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic for the sustainable development of mountain regions, including the far-reaching and enduring consequences for poverty eradication, employment, education, growth, social welfare, the reduction of inequalities, including gender inequality, and for livelihoods, ending hunger, food security and nutrition and access to healthcare

¹ General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

² *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024* (United Nations publication, 2024), figure I.1.

³ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, 2025).

services, as a result of the unprecedented contraction of the global economy, compounding the challenges posed by climate change,

Welcoming the convening of the special high-level event on climate action, co-hosted by the Secretary-General and the President of Brazil on 24 September 2025, and noting the announcements made to finalize and submit nationally determined contributions ahead of the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Belém, Brazil,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Food Systems Summit + 4 Stocktaking Moment, convened by the Secretary-General from 27 to 29 July 2025 in Addis Ababa and co-hosted by the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy, and taking note of the call to action by the Secretary-General entitled “From Rome to Addis and beyond”,

Taking note with appreciation also of the first-ever expert dialogue on mountains and climate change, convened by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, as requested in paragraph 181 of decision 1/CMA.5,⁹ and held on 5 June 2024 during the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Recognizing that the contributions from the expert dialogue, as well as from events held at the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, have furthered discussions on mountains and climate change,

Recalling its resolution [77/172](#) of 14 December 2022 on sustainable mountain development, in which it proclaimed the period 2023–2027 as Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions,

Recalling also the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030),¹⁰ with its goal of preventing, halting and reversing the degradation of ecosystems worldwide, including in mountain areas,

Recalling further the Aspen Declaration, adopted at the sixth global meeting of the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (Mountain Partnership), convened in Aspen, United States of America, from 26 to 29 September 2022,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹¹ welcoming the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹² to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to the 2030 mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to place the global community on a path towards realizing the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, and urging Parties and inviting other Governments, with the support of United Nations entities and the participation of all other stakeholders, to ensure the early, inclusive and effective implementation of the Framework,¹³

Recognizing that the Convention on Biological Diversity is serving to strengthen international cooperation, including among global and regional mountain platforms that aim to promote biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation in mountain ecosystems,

⁹ See [FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/16/Add.1](#).

¹⁰ See resolution [73/284](#).

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹² United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

¹³ United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

Noting with serious concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and stressing the urgent need to halt and reverse the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity,

Looking forward to the convening of the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Yerevan from 19 to 30 October 2026, which will include the first global review of the collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including in relation to mountain ecosystems,

Recalling the high-level event hosted by the Andean Mountain Initiative and the Government of Colombia on 23 October 2024 during the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, online from 3 to 6 December 2024, and in Rome from 25 to 27 February 2025, to highlight the link between mountain biodiversity and climate action,

Recalling also its resolutions [78/278](#) of 2 May 2024 on the International Day of the Markhor and [79/143](#) of 12 December 2024 on the International Day of the Snow Leopard, which highlight the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, including in mountainous regions,

Recalling further the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030,¹⁴ acknowledging that all types of forests contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and noting with appreciation recent forest-related declarations, pledges and initiatives,

*Recognizing the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,¹⁵ the latter of which, *inter alia*, identifies a need for focused action in investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and in this regard considers it important to promote, at the national and local levels, the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into rural development planning and management of, *inter alia*, mountains, including through the identification of areas that are safe for human settlement, and at the same time preserving ecosystem functions that help to reduce risks,*

Welcoming the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, noting the nomination of the United Nations Special Envoy on Water, and looking forward to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference to Accelerate the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the declaration of 2022 as the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development, on the proposal of the Government of Kyrgyzstan, 20 years after the International Year of Mountains, held in 2002, and 20 years after the establishment of the Mountain Partnership,

Recalling its resolutions [77/158](#) of 14 December 2022, by which it declared 2025 the International Year of Glaciers’ Preservation and proclaimed 21 March of

¹⁴ See resolution [71/285](#).

¹⁵ Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

each year the World Day for Glaciers, to be observed starting in 2025, [77/326](#) of 25 August 2023 on the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development, 2024–2033, and [78/321](#) of 13 August 2024, by which it proclaimed 2025–2034 the Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences to address the challenges associated with melting glaciers and changes to the cryosphere through scientific cooperation and sustainable development efforts,

Recognizing that, in many high mountain areas, glacier retreat and permafrost thaw are projected to further decrease slope stability and increase the incidence of floods, landslides and snow avalanches, including in new locations and seasons, and stressing the urgent need to raise awareness of and to promote sustainable and cooperative measures to preserve glaciers,

Recalling its resolution [76/253](#) of 15 March 2022, in which it decided to declare 2026 the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, on the proposal of Mongolia, to raise awareness and fill knowledge gaps globally about the considerable benefits provided by healthy rangelands and sustainable pastoralism,

Recognizing that the benefits derived from mountain regions are essential for sustainable development and that mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in providing water and other essential resources and services to a large portion of the world's population,

Recognizing also that mountain ecosystems are highly vulnerable to the increasing adverse impacts of climate change, extreme weather events, deforestation, forest fires and forest degradation, land-use change, land degradation and natural disasters, from which they recover slowly, and that mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with increasing impacts on the environment, sustainable livelihoods and human well-being,

Acknowledging that, despite the progress that has been made in promoting the sustainable development of mountain regions and the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, the prevalence of poverty, food insecurity, social exclusion, environmental degradation and exposure to the risk of disasters is still increasing, particularly in developing countries, and access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation as well as to sustainable modern energy services continues to be limited,

Reaffirming that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and that the achievement of full human potential and sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied full human rights and opportunities,

Noting with deep concern that about 340 million people in rural mountain areas in developing countries – 55 per cent of the total rural mountain population – were considered vulnerable to food insecurity in 2017, a steep increase compared with 2012, and in this regard acknowledging the need to prioritize the special and urgent attention needed by mountain areas, including by focusing on the specific challenges that they face and the opportunities that they provide,

Encouraging Member States to advance innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/11 of 2 March 2022,¹⁶

Noting with appreciation the work of groups of friends aimed at the promotion of sustainable mountain development, such as the Mountain Focus Group, established

¹⁶ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.11](#).

in 2001, the Group of Friends of Mountainous Countries, established in 2019, and the Mountain Group as a negotiating group under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, established in 2023 by Andorra and Kyrgyzstan, and recalling the high-level meeting on sustainable mountain development, held in New York on 19 September 2022,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;*¹⁷

2. *Encourages Member States, as appropriate, to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches to sustainable mountain development, including by incorporating mountain-specific policies into national sustainable development strategies, increasing efforts to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions, addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, traditional crops and diets, and fighting against social exclusion, environmental degradation and disaster risk in mountain areas, taking into account that an integrated landscape approach that addresses natural resources management, including watershed and sustainable forest management as well as climate change resilience through multi-stakeholder approaches, can lead to the sustainable development of highland mountain areas, the improvement of the livelihood of the local mountain communities and the sustainable use of mountain resources;*

3. *Also encourages Member States, and invites international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, with respect to sustainable mountain development, to reduce and reverse biodiversity loss and the degradation of land and soil, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;*

4. *Takes note with appreciation of the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (Mountain Partnership), the only United Nations voluntary alliance of partners dedicated to improving the lives of people living in mountain areas and protecting mountain environments around the world, benefiting from the committed support of 671 members, including 74 Governments, 23 intergovernmental organizations and 574 major groups, and engaged in the promotion of sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in mountain regions, as well as the work of the Mountain Partnership Products initiative;*

5. *Stresses the special vulnerability of people living in mountain environments, in particular Indigenous Peoples and local communities, often with limited access to health, education and economic systems and particularly at risk because of the negative impact of extreme natural phenomena, and invites States to strengthen cooperative action, with the effective involvement and sharing of knowledge and experience of all relevant stakeholders, including traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local mountain communities living in mountain areas and their cultures, by strengthening existing arrangements, agreements and centres of excellence for sustainable mountain development, as well as exploring new arrangements and agreements, as appropriate;*

6. *Also stresses the importance of the diversification of livelihoods and income enhancement opportunities for local mountain communities, and in this regard encourages the promotion of innovative solutions and entrepreneurship within local mountain communities, as appropriate, to end poverty and hunger;*

7. *Supports energy access in accordance with the national needs of developing countries, including mountain countries, to tackle their energy access challenges by identifying the specific needs of each country by mobilizing technical*

¹⁷ A/80/255.

and financial assistance and tools to deploy affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy solutions, and expand the use of renewable energy, to tackle the energy access deficit;

8. *Stresses* the importance of mountain family farming communities and Indigenous Peoples, as one of the custodians of natural and cultural heritage, and encourages Member States to support the activities related to the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028), in line with its global action plan, to promote national policies, as appropriate, that support secure land tenure, provide access to resources, ensure gender equality and women's empowerment, in particular the economic empowerment of women, and empower people in vulnerable situations, and to implement practical actions that can safeguard decent work opportunities, particularly for youth, in rural areas;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of a One Health and other holistic approaches that deliver multiple benefits to the health and well-being of people, animals, plants and ecosystems, including in mountain regions, and would further strengthen the capacity to address biodiversity loss, to prevent, prepare for and respond to the emergence of diseases, including zoonotic infections and future health emergencies, and to combat antimicrobial resistance;

10. *Stresses* that the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and of local mountain communities living in mountain areas, particularly in the fields of agriculture, medicine and the management of natural resources, should be fully considered, respected and promoted in development policy, strategies and programmes in mountain regions, and underlines the need to promote the full participation and involvement of local mountain communities in decisions that affect them and to integrate Indigenous and local knowledge, heritage and values in all development initiatives, in consultation with and with the consent of the Indigenous Peoples and local mountain communities concerned, as appropriate;

11. *Recognizes* the need to increase the adaptive capacity, resilience and sustainability of food and agricultural production with regard to climate change, notes that sustainable production practices, agroforestry and the conservation of agrobiodiversity in mountain areas ensure food security and nutrition and dietary diversity and quality, generate income for smallholder farmers and aid conservation and restoration, addressing the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change, and also notes that mountain farmers and pastoralists play a key role in agroecology;

12. *Also recognizes* that urgent action is needed to reduce poverty in mountain areas, and in this regard encourages Member States and all relevant stakeholders to take concrete and targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, in mountain areas;

13. *Notes* that women are often the primary managers of mountain resources and the main actors in agriculture, underlines the need for improved access to resources and productive assets, including land and economic and financial services, for women in mountain regions, as well as the need to strengthen the role of women in mountain regions in decision-making processes that affect their communities, cultures and environments, and encourages Governments and intergovernmental organizations to mainstream a gender perspective, including through data disaggregated by sex, in mountain development activities, programmes and projects towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment;

14. *Recognizes* that mountains provide sensitive indications of climate change through phenomena such as modifications to biological diversity, the retreat of mountain glaciers, flash floods and changes in seasonal run-off, which are having an

impact on major sources of freshwater in the world, and stresses the need to take actions to minimize the negative effects of these phenomena, promote adaptation measures and prevent the loss of biological diversity;

15. *Highlights* the vital role of mountain ecosystems as “water towers”, which are crucial for water supply, food production and climate resilience, and the need to advocate for their protection, restoration and sustainable management within relevant instruments, frameworks and bodies, in line with the respective mandates, in order to strengthen adaptation and long-term resilience;

16. *Recognizes* that the mountain cryosphere has an impact on surrounding lowland areas, even far from the mountains, and that widespread cryosphere changes affect physical, biological and human systems in the mountains and surrounding lowlands, with impacts evident even in the ocean;

17. *Also recognizes* the important role of the cryosphere (glaciers, snow, ice and permafrost) in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being, especially for the most vulnerable populations;

18. *Highlights* the importance of preventing, reducing and sustainably managing waste and pollution in mountain regions, and encourages Member States to take necessary action in this respect, with the participation of relevant stakeholders and through international cooperation, as appropriate;

19. *Encourages* Member States to collect at the local, national and regional levels, as appropriate, disaggregated scientific data on mountain areas through systematic monitoring, including of trends of progress and change, based on relevant criteria, to support interdisciplinary research programmes and projects and to enhance an integrated and inclusive approach to decision-making and planning, while ensuring that additional indicators complement existing international frameworks, avoid duplication and minimize reporting burden, and in this regard notes that the Mountain Green Cover Index is included in the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸ as an indicator for target 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and also notes the need to validate the related national data and improve its data accuracy and analysis at the country level for the implementation of appropriate policies aimed at restoring and protecting mountain environments;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen cooperation between scientific institutions, including in the field of mountain glacier studies, on the global and regional scales, and to promote the availability of research results and findings to stakeholders to develop public policies and programmes of action at the international, regional, bilateral and national levels;

21. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to continue to increase public awareness, including through the commemoration of International Mountain Day, on 11 December, established in its resolution [57/245](#), and the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions 2023–2027, proclaimed in its resolution [77/172](#), with respect to the economic benefits that mountains provide, for instance through ecosystem services or sustainable tourism, not only to highland communities but also to a large portion of the world’s population living in lowland areas;

22. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the contribution of sustainable tourism initiatives in mountain regions as a way to enhance environmental protection and generate

¹⁸ Resolution [70/1](#).

socioeconomic benefits for local communities, Indigenous Peoples and rural populations, including opportunities for productive employment, economic growth and the promotion of local culture and products;

23. *Expresses its deep concern* at the number and scale of natural and human-made disasters and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for societies throughout the world, and recognizes that disaster risk reduction requires a broader and more people-centred preventive approach, reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and an all-of-society engagement and partnership, empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, especially the poorest, and also taking into account the vulnerability of people living in mountain environments, especially those in developing countries;

24. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to strengthen disaster risk governance, to invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience and to develop and improve disaster risk strategies in mountain regions through increased generation and use of climate and disaster risk information, improved risk communication and participation of mountain communities, development of hazard risk maps and platforms, improvement of early warning systems and application of the risk-based approach in all development planning, in order to cope with such extreme events as rockfalls, avalanches, glacial lake outburst floods and landslides, which can be exacerbated by climate change and deforestation, consistent with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;¹⁹

25. *Also encourages*, in this regard, the increased involvement of local authorities, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in particular the rural population, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, civil society and the private sector, in the development and implementation of programmes, land-use planning and land tenure arrangements, and in other relevant activities related to sustainable development in mountains;

26. *Notes with concern* that the access to services and infrastructure is lower in the highlands than in other areas, and encourages Member States to improve basic infrastructure in mountain areas towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

27. *Recognizes* the need for the sustainable management of forests and the conservation and sustainable use of mountains, which, together with other natural ecosystems, act as natural sinks and reservoirs of biodiversity and greenhouse gases, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts, allowing the continuity of the hydrological cycle, and encourages Member States to adopt nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022;²⁰

28. *Notes* the importance of ensuring the protection, restoration and conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for human well-being, economic activity and sustainable development, and of developing innovative means of implementation for their protection, in this regard recognizes with appreciation the establishment of relevant funds, including the Mountain Facility of the Mountain Partnership Secretariat, focusing on climate resilient business models that enhance mountain biodiversity, and the efforts made by relevant United Nations entities to

¹⁹ Resolution 69/283, annex II.

²⁰ UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

promote the conservation of mountain ecosystems, and encourages Member States and all relevant stakeholders to financially support it on a voluntary basis;

29. *Encourages* greater efforts by States, all relevant stakeholders and the international community towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems and the enhancement of the well-being of their local populations, including by promoting investment in infrastructure in mountain areas, such as transport and information and communications technologies, and supporting education, culture, extension and capacity-building programmes, especially among local mountain communities and other relevant stakeholders, strengthening the role of youth through education and training on sustainable mountain development and taking into account the extent of the current challenges that they face and bearing in mind the increased economic, social and environmental costs that inaction might represent for countries and societies;

30. *Underlines* the fact that action at the national level is a key factor in achieving progress in sustainable mountain development, welcomes its steady increase in recent years with a multitude of events, activities and initiatives, and invites the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to develop and implement strategies and programmes, including, where required, enabling policies and laws for the sustainable development of mountains, within the framework of national sustainable development plans, including by building and strengthening institutional capacities, as appropriate;

31. *Encourages* the further undertaking of multi-stakeholder and transboundary initiatives at the national, regional and global levels, where appropriate, such as those supported by all relevant international and regional organizations, to enhance sustainable development in mountain regions, and notes in this regard the numerous initiatives undertaken, including the fifth global meeting of the Mountain Partnership, held in Rome from 11 to 13 December 2017, the fourth World Mountain Forum, held in Bishkek from 23 to 26 October 2018, the High Mountain Summit, held in Geneva from 29 to 31 October 2019, the sixth global meeting of the Mountain Partnership, held in Aspen from 27 to 29 September 2022, the international conference entitled “Global Mountain Dialogue for Sustainable Development: Towards the Bishkek+25 Summit”, held in Kyrgyzstan on 24 and 25 April 2025, the first edition of the Sagarmatha Sambaad on “Climate change, mountains and the future of humanity”, held in Nepal from 16 to 18 May 2025, which issued the Sagarmatha Call for Action as the outcome document, and the International Mountain Conference 2025, held in Innsbruck, Austria, from 14 to 18 September 2025, looks forward to the seventh global meeting of the Mountain Partnership, to be hosted by the Government of Andorra in Andorra from 26 to 28 March 2026, and welcomes the generous offer of the Government of Kyrgyzstan to convene the second Global Mountain Summit in Bishkek from 21 to 23 October 2027;

32. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to consider, as appropriate, mountain-related issues in the processes of United Nations conventions and other relevant global forums, and to support efforts towards the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and stresses the importance of regional and transboundary collaboration as means of implementation;

33. *Invites* Member States and all relevant stakeholders to consider, as appropriate, intensifying their efforts to advocate and support for the importance of mountain-related issues in international frameworks;

34. *Encourages* Member States to promote ecosystem-based adaptation, bearing in mind the guidelines adopted by the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2018, the Kunming-

Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted in 2022, and climate-smart wildlife conservation as tools for reducing impacts on communities and species, and welcomes the efforts of partners such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Mountain Institute in promoting ecosystem-based adaptation in mountain regions;

35. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to further enhance their constructive efforts to strengthen inter-agency collaboration to promote sustainable mountain development;

36. *Recognizes* that mountain ranges are usually shared among several countries, and in this context encourages transboundary cooperation approaches where the States concerned agree to the sustainable development of mountain ranges and information-sharing in this regard;

37. *Notes with appreciation*, in this context, the Convention on the Protection of the Alps²¹ and the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians, and the recent adoption of the Protocol on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development and the entry into force of the Protocol on Sustainable Transport, which promote constructive new approaches to integrated, sustainable mountain development and provide a forum for dialogue among stakeholders, and notes other transboundary approaches and initiatives such as the Andean Initiative for mountains, the Scientific Network for the Caucasus Mountain Region and the established Caucasus Mountain Forum, the African Mountains Regional Forum, the European Union Strategy for the Alpine Region and the Zurich process, the Hindu Kush Himalayan Partnership for Sustainable Mountain Development, the Hindu Kush Himalayan Monitoring and Assessment Programme, the International Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Forum of 2017, the fourth World Nomad Games, in 2022, and the Pyrenean Climate Change Observatory, as well as other relevant initiatives promoting transboundary cooperation and dialogue supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and other partners;

38. *Invites* Member States and relevant United Nations agencies, within their mandates, to further enhance support to sustainable mountain development, including through participation in the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions;

39. *Stresses* that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions, and that such activities would be subject to the availability and provision of voluntary contributions;

40. *Calls upon* mountain countries, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, such as academia, the private sector and investors, to strengthen international cooperation, including by furthering financial mechanisms between mountain countries and attracting investments;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions, under the sub-item entitled “Sustainable mountain development” of the item entitled “Sustainable development”.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1917, No. 32724.