

THE MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE



2010 Annual Report



Letter from the Chairman of the Board and Executive Director:

For almost 40 years, The Mountain Institute has sustained and protected mountain people, environments and cultures. We work hand-in-hand with mountain communities to address their most critical challenges: extreme poverty, environmental degradation, water scarcity, climate change, hunger, education and marginalization. We are unique because we respond to these threats by **listening to the voices of mountain communities** and, with them, **creating programs that make a lasting difference**.

We are the only international non-profit organization solely devoted to helping mountain communities create and sustain environmentally responsible development globally. Our staff works in some of the highest and most remote regions of the world, *addressing issues that affect us all, whether we live upstream or downstream: clean water, the environment, our livelihoods and the future of our children.*

We work in the world's oldest mountain range (the **Appalachians**), the world's longest mountain range (the **Andes**) and the world's highest mountain range (the **Himalayas**). Most of our staff are mountain people, born in the communities where they work. They are trusted "insiders." We apply lessons we learn from each community and mountain range to mountain communities and ranges across the globe.

We listen to communities, and we respond to their needs. This means we:

- Educate kids and their teachers where education is most needed;
- Improve agriculture where crops are failing and people are chronically hungry;
- Conserve fragile mountain environments when under threat;
- Strengthen community leaders and institutions where people are powerless, marginalized and angry; and
- Create mountain entrepreneurs where poverty is endemic.

And all this means that each dollar you give us is stretched farther... is used more effectively... and will achieve lasting results.

Examples of our work: Because mountain problems are complex, our solutions are designed to resolve many urgent problems simultaneously. For example, our programs increase family incomes in ways that also conserve the environment and protect mountain cultures. *Here are some examples of the extraordinary work that contributions from our supporters enable us to do:*

- **Creating Entrepreneurs in Nepal:** Deo Prakash Tamang's family was often hungry, and his six children rarely attended school. We trained Deo to grow, harvest and sell valuable medicinal plants. His family's income grew from \$175 a year (48 cents a day) to over \$800 a year. Now, Deo can feed his family, and he is sending his two daughters to boarding school. *Due to TMI's program, over 12,000 farmers in Nepal, like Deo, now grow and sell these valuable plants... creating lasting change in remote mountain communities. With a \$1,000 contribution, we can train 90 Nepali farmers!* Now, we have brought this program to Peru, and we are training Quechua families to grow medicinal plants, transforming their lives and the lives of their children.
- **Education in Appalachia:** For over 39 years, we have been educating Appalachian kids and their teachers on Spruce Mountain, the highest mountain in West Virginia. Our science and

outdoor education programs transform education, turning passive learners into passionate advocates for science, the outdoors and the environment. As one child said after planting saplings to protect the headwaters of a river, “I never realized what a difference I could make in the lives of so many people.”

- **Adapting to a World Without Glaciers:** Peru’s glaciers are melting at unprecedented rates, and Peruvians depends on glacial melt for their drinking water. TMI is working to better manage alpine meadows to become “green glaciers,” storing water for Peru’s future. Better managed meadows also produce healthier livestock, meaning more income for Quechua communities. This improves the lives not only of the families we work with, but millions of Peruvians who live downstream.

Mountains are revered and respected, but they are vulnerable. We advocate for the mountains. It is important to save rainforests and oceans, but too few comprehend that mountains are equally important *and equally at risk*: Almost half of the world’s biodiversity “hot spots” are in mountains and are threatened by habitat destruction, climate change and development. Mountains supply half the world’s population with clean water for drinking and agriculture--even in regions far from mountains. *All of us depend upon the health and sustainability of mountains and mountain communities, who are the natural stewards of the mountains.*

Our work in the mountains is internationally recognized as excellent. In the past five years, we were shortlisted three times for the *Hilton Humanitarian Prize*, the development world’s most prestigious award. Our staff have won the *Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation’s Mountain Legacy Medal twice*. We have received grants from USAID, the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation and contributions from hundreds of individuals and family foundations that cherish the mountains and mountain communities.

We are trusted by mountain communities and host governments everywhere we work. We thank all our supporters, who enable us to listen to mountain communities and create lasting change.



Bill Carmean
Chairman of the Board and
Executive Director,
The Mountain Institute

For more information about The Mountain Institute and its programs, please visit our website: www.mountain.org. To contact The Mountain Institute, you may write, email or call us at:

The Mountain Institute
3000 Connecticut Ave, NW, Ste. 101
Washington, DC 20008 USA
P: 202.234.4050, ext 103
F: 202.234.4054
Email: summit@mountain.org

The Mountain Institute's Program Accomplishments in 2010

North America Programs: Appalachia Program and Public Lands Projects

TMI was established in 1972 in the Appalachian Mountains of West Virginia, where its work focused on experiential and leadership education for West Virginia's youth. This work was based at a 400-acre nature preserve on the slopes of Spruce Knob, West Virginia's highest mountain, where the Appalachia Program continues its educational programs. Over the years, programming in the Appalachia region has expanded its focus to include a wide range of cultural and environmental conservation programs. In recent years, the Appalachia Program has expanded to include a focus on energy and water issues. In addition to our work in the Appalachian range, TMI has also developed a series of projects on public lands, including National Parks, National Forests and National Wildlife Refuges, which are cultural conservation and education projects.

Appalachia Program:

Mountain Learning (West Virginia)

Mountain Learning comprises a wide variety of educational courses and programs that inform students and teachers about the special attributes of mountain economies, culture and conservation. More than 40,000 students, teachers and activists have participated in our programs at our 400-acre research and learning facility, the Spruce Knob Mountain Center.

Progress in 2010:

- Roughly 2,000 students participated in Mountain Learning programs offered by TMI staff, both at TMI's Spruce Knob Mountain Center and in community-based programs.
- Professional development workshops and seminars were provided for 40 teachers.
- TMI-Appalachia began a leadership development project for youth working with watershed associations.

Appalachian Watershed and Stream Monitors (AWSM)

This is a watershed assessment and stream sampling training, education and community service program. More than 1,100 students and 30 teachers have been trained since 2005. Streams in the Potomac and Ohio River watersheds have been sampled and results have been compiled by West Virginia's environmental agency. Riparian restoration and stream bank erosion reduction projects have been undertaken, with more than 1,500 trees planted in fragile zones.

Progress in 2010:

- 17,000 linear feet of stream banks in the Potomac/Chesapeake watershed were stabilized through tree planting as part of the AWSM educational and service curriculum.
- In-community educational programs and service projects were offered to more than 300 students from throughout West Virginia.

Wind Development Project

A grant from the US Department of Energy to The Mountain Institute is supporting a project to examine the potentials and limitations of wind energy development in the central Appalachian mountain region. This study will synthesize information on state and national policies, natural resources and economies to identify reasons for the proliferation of wind energy projects in some regions, and compare them to the regions where available wind power has not been developed.

Progress in 2010:

- The study, resulting from an extensive period of research and synthesis of findings, was completed in draft form in December 2010 and will be released in 2011.

Public Outreach: Mountain Celebrations

The Mountain Institute reaches out to support a culture of mountain enthusiasts, offering various groups opportunities to recreate in mountains.

Progress in 2010:

- 200 astronomers participated in the “Almost Heaven Star Party,” organized by the Northern Virginia Astronomy Club.
- 120 runners participated in “Run for the Hills,” a three-day event offering a quartet of races on Spruce Mountain, organized in partnership with the WV Mountain Trail Runners
- 25 musicians participated in a pilot “Woodlands Heritage Festival,” featuring old-time music and traditional mountain crafts, wildcrafting and homesteading crafts.
- A collaborative art project was launched, which will pool 90 artists to develop “Reflections: Homage to Dunkard Creek,” a traveling exhibit commemorating species that died in a contamination of a 43-mile stream in northern WV and southern PA. The exhibit will begin its tour in the latter part of 2011.

Public Lands Projects:

Interpretive Materials Project

TMI facilitates the integration of indigenous cultures and beliefs into visitor interpretive materials by facilitating national parks planning and community outreach meetings with Hawaiian community representatives in mountainous national parks in Hawaii.

Progress in 2010:

- Draft brochure for Haleakala Nation Park written by indigenous representatives, in a process facilitated by TMI staff.

Nuwuvi Knowledge-to-Action

This project is located in the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area of Nevada and is part of the Desert National Wildlife Refuge Complex Tribal Partnership and Stewardship Project.

Progress in 2010:

- Working group meetings between Federal agency staff and Native American tribes were facilitated by TMI to undertake plans for collaborative resource management and interpretation activities with both US Forest Service and US Fish and Wildlife.

Mount Rainier-Mount Fuji Sister Mountain Curriculum Development and Teacher Exchange Program

The Mount Rainier-Mount Fuji Sister Mountain Curriculum Development and Teacher Exchange Program continued its third year of activities in 2010. This project promotes stronger local-global connections between American and Japanese people while facilitating stronger international, interdisciplinary and pre-college education in both countries.

Progress in 2010:

- Six Japanese teachers came to Mt. Rainier National Park in 2010 for a week of lesson plan development, field trips and planning for subsequent year activities.
- Japanese and American teachers developed new and innovative curricula that use the virtual climb of each mountain as the central study themes to introduce American and Japanese students to the history, culture, geography and environmental issues of each other's countries in new and engaging ways.

Andes Program

The Mountain Institute's Andes Program was established in Peru in 1996 during a time of rapid social change in the mountain communities of the northern Andes. Traditional means of livelihood were in decline at the same time that large-scale mining and hydroelectric projects and tourism were rapidly growing, leading to conflicts between the private sector and local people, not to mention the degradation of mountain environments. To address these issues, TMI developed comprehensive community-based projects to demonstrate the potential to diversify local livelihoods through community-based tourism and protection of biodiversity hotspots. The program has grown significantly over the past 15 years, and now The Mountain Institute's Andes Program is recognized as one of the leading NGOs in Peru.

Peaks to Coast: Building Climate Change Awareness and Resilience in the Ancash and Piura Watersheds of Northern Peru

This program is strengthening Peru's climate change research and action agenda by developing the linkages between academics, policy makers and communities while increasing the capacities of highland-lowland (upstream-downstream) stakeholders to adopt effective adaptive climate change responses, design practical mechanisms to build resilience and implement strategic remedial actions. As one example, by working with Quechua communities to restore alpine grasslands (the paramo and the puna, which cover thousands of square miles in the Andes), we are demonstrating that restored grasslands not only fatten up the cattle and sheep better, they retain enormous amounts of water for future use by upland and lowland communities. Restored alpine grasslands can become the "green glaciers" of the future.

Progress in 2010:

- TMI-Andes provided the technical support to create the first Commonwealth of Mountain Municipalities. The Commonwealth is a network of local governments dedicated to promoting

adaption to climate change in the Andes. The Commonwealth already is showing the potential to develop large regional projects dedicated to the conservation of watersheds, water management and local economic development. The Commonwealth will apply to Peru's central government for official recognition during 2011.

- TMI-Andes completed the training of mountain communities and municipalities and lowland stakeholders on climate change adaptation.
- A third milestone, achieved in cooperation with the Andean Paramo Conservation Project (see the section below), was the Regional Government of Piura's declaration that the paramo is an ecosystem that is strategically important for the sustainable development of the Piura Region. This declaration is critical, as it will help to preserve and protect the paramos.
- In 2010, Piura's "Strategy for Climate Change" was launched, with TMI as a member of the technical working group. In Ancash, TMI has built solid relationships with lowland groups interested in supporting the conservation of the Andean watershed. TMI is now an active member in watershed-level forums taking place in the region.
- Climate change adaptation plans were completed with lowland groups in Ancash. The process of producing such plans in Piura will commence in 2011. As a result of all these achievements, TMI is well recognized as an important resource to facilitate citizen and local government participation to conserve mountain ecosystems.

Andean Paramo Conservation (Peru and Ecuador).

Based on a 1997 TMI ecological assessment of this northern alpine wetlands/grasslands ecosystem (the paramo) in Ecuador, TMI partnered with Eco Ciencia and University of Amsterdam in 1998 to design and implement a project to protect the water regulation functions of this fragile and critical landscape by creating sustainable development opportunities for mountain communities using these ecosystems. Since then, the project has expanded to Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. The project currently is funded by GEF-UNEP and is TMI's flagship project in Piura.

Progress in 2010:

- The Andean Paramo Conservation Project completed its fourth and most intense year of fieldwork. It was also the last year of fieldwork, as 2011 will be dedicated primarily to working with municipalities and regional governments to implement the policies that will enable the lessons from this six-year project to be fully implemented and replicated, long-term.
- The project published, in cooperation with TMI's "From the Glaciers to the Coast" project, the Paramo Management Plans. These initiatives were the result of a long process of planning and field conservation practices by local communities. This is a major milestone because communities now have a tool to negotiate their ideas for conservation and local economic development with local and regional governments.
- The project completed a major spatial study of paramo, which served as scientific foundation to declare the paramo or alpine wetlands a strategic ecosystem for the region, a key accomplishment this year.

Great Inca Road (Peru and Ecuador)

Initiated in 2004 on a 70m kilometers section of the "Royal Inca Highway" in Ancash (known in the local Quechua language as Inka Naani), this project connects six remote communities that now provide services to visitors, creating new sources of income and development opportunities for the local people. In 2008, this initiative was replicated in a new section of the Inca highway in Piura, in northern Peru, and was extended two new sites in 2009. Now, there are two major projects involving the Great Inca Road: the Great Inca Road National Parks Project and the Great Inca Road Project in Piura.

Great Inca Road National Parks Project: In partnership with IUCN and the Andean Community of Nations with financial assistance of the Spanish Government, TMI provides support to three National Parks in Peru and Ecuador to improve the conservation of cultural values that are complementary to environmental conservation objectives and the role that local communities have in managing those resources. One of the most important aspects of this project was the methodology handbooks created for each of the key products related to management of mountain cultural landscapes in the Andes. Thus, TMI, IUCN, the Andean Community and member countries are, upon completion of the project in March 2011, in a position to replicate the results of the project in many other sections of the Great Inca Road.

Progress in 2010 in the National Parks Great Inca Road Project:

- Repatriation from "ex-situ gene banks" of potato varieties that had become extinct from the genetic pool of communities along the Inca Road.
- The development in the three National Parks of a GIS system to register the existence and location of biodiversity and cultural values along the historic trails.
- The design, with local participation of communities, of improvements in the physical infrastructures for trekkers on the Great Inca Road.
- The reconstruction of the memory that communities along the Road had of the ancient Inca Road through a process of social, collective research into their history. This information will become the source of representations that the National Parks can use in their educational materials, thus correctly representing indigenous perspectives as opposed to external perspectives.
- Finally, a map of the Inca Road network, demonstrating the linkages between the trajectory of the road and exceptional natural and agricultural values associated with the road, thus setting the foundations to develop future landscape conservation projects.

Great Inca Road Project in Piura: TMI's second Inca Road project, in Huancabamba, Piura, entered in 2010 its third and last implementation year (through May 2011). This project was implemented in a setting of intense social conflict between local communities and mining interests. Local communities opposing mines perceived all government entities as siding with mining concerns and also did not trust external non-profits. During 2010, TMI continued to gain the trust of local communities and local governments.

Progress in 2010 in the Great Inca Road Project in Piura:

- Several livelihood development projects were initiated to enhance the incomes and entrepreneurial ability of local people. These projects included the re-introduction of traditional technologies to produce Agave Honey and hand-woven products.
- During 2010, TMI developed local management plans and project profiles by grass root groups along the Great Inca Road in Piura, reflecting their dreams for their landscapes and livelihoods.

- Several materials were developed for publication, including maps that capture the natural and cultural values of the Inca Road.
- A local government situated near the Huarungas Sacred Lakes donated a building to set up an Interpretation Center (to be finished and implemented in the first quarter of 2011).
- Native tree nurseries were established in the communities located along the road, and local municipalities were encouraged to adopt the nurseries. Local groups planted the trees grown in the nurseries.
- Municipalities also signed agreements to incorporate local TMI hired staff after this project is completed in May 2011 in order to replicate results and provide continuity once the project concludes. The municipalities have formally requested TMI to establish a partnership to continue technical assistance.

Programs in Asia: Himalayan Program in Nepal; China Program

TMI's conservation programs in Asia started in the mid-1980's with the "Heart of the Himalaya" initiative for the establishment of two new mountain protected areas: the Makalu-Barun National Park in Nepal, and the Qomolangma (Mt. Everest) Nature Preserve in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, (Tibet). Both were founded on the principle of participatory design and management between park managers and local communities. These pioneering projects in community-based project design and collaboration between communities and governments in the management of natural resources have become the basis for many of TMI's programs.

Himalayan Program in Nepal

Lake-to-Lake: Food for Enterprise Program

TMI is working in partnership with the UN World Food Programme to provide food and community development assistance to food-scarce regions of Nepal. Since February 2008, TMI has delivered over 6810 metric tons (over 15 million pounds) of rice and lentils to 27,168 farming families in extremely remote villages in mid-western Nepal affected by severe drought. In exchange for the food, the communities work on projects developed with TMI's assistance, including improvements to community schools and trails, community agriculture and irrigation projects, and water-driven gristmills. These projects meet basic but critical needs and help create the foundations for mountain enterprises. During the reporting period, 706 micro-projects were completed in four districts. Since January 2010, TMI has a new contract with the UN World Food Programme to deliver 1401 metric tons (over 3 million pounds) of rice, feeding 3,892 households in the Humla district of northwestern Nepal near the Tibetan border and is completing 56 medium scale enterprise projects.

Progress in 2010:

- Delivered 1185 metric tons (2.6 million pounds) of rice for 3,892 households in Humla district.
- All 56 enterprise projects will be completed by end of June 2011.
- Under the rural roads contract, TMI will facilitate delivery of 304 metric tons of rice (670,000 pounds) and expects to complete nine projects in 4 VDC's (the Nepali village-level governmental entities) of Humla.

Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (MAPs) Cultivation and Forest Conservation Project (Nepal and India)

The Khangchendzonga area of northeastern Nepal and northwestern Sikkim (India) is a global biodiversity hotspot and requires coordinated transboundary, landscape-level conservation efforts. Local inhabitants are poor and resource-dependent, especially on forest products and pastureland. India's national ban on grazing has forced herders to shift their livestock into Nepal, putting increased pressure on traditional grazing areas and forcing herders to cut forests to create new grazing areas. The goal of this multi-year project is to conserve the biodiversity of the Khangchendzonga landscape and improve local livelihoods.

Since 2003, TMI has worked to conserve the biodiversity-rich corridors of the Khangchendzonga landscape between Nepal and Sikkim, covering more than 1670 square kilometers. By the end of 2010, the project had trained over 6,032 farmers to cultivate medicinal and aromatic plants as an alternative to the wild collection of endangered species, which degrades the landscape and causes erosion. The sale of cultivated medicinal and aromatic plants by these farmers raised more than US\$ 645,000 by the end of 2009 and an additional \$232,213 during 2010.

In addition, working closely with more than 400 herders, TMI has helped reduce livestock herds that graze in these biodiversity-rich forests by more than 25%, and reduced the creation of new pastures in these forests by 85%. These forests contain some of the best red panda habitat in the Eastern Himalaya. TMI helped convince herder groups in Sikkim to shift from herding to ecotourism-based enterprises, generating significant tourism revenues since 2006. Villagers have planted more than 800,000 seedlings of native forest species, reforesting and actively managing over 3,325 hectares (8.2 million acres) of degraded forestland. TMI continues to expand these programs to more communities in the Khangchenjunga landscape, helping resource dependent families increase their livelihoods while protecting local biodiversity. As the number of farmers involved in the project expands and as the production from on farm plots increases, the project becomes even more successful, as farmers who have been trained by TMI are able to train their neighbors without further assistance from TMI. Thus, the actual effect of our project is doubled through these local efforts.

Progress in 2010:

- TMI helped farmers form a Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Agricultural Cooperative to represent their interests. The Cooperative has 12 sub-branches and approximately 10,000 farmer members.
- In 2010, TMI helped form two community forests and renewed 3 operational plans.
- In 2010, Medicinal and Aromatic Plant (MAPs) farmers earned \$232,213 from MAPs product sales

Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Research Project

"The Threat from Above: A Survey of New and Potentially Dangerous Glacial Lakes in the Hongu and Imja Valleys, Eastern Nepal, Phase II" continued its pioneering work on potentially dangerous lakes in the Mt. Everest (Nepal) region, thanks to generous contributions from the NGS-Waitt Grant Program, The Mountain Institute, and the Arkay Foundation. The October-November 2010 fieldwork in the remote Hongu valley of Makalu-Barun National Park included a detailed assessment of nine potentially dangerous lakes never before studied. This was followed by a survey of the entire 100 km-long Hongu river valley to determine glacial lake outburst flood impacts on downstream villages, land, and infrastructure.

Alpine Conservation Partnership

"Protecting and Restoring the World's Alpine Ecosystems through National Geographic Explorer Collaboration and Exchange" was formally launched in 2010 in Nepal thanks to a generous grant from the NGS-Blackstone Ranch

Institute Challenge Grant, a program designed to promote collaboration between NGS Explorers and Grantees. NGS Explorers and TMI Grantees spent more than a month in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park testing new forms of alternative energy (e.g., solar, wind, hydro and biogas), developing strategies to increase awareness among climbers and trekkers for the positive roles they can play in alpine conservation and working with community organizations to strengthen existing conservation programs. Phase II of the project is planned for the fall of 2011.

Conference in Nepal to Reduce the Dangers of Himalayan Glacial Lakes

In collaboration with the Andes and Nepal Programs, the workshop "Promoting South-South Knowledge Exchange and Collaboration between Practitioners from the Himalaya-Hindu Kush, Andes, and Central Asian Mountains" was planned, funded and is scheduled for launch in Nepal in September, 2011. The overall objective of the workshop is to reduce the danger and hazard of Himalayan glacial lakes and to improve their management as water sources through collaboration, knowledge-sharing and identification of best practices by Andean, Hindu Kush-Himalayan (HKH), Central Asian and U.S. experts and field practitioners. This workshop in Nepal is a follow-up to, and resulted from recommendations made by participants during, TMI's 2009 workshop, "Adapting to a World without Glaciers," held in Lima and Huaraz, Peru.

Himalayan Program in China

Cultural Heritage Preservation: Ancient Tibetan Pottery Heritage Preservation through Citizen Exchange

In 2010, TMI's Ancient Tibetan Nixi Black Pottery Heritage Project provided cultural heritage training for Tibetan craftsmen producing traditional Nixi black pottery. In addition, as part of this project, potters participated in a cultural exchange program in which they traveled to the United States and met with, and learned from, American potters.

Progress in 2010:

- Twenty Tibetan potters participated in an intensive training program and study tour with American pottery trainers to Jingdezhen, China, a major international pottery and ceramics center in central China.
- A smaller group of these potters then participated in a three-week pottery study tour to the US (New Mexico, Vermont, New York City and Washington, DC).
- Tangible accomplishments of the project included improved design, firing and marketing techniques and approaches; linkages to new national and international markets; expanded awareness of Tibetan ceramic heritage; and increased sales of Nixi pottery.

Cultural Heritage Preservation: Indigenous Batik Development Program, Guizhou, China.

The Indigenous Batik Development is a business development program designed to assist rural artisan household enterprises in Danzhai County, Guizhou, China with stronger production, marketing, organization and negotiation skills. Batik is a traditional handicraft of local Miao people and considered a National Intangible Cultural Heritage of China. The program's objective was to increase the local household enterprise income from Batik production for nearly 1,000 enterprises run by women in these mountain communities, while strengthening their cultural identity, gender equality, and providing a viable and sustainable alternative income that does not harm the local environment.

Progress in 2010:

- In 2010, TMI organized a seminar in partnership with the Guizhou Conservation and Development Research Center, developing a training course for women to assist them in setting up and managing household enterprises.
- A second activity consisted of two comprehensive Batik skill trainings for 200 local artisans' mentors. In 2011, these mentors will help Batik producers with production, design, marketing and association management development.

Communications, Publications and Outreach by TMI

During 2010, TMI publicized the issues most critical to mountain communities, environments and cultures. TMI also publicized its efforts to assist mountain people with these issues. Below is a partial list of such communication, publication and outreach efforts:

1. TMI's promotional and educational video "Small Steps" is now on www.mountain.org
2. "Outburst" website (interactive map of the October-November 2010 expedition) can be seen at <http://www.outburstfilm.com/>
3. National Geographic Project Page with narrated climate change slide show can be seen at <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/field/projects/alton-byers-project/>
4. The 2010 Hongu Glacial Lake Expedition blog can be seen at www.skyshipfilms.com (click on 'blog' at far right upper corner).
5. "Rise of the Climbing Scientist" AAC blog can be seen at <http://inclined.americanalpineclub.org/2011/02/altonbyers/>
6. A film by Daniel Byers on glacial lake outburst flood risks in the Hongu Valley, Nepal, can be downloaded at <http://skyshipfilms.com/files/natgeo-teaser.mov>
7. The Hongu Glacial Lake Expedition results were officially presented at the National Geographic Society. NGS also produced blogs, radio interviews, narrated slide shows, a special Andean-Himalayan page in the international NGS magazine, and will publish a photograph and short feature on the expedition in a forthcoming issue.
8. Repeat photographs from the Hongu Glacial Lake Expedition will be featured in a forthcoming book entitled Mountains (published by Rizzoli, NY), and were specifically requested by Al Gore for use in his forthcoming climate change presentations.
9. TMI senior staff led a Discovery Channel-Asia film crew in the Sagarmatha (Everest) National Park, under contract by the UNDP to produce a climate change film entitled "Himalayan Meltdown." The film premiered in June 2011 throughout Asia, Europe, and North America.
10. Other publications in 2010 included:
 - Climate change: impacts and opportunities in the world's highest mountains. Invited photo essay and narrative. In: Education About Asia. Chattanooga: University of Tennessee.
 - Melting glaciers, freshwater, and conservation in the Mt. Everest region of Nepal. In: Straight, S. (ed.). 2010. Written in Water. Washington, DC: National Geographic Society.