

>> **SYNTHESIZE** MOUNTAINS OF KNOWLEDGE <<

Submitted Abstract

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Abstract

The aim of the systematic review was to categorize and analyze the evaluation methods and the necessary conditions for the application of planning based on participatory scenarios in mountain ecosystems. The design of this review is divided into three central stages: search for articles in specialized scientific databases and on the Internet in the case of gray literature, selection of relevant articles for the study, and analysis of the selected articles. First, the study focuses on articles and reports that have worked with future planning methodologies, which includes works related to scenarios, modeling, forecasting, planning, and adaptation that seek to articulate visions of the future at a descriptive, evaluative and/or normative level. Second, the study focuses exclusively on methodologies that have considered participatory work approaches at their different levels and involvement, which can include consultative participation to the involvement of different actors that range from the definition of objectives and methodologies to the analysis and validation of results. Finally, the study contemplates only works that have been developed in mountain areas. For the definition of such zones, the K2 characterization is taken as a basis (Sayre et al. 2018), for this part we used the Global Mountain Explorer. Our results show us the following bullet points:

The search in the four databases (Scopus, Web of Science, Jstor, and Scielo) yielded a result of 3,416 articles after having removed the duplicates. Of those, 334 were selected through a blind review of titles and abstracts, a figure that was reduced to 59 through content review. In addition to the peer-reviewed scientific articles, 13 reports and gray literature reports (mostly corresponding to the Peruvian case) were selected from an initial database of 167 articles, which were obtained by consulting experts and peers. This led to a total of 72 articles considered for analysis.

Regarding the areas of study, 35% correspond to work carried out in the American continent, 34% to the European continent, 28% to the Asian continent, and only 3% to the African continent, which would explain why the three The former concentrate the main mountain ranges in the world.

Almost 80% of the articles make explicit mention of some highly relevant body of water for the study area and that plays a relevant role in the work carried out.

Most have been coordinated exclusively by researchers from universities (54%), non-academic research centers (12%), and NGOs or foundations (11%, mainly gray literature).