

PROPOSAL

RANGELANDS INITIATIVE ASIA – DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS Three year strategy(2016-2019) and Work plan for Year 3

Expected outcomes:

X Changes in policies
X Changes in practices
X Changes in agendas

Commitment areas:

- 1. Secure tenure rights;
- 2. Strong small-scale farming systems
- X 3. Diverse tenure systems
- 4. Equal land rights for women;
- 5. Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples
- 6. Locally managed ecosystems
- 7. Inclusive decision-making
- 8. Transparency and accessible information
- 9. Effective actions against land grabbing
- 10. Protected Land rights defenders

CONTEXT AND STRATEGIC APPROACH

Short Overview

The Asia Rangelands Initiative is made up of two separate but interconnected hubs – one focused on Central Asia and one focused on South Asia. In addition the Asia Rangelands Initiative is an integral part of the Rangelands Initiative global component – both contributing to it, and benefiting from such as the spaces it creates to engage in global processes. Established in 2016, and now in its third year of its three-year strategy, the Asia Rangelands Initiative intends to get further engaged in cross-regional processes and activities that will both contribute to and strengthen in-country initiatives carried out by individual ILC members, as well as build on these initiatives to mobilize members, connect across the region in order to influence cross-regional policies, strategies and processes, and to present a common voice on rangeland issues in order to effect positive change. At the same time it is recognized that the network and capacity of ILC members in the two hubs continues to be built as required.

1. Background

This proposal is a part of **RANGELANDS INITIATIVE ASIA – DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS: Three year strategy and Work plan**, which is approved in 2016, and builds on the results of work done by both Central and South Asia in previous two years, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, and the ongoing processes and activities supported by ILC in the region.

Updated and reviewed Rangelands Initiative Asia – is single initiative in terms of Diverse tenure systems, however MARAG will continue to coordinate it for South Asia and JASIL will continue to coordinate RLI for Central Asia, as agreed in Rangelands Initiative Retreat Meeting held in 19-20 Sept., 2018, in Jakarta, Indonesia and in GLF held in 21-23 Sept. in Bandung. Though joint advocacy and networking will be mainly focused at this level, in 2019 the Initiative will identify opportunities to engage at regional and global levels, including for the support of International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, IYRP, by presenting a common voice of key issues and challenges facing rangelands in Asia.

Based on updated scoping analysis and mapping rangelands stakeholders Rangelands Initiative for Central Asia and for South Asia will continuously work to implement year 3 activities of Strategic plan, which was developed by network of members and partners in 2017 by mobilizing and influencing for improved rangelands tenure systems both in Central and South Asia.

In the proposed project period, MARAG/SAPA will continuously expand its outreach to cover five South Asian Countries – India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Bhutan, and JASIL will expand its current network by members of ILC and partners of Rangelands management in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, as well in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Both hubs will update a stakeholder mapping of cross-regional stakeholders and actors that they have potential to influence and/or could benefit from in terms of support for in-country processes, and then develop pathways to given objectives of the Initiative concerning these stakeholders both at the regional, sub-regional and in-country levels. It is anticipated that by the end of Year 3 the Asia Rangelands Initiative will not only have strengthened its membership and capacity of members at sub-regional level, but also will developed next 3 year (2019-2022) Strategy and Work plan for Asia Rangelands Initiative , with its South Asia and Central Asia parts. .

MEMBERS OF THIS INITIATIVE ARE:

i)Central Asia

JASIL, Mongolia,

KAFLU, Kyrgyzstan,

IESD, Kazakhstan,

MALM, Mongolia,

RDF, Kyrgyzstan,

CPR, Mongolia,

NFPUG -Green Gold, Mongolia,

“Kyrgyz Jaiyti”, KJ, Kyrgyzstan,

FOK, Kazakhstan,

NADF, Tajikistan

AIIC, Uzbekistan

SLM –GiZ, Turkmenistan

ii)South Asia

- MARAG, India
- FES, India
- Praytan samiitee , India
- SAPA, Regional
- KRPAVIS
- Nepal
- Afghanistan
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh

In addition we will encourage other ILC members and partners working in Asia Rangelands to join and link with this networks and initiatives in Asia and other regions.

A commitment-based initiative

The Rangelands Asia Initiative contributes to a number of ILC's Commitments. Most activities tend to be mapped to Commitment **3 Diverse Land Tenure Systems**, as rangelands tend to be good example of these. In addition, the activities of the Rangelands Initiative contributes to Commitment *1 Secure tenure rights*; Commitment *4 Equal land rights for women*; Commitment *5 Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples*; Commitment *6 Locally-managed ecosystems*; Commitment *7 Inclusive decision-making*; Commitment *9 Effective actions against land grabbing*; and indirectly to the other three commitments too.

2. Why Pastoralism and Diverse Tenure Systems?

Pastoral agriculture is a way of life for many communities in Asia and over time it has evolved and supported environmental protection of rangeland landscapes and herders' livelihoods. Moreover, as common pool resources, and in some cases as open access resources, pasturelands whose management is based on rich and diverse traditions of indigenous knowledge of local communities, state regulations and tenure systems can contribute to the social and economic well-being of a country.

Commons are a traditional locally and village managed resource (land, water, forests) that provides fuel, fodder, water, fruits, and grazing to most households in a village. More than 100 million hectares of land in Asia are under commons, and 48 to 75% of rural population

depend on the commons in some ways or the other, and animal numbers and herder's continuously growing, with their increased contribution to food security and local livelihood.

Specifically, animal husbandry is the main occupation of the pastoralist communities, who are highly dependent on the commons and increased pressures by climate change and land degradation and they have difficulties or are not able to use the commons to feed their cattle during drought and other hard climate events.

About 10% of population of India and more than 25-35% of population of Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan are semi-nomadic and nomadic pastoralists, but the Policy on Commons, particularly in the context of the Pastoralists is yet not fully prepared. The legal base for commons in different stage. The Draft of Pasture Law in Mongolia still considering and under the debate during almost last more than 10 years, however in some other countries of Central Asia, legal improvements exist in case of pasture land tenure system (law on Pasture approved in Kyrgyzstan in 2009, in Tajikistan in 2015, in Turkmenistan in 2015, and in Kazakhstan in 2017), however most of the commons have been encroached and thus are not available for the pastoralists and other marginalized people.

No clear institutional jurisdiction over the Rangeland – Afghanistan didn't have rangeland policy. One of the SAPA members, who is the Head of the Livestock Department, Government of Afghanistan, with his team, has drafted the Rangeland policy and has submitted to the government. Bhutan has Land Act, 2007 that defines Rangeland and the act aims at achieving the self-sufficiency in livestock products, contributing to enhancing the rural income. Nepal, has 22.6% rangeland, which is governed by Nepal Rangeland Policy, 2010 which aims at improving the livelihoods of the rangeland dependent communities to contribute to the national economy.

India doesn't a national level policy on rangeland, however, some of the provinces have introduced their province specific policies. This is a result of the Supreme Court Judgment of October 2011, which was landmark in the history of related legal framework on the management of the Commons/Rangelands. The Supreme Court, in the case of Jaspal Singh & Others vs. the state of Punjab pronounced a judgment that, in section 22, all states must prepare schemes in case of eviction of illegal/unauthorized occupants of Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat/Poramboke/Shamlat land and these must be restored to the Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat for the common use of villagers. In line with the Supreme Court Ruling on Commons, the state governments and the High Courts and the lower courts in the states have issued orders for safeguarding the Commons. **Nowadays expansion of mining business** has as positive effect in terms of economic development, but has also as negative effect for the pasture land use rights of herder's in Central Asia, particularly in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, as these countries has a significant potential for the development of the mining industry, as they launch of new businesses after the transition from old soviet stile management system and creation of new job places.

All these above situations in Asia needs to network among ILC members and to plan/implement the exchange of experiences between the countries in the region, as well as in longer term to mobilize and campaign for the recognition of traditional land use rights of herders in local communities, as well to advocate, influence and lobby for the policy improvements by the national and local governments.

3. Results of updating scoping study and other activities from year 2 (2017-2018)

CONNECT

- Good practices of Central Asia Rangelands Initiative was selected, documented and distributed and main Indicators of Rangelands in Central Asia was analyzed , JASIL and members
- Tenure Systems of Rangelands in Central Asia was analyzed and distributed, JASIL and partners
- Central Asia Rangelands Initiative members and partners expanded, all members: Central Asia Rangelands Initiative members and partners expanded by 2 new organizations from Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. *Central Asia RLI in its second year to the Rangelands Initiative involved 12 CSOs and NGO's (growth rate is 20%) ,from which already 8 members of ILC (growth rate is 60%), as 3 partners of initiative accepted to the ILC members, and the initiative supported by 6 government institutions, Ministries and Agencies*

MOBILIZE

- Specialists of KJ developed training modules, a program and a schedule of workshops for the selected 49 pasture committees as a result of its monitoring
- PUGs was organized in 15 aimaks and 101 somons of Mongolia , with introducing contractual pasture management and pasture monitoring activities done by NFPUG
- Determination of the maximum sizes of agricultural land plots, within the administrative districts in each region was identified by IESD
- Totally 284 pasture users associations in five districts of the Khatlon region was created and in all of them plans for the use of pastures were developed, NADF
- The Farmer Foundation of Kazakhstan provide services in organizing and conducting seminars, trainings and conferences, on increasing the potential of farmers/herders
- RDF involving for the Development and testing of a model of forest management involving local communities based on traditional environmental knowledge of local communities, also members of RDF involving in Capacity building and training of staff of Jayit committees, pasture users and aiyl okmotu on pasture use issues
- Territorial state forest management bodies, in cooperation with the Jayit Committee, determine the model for the use of the State Forest Fund lands for grazing livestock and jointly develop Livestock Management Plans; and The project was implemented jointly with local communities "Developing Sustainable Pasture Management Plans in the pilot communities of Maidan and Markaz of the Kadamjai District of the Batken Oblast" in Kyrgyzstan, KAFLU

INFLUENCE

- Members of Asia RLI working with national government to recognize and to register traditional rights of herder's communities. New laws on Pastures was approved in Kazakhstan, and it now, as draft in Mongolia and in Uzbekistan. We are also working on improving livelihoods of herder's, as well as minimizing negative impacts of climate change and land degradation.
- Under the new Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of February 20, 2017 "On Pastures" the Rules for Rational Use of Pastures approved, the Action Plan for Watering Pastures was adopted, IESD, FOK
- Rules and procedure for pasture use on the territory of the State Forest Fund approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on April 10, 2018 № 192, *KAFLU*
- Draft of "law on Pastures" was developed and discussion of the draft law at the level of managers, specialists and herders of local communities of aimaks and in 11 somons of Mongolia, CPR, NFPUG, JASIL, MLMA, and participated on the drafting of "Law on Pastures" in Uzbekistan, AIC

RESULTS:

Recognition of tenurial security on grazing lands in Asia: Kyrgyzstan- in all 454 Pastoral communities , covering 9.0 mln ha pasture land the rights of pasture users recognized by government to manage their graze lands; Mongolia; more than 66, 500 herders and 90 cooperatives secured on their grazing lands, with contractual agreements, covering more than 20,0 mln ha pasture lands; Kazakhstan: the herders received recognition from the government on their pastoral lands to collectively use, lease and own their pastoral lands; India; Jungli Village community received 80 hectares grazing lands from the government.

Government and other actors can benefit from the rich experience, technical knowledge and innovations of ILC members and partners working across the Asia region on rangeland issues. The Asia Rangelands Initiative facilitates and supports these actors to share experiences, and further innovate and develop effective solutions.

Reasons of different tenure systems in Central Asia are:

Until early 1990's the five 'stan" republics of former USSR and Mongolia had a common mechanism of pasture management, which is dominated centrally planned state managed systems. However after the transition to a market economy they started to adopt very different systems of pastoral property rights, like common property, open access in Mongolia, state managed systems in Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan; state owned individualized (private/rented) leasehold systems and private ownership in Kazakhstan, state control in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and some forms of mixed systems in all countries.

There are change in livestock distributions, such as, high growth of herd size and exceeded pasture capacity (Mongolia, at the end of 2018, animal numbers reached to more than 80,0 mln of heads) economic barriers to seasonal pasture use(all); large areas of pasture abandoned(Kazakhstan); Livestock concentrated around settlements(Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan); system fragmentation (in all). The new livestock owners: Herders (Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan); range from individual herders (Mongolia) and smallholders (Kyrgyzstan) to

commercial livestock operations (Kazakhstan); herders and smallholders access remote pasture through collective herding systems (all).

In Central Asian countries currently practicing different tenure systems, such as: state owned and common property systems with contractual arrangements, state managed, open access and mixed systems; private ownership and lease/rented systems of pasture land.

Current challenges are:

- Pasture degradation due to overgrazing by livestock and high growth of herd size
- Need to continue to diversify Tenure systems
- Policy and legal support for some countries
- Imperfection of databases
- Loss of traditional knowledge
- Lack of or poor knowledge of pasture management

Therefore to address this changes countries in the region need a move to use different tenure systems of pastoral land management adapted to their different socio-ecological and political contexts and processes of change in the region.

Also need to support member organizations and partners for more exchange on connecting, mobilizing and the influencing to the policies and regulations on pasture management and rights of herder's.

Approval of Draft Pasture Law in Mongolia was delayed until now. Main reason of that are political parties due to the election afraid to change common pool resources management approaches, absent and richer herders and private companies influence policy, local governments not willing for clarifying roles and responsibilities of local stakeholders of pasture management, etc.

Many of ILC members in the region moving towards of participation and development of Tenure Systems of Pasture land, and expanding their internal , in-country network to securing pasture land use rights of herder's and rural people.

Our successes will led to helping governments and decision makers for sustainable rangeland management in CA at local, national and regional level.

ILC network in the region benefits from global, regional and country level, from Secretariat, RCU , as good strength and contribution of ILC also working to lobby the importance of Rangelands tenure, that rights of herder's recognized in all countries of Asia.

CLUSTERS OF CENTRAL ASIA RANGELANDS INITIATIVE

Based on the discussion and consideration of the opinion of each organization and all participants of the Almaty meeting, 29-30 Aug., 2018, decided to conduct further work of Central Asia Rangelands Initiative on the 5 clusters, with leading and participating organizations/members.

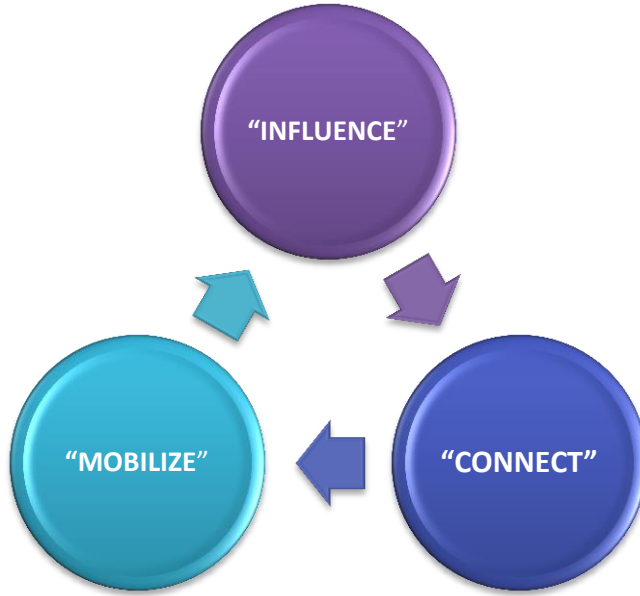
Table 1 Clusters of Central Asia Rangelands Initiative, based on Regional and Global Working Group decisions

Clusters of CA RLI from Almaty Meeting , Aug.,2018	Global working groups from Jakarta Retreat GRLI, Sept., 2018	Clusters/WGs for CA RLI , based on Global WGs	Lead Organization
1.Community based Pasture land management	5.Community lands	Community lands Campaign on “mobility”, and Campaign on IYRP	JASIL
2.Rangeland reform and legislation	1.Campaign on “mobility”	Policy for supporting mobility and sustainability	Kyrgyz Jayiti
3.Monitoring, assessment on degradation of pastures	4.Global land indicators for pastoral lands	Global land indicators for monitoring, assessment of pastures	NFPUG
4.Traditional Knowledge	3.Information, data, knowledge manag, and maps	Information, data, knowledge sharing and maps	IESD
5.Agro-forestry	2. Engagement with the Decade of Family Farming	Engagement with Family Farming and agro-forestry with restoration activities	KAFLU

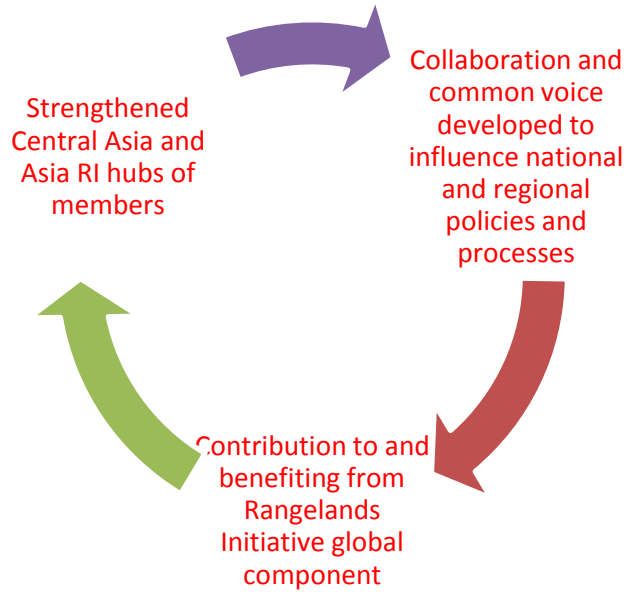
Theory of Change – The intended Impact of the Project

The over-arching **goal** of the **ILC Asia Rangelands Initiative** project is to contribute towards recognising pastoralism, pastoralist culture and way of life by protecting diverse tenure systems, from which pastoral peoples’ livelihood depends across the Asia continent.

This is possible when pastorals and those that support them have a collective voice, political conscience and united them assert for their rights by three pronged strategy: **Mobilise, Connect and Influence**



CBI 3 extends the opportunity to support to form and strengthen the pastorals alliance by following **Structure of Rangelands Initiative Asia**



Strategy of Rangelands Initiative Asia

In the last 2 years the Rangelands Initiative Asia has focussed on strengthening the connectivity between the members working on rangelands within each sub-regional hub – Central Asia and Asia. Though this work needs to continue and particularly in the context of new clusters in Central Asia , this Year 3 will also focus on developing Strategy and work plan for Asia region, and mobilising members to also engage in Asia and Global level processes and activities.

Within the two sub-regional hubs, the focus will continue to be as following.

- ❖ **South Asia:** Recognising pastoralism, pastoralist culture and way of life by protecting diverse tenure systems by building strong alliance of pastorals at South Asia Level.
- ❖ **Central Asia:** Supporting community based and decentralized management of pasture land by networking of ILC members through the clusters and working groups of partners for securing tenure rights and traditional way of life of herder's in Central Asia

At the regional level, the focus will be on:

- Update the stakeholder mapping of key cross-Asia organisations, processes, policies and develop strategies for next 3 years that are important to influence in order to facilitate a more enabling environment for in-country processes and cross-regional networking.
- Once the key organisations, processes, policies and strategies are identified, then developing ways (pathways) to influence these, building on the experiences of members' in-countries and such as consolidation of good practice and information from these.

At the global level, the focus will be on:

- Strengthening linkages with the Rangelands Initiative global component in order to use the space created by the Initiative for taking Asian issues to a more global audience, and by contributing to activities for the support of International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists through collaborating with government and intergovernmental organizations and contributing information and experiences, good practice and other from the Asia region.

Main modalities and intended impact of changes of Asia Rangelands Initiative are:



4. RANGELANDS INITIATIVE ASIA: STRATEGY FOR 2016-2019

The Strategy of Asia Rangelands Initiative for 2016/2019 based on ILC Strategy for 2016-2021.

4.1 Goal, Objectives and Outcomes,

The goal of the Rangelands Initiative in Asia is: network for protected diverse tenure and production systems upon which pastoral and other rural peoples' livelihood depends and

recognising pastoralist culture by building strong alliance of pastorals in Asia
By connecting, mobilising and influencing, the Initiative strengthens ILC members' and partner's activities in-country-sub-region and across Asia.

The **objectives** of the Rangelands Initiative for 2019 are:

Objective1. "Connect": To expand network, with involving more countries and organizations develop alliance and visibility of Asia rangeland and to strengthen collaborative and supporting partnerships and action with a common vision of protected diverse tenure systems for pastoralists across the Asia region through capacity building and information exchange and for preparation to the next Phase

Objective 2. "Mobilize": To synthesize best practices in the region and to design sustainable community structure and rangelands tenure system for national and local level with meddle term priority of Clusters in CA and participatory develop Strategy and Work Plan of Asia RLI for next Phase (2020-2022) under new model of ILC

Objective 3. "Influence": To influence the Policy Makers in the region for the policy, law/regulation and protect and diverse tenure systems and support the Campaign to Declare 2026 as International Year for Rangelands and Pastoralists.

Implementation Approach

- ▶ Supporting members: through the Regional Coordination Unit, the coordinator will support members, conduct in-country reviews, with the aim of achieving best practices, scoping stakeholders at the regional level in order to produce a statement on the status of land tenure in rangelands for dissemination at the sub-regional and Asia regional level. This will also contribute to a global statement on rangelands being consolidated by the Rangelands Initiative global component, whilst also feeding into other processes such as the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists and gap analysis currently being undertaken by UNEP.
- ▶ SAPA is recognised by the major actors at South Asia Level and Network of JASIL with pastoralist partners in Central Asia in this last year of its 3 year strategic phase will form in this year the Pastoral Alliance for Central Asian level – with a clear strategy produced for joint working, influencing Asia-level decision and policy-makers. A stakeholder analysis and synthesizing best practices and conduct case study on the sustainable management of rangelands in the region.
- ▶ Grant Support: Coordination of the activities of Asia RLI members. In order for all participants to be fully involved, the program will work with national level in line with NES processes in India, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia, and sub-regional members and networks to support joint initiatives by regional clusters
- ▶ Global Interconnection: Within the Asian RLI Central Asian RLI and South Asia RLI will exchanged with Rangelands Initiative global component (ILRI), interact through a global component and participate in global networks and activities, and will provide connectivity ,mobilization and influence on regional issues , with introducing monitoring indicators of PCLG at the global level

- ▶ Supporting in-country initiatives: The strength of the regional Asia Rangelands Initiative comes from its in-country activities and members. Though this cross-region proposal will not directly fund in-country activities it will indirectly contribute and benefit from them.
- ▶ **Anticipated short-term outcomes** of the Rangelands Initiative for 2019 are:
 - i) Strengthened network and alliance between ILC members and other partners in Asia by working in clusters with greater capacity to protect diverse tenure systems upon which pastoralists and other rural peoples depend.
 - ii) Sharing of experiences and lessons learned from its existing phase and ongoing activities in the region and develop Strategy and Work plan of Asia Rangelands Initiative for next 3 years period, 2020-2023 , that will influence different actors to protect diverse tenure systems upon which pastoralists and other rural peoples depend including at regional Asia level and at global level through contributions to regional and global statements e.g. on land tenure in rangelands.
 - iii) Strengthened enabling environment for positive change in some countries in the region, which is involving to our network in this year by thinking towards pastoralism as a land use, and policy and legislation to support it.
 - iv) Improve the understanding of pastoralist knowledge through documentation and to draw attention to pastoral issues in the region and worldwide via promoting IYRP and the benefits of the pastoral production systems.
 - v) Strengthened common messages and voice on pastoral/rangeland issues across the Asia region in order to influence key decision-makers for IYRP and improve understanding of the particular needs of rangeland users in Asia and globally.

Anticipated outputs/results of the Asia Rangelands Initiative are:

Objective1. “CONNECT”

- ▶ Documentation of information collected on good practice and land tenure and governance in rangelands in order to develop a statement of the status of land tenure in rangelands in Asia by it's clusters and working groups for the next phase .
- ▶ Strengthened network of Asia RLI so it is recognised by the major actors at South Asia Level and Central Asian level
 - ▶ Mapping and scoping of partners of rangelands in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and expand Asia RLI /ILC network in these countries
 - ▶ Assist the building of NES processes in Central Asia and South Asia
 - ▶ Updated brochure and documentary on Central Asia Rangelands
 - ▶ Visibility and strengthened SAPA presence and visibility at South Asia and broader level through (brochure, documentary, website, social media, networking with other alliances at national and regional working on RL)
- ▶ Expanded RLI members and partners in Asia, including government institutions, donors, regional economic centers, UN Asia bodies such as ESCAP (UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) , Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) and others
 - ▶ Setting and maintain Central Asia Association of Pastoralists by cooperation with FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub
- ▶ Capacity built and strengthened membership through meetings, trainings and exchange visits

- Development of Links with Asian Pasture Initiative to Global Rangelands Initiative
- Strengthened cooperation between the sub-regional rangelands initiatives in South Asia and Central Asia including developing and maintaining Global website of Rangelands
- Ensuring SAPA's and JASIL's presence in Social Media like Facebook, Twitter, etc. and update websites
- TOT of the SAPA members to developed the Commons understanding on Rangeland
- Strengthen National Alliance in 3 countries on Pastoralist through Focal person
- Updating website of SAPA on regular basis for visibility of SAPA
- National Meetings on Rangeland and Pastoralist in some none NES countries

Objective 2. "MOBILISE"

- Synthesize and update Central Asia regional publication on good practice in making rangelands secure for the ILC Rangelands Initiative Issue Paper series.
 - Prepare ways to expanded interaction between members and partners by clusters on land issues in the region to contribute to the implementation of the joint program of members across region in next phase
- Cross country and Regional RG Meetings and Focus Group meetings for the development of Strategy and Work plan of Asia Rangelands Initiative for next phase by involving members and partners in Aug.,-Sept., 2019
- Mobilised ILC rangelands members to contribute information to the Rangelands Initiative (global) website, newsfeed, bulletin, blog, conference papers and publications.
- Contribution to ILC Good Practice database by documentation of good practices by each sub-region SA and CA
- Conduct case study and synthesize achievements and challenges on rangelands tenure system in CA and SA
- Case studies to ensure the Rangeland management
- Established library to strengthen the SAPA Knowledge Hub
- Policy paper publication
- Printing Material (Standies, Banner, Fact sheets etc)
- Website update on regular basis
- Visibility of Asia RLI at National and International Forum
- Cross country learning exchange programme through Asia Rangeland Initiative

Objective 3."INFLUENCE"

- Supported and cooperated with the Governments of Asian countries, regional Asian economic and social/cultural organisations and members and partners for improving the policy and legal framework of the pasture land tenure systems and develop next 3 Year Strategy and workplan in cooperation with members of ILC and partners at Asia regional level.
 - Contribute support to at least two national level policy round tables on rangelands/pastoralism in Asia

- Contribute support to pushing forward draft Pasture Law or Land Law Articles on Pasture land use fee in Mongolia, and draft Pasture Law in Uzbekistan
- Influenced the organization of works to protect the rights of pastoralists, local communities, and women on land rights, in order to increase attention to pasture lands by IYRP ,Global Call to Action and Land Rights Now campaign in the region
- Continued contributing to the Campaign for the Declaration of 2026 as an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists and support for developing Mongolian government proposal for delivering to COAG Meeting in 2020.
- Regional and Global Advocacy: lobbying and raising awareness on rangeland issues for the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) from some other governments, such as Ethiopia (Africa), Argentina (Latin America), Spain (Europe) and Australia (Pacific) and international organizations
- Two policy papers on rangelands in Asia will prepared and contributed to international conferences on rangelands and WB Conference-2020 and for other events.

- Contributed to a global statement on land tenure in rangelands led by the global component of the Rangelands Initiative through provision of information from Asia.

- Exchange of results Pastoral data support project in Mongolia by NFPUG supported by international ILC members including FAO-Pastoralist Knowledge Hub and UNEP's gap analysis on rangelands. This will include the improving the understanding of pastoralists knowledge through documentation and support to the FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub to draw attention to pastoral issues in the region and the benefits of the pastoral production systems.
- Involving to the Global Campaign to mainstream the issues of Mobility, and expand it through IYRP initiative
- Promote and participate to Rangeland Stakeholders Meeting in Mongolia/CA

4.2 Country based strategic activities:

This proposal for the Rangelands Initiative Asia focuses on synthesizing and the added-value and collaboration of ILC members working on rangelands across the region. However, it is recognized that the strength of the regional initiative draws from the in-country experiences, activities, challenges and processes that the ILC members are involved in. In last year NES was initiated in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia. Therefore, in proposed in 3rd year in-country processes in India, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia will implemented and promoted mostly through NES. However in country and inter country exchanges for non-NES countries will promoted by Asia Rangelands Initiative.

Below are some of the non-NES country-based strategic activities that Rangelands Asia Initiative will supported or members are involved in:

Central Asia:

KAZAKHSTAN

- To learn and exchange experience on the testing Electronic Pasture Committees on the base of experience of “Kyrgyz Jayiti” of Kyrgyzstan will introduced in 1-2 provinces in Kazakhstan by FOK. It will supported by small grant project by GEF, however policy and advocacy and National Focus Group meetings will undertake by above CA Rangelands Initiative members

TAJIKISTAN

- To support activity of member in the country on the rotational use of pastures, mobility and instructions, guidelines for pasture users by involving different stakeholders of pasture management and the consultation for the development of sub-laws to the "Law on Pastures"

UZBEKISTAN

AIIC and JASIL to organize scoping and mapping meeting of rangelands management with the participation of stakeholders in the country in May-June , 2019

TURKMENISTAN

To consult and advocate the partner organization on the assessment and scoping of rangelands and the implementation of Pasture Law in Turkmenistan

OTHER ACTORS TO CONSIDER:

4.3 Corporate sector

- ❖ To date the Rangelands Initiative Asia has had minimal interaction with the private sector. This will be studied in this year and proposed actions for the next phase of ARLI. Communities are very fragile in terms of capacity building and institutionalization and evolving time to time. So it is necessary to synthesize community structure in the region with promoting cooperation of community level structures on rangelands.
- ❖ In 2019 the Rangelands Initiative will review opportunities to engage with the private sector on rangelands through country initiatives/NES, and regionally. This will guide further interaction and development of next 3 years Regional Strategies.

4.3 ILC members and other organisations

International members who have shown interesting in participating in the Rangelands Asia Initiative for Central Asia include are : SDC, UNEP ,IFAD and FAO . In this year will finalized regional proposal for the cooperation with these organizations and include it for the next 3 years strategies other donors and other institutions involvement. The Initiative will work closely with ILRI who coordinates the ILC Rangelands Initiative – for the better cooperation in next phase with Global Component, and network and learn from experiences of WSP, IPs and Rural Woman CBI, ICCA, GCA and Global Call for Action and Land Rights Now Campaign.

Rangelands Initiative Asia will cooperate and support activities of UNEP on “Gap analysis of existing data and information on assessments of rangelands and pastoralism” and cooperate for the designing the project proposal on “GEF-7 Mongolia” and supporting IYRP by providing comments, networking with researchers and organizations in the region.

The initiative will also look to include other ILC members and partners working in Asia on pastoralism and other diverse tenure systems, based on their interest.

In the third year of proposed project we will continue to exchange experiences in CA and SA with the target for better coordination and exchange in the longer term period in next 3 years phase.

4.3.1 Asia regional organisations

The Asia level platforms like AIPP (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact), Asia Mountain Partnership, and to continue information exchange and cooperation with Central Asia Regional Pasture Network (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/RegionalPastureNetwork/>). On the issue related to water supply of pasture land and desertification we continue exchange of experiences and information with Central Asia Regional Ecological Centre (CAREC), who has a strong presence at CA regional level, and interact with National secretaries and bodies of UNCCD in the region.

As described above in 2019 the Rangelands Initiative Asia will carry out and update the stakeholder mapping of regional organisations so that clear pathways to engage with and influence them in next phase will be identified.

4. 4 Governments

In Asian region governments are main stakeholders who are make the policy on land and land use, as most part of pasture land under the common property regime many states under the transition and socio-economic reform. As an alliance we want to influence government who can make policy on the basis of pastoralist perspective and support for the Mongolian Government proposal on IYRP. We will also support other It's also needs to influence the make the policy on use of commons and community land.

6.LEARNING AND COMMUNICATING

Learning and communication are a strong component of the ILC Asia Rangelands Initiative. This occurs through:

- Sharing of information from the initiatives undertaken by ILC members working on rangelands in CA and SA.
- Updating on Mapping of organisations and rangelands and documentation of good practice of members or others in making rangelands secure.
- Exposure and exchange learning visit of members Asia RLI in pastoral communities of Uzbekistan , during the Strategic Planning Meeting.
- Through the “reference group”, clusters of CA Rangelands Initiative and regional platforms, in-country international and national ILC members working on rangelands (horizontally and vertically) will prepared for action starting in next phase.
- Through sharing of information through relevant networks and platforms.

The communication strategy will be implemented with members in 2019 as preparation for Asia Rangelands Initiative Strategy in next phase . In the meantime, (over the next 10 months) the following will be undertaken:

1. Establishment and connect Rangelands Asia Initiative web-site, and it will have linked to the ILC Rangelands Initiative Global website. This website will provide information on activities of the rangelands initiative, news items, a blog, slide shows, members/partners, publications, and resources.
2. Asia Rangelands Initiative will publishe an E-Newsletter on commons and in Central Asia section of a bi-monthly ILC Rangelands e-bulletin and contributions to an annual hard-copy bulletin on Making Rangeland Secure.
3. Use **social media** including Twitter, Facebook, etc to share information on rangelands land issues and to connect to SA and CA Members
4. Contributions to **Making Rangelands Secure publication sets** including Issue Papers, Manuals, Research Reports, Case Study Reports and Policy Briefs.
5. Preparation of **papers at international conferences** e.g. World Bank Poverty and Land Conference (2020).
6. Establish and maintain linkages with other information sharing rangelands-focused networks including Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (FAO), Central Asia Regional Pasture Network, and LANDex initiative in Asia.

The Rangelands Initiative Asia expects support from the ILC Secretariat and/or the Asia Regional Platform coordinator in the implementation of its communication strategy including:

- Posting of news from the Rangelands Initiative Asia on the ILC website.
- Assistance with editing and designing publications as part of the Making Rangelands Secure Series.
- Communication of outputs and outcomes to the wider ILC audience including the ILC Council, donors and the wider public.
- Provision of appropriate support and communication from the Asia Regional Platform coordinator to assist in the smooth administration and implementation of the Initiative.
- Informing the Asia Rangelands Initiative focal points of opportunities in the region to apply for funding, build partnerships and/or engage in rangelands/pastoral and other diverse tenure issues.

7.GENDER AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The Rangelands Initiative Asia is committed to gender equality both within the Initiative itself and how it works, as well as in its activities. The Rangelands Initiative Asia is endeavouring to ensure that gender equality is taken into account in all the activities that it supports including projects, meetings, and research. Documentation as much as possible includes gender issues and where appropriate specific attention to women, men and youth. In addition, the Rangelands

Initiative will work with organisations to explore women-specific activities and events and ensure linkages and collaboration with the Asia Women's Land Rights CBI. In addition, the Initiative will ensure linkages and collaboration with the Asia Indigenous Peoples CBI and is exploring how the two initiatives can support each other.

8. SUSTAINABILITY AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION BY ILC NEW MODALITY

The ILC Asia Rangelands Initiative has grown from a number of small projects funded by the ILC into a cross-Asia regional programme, including its Central Asia and South Asia parts. It has a strong relationship with the ILC Rangelands Initiative Global providing opportunity for Asia to learn from global experiences and to contribute to global initiatives. This third year proposed activities will focus for the development of its next 3 year strategy based on synthesizing work progress in last 2-3 years period, and all will base for the preparation and implementation of ILC new modality, agreed by members at the GLF and AOM in Bandung, Indonesia, and for future sustainability and independently of ILC Asia Rangelands Initiative on Diverse Tenure Systems in the region.

There is clear evidence to suggest that rangelands will increasingly get attention in the coming years – an example of this is the campaign to declare a UN International Year of Pastoralists and Rangelands. The Rangelands Initiative Asia is already involved in this campaign through lobbying and supporting of the Mongolian government proposal to initiate this process. The Rangelands Initiative Asia will look for complimentary funds for activities that members and partners, including national governments and other stakeholders will committed to the Rangelands Initiative have been implementing, as well as cost-sharing. This will allow in longer term the Rangelands Initiative to increase its reach and achievements including directly influencing national policy development and implementation in a number of countries. A fundraising strategy will be further developed in 2020/23.

9. PROJECT STARTING DATE

This is 3 year project, which will implemented by ILC Asia members and its partners in the region.

Third year activity will start from **01 June, 2019**, followed by participatory monitoring and evaluation after each 6 month period, until **01 Apr., 2020**.

10. LOGFRAME

Project's main goal, strategic objectives and expected results and outputs for three year period, and timeline (plan) for Year 3 shown in attached Table 1.

11. BUDGET

Total budget for Year 3 for Asia Rangelands Initiative-Diverse Tenure Systems is US\$ 274, 950 from which ILC contribution by the Commitment 3 is US\$ 109, 550 or 39,8 % of total budget (See Table 2).