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Central Asia Pastoralist Alliance ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET 2020- 2021

JASIL, Mongolia; KAFLU, Kyrgyzstan; NFPUG, Mongolia; “Kyrgyz Jaiyti”, Kyrgyzstan; IESD, Kazakhstan; FOK , Kazakhstan; NADF, Tajikistan,AIIC , Uzbekistan , Agroinnovation centre, Uzbekistan; CPR, Mongolia, IMPPUz; RDF , Kyrgyzstan; MLMA, Mongolia; GiZ/UNDP project, Turkmenistan.

1. GOAL AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Overall goal

The overall strategic **goal** of the Rangelands Initiative in Central Asia for next triennial period is to strengthen network of members and partners of CAPA for protected diverse tenure and production systems upon which pastoral and other rural peoples' livelihood depends.

Expected Outcomes

a) Changes in Policies

The goal shall be achieved through delivering the following changes in the coming years:

1.1 Change in policy in NES existing countries

In Central Asia (CA) many countries still need the support, update and amend the land related laws and regulations. Further, given CAPA members operates in both NES and non-NES countries, thus it will apply different approach and strategies to contribute to the expected change in policy. The improvement of laws in those countries will be directed to implementation of VGGT particularly on technical guideline on “Improving governance of pastoral lands”, FAO.(see <http://www.fao.org/pastoralist-knowledge-hub/en/>).

Hence, CAPA will work in strategic collaboration with NES platform and it will play roles to organise and facilitate regional learning and exchange in order to inform the change in policy on:

- a. In Mongolia, it will update and support sub law on Land Law” (2003) and “Law on Environment Protection” (2006) (focusing no reducing pasture degradation and increased participation of local communities on,Rangeland management It will focus also on the lobby and approval of Draft Pasture Protection Law in Mongolia.
- b. In Kyrgyzstan, it will focus on better implementation of Law on Pastures with updating and improvements of sub-laws and procedures on rangeland tenure systems In NES countries national level activities on Rangelands will supported by the NES platforms , and only exchange at regional level by CBI

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1.1.2. Changes in Policies in Non-NES Countries.

The changes in policies in non-NES countries will focus on improvement of existing laws and for their better implementation.

- a. In Tajikistan, the focus will be on developing of sub-laws and procedures on tenure rights for Pasture User Groups with better implementation of Law on Pastures
- b. In Turkmenistan with passing of Pasture Land law in 2015, the emphasis will be on participatory pasture management with the improvement of local level procedures for implementation of above law
- c. In Kazakhstan will be focus on the Amendments of existing Law on Pastures and also improvement of sub-laws and local level procedures , including equity of pasture use rights among the local citizens and communities . Among non-NES countries most important now support internal network organizations in Kazakhstan , which will focus on how to improve the land tenure specifics and issue of restoring animal husbandry and dealing with “*latifundists*”-who owns pasture land and illegally and re-leasing it to other pasture users.
- d. in Uzbekistan as Law on Pasture introduced in 2019, it will be focusing on its implementation with development of procedures and organizing pasture land use groups and communities with clear duties of stakeholders on pasture management.

It is worth highlighting that both in NES and non NES countries, CAPA will influence the international organizations for the support of Mongolia proposal on IYRP for the recognition of pastoralists and improving policy and legal base of rangeland tenure system in CA , as well as globally (see for the Mongolian Proposal on IYRP in <http://cbrnm.mn/rland.html>). Also, CAPA will pay specific attention on advocating governments in Central Asia to adopt policy on agroforestry in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change as the land degradation is common threat to this sub region.

b) Changes in Practices

2.1. Changes in Practices in NES existing and non-NES Countries:

Given the existing legal base on Pasture use and the existing two approaches on community-based co-management of pastureland particularly in Mongolia and stakeholders based co management of pastureland in Kyrgyzstan, thus CAPA will collaborate with partners and members in both NES and in non-NES countries to seek change in practice in the following areas:

- a. These two approaches need to be implemented more efficiently with step by step support and design.
- b. Improving the indicators of rangeland monitoring by promoting the sound use technologies
- c. Increasing learning exchange of pastoralist organization on the good practices and this will be facilitated through creating WhatsApp group.
- d. Promoting the agroforestry as it in line with Global Decade for Ecosystem restoration

The efficiency of both versions needs procedures and structures at local and national level. Therefore changes in practice will focus on participation herder’s communities and local stakeholders on pasture management.. This will allow more participation and involvement of youth and women for pasture and natural resources management at local level. CAPA members will support that communities and PUGs has “Community fund for Women”, and not less than 40 % of leaders of communities and PUGs was youth and women.

c) Strengthened Capacity of Members & Partners for Transformation

Given the CAPA's members collective agreement on clustering the work areas, thus in the next three years, it will focus to build capacity of the members and partners on strengthening of each cluster on various areas such as monitoring, evidence-based advocacy, community based pasture management, supporting traditional knowledge, gender equity, etc. For the CAPA members and partners in non-NES countries, it will support to strengthen the internal network organizations such as in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan to enable them to improve pasture land tenure in the country and restore animal husbandry

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

Table1. Main objective and expected outputs of Triennial Strategy for CAPA

Objective	Expected outputs
CONNECT	
Update/strengthen the “Central Asian Pastoral Alliance”, CAPA , focusing on collaboration and partnership of members	CAPA network in each country and the region will established and updated with including local pastoral associations
MOBILIZE	
Strengthening the potential of CAPA members by supporting 5 Clusters to mobilize and engage with actors and decision makers for sustainable pasture management	CAPA Clusters will operationalized and management structure of CAPA will strengthened
INFLUENCE	
To influence policy and legislation to recognize and respect herder's pasture use tenure rights with supporting Mongolian Proposal on IYRP	Policy and legal base for rangelands in CA countries will improved with advocacy for IYRP

Table2. The objectives of CAPA Clusters for next 3 years (2020-2021)

Cluster N	Title	Objectives of cluster

1	Community Land	Exchange and lobby for the communitybased co-management of pasture land and exchange of experiences and support collaborative learning in the CA region
2	Policy reform	Exchange policy and legal innovations on pasture land use tenure systems and consultation , lobby for new laws and procedures
3	Monitoring, assessment of pastures	Regional exchange on the Implementation of tools and methodologies for sustainable rangeland monitoring
4	Traditional knowledge and gender	Exchange , and advocacy on traditional methods , knowledge and gender on equity for sustainable pasture use in the region
5	Agro-forestry	Exchange of experiences at the regional level on agroforestry and support the members to increase their potentials

4. ACTIVITIES FOR THE 3 YEAR PERIOD

Main proposed activities for the next 3 year period, 2020-2022 are:

Cluster1. Community land

Connect:

Activity 1.1 Preparations for CAPA structure and dissemination of publications on rangeland tenure and community based pasture management to all regional and national stakeholders

This activity will be a high priority for upgrading CAPA and the scaling up of community based pasture management in the region, because the establishing CAPA, as umbrella network in CA is main objective of this Cluster. Also in previous stage of our network we scope that in many countries and organizations existing good practices, methods and general guidelines on that. It's requiring new methods of easily dissemination among the pastoralist organizations and the partners/members of CAPA. In connection with Activity 1,4 , JASIL, as leading organization of this Cluster will build-up online group list for the timely and periodical dissemination of good practices and important methods and guidelines among the network members in cooperation with PKH FAO.

The PKH was established out of the expressed need for a mechanism to coordinate the activities of the many organizations engaged in pastoralist livelihoods, environments and economies , and recently in PKH partners Meeting in Rome agreed on supporting CAPA on adopting the Tashkent declaration. The establishment and use of WhatsApp Social Group of pastoral communities in Central Asia , as one part of this activity was agreed with CAPA and PKH at this meeting.

Activity 1.2 Organization of Meetings and round tables with participation of Government Ministries, Agencies and local stakeholders and herders

Referring to the needs consolidating of communications and cooperation between LLC members and partners for the Co-management of rangelands need to facilitate discussions among the all stakeholders, including Government Ministries, Agencies and local stakeholders and herders, as in CA pasture land mostly state owned. These meetings, and round tables, which will organized by Cluster members, more important to develop and agree new methods and procedures pasture management, particularly for the implementation of new “Pasture Laws” in several countries, and developing new procedures and assessing challenges and achievements of CBRLM.

Activity 1.3 Support on the development pasture use maps, mobility of herders for securing rangeland use rights and exchange its results by inviting international members of ILC for supporting activities of CAPA

Participatory mapping of pasture management at community level was introduced in some communities by JASIL, NFPUG, KJ and others during the previous stage. Also ALAGAC in Mongolia, in cooperation with our network, tested some mapping of pasture use rights in several communities. Recently JASIL, NFPUG and KJ express interest with ILC International members, LANDAC, FAO and others to map mobility of herders. Also there are in some countries in CA interested and supporting of pasture use maps as part of PMP.

Mobilize:

Activity 1.4 Support and exchange experiences on community based pasture management and titling pasture land use rights of communities and PUGs in Mongolia by inviting representatives of KJ, Kyrgyzstan, and some other members from Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan

The CBNRM and titling pasture land use rights was started in Mongolia in last decade and representatives of KJ and other members and partners visit study sites and communities in Mongolia Therefore JASIL will work with KJ for this exchange based on support from IFAD project in KJ.

Activity 1.5 Exchange data and experiences on reducing impacts of SDS and rangeland degradation in cooperation with ESCAP /AFDIM

Recognizing that the sand and dust storms present a formidable challenge to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UN supported adoption of Tehran Ministerial Declaration, International Conference on Combating Sand and Dust Storms, Tehran, 3–5 July 2017 1 agreed to cooperate on combating sand and dust storms at sub-regional, regional and international scales.

Main livelihood activities such as pastoral agriculture suffer significant losses from weather/climate related hazards .APDIM can help with sharing information to prevent losses from such climate related disasters (Zud, sand and dust storms, heavy snow fall, weather related events) Climate issue management common to the region

DRM, Climate risk management programmes in Central Asia supporting DRM issues related to nomadic pastoralists, to support them in climate issues. Share information on new technologies, know how, involve and facilitate govt agencies.Facilitate partnerships between national and international level. Capacity building: Mongolia, Central Asia much in need of training and capacity building. Organization regional workshops on sharing experiences on DIM in CA Support Mongolian Proposal on International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists on reducing disaster impacts in pastoral agriculture.Cross border focus is very important in Asia – where there are cross boarder disasters such as sand and dust storms

Activity 1.6 Support local herder's communities on the development and implementation of Climate Risk Management plan in Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in cooperation with RIMES

More than 25-40% 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 and Climate Risk Management practices are not fully implemented.

Pastoralists of the Central Asia have been working under the heavy pressure of current climate events, *dzhut* and natural disasters. According to the measurements throughout the territory of Mongolia for the period 1940–2016 without any interruptions or gaps, the average annual air temperature has increased by 2.2°C and warming has much intensified, in particular, since 1988. According to the assessment of climate change on the country's environment and socio-economic sectors, pastoral animal husbandry and farming are highly impacted

Therefore by this project JASIL planning to scaling up its cooperation with RIMES on testing CRM plan at community level in CA.

To scaling up and disseminate experiences and approaches of using of location-specific weather/climate forecast information by local herder's communities in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to develop CRM plan and improve livelihoods of local communities by adaptation and resilience practices and strategies used in study sites of Mongolia .

Influence:

Activity 1.6 Support and lobby at the regional level for policy and legal framework by organizing site events and

round tables in Central Asia in line with Mongolian Proposal for IYRP (FAO and others)

Rangelands are globally important: They cover 50% of global land surface in most dryer and harsh climates and its in many cases outside of Government's priorities.

Rangelands are faced with increasingly erratic climates, rapidly increasing human populations in some countries and rapidly declining or even abandonment in others, and a fast pace of unsustainable land-use change. But in recent years, an increasing appreciation of the value of pastoralism and transhumance for maintaining healthy rangelands has led to innovative approaches and technologies for sustainability of pastoralism.

In most cases, pastoral agriculture and pastoralists are outside of priority concerns of the government, which arises issues in current socio-economic development, rural livelihood and poverty elevation. It is also high than in other places due to the fact that the countries in CA are still in the process of transition and facing some institutional and agro-ecological changes such as population growth, climate change, globalization of markets, changes in demand for animal products, decentralization of governance, as well as changes in tenure systems.

Government of Mongolia was sent its proposal to declare 2016 as International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 18 July, 2019. It was developed on the base of extensive collaboration with government, NGO's, academia, international organizations and academia. It may approved at UN FAO COAG and General Assembly in end of 2020.

An International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) can provide the impetus and momentum necessary for a worldwide understanding of the importance of these lands to global food security and

environmental services. It can call attention to the need for sustainable management and restoration, and enlightened policies in both developed and developing countries, enhance the perceived natural and cultural values of rangelands and pastoral livelihood systems, enhance pastoralists' rights and pride in their own cultural systems and traditions (especially among youth), and foster innovation towards sustainability and overcoming poverty. An IYRP can enhance governments' awareness and capacities to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global development and environmental goals in such marginal areas.

JASIL will continuously work and exchange activities with partners and members of ILC in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, as well as for Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In this sub-region pastoral land use issues are in transition from centrally planned economy to a market oriented management, and pastoral agriculture has more social-economic and ecological values with evolving tenure systems and regulatory mechanisms.

This activity will be achieved in next 3 years through the collection of data and materials, writing an article and designing for its printing for dissemination. It will focus on the following areas: (1) Current situation of rangelands and pastoralism in CA; (2) Institutional and legal strengthening for rangeland governance ; (3); Challenges and issues of rangelands and pastoralism Regionally and Globally (4) Up-scaling of good practices and Promoting Traditional knowledge and recognizing and the need for the support on Rangelands and Pastoralists nationally, regionally and globally ; (5) Awareness building and need for the support for proposed International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, IYRP.

Activity 1.8 Regional workshop on Rangelands & Biodiversity: supporting tenure systems

Pastoralism is vital for conserving the rangelands ecosystems, and the abandonment of pastoralism threatens biodiversity. Where pastoralism is practiced effectively, and where local knowledge and institutions are effectively exercised, the environmental outcomes are positive. Pastoral livestock are an integral part of the environment in which they are reared, and in most cases, they have played a major role in the development of their environment. Those environments are often highly biodiverse, and both livestock and livestock managers have contributed to that diversity through systematic resource use and management techniques, as well as appropriate pasture land use tenure regimes. Therefore the need to organization of Regional workshop on Rangelands & Biodiversity was agreed by CAPA and PKH at its partners meeting in Rome, Nov., 2019.

Activity 1.9 Exchange best practices on Tenure systems of Rangelands/peatlands in CA with other countries and pastoral organizations of the region, not included currently (Russia and China regions) in cooperation with GEF-7-Mongolia

The Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism, MNET, WWF-Mongolia, UNEP Regional Office under the GEF-7, Mongolia will implement project on Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the resilience of pastoral ecosystems and livelihoods of nomadic herders. As it was proposed by flagship project of CAPA the CAPA will cooperate with Government and other actors can benefit from the rich experience, technical knowledge and innovations of project members and partners working across the Asia region on rangeland issues, including those regions of China and Russia, which was not

covered by CAPA recently. The CAPA facilitates and supports these actors to share experiences, and further innovate and develop effective solutions. Working cooperatively and collaboratively strengthens the voice of the Asia members when raising awareness on the needs and priorities of pastoralists (and other rangeland users, such as reindeer herders) and in advocating and lobbying for positive change.

Cluster2. Policy and legal reform

Connect:

Activity 2.1 Conduct online trainings and meetings with the stakeholders on new laws on Pastures, taking into account the opinions of pasture users and herders (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan) in cooperation with CAREC/WB project

After the transition to a market economy they started to adopt innovative and different tenure systems of pastoral land management to adapt socio-ecological and political changes in the region. Therefore, community based co-management of pasture land can help implement SDG., as one of the innovative tenure systems, with equal participation of herders, local and central governments' pasture management. This Cluster is lead by KJ from Kyrgyzstan. The Information System "Electronic pasture committee" in Kyrgyzstan is a good practice of KJ , which allows to manage pastures and contains an electronic map of the territory and to keep a record of pasture areas according to the sub-laws, procedures and manuals, developed by participation of KJ, under the "law on Pastures" in Kyrgyzstan (2009).Therefore, activities 2.1-2.5 of this Cluster will organized and managed by KJ on the behalf of CAPA, to continue achievements of previous stage of CAPA . After the approval of the proposal on Triennial Strategy and Work Plan of CAPA for 2020-2022, JASIL, as focal point of the network will conduct sub-contract with KJ , as with all other leaders of Cluster (see in Annex 1, as an example) to organize and implement these planned activities with other members of the Cluster.

Mobilize:

Activity 2.2 Support and consult on Development of mechanisms for implementing the law Consult, support and exchange results of discussions on the goals and objectives/mistakes of the law

In legal and policy innovations, Central Asian region has broader experiences on legal side in last time, such as "Law on Pasture land" (2009) in Kyrgyzstan legalizing local pasture management committees in the country, "Law on Pasture" (2013) in Tajikistan clarifying roles and responsibilities of local and national organizations on pasture land use, "Law on Pastures" (2017) in Kazakhstan legalizing roles of local level pasture management friendship organizations and herder's associations, and recent "Law on Pastures" of Uzbekistan (2019) and Land Law , Environment Protection Law and Draft Pasture Protection Law of Mongolia(2003, 2008, 2019) need to support , consult and exchange experiences in CA for their better implementation. Therefore KJ in cooperation with other members of this Cluster will facilitate these activities.

Activity 2.3 Regional Roundtables, Media, Seminars, and Lobby activities for the policy and legal innovative developments with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of pasture use in region

Electronic pasture committee, Co-management of pasture land and other good practices of the region will promote the formation of an equitable and socially acceptable pasture distribution system, resolve conflicts of interest, ensure effective public control (reporting, transparency), and thereby improve the pasture management system at the local level in line with tenure regimes of each country. Recent

introduction of Electronic pasture committee in 2 villages of Kazakhstan shows the need to adjust any innovations to the specifics of the country and TS.

Influence:

Activity 2.4 Study the best experiences of each country for exchange in region- Organize round tables to improve the legislative framework by involving stakeholders/Uzbekistan/

New Law “On Pastures” in Uzbekistan has very ambitious target to support local communities and associations under the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. Therefore KJ and other members will help and support with partners of Uzbekistan to implement and update the new law in the country.

Activity 2.5 Organize round tables to improve the legislative framework by involving stakeholders/Uzbekistan, Tajikistan/

KJ and other members of CAPA in cooperation with CAREC/WB project, which is expected to be implemented from 2020, will support further improvement of legislative framework in Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan.

Cluster3. Monitoring, assessment of pastures

Connect:

Activity 3.1 Regional Forum on Monitoring of Rangeland

Land degradation and desertification are intensifying in many parts of the world on account of climate change, overgrazing, infertile cultivated land and mining activities, among other causes. For example, in Mongolia as of 2015, land degradation and desertification have become a concern for 76.8% of the total territory, including 22.9% of which is severely affected. The land for mining has expanded because the areas with mining licenses were increased.

The planned activities 3.1-3.4 of this Cluster largely will be based for the cooperation with IFAD, FAO-funded project on Pastoralist Driven Data Management implemented in Mongolia by NFPUG and SDC funded project of Green Gold, focusing on Rangelands and Animal Health. The project findings are used to track and to monitor sustainable rangeland management on factors such as rangeland health, animal health, animal welfare, quality of raw materials, responsible herding and environmental friendly methods. Pasture monitoring activities conducted by local and national stakeholders in Mongolia can be good example for exchange experiences and collaborative learning in the CA region, therefore NFPUG will lead this Cluster and implement them in close cooperation with other members/partners. The NFPUG has experience on organizing Forum on Monitoring of Rangeland in last 2 years.

Mobilize:

Activity 3.2 Looking to the SDGs (reporting land degradation, reflecting the policies) LDN and photo monitoring methodology in Mongolia (training),

Currently, there are some changes in livestock distributions, such as, high growth of herd size in the region, particularly in Mongolia, which leads to exceeded pasture capacity and overgrazing. There is an existence of economic barriers to seasonal pasture use in all countries of the region and abandoned large areas of pasture in Kazakhstan, and livestock concentration around settlements of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia.

Activity 3.3 Study and introduce Drone monitoring (pilot)-FAO project (participatory assessment)/PRAGA METHODOLOGY

Influence:

Activity 3.4 To create online platform for Central Asian experience sharing on monitoring of Rangeland Harmonize the Rangeland tenure systems

In all Central Asian countries, almost 59-88% of pasture and agriculture land is degraded by different levels. This severe land degradation in Central Asia reducing productivity of animal husbandry and threatening the livelihoods of millions of pastoralists. Land degradation has a serious socio-economic impact in these CA countries. Therefore experience sharing on monitoring of Rangeland Harmonize the Rangeland tenure systems is very important activity of this Cluster.

Cluster4. Traditional knowledge and gender equity

Connect:

Activity 4.1 Collect data and document best practices on traditional knowledge and gender equity and exchange results in the region (with PKH FAO)

The loss of TK in pastoralism and rangelands management in the region is one priority areas of the concern of CAPA. Also in relation with equity, both women and men play important, but different, roles in the management of natural resources in nomadic pastoralism, where women's participation in the use of natural resources, decision-making, and implementation has been undervalued in all countries of CA, which is one of the sources of poverty. Therefore, this Cluster will focus on TK and gender equity, which will lead by IESD of Kazakhstan in close cooperation with other members and partners of the Cluster, within the CAPA network. After the approval of the proposal on Triennial Strategy and Work Plan of CAPA for 2020-2022, JASIL, as focal point of the network will conduct sub-contract with IESD, (see in Annex 1, as an example) to organize and implement these planned activities with other members of the Cluster.

Mobilize:

Activity 4.2 Exchange experiences on the development of pasture use atlas by traditional pasture use systems training and seminars on TK and gender at local level and online training and seminars on TK and gender at local level

Most of members will be connected and exchanged experiences online and development of pasture use atlas by traditional pasture use systems are experiences of IESD staff, so conducting trainings and seminars will lead to the restoration of tradition and enabling gender equity in the region.

Activity 4.3 Document new innovations in line with traditional methods pasture management and securing pasture land use rights in CA

Documentation of new innovations in line with traditional methods pasture management and securing pasture land use rights in CA will improve pasture management and lead to the efficiency of using tenure regimes in pastoralism.

Activity 4.4 Organize Knowledge sharing meeting in Central Asia on pastoralism

The organization of Knowledge sharing meeting in Central Asia on pastoralism was agreed in PKH partners Meeting in Rome between CAPA and University of Helsinki. This will be aimed at contributing to filling the knowledge gaps in pastoralism, specifically on how to address biodiversity within a pastoralism context.

Cluster5. Agro-forestry

Connect:

Activity 5.1 Connect and exchange of experiences of organizations and communities on agro forestry in CA in line with Global decade on Landscape Restoration in CA Establish online exchange list of agro forestry organizations and programs in CA

The dryer and fragile ecosystems of CA need to give attention on agroforestry, as appropriate way of sustainable management of local ecosystems, and improvement of adaptation of pastoral agriculture to climate change impacts. The continuing desertification and climate change should be highlighted as the environmental factors affecting the condition of pastures and biodiversity. Both of them put pasture and biological community in conditions of extreme survival. Much of the territory of CA is under the snow cover almost for half of the year, and the other part lacks of moisture almost all year. The continental climate is expressed in a sharp change of diurnal and seasonal temperatures and an abrupt change in character of moisture. This Cluster will be led by KAFLU of Kyrgyzstan, and activities 5.1-5.4 will be organized and implemented by KAFLU in close cooperation with other members of the Cluster and CAPA network by PSC..

Mobilize:

Activity 5.2 Document and collect data on demonstration sites by increasing their potentials in cooperation with CADI

Documentation and collection of data of demonstration sites will be implemented by KAFLU in cooperation with CADI and other international, regional and national organizations. The policy will be developed to

maintain the practice of establishing pasture plantations that promote sustainable development of animal husbandry in desert conditions. (Agro)pastoralists operate in a shock-prone environment. They try to face up by developing strategies based primarily on their own system of actions (pastoral adjustment/asset sales).

Activity 5.3 Increase the potential of farmers, livestock implantation for agroforestry

Based on international networking KAFLU provides innovative approaches to promote agriculture productivity and diversify livelihood opportunities developing different level capacities in a range of areas such as joint forest management, sustainable pasture management, cattle health and productivity, planting material growing, walnut oil production, medical herbs growing and processing, forest non-wood products processing and processing of agriculture products. Promotion of the principles of rural development, green economy and green growth.

Influence:

Activity 5.4 Support and influence for the development of Regional and National concept on the introduction of agroforestry in CA

Sustainable agricultural practices such as agroforestry will provide the maximum benefits for humans, livestock, and crops, while striving for the least disturbance of wildlife and the natural ecosystems on which they depend. Agroforestry is a relatively low-input integration of trees into crop and pasture systems. One type of agroforestry is silvopastoralism, which focuses on the production of livestock and tree products in one integrated pasture system. Silvopasture can be a big business in Mongolian grasslands through diversifying through managing a variety of both animal and plant species is the most efficient utilization of the resource, and provides a variety of products, thus providing a hedge against various risks.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING WITHIN THE NETWORK

CAPA network will introduce quarterly reporting and adaptive learning approach by each of its Clusters. The quarterly reporting will make sure that the implementation process is in line with timetable of activities and deliverables and any corrective actions & adjustments are made quickly to ensure timely and quality outputs. Quarterly reports will include the results of monitoring over the implementation of activities in the previous quarter at given Cluster level. Adaptive learning will be used on a quarterly basis to identify lessons learned from each Cluster accordingly to review and update the design of relevant activity/event in the next quarter. The evaluation results will be used in the next phase planning and implementation. Likewise, lessons learnt, and best practices shall be circulated across the members of Clusters and entire CAPA network for further dissemination.

LEARNING AND COMMUNICATING

Learning and communication are a strong component of the CAPA network of ILC. This occurs through:

- Sharing of information from the initiatives undertaken by ILC members working on rangelands in CA and SA.
- Mapping of organisations and rangelands and documentation of good practice of members or others in making rangelands secure.
- Exposure and learning visits and Round Tables within SAPA members and CAPA.
- Provision of technical support to members.

- Through the WG and Clusters , regional platforms, in-country international and national ILC members working on rangelands (horizontally and vertically).
- Through sharing of information through relevant networks and platforms and WharsApp Groups .
- Use **social media** including Twitter, Facebook, etc to share information on rangelands land issues and to connect to SA and CA Members
- Contributions to **Making Rangelands Secure publication sets** including Issue Papers, Manuals, Research Reports and Briefs.
- Presentation of **papers at international conferences** e.g. World Bank Poverty and Land Conference (annual).
- Establish and maintain linkages with other information sharing rangelands-focused networks including Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (FAO), Central Asia Regional Pasture Network, and LANDex.

Table 4 Communication Planning Tool for CAPA

Goals	Communication objectives	Target audience (intern/extern)	Messages	Instruments/ Tactics	Responsible person	Timeline / Frequency	Resources (human and financial)
High, longer term	Middle and short term						
	Promote CAPA as a lead regional network	External: Government, Media, Donors members, partners , associations in CA and with SAPA	The need to & benefits from making the regional network	Meetings Workshops Round Tables Website Social media WhasApp Mass media. FB	Focal person Regional Coordinator Leaders of Clusters Steering Committee	Meetings according to availability of the entities during the year; Articles in media – at least 1 in half year	1 full time staff and 5 half time staff 10,000 per year
Promote network and land development policies in the region	Assist maximum participation of all relevant stakeholders in network designing and implementing the agenda	Internal: CAPA members ILC Secretariat	The need for all stakeholders to cooperate on land related issues	Meetings Website Social media Mass media	Host organization Steering Committee	Meetings during the year; Articles in media – at least 1 in 3 months	2 half time staff 4,000 per year
	Disseminate the best practices in the region on CBI3	All stakeholders interested	Benefits of particular best practices to relevant stakeholders	Meetings Workshops Website Social media Mass media	Focal point Host organization Clusters	Meetings during the year; Articles in media – at least 1 in 3	1 full time staff and 1 half time staff 3,000

RESOURCES MOBILISATION

Total multiyear and multi donor biennial budget for 2 Years (2020-2021) for CAPA is US\$ 687,000, from which ILC contribution by the Commitment 3 is US\$ 143,00 The total budget for Year 1:2020 for CAPA/Asia Rangelands Initiative is US\$ 333,500 (See Table 6), from which ILC contribution in 2020 is US\$ 66,500.

Table 5 RESULTS LOGFRAMEWORK OF CAPA TRIENNIAL STRATEGY AND WORK PLAN

Goal	Network of members and partners of CAPA for protected diverse tenure and production systems upon which pastoral and other rural peoples' livelihood depends.	Landex (ILC Dashboard) indicators used over the three year period: 3A Legal and institutional framework in place at national level recognizes a continuum of individual and communal land rights, including secondary rights of tenants, sharecroppers, and pastoralists 3B. Implementation of diverse tenure rights and regimes, including secondary rights of tenants, sharecroppers, and pastoralists 3C. Those living on community land perceive their rights to land are protected against					
	Expected results covering the 5 Clusters	Quantitative indicators	Qualitative indicators	Baseline 2016-2019	Target to 2020	Target to 2021	Target to 2022
Outcomes	Cluster 1	Objective: Exchange and lobby for the community based co-management of pasture land and exchange of experiences and support collaborative learning in the CA region					
	Changes in Practices Tenure regimes of communities on pasture use improved and secured	Total estimated pasture land area which is managed by local communities but not fully legally recognized , mln.ha	Herder's communities or PUGs sign co-management agreements for the use or allocated to the communities	32,5	40,0	55,0	65,0

	Changes in Practices in cooperation with partners to implement the Law on Pastures (2017) of Kazakhstan and Law on Pastures (2019) of Uzbekistan new PCLG	PUGs and Associations was established and will implement PMP	Number of PUGs and Pastoral Associations in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan with PMP	3	20	40	60
	Change the behavior of relevant local and central government agencies & officials to support for the contracted use and allocation of rangeland to the communities of vulnerable groups in ger areas	Number of CBRLM options and management plans in line with local ecosystem specifics of CA was tested and implemented	Number of new options for sustainable and PCLG will tested.	2	2	3	2
	Influence the international organizations for the support of Mongolia proposal on IYRP	Mongolian proposal on IYRP was approved	COAG /FAO and UN Agencies support and approve IYRP and develop Work plan and start to implement it	-	1	1	1
	Changes in Practices Social WhatsApp Group established among pastoralist organizations in CA and Good practices on tenure systems exchanged	Members of CAPA was connected by WhatsApp Group and exchange good practice on tenure systems	Number of organizations and individuals connected and exchanged good practices	12	100	150	200
	Cluster 2	Objective: Exchange policy and legal innovations on pasture land use tenure systems and consultation , lobby for new laws and					

		procedures					
	<p>Changes in Policies</p> <p>Policy and legal base of rangeland tenure system improved</p> <p>Support, update and Change the land related laws and regulations</p>	<p>Draft of Pasture Protection Law of Mongolia developed and approved (with NES-Mongolia)</p>	<p>Pasture Protection Law of Mongolia was approved</p> <p>Sub-laws for PCLG was developed and implemented</p>	3	2	2	1
	<p>Changes in Practices in cooperation with partners implementation of Law on Pastures (2017) of Kazakhstan and Law on Pastures (2019) of Uzbekistan enabled</p>	<p>Sub-laws and procedures was developed and implemented</p>	<p>Number of sib-laws and procedures in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan</p>	4	4	4	2
	<p>Influence for the PCLG at local level</p>	<p>Number procedures, contracts and agreements supporting the allocation or contracted use of rangelands to the communities</p>	<p>Existing country based procedures and contracts analyzed and its up scaled to other countries and communities .</p>	3	4	5	6

	Cluster 3	Objective: Regional exchange on the Implementation of tools and methodologies for sustainable rangeland monitoring					
	Changes in Practices Indicators of Rangeland Monitoring was improved with focus on tenure systems	Number of Rangeland Monitoring Indicators	Looking to the SDGs (reporting land degradation, reflecting the policies) and other initiatives	4	6	8	10
	Change the behavior Methods and technologies for Rangeland Monitoring are improved	New methods and technologies introduced	photo monitoring methodology and Drone monitoring(pilot)	1	1	1	1
	Regional Rangeland Forum on Land monitoring was organized	Number of Forum	Sub-regional and Regional Rangeland Forum organized to share experiences with Cluster members	2	1	1	1
	Cluster 4	Objective: Exchange , and advocacy on traditional methods , knowledge and gender on equity for sustainable pasture use in the region					
	Good practices on TK in RLM in CA was documented	Number of documented TK experiences in CA	Traditional pasture management methods and knowledge systems was documented and shared among the members of the Cluster	2	2	2	2

	Good practices on gender equity in RLM was documented	Number of documented gender equity experiences , such as experiences of Women groups and enabling women's pasture land use rights in CA/SA	Specifics of gender on rangeland management was documented and shared in the Asian region, including Central Asian sub-region	-	1	1	1
	Changes in Practices Innovation methods of pasture management for enabling tenure security of pasture use at local level was supported	Number of tested and introduced new methods and technologies	Supporting and sharing innovations at local level for enabling tenure security and efficiency of resources use	-	1	1	1
	Cluster 5	Objective: Exchange of experiences at the regional level on agroforestry and support the members to increase their potentials					
	Changes in Practices Good practices of agroforestry in the region was exchanged	Number of good practices documented and exchanged	Specific experiences of both CA and SA in the framework of Decade for Global Ecosystem Restoration	-	1	2	2
	Change the behavior Change the behavior Demonstration sites of agroforestry created in the region and data collected and documented	Number and size of documented demonstration sites in the region	Exchange info with CADI, Decade for Global Ecosystem Restoration for better rangeland management and enabling land use tenure regime	1	3	6	9

	Changes in Policies			1	2	2	2
	Regional /national policies on agroforestry was supported and influenced	Number of procedures, sub-laws and other supporting agroforestry policies	Supporting policies for enabling land use rights of local communities , poor and women				
Bridging outcome	Strengthened network capacity for transformation: CAPA builds network with national member & partner organizations of ILC and its partners promoting sustainably for people-centered land governance	# of ILC member & partner organizations contributing to people-centered land governance network	The platform members & partners will cover ILC members, non-member CSOs, NGO's, pastoral associations and central & local government bodies, CSOs, private sector entities, media etc.	9 members, 6 nonmember organizations	11 members Partners: 6 central & 4 local government bodies, 10 CSOs, NGO's, 10 pastoral associations, 3 private sector bodies, 2 media bodies, 5 international organizations	13 members 8 central & 6 local government bodies, 12 CSOs, NGO's , 14 pastoral associations , 4 private sector bodies, 3 media bodies, 6 international organizations	15 members 8 central & 8 local government bodies, 14 CSOs, NGO's 20 pastoral associations , 6 private sector bodies, 4 media bodies, 6 international organizations
		Number of pastoral associations and community leaders, women, ethnic minorities & the poor participating in the network	Community leaders, women, ethnic minorities & the poor actively participate in the network to express their voicers and influence policies	2	4 at least 20% women	9 at least 25 % women	10 at least 30% women

	CAPAa builds strong relationships with regional and international partners to complement technical and financial capacities		# of events with participation of international partners	The network organizes workshops, meetings & media events to promote the regional network & people-centered land governance in CA	3	4 events at least 10% of participants women	5 events at least 20% of participants women	6 events at least 30% of participants women
	ILC Strategies	Expected results	Quantitative indicators	Qualitative indicators	Baseline 2016- 2019	Targets 2020	Targets 2021	Targets 2022
	Connect	CAPA network in each country and the region will be established and updated with including local pastoral associations	Number of members (disaggregated by type and for sex and youth) participating in CBIs	ILC member organizations	9	11	13	15
			Number of Initiatives, Clusters and Alliances	Rangeland Initiative	1	1	1	1
				Clusters	1	5	5	5
				Pastoralist Alliance	1	1	1	1
				Working Group	1	1	1	1
			Number of organizations representing youth	Representation of youth and women participating in CAPA network	2	4	9	10
			Share of young people under 35 years of age			20%	25%	30%
			Number of organizations advocating women's interests		2	3	3	3
			Share of women		10%	20%	25%	30%
				Regional Forum on Monitoring of Rangeland	Cluster members	0	1	1
		Online list group with organizations and individuals on traditional knowledge and gender equity in the region (with PKH)	organizations and individuals on traditional knowledge and gender equity	0	1	1	1	

			FAO)					
			Establish online list group of agro forestry organizations and programs in CA	agro forestry organizations and programs in CA	0	1	1	1
Outputs	Connect	CAPA network in each country and the region will established and updated with including local pastoral associations	<p>Create CAPA network in each country</p> <p>Number of non-members engaged with ILC's initiatives</p> <p>Organize a high level meetings among countries in CA to advance the objectives of the initiative on trans boundary pasture management</p>	<p>Members and partners of CAPA connected</p> <p>Government agencies, local governments, CSOs, NGO's, pastoral associations, private sector bodies, media organizations, international organizations & communities</p>	0	2 6 central & 4 local government bodies, 10 CSOs, NGO's, 10 pastoral associations, 3 private sector bodies, 2 media bodies, 5 internatio	3 8 central & 6 local government bodies, 12 CSOs, NGO's, 14 pastoral associations, 4 private sector bodies, 3 media bodies, 6 international organizations	5 8 central & 8 local government bodies, 14 CSOs, NGO's 20 pastoral associations, 6 private sector bodies, 4 media bodies, 6 international
Outputs	Mobilize	operationaliz ed and managemen t structure of t CAPA will	# of exchanged best practices and documentation with local level specific tenure regimes Rangeland Management	Members and partners exchange best practices within Clusters and	3	5	6	8

			# of documented/published knowledge products on Rangeland management	Documented and exchanged by by the Clusterss	7	8	9	10
			# of round tables, trainings with pastoral associations, local and national government organizations	Assessment of the current situation, good practices & recommendations for improvement	4	5	10	15
			# of new donors and international organizations involved in network activities and undertake fund raising campaign	Supporting activities and projects with members and partners	2	5	5	5
Outputs	Influences	Policy and legal base for rangelands in CA countries will improved with advocacy for IYRP	Number of advocacy campaigns on Lobby for use of best practices in policy and legal reform in the region and in each country	Promotional meetings/workshops involving Cluster members & other stakeholders	4	5	5	5
			Number of media packages promoting IYRP	Radio, newspaper articles, interviews promoting IYRP	1	2	2	2
			Number of declarations published on national newspapers & broadcasted through national radio	Recommendations & calling for actions on pasture use tenure systems	4	5	5	5
			Number of policy briefs on pasture use tenure systems	Focused on critical problems	3	4	5	5
			Number of procedures, sub-laws and manuals supported rangeland tenure regime at local and national levels	procedures, sub-laws and manuals developed and approved	6	5	8	10

Table 6 Total multi-year biennial (2020-2021) budget for ILC support for CAPA /Central Asia Rangelands Initiative-Diverse Tenure Systems

Activities	Budget and budget sources for biennial period 2020-2021			Yearly budget breakdown activity for 2020		for 2021	Participating CAPA members	
	Total budget for the activity	To be raised by all members	IL To be raised from C	Total	From which: To be raised from ILC	2021	Leading CAPA member	Participating CAPA members
Cluster1. Community land								
1.1 Preparations for CAPA structure and dissemination of publications on rangeland tenure and community based pasture management to all regional and national stakeholder and s organization of WhatsApp Social Group of pastoral communities in Central Asia, PKH /FAO	10,000	6,500	3,500	5,000	2,000	5,000	JASIL /PKH	All
1.2 Organization of Meetings and round tables on local and national tenure regimes with participation of Government Ministries, Agencies and local stakeholders and herders in CA	10,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	1,500	5,000	JASIL	KJ, FOK, NFPUG, AIIC

1.3 Support on the development pasture use maps, mobility of herders for securing rangeland use rights and exchange its results by inviting international members of ILC for supporting activities of CAPA	8,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	4,000	JASIL	NFPUG/KJ
1.4 Support and exchange experiences on community based pasture management and titling pasture land use rights of communities and PUGs in Mongolia by inviting representatives of KJ, Kyrgyzstan , and some other members from Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan	11,500	9,000	2,500	11,500	2,500		JASIL	FOK, IESD, AIIC, UNDP/Uz, NADF
1.5 Exchange data and experiences on reducing impacts of SDS and rangeland degradation in cooperation with ESCAP /AFDIM	10,000	8,000	2,000	6,000	1,000	4,000	JASIL	All
1.6 Support local herder'scommunities on the development and implementation of Climate Risk Management plan in Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in cooperation with RIMES	6,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	500	3,000		
1.7 Support and lobby at the regional level for policy and legal framework by organizing site events and round tables in Central Asia in line with Mongolian Proposal for IYRP (FAO and others)	8,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,500	4,000	JASIL	All

1.8 Regional workshop on Rangelands & Biodiversity: supporting tenure systems	6,000	5,000	1,000	6,000	1,000		PKH/JASI:	
1.9 Exchange best practices on Tenure systems of Rangelands/Peatlands in CA with other countries and pastoral organizations of the region, not included currently (Russia and China regions) in cooperation with GEF-7-Mongolia	56,000	55,000	1,000	22,000		34,000	JASIL	ALL
Sub-total for Cluster 1	125,500	103,500	22,000	66,500	11,000	59,000		
Cluster2. Policy and legal reform								
2.1 Conduct online trainings and meetings with the stakeholders on new laws on Pastures, taking into account the opinions of pasture users and herders (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan) in cooperation with CAREC/WB project	110,000	107,000	3,000	50,000	1,000	60,000	KJ	NADF, UNDP/Uz
2.2 Support and consult on Development of mechanisms for implementing the law	50,000	47,000	3,000	20,000	1,000	30,000	KJ	JASIL,FOK

Consult, support and exchange results of discussions on the goals and objectives/mistakes of the law “On pastures” starting from the control authorities to local communities (UZB, TJK , KAZ, TKM)								
2.3 Regional Roundtables, Media, Seminars, and Lobby activities for the policy and legal innovative developments with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of pasture use in region	30,000	27,000	<u>3,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>20,000</u>	KJ	members
2.4 Study the best experiences of each country for exchange in region	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	KJ	members
2.5 Organize round tables to improve the legislative framework by involving stakeholders/Uzbekistan, Tajikistan/	11,000	9,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	6,000	KJ/UNDP/U z	others
Sub-total for Cluster 2	205,000	192,000	13,000	87,000	5,500	118,000		
Cluster3. Monitoring, assessment of pastures								
3.1 Regional Forum on Monitoring of Rangeland	30,000	27,000	3,000	20,000	1,500	10,000	NFPUG	members

3.2 Looking to the SDGs (reporting land degradation, reflecting the policies) and other initiatives photo monitoring methodology in Mongolia(training) with FAO PKH	20,000	17,500	2,500	10,000	1,000	10,000	NFPUG	members
3.3 Study and introduce Drone monitoring(pilot)-FAO project (participatory assessment)/PRAGA METHODOLOGY	40,000	37,000	<u>3,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	NFPUG	Other members
3.4 To create online platform for Central Asian experience sharing on monitoring of Rangeland Harmonize the Rangeland tenure systems	20,000	17,000	3,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	NFPUG	Other members
Sub-total for Cluster 3	110,000	98,500	11,500	60,000	4,500	50,000		
Cluster4. Traditional knowledge, innovations and gender equity								
4.1 Collect data and document best practices on traditional knowledge and gender equity and exchange results in the region(with PKH FAO)	28,000	25,000	3,000	15,000	1,000	13,000	IESD	KJ and Other members
4.2 Exchange experiences on the development of pasture use atlas by traditional pasture use systems and online training and seminars on TK and gender at local level	18,000	15,000	3,000	8,000	1,000	10,000	IESD/JASIL	Other members

4.3 Document new innovations in line with traditional methods pasture management and securing pasture land use rights in CA	30,000	27,500	<u>2,500</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	AIIC, Agroforestry, JASIL, KJ, IESD, RDF	All
4.4 Organize Knowledge sharing meeting in Central Asia on pastoralism	6,000	4,500	<u>1,500</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>1,500</u>	-	CAPA; University of Helsinki	
Sub-total for Cluster 4	82,000	72,000	10,000	39,000	4,500	43,000		
Cluster 5. Agroforestry								
5.1 Connect and exchange of experiences of organizations and communities on agro forestry in CA in line with Global decade on Landscape Restoration in CA	10,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	KAFLU	Other members
5.2 Document and collect data on demonstration sites by increasing their potentials in cooperation with CADI	20,000	17,000	3,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	KAFLU	Other members
5.3 Increase the potential of farmers, livestock implantation for agroforestry	5,000	2,000	3,000	2000	1000	3000	KAFLU	Other members
5.4 Support and influence for the development of Regional and National concept on the introduction of agroforestry in CA	3,500	1,000	2,500		1000	3500	KAFLU	Other members
Sub-total for Cluster 5	38,500	26,000	12,500	17,000	5,000	21,500		
Totall for all Clusters	561,000	492,000	69,000	269,500	30,500	291,500		

Coordination and general costs								
Salaries and allowances: Technical and Project Coordination	36,000	12,000	24,000	19,000	12,000	17,000	JASIL	Cluster leaders
Travel and allowances:Travel costs	16,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000	8,000	ALL	All
Sub-regional and cross-regional WG Meetings	30,000	12,000	18,000	15,000	8,000	15,000	All	All
Setting/maintaining up knowledge hub on CAPA	12,000	8,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	JASIL	Cluster leaders
Contribution to e-bulletins, publication and dsitribution	20,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	JASIL	Cluster leaders
Sub-total for Corrdination and general costs	114,000	52,000	62,000	58,000	30,000	56,000		
Sub-total All	675,000	544,000	131,000	327,500	60,500	347,500		
Overheads 10% (not on sub-grants)	12,000		12,000	6,000	6,000	6,000		
TOTAL	687,000	544,000	143,000	333,500	66,500	353,500		

Table 7 OVERALL STRATEGY BUDGET as first year of strategy 2020-2022

STRATEGY BUDGET 2019 (last year of current strategy)	Total budget for 2020	ILC*	CO-FUNDING JASIL
CBI 03 Asia – CAPA			
Network support	327,500	60,500	267,000
Overhead and mgmt	6,000	6,000	0
TOTAL	333,500	66,500	267,000
from which:			
JASIL			11,000
WB project in CA			59,000
SDC/NFPUG			55,500
NFPUG			2,000
GEF/UNEP			38,300
KJ			2,500
AIC			1,000
GIZ/Turk			2,000
IFAD/KJ			31,700
Government of Mongolia			4,500
Community			2,000
IESD			3,000
FOK			1,000
KAFLU			4,000
RDF			2,000
NADF			1,000
CADI /FAO			9,000
FAO/PKH			8,000
Univer-Helsinki			4,500
UNDP/Uzb			5,000

ESCAP/AFDIM			5,000
RIMES			2,500
CAREC			9,000
CPR			1,500
MLMA			1,000
Agroinnov.Uzb			1,000
Others			
TOTAL	333,500	66,500	267000

Table 8 ACTIVITIES TIMELINE OF CAPA FOR 2020-2022

Activities	Months for 2020												2021	2022	Leading CAPA member		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.1 Preparations for CAPA structure and dissemination of publications on rangeland tenure and community based pasture management to all regional and national stakeholder and organization of WhatsApp Social Group of pastoral communities in Central Asia, CAPA/PKH /FAO																	
1.2 Organization of Meetings and round tables on local and national tenure regimes with participation of Government Ministries, Agencies and local stakeholders and herders in CA																	
1.3 Support on the development pasture use maps, mobility of herders for securing rangeland use rights and exchange its results by inviting international members of ILC for supporting activities of CAPA																	
1.4 Support and exchange experiences on community based pasture management and titling pasture land use rights of communities and PUGs in Mongolia by inviting																	
1.5 Exchange data and experiences on reducing impacts of SDS and rangeland degradation in cooperation with ESCAP /AFDIM																	
1.6 Support local herder'scommunities on the development and implementation of Climate Risk Management plan in Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in cooperation with RIMES																	
1.7 Support and lobby at the regional level for policy and legal framework by organizing site events and round tables in Central Asia in line with Mongolian Proposal for IYRP (FAO and others)																	

1.8 Regional workshop on Rangelands & Biodiversity: supporting tenure systems																	JASIL/PKH
1.9 Exchange best practices on Tenure systems of Drylands in CA with other countries and pastoral organizations of the region, not included currently (Russia and China regions) in cooperation with GEF-7-Mongolia																	JASIL
2.1 Conduct online trainings and meetings with the stakeholders on new laws on Pastures, taking into account the opinions of pasture users and herders (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan) in cooperation with CAREC/WB project																	KJ
2.2 Support and consult on Development of mechanisms for implementing the law																	KJ
2.3 Regional Roundtables, Media, Seminars, and Lobby activities for the policy and legal innovative developments with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of pasture use in region																	KJ
2.4 Study the best experiences of each country for exchange in region																	KJ
2.5 Organize round tables to improve the legislative framework by involving stakeholders/Uzbekistan, Tajikistan/																	KJ/ IMPPUz
3.1 Regional Forum on Monitoring of Rangeland																	NFPUG
3.2 Looking to the SDGs (reporting land degradation, reflecting the policies) and other initiatives photo monitoring methodology in Mongolia(training) with FAO PKH																	NFPUG
3.3 Study and introduce Drone monitoring(pilot)-FAO project (participatory assessment)/PRAGA METHODOLOGY																	NFPUG

