

**INTERNATIONAL
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**RANGELANDS INITIATIVE ASIA
CENTRAL ASIA PASTORAL ALLIANCE,
CAPA
TRENNIAL STRATEGY FOR 2020-2022
PROPOSAL**

Ulaanbaatar

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ALMGAC	Agency for Land Management and Geodesy and Cartography
AIIC	Agriculture Innovation and Information Centre, Uzbekistan
AIC	Agroinnivation Center, Uzbekistan
APDIM/ESCAP	Asia Pacific Disaster Information Management of ESCAP
CA	Central Asia
CADI	Central Asia Desert Initiative, FAO/GiZ
CARL	Central Asia Rangelands Initiative
CAPA	Central Asian Pastoral Alliance
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Ecological Centre
CBRLM	Community based Rangeland Management
CBPNRM	Community based Pasture and Natural Resources Management
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CPR	Center for Policy Research
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of UN
FOK	Foundation of Farmers of Kazakhstan
GiZ/UNDP	project, Turkmenistan
IESD	Institute of Ecological Sustainable Development, Kazakhstan
IYRP	International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
ISG	International support group for IYRP
IMPPUz	Integrated Management and Planning of Pasture Use, UNDP/GEF project, Uzbekistan
JASIL	Environment and Development Association
KAFLU	Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users
KJ	National Association of Pasture User Groups “Kyrgyz Jayity”. Kyrgyzstan
MLMA	Mongolian Land Management Association
MOFALI	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Mongolia
METD	Ministry of Environment and Tourism Development, Mongolia
MOAK	Ministry of Agriculture, Tajikistan
MOAT	Ministry of Agriculture, Kazakhstan
MOAU	Ministry of Agriculture, Uzbekistan
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Kyrgyzstan
NADF	National Association of Dekhan Farmers, Tajikistan
NFPUG	National Federation of Pasture User Groups
NES	National Engagement Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSG	National support group of Mongolia for IYRP
OM	New Operational Model of ILC
PKH	Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, FAO
PUG	Pasture User Group
PCLG	People Centered Land Governance
PMP	Pasture Management Plan
PSC	Provisional Service contract
RDF	Rural Development Foundation, Kyrgyzstan

RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia
RLI-GK	Rangelands Initiative-global component
SAPA	South Asian Pastoral Alliance
SDC	Swiss Development Agency
TC	Tenure System
TK	Traditional Knowledge
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
WG	Working Group
WB	World Bank

1. SHORT OVERVIEW: TRANSFORMATIVE STRATEGY

First stage of Asia Rangelands Initiative- CBI 3: Diverse Tenure Systems implemented in 2016-2019, and is made up of two separate but interconnected hubs – one focused on Central Asia, (CA) and the other one in 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. Initiated since 2014 in CA, and established in 2016, the Asia Rangelands Initiative in its first stage engaged in national, regional and cross-regional processes and activities that contributed to and strengthen initiatives carried out by individual ILC members and partners, 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 affect positive change. The both parts of Asia Rangelands Initiative operates separately in respective sub-regions, however cross-regional exchanges are implemented by joint dissemination actions and activities in each year of 2016-2019.

In Central Asia the rural population particularly relies on livestock production, so their livelihood and the social life closely connected with pasture land use. Agriculture's share in the GDP in Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan ranges from approximately 15.0 to 27, 2% and pasture land covers between 45 to 72% of the entire territory of Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, so share of pasture land to the total territory higher than average of Asia (which is 1/3 of total territory of Asia) by more than 2 times in Mongolia and Kazakhstan, and by 1,4 times in Kyrgyzstan

Commons is a traditionally locally manages resource (land, water, forests) that provides fuel, fodder, water, fruits, and grazing of animals to most households in a village. More than 100 million hectares of land in Asia is under commons, and 48 to 75% of rural population depends 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, depending highly 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.

This proposed Triennial Strategy and Work plan for 2020-2022 is based on work progress done by Central Asia Rangeland Initiative, (CAPA) in previous stage, and the need to transform the CAPA into Central Asia Pastoral Alliance, CAPA, in responding to the growing network focusing on Diverse Tenure Systems, CBI 3, of PCLG, of International Land Coalition, ILC.

This proposed strategy is also informed achievements and challenges and also directly based on the results of Working Group Meeting of Asia Rangelands Initiative-Central Asia, CBI3 : "Diverse Tenure Systems", held in 10-11Sept., 2019, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, which is discussed the Strategy and work plan for next triennial period, with the participants , representing CA RLI members and partners from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia,

Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and UN FAO, UNDP in Uzbekistan, as well as from and local stakeholders and community members of provinces from Uzbekistan, as well as updates of successes, challenges of activities and best practices of each member and partner organizations in previous stage, and the plans for next 4 years period. The transformative strategy for next 3 Years also based on the establishment of Clusters of CAPA, and Strategy updating national round table meetings and consultations with members and partners held in Oct.-Dec., 2019, in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.

2. Results and challenges of the network in previous stage

2.1 results produced in previous stage

CAPA is consisted of around 29 organizations, ILC members/partners from countries of CA. and 6 Government organizations, 9 of them are ILC members. It is an open network for all.

During the last 2 years following key progresses has been made:

- a. The number of members and partners increased with the growing the visibility of the members of CAPA and it was decided by platforms' member better to work by clusters and groups, where similar interests' possibilities of members and the partners. Therefore, depending on interests of each member organizations and partners we have established 5 clusters within the network;
- b. CAPA has engaged for community-based organisations (CBOs) and mobilization of them are was the main priority of our members/partners action in each of countries of CA;
- c. Our members and partners has continuously contributed to support policy reform on pastures, influenced for the passing of laws, policies and procedures for securing tenure rights of herder's and local communities, such as passing of law "Law on Pastures" (2017) in Kazakhstan and lastly for enacting the "Law on Pastures" (2019) in Uzbekistan. Also, members and partners of CAPA has involved for the implementation and updating of existing laws in the countries, as well as drafting new laws in Mongolia; and
- d. CAPA starts to introduce best practices of members in other countries, partner organizations.
- e. CAPA implements activities on facilitation, support and training on CBPRLM, Campaign for Land Rights in partnership with all stakeholders. It also supports for the implementation of policies, laws, and organize national and regional exchange of experiences, and document seven good practices, from which 2 in ILC Good practices database.
- f. CAPA support community based pasture management and government legally recognized the creation and registration of communities as "*nukhurlul*" (community) in Mongolia and were now more than 1500 Pasture User Groups, involving about 80.1 thousand herder families in Mongolia, as well as 454 Pasture User Unions (PUUs) in Kyrgyzstan, and more than 48 PUG's in Tajikistan well functioned by stakeholder based co-management of pastureland .

- g. Members of Asia CAPA worked with national governments to support policy reform, improve legal base TC and to register traditional rights of herder's communities. New Specific laws on Pastures was approved in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan , and there are new drafts in Mongolia and members of CAPA supports developing sub-laws and Rules for Rational Use of Pastures , CBPTLM and carried out lobby and consultation for national and regional level, organizing meetings , round tables by involving Parliament, Government and NGOs, academia , as well as herder's and community members. PCLG policy in rangelands more considered, has successes in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia and Tajikistan, and very recently it progressed and opened up in case of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.
- h. The capacity of members and partners of CAPA improved through training, exchange of experiences, consultation, implementing specific activities, and collaboration and learning with each other's. The improved members' capacity is in the area of participatory pasture management by KJ , NADF and NFPUG, and KAFLU as stronger in forest management and hosting NES in Kyrgyzstan , and same for JASIL and CPR on policy reform at national and local levels, and initiating and hosting NES in Mongolia. In Kazakhstan more cooperation was with FOK, as introducing another good practice from the region, such as by the introduction of "Electronic Pasture Committee" KJ has influenced for the capacity building of FOK;
- i. In reporting period improving of local community structures helps capacity building and exchange between NAPUG and JASIL; organizing trainings, local round tables and exchanges by JASIL and other members of CAPA starts for capacity building of AIC and Agro-innovation center in Uzbekistan.

2.2 Challenges

There are challenges for CAPA, as i) increased number of members and partners and CAPA Network and more members and partners expected from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan. It was noted in Tashkent Declaration for CAPA; ii) Some countries of the region are NES- countries , such as NES-Kyrgyzstan – started in 2017-2018, and NES-Mongolia- started in 2018-2019. Therefore, network will have for NES and none NES countries different approaches and scope; mostly in NES countries national level activities on Rangelands will supported by the NES, and only exchange at regional level by CBI.

However, none NES countries has big challenges, such as in Kazakhstan now Rangeland issues come in government concern, including reform equity of pasture use rights among the local citizens and communities; and in Uzbekistan after the approval of new Law on Pastures, there growing need to establish local PUGs and CM communities in the country. Similar reform also requested by stakeholders in Tajikistan; iii) **Mongolian Proposal for IYRP** is another challenge to call attention on the need for recognizing pastoralism and to implement sustainable management of rangelands by the countries and organizations. Government of Mongolia was deliver its proposal to declare 2026 as for an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, IYRP, where was developed on the base of extensive collaboration of NSG, where CAPA member-JASIL and others are the part of ISG and NSG working with government, NGO's, academia, international

organizations, which is challenge working with all stakeholders on Rangeland management not only in the Mongolia, or CA, but also globally. Currently it was supported by more than 40 International, regional organizations, and the herders associations globally.

As internal network, the National Support Group for IYRP headed by the Director General of Livestock Department of Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry of Mongolia, and co-facilitated by Director, Environment and Development Association JASIL, and focal point for CAPA. In reporting period JASIL has facilitated all activities on the development of Mongolian Proposal on IYRP in the country and within NSG.

As external network, International Support Group for IYRP, as growing worldwide network acknowledges that the condition and productivity of the world's rangelands and grasslands are critical to a sustainable future for people everywhere, and its members list is open-ended and will be revised when additional partners come forward, where Chair and vice chair, secretary from International Rangeland Congress & Society for Range Management, Advisor on Sustainability and Rangelands Partnership , and among the members included in the network Environment and Development Association JASIL, representing CAPA.

3. STRATEGIC GOALS AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Strategic goals

The **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://cbnrm.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

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

a. Direct CSO and NGO members and partners of CAPA are:

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.

b. Research institutions, as partners:

Research Institute of Geodesy and Geo ecology, Mongolia; Forest Research Centre at State Agriculture University, Kazakhstan;

c. Pastoral associations ,communities and private companies that members directly support:

KJ: 434 Pasture User Associations in Kyrgyzstan; NFPUG: 1500 PUG's in Mongolia; NADF: 48 PUGs in Tajikistan; JASIL: 35 PUGs and communities in Mongolia; FOK : 5 villages in Kazakhstan; selected private companies in agriculture and forestry sector; etc.

d. Government organizations to influence and cooperate

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. It's also needs to influence the make the policy on use of commons and community land. Commons will be in the management and control by the pastoralist.

Following Government institutions and organizations collaborating for the CAPA /RL Initiative in Central Asia:

Mongolia

1. Ministry for Nature, Environment and Tourism Development (MNETD)
2. Ministry Food and Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI)
3. Agency for Land Management and Geodesy and Cartography (ALMGAC)

Kyrgyzstan

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI)
2. State Agency on Cadastre, SAC

Kazakhstan

1. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)

Tajikistan

1. Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)

Uzbekistan

1.Ministry of Agriculture, Uzbekistan

d. ILC members and other organisations

International members who have shown interesting in participating in the Rangelands Asia Initiative for Central Asia/CAPA including SDC, UNEP, IFAD, FAO , ESCAP and WB for the implementation of SDGs and VGGT. In coming years CAPA will collaborate with UNEP/GEF project on Managing Rangelands/Peatlands in Mongolia. Others will be explored.

The Initiative will work closely with ILRI who coordinates the ILC Rangelands Initiative – Global Component and establish link, network and learn from experiences of WSP, SAPA, IPs and Rural Woman CBI, ICCA, GCA and Global Call for Action and Land Rights Now Campaign.

CAPA will cooperate and support activities of ISG and NSG on IYRP by lobby, consult, and approving of Mongolian proposal by UN FAO COAG and UN GA.

The CAPA network will also look to include other ILC members working in Asia, such as SAPA and others on pastoralism and other diverse tenure systems, based on their interest.

e. Asia regional organisations

The Asia level platforms like AIPP (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact), Asia Mountain Partnership, and to continue information exchange and cooperation with CAREC and Central Asia Regional Pasture Network . Two particularly interesting regional bodies to consider engagement with include:

1. Thematic Programme Network (TPN)- Networks established at the regional level by affected country Parties to address specific themes of relevance in the framework of the UNCCD implementation. In particular, the Asian region is working on six TPNs (the following have been launched: TPN for desertification monitoring and assessment; on agro-forestry and soil conservation; on pasture management and sand dune fixation; on Water resources management for agriculture in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas; etc)
2. CAPA in the frame of ISG and NSG for IYRP will support on organizing side events on IYRP during the FAO Regional Conferences for Asia and Pacific (APRC) and Middle East in Feb., March 2020. FAO Regional Conferences are official forums where ministers of agriculture and high-level officials of Member States from the same geographic region meet to elaborate, beyond the borders of their individual countries, to consider and discuss challenges and priority matters related to food and agriculture, with a view of promoting regional coherence on global policies and political issues.

GOVERNANCE OF THE PLATFORM

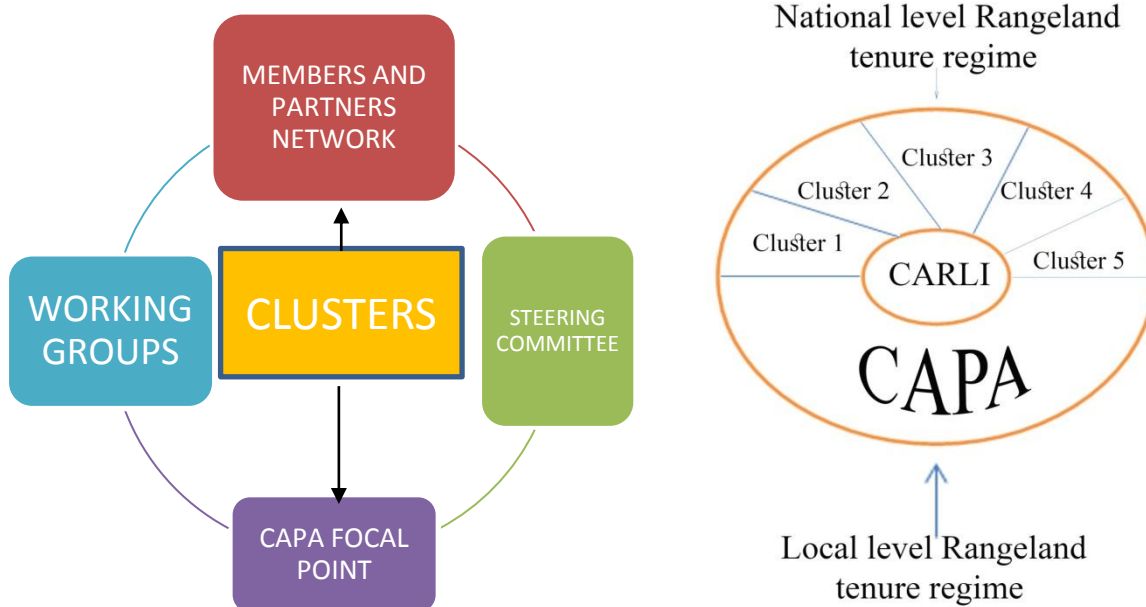


Fig. 1 , 2 Governance structure of CAPA

Main Governance structure of CAPA is Clusters of members, which was approved by its members in Almaty, Kazakhstan, during the WG meeting of CAPA by the profile and interest of each organization.

One of new approach for CAPA is starting of coordination of day to day activities by the Cluster leaders within the given cluster members. The roles of Cluster leaders is main decision makers for the identification of CAPA’s Triennial Strategy and Work plan for 2020-2022, and from the 2020 Cluster leaders will coordinate all planned activities in their clusters. Therefore coordination unit within CAPA will consist of Cluster leaders.

The roles and responsibility of Steering Committee, SC, of CAPA is to support focal point in visibility and implementation ,review and approval of work plan , support in resource mobilization and accountability , and feedback and approval of reports and conflict resolution, if any in the network.

Table 3 Structures of CAPA clusters

Number	Cluster	Members*	Lead member
1	Community lands	JASIL, KJ, NFPUG, FOK, AIIC, NADF, IMPPUz	JASIL
2	Policy reform	KJ, CPR, JASIL, AIIC, IMPPUz,NADF	KJ
3	Monitoring of rangelands	NFPUG, MLMA, KJ,GiZ.pro, JASIL	NFPUG

4	Traditional knowledge and gender	IESD, RDF, NFPUG, JASIL, AIC,	IESD
5	Agro-forestry	KAFLU, JASIL, KAU, IESD, IMPPUz	KAFLU

*Members and partners can freely participate to any of the clusters, according to their interests, and pastoral organizations and communities can also join any of interested Clusters

In the Tashkent meeting of CAPA members and partners in Sept., 2019, propose that once a year, an ILC member from Central Asia should be selected by all members of Asia, as Chair of Steering Committee or Board of Alliance and the annual rotation of the leadership of the alliance. According to that in 2020 the Chair of Steering Committee will KJ, and next years will be rotated to NFPUG and IESD.

Also in Tashkent meeting members propose to register CAPA in a country with less bureaucracy, and it will be done during Year 1 of the triennium strategy, i.e in 2020, and it's structure, roles, responsibilities and other legacy will determined and finalized up to end of 2021. Until that time, in first 2 years the role of Secretary can be done through the Focal Point of Central Asia Rangelands Initiative , as JASIL by now.

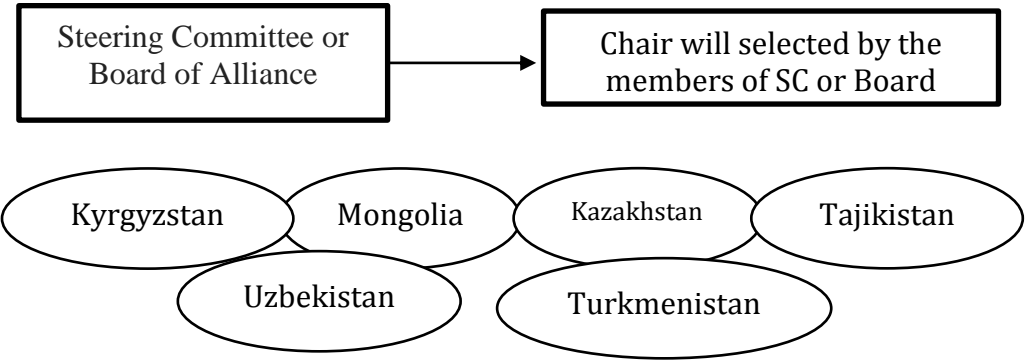


Fig.3 Proposed rotation of Chair of Steering Committee of CAPA at Tashkent Meeting

Theory of Change

Connect: Strengthen the “Central Asian Pastoral Alliance”, CAPA, focusing on collaboration and partnership of members.

This aimed at establishing and updating of CAPA Network both at sub regional and national level

Mobilise: Strengthen the potential of CAPA members by supporting 5 Clusters to mobilize and engage with actors and decision makers for sustainable pasture management. This will be achieved by operationalizing the cluster and strengthening the structure and management of clusters

Influence: Influence policy and legislation to recognize and respect herder's pasture use tenure rights with supporting Mongolian Proposal on IYRP.

Gender Analysis

The CAPA is committed to gender equality both within the Cluster 4 on "TK and Gender" , as well as in its activities. It 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 CAPA will network 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 , however in CA instead of "Indigenous" mostly referred as "local communities", but in case of SA is different, so we will exploring how the two initiatives can support/exchange each other. CAPA will encourage involvement of women in its governance structure, such as leading women and youth the cluster's management and governance. This will follow on cooperation with member and partner organizations on this matter. In line with specifics of CA also CAPA will strengthen its policy on involving more women, not less than 30% , for the activities undertaken, such as trainings, WG meetings, exchange visits , etc.

Financial Sustainability

CAPA has grown from a number of small, medium level organizations, NGOs and CSOs. Many of these organizations based on project level funding mechanism, however some of them has sustainable finance mechanism with members donation and contribution. Most of members and partners has domestic and donor based projects occasionally. .

According to the OM of ILC any members of CAPA required to finance not less than 50 % of any activity cost from their own sources.

In the next years CAPA will explore possibility of its members and its partners to donate and contribute annually for the sustainability of financing its activities. This will discussed and approved with expected activities for improving constituency of CAPA.

Also 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 CAPA will involve in this campaign through lobbying of the Mongolian government to support the initiative. The Rangelands Initiative Asia will look for complimentary funds for activities that members 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 2020/22 – the mapping of ILC members and their current donor relations that will be carried out with scoping study over the next six months will feed into this.

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