



CENTRAL ASIA RANGELANDS INITIATIVE

The Rangelands Initiative Asia programme facilitates learning between the rangeland actors and provide technical support to ILC members, partners, government and other actors who are working to make rangelands secure.

The Initiative contributes to the larger goal of ILC under Commitment Based Initiative No 3; the Divers Tenure Systems.

The activities of Central Asia RLI is aligned to the 2016 -2021 ILC's global Strategy Plan and the Road map, and the policy priorities of countries of CA.

CONNECT: develop and strengthen collaborative and supporting partnerships and action with a common vision of protected diverse tenure and production systems for pastoralists and other rural peoples.

MOBILIZE: identify, develop and support the scaling-up of innovative solutions, towards enabling policy and legislation for securing tenure of rangeland users in CA

INFLUENCE: influence the development & implementation of supporting policy & legislation with the recognizing traditional rights of herders.

Priorities for 3 years:

CONNECT

- Member led-research to document case studies from the members and partners' project focusing on aadaptation of pasture management to adverse cli mate change impacts
- Expand connection with CA RLI members and partners in CA, including government institutions and donors
- Exchange tours to share best practices
- Explore development of I Linking Asian Pasture Initiative to Global Pasture Agenda

MOBILIZE:

- Develop and disseminate best practices at the country and regional level.
- Support for Pastureland degradations mitigation through improved pasture management
- Expand interaction with governments on land issues in the region between members and partners to contribute to the implementation of the joint program of members
- At least, to develop and implement one project with the members of the ILC
- Regional and Global Advocacy: lobbying and raising awareness on rangeland issues for the International Year of Pastures and Indigenous Populations (IYPIP)
- Organize training events for members of ILC and partners in Central Asia
- Expand the activities of the Land Matrix in Central Asia through cooperation with AFA and the Global LM Initiative

INFLUENCE:

- Support and cooperation with the Governments of CA countries for improving the legal framework of the Pasture Land Tenure System in cooperation with members of ILC and partners in these countries
- Support to the activities of partners and government organizations on registration of traditional land use rights of herder's communities and pasture users
- To influence 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 GCA
- NES to start in 2 countries (Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia)



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RG MEMBERS



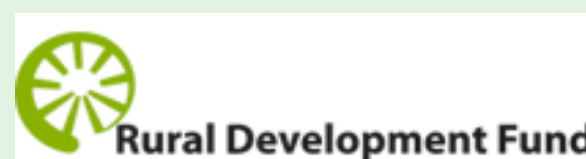
Environment and Development Organisation (JASIL), based in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. JASIL is NGO on Environment and development engaged in pasture land, forest and natural resources management, capacity building and networking of local communities and other stakeholders. It implemented research, advocacy and training on above mentioned fields and networking for change among the stakeholders.



Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users (KAFLU), based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The main objective of the Association is the creation of resilient conditions for sustainable management and development of agriculture, forest and land use in Kyrgyzstan. It coordinates regional branches sited and conduct training, advocacy and capacity building activities.



Mongolian Association of Land Management (MLMA), based in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. MLMA works in the field of the land use planning, and improve the legal framework for land planning and knowledge, strengthen and support collective action of land management organizations, create an additional incentive mechanism for the actions of herders. As part of these works it conduct training, advocacy, and consultation for local and national land management organizations and specialists.



Rural Development Fund (RDF), based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. RDF conduct trainings on capacity building, informing for the population about the rights and obligations. It helps local level stakeholders on project management, fundraising, legislation, restoring culture and traditions, etc.



Institute Ecological Sustainable Development (IESD), based in Almaty, Kazakhstan. IESD is conducting applied research and analysis for ecology and sustainable local development, including land and natural resources management, biodiversity conservation. It implementing projects and organizing trainings, consultation and advocacy in cooperation with national and local level stakeholders.



Mongolian National Federation of Pasture user groups of herders (NFPUG), based in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. NFPUG provide to its members to enable and facilitate sustainable institutional, operational and financial development and provide technical and professional services on sustainable rangeland management to local national stakeholders



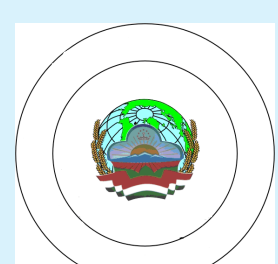
Center for Policy Research (CPR), based in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia: CPR is think tank NGO engaged in rural development, land and environmental management and capacity building for local communities and governments. It seeks to address development challenges in the above mentioned fields by research, consultancy and empowerment.



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Farmers of Kazakhstan (FOK), based in Almaty, Kazakhstan. FOK supports establishment and future sustainable development of farmer organizations and local communities in the country. It seeks to provide consultation, training and advocacy by organizing meetings and seminars.



National Association of Dekhan Farmers (NADF), based in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. NADF supports dekhani farmers for the management of land and natural resources, as well as improving livelihoods of farmers and infrastructure for local development. It organizes trainings, exchange visits, consultation and advocacy activities.



REGIONAL INNOVATIONS FOR DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS OF PASTURE LAND IN CENTRAL ASIA



Nomadic Herding Is A Way Of Life For Herder's In Central Asia

WHY RANGELANDS?

In Central Asia (CA) rural population's livelihood and social lives are closely connected with pastureland use

This pastoral way of life of rural communities in CA – faces unique and inter-related challenges:

- ☑ Rapid transition from a state-led economy to a market-based economy
- ☑ Increasing number of livestock
- ☑ Climate change
- ☑ Degradation of pastureland
- ☑ Expansion of the mining industry and its impact on pastureland use rights of herders

CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES ARE PRACTICING DIFFERENT TENURE SYSTEMS

These are includes:

- ☑ Common property and open access in Mongolia
- ☑ Common property and locally managed systems in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- ☑ State-owned, individualized (private/rented) leasehold systems and private ownership in Kazakhstan

A SHIFT IN TENURE SYSTEMS

These are includes:

- ☑ “Land Law” (2003) and “Law on Environment Protection” (2006, 2012) in Mongolia
- ☑ “Law on Pastureland” (2009) in Kyrgyzstan,
- ☑ “Law on Pasture” (2013) in Tajikistan
- ☑ “Law on Pastures” (2017) in Kazakhstan

MOBILITY

- ☑ Four seasonal migration incorporating traditional systems of pasture rotation in Mongolia
- ☑ Seasonal pastures under administration of local government in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan



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TABLE 1. MAIN INDICATORS OF PASTORAL AGRICULTURE AND RANGELANDS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Indicators	Unit	Mongolia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Turkmenistan
Population	mln. pers.	3,12**	18,1**	6,04	8,74**	32.3	5,6
Total land area	mln. ha	156.5	272,5	19,9	14,3	44,9	49,1
Pastureland	mln. ha	112,7*	182,00	9,1	3.8	27,0	25,0
Forest land	mln. ha	12,3*	22,9*	2,6	0,4*	7.6	8.8
Share of pastureland as a percentage of total land area	%	72	66,8	45,4	26,6	60.1	52
Animal herd size	mln. head of animals	66.6**	27,3**	8,0	6,5	19.1	18.5
Number of herder families	thous. HH	153,000*	120,0***	1,700			
Share of Agriculture in GDP	%	15,0*	7,0*	24%	27,2*	27.9	12.7
Share of Animal Husbandry as a percentage of Agricultural GDP	%	86,5*	3,0	42%		46.7%	
Share of mining land as a percentage of total land area	%	6,96*	na	0,025			

*2015, **2017, *** estimate

Source: Ykhanbai H., Levin B., Maratova E., Tazbaeva S., Jaukasin

TABLE 2: PASTURELAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT SPECIFICS IN SELECTED CA COUNTRIES

Country	Legal support	Pasture land tenure	Grazing fee or pasture use payment	Community based pasture and natural resources management
Kazakhstan	Law on Pasture (2017)	Mixed tenure arrangements, such as private ownership, leasehold and common use	Some relationship between livestock ownership and registered pasture use with payment	Village-based grazing, but has led to localized pasture degradation. Co-management contracts supported by the new law.
Kyrgyzstan	Pasture Law (2009)	Pasture state owned, no private ownership, leasing of pasture to herders	Access rights to pasture with purchase of tickets, sold on an annual basis with pasture use payment	Management devolved to local Pasture Users Associations
Mongolia	Land law (2003) and Environment Protection Law (2006, 2012)	Open access for summer pasture, animals private, pastureland state owned. Use of pasture land based on contracts with local governments	Herder households exempts from pasture use fee	Community based co-management of pasture and natural resources introduced
Tajikistan	Pasture law (2013)	Pastureland state owned, but some pastures privatised	Pasture use payment system introduced	Co-management approaches introduced with Pasture User Groups

Source: Scoping study by members of Asia Rangelands Initiative, 2017