## Collectively managed grass/rangeland – Restoring value

Proposed GAA priorities	Results	Activities needed to achieve this - by	Roles of GAA stakeholders	Milestones - by
Pilot projects		<ol> <li>Identify and agree location of pilot project by;</li> <li></li> </ol>	Who will do it? Who is responsible?	
Collective rights and its impact on restoring grasslands	Empirical evidence of its impact on grassland status	Evaluation project based in India  Evaluation and assess examples for characteristics of success and lessons learnt and transferred to other countries that share similar problems  Generate a proof of concept to test in a pilot	LIFE network identify the cases and undertake the evaluation  GAA would India want to participate  Quality assurance/ advisory group consisting of science and stakeholder knowledge  ? How do we engage across the dialogue to support and implement the findings	
Water access to facilitate mobility and reduce mobility where intensification is appropriate	Targeted 'best fit' resource use and sector evolution strategies	Pilot in west Africa Target the trans-border serious problem of water access Intensification can happen in some places  Project to target integration of crops and livestock  Coordination activity with different organizations between countries  APESS and RBM network that covers 7 countries can assist with implementation in specific countries	APESS and RBM will lead and design the project  GAA in partnership with APESS and RBM to identify donors	Intermediate deliverables by
Coordination international grassland -livestock post NAMA implementation and valorization	NAMA implementation and valorization	Significantly alter the NAMA and links to the private managed with the design and implementation of integrated policy framework	Facilitate multiple NAMA country coalition to create access to and full capture of value from grasslands based climate finance  When attain finance expand model to include multiple environmental and social services e.g. water, biodiversity sustainable livestock livelihood	
PPP for risk management and development of resilient communities	Externalization of risk and effective service delivery Increased producer investment in their grassland restoration	Costs on animal health crisis Propose a ppp risk sharing insurance model for livestock Select a location for pilot application	Proof of concept turns into full pilot with potential for multiple country deployment	

## Privately managed grass/rangelands- Restoring value

Proposed GAA priorities	Results	Activities needed to achieve this - by	Roles of GAA stakeholders	Milestones - by
Pilot projects				
Test integrated policy and incentive frameworks	Achieve multiple benefits and respond to multiple and dynamic markets  FACILITATE PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES TO THE PRODUCER  Single point of access Increased usage of the programme; less frustration; increased payments Switch away from regulate and control to incentives  Coordination and participation	<ol> <li>Programme design look at frameworks such as Nam to pull out the characteristics that would be required to achieve multiple objective (NAMA only single outcome focus)</li> <li>Identify a couple of countries/regions where we want to test the concept at farm scale</li> <li>In these regions identify the existing policy and incentives and what they are trying to achieve</li> <li>Identify where there are examples around the world where we can initiate the process</li> <li>Necessary that there will be lessons learned and the participants must share</li> <li>Evaluation of impact of the project will be integral to the programme and science rigour and quality assured</li> <li>Measure the current performance against results and identify where changes need to be made</li> <li>Funding sources GAA working with member governments and private donors</li> </ol>	Who will do it? Who is responsible?  TOR developed by GAA to put out to countries and to existing projects  Members of the dialogue should send to secretariat ideas on where these pilots could be	Intermediate deliverables by
PPP in extension and other service delivery  – Brazil	Core methodologies / successful implementation of GTPS extension programme People will know what is available and how to implement on their farms with the ultimate objective of recovering pastures Mato grosso Recover pasture degradation Working with the family to understand succession planning How to attend to the environmental legislation  2nd example Install silvo pastoral systems only have funds from the private sector para estate maranhao	Facilitate the funding structure to allow initial implementation Enabling funding component  Extract lessons learnt  Communication and sharing lessons through a variety of means	GRSB to lead	