

Working group Africa & Asia

1. Degradation Issues and hotspots

- issues are distinct between drylands and more moist grasslands

Hot Spots	Degradation Issues	GAA Perspective
General	Desertification/human induced Erosion Invasive species/reduced palatability Inappropriate breeds and species Climate change induced variability Local climate variability induce recurrent stress Income volatility Lack of stewardship (competing claims) Land tenure Access to resources Political marginalization Human mobility (in-out migration) Erosion of management knowledge Bias towards food crop production systems	Adaptation mechanisms: Mobility, access to water, education and social services, markets Recognizing customary rights Introduction of forage crops/production Institutions related to education and land tenure Migration Risk management Stocking level Economic contribution of pastoral systems
SS Africa	Population boom in the drylands	Education, diversification and outmigration strategies
Central Asia	Stable population Outmigration	Re-vitalisation of rural economies Diversification
Western China	Outmigration/re-settlement	Land-resource development Re-vitalisation of rural economies Diversification
South Asia	Pastoralism marginalized leading to degradation Cultivation and forest conversion	Integration of crop-livestock systems Involvement of NGOs in coordination

2) Possible technical interventions to restore value to grasslands

- Selection of appropriate forage and livestock species
- Need for high knowledge low technical interventions
- Utilizing existing knowledge of pastoralists

3) Knowledge gaps & other implementation constraints –considering production systems, environmental issues, & socio-economic context

- understanding if there is a carbon gap in degraded systems
- knowledge gaps should distinguish related constituencies (scientists, policy makers, herders)
- Impact of cc and human action is difficult to distinguish
- Defining rangelands/grasslands and degradation (biophysical and economic definition exists in parallel)

A) Experience

- Technical packages available that may not fit in a specific situation or for competing local interests/livelihoods strategies

B) Gaps

- Knowledge dissemination related to properly management livestock and restoration considering multiple sources and streams
- Livestock contribution to economic, environmental, social value
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C) Opportunities for exchange

- Tapping into pools of expertise including local knowledge
- Develop frameworks for livestock values

	Opportunities
Production systems	Economic contribution of pastoral systems Crop-livestock integration Value forage production
Environmental issues	Carbon sequestration Natural resource productivity gains (water, biodiversity, soil health, nutrient mgmt)
Socio-economic context	Strengthening existing networks Policy support (tenure rights, access to resources and public services) Cross-boundary mobility Empowerment of pastoralists

Ultimate Impacts/goals

Adding value to grassland

Food security

Poverty alleviation

Meeting nutritional requirements (increasing food quality)

Increasing resilience to drought

Biodiversity conservation

Preserving cultural heritage