

1. Environmental Policies
2. Socio Policies
3. Research/Extension

Policies must address public good

It is necessary to define targets

Different options on how to classify

Short term/long term

National/international

Economic/Environment/Social

Small/medium/large farmers

- 1) Possible Policy Options for restoring value to grasslands
  - a. Payment for ecosystem services \$
  - b. Credit lines to restore grasslands \$
  - c. Financing capacity building outreach programs (extension) - S
  - d. Land use programs – zoning - Environment
  - e. Tax incentives - \$
  - f. Long term policies/short term policies & all farm sizes –one way to classify
  - g. Benefit for biodiversity improvement - E
  - h. Producer derived goals (encourage sector to develop their own goals) - \$ES
  - i. NAMA's – carbon finance?, est. better information - \$E
  - j. Invest more in public awareness of value of grasslands -
  - k. Sectorial livestock discussed in rural policy
  - l. Co-benefits from existing policies eg water policy
  - m. Enviro education to rural population @ the grade school level
  - n. Private/public partnerships
  - o. Lack of land ownership – land titles are not recognized by the government causes investment difficulties
  - p. Policies to enable farmers to have access to the infrastructure, knowledge, inputs they need
  - q. Landscape management
  - r. Regulation has very limited capabilities
    - i. Regulation is useful as backstop but needs to go hand in hand with a voluntary type policy
  - s. Research/monitoring/extension in grasslands
  - t. NAMA's focused on restoring the value of grasslands with many end goals (carbon, biodiversity, reduced emissions etc.)
  - u. Climate Change mitigation and adaptation policies

- 2) Prospects and challenges for the widespread uptake of these policy options
  - a. Must know what the targets – what is the baseline?
  - b. Prospects
    - i. Carbon sequestration & uptake/avoiding emissions as an entry point (hook)
    - ii. Water is a valuable entry point (more local)
      1. Multi entry points (water, biodiversity, food security)
    - iii. Maintain productivity of the land in a sustainable manner
    - iv. Expensive to monitor – focus on using positive outcome activities
    - v. Improvement of human wellbeing – future proofing your land
      1. Young Producer development
  - c. Challenges to implement the policies
    - i. How to make society, governments & producers buy into the policies to ensure collaborative goals
    - ii. Expensive to measure, monitor and verify this on private property
    - iii. Livestock must demonstrate the benefits they supply – difficult to quantify?  
Must be scientific data
    - iv. How to get a source of money (government support?)
    - v. Law enforcement (carrot vs stick)
    - vi. Challenge to bring together policy makers from different departments
    - vii. How to develop/further development (or lack) of markets for grasslands (water, carbon (already have markets), and other ecosystem services)
    - viii. Development indicators and impacts of these policies
    - ix. Economics for the producer
    - x. How to have the importance of the agricultural sector recognized – positioned as a key sector of the economy
    - xi. How do multiple policies interact on the farm level? How to integrate or make more comprehensive the policies. Identification of trade-offs among the benefits that policies are trying to achieve
  - d.
- 3) Tentative lines of action
  - a. Find interface of different policies (to see which one is working already)
  - b. To tie it in with economic assessment for the producer
  - c. Alignment of discourse is encouraged
  - d. Facilitate development of namas
    - i. Mobilize resources/research
    - ii. Tools for establishing metrics
  - e. Act as a clearing house for information – provide a way to support discussions on synergies between carbon and water policies
  - f. Tools for establishing metrics for other ecosystem services
  - g. Identifying those already working on these issues so that we can learn from, collaborate and partner with them

- h. Engagement with end users (eg. What will the end users need to do to meet the requirement of the policy)
- i. Establishment of a website with latest information on how to manage grasslands