

Learning Event 2: “Common Property Resources - Livestock”

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-Proceedings-

Prepared by:
Ugo Pica-Ciamarra,
Mona Dhamankar,
Lucy Maarse &
G.V. Krishnagopal

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Livestock, Poverty and Common Property Resources in South Asia

Proceedings of a SA-PPLPP Learning Event on ‘Analysing Good Practices towards Implications for Policies, Programmes and Institutions’

Gurgaon, India, 15-17 July 2008

SUMMARY

The South-Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme (SA-PPLPP) organized a Learning Event on ‘Analysing Good Practices towards Implications for Policies, Programmes and Institutions’ on 15-17 July 2008. The theme of the Event was Livestock, Poverty and Common Property Resources¹ (CPRs). Poor livestock keepers significantly depend on access to common property resources for their livelihoods but CPRs are declining both in extent and quality, thereby increasingly constraining the livelihood opportunities of the rural poor.

The Learning Event aimed at analysing and drawing lessons out of twenty-four Good Practice (GP) Notes, which the over thirty participants to the Learning Event had prepared. Each GP Note presents a concrete case where CPRs are efficiently and equitably managed for the benefit of the livestock-dependent poor. The reviewed Good Practices refer to a variety of experiences: some focus on one village whilst some others to entire districts or states; some simply look at fodder availability whilst others follow a livelihoods approach; some refer to technical innovations while some others involve complex institutional processes. There are three striking elements of the reviewed GPs: first is that in most cases institutional changes, namely new rules and regulations governing access and use of CPRs, are the critical aspect in the Good Practice; second is that a neutral external facilitator seems to be essential for the various stakeholders to come to an agreement on CPRs use and management; third is that the GPs, but for a few cases, do not stem from government or state policies.

Participants to the Learning Event agreed to improve their GP Notes, including further research and editing, while SA-PPLPP, in consultation both with participants to this and other learning events, the resource persons and other policy experts, will look at ways to translate the lessons learnt out of the GPs into recommendations for policies, programmes and institutions.

24 July 2008

¹ The official title of the Learning Event was ‘CPRs – Livestock’. The title ‘Livestock, Poverty and CPRs’ summarises for the non-participants the three interrelated themes which were analysed and discussed during the Event.

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1. Rationale and Structure of the Learning Event

That common property resources (CPRs) are an important source of livelihood to rural households, and the rural poor in particular, is no longer in question. In South Asia, the 'majority of livestock rearing households belong to landless, marginal and small categories, deriving major portion of their feed & fodder requirement from the CPRs'.² Most of CPRs have been however declining and degrading over the years, thereby constraining the livelihoods options of a large share of livestock keepers³. This is a bad news. The good news is that today there are good opportunities to revert this trend: poverty reduction is a priority in the policy agendas of many governments in South Asia; consumers are increasingly demanding animal source food; there is growing concern, both at national and international level, about environment degradation. By well-managing CPRs, therefore, the poor livestock keepers may provide their animals with increased and better fodder, feed and water –thereby getting a foothold on a pathway out of poverty– and at the same time contribute to environment protection and rehabilitation. Some of them may even tap into the growing market of animal protein.

Promoting pro-poor Livestock-CPRs development requires an 'enabling' environment, that is policies, programs and institutions which allow the poor livestock keepers to access and make good use of common properties, including forests, pastures and wastelands. This is more easily said than done, particularly in the case of CPRs. First, policy makers in South Asia have long overlooked the Livestock-CPR interface: afforestation and biomass-enhancing schemes have typically focused on plantation crops, such as Eucalyptus and teak, which poorly meet the needs of livestock-keeping communities⁴; in India, forest statistics do not include grasses, edible leaves and the livestock which live on them⁵. Second, designing and implementing public actions to sustain a pro-poor development of Livestock-CPRs is complex, both because common properties provide different products to a multiplicity of end-users and because the policy responsibility on CPRs is often vague and ultimately belongs to a variety of actors –such as local authorities and national and local livestock, forest, water and environment policy makers– none of which being thus fully accountable or to blame for the current degradation of CPRs.

There is however scattered evidence that a lot of good things are happening on the ground. Thousands, most likely tens of thousands of livestock keepers, farmers, farmer groups, self-help groups, CBOs, NGOs, government and state departments at various levels and in various roles have joined forces, formed alliances, searched, experimented and found ways to successfully promote and sustain Livestock-CPRs, thereby contributing to the double objective of poverty reduction and environment protection. A lot might be learnt out of these Good Practices (GPs), to later contribute to the design and implementation of good livestock-CPRs policies, at national, regional and international level.

The NDDDB-FAO South Asia Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Programme⁶ (SA-PPLPP) organised a three day 'Learning Event' (LE) on 'Analysing Livestock-CPRs GPs towards implications for policies, programmes and institutions' on 15-17 July 2008. Twenty-four GP owners/champions from Bangladesh, Bhutan and India, in representation of government Departments, NGOs, research institutes and the private sector, met to analyse and understand 24 Good Practices on Livestock-CPRs, which they had previously identified and documented in first-draft GP Notes. Six 'resource persons' provided guidance and advice

² Ali J. (2007) *Common Property Resources and Livestock Sector in India. Implications for Smallholders*. Centre for Food and Agribusiness Management, Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, India

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ramdas, S.R., Ghotge N.S. (2003) Of cows and men, and grazing land. *Human Spaces*.

⁵ Tewjani K.J. (2007) India-60: Grass & Tree Leaf Fodder: A Neglected NTFP. *Indian. J. For. Usuf. Mngt.* 8(2): 5-11.

⁶ www.sapplpp.org

during the various sessions.⁷ The objectives of and participants' expectations from the Learning Event were by and large three: to substantiate the evidence that Livestock-CPRs development can contribute to poverty reduction; to share diverse experiences and identify missing information, eventual gaps in the documented GP Notes; to draw common lessons out of the various GPs, to be later better articulated and validated by participants, resource persons and other policy experts.⁸

The Learning Event was structured in three sequential steps⁹:

- (1) Drawing a vision for Livestock-CPRs development, in order to get a feel of the main perceived issues related to Livestock-CPRs. With the benefit of hindsight, this was considered a crucial step as 'policies constitute the means for implementing a vision'¹⁰ and they imply 'some long-term purpose in a broad subject field'¹¹. Policies, in effect, are not changed fortnightly but are meant to drive sector development for years, if not decades, and need therefore to build around a long-term socio-economic goal.
- (2) Analysing, understanding and drawing lessons out of the 24 Livestock-CPRs Good Practices from Bangladesh, Bhutan and India. The objectives were to share experiences among participants and, possibly, to identify common lessons which cross-cut among a variety of GPs. Lessons pertaining to more than one GP, in fact, are more likely to be relevant for policies, programmes and institutions. About two out of the three days of the LE were devoted to share experiences and derive lessons, including a panel discussion on the different dimensions and complexity of Livestock-CPRs.
- (3) Agreeing towards a common agenda as to further investigating the Good Practices, reviewing the GP Notes, including through mutual support, and setting agreed deadlines.

2. Towards a vision for Livestock-CPRs

Policies are frequently formulated and implemented in response to pressing needs and concerns. These should be an important component of any policy. It is also important, if not more important, however, that policies be designed according to a common, agreed vision for the future of the sector and its contribution to economic development. It is such common vision that allows people to create 'networks', 'coalitions', 'alliances' to set forth a policy framework and the investment priorities needed to achieve it, which have to be of course tailored to local economic and institutional circumstances.

During the Learning Event, a 'Future Search' exercise allowed not only to ice-break and set the tone of the event, but also to look at Livestock-CPRs in a scenario 10-year ahead in time, in which Livestock-CPRs had developed in a socially desirable way. In particular, four issues were explored: (i) the characteristics of socially desirable and pro-poor Livestock-CPRs; (ii) challenges and opportunities to develop pro-poor Livestock-CPRs; (iii) behaviours, institutions, practices underpinning pro-poor Livestock-CPRs; (iv) the biggest shift necessary to developing pro-poor Livestock-CPRs.

Adequate income, good employment opportunities, self-sufficiency as well adequate knowledge, technologies and management systems are some of the characteristics of pro-poor Livestock-CPRs, both at the household and societal level. Pro-poor Livestock-CPRs can also reduce drudgery of women. These are standard outputs of many development

⁷ Participants in the LE included GP owners, i.e. a person/group who plays a crucial role in the Good Practice; GP champions, i.e. a person who has a deep understanding of the GP and has been involved in the identification and documentation of the Practice; resource persons, i.e. someone with several years of experience in Livestock-CPRs; facilitators.

⁸ Details on the objectives of the LE as well as background material on Livestock-CPRs are given in the 'Outline of the Learning Event' and a 'Reader' which were handed out to participants.

⁹ Appendix 1 includes the detailed agenda of the Learning Event. Appendix 2 contains list and contact information of participants.

¹⁰ FAO (2004) *Agricultural Development Policies*. By Norton R.D. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

¹¹ Sandford S. (1985) *Better Livestock Policies for Africa*. Nairobi: International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA).

interventions, but show that participants believe that well managed Livestock-CPRs can contribute to poverty reduction and, more in general, to economic development.

Challenges/difficulties to develop pro-poor Livestock-CPRs include bringing multiple stakeholders together – such local government, farmers, CBOs and NGOs – to work towards developing a common perspective/agenda, planning and mobilising resources, time-bound execution of plans and maintaining continuity of implemented systems. Population pressure, lack of resources, imperfect input and output markets add to the list of challenges.

A variety of elements can help overcoming these challenges, such as the realisation that well-managed CPRs can contribute to poverty reduction – this facilitates people thinking and work collectively; recognising individual strengths and seeking complementarities; selecting interventions suitable to local context, including traditional management practices; making efficient, sensible and judicious use – and some support by the government, which has to ensure security of tenure as well as access to technology, credit and markets for the livestock dependent poor. The most critical elements to develop pro-poor Livestock-CPRs are however largely institutional, and include an operational and democratically functioning government and organised local communities collectively capable of managing conflicts.

Three main insights emerge from the Livestock-CPRs forward-looking exercise. First is that there is large consensus that properly managed common property resources can significantly benefit the livestock-dependent poor. Second is that institutional changes are considered a key element to promote a pro-poor development of Livestock-CPRs. The third insight is that development practitioners look at Livestock-CPRs development largely in isolation from the broader development and policy context, e.g. it was a-priori assumed that pro-poor Livestock-CPRs are to be promoted in all cases; it was not indicated whether investments in Livestock-CPRs should be assessed from a poverty-reduction or an environment perspective; the role of the private and public sector in developing pro-poor Livestock-CPRs were not explicitly discussed. The ensuing analysis of the Good Practices, however, provided some answers to these issues.

3. Good Practice Notes in Livestock-Common Property Resource Management

Identifying Good Practices could be straightforward for development practitioners who have been worked for years with poor livestock keepers. But counter-checking and documenting whether the identified Practice is effective at reducing poverty might be challenging. The SA-PPLPP ‘Guidelines for Identifying and Documenting Good Practices for Pro-Poor Livestock Development’ suggest filtering each identified GP against five parameters, including: (1) successful adoption; (2) sustainability from a cost-benefit and managerial perspective; (3) environmental sustainability in the medium to long-term; (4) strengthened livelihoods, with a focus on the poor livestock keepers; (3) empowered communities.

A Good Practice is ‘an efficient and effective way of accomplishing task or a set of tasks, based on repeatable procedures that have proven themselves over time for large number of people’* Three aspects define a GP: (1) a ‘technology or management option’, such as improved fodder variety or regulated access to common pasture; (2) a ‘delivery mechanism’, such as extension services to disseminate new fodder varieties; (3) ‘suitability to circumstances’, i.e. the consistency of both the ‘technology and management option’ and the ‘delivery mechanism’ with the prevailing socio-economic conditions.

* Maarse L., Patil B.R., Saleque A., Samdup T. (2007) *Guidelines for Identifying and Documenting Good Practices for Pro-Poor Livestock Development*. Version one. South Asia Pro-poor Liveestock Policy Programme, New Delhi.

Twenty-four GP Notes were jointly analysed during the LE. Six working groups were assigned the task to each analyse four GP Notes and, subsequently, to share their understanding, doubts and suggestions with other participants. Table 1 lists the GP Notes

which were distributed during the Learning Event; appendix 4 contains a concise description of each GP Note.

Table 1. Good Practices on Livestock-CPRs

	Country	GP Code	GP Title
1.	BDG	BD-GP-06	Success of Social Forestry
2.	BDG	BD-GP-07	Sustainable Integrated Fish-Crop-Livestock Farming System
3.	BHT	BH-GP-03	Do's and Don'ts on Common Property Resources
4.	BHT	BH-GP-10	Burning as a Management Tool to Manage Rangelands for Yaks
5.	BHT	BH-GP-11	Promoting Productive and Sustainable Fodder Programme: Oats as a Potential Winter Fodder Crop for High Altitudes
6.	BHT	BH-GP-13	Willow Silage as Winter Fodder
7.	IND	IN-GP-24	Livestock Development through Natural Resource Management in Kolwan River Basin in Mulshi Block of Pune District
8.	IND	IN-GP-27	Grazing Policy for Animals in Andhra Pradesh
9.	IND	IN-GP-28	Documentation and Validation of Traditional Knowledge on Fodder
10.	IND	IN-GP-29	Socio-Managerial Practice to Ensure the Fodder Availability for Poor Livestock Keepers in Rain-Fed Areas of Maharashtra
11.	IND	IN-GP-31	Developing Community Grazing Land – A Case Study of Kavlas in Asind Block of Bhilwara District, Rajasthan
12.	IND	IN-GP-33	Regenerating Common Lands: A Success Story of Gudha Gokulpura in Bundi District, Rajasthan
13.	IND	SA-GP-02	Common Land Development: Strengthening Spaces for Poor Livestock Keepers
14.	IND	SA-GP-13	Securing Community Tenure over Common Lands
15.	IND	SA-GP-14	Important Practices to Sustain Livestock Farming and Livelihood Support of Rural Families in Rajasthan
16.	IND	SA-GP-15	RAAKS: Tools Applied for Conflict Resolution among Users and Administrators
17.	IND	SA-GP-16	Integrated Approach Shaping Sustainable Animal Husbandry for Poor Community in Mewar Region of South Rajasthan
18.	IND	SA-GP-17	De-colonizing Pasturelands to Enhance Access of Poor Livestock Keepers to Common Resources
19.	IND	SA-GP-18	Local Institutional Development for Equitable and Sustainable Access and Availability of Natural Resources and Services to Poor Livestock Keepers
20.	IND	SA-GP-19	Outline for Preparing Common Property Resources and Livestock in Bahuda River Basin in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh
21.	IND	SA-GP-20	Impact of the Change in Forest Vegetation on Animal Husbandry Practice in Uttarakhand
22.	IND	SA-GP-21	Impact of the Struggle for Forest Rights on Common Land Management in South Rajasthan with Additional Focus on Grazing Rights and Animal Husbandry Practices
23.	IND	SA-GP-22	Strengthening Commons (CPRs) and the Positive Impact on Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers
24.	IND	SA-GP-24	Ecology, Economics and Equity of the Pastoral Systems in the Khangchendzonga National Park, Sikkim Himalaya, India

A number of interesting elements came out during the analysis exercise, as well as during the panel discussion with the resource persons which followed a first round of GP presentations.

1. In some cases, despite the Practice being effectively Good, the GP Note was somewhat incomplete, thereby making it difficult for an outsider to appreciate whether the GP met all the filtering criteria. Some GP Notes, for instance, included only scattered data on the number of households/communities involved in the Practice and the impact on the livelihoods of the poor; information was often missing about capital and recurrent costs and benefits, which is critical to assess the economic sustainability of a Practice. In some other cases, the Practices were not Good Practices, though may well evolve into Good ones. For instance, some Practices have been in place for one year or so and, therefore, could not pass the 'sustainability' filter; some others have benefited a very limited number of households and have most likely had a minor impact on poverty level and community empowerment; some others have not been successfully adopted, such as it was the case for some technology-oriented GPs. In an effort to understand what is missing in the various GP Notes, appendix 4 also rates the GP Notes according to four criteria: * Practices does not qualify as a Good Practice; ** Practices qualifies as Good Practice but GP Note needs significant improvements; *** Practice qualifies as Good Practice and GP Note needs some refinements; **** Practice qualifies as Good Practice and GP Note is well written.
2. The GP Notes, with few exceptions, present cases of either de jure or de facto access to common property resources, including wastelands, pastures and forests located in arid and semi-arid pastoral-based areas and hilly forested lands. The seasonal access to fodder of private owned land in zones of intensive agriculture will be addressed through another series of GP Notes.
3. The large part of the GPs, but for a few exceptions, largely looks at fodder and feed, i.e. at bio-mass availability from the CPRs. There is no GP which explicitly looks at the issue of access to common water ponds or points, though an Integrated Watershed Development Programme was essential to expand the availability of fodder for the livestock-dependent poor in rural Maharashtra (IN-GP-19) and a water component underpins the Integrated Fish-Crop Livestock Farming GP of Bangladesh (BD-GP-07).
4. Most of GPs fall in two categories: technology-oriented or institutionally-oriented Good Practices. For instance, SA-GP-20, which shows that Livestock-CPRs regeneration programmes should focus on oaks rather than pine trees in the alpine State of Uttarakhand, and SA-GP-24, which proves that silvopasture is a viable means to support fodder production in Rajasthan, are technology-oriented GPs. Conversely, participatory resource mapping to mitigate conflicts and find agreements on how to use and manage CPRs, such as in Dhur village in east-central Bhutan (BH-GP-12), or the formation of Gram Vikas Kosh (GVK) as an incentive to take collective decisions in the village of Jhabla, South Rajasthan (SA-GP-18), are examples of institutionally-oriented GPs
5. The large majority of GPs are institutionally-oriented, namely they focus on those rules and regulations which allow the rural poor to benefit from Livestock-CPRs. These rules and regulations have been often designed and agreed upon thanks to the facilitation of a neutral actor, namely an NGO such as Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development (IN-GP-24), Watershed Organization Trust (IN-GP-29), BAIF Development Research Foundation (IN-GP-31), Foundation for Ecological Security (SA-GP-02), Centre for Peoples Forestry (SA-GP-15), Sahyog Sansthan (SA-GP.16) and Seva Mandir (SA-GP-17). Exceptions are the Social Forestry Program of Bangladesh promoted by the Forest Department (BD-GP-06) and the documentation and dissemination of traditional knowledge on fodder production in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra by a NGO (IN-GP-28).

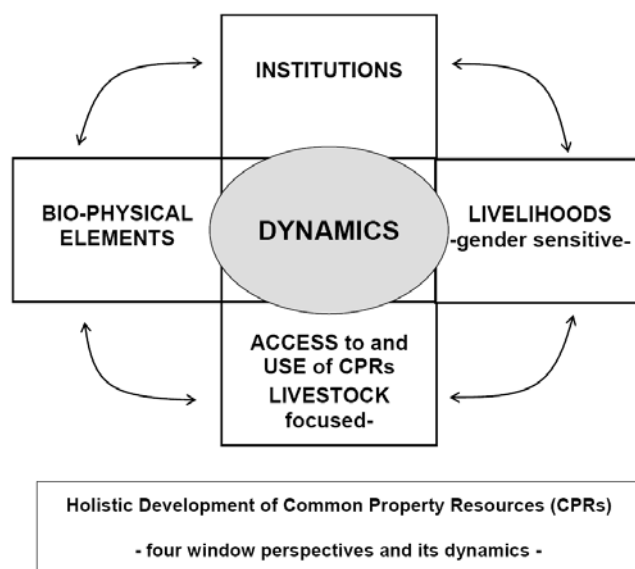
6. Interestingly enough, the relatively few technology-oriented GPs have been produced by Government Departments or Research Institutes (es. BH-GP-10; SA-GP-14; SA-GP-24) but for one identified by an NGO (IN-GP-28).
7. Almost all the GP Notes focus on the contribution of Livestock-CPRs to the production of fodder for animals, and neglect to analyse in details the ensuing impact on the livelihoods of the poor livestock keepers. In many GP Notes, however, there are indications that following the implementation of the practice either the poor have started producing more milk or have increased the size / changed the composition of their herds. Both signal out that the poor are possibly better-off following the implementation of the GPs.
8. Almost all GPs originate as a response to specific problems, typically fodder scarcity or conflicts over resource access and use. Sometimes these problems have been exacerbated by government policies, such as the draft Grazing Policy in Andhra Pradesh (IN-GP-27) and the 1980 Forest Conservation Act in Uttarakhand (SA-GP-20). More interesting is that, save for few cases such as the Social Forestry Programme in Bangladesh (BD-GP-06) or the Watershed Development Programme in rural Maharashtra (IN-GP-19), the GPs do not result from or explicitly contribute to the implementation of government policies, programmes and schemes.

4. Drawing lessons from Livestock-CPRs Good Practices

The reviewed GPs substantiate the evidence that well-managed CPRs can contribute to poverty alleviation, and bring to light the importance of CPRs for the livestock-dependent poor, a fact which is often overlooked.

Two categories of lessons can be drawn from the GPs: GP-specific lessons, which may be used to improve / fine-tune a given Practice; lessons that pertain to several GPs and have direct or indirect implications for policies and programmes aiming at sustaining Livestock-CPRs. The latter are particularly relevant as the growing degradation of CPRs requires that decision makers design and implement appropriate policies, which are not confined to few villages or districts as most of the GPs are, but are state or nation wide and can therefore have a decisive and long-term impact on the status of Livestock-CPRs in South Asia.

About twenty lessons were drawn from the analysis of the GPs. These lessons could be reviewed against a 'Four window diagram' which represents a 'Holistic Development of Common Property Resources' including four elements – bio-physical elements, livelihoods, access and use of CPRs-Livestock, institutions – and the their dynamics.¹²



1. Livelihoods: it was acknowledged that a deep understanding of the livelihood options of the livestock-dependent poor is a critical step into developing GPs, and hence the associated policies and programs. Given that Livestock-CPRs involve a variety of actors as well as a variety of products, these livelihood options have to be looked at in a 'holistic' perspective, from a variety of angles. Since this could be an endless exercise, however, the usual trade-off between analysis and action on the ground should be well taken into account.

¹² For more details on the four-window diagram see the Reader which was handed out to participants.

2. Bio-physical elements: there was no any specific lesson referring to the bio-physical environment, which is largely given and provides opportunities and constraints to Livestock-CPRs access and use. However, planting trees, seeding, fencing, cutting grass are common characteristics to many Livestock-CPRs GPs.
3. Despite some GPs being technology-oriented, no lesson referred to 'access to and use of Livestock-CPRs'. A likely explanation is that technological changes / management practices are not seen as indispensable components of Livestock-CPRs Good Practices. This comes as no surprises as in most cases Livestock-CPRs management practices are relatively simple, including for instance the natural regeneration of common lands or tree-logging on a seasonal basis.
4. Institutions. Institutions are organisations as well as the rules and regulations which govern the interrelations between and within organisations. They therefore include the family, national, state and local governments, NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, etc., and all formal and informal rules and regulations which define the ways institutions work and interact one with the other.

A first 'institutional lesson' was that Livestock-CPRs Good Practices always involve a variety of actors, including not only the poor livestock keepers but also local and state governments, community-based organizations, self-help groups, NGOs and the like. In many cases the Livestock policy makers did not play a critical role in Livestock-CPRs and in no GP private companies played a leading role.

In no GP farmers acted as single individuals, but they were always members of some community-based organisation. 'Democratic' institutions, which allow a relatively fair representation of different opinions and collective decision-making, are thus considered crucial for the success of GPs in Livestock-CPRs.

The importance of local institutions and knowledge could not be disregarded, as they often provide feasible and equitable solutions to Livestock-CPRs access, use and management.

Security of tenure, either implicitly or explicitly, was found as a key condition for Livestock-CPRs Good Practices: fencing, transparent lease contracts and peer monitoring were some of the mechanisms put in place to ensure secure access to common properties and avoid encroachment. These mechanisms ensure that the livestock-dependent poor are provided with incentives to invest in CPRs, as they could reap the full returns to their effort.

Rules and regulations governing access to Livestock-CPRs should be flexible. The livestock-dependent poor should be in fact able to respond to new opportunities and constraints emerging in South Asian agriculture.

5. Dynamics was at the centre of the discussion on lessons learnt, as there was evidence that a variety of actors played a significant role in most of the GPs.

A first lesson was that, to arrive at Livestock-CPRs GPs, an external actor is often necessary to facilitate the consensus-building process. Whether an NGO, the government or some other actor should play this role will differ from case to case.

The process at arriving at the definition of CPRs' access and management rules should possibly be bottom-up and participatory, though the initiative could be well taken by an NGO, a government Department or other actors.

The benefits from Livestock-CPRs should be shared among a variety of actors, including not only the livestock-dependent poor but also the better-off households and local authorities. The latter will have incentives to support Livestock-CPRs if have a stake in them. Of course, the way the benefits should be shared among the various actors is to be agreed on a case to case basis.

The role of external finance, particularly in the start-up phase, is critical to promote a Good Practices in Livestock-CPRs. Since in the medium to long-term Livestock-

CPRs GPs have proved sustainable, however, it was suggested that external facilitators should phase out as the Practice evolves towards a Good Practice.

In the start-up phase of a GP, access to input and output markets is not a pre-condition. The fodder obtained from proper CPRs management can already help farmers to enhance milk production for self-consumption or enlarge their herd, and sell animals the need should arise.

To summarise, the big lesson out of the identified Livestock-CPRs Good Practices is that well functioning institutions and institutional mechanisms must be in place for the livestock-dependent poor to take advantage of common property resources. The GPs also provide some hints about how these institutional mechanisms may be created / nurtured and how they ought to function.

5. Livestock-CPRs: the way forward

The Learning Event has been important not only to come to a common understanding of Good Practices in Livestock-CPRs, but also to agree on ways to increase awareness about the relevance of CPRs for the livestock-dependent poor by widely sharing and disseminating both the GPs and the lessons learnt.

Participants realised that the GP Notes do not always reflect the Good Practices, thereby making it difficult for an outside reader to appreciate their real value. They therefore agreed to review and update their GP Notes as well as producing some other GP-related products. This was an innovative process under several perspectives. First, each participant shared with the others the steps he will take to review the GP Note, including an indication of the technical / financial support he may need. Second, participants agreed to sustain each other in the re-writing process and a sort of peer review mechanism was established. Third, deadlines for delivering second drafts of the GP Notes have been indicated and it is expected that by end of August 2008 most of the Notes will have been reviewed and updated. Finally, following a presentation on the new SA-PPLPP website, participants agreed to produce GP-related products to facilitate the dissemination of the Good Practices, including two-page catchy GP-briefs, stories, photographs, interviews and even some video material. The commitments of each participant are reported in appendix 3.

The SA-PPLPP website will be the first source of dissemination of GP related material and lessons learnt. It will also allow participants and other stakeholders to easily access systematized and ready to use information on Livestock-CPRs, which they can employ to influence the design and implementation of both public and private interventions in Livestock-CPRs.

The SA-PPLPP team is responsible to supervise and guide the process of revision and collation of the GP Notes and other GP-related material and, in close consultation with participants, resource persons and other policy experts, to identify ways to translate the lessons learnt into recommendations for policies, programmes and institutions.

Appendix 1: Agenda of the Learning Event

Analysing GPs towards implications for policies, institutions and programmes: Agenda

Gurgaon, Haryana, 15-17 July 2008

DAY 1

Tuesday, July 15

8:45 *Assemble*

9:00 – 11:00

Session 1: Welcome and introduction

- Welcome and introduction to PPLPP
- Self introduction by participants and expectations
- Introduction to the learning event

11:00 – 11:15

Coffee break

11:15 – 13:15

Session 2: Setting the Stage for a Productive, Collaborative Workshop

- Exercise to set the tone for the LE

13:15 – 14:00

Lunch break

14:00 – 15:30

Session 3: Understanding GPs

- Introduction to Worksheet 1 – ‘Understanding GP Notes’
- Group work – ‘Understanding GP Notes’

15:30 – 15:45

Coffee break

15:45 – 17:30

Session 4: Understanding GPs (cont.)

- Preparing & posting flipcharts
- Presentations by working groups

DAY 2

Wednesday, July 16

9:00 – 11:00

Session 5: CPRs in the broader Indian context

- Policies, programmes and institutions in ‘CPRs – Livestock’
- Panel discussion

11:00 – 11:15

Coffee break

11:15 – 13:15

Session 6: Analysing GPs

- Sample schematic diagram

13:15 – 14:00

Lunch break

- 14:00 – 15:30 **Session 7: The practice of the GPs**
- Group work
 - Preparing and posting schematic diagrams

15:30 – 15:45 *Coffee break*

- 15:45 – 17:00 **Session 8: The practice of the GPs**
- Presentations by working groups

DAY 3

Thursday, July 17

- 9:00 – 11:00 **Session 9: Summary of GPs**
- Review of GPs
 - Comments from resource persons & discussion

11:00 – 11:15 *Coffee break*

- 11:15 – 13:15 **Session 10: Drawing lessons**
- Drawing lessons from the GPs
 - Clustering of lessons

13:15 – 14:00 *Lunch break*

- 14:00 – 15:30 **Session 11: The way forward**
- ICT4D
 - Improving GP Notes

15:30 – 16:00 *Coffee Break*

- 16:00 – 17:00 **Session 12: Closure of learning event**
- The way forward for our GPs and PPLPP
 - Concluding remarks

Appendix 2: Participants and contact information

S.No.	Name	Designation and Address	Contact Number	Email ID
1	Mr Karma Dorji	Senior Research Assistant RNRRC Jakar, Bhutan	M:00975 17670621	kdorjis@hotmail.com
2	Mr. Towchu Rabgay	Assistant Dzongkhag Livestock Officer, Bhutan	M: 00975 17605539	trabgay@sapppp.org, trabgay29@hotmail.com
3	Mr Karna Badhur Ghallay	Livestock Production Supervisor Bhutan	M:00975 17807536	ghalleyghalley@yahoo.com
4	Mr Nidup Tshering	Assistant Livestock Officer Paro, Bhutan	M:00975 17634096	midupshering@yahoo.com
5	Mr Md. Ehsanul Bari	Deputy General Manager Grameen Motsho Foundation Dhaka, Bangladesh	M:00880 1715616603	gmpf@grameen.com
6	Dr Harun Ur Rashid	BRAC, Dhaka: Bangladesh	M: 00880 1714091386	rashid@sapppp.org, harun_brac@yahoo.com
7	Dr K Bhavana Rao	Hyderabad: 500013	M:09849426830	kbraoin@yahoo.com kb_rao_in@yahoo.com
8	Mr Viren Lobo	Executive Director Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development Udaipur-313011	M: 09413318827	vlobo62@gmail.com, vlobo_1@hotmail.com
9	Mr Ajay Bhan Singh	Programme Director Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development New Delhi: 110002 (India)	M: 9868411646	ajaybhan@yahoo.com
10	Mr Shailendra Tiwari	In Charge, NRD Unit Seva Mandir Udaipur:313004, Rajasthan	M:09414155421	nrd@sevamandir.org, shailendra.tiwari@sevamandir.org
11	Mr Ronak Shah	Development Professional Seva Mandir Udaipur, Rajasthan	M:09461191467	nrd@sevamandir.org

S.No.	Name	Designation and Address	Contact Number	Email ID
12	Ms. S Ashalatha	Research Coordinator Anthra Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	M:09490119242 Tel:040-27113167	anthra.hyd@gmail.com
13	Mr S E Pawar	Adviser BAIF Development Research Foundation Pune, Maharashtra	M:09860835426	sepawar@baif.org.in
14	Mr B G Rathod	Programme Coordinator Rajasthan Rural Institute of Development Management (RRIDMA) Udaipur, Rajasthan	M:09414571947	ridma@sancharnet.in, rirdma@gmail.com
15	Mr Suresh P Lakade	Sr Programme Coordinator & Country Team Associate BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune	M:09921238008	aakash@sapppp.org, surel@rediffmail.com, splakade@baif.org.in
16	Ms Papiya Sarkar	Consultant, BAIF	M: 09930080131	papiya.sarkar@gmail.com
17	Mr Rahul Chaturvedi	Senior Project Officer Foundation for Ecological Security Bhilwara, Rajasthan	M:09413056311	aravalicell.fes@ecologicalsecurity.org
18	Mr Varun Sharma	Project Officer Foundation for Ecological Security Vadod, Hadgud, Gujarat	M:09978101793	varun@fes.org.in
19	Mr Heera Lal Sharma	Secretary and Chief Executive Sahyog Sansthan Udaipur	Tel:0294-2451802	sahyog_udr@sancharnet.in, sahyog@hotpop.com
20	Dr Nand Kishor Sharma	Assistant Professor & Zonal Director Agricultural Research Station, Jalore, Rajasthan	M:09414275222	nksharmaars@yahoo.co.in
21	Mr Rajendra M Zagade	Dy. Manager WOTR, Ahmednagar	M:09860650670	info@wotr.org
22	Mr Suneel Waman	Executive Director Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable development Pune, Maharashtra	M:09822308516	gomukh@vsnl.com, suneelwaman@hotmail.com
23	Dr M.M Roy	Principal Scientist Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi	Tel:0510-2730666(O)	mmroyster@gmail.com
24	Dr Anil Kumar	Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute Jhansi	M:09935707956 Tel:0510-2730666(O)	anil.igfri@gmail.com

S.No.	Name	Designation and Address	Contact Number	Email ID
25	Dr K.A. Singh	Director Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute Jhansi	Tel:0510-2730666(O)	director_chara@hotmail.com kasingh@igfri.ernet.in, kasingh_igfri@yahoo.com
26	Ms Sheila Ann Koyyana	Programme Manager SAPPLPP, New Delhi:29 (Participant)	M: 9810354040	skoyyana@sapplpp.org
RESOURCE PERSONS				
27	Dr KG Tejwani	Director Land Use Consultants (International) New Delhi: 110060	M:9868992742	kgtejwani@yahoo.com
28	Dr Rita Brara	Reader, Department of Sociology, University of Delhi Delhi: 110007	M:9818429214	ritabrara@yahoo.com
29	Dr Jabir Ali	Assistant Professor Indian Institute of Management Lucknow: 226 013, U.P.	M:09415644574 Tel:0522-2734101-23	jabirali@iiml.ac.in
30	Mr Sanjay Joshie	Regional Team Leader Foundation for Ecological Security, Bhilwara:311001	M:09460200406 Tel: 01482-265197(O)/265197(R)	bhilwara.fes@ecologicalsecurity.org, sanjayjoshie@yahoo.com, aravalicell.fes@ecologicalsecurity.org
31	Dr. Lham Tshering	SA PPLPP CtC-Bhutan & Programme Director National Livestock Breeding Programme, Bhutan	M: 00975 17611981	naip@druknet.bt, tshering@sapplpp.org
32	Dr. B R Patil	SAPPLPP CTC-India and Vice President BAIF	M: 09890878910	brpatil@sapplpp.org, baifbrp@rediffmail.com
33	Ms Lucy Maarse	Regional Team Leader SAPPLPP, New Delhi:29	M: 9811206882	Lucy.maarse@sapplpp.org
FACILITATORS				
34	Dr Mona Dhamankar	Independent Consultant, Pune	M:09822507184/9866458628	mohna@vsnl.com, mohna2004@hotmail.com, mona.dhamankar@gmail.com
35	GV Krishnagopal	Access Livelihoods Consulting India Pvt Ltd.,Secunderabad, A.P.	M:09440901140	gvkgopal@gmail.com, alc_india@yahoo.co.in
36	Dr Ugo Pica-Ciamarra	Food and Agriculture Organisation of U.N.,Rome, Italy.	Tel:00390657053897	Ugo.PicaCiamarra@fao.org

Appendix 3: Activities and deadline for reviewing GPs

GP Code	Person Incharge	Improvement Measures	Support Required	Other Products	Time Plan
BH-GP-03	Towchu Rabgay Dr Cham Tshering	Additional information and data Discussions with committee	Financial assistance		30th Sep 2008
BH-GP-11	Nidup Tshering		Editing Advice Financial Support		31st Aug 2008
BH-GP-12	Karma Dorji		Editing advice Peer review (Sanjay Joshie) Financial support	Story	31st Aug 2008
BH-GP-13	KB Ghallay Towchu Rabgay		Editing advice Peer review	Photographs	30th Sep 2008
BD-GP-06 BD-GP-07	Md Ehsanul Bari		Financial assistance	Case studies Photographs Slide shows	15th Aug 2008
IN-GP-24	Sunil Wamam	As per workshop	Editing advice Peer review Financial assistance	Slide shows Posters Photographs Booklet Film	30th Sep 2008
IN-GP-27	Sagari Ramdas			Photographs Posters Reports & Papers	
IN-GP-28	Asha Latha	GP note according to guidelines	Editing advice	Case Studies & Stories	1st Sept 2008
IN-GP-29	Rajendra M Zagade	Follow structure of GP Note guidelines	Editing advice - Dr Patil		30th Aug 2008
SA-GP-02	Subrat Rahul Chaturvedi	Facts & figures to be added Economics - biomass valuation, financial costs Policy factors are currently missing Lessons to be looked in to	Editing advice – Ms Maarse & Dr Patil	Photographs GP Briefs	30th Aug 2008
SA-GP-13	Varun Sharma Subrat	Data analysis checking Methodology & context to be added	Editing advice Review - Viren Lobo & Rita Brara	Photographs GP Brief	30th Aug 2008

GP Code	Person Incharge	Improvement Measures	Support Required	Other Products	Time Plan
			Review data - Dr Patil	Stories	
SA-GP-14	Nand Kishor Sharma	Add Technical Details			31st Aug 2008
SA-GP-15	K Bhavana Rao	Identify right good practice Process details Actors - Relationships Lesson & Conclusions Change in title	Peer Review - Sanjay Joshie		10th Aug 2008
SA-GP-16	Heera Lal Sharma	More Information Attempt to Write According to Guidelines		Case Studies Photographs	31st Aug 2008
SA-GP-17	Sunil Nepak, Niranjan Ameta, S Tiwari			Interviews with village leaders	
SA-GP-18	Ronak Shah, Shailendra Tiwari	More information and data	Peer review	Photogrphs	31st Aug 2008
SA-GP-19	Amita Bhaduri	Database collection (primary & secondary) Analysis and study trends over years Focussed group discussions - using tools Identification of GP as practice that influence the fodder availability and income from livestock Mapping processes into river basin	Suggestions till 15th Sept 2008	Photographs Maps	31st Aug 2008
SA-GP-20	Ajay Bhan Singh	Database collection regarding river basin PRA tools and visit project area	Suggestions till 15th Sept 2008	Photographs Stories	31st Aug 2008
SA-GP-21	Dr Jagdish Purohit	Secondary data collection Field visits Photo documentation Interviews with GP owners Analysing leadership, insitutions, individuals	Editing advice Financial support	Photographs Maps	31st Aug 2008
SA-GP-22	Dr MM Roy	Referencing project reports		Photographs	30th Aug 2008
SA-GP-25	Dr Anil Kumar			Slide shows, GB Brief	

Appendix 4: Abstracts of Livestock-CPRs Good Practices

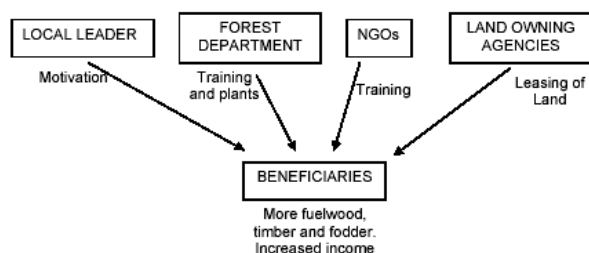
Assessment criteria for GP Notes:

- * Practice does not qualify as a Good Practice;
- ** Practices qualifies as Good Practice but GP Note needs significant improvements;
- *** Practice qualifies as Good Practice and GP Note needs some refinements;
- **** Practice qualifies as Good Practice and GP Note is well written.

BD-GP-06: Success of Social Forestry in Bangladesh ***

Geographical area:	Various locations, Bangladesh
Agro-ecological zone:	Forest lands
Access to CPRs:	De jure
Main CPR products:	Timber, fuelwood
Households / communities involved:	68,375 individuals
Livestock species benefiting:	All
Duration of Practice:	1999 -
GP agency:	Forest Department and Land Owning Agencies

Many forest areas in Bangladesh are degrading and the landless-livestock keepers find it increasingly difficult to secure fodder to their animals. In 1999 the Forest Department of the Government of Bangladesh launched the Social Forestry Program. The Department trains landless and NGOs in forest recovery and management; gives the landless legal rights over forest products; pays for replanting whereas the landless supply free labour; provides that revenues are shared between the Forest Department, the Land Owning Agencies, such as the Water Development Board, and the landless. Between 2000 and 2006 68,375 beneficiaries received Tk. 1044.1 million as their share in the Social Forestry Programme.



BD-GP-07: Sustainable Integrated Fish-Crop Livestock Farming in Bangladesh ***

Geographical area:	7 Districts, 18 Sub-Districts (<i>upazillas</i>), Bangladesh
Agro-ecological zone:	Ponds and water areas
Access to CPRs:	De jure
Main CPR products:	Fodder, fish
Households / communities involved:	9,692 individuals, of which 67% women
Livestock species benefiting:	Large and small ruminants
Duration of Practice:	1986 -
GP agency:	Grameen Fisheries and Livestock Foundation

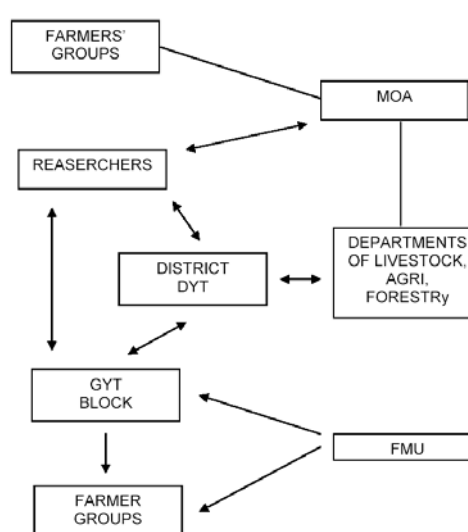
In 1986-1988 the Grameen Fisheries and Livestock Foundation (GFLF) leased ponds and water lands from the Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock, Government of Bangladesh. These lands were redistributed to communities which, with technical and financial assistance by GFLF, brought them under fish culture. Since 2000, GFLF has been also responsible for implementing the UNDP funded (3.30 million USD) Community Livestock and Dairy Development Project in the Jamuna Borrow Pits with the objective of establishing a model of integrated fish-crop-livestock and dairy development. Activities have focused on distributing input packages, micro-credit, animal health services, livestock insurance schemes, The

project closed in 2005, but activities continue and are smoothly expanding; it is however not clear whether the GP refers to all project activities or to some of the specific activities carried out to develop the Jamuna Borrow Pits.

BH-GP-03: Do's and Don'ts on Common Property Resources – Livestock *

Geographical area:	Bhutan
Agro-ecological zone:	-
Access to CPRs:	De facto
Main CPR products:	Fodder, fuelwood, medicinal plants
Households / communities involved:	-
Livestock species benefiting:	Small and large ruminants
Duration of Practice:	-
GP agency:	Livestock Department, Government of Bhutan

The Department of Livestock of the Ministry of Agriculture of Bhutan has identified a number of Do's and Don'ts for the appropriate management of Common Property Resources, which provide the largest share of fodder for livestock in the country. Some of the Do's are: provision of grazing rights to local communities; the establishment of participatory community-based rules and regulations on animal movement; provision of some technical assistance for appropriate management by the Department of Livestock; ensuring consistency and complementarity between forestry and livestock policies. Major Don'ts include community's subleasing of CPRs and unauthorized mining and hunting. The GP Note is generic, whereas looking at the Do's and Don'ts through the three dimensions of technology, delivery mechanism and circumstances vis-à-vis current practices may help to identify potential Good Practices to be implemented.



BH-GP-10: Burning as a Management Tools to Manage Rangelands for Yaks *

Geographical area:	Soeyaksa, Bhutan
Agro-ecological zone:	Alpine area
Access to CPRs:	De facto
Main CPR products:	Fodder, medicinal plants, <i>cordycep</i>
Households / communities involved:	19 households
Livestock species benefiting:	Yaks, horses
Duration of Practice:	2007 -
GP agency:	Livestock Department, Government of Bhutan

The Department of Livestock of the Government of Bhutan has conducted scientific trials to assess the effects on rangeland regeneration of controlled shrubs burning in alpine CPRs. Preliminary findings suggest that burning can significantly contribute to increased edible species of vegetation. Following some further trials, the Department will develop good practice Guidelines for rangeland regeneration in alpine areas. The appropriate

dissemination of this simple technology is anticipated will increase the availability of fodder for livestock, which is largely insufficient during the winter season. An issue, however, is whether the GP is about reviving a traditional practice or about a method to better appreciate the strengths and weaknesses of traditional practices.

BH-GP-11: Promoting Productive & Sustainable Fodder Programme. Oats as a Potential Winter Fodder Crop for High Altitude ***

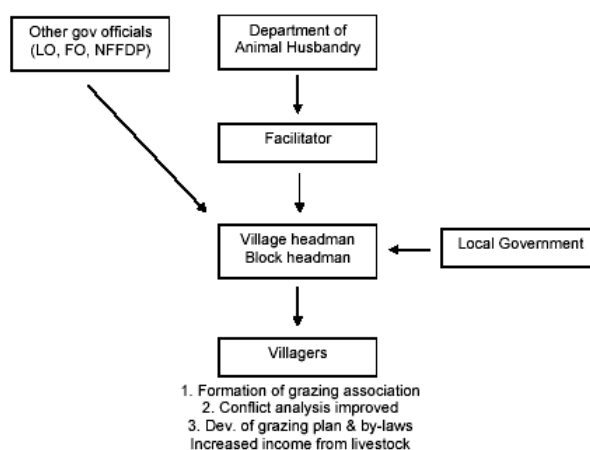
Geographical area: Soeyaska, Bhutan
 Agro-ecological zone: High-altitude region
 Access to CPRs: De facto
 Main CPR products: Fodder, medicinal plants, *cordyceps*
 Households / communities involved: 19 households
 Livestock species benefiting: Yaks
 Duration of Practice: 2001 -
 GP agency: Livestock and other Departments, Gov. of Bhutan

Shortage of winter fodder is pervasive in Bhutan and the mortality rate among livestock is high in the winter season. In 2001, the Livestock Department of the Ministry of Agriculture started to experiment the use of oats rather than wheat in common pasture lands. Oats production averaged 45,000 mt per acre vis-à-vis 23,000 mt of local wheat. Livestock mortality decreased by 10 to 3 on average for the 19 households of the targeted community, and the yak's lactation period grew by one month. Almost all communities in the Soeyaska region are now planting oats. The GP Note, however, does not provide details about the 'delivery mechanism' of this technology, which appears a key element of the Practice.

BH-GP-12: Crushing the Bone: Minimizing Grazing Conflicts in Community Grassland ***

Geographical area: Dhur village, Bhutan
 Agro-ecological zone: Forest area
 Access to CPRs: De facto
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood
 Households / communities involved: 80 households
 Livestock species benefiting: Yaks, cattle, horses, sheep
 Duration of Practice: 2007 -
 GP agency: Livestock and other Departments, Gov. of Bhutan

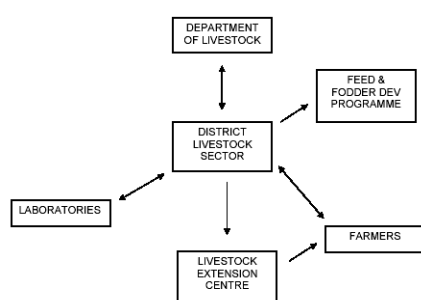
In Bhutan overgrazing is leading to reduced fodder availability in CPRs and increased conflicts among the different resource users. The Livestock Department has been experimenting with a new approach to reduce conflicts related to CPR access. Community members are clustered in different groups according to the livestock they own. Each group is asked to carry out a resource mapping exercise, including an analysis of trends in fodder availability over the last years. The different groups share then their analysis in a village workshop, in which the Livestock and other Government Departments play the role of a facilitator. Following this approach, in the village of Dhur the community has agreed to develop a community management plan for grazing areas and



establish community by-laws for CPR use and management. The GP Note, however, does not specify whether the Good Practice is in the way conflicts are resolved or in the way community management plans can be agreed upon.

BHGP 13: Willow Silage – An Alternative to Winter Fodder *

Geographical area:	Thimpu Valley, Bhutan
Agro-ecological zone:	-
Access to CPRs:	De facto
Main CPR products:	Fodder, fuelwood
Households / communities involved:	5 households
Livestock species benefiting:	Cattle and horses
Duration of Practice:	2005 -
GP agency:	Livestock Department, Gov of Bhutan



Scarcity of fodder is a constraint to livestock sector growth in Bhutan, particularly in the winter season. In 2005 the Livestock Department of the Government of Bhutan selected five sites in Thimpu Valley to assess whether willow leaves are good fodder for livestock. The willow tree is fast growing, apt to a wide variety of environments, and does not require particular skills for planting and management. The trials showed that ensiled willow leaves have nutritional properties comparable to traditional fodder, such as hay, and rice and maize straw.

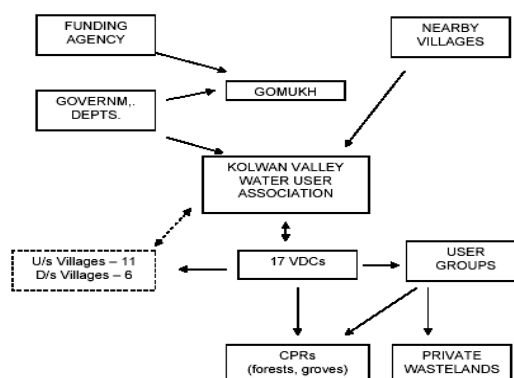
The Livestock Department plans to disseminate this simple fodder-enhancing technology. The GP Note, however, does not indicate whether the Good Practice is about reviving a traditional practice or about a method to assess strengths and weaknesses of traditional practices.

IN-GP-24: Livestock Development through Natural Resource Management in Kolwan Valley from Mulshi Block of Pune District ***

Geographical area:	Mulshi Block, Pune District, Maharashtra
Agro-ecological zone:	Semi-arid
Access to CPRs:	-
Main CPR products:	Water and fodder
Households / communities involved:	-
Livestock species benefiting:	Buffalos and cattle
Duration of Practice:	1995 -
GP agency:	Gomukh Environ. Trust for Sustainable Develop.

Villages In the Kolwan Valley of Mulshi District, Maharashtra, used to suffer from regular water scarcity, which negatively affected agricultural production and productivity. The government-financed 'Drought Prone Area Programme' gave Gomukh Environmental Trust for Sustainable Development the opportunity to support four villages to improve water management and use. Gomukh facilitated a participatory, inclusive process which led villagers to establish 'Water Development Committees' functioning through democratic procedures. Villages have expanded their irrigated areas and designed a number of soil and water conservation measures. There is today increased availability of water and fodder from CPRs for cattle and buffaloes, and many households have acquired high-quality breeds and

expanded their milk production. The GP Note, however, should provide more details on how the Practice is ultimately benefiting the livestock-dependent poor.



IN-GP-27: Recognizing the Grazing Rights of Communities in Forests **

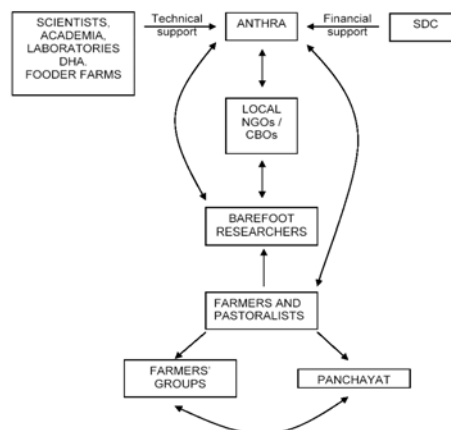
Geographical area: Andhra Pradesh
 Agro-ecological zone: -
 Access to CPRs: De jure and de facto
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood
 Households / communities involved: All livestock rearing communities in AP
 Livestock species benefiting: All
 Duration of Practice: 2001 -
 GP agency: Anthra

In 2001 the Forest Department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh released a draft ‘Grazing Policy’, which provided that livestock could not access forest lands freely and that grazing fees would have been imposed. Since these provisions would have possibly be of harm for the livestock-dependent poor, Anthra promoted a multistakeholder platform, including farmers, livestock keepers, NGOs, CBOs, which recommended some changes in the Policy. In response, the Forest Department established a committee to interact with the concerned stakeholders. The findings of the Committee were summarised in a Report, which was discussed by a variety of stakeholders in a State level workshop in June 2002. The Forest Department has not responded to the many recommendations coming out of the State-workshop, but in 2003 it withdrew the Grazing Policy.

IN-GP-28: Documentation and Validation of Traditional Knowledge on Fodder and its Integration / Applications to Enhance Fodder Availability in Rural Areas **

Geographical area: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
 Agro-ecological zone: -
 Access to CPRs: De facto
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood
 Households / communities involved: -
 Livestock species benefiting: Small and large ruminants, poultry
 Duration of Practice: 1996 -
 GP agency: Anthra

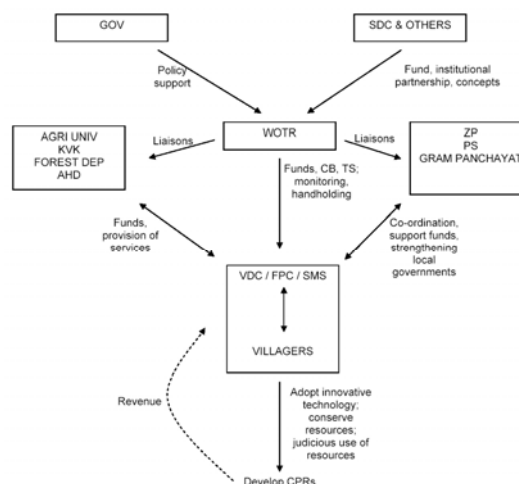
Anthra conducted some research-studies on traditional fodder varieties and management practices in a series of villages in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Interviews with farmers –who have definite knowledge about the palatability and nutritional value of the various fodder species- a literature review and some field trials helped to identify the most nutritious and locally available fodder varieties. Results of the research-studies have been used as an input to Anthra’s interventions: for instance, in 2005-2008 Anthra has widely encouraged livestock keepers in the Medak District of Andhra Pradesh to plant Acacia Nilotica trees to increase biomass availability for animals. The GP Note, however, does not indicate whether the GP is in the identified technologies, the validation procedures or the delivery mechanism.



IN-GP-19: Socio-managerial Practice to Ensure Fodder Availability for Poor Livestock Keepers in Rural Maharashtra **

Geographical area: Maharashtra
 Agro-ecological zone: Semi-arid
 Access to CPRs: De facto and de jure
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood
 Households / communities involved: 450 villages
 Livestock species benefiting: Goats, cows, buffaloes
 Duration of Practice: 2002 -
 GP agency: Watershed Organization Trust

The Watershed Organization Trust (WTOR), a network of about 85 NGOs, has supported communities in the State of Maharashtra to improve the use of their watersheds, including private and common agricultural lands. As to CPRs management, local communities, which are the key actors in the WTOR Watershed Development Programme, have agreed to ban free grazing on CPRs; ban tree cutting; and contribute in kind to the Programme; some have also provided that poor / marginal livestock keepers have priority access to CPRs. In many villages, availability of water and fodder for livestock has increased and milk production expanded. The GP Note, however, does not provide sufficient details of the effective changes in Livestock-CPs management which the Practice brought about – such as the inclusion of small ruminant rearers in community planning.



IN-GP-31: Developing Community Grazing Land – A Case Study of Kavlas in Asind Block of Bhilwara District, Rajasthan ***

Geographical area: Kavlas Village, Asind Block, Rajasthan
 Agro-ecological zone: Semi-arid
 Access to CPRs: De facto

Main CPR products:	Fodder, fuelwood
Households / communities involved:	350 households
Livestock species benefiting:	Cows, sheep and goats
Duration of Practice:	1992 -
GP agency:	Inter-Cooperation and BAIF

In Kavlas village of Rajasthan over-grazing on common lands was leading to reduced availability of biomass for livestock. In 1992, Inter-cooperation and BAIF initiated a pasture development programme which was centred on a participatory dialogue with major stakeholders. The roles of the various actors in CPRs management were commonly agreed, including the CVS, the Panchayat, Block Development Officers and villagers; several interventions were jointly planned and implemented, including land demarcation, fencing of pasture lands, sowing, soil and water conservation measures; a transparent revenue-sharing mechanism was also established. Rules and activities have adjusted and evolved since 1992, but CPR degradation is no longer an issue in Kavlas village.

IN-GP-33: Regenerating Common Lands: A Success Story of Gudha Gokulpura in Bundi District, Rajasthan ***

Geographical area:	Bundi District, Rajasthan
Agro-ecological zone:	Semi-arid
Access to CPRs:	De jure
Main CPR products:	Grass, timber, seeds
Households / communities involved:	273 households
Livestock species benefiting:	Large and small ruminants
Duration of Practice:	1997 -
GP agency:	BAIF Development Research Foundation

The large majority of households in Gowardhanpura and Gokulpura villages in Bundi District of Rajasthan are partly dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. Despite a relatively abundance of CPRs, however, fodder scarcity was becoming an increasing concern for households in the villages. BAIF has facilitated the formation of women Self Help Groups, water user groups, village watershed committees and other participatory institutions. Representatives from these groups have formed a Silvopasture Committee responsible to define rules and regulations regarding CPR use and management. These rules are implemented and enforced in the villages through Local Resource Teams and include benefit sharing arrangements, community fodder seeding and technical training. Fodder availability has increased for both large and small ruminants; as a response, some farmers have increased milk production while others have enlarged their flocks.

SA-GP-02: Common Land Development: Strengthening Spaces for Poor Livestock Keepers **

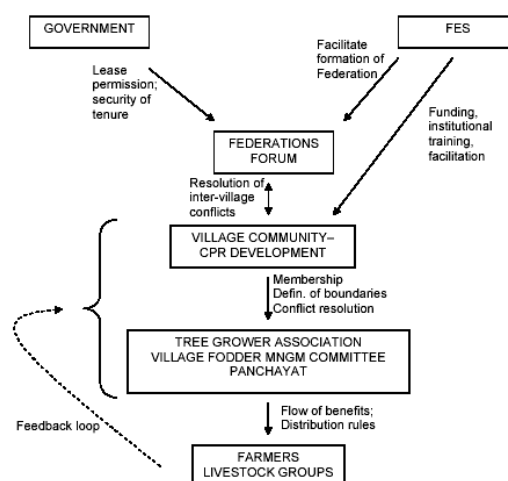
Geographical area:	Rajasthan
Agro-ecological zone:	Arid; semi-arid
Access to CPRs:	Fuelwood, fodder
Main CPR products:	De facto and de hure
Households / communities involved:	47,000 households
Livestock species benefiting:	Cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats
Duration of Practice:	1998 / 2000 -
GP agency:	Foundation for Ecological Security and BAIF

In Rajasthan, degrading common lands are reducing the livelihood opportunities of many livestock-dependent poor. Since 1998 / 2000 the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) and BAIF have been jointly working in four districts of Southern Rajasthan to help communities better managing CPRs. FES and BAIF have facilitated the formation of local committees, comprising a variety of institutional and non-institutional actors, and have promoted a systemic and evidence-based analysis to define agreed and effective rules and procedures to use and manage CPRs. These rules are different village by village, but have been generally effective at regenerating CPRs, with increased fodder availability for the livestock-dependent poor.

SA-GP-13: Securing Community Tenure over Common Lands **

Geographical area: Shajapur District, Madhya Pradesh
 Agro-ecological zone: Semi-arid
 Access to CPRs: De facto
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood
 Households / communities involved: 35 villages; 2,800 households
 Livestock species benefiting: Large (*malvi*) and small ruminants
 Duration of Practice: 1996 -
 GP agency: Foundation for Ecological Security

Since 1996 the Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) has been working in 35 villages in the district of Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh, to help local communities to improve use and management of CPRs. FES has promoted and facilitated the transformation of local village institutions into more open and participatory ones, where women play a significant role. The various village communities have also constituted a Federation, which can more effectively interact with officers from the various State Departments. This approach has facilitated the definition of common rules and regulations for CPR use and management, such as the demarcation of boundaries by the Revenue Department, transparent lease arrangements on CPRs and the natural regeneration of the resource base.



SA-GP-14: Important Practices to Sustain Livestock Farming and Livelihood Support of Rural Families in Arid Region of Rajasthan *

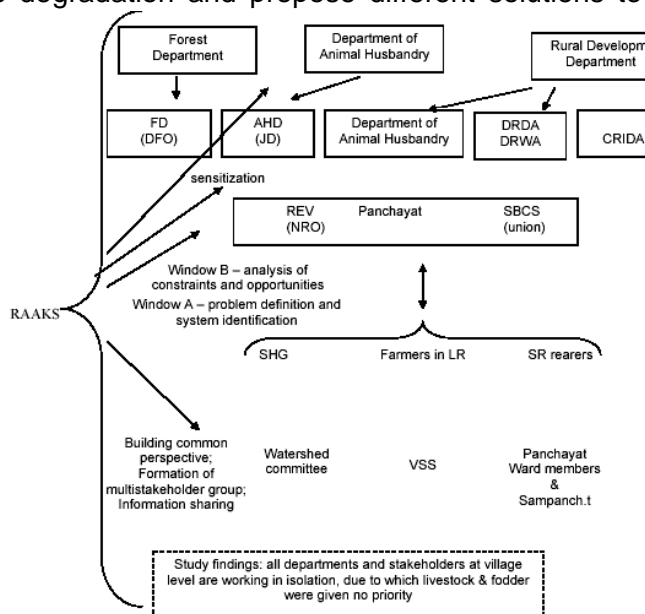
Geographical area: Rajasthan
 Agro-ecological zone: Arid
 Access to CPRs: De facto and de jure
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood, fruits, timber products
 Households / communities involved: -
 Livestock species benefiting: Large and small ruminants
 Duration of Practice: 2003 / 2004 -
 GP agency: Agricultural Research Station, Jalore, Rajasthan

In the arid zones of Rajasthan, limited access to fodder is an increasingly binding constraint for livestock-dependent households: today, feed accounts for about 67 percent of the total expenditure on animal production. Research-studies have been conducted by the Agricultural Research Station, Keshwana, Jalore, Rajasthan, to identify the potential of silvopasture technologies. Silvopasture is an integrated system, which involves growing and managing trees and shrubs in association with grass, thereby satisfying simultaneously a variety of needs. Preliminary findings indicate the viability of silvopasture throughout Rajasthan.

SAGP-15: RAAKS: Tool Applied for Conflict Resolution Among Users and Administrators **

Geographical area: Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh
 Agro-ecological zone: Semi-arid, forested
 Access to CPRs: De jure
 Main CPR products: Non-timber forest products
 Households / communities involved: -
 Livestock species benefiting: Large and small ruminants
 Duration of Practice: 2005 -
 GP agency: Centre for Peoples Forestry and CALPI

There is consensus that that CPRs are degrading in Andhra Pradesh. The various State Departments which have a say in CPRs management, however, have often different understanding of the root causes of CPRs degradation and propose different solutions to improve CPRs use and management. The Rapid / Relaxed Appraisal of Agricultural Knowledge System (RAAKS), which has been developed by CALPI, is a participatory research methodology aimed at facilitating communication between stakeholders and helping them to agree upon common solutions to common problems. The Centre for Peoples Forestry (CPF) has made use of RAAKS in some villages in the Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh. RAAKS proved an effective tool to create consensus among villagers, NGOs and officers from the Forestry, Revenue, Rural Development and Animal Husbandry Departments about actions to be taken to regenerate and properly managed CPRs, including the establishment and maintenance of 300 acres of common pasture lands. A question remains whether the GP is about the tool (RAAKS) or the way the tool has been applied by the Centre for Peoples Forestry.



SA-GP-16: Integrated Approach Shaping Sustainable Animal Husbandry for Poor Community in Mewar Region of South Rajasthan, India **

Geographical area: Mewar Region, South Rajasthan
 Agro-ecological zone: Semi-arid
 Access to CPRs: -
 Main CPR products: Fodder, fuelwood

SA-GP-18: Local Institutional Development for Equitable and Sustainable Access and Availability of Natural Resources and Services to Poor Livestock Keepers ***

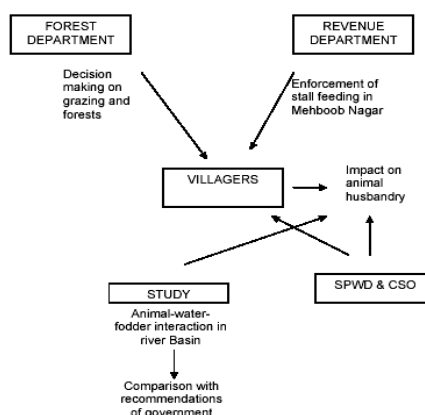
Geographical area:	Udaipur District, Rajasthan
Agro-ecological zone:	Semi-arid
Access to CPRs:	De jure
Main CPR products:	Fodder and fuelwood
Households / communities involved:	-
Livestock species benefiting:	Cattle, buffaloes, goats
Duration of Practice:	1995 -
GP agency:	Seva Mandir

In the village of Jhabla, in the Aravali mountain region on South Rajasthan, livestock-keeping households have been finding increasing difficulties to feed their animals, including cattle, buffaloes and goats. Access to common lands is often contested, and the most well-off households encroach them frequently. Seva Mandir has promoted the constitution of a Gram Vikas Kosh (GVK) in Jhabla, a village level corpus fund funded and managed by the villagers themselves. The fund provides strong incentives for people to gather and discuss common issues, including the use of the corpus fund. GVK members have established a conflict regulation mechanism and roles to manage CPR, have recovered 150 out of 450 degraded forest lands, and set up rules for equal distribution of CPR-grass. The ultimate impact of this Practice on the livelihoods of the poor needs however to be better documented as well as an understanding of how this GP could be sustained for such a long period of time.

SA-GP-19: Outline for Preparing Common Property Resources and Livestock in Bahuda River Basin in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh *

Geographical area:	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, India
Agro-ecological zone:	Dry-Arid Zone
Access to CPRs:	Pasture
Main CPR products:	Fodder, fuelwood
Households / communities involved:	1,500 households
Livestock species benefiting:	Small and large ruminants
Duration of Practice:	-
GP agency:	Society for the Promotion of the Wastelands

Since there are few documented experience of interventions in the livestock-CPRs domain, the Society for the Promotion of the Wastelands (SPWD SPDW) has planned to extensively collect and process data, carry out focus group discussions with communities, and interview line departments and CSOs in the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh to get a deeper understanding of current rules and regulations governing access and use to CPRs by the poor livestock keepers. Existing practices will be then compared with those recommended by the Animal Husbandry Department of Andhra Pradesh.



SA-GP-20: Impact of the Change in Forest Vegetation in Animal Husbandry Practices in Uttarakhand and Implication on Livelihood *

Geographical area:	Uttarakhand
Agro-ecological zone:	Alpine
Access to CPRs:	De facto
Main CPR products:	Fodder
Households / communities involved:	-
Livestock species benefiting:	Small and large ruminants
Duration of Practice:	-
GP agency:	Society for the Promotion of the Wastelands

Common property resources are the main source of animal fodder in Uttarakhand. The State government, however, has strongly promoted the plantation of commercial pine trees while at the same time the 1980 Forest Conservation Act has banned free access to forest areas for livestock. As a response, large ruminants are increasingly replaced by small ruminants in households' herds. SPDW plans to reassess the plantation policy of the government of Uttarakhand – oak forests, for instance, may satisfy the double objective of environment conservation and fodder production – while at the same time proposing schemes for the poor to collectively access and manage CPRs.

SA-GP-21: Outline for Documenting Good Practice on 'Impact of the struggle for forest rights on common land management in South Rajasthan with special focus on grazing rights and animal husbandry practices *

Geographical area:	South Rajasthan
Agro-ecological zone:	Semi-arid
Access to CPRs:	De facto
Main CPR products:	Fodder, fuelwood and NTFP
Households / communities involved:	Thousands
Livestock species benefiting:	Cattle, goats and sheep
Duration of Practice:	-
GP agency:	Society for the Promotion of the Wastelands

This is an outline of a study to document how a number of communities in South Rajasthan have been able, through collective mechanisms, to promote the development of CPRs, with a particular focus on forest lands and production of fodder for animals.

SA-GP-22: Strengthening Commons (CPRs) and the Positive Impacts on Livelihoods of Poor Livestock Keepers. IGFRI Viewpoint **

Geographical area:	Various States
Agro-ecological zone:	Semi-arid
Access to CPRs:	De facto (mainly)
Main CPR products:	Fodder, fuelwood
Households / communities involved:	About 2,100
Livestock species benefiting:	Large and small ruminants
Duration of Practice:	1984 -
GP agency:	Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute

Contribution of CPRs to the livelihood of poor livestock owners in the semi-arid regions of India is declining, both because of reduced fodder availability and quality. Since 1984 the

Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) has been documenting and identifying, through both household participation and research analysis, trees and grass species which are appropriate for the different semi-arid areas of the country, such as in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The collated information may be use for future projects and policy planning; extension, but also financial support and community training may be needed to disseminate the appropriate technology.

SA-GP-24: Ecology, Economics and Equity of the Pastoral Systems in the Khanchendzonga National Park, Sikkim Himalaya, India **

Geographical area:	Sikkim Himalaya
Agro-ecological zone:	Alpine
Access to CPRs:	De facto
Main CPR products:	Fodder
Households / communities involved:	-
Livestock species benefiting:	Sheep and yak
Duration of Practice:	3 years
GP agency:	Indian Forest Service; Wildlife Institute of India

Livestock grazing is not permitted in national parks. In the Khangchendozonga National Park (KNC), however, the law has been well enforced for sheep rearers whereas the yak herders, which are a relatively powerful group, have continued to graze their animals in KNP. In addition, because of increased fodder availability due to reduce grazing by sheep, yak herders have expanded their flock and better satisfied the growing demand for milk and diary products. According to a recent study by the Indian Forest Institute, however, the growing number of yaks is contributing to the degradation of KNP. Policy should be designed to reduce the number of yaks accessing KNP, but alternative income opportunities should be provided to the yak herders.

SOUTH ASIA Pro Poor Livestock Policy Programme

A joint initiative of NDDB and FAO

Regional Office:

NDDB House (6th Floor), PB 4906, Safdarjang Enclave
New Delhi - 110029, INDIA

Tel: +91 (0) 11 2619 7851 / 7649, Fax: +91 (0) 11 2618 9122

E-mail: sapplpp@sapplpp.org, Website: www.sapplpp.org

Our Motto

*“development of healthy environments in which
healthy animals are reared by healthy people”*

Partnering Institutions

BRAC
BRAC Centre
75 Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212
BANGLADESH
Tel: +880 2 8824180-7 Extn: 2311
Fax: +880 2 8823542, 8826448
E-mail: saleque@sapplpp.org
saleque.ma@brac.net

Department of Livestock
Ministry of Agriculture
Thimpu
BHUTAN
Tel: +975 (0) 2 351102
Fax: +975 (0) 2 322094, 351222
E-mail: tshering@sapplpp.org
naip@druknet.bt

BAIF Development Research
Foundation
Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, NH 4
Warje, Pune 411058, INDIA
Tel: +91 (0) 20 25231661
Fax: +91 (0) 20 25231662
E-mail: brpatil@sapplpp.org
brpatil@baif.org.in