

UNITING FOR LAND RIGHTS

RANGELANDS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA

HOW OUR MEMBERS ARE CONTRIBUTING TO CHANGE

INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION



RANGELANDS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA works towards the realisation of the following ILC commitments for People-Centred Land Governance:

- » **Commitment 3:** Diverse Tenure Systems
- » **Commitment 6:** Secure Territorial Rights for Indigenous People
- » **Commitment 7:** Inclusive Decision-Making
- » **Commitment 8:** Transparent and Accessible Information
- » **Commitment 9:** Effective Actions Against Land Grabbing



One of the International Land Coalition's priority areas is to advance the recognition and protection of diverse tenure and production systems upon which people's livelihoods depend, including the communal and customary tenure systems of smallholders, indigenous peoples, pastoralists, fisher folks. This document explores the contribution of ILC's Rangelands Initiatives in Asia, also known as the *Central and South Asia Pastoralist Alliances*, in securing tenure rights and diverse tenure systems in their respective sub-regions.

Formulated in 2015, the **CENTRAL AND SOUTH ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCES (CAPA; SAPA)** incorporate pastoralist communities, civil society networks, government agencies, research organisations, and non-governmental organisations seeking to improve the legal basis around tenure security. The **Central Asian Pastoralist Alliance** operates in *Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan* and *Uzbekistan*, engaging 15 national organisations and six government institutions; while the **South Asia Pastoralist Alliance** operates in *Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal*, and *India*, and engages 45 organisations and three government institutions.

The CAPA and SAPA platforms have supported the development and implementation of policies to protect rangelands resources, recognise the rights of their users, and mitigate the effects of land degradation and climate change.

In *Central Asia*, members of CAPA and the National Engagement Strategies (NES) in Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia have utilised a people-centered development approach known as Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) to conserve natural resources and biodiversity with the active participation of local stakeholders and by supporting their land rights lobbying efforts. The platforms, together with other relevant actors and development partners, played an important role in the formulation and approval of rangelands related policies in Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan, as well as the implementation of pasture laws and amendments in all countries where CAPA operates. These legislative developments and joint actions with platform partners contributed to the recognition of community land rights for some 80,000 pastoralist and herder households through contractual agreements between Pasture User Groups (PUGs) and local governments, and helped secure over 39 million hectares of pasturelands in the region.



In *South Asia*, the work of the SAPA platform, particularly with government agencies, contributed to the formulation of novel land and rangelands related policies, including the first National Land Policy in India and a Rangelands Policy in Afghanistan.

At the global level, CAPA and SAPA members have highlighted the importance of rangelands and pastoralists for the health of the global ecosystem through their work with the Mongolian government in calling for an *International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP)* in 2026. The call was further supported by the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, and officially endorsed by FAO's Committee on Agriculture (COAG) in October 2020.

RANGELANDS

AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Rangelands refer to various open land types used for livestock grazing or hunting including grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, wetlands, and deserts. Covering an estimated 50 percent of the earth's land surface, rangelands are crucial for biodiversity, wildlife habitats, and ecosystem services such as nutrient cycling and oxygen production. Healthy rangelands benefit local and national economies, pastoralists and nomadic herding populations by providing land and water for farming, grazing, forage and by ensuring food security. The varied and harsh climates found across rangelands have made pastoralists and rangelands-dependent communities accustomed to dealing with aridity and unpredictable climatic events. Traditional pastoralist lifestyles are however increasingly compromised by rapid climate change and the alarming rate of land degradation exacerbated by overgrazing, poor land-use planning, and the denial of land and resource-ownership rights.

REGIONAL CONTEXTS

Although there are notable differences in the tenure systems currently practiced in the countries participating in the sub-regional initiatives, they share the unfortunate trends of diminishing and degraded rangelands, crises with water and fodder, and the forfeiting of livestock professions and lifestyles. The recent and rapidly mounting pressures on common resources, growing livestock numbers, and the wide-scale expansion of exploitative industries have led

to the degradation of around 60-88% of all rangelands in Central Asia and over 40% in Southern Asia. Privatisation and devolution processes are also changing the migratory routes of pastoral communities who are evermore bound by inter and intra-state borders; dependent on farmers, forests and national governments; and at increased risk of water shortages. These commonalities have however strengthened the joint vision of CAPA and SAPA to secure rangelands in their region at large.

Despite rangelands spanning hundreds of millions of hectares in Asia and providing livelihoods for 50-75% of rural populations, both the sub-regions have further lacked dedicated policies on tenure security, community rights, and the sustainable management of natural resources. Today, legislative frameworks on the sustainable management of renewable resources and the commons are at different stages of formulation and implementation in Central and South Asia. The CAPA and SAPA platforms work to contribute to policy and practice change mainly at country level.

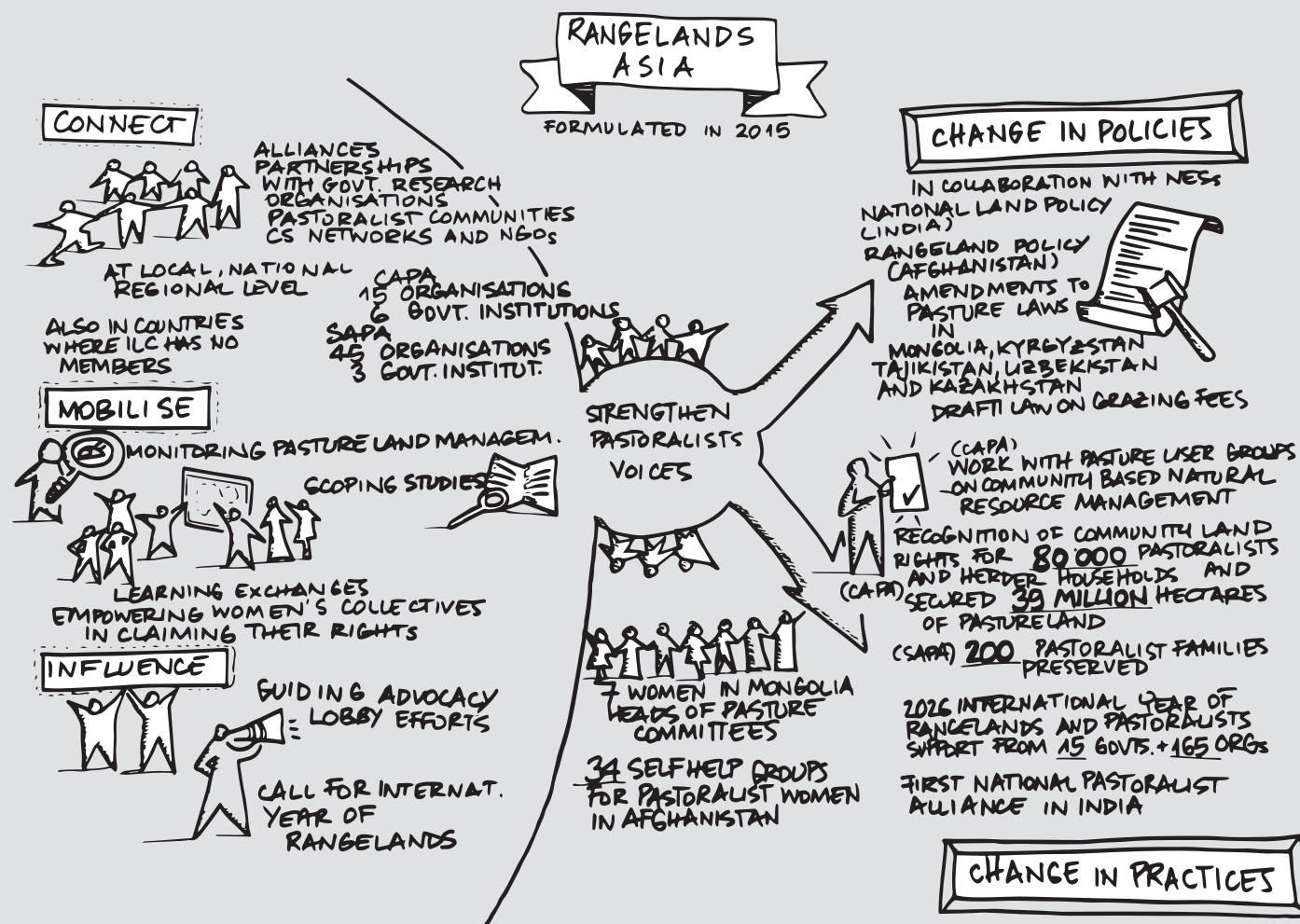


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THEORY OF CHANGE

The International Land Coalition's Theory of Change guides the work of ILC members and platforms to:

- » **CONNECT** - to foster partnerships at local, regional, national, and international levels while uniting diverse yet complementary efforts between community-based organisations, government ministries, actors, policy-makers, and civil society organisations.
- » **MOBILISE** - to facilitate informed and effective actions by identifying opportunities for capacity strengthening, innovation, piloting, and scaling-up.
- » **INFLUENCE** - key decision-makers to engage with civil society actors as legitimate and essential interlocutors in achieving people-centred land governance. The CAPA and SAPA platforms apply the three pillars of Connecting, Mobilising and Influencing through their support in:
 - » facilitating collaborations between national policy and decision-makers, community-based organisations, Pasture User Groups and development organisations, among others (*Connect*);
 - » monitoring pasture land management, co-managing pasture and forest use contracts with local governments, regulating Pasture Use Associations (PUAs), empowering women's collective land rights claiming, and developing learning exchanges (*Mobilise*);
 - » contributing to the drafting of relevant policies and their implementation; and guiding lobbying and advocacy efforts at the national, regional and international levels for the improvement of herder community rights (*Influence*).



NOTABLE OUTCOMES

CATALYSED BY THE CENTRAL ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE

Figure 1.1: Contributions to Land Policy Developments and Enabling Practices in Central Asia

COUNTRY	CHANGES IN POLICIES	CHANGES IN PRACTICES
Kazakhstan		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Enactment and implementation of Amendments to Law on Pastures (2017)■ Electronic Pasture Committees introduced in two villages.
Kyrgyzstan	Support to drafting and approval of amendments and sub-laws for Law on Pastureland (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Government recognition of pasture and herder user rights■ Establishment of Pasture Committees in all regions■ Implementation of Law on Pastureland (2019)
Mongolia	Support to drafting and approval of Law on Grazing Fees (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Implementation of Land Law (2003); Law on Environmental Protection (2012; and Law on Grazing Fees (2021)■ Government Call for International Year of Rangelands■ >1605 Pasture User Groups introduced contractual pasture management and monitoring activities■ Delegation of winter and spring pasture for communal use, and open access for summer pastures.
Uzbekistan		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Implementation of sub-laws and procedures to Law on Pastures (2019)■ Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders reviewed regarding pasture management
Tajikistan		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Pasture use plans developed for all (284) Pasture User Unions and Associations■ Implementation of Amendment to Law on Pastures (2019)



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MONGOLIA

In Mongolia, ILC members and partners supported the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry to formulate a draft Law on Pasture Protection (2019) to reduce pasture degradation, and a novel Law on Grazing Fees (2021) to clarify the roles, responsibilities, and rights of herder communities. The uptake of members’ inputs to a livestock development program has also helped formulate a legal basis to fund herding communities, and similar recommendations have helped such communities be recognised as voluntary organisations in the Mongolian Civil Code. The national members also provided organisational assistance to over 1500 Pasture User Groups across 157 districts (representing 81600 herder households and 62.5 million hectares of rangelands), as well as technical support in formulating 1065 pasture use agreements using the Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) model in which herder households and local governments collaborate in the sustainable management of pasture lands.

KAZAKHSTAN

In Kazakhstan, ILC members and partners helped formulate amendments to the Law on Pastures in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Committee. Approved in 2017, the law is the first legal framework at the national level that supports the tenure rights of pasture users and local management plans. The promotion of CBNRM approaches also influenced the government to register herder community rights and allowed for the joint development of inclusive pasture management plans that recognise their collective use, lease, and ownership.

KYRGYZSTAN

In Kyrgyzstan, ILC members and partners collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation on an amendment to the Law on Pastures in order to increase the responsibilities of Pasture User Associations (PUAs) and their funding, as well to establish a dispute-resolution mechanism. Over 450 Pasture Committees (Jayit Committees) were also assisted with CBNRM approaches and implementation; and support was provided to conduct studies on the legal and institutional systems in relation to gender equality and women’s land rights and access to natural resources.

TAJIKISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN

Through effective partnerships, the CAPA platform has extended its sphere of influence to countries beyond the ILC membership- including Tajikistan, where the National Association of Dekhan Farmers (NADF) worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to develop and implement an amendment to a Law on Pastures to increase the roles of Pasture User Groups (PUGs) and unions; and to Uzbekistan, where similar efforts were undertaken on the respective Law on Pastures by CAPA members.

NOTABLE OUTCOMES

CATALYSED BY THE SOUTH ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE

Figure 1.2: Contributions to Land Policy Developments and Enabling Practices in South Asia

COUNTRY	CHANGES IN POLICIES	CHANGES IN PRACTICES
Afghanistan 3000 hectares of rangelands protected and renewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Support to draft National Plan for Sustainable Rangelands Management and its implementation plan■ Support to draft National Rangelands Legislation■ Support to draft Grazing Land Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Government recognition of pasture and herder user rights: 39 Pastoralist associations established in 15 provinces and 19 Pastoralists Boards formulated■ Established 34 self-help groups for 650 pastoralist women
India 7600 acres of rangelands in the access and control of Pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Support to draft Commons Land Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Formulation of National Pastoralist Alliance and 2 provincial alliances■ Implementation of Supreme Court order (2011) requiring state governments to formulate grazing land policies and resolutions

AFGHANISTAN

In Afghanistan, SAPA members collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Animal Husbandry on national rangelands policies and action plans- including the Rangelands Legislation, a National Sustainable Rangelands Management Plan, a draft Grazing Land Policy, and a draft National Commons Land Policy. The policies were formulated through consultative processes engaging local communities, pastoralist associations, civil society actors, development organisations, and the Department of Public Health. SAPA members have also supported the set-up of 39 pasture associations and 19 Pastoralists Boards, contributing to the securing of over 2210 hectares of rangelands in the country.

INDIA

Following years of consultations with pastoralist communities, activists and legal experts in India- ILC members, together with ActionAid and other partners, assisted the development of the first National Commons Policy and supported its adoption through the National Pastoralist Alliance, the Rashtriya Pashupalan Sangathan, that was also established with the support of the SAPA platform. SAPA and NES members were



Photo: ©ILC/ Jason Taylor

further involved in the implementation of a Supreme Court judgement mandating all states to formulate Grazing Lands policies, as members initiated the mandate's roll-out in two states and continue to monitor its progress.

SAPA's support to the National Pastoralist Alliance in uniting the voices of herder and pastoral communities and in lobbying the government to acknowledge the contribution of pastoralists to environmental protection, notably contributed to the livelihoods of over 200 pastoralist families being preserved through a government grant of 80 hectares of grazing lands to the Jungi village (Gunji Province) where wind farms and the Forestry Department had encroached the lands.

STRENGTHENING PASTORALIST WOMEN'S VOICES

AND ROLES IN DECISION-MAKING

The **CENTRAL ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE's** Traditional Knowledge and Gender Cluster has worked towards equitable land-use rights in tenure systems and the restoration of local traditions. Both the CAPA and NES platforms in the region have established pastoral women's groups, and provided legal clarifications on women's land rights through scoping studies. CAPA members also collaborated with other actors working to increase womens' involvement in rangelands management, including the United Nations Development Programme in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. These capacity building activities have strengthened the role of pastoralist women in decision-making in Central Asia, and increased their participation in co-management activities- enabling seven women in Mongolia to become heads of Pasture Committees; while in Kyrgyzstan a further seven women were elected as officials in local parliaments. In Mongolia, NES and CAPA members also assisted local governments to adopt gender-sensitive sustainable land management approaches, including joint signatories for community pasture use agreements, and the incorporation of Articles on womens' entitlement to pasturelands in the new draft Law on Pastures.

The **SOUTH ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE** aims to revive the traditional roles and status of women in pastoral communities through capacity building interventions for rights assertions. The platform played a major role in the formulation of 34 self-help groups for pastoralist women in Afghanistan, and established a Pastoralist Women's Alliance in India (Maldhari Mahila Ayog) to document the traditional roles of female pastoralists at the community level. The Alliance provided trainings to pastoralist women on commons management and organised cultural events, including a pastoralist women's food festival in the Gujarat province in India. At the policy level, the platform contributed to the inclusion of a gender lens in the draft National Policy on the Commons in India to ensure women's active leadership and participation in decision-making regarding the governance, management and conservation of the commons, as well as in the livestock sector.



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HIGHLIGHTING THE IMPORTANCE OF RANGELANDS

AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

2026 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF RANGELANDS AND PASTORALISTS

In 2016, various organisations began advocating for a United Nations designated International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) to raise awareness on the importance of rangelands and pastoralists for livelihoods and healthy ecosystems.

In 2018, the work of CAPA members in promoting the uptake of the proposal led to the Mongolian Government submitting a formal call for the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP) to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The proposal has since garnered the support of over 15 national governments and 165 organisations around the world and in October 2020, it was officially endorsed by FAO's Committee on Agriculture (COAG). The CAPA platform is currently chairing the Central Asian Regional IYRP support group.

The platforms also promote the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGTs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In South Asia, VGGTs and SDGs are reflected in SAPA strategies, and promoted through civil society organisations and platform members calling for the inclusion of pastoralists in FAO's Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028.

In Central Asia, such guidelines are incorporated at the policy-level, namely in the pasture laws in Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.

DOCUMENTING GOOD PRACTICES ON DIVERSE TENURE SYSTEMS IN ASIA

The CAPA and SAPA platforms formulate and promote good practices on the traditional management systems of the commons, as well as local policy advocacy efforts on rangelands. The regional Initiatives also contribute to the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO PKH) to help draw attention to the benefits of pastoral production systems and to highlight the key issues of pastoralists. The South Asia Pastoralist Alliance further established a Knowledge Hub to document the role of pastoralist communities and women in managing natural resources to foster learning at regional and international levels, and to enable the recognition of pastoralists in environmental conservation. The Knowledge Hub provides a unified space to share experiences and good practices with relevant actors working with pastoralists, such as the Land Rights Now! campaign and the Global Call to Action.



FEEDING THE DATA GAP THROUGH THE LAND GOVERNANCE INDEX (LANDex)

ILC's Global Land Governance Index (LANDex) is built on 33 indicators that employ people-generated, third party and government data. Select members and countries of the CAPA and SAPA platforms have implemented the people-centred tool for land governance monitoring. The results reflect important elements highlighted in the contribution analysis, namely the extent to which the legal frameworks recognise and accommodate diverse tenure rights. Moreover, results speak to a somewhat effective implementation of pastoral rights, relatively high levels of local control over land and comparatively low levels of land conflict in the participating countries.

In Mongolia, the CAPA and NES member National Federation of Pasture User Groups of Herders (NFPUG) co-led LANDex implementation and included responses from several herder communities. The results reflected a moderately adequate legal framework with respect to pastoral land rights and high levels of concurrence across respondents and sectors. Implementation levels reflecting political will, funding and institutional support were moderately high across responses, as was the legal framework corresponding to inclusive decision-making, reflecting the perception that laws do provide for participation in policies and decisions related to land use in the country.

KEY CHALLENGES

TRANSLATING COMMITMENT INTO PRACTICE

Despite legal improvements in pastureland tenure systems- namely their co-management by local councils and pasture user groups (PUGs) and institutions- pastoralist issues are still seldom among the priority concerns of national governments and the commons are continuously encroached upon. In both sub-regions, there is a general lack of political will and national rangelands policies on a regional scale, recognition of pastoralists as a significant constituency, and the acknowledgement of the symbiotic relationship of rangelands and pastoralists.

In Central Asia, introducing Participatory Rangeland Management approaches in a context of transition from centrally planned government systems to decentralised market economies in former USSR countries (Central Asia) has presented various challenges.

There is a very sparse set of organisations focused on pastoralist issues in the regions, and difficulties were noted in mapping relevant actors and factors in light of the multi-national regional contexts, as well as the anglophone nature of some activities hindering effective communication.

The COVID-19 pandemic hindered the implementation of platform activities, and heightened difficulties with herder mobility, as well as the securing of their land use rights. Pastoral communities also faced difficulties in gaining access to markets, as well as increased food prices. In response, CAPA implemented Rangeland use agreements with COVID specific provisions on the liability of contractual agreements and varying seasonal movements in rangelands. In South Asia (India) the platform conducted a rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on pastorals together with Action Aid, and provided livelihoods support to over 35,000 people. In Afghanistan, the platform's COVID response focused on easing pastoralist mobility by assisting the distribution of hygiene kits, livestock vaccination, and by ensuring water and pasture availability.

LESSONS LEARNED

A key reflection arising from this analysis is that the joint and complementary efforts of the National Engagement Strategies (NES) and the sub-regional rangelands platforms have contributed to a more enabling environment for change. This has been noted in Bangladesh, where NES host Community Development Association (CDA) helped SAPA connect with local pastoralist communities to expand mobilisation efforts; in India, where the Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG) hosts both the SAPA and the NES platforms, allowing for strategic coordination in drafting the National Commons Policy; in Kyrgyzstan, where NES and CAPA discuss recommendations and joint visions; and in Nepal, where policy analyses and research on pastoralism formulated through the NES served the work of SAPA. In Mongolia, these linkages were particularly impactful as the NES incorporated three CAPA members that form part of an interagency working group on the development of a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) policy, which allowed the NES to channel recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Upscaling the network by directly involving important non-member stakeholders has further enhanced exchanges with grassroots organisations working on rangelands and pastoralism and contributed to policy developments at the national level in Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

Other key reflections include:

- » The empowerment of pastoralists through their mobilisation and organisation in collectives and alliances (Pasture and Forest User Groups, Associations, and Unions) is proving an effective approach. The efficacy of the platforms in changing the lives of pastoralists depends on the degree of their sense of ownership, leadership and decision-making, which can be strengthened through the establishment of pastoralist alliances and by ensuring their leading roles in the formulation and implementation of new policies.
- » The documentation and sharing of pastoral knowledge was identified as an increasingly important and impactful work-area (including the use of social media to attract youth involvement).
- » The validation survey for this evaluation indicated that platform members tend to not be fully aware of legislative changes outside of their own country.

WE COULDN'T DO IT ALONE!

MEET THE PLATFORMS AND KEY PARTNERS

The **CENTRAL ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE** operates in Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and holds 15 national organisations and six government institutions. In 2018, the platform expanded to cover all six Central Asian nations, incorporating more than 35 organisations, and a further 10 governmental institutions. Community-based organisations working with pastoralists make-up 80% of the membership. The platform is governed by five clusters of members, who work on their organisational focus-areas, including Community Lands, Policy reform, Rangelands Monitoring, Traditional Knowledge and Gender, as well as Agroforestry.

The **SOUTH ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE** holds 45 member organisations across Afghanistan, India and Nepal. Community-based organisations working with pastoralists make-up 80% of the membership while 20% are youth and

women's organisations. The platform engages a further 25 non-ILC member organisations working in the fields of research, advocacy, and technical knowledge generation in South Asia.

The CAPA and SAPA Initiatives also work closely with key development partners and international ILC members, including: ActionAid, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN FAO), Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), Global Environment Facility (GEF), LandRights Now!, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Oxfam India, Swiss Development Corporation (SDC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), and World Bank (WB).

CENTRAL ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE MEMBERSHIP

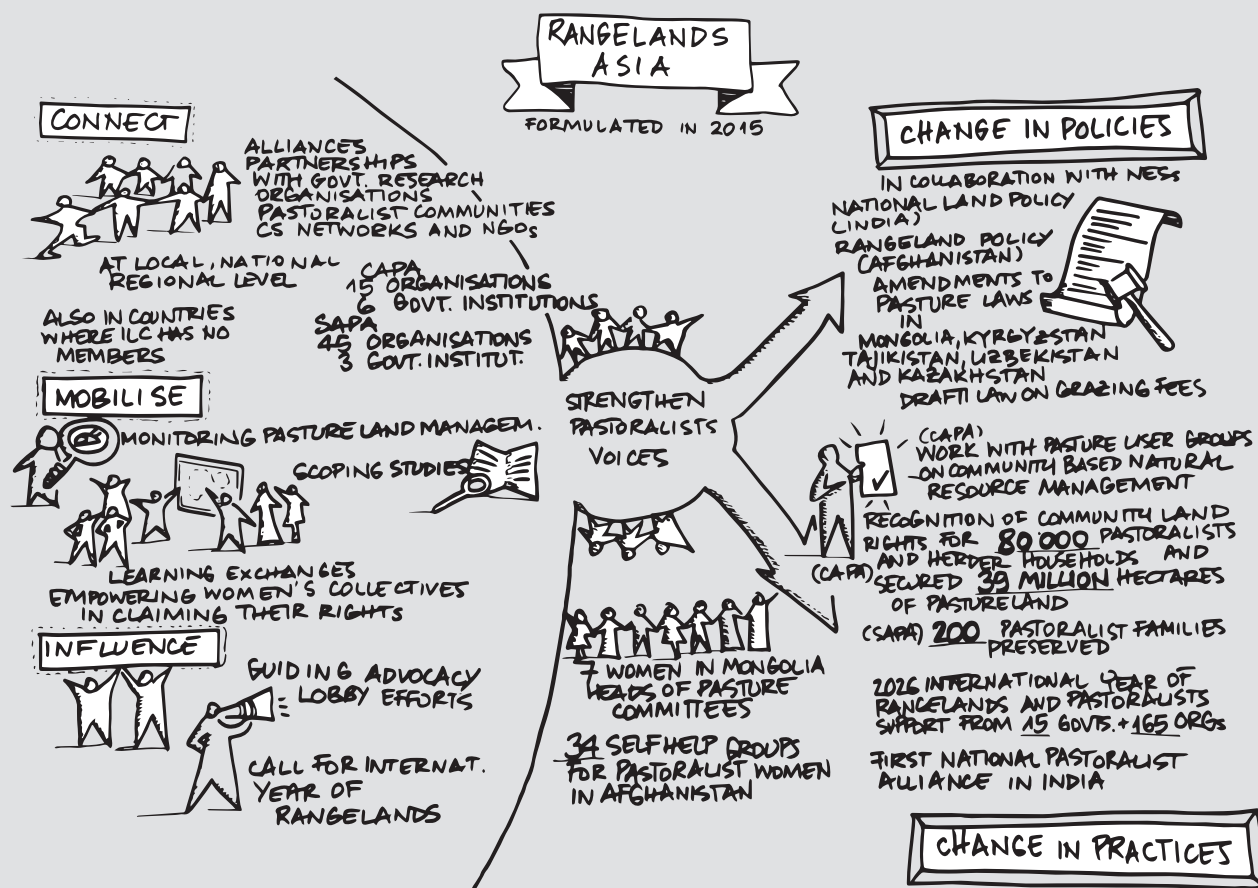
Country	ILC Members Involved	Non-ILC Members	Govt. Ministry/Body
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Institute Ecological Sustainable Development (IESD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Republican Public Association "Union of Farmers of Kazakhstan" (FOK)■ Kazakh Agro Union■ State Agriculture University of Kazakhstan■ Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)■ Kazakh National University of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Ministry of Agriculture■ Agriculture Committee■ National Academy of Nutrition■ State pasturelands organisation "Otandastar khory"
Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users (KAFLU)■ National Pasture Users' Association of Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz Jayity (KJ)■ Rural Development Fund (RDF)■ National Union of Water Users' Associations of the Kyrgyz Republic (NUWUA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Pastoralist network "Kyrgyz El Akyl Kazyna"■ Pasture Committee of Kochkor district■ World Agroforestry Center in Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation■ State Agency on Cadastre■ Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic
Mongolia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Environment and Development Association (JASIL)■ National Federation of Pasture User Groups of Herders (NFPUG)■ Centre for Policy Research (CPR)■ Mongolian Association of Land Management (MLMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ National Association of Community based co-Management of Natural Resources■ Agricultural Training Centre■ Free Land Association■ National Association of Mongolian Agriculture Cooperatives (NAMAC)■ Ulaanbaatar Erdem University■ Saruul Khodoo NGO■ Mongolian Herder Association Gobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Ministry of Food and Agriculture■ Ministry of Nature, Environment, and Tourism■ Agency for Land Administration and Management, Geodesy and Cartography■ Mongolian Academy of Sciences
Tajikistan	No ILC members	National Association of Dekhan Farmers (NADF)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Turkmenistan	No ILC members	UNDP/GIZ	Ministry of Agriculture
Uzbekistan		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Centre for Agriculture and Innovation Centre (AIIC)■ Agro-innovation Centre■ Central Asian Initiative to combat desertification (CADI)■ UNDP, IMPPUz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Ministry of Agriculture■ Council of Dekhan Farmers and Smallholder Land users

CHANGES IN POLICIES

SOUTH ASIA PASTORALIST ALLIANCE MEMBERSHIP			
Country	ILC Members Involved	Non-ILC Members	Govt. Ministry/Body
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ILC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan Pastoral Associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Animal Husbandry Rangeland Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture Department of Public Health
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maldhari Rural Action Group (MARAG) Social Development Foundation (SDF) Prayatna Samiti Krishi Avam Paristhitiki Vikas Sansthan (KRAPAVIS) Foundation for Ecological Security (FES) Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (SPWD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation Tamil Nadu Samvad Jharkhand Van Adikar Sangathan Maldhari Vikas Sangthan; MaldhariMahilaSangthan Rashtriya Pashupal Sangathan Pastoral Women Alliance Dhangar yuva sangathan Azad Vikas Sangathan (Pastoralist Knowledge Hub) Sahejeevan Rajasthan Raika Vikas Sangathan Shramik Abhivrudi Sangh Pashupal Mahsangh Ladakh Pashupalak Sangathan Bhartiy Pashupalk Sangthan Utrakhand Pashupalak Sangthan Krishi Avam Paristhitiki Vikas sansthan Himachal Pashupalak Sangthan Samvad Pal Baghel Mahasangathan 	
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> College of Development Studies (CDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolpo Indigenous Peoples Development Center 	
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Development Association (CDA) 		

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Commitment-based initiatives (CBIs)

provide a platform for ILC members with a regional and/or global focus to advocate for one or more of **ILC'S 10 COMMITMENTS**. They are powerful vehicles for ILC members to enhance collective efforts and influence public policies at all levels.

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