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Rangelands Initiative – global

Strategy 2020-2022

April 2020

INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION



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ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
CBI	Commitment-based initiative
CELEP	Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CTU	Coordination and technical unit
EAC	East African Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GLF	Global Landscapes Forum
GLTN	Global Land Tools Network
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Drylands
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILC	International Land Coalition
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority for Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPs	Indigenous peoples
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JASIL	Environment and Development Association
KM	Knowledge management
LAC	Latin America countries
LPI	Land Policy Initiative
MARAG	Maldhari Rural Action Group
NES	National Engagement Strategy
PKH	Pastoralists Knowledge Hub
RECONCILE	Resource Conflict Institute
SRMP	Sustainable Rangeland Management Project
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure
WAMIP	World Alliance for Indigenous Peoples and Pastoralists
WISP	World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism

1.0 Background

The Rangelands Initiative was established in late 2010-11 by the ILC¹ as a one-year project focused on developing a ‘critical masse’ of people working to make rangelands more secure in the East Africa region. To kick-start this process, an extended learning journey or ‘route’ was undertaken bringing together representatives from key organisations (including ILC members) working in rangelands. The first learning route was held in February 2012, followed shortly after by a second learning route in September 2012 largely funded by UNEP-Sudan who sponsored 18 participants. At the same time, the IFAD and ILC-supported rangelands-focused project in Tanzania – the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) – was developed and has proved to be a key learning site² for ILC members in other countries on land governance, land use planning etc. facilitated by the Rangelands Initiative. By this stage it was clear that there was the opportunity and need for the Initiative on a longer-term basis both within the East Africa region as well as in other regions/countries to bring greater attention to rangelands. And indeed, it was not long before similar initiatives were established in Latin America (2014) - the *Platforma Semiáridos de América Latina* (Latin America Semiarid Platform) led by Fundapaz – and in Asia (2015/17) led by JASIL (Environment and Development Association, Mongolia) and MARAG (Maldhari Rural Action Group, India). At this time the Rangelands Initiative Africa was coordinated jointly by RECONCILE (Resource Conflict Institute) and ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute).³

In 2016 ILC’s new strategy and road map was launched. This placed greater emphasis on country-level engagement through NES⁴ (National Engagement Strategies), and devolving decision-making to regional platforms. In line with this it was agreed that the Rangelands Initiative Africa should be embedded and accountable to the regional Africa platform, making a clearer distinction between it and more global activities (opportunities for which were

¹ Initial members of a working group established were representatives from the ILC Secretariat, IFAD, RECONCILE, Procasur and IUCN-WISP.

² A ‘learning site’ is a project that not only has its own objectives and activities in its local/country-specific context, but is also influencing and contributing to the development of projects, processes and activities in other places through sharing of experiences and lessons learned, providing a space for visits, reflections and discussions, and offering opportunities for testing/piloting and development of innovations.

³ This followed the advice of a review of the Rangelands Initiative undertaken in 2013.

⁴ National Engagement Strategies are the mechanism by which ILC members in a country come together, define priorities for engagement in the country on land issues, and develop workplans (processes and activities) for implementing that engagement. NES members are made up of ILC members and can also include partners including other organisations also working on land issues and government.

growing). In 2017 a global component of the Rangelands Initiative was established focusing on building partnerships between international organisations working on land governance and tenure issues in rangelands and influencing global processes to pay more attention to such issues, whilst making links with and connecting to the regional Rangelands Initiatives. A three-year strategy (2017-2019) provided the framework for this with a theory of change focused on connecting, mobilising and influencing (see Annex 1). In 2019, the core partners were ILRI, IFAD, UNEP, FAO-Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, the Rangelands Partnership and IUCN, later joined by ICARDA, CIRAD, WRI and CELEP. Most recently WAMIP (World Alliance for Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Pastoralists) has joined bringing the number up to 11. Since its establishment, the global component of the Rangelands Initiative has been coordinated by ILRI.

Developing a transformative strategy for 2020-2022

In November 2019 in preparation for developing a new strategy for the ILC Rangelands Initiative-global (RI-global), partners met at FAO to reflect on achievements of the global component so far and direction for the future, as well as to consider points raised by the ILC Secretariat in view of their new operating model for guiding such initiatives as the Rangelands Initiative-global. A summary of this discussion is provided in Annex 2. Key points arising from this and subsequent discussions include the following.

Firstly, it is agreed that there remains a need and place for the Rangelands Initiative-global, with a clear focus on land governance and tenure.⁵ The Rangelands Initiative-global (RI-global) is sufficiently different from other platforms and initiatives that exist to justify its continued presence and the opportunities that it has for contributing to improving land tenure and governance in rangelands (see Annex 3 for a comparison of existing platforms). The RI-global draws its strength from its international partners and its local partners through the regional RIs, creating a stronger voice for advocating and lobbying for change.

⁵ There was discussion about establishing a broader rangelands platform but during subsequent conversations and with the knowledge that WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) and partners are establishing a grasslands/rangelands platform/alliance, it was agreed for the Rangelands Initiative to keep its focus on land tenure and governance, at least for the time being.

The RI-global will have three main areas of focus: one, strengthening the network and partnerships between the RI-global partners both horizontally across the platform, and vertically between global and regional/national RI partners; two, documenting and sharing experiences and knowledge between members and others to build the capacity of these stakeholders to engage in rangelands; and three, using our group strength to influence others globally.

The RI-global contributes to a number of ILC's Commitments. Most activities tend to be mapped to Commitment 3: Diverse Land Tenure Systems, as rangelands tend to be good example of these. In addition, the activities of the RI-global contribute to Commitment 1: Secure tenure rights; Commitment 4: Equal land rights for women; Commitment 5: Secure territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples; Commitment 6 Locally-managed ecosystems; Commitment 7: Inclusive decision-making; Commitment 9 Effective actions against land grabbing; and indirectly to the other three commitments too. At the same time the RI-global contributes to the implementation of the FAO's VGGT (Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure) Technical Guide on Improving Governance of Pastoral Lands generally, as well as the RI partners contributing more specifically through trainings and other.

2.0 Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Theory of Change

Building on the above reflections, challenges and opportunities, the following describes the key focus and components of the RI-global for 2020-2022.

The **goal** of the RI-global is to secure the rights of local rangeland communities to land and natural resources and to improve governance of these.

In order to achieve this the **purpose** of the RI-global is to connect and mobilise ILC members and partners working in rangelands to influence global stakeholders to prioritise land and resource tenure and governance with local rangeland communities.

The anticipated **long-term outcomes** of the RI-global are:

- i) Global and regional Rangelands Initiatives are strengthened including linkages between them.
- ii) The capacity of those engaging in rangelands to secure rights to land and natural resources of local rangeland users is improved.
- iii) Global and regional actors prioritise land and resource tenure and governance for local rangeland communities in global processes, strategies, policies and actions.

The objectives of the RI-global

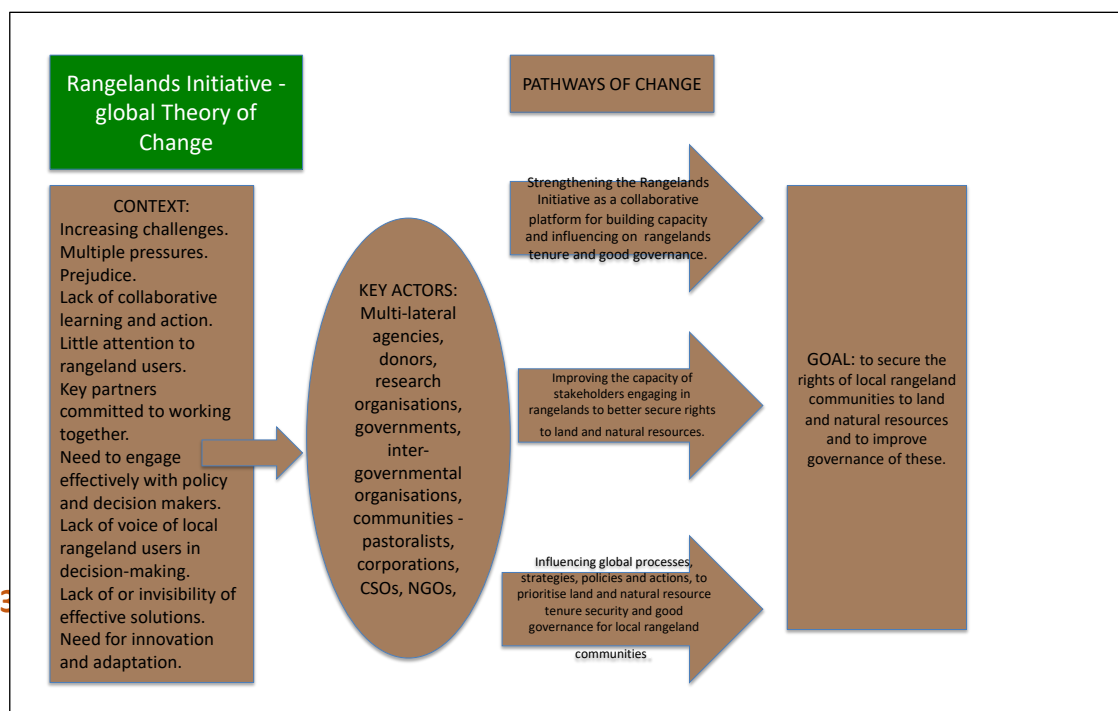
The objective of the RI-global are:

Objective 1: To strengthen the Rangelands Initiative as a collaborative platform for building capacity and influencing on rangeland tenure and good governance.

Objective 2: To improve the capacity of stakeholders engaging in rangelands to better secure rights to land and natural resources.

Objective 3: To influence global processes, strategies, policies and actions, to support land and natural resource tenure security and good governance with local rangeland communities.

Figure 1: (Revised) Theory of Change of the RI-global (2020-2022)



A key milestone and output of the RI-global by 2022 **will be a flagship publication on Who Owns the World's Rangelands**. This will consolidate information collected by RI-global and regional partners with regional reviews being undertaken, as well as filling in gaps by developing an **Atlas on rangeland tenure and governance and establishing a virtual database of information and maps of data on land tenure and governance in rangelands, also available for public access**. This virtual database will both draw from and feed into already existing platforms such as Landmark and the Land Portal, and research conducted by partners such as the study on pastoralism carried out by FAO-PKH and CIRAD (funded by IFAD) in Mongolia, Chad and Argentina. This consolidation of data and virtual database will be a key resource for the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration and the proposed International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists, amongst others. Potential collaboration is already being explored with WWF and the authors of the Desertification Atlas <https://wad.jrc.ec.europa.eu> .

A second key milestone for the RI-global will be the undertaking of **a campaign on mobility in 2022** stressing the importance of mobility for maintaining pastoralism as an effective land use system that can contribute to food security and biodiversity, amongst others, the challenges being placed on mobility and how it can be best protected. This campaign will be undertaken with the Land Rights Now and conversations have already taken place in this regard. It is anticipated that a working group will be established to develop, raise funds for and implement the campaign, led by VSF-Belgium, focal point for CELEP.

International events and global processes with which to engage in this regard will be the development of global land indicators, the UN Decade of Family Farming, the UN Summit on Food Systems, and the UN conventions including on biodiversity and desertification. Again, in order to make an effective campaign good data and documentation of mobility will be required including films, photo stories, and other.

These activities carried out jointly by the RI-global partners together with the Rangelands Initiative Africa and Asia and the Latin America Semiarid platform will also serve to strengthen the Rangelands Initiative platform, building capacity of ILC members and partners involved in these initiatives and strengthening relations. Globally, the partners will help build the capacity

of WAMIP including assisting them to develop and source funding, and creating opportunities for them to participate in global processes and activities on rangelands such as the IFAD-supported Farmers Forum and the UN Decade of Family Farming. As a contribution to this a third milestone for the RI-global will be the establishment of a youth programme to build the capacity of the youth in particular to work towards securing rangelands for local communities. This will include the development of **an internship programme for pastoral youth** to work with global and regional RI partners, and the holding of **a youth-focused international exchange and learning event**. It is anticipated that WAMIP will lead this programme.

Throughout these processes the RI-global partners will work closely with the Rangelands Initiative regional partners to build understandings and capacities both ways and be mutually supporting. This will include developing joint programming where opportunities arise. For example, IFAD is currently in discussion with members of the regional Rangelands Initiative in Asia as to how collaboration in-country and regionally can be strengthened. Related to this a final milestone will be the holding of **a set of learning activities at the Global Land Forum, planned to be held in Jordan in 2021**. Repeating the successful Rangelands Retreat at Bandung in 2018, the RI-global will hold a Retreat in Jordan prior to the GLF (hosted by WAMIP). Further, in the lead up to the GLF partners will support WAMIP to develop key messages and influencing activities to draw attention to pastoralist issues in Jordan.

These milestones and outputs will be discussed in more detail in the accompanying annual Workplans.

4.0 Stakeholders

4.1 The RI-global platform

The RI-global is a partnership of international organisations and networks, namely IFAD, UNEP, IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), CELEP (Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism), WRI (World Resources Institute), Rangelands Partnership, FAO PKH (Pastoralist Knowledge Hub), ICARDA (International Center for Agricultural Research in the Drylands), CIRAD (French Agricultural Research Institute for International Development), WAMIP and ILRI. It is anticipated that the RI-global will continue

to expand over the next three years to include more like-minded organisations (ILC members and others). In addition, the RI-global will link with platforms (see below) and organisations working more broadly on rangelands including WWF (World Wildlife Fund), which is in the process of establishing a platform on grasslands and savannas.

The RI-global works closely with the regional Rangelands Initiatives in Asia and Africa, and the Latin America Semiarid Platform. Normally the RI-global will not engage directly with regional or continental bodies such as AU (African Union) and IGAD (Inter-governmental Authority for Development) as it is anticipated that this will be done by the regional RIs, and if communication is required then this will be done through the regional RIs. The regional RIs are also the entry point for RI-global engaging with national ILC members and partners through a National Engagement Strategy (NES), if existing.

4.2 Other platforms or initiatives

Four of the RI-global partners are networks themselves (Rangelands Partnership, Pastoralist Knowledge Hub, WAMIP and CELEP) and this provides an opportunity to increase the reach of the RI-global through their members. In addition, the RI-global works with several other networks or platforms working on rangelands and/or with pastoralists including WOCAT (World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies) with which some RI-global partners have worked through contributing to their good practice document on sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa.

More information on these networks, their status and the relationship with the RI-global (including added value of RI) are provided in Annex 3. In order to avoid any negative overlap and/or to build opportunities for these networks to work together, the coordinators of the RI-global is in close communication with the coordinators of these other networks and groups, and activities and programmes are organised and planned to complement each other wherever possible.

4.3 Private sector

To date the RI-global has had minimal interaction with the private sector. This will be explored in future years through country initiatives/NES, regional CBI rangelands initiatives, and globally, including the production of an Issue Paper on good practice in commercial investment in rangelands. The RI-global will review opportunities to engage with the private sector in rangelands.

4.4 Donors and strategic partners

In the past, the RI-global has engaged with potential donors and ILC Strategic Partners in order to request and access funding, as well as by providing ‘in kind’ technical support for other projects funded by them and/or donor discussions and strategy developments as part of capacity building processes. This includes USAID, Swiss Agency Development and Cooperation (SDC), Italian Development Cooperation, German development cooperation, Africa Development Bank, European Union and the World Bank. Others might be the Dutch and Canadian governments and UN Development Programme (UNDP). The RI-global will continue to engage with these strategic partners supporting them and looking for entry points to raise the importance of rangelands together with security of tenure for local land users and good governance. It is hoped that this will open up opportunities for increased investments in this area, and potentially through support provided to the Rangelands Initiative.

5.0 Governance of the RI-global

5.1 Partners and decision-making processes

The RI-global is currently made up of eleven members: FAO-PKH, IFAD, UNEP, Rangelands Partnership, ICARDA, WRI, CIRAD, ILRI, WAMIP, IUCN (Drylands Program) and CELEP. The RI-global is a network of partners with verbal agreement to work together. Each partner is represented by an individual who acts as focal person for their organisation in the Initiative and is responsible for ensuring that appropriate approvals from their organisation for this have been given. As much as possible decisions between partners (focal persons) will be made by consensus and if not possible then by no objection. It is anticipated that focal persons (or their

delegates) will meet on an annual basis to report on activities and finances, develop the next year annual Workplan, share experiences and learning, and strengthen the partnership. As much as possible annual Workplans have been aligned with the partners own workplans.

It is anticipated that the focal person from each partner will represent their organisation in RI-global activities and processes and look for opportunities to get other staff members involved. Their own workplans and strategies should be discussed with the RI coordinator so complementarities and synergies can be identified and strengthened. As developed, the Strategy and annual Workplans of the RI-global will be shared by them with their organisation as appropriate. It is anticipated that all partners will be involved in RI-global activities according to interest and capacity and together commit to raising funds (in-kind or directly) to do so. It is anticipated that at the very least each partner will cover the costs of their focal person to attend the annual partners planning meeting.

5.2 Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will be established made up of one representative from RI-global partners (on a two-year rotating basis), one representative from the regions (on a one-year rotating basis), ILRI and Rangelands Partnership as coordinators, a member of the RI working group on fundraising (see below), a representative from the ILC Secretariat, and two representatives from global organisations that are not RI members (on a three-year rotating basis) one of whom will act as chair. The steering committee will meet on a bi-annual basis (where possible physically) to review progress of the RI-global, discuss new opportunities, and make suggestions for improvement.

5.3 Coordination

ILRI will be responsible for coordination of the RI-global with assistance from the Rangelands Partnership. ILRI receives a small grant from ILC whilst covering some communication/KM (knowledge management) costs and some of the overheads. During the period of this three-year Strategy partners will work together to strengthen this coordination/KM by securing dedicated funds for this including employing a half or preferably full-time network coordinator.

The roles and responsibilities of the coordinating organisation/partner(s) include:

- Coordinating activities and processes in which the RI-global is involved in, organising annual partners meeting, facilitating agreement on annual Workplans and other decisions as required.
- Acting as contact focal person for RI-global for the ILC Secretariat, reporting to ILC Secretariat and other providing communication as required.
- Facilitating communication and engagement across and between the RI-global partners and regional initiatives.
- Maintaining the RI website, and developing joint publications, posters, e-bulletin, social media and communication linkages with other global networks including googlegroup for communication with ILC members and partners working on rangelands.
- Working with the RI-global funding working group and regional RIs to identify potential funding sources and liaising with donors.
- Identifying opportunities for RI-global partners to build capacity of each other and/or the regional Rangelands Initiatives and their members.
- Supporting the ILC Secretariat in raising awareness and the profile of the RI (global and regional initiatives) globally.

6.0 Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues

6.1 Gender

The Rangelands Initiative is committed to gender equality both within the Initiative itself and how it works, as well as in its activities. The RI-global is endeavouring to ensure that gender equality is taken into account in all the activities that it supports including projects, meetings and research. Documentation as much as possible includes gender issues and where appropriate specific attention to women, men and youth (see below) – see several articles in the Rangelands Bulletin devoted to these. In addition, the RI-global will work with organisations to explore women-specific activities and events, as well as work with women's rights organisations to better understand pastoral land issues.

6.2 Youth

Recognising the important role and commitment of the youth to global issues including securing the rights of their peoples to their land and resources, the RI-global will develop a specific programme of activities focused on building the capacity of the youth to engage in global processes. Activities could include hosting of interns within the partner organisations; providing training to the youth on advocacy, lobbying and campaigning; a landscapes academy organised with the Global Landscapes Forum on rangelands; identifying youth representatives to represent their people at global events; and specific youth-focused activities such as a youth forum or exchange on rangelands. This will also link with ILC's Youth and Leadership Programme. It is anticipated that WAMIP will take the lead for the RI-global youth programme.

6.2 Indigenous Peoples

The RI-global is also committed to improving the voice and status of indigenous peoples (IPs) and to contribute to IP forums and networks. Many people living in rangelands see themselves as IPs and/or are described as such. The RI-global will strengthen linkages with the IP programme(s) of ILC and such as IFAD. It will exchange information, look at joint events, and engage in joint advocacy and lobbying. Further the RI will support the strengthening of WAMIP as a platform for mobile indigenous peoples and pastoralists (see above).

7.0 Learning and communication

Learning and communication are a central component of the RI-global and the regional RIs. This occurs through:

- Facilitating the sharing of information globally from the regional or national projects supported through ILC such as SRMP (Sustainable Rangeland Management Project) (Tanzania) and the PRM (Participatory Rangeland Management) Piloting Project (Kenya and Tanzania) together with initiatives undertaken by ILC members and partners working on rangelands. This can be through knowledge exchange, learning visits,

documentation, film, digital conferences, provision of case studies or presentations at key events, or others.

- Facilitating the sharing of information and experiences *across* the regions from one project to another or from one ILC member (or partner) to another.
- Developing a programme of learning with a particular organisation to facilitate the sharing of information across the organisation – from one project to another. An example of this is the sharing of information and experiences across IFAD mainly facilitated by RI Africa.
- Sharing of information from and to our own organisations, whether it be research, experiences or expertise.
- Sharing of information and experiences virtually to a wider, broader audience through mailings, networks, film or photo stories, KM platforms, the RI website and those of RI partners, blogs, Twitter and others.
- Organising a film festival on securing rights to rangelands as part of a series of film festivals organised by CELEP.

Communication (across members, and between members and others) will be maintained through:

1. The **website** dedicated to the Rangelands Initiative (global, Africa and Asia) was established and continues to be managed by ILRI, linked to both the ILC website and the regional Rangelands Initiatives. It provides space for the regional Rangelands Initiatives, as currently they do not have their own website, i.e. for Asia and Africa. This website provides information on activities of the Rangelands Initiative, news items, a blog, slide shows, members/partners, publications, and resources.
2. A bi-annual e-**Bulletin** translated into Spanish and French and including information on events, feature articles on issues related to making rangeland more secure, and others.
3. Use of **social media** including Twitter, LinkedIn or other to share information on rangelands land issues in rangelands.
4. Continuation and further development of the **Making Rangelands Secure publication sets** including Issue Papers, Manuals, Research Reports and Briefs. Where possible and where funds are available these will be commissioned to fill gaps in information.

The RI-global also receives assistance from the ILRI communications and GLAD (Global Livestock Advocacy) team, and the Rangelands Partnership communications team as in-kind contributions to the Rangelands Initiative. This includes:

- Posting of news from the Rangelands Initiative on their websites, as blogs or news items, or in newsletters.
- Assistance with editing, designing and production of documentation or publicity material.
- Informing the RI-global coordination team about issues and opportunities that may be of interest to the Rangelands Initiative (global and regional).
- Facilitation of meetings/workshops including the annual partners' meetings.

8.0 Sustainability and resource mobilisation

The RI-global has grown from what was originally a 1-year project developed around a single learning route, into a worldwide platform including global, Asia and Africa platforms with strong linkages to the Latin America Semiarid Platform. Attention to the importance of rangelands is growing, and thus it is believed that with time given to dedicated fundraising, it will be possible to raise funds – both as independent funding for the RI-global and as funding for components within broader projects and programmes. The required drive for funding requires the commitment from all partners and will be the central focus of the coordinator over Year 1 of this Strategy.

In order to kick-start the funding process a working group drawn from RI partners will be established to identify funding opportunities and write proposals to which all partners are expected to contribute. All partners will explore opportunities to raise funds within their own organisations and for incorporating funding for the RI for specific activities or other within broader proposals, projects and programmes.

The Rangelands Initiative fundraising Strategy includes the following (to be updated by the working group):

- Maintaining recognition and support in the ILC Secretariat that rangelands is a matter of global concern to ILC members, in order to access funds for the global programme.
- Developing at least two proposals between 2020 and 2022 for core funds, and two proposals for specific RI activities.
- Making presentations about the Rangelands Initiative to potential donors.
- Writing and submitting proposals on rangelands when opportunities arise – this includes keeping up-to-date with proposal calls, funding cycles etc.
- Assisting ILC regional and national rangelands initiatives to develop proposals and activities in order to obtain funding through ILC regional platforms or in-country NES.
- Sharing costs with other organisations and programmes for e.g. attendance of RI partners at meetings, publications, and activities.
- Developing and maintaining good relations with organisations with which the Rangelands Initiative could collaborate with and join consortiums to access funding.

It is anticipated that it will be easier to raise funds around specific activities and/or programmes rather than for the RI-global (and regional) as a whole. Some progress has already been made in this regard, and will be described in more detail in the annual Workplans.

9.0 Three-year results framework/logframe

Goal	To secure the rights of local rangeland communities to land and natural resources and to improve governance of these.	- No. of policies and legislation passed to improve tenure security and governance in rangeland areas. - No. of local rangeland communities saying that their land tenure security has improved.					
	Expected results covering the 10 commitments	Quantitative indicators	Qualitative indicators	Baseline 2019	Target 2020	Target 2021	Target 2022
	Global and regional Rangelands Initiatives are strengthened including linkages between them	# of joint initiatives	RI -global and regional partners state that RI has been strengthened	0	3	6	9
	The capacity of those engaging in rangelands to secure rights to land and natural resources of local rangeland users is improved	# of capacity building events and actions	Participants in capacity building events and actions state that their capacity has been built.	0	3	6	9
	Global actors prioritise land and resource tenure and governance for local rangeland communities in global processes, strategies, policies and actions.	# of global processes, policies and strategies prioritising land and resource tenure in rangelands	Global actors state that they have improved attention to rangelands land and resource tenure and governance.	0	1	3	6

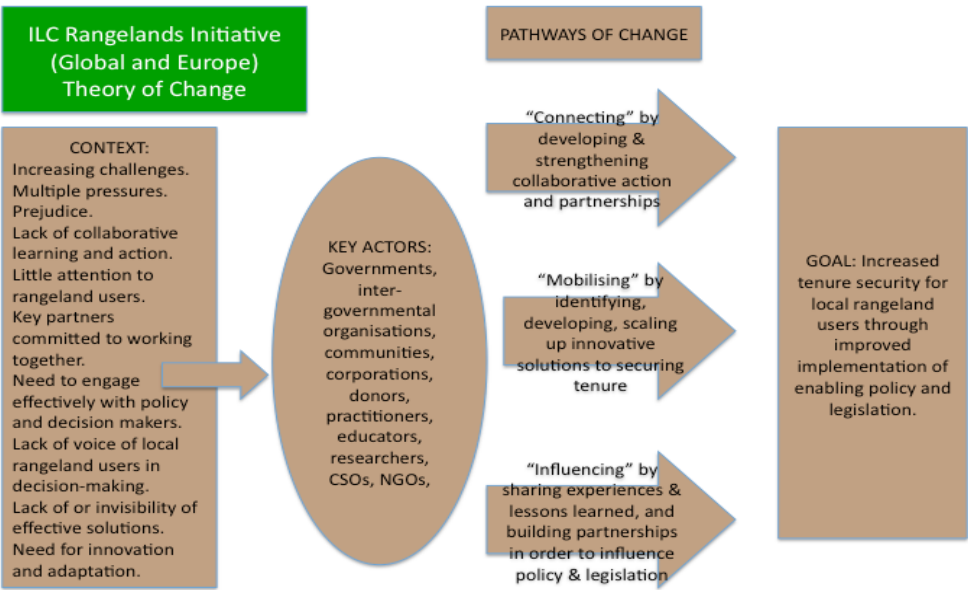
	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	EXPECTED RESULT	QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS	QUALITATIVE INDICATORS	BASELINE 2019	TARGETS 2020	TARGET 2021	TARGET 2022
	Objective 1: To improve the capacity of stakeholders engaging in rangelands to better secure rights to land and resources	Built capacity of stakeholders	# of activities that build capacity of partners	Partners state that their capacity has been improved	0	3	6	9
	Objective 2: To strengthen the RI (global and regional) as a collaborative platform for building capacity and influencing on rangelands tenure and good governance	Strengthened platform	#of collaborative activities	Partners state that being a partner of the Rangelands Initiative has led to improved collaboration with other partners and other actors	0	3	6	9
	Objective 3: To influence global processes, strategies, policies and actions to support land and natural resource tenure security and good	Global processes, strategies, policies and actions to support land and tenure security and good governance in rangelands	#of global processes, strategies	Key stakeholders state that they have prioritized land and tenure security in rangelands as a result of the Rangelands Initiative	0	1	3	6

	governance with local rangelands communities.							
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10.0 Concluding remarks

This Strategy lays the foundation for the strengthening of the RI-global over the next three years, whilst also strengthening the regional Rangelands Initiatives. Significant opportunities and space are being created for the Rangelands Initiative (global and regional) as increased attention is being drawn to the environment, climate change and biodiversity, as well as One Health in the wake of the coronavirus epidemic (One Health including rangelands with people and livestock) and the role that ecosystems and land use systems such as rangelands can contribute to these whilst also contributing to local and national economies. Ensuring that the important issue of secure land and resource tenure and good governance is discussed and given attention as part of this is a key role that the Rangelands Initiative can play, drawing from robust evidence-based data and good practices and experience-sharing. It is anticipated that if the RI-global is strong, the regional and national ILC members and partners working on and in rangelands will benefit too, together with the communities that they serve. Good communication, working relations and fundraising will be necessary to maintain the position and momentum that the Rangelands Initiative has already created. The RI-global partners are committed to this and to taking the implementation of this Strategy forward.

Annex 1: Previous Rangelands Initiative global theory of change 2016-2019



Annex 2: Summary of RI-global Strategy meeting, Rome, November 2019

In November 2019 the RI-global partners held a Strategy meeting to reflect on the previous Strategy and to plan for the next.

1. Overall, the RI-global had achieved its planned deliverables and outputs over the three-year Strategy (2016-2019) period.

2. However, concerns were raised that many of these deliverables and outputs were deliverables and outputs of the individual organisations concerned and/or with limited added-value or clear contribution of the Rangelands Initiative (RI) itself (i.e. as a platform with its own identity beyond the individual organisations (partners). Reasons for this include:

- a lack of ownership of the RI by the partner organisations (been driven by ILRI who has had clear role as coordinator since establishment) – who do not have clear roles/responsibilities;
- many organisations work together anyway and would do so without the RI – limited added-value of the RI;
- lack of resources and funds to implement “RI” activities so pressure to report and attribute organizational activities (or projects led partner organisations) as RI activities (pressures from ILC Secretariat encourage this e.g. reporting formats); and
- lack of financial contribution/commitment from partner organisations.

3. There remains a clear need for a global platform focusing on rangelands/drylands including land and natural resource tenure and governance – for example rangelands/drylands do not get the same attention as forests, are mainly insecure (with a lack of a formalized/legally-recognised land tenure system) and increasingly under pressure from land use change and/or degradation. However, some partners believe that there is a need for a global rangelands/drylands platform that has a broader focus than tenure and governance to fill the current space that exists in developing processes such as the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. After discussion it was agreed amongst the partners present that though there are some clear arguments for establishing the broader platform, it requires further discussion between RI partners and others. This will require time and resources. In the meantime, there is still a need for the RI. As such, the RI should continue as it is in terms of scope, and discussions on a broader platform would continue in parallel including whether such a platform could include the Rangelands Initiative as the component focusing on land and natural resource tenure and governance, or whether it would be something separate. It was agreed that the RI

activities on land/NR tenure and governance will in themselves contribute to a broader platform if it is established.

4. The RI fills a niche in terms of scope/focus, way of operating, its members/partners and objectives, which makes it different to other platforms such as the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub. However, in future the RI needs to have clear deliverables that clearly show the added value of the partners working together.

5. All partners in the RI need to more actively participate in the Initiative if it is to remain strong including bringing resources, opportunities, and contribution of time to help it strengthen and grow. This Strategy will help to define the incentives that will encourage partners to do this. It was agreed that at the very least each partner should cover the cost of a representative to attend the annual planning meeting.

6. Additional funding (i.e. beyond what can be anticipated from the ILC) is necessary for the RI to grow and develop its own set of activities (rather than relying on the activities that partners are already doing and 'labelling' these as RI activities). However, care is required that this funding targets the core activities of the RI itself, rather than funding 'projects' that one partner or another is implementing and which can detract time and resources from the RI coordination. This has been a problem of the past and is still seen in the approach that the regional RIs are taking. It is recognized that in order to find additional/joint funding there may be a need for some flexibility here, but as much as possible, funding should clearly fund core RI activities and not weakly connected 'projects.'

7. ILC structure is a challenge and an opportunity – it was agreed that the opportunities still outweigh the challenges in terms of working with other ILC members and the other regional rangelands initiatives, however, to fit with the new requirements of the ILC's new operating model there is a need for adjusting elements of the RI, to be reflected in the new strategy.

More details of the Strategy planning meeting can be found in the Report of the meeting.

The partners' meeting was also an opportunity to reflect on what has changed in terms of context – challenges and opportunities for rangelands/drylands over the last three years – these are summarized in Box 2. Partners agreed that these changes strengthened the need for the RI and laid a strong foundation for its growth.

Changes in context for rangelands/drylands over the last three years

Land and resource loss as well as change and fragmentation in the world's rangelands have increased dramatically in recent years due to both 'external' and 'internal' influences, including a lack of recognition of land- and resource-ownership rights, poor land-use planning, and privatization processes. These influences are having significant negative impacts on millions of rangeland users, including pastoralists and hunter-gatherers who depend upon rangelands for their food and livelihood security, as well as affecting national economies, peace and security. Predicted changes in climate highlight the importance of maintaining livelihoods, such as pastoralism that are able to adapt to and have a history of coping with aridity and unpredictable climatic events and stress. The comparative advantage that rangelands and rangeland peoples have in this regard is increasingly being compromised by their loss of access to resources and land.

Securing access to land and resources is therefore fundamental for sustainable development in these semi-arid and arid environments. How best this can be achieved is a matter of discussion and debate, and opinions and conclusions differ. Mixed-use landscapes—such as rangelands—present a particular challenge. Overlapping rights and the diverse ways in which different land users may access, use, control or manage land and resources require flexible and context-specific approaches to recognising and formalising customary tenure systems and the appropriate planning of resources. Land tenure and governance systems can vary widely depending on the region/country/location, the type of rangelands, the users of that rangeland, and both 'internal' and 'external' influences.

Over the last three years (i.e. 2016-2019) greater attention has been given to rangelands and drylands globally, and particularly in relation to climate change, drought, degradation and potential for restoration, and livestock-sourced foods. This attention is both positive and negative and not least has opened up discussion on such issues as the future of pastoralism and how can/should rangelands (as well as forests) be best restored. Climate-related events such as the current fires across swathes of Australia's rangeland/drylands highlight the need for increasing investment in managing these lands (with good governance and tenure an important component of this). Tools such as participatory rangeland management (PRM),

developed by ILC members in Ethiopia and Mongolia, and now being piloted by ILC in Kenya and Tanzania, offer strong opportunities for improving rangeland management opportunities whilst also improving tenure security.

Annex 3: Summary of other networks and platforms that to varying degrees focus on rangelands and with which the RI-global collaborates			
Name of network or platform	Type of network or platform	Status of network or platform	Relationship to RI-global; added value of RI-global
WISP (World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism)	Loose network of individual and organisational members	Not been functional for several years, but still existing in name	IUCN Drylands program lead network, and IUCN are a partner in RI. Due to lack of functionality, RI has taken on some of role and particularly in terms of mobilising international actors in relation to land tenure and governance.
FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH)	Semi-formalised partner (organisation) membership. Additional individual and organisational members part of KM network (non-formal). Pastoralist associations. (NGO lead) established and supported. at regional level to increase pastoralist voice globally.	KM network functioning well. Partners meet annually - some overlap in. partners. Some partners given roles/projects e.g. research. Would benefit from more sustainable (non-project) funding. Regional associations still in development.	PKH is a partner in RI, and most RI partners are also partners of PKH. PKH established after RI, and PKH pastoral associations have been built on/linked to regional RI initiatives in Asia. Danger of some overlap but PKH and RI coordinator in regular contact to avoid this. RI provides a platform with more active involvement of smaller number of partners and more specific focus on land governance/tenure, as well as strong entry point for PKH to ILC members. PKH online repository is useful space for consolidating documents. Sometimes PKH held back from certain activities (e.g. lobbying/advocacy) due to FAO.
Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP)	Network of individual and organisational members (in Europe) and partners (in Eastern Africa); membership and partnership formalised. Larger informal googlegroup of organisations and individuals. Eastern Africa focused.	Clear objective of lobbying EU parliamentarians and other European bodies to pay attention to Eastern African pastoralism. Functioning well & looking to use good relations with EU for broader lobbying on pastoralism. Hosted by VSF-B. Members and partners meet annually. Not much overlap of members/partners with the RI.	CELEP is a partner of RI. Eastern Africa NGO focal point for CELEP is RECONCILE. CELEP instigated PRM project which is being implemented through ILC/RECONCILE (flagship RI Africa project). Some overlap in issues such as Decade of FF, mobility, and land governance/tenure but due to CELEP focusing on Eastern Africa and EU, the RI has wider geographical focus and different objective/goals - partnership works well, particularly as good communication between coordinators (also with PKH coordinator).

Rangelands Partnership	Global Rangelands, Rangelands West, and the state rangelands sites are a collective effort (called The Rangelands Partnership) by 19 U.S. land-grant universities collaborating with international partners. Semi-formal. USA focused but took on some international focus in terms of KM.	Strong network of US universities. Functioning well. Limited but stable funding. Strong coordinator/KM.	RP is a partner of RI. RI provides much broader geographical focus and a platform for US issues to be shared globally. RI benefits from strong KM assistance from RP. RP have mobilised funds for a US based study including land governance and tenure to feed into RI global study. Good communication between coordinators.
Land Portal	Platform for sharing knowledge on land issues. Mainly sharing of information through internet.	Growing well. Relatively stable funding. Strong coordination unit/KM.	RI has worked with LP to establish portfolio on Pastoralism and Rangelands on LP website. LP have ability to pull in large data sets and RI has worked with LP to do this for rangelands producing maps etc. Also, RI and LP organised webinar on rangelands tenure. Will continue working together.
WAMIP (World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Pastoralists)	Membership network of global pastoralist CSO/pastoral associations	Had several challenges/problems in governance but now regrouping and re-establishing itself.	Several members of WAMIP are members of RI regional initiatives and ILC. RI willing to support WAMIP to strengthen/grow as WAMIP members can bring in pastoralist perspective to RI more directly than through regional RIs, and RI can be a useful platform for WAMIP to raise land governance issues globally. RI discussing with WAMIP about this - also with PKH.
WOCAT (World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies)	A network of eight consortium partners, and WOCAT region, and national including its institutional and individual members including ICARDA, FAO and SDC.	Been quite sub-Saharan focused to date. Looking to expand to Central Asia including sustainable land management publication for this region.	ILRI/RI (global) contributed a case study on joint village land use planning to WOCAT's SLM volume. Been in discussion about working together more closely in future.
Landmark	Landmark is a platform documenting community lands including maps, data and background information.	Recently signed an agreement with ILC to strengthen the platform. Limited resources.	Landmark is hosted by WRI, which is a partner of RI-global. RI has in past contributed maps to Landmark and will continue to do so where possible. In order to produce the publication Who Owns the Rangelands it is anticipated that further maps will be collected that can be shared with Landmark.

Annex 4: Three-year budget

Budget category	2020				2021				2022				Total over 3 years	Total requested from ILC	Cofunding	Total to be mobilised
	Total amount	From ILC	Cofunding	To be mobilised	Total amount	Request ed from ILC	Cofunding	To be mobilised	Total amount	Request ed from ILC	Cofunding	To be mobilised				
Salaries and allowances	94,056	36,363	43,501	14,192	211,461	36,364	9,200	165,897	172,961	36,364	13,800	122,797	478,478	109,091	66,501.00	302,886
Travel and allowances	15,000	0	5,000	10,000	15,000	0	5,000	10,000	25,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	55,000	10,000	15,000	30,000
Goods, services and inputs	213,500	0	108,500	105,000	420,000	0	50,000	370,000	435,000	20,000	25,000	390,000	1,068,500	20,000	183,500	865,000
Overheads	6,506	3,637	2,869	0	6,505	3,636	2,869	0	9,954	6,636	3,318	0	22,965	13,909	9,056	0
Total	329,062	40,000	159,870	129,192	652,966	40,000	67,069	545,897	642,915	73,000	47,118	522,797	1,624,943	153,000	274,057	1,197,886