



01. MAIN PRESSURES EXERTED BY PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES ON BIODIVERSITY

The main adverse productive practices observed in the sector were identified through the **DPSIR⁽¹⁾** framework. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the categorization of the Intergovernmental *Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES): artificialization of natural environments, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, global climate change, invasive alien species.

Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase I of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main productive practices that have been targeted in the 3 countries are:

- Conversion of natural/ forest environments into pastures
- Fragmentation of pastoral land by fencing, agriculture or urbanization
- Overgrazing due to herd concentration and over-storage
- Sedentarization of herds reducing mobility
- Degradation of pastoral land, forage resources and transhumance corridors
- Spread of invasive species linked to livestock mobility
- Increased pressures around water and conflicts of use

02. SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATED SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

Land use and planning

- Revision of spatial planning: participatory land use and livestock titles
- Revision of transhumance routes by integrating environmentally sensitive areas
- Creation of inter-user mediation mechanisms
- Strengthening local sustainable land management conventions
- Promotion of partnerships between community and traditional leaders

Improvement of practices

- Restoration of land degraded by overgrazing (planting native forage species, reforestation)
- Establishment of water retention basins
- Promote fodder production

Economic support and capacity building

- Risk reduction insurance for farmers
- Certification schemes for export
- Strengthening of research on invasive species management and alternative livestock production systems
- Training ministries to improve the control of protected area

KEY FIGURES



3 COUNTRIES
targeted this sector



18 SPPI
associated



2 PILOT
PROJECTS

(co-constructed at
landscape level)

⁽¹⁾ Driver – "Practical", Pressure – "Pressure", State – "State", Impact, Response – "Action to be considered"; Kristensen, P. "The DPSIR Framework", European Environment Agency, 2004.

03. EXAMPLES OF PILOT PROJECTS

LIVESTOCK



LD4D

ETHIOPIA - Bale Eco-Region and Kaffa Biosphere Reserve

Promoting biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient value chains through sustainable production practices

Main activities: participatory and community-based management of pastoral land, management of human-wildlife conflicts, improvement of herd performance (fodder), reduction of open grazing regimes.



Budget
USD 4K
4 years



Herd in Kenya, IUCN ESARO

KENYA - Kajiado South County

Strengthening ecosystem resilience through integrated rangeland management and biodiversity conservation

Main activities: restoration of degraded pastoral areas, improvement of pastoral governance, control of invasive plants, protection and rehabilitation of freshwater sources, partitioning of grazing areas.



Budget
USD 2,5M

04. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

PUBLIC SECTOR

Research institutes, universities, the Ministry of Livestock, the Ministry of Land Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, border countries' authorities, national park managers, Wildlife Management Services, regional agencies, land registry, local authorities, multilateral donors, embassies



CIVIL SOCIETY

NGOs, local communities, indigenous peoples, local pastoral management committees, village committees, women's groups

PRIVATE SECTOR

Organizations of breeders, ranchers, banks, foundations