Table 4.1: Grazing & Pasture Management – Suggested Action Guidelines

	Policy – Government level	Community level
Steps	 Review legal and traditional land tenure systems Garner official support for community- generated & managed grazing plans, including technical advice 	 Identify all stakeholders Create livestock-free conservation areas Collaboratively develop grazing plan, including grazing land set-asides where possible Monitor and adjust grazing plan
Potential Stakeholders:	Government: local, national PA Administration Conservation/Development NGOs	 Community livestock owners & user groups Users of plant resources (medicinal, food) Agriculturalists
Potential Pitfalls:	 Determining grazing patterns may be a subject of contention, especially in where economy is in transition Grazing management may need to include reduction of livestock numbers, yet address traditional strategies for accommodating severe drought or winters (<i>dzud</i> in Mongolia) Prescriptive grazing plans without community consultation will likely fail 	
Monitoring Protocols / Success Indicators	 Defined collaboratively. May include: Measuring pasture quality, including relative abundance of palatable or preferred forage species, degree of livestock trailing or erosion; Indicators developed by local herders based on traditional knowledge and site-specific importance Numbers, health and productivity of wild ungulates and domestic livestock; Level of compliance with grazing plan and mutually agreed rules & regulations Degree of overlap or co-existence between herders and wildlife 	
Public Awareness	Raise awareness of legal grazing limitations especially where PA regulations apply	 Display map of natural resource use, key wild ungulate areas and grazing restrictions Disseminate grazing plan to the community Ensure monitoring using locally-defined but sufficient indicators