



коомдук фонд  
общественный фонд



тоолуу аймактардын  
туруктуу өнүгүшү үчүн  
для устойчивого  
развития горных регионов

# CAMP Alatoo sub national cooperation

**Workshop on International Mountain Cooperation**

Initiative of the Task Force on Mountain Cooperation

6-7 June 2013

Budoia, Italy

Aida Gareeva, Projects Coordinator





# Milestones of CAMP Alatoo history

MVPDF

CEEBA

CAMP Alatoo

AGOCA

CAMP program

CAMP

2000

2003

2004

2006

2008



# CAMP Alatoo team

- 18 employees,
- field manager in Djalal-Abad region
- Working groups of projects,
- Local and intl. consultants,
- Local and intl. students





# What we want & how we work

The overall goal - to contribute to the improvement of people's livelihoods in the mountain villages of Kyrgyzstan by encouraging a more sustainable use of natural resources.

CAMP Alatoo pursues a trans-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach based on local, regional and international partnerships and experiences.

CAMP Alatoo develops, adapts and implements innovative, simple and effective technologies and approaches in cooperation with villagers, local institutions, partner organizations and experts in the frame of pilot projects and disseminated them through the partners on national level.



## Main fields of activities:

- Projects on sustainable natural resources management:
  - Sustainable pasture management
  - Climate change risk assessment
  - Climate change adaptation
  - Energy efficiency
  - Conflict management over natural resources
- Adaptation of CAMP Alatoo tools
- Increasing partners' capacity on SNRM



# CAMP Forum

- AGOCA (Alliance of Mountain Communities in Central Asia)
- CAMP Alatoo (Kyrgyzstan)
- CAMP Kuhiston (Tajikistan)
- MVPDF (Mountain Villages Partnership and Development Foundation)

**2013 – Balancing production and consumption of energy in CA, Kg – Microenergy international?**

**→ Mountain Partnership**



# Cooperation and partnership

- **Local partners:** households, self governance, rayon/oblast administration)
- **Donors:** British Embassy, German Ministry of the Environment, GIZ, Principality of Lichtenstein, NCCR, REPIC SDC, WECF, **CDKN, UNDP Kz, UNDP Kg**
- **Partner organizations:** Mountain Partnership, GIZ CIM, GIZ, CDE, UNDP, GEF SGP, AGOCA, CEEBA, UCA, MSDSP KG, LARC (intl. and local)
- Ministries and state organizations
- Universities (international and local)



## Sustainable pasture management

- Goal: Reduced degradation of pastures and improved livelihood of pasture users
- Objective: Improved functioning of the pasture management system
- Experience: From 2000 in the frame of different projects, introduced on pilot areas with strong participation of local peoples.



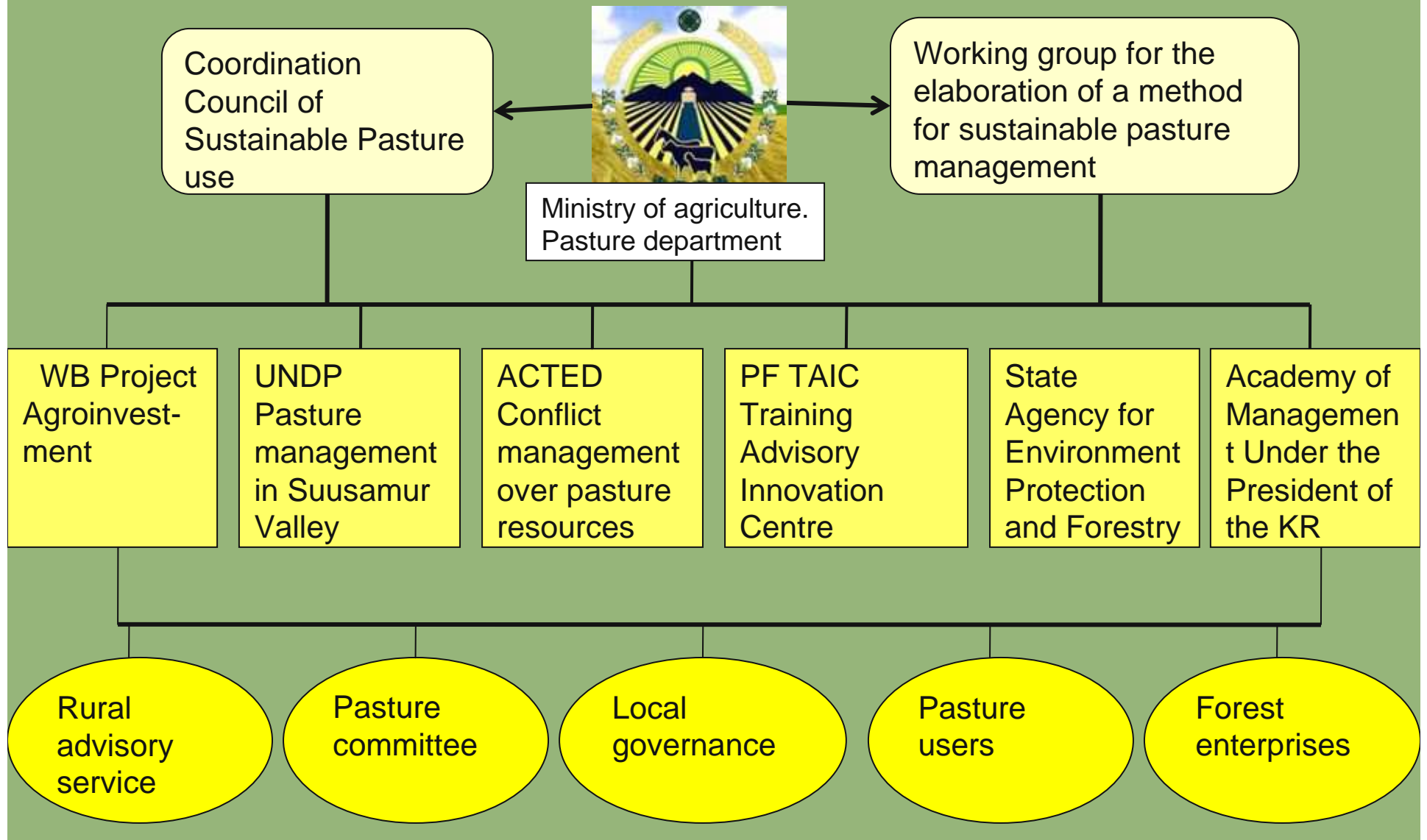


## Tools and approaches

- L4S (Learning for Sustainability Training module) Sustainable Pasture Management
- Method of local pasture monitoring and assessment
- Pasture use planning (Training workshop)
- Pasture management plans (Training workshop)
- Sustainable pasture management on local level (approach)



# Cooperation with partners at all levels





# Cooperation with partners

## Awareness building

WB  
Agro invest-  
ment Project



Working group for the elaboration of a method for sustainable pasture management

TOT (L4S) Sustainable  
pasture management



Dissemination in all  
Kyrgyzstan

Pasture  
committee

Pasture  
committee

Pasture  
committee

Pasture  
committee

# Cooperation with partners



Coordination Council  
of Sustainable  
Pasture use

5  
Governmental  
agencies

4 International  
projects

7 NGO

- Elaboration of  
recommandations

-Coordination and  
cooperation

-Round tables

-Exchange of experience

-presentations

-Joint field visitis

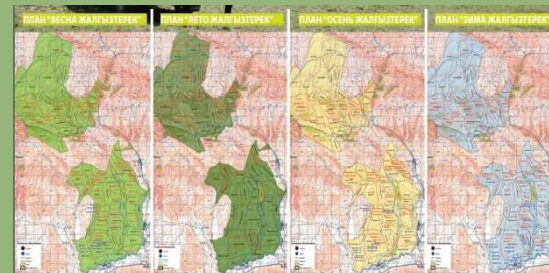
-Public hearings



# Cooperation with partners



Training manual on the sustainable pasture management approach



Academy of Management Under the President of the KR

Local governance

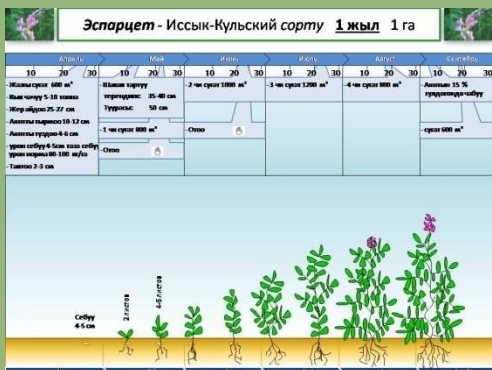
Local governance

Local governance

Steppe

Semidesert

Meadow steppe





# Conclusions

The experience acquired gives the opportunity to other NGOs to elaborate efficient methods and approaches for the management of natural resources at local level. However, the cooperation for the elaboration, and more specifically for the dissemination of approaches of tools is not always efficient, because of the reasons:

- Governmental agencies responsible for the implementation and elaboration of such methods are not always interested
- NGOs often compete with international consultants, whereas they are less aware of local context
- NGOs are de facto competing with important international organizations such as WB, UNDP, etc. to cooperate with governmental agencies and donors. This process is not always favourable to NGOs.

The cooperation at local level in this context is more efficient if NGOs are members of international networks and/or are supported by international organizations.



# Thank you



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