



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Dryland Systems

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**Implementation report on
“Analyze drivers for sustainable management
of CPRs”**

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Analyze drivers for sustainable management of CPRs

The study was undertaken in three villages in western Rajasthan, India: Govindpura/Jodhpur, Dhok/Barmer, and Damodara/Jaisalmer. The selection of sites was based on community and experts' consultation, secondary data and geo-spatial analysis. On the basis of multiple indicators communities have been identified which are representative for the arid and vulnerable eco-regions along a rainfall gradient (annual rainfall rises from 170 mm in Jaisalmer to 280 mm in Jodhpur). Adverse weather conditions result in negative water balance for 9 to 11 months in a year and frequent droughts (every year to 2.5 years). Approximately 4 years ago in Dhok and Govindpura a new management regime was introduced for part of the community pastures as part of development projects. Nevertheless, the projects did not prevent the pastures to severely degrade. In Damodara no project was implemented and the pastures are in a severely degraded state.

The study has been structured on the basis of the IAD framework. Information on the attributes of the community, biophysical conditions, and rules in use are collected. In a first step a literature review was undertaken on institutional mechanism, drivers and processes of success and failure of CPR management. In a second step, empirical socio-economic data have been collected using multiple methods such as a field-survey (n = 70), transect walks, and key-informants interview at all three study sites. Especially in focus group-discussions people's perceptions on factors and drivers of success and failure of CPRs management systems have been revealed.

In a third step, the outcomes of the case study analyses and the group discussions were used as a starting point for facilitated community elaborations on how to adopt institutional arrangements and especially by-laws. The opportunities and challenges of sustainable intensification of community based pasture systems were included in this discussion. As an outcome of these discussions an action site of 10 ha degraded common pastures were identified in each of the three communities to test silvi-pasture rehabilitation options. The plant species for the silvi-pastures were selected by using the participatory Mozer-framework matrix.

Table: Some characteristics of CPRs in the selected villages

Particulars	Dhok	Govindpura	Damodara
Long term average annual rainfall, mm	235	280	170
Number of households	355	150	157
Total livestock number	19,633	3,153	20,663
Total area of common pasture, ha	250	32	45
Part of the pasture treated in recent past	Yes	Yes	No
Livestock dependence on CPRs and fallow lands*	Very high	High	Very high
Current status of common pasture- biomass*	Degraded	Highly degraded	Severely degraded

* Based on ratings given by the community

The data is being further analyzed.



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