



# IUCN PAVILION AT UNCCD COP16



# Sustainable SLM practices for resilient ecosystems in arid areas

What are the key ingredients for a successful ecosystem restoration

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Livestock and Climate



# What is the production system we want to have?



- **History:** How did we come to where we are? [source of degradation? “cause and effect”]
- **Context:** What is the context within which the restoration or rehabilitation is going to take place?
- **Risks and drivers of change:** What are the risks and drivers of change that we need to take into account?





# From whose perspective?

- Who makes the decision?
- Did we capture the voice of all relevant stakeholders?
- Whose vision, is it?



# Keeping in mind these basic questions

- Is the need for restoration a community driven or driven by outsiders?
- How to mobilize and solicit community support for restoration programs and management of restored area.



# During Planning Phase

- Understanding socio-cultural, land tenure, rights to access - rather than focusing only on biophysical and technical aspects.
- Identifying targeted groups (homogenous, less conflict) to start with.
- Setting restoration priorities and targets.
- What type of intervention, where, how and for what use?





# Site specific – *“There is no one size fits all”*

- Rangeland are characterized by undulated landscapes and huge variability.



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# Livestock grazing (bottle neck)

- We always blame degradation on overgrazing
- **Livestock grazing is an effective management tool**



**IT'S NOT THE COW,  
IT'S THE HOW<sup>10</sup>**

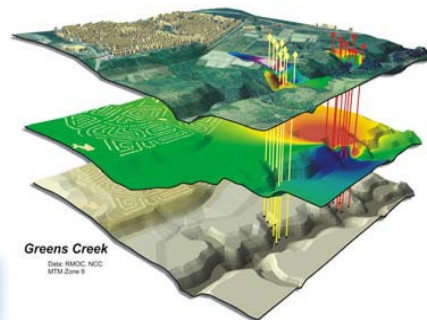
The right management of grasslands and silvopastures boosts ecological health. The wrong management rapidly degrades it. In both cases, cows are the main agents.

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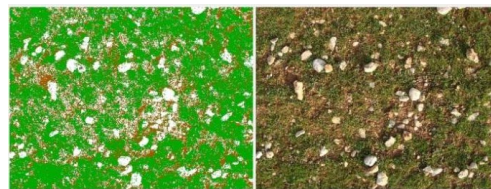




# Invest in Monitoring & Assessment



Establish baseline  
Determine condition and trend



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# Take home messages

- **Multi-stakeholder engagement** and institutional collaborations that leverage resources and knowledge.
- **Empowerment of the community** to own the process (governance)
- Favorable and supportive **national and local policy** processes
- Use of **local practices and knowledge** in the implementation scheme
- Use of a particular intervention in the restoration of degraded system is **site specific** – no one single rule to apply anywhere!!
- The more **time is invested in the planning phase** – more chance for success of the programme.

**Be patient – restoration takes time**





# Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) Toolkit

SLM practices + case studies







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# Thank you for your attention

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