

IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Kyrgyz Republic: Transhumance in the Northern Mountainous Areas			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)			
Other contributing organization(s) <i>(IPSI members and/or non-members)</i>			
Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC)			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC); Kaoru Ichikawa (UNU-IAS), ed.			
Format of case study <i>(manuscript or audiovisual)</i>	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
Transhumance, pastures, pastoralism			
Date of submission <i>(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)</i>		March 2012	
Web link <i>(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)</i>	http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:5448/SEPL_in_Asia_report_2nd_Printing.web.pdf		

Geographical Information

Country <i>(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even “global”)</i>									
Kyrgyz Republic									
Location(s) <i>(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)</i>									
Issyk-Kul and Naryn Provinces									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link <i>(if location is identified)</i>									
https://www.google.com/maps/@42.0610422,76.7840736,8z?hl=en									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest		Grassland	x	Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	
Dryland		Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other <i>(Please specify)</i>			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
<p>The Kyrgyz Republic is a mountainous state with arable land accounting for only 7.1% of the national land. Pastures are abundant as the high mountain range is largely covered with natural steppe grasslands, leading to the livestock industry accounting for nearly half of the gross agricultural product. Issyk-Kul and Naryn provinces have an active livestock industry with large mountainous areas.</p>									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
<p>A small proportion of the population is fulltime livestock farmers, while the majority is agriculture-cum-livestock farmers, who keep livestock and, at the same time, practice farming on the limited area of arable land. Those in Issyk-Kul and Naryn provinces in the north cultivate agricultural products adapted to the highlands, including wheat, barley and potatoes</p>									

Contents

Status (<i>"ongoing" or "completed"</i>)	Completed	Period (<i>MM/YY to MM/YY</i>)	03/2012
Rationale (<i>why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed</i>)			
<p>This study was commissioned to be included in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia". This chapter provides an overview of SEPLS practices in the northern region of the Kyrgyz Republic as an example of landscape-management practices in the region.</p>			
Objectives (<i>goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study</i>)			
<p>This chapter provides an overview of Kyrgyzstan pastoralism, which has significantly changed its form in the context of Soviet history from the founding to the collapse.</p>			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Literature review, field observation.			
Results			
<p>In order to improve the situation concerning the pastures, a new law which was adopted in 2009 completely changed the pasturage system. It is expected that by managing all pastures at the local level, and clarifying the pasture areas and the payment, the state of pastures will be improved and also qualified pastures will increase the productivity of the livestock.</p>			
Lessons learned (<i>factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities</i>)			
<p>Although some have recovered from the degraded situation attributed to their intensive use during the Soviet era, many more underutilized pastures have declined in economic value due to the progress of plant succession with the invasion of secondary plants unfit for grazing.</p>			
Key messages			
<p>The pastures are an important ecosystem that sustains the survival not only of the livestock, but of wild herbivores.</p>			
Relationship to other IPSI activities (<i>if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.</i>)			
<p>This case study originally appeared in the publication "Socio-ecological Production Landscapes in Asia". *This Summary Sheet was produced by UNU-IAS alone.</p>			
Funding (<i>any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study</i>)			
<p>This study was commissioned by UNU-IAS.</p>			

Contributions to Global Agendas

CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the CBD’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
●	■			■		■			
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■								●	

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the “direct” or “indirect” contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

	■							
		■			■			