



other Action Track goals. The solution has potential to reach all grasslands, shrublands and savannahs globally and is sustainable.

2.7 What is the existing evidence supporting the argument that this solution will work, or at least that it will achieve the initial outcomes described above?

We have already seen a mobilisation of people and resources towards the restoration of grasslands, shrublands and savannahs e.g. inclusion as an ecosystem in the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, the establishment of the WWF-lead Platform on Grasslands and Savannahs, Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) and its Restoring Value to Grasslands action network and the call for an International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists - this is a good start but much more needs to be done. There are good practices including from WWF ([here](#)), WOCAT ([here](#)), participatory rangeland management ([here](#)), a number of examples collated by GASL ([here](#)), forthcoming publication of work in the US ([here](#)), work of the Savory Institute of restoration in grasslands, shrublands and savannahs through extensive nature-based livestock production/food systems. Evidence suggests that there is strong potential for significant scaling up of these. Increasing attention is being given to carbon storage and sequestration potential of grasslands, shrublands and savannahs, as well as to improvements in the more polluting characteristics of livestock production systems. Investors are increasingly looking for new investment areas, and the risks of investing in grasslands, shrublands and savannahs is being reduced with for example better drought monitoring, predictions and response and improved communication and infrastructure.

2.8 What is the current and/or likely political support for this idea?

Nearly all member states are under pressure to reduce their carbon footprint including of extensive livestock-based systems. How to do this whilst also maintaining the millions of livelihoods that rely on these systems, whilst also continuing to produce food from these marginal, generally low-productivity areas, is a challenge for all. This solution of restoring grasslands, shrublands and savannahs including their carbon storage and sequestering capacity will help to reduce such carbon footprints whilst also increasing nature, environmental and biodiversity benefits. It is strongly believed that all member states will support this. Examples are the Government of Mongolia leading the call for the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (including written support from governments of Ethiopia, Australia, Afghanistan, Burkino Faso, Finland, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), the member states attending a recently held discussion on UNCCD targets organised IUCN and WWF, and the Governments of Sudan, Namibia and Ethiopia who lead the UNEA Resolution on “Combating desertification and land degradation and ensuring the sustainable management of rangelands” (UNEP/EA2/L24).

Further there is significant support for this solution globally amongst multiple stakeholders expressed in the global support in for example, the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (with over 50 international and local organisations supporting) and the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, and more directly from the members of the WWF-led Grasslands and Savannahs Platform.

2.9 Are there certain contexts for which this solution is particularly well suited, or, conversely, contexts for which it is not well-suited at all?

This solution is specifically targeted to grasslands, shrublands and savannahs, and more broadly to rangelands where extensive livestock livelihood/foods systems are the norm.

2.10 Who are the key stakeholders to be further involved in the process of developing and refining the solution idea?



It is anticipated that the member states mentioned above will be supportive and willing to contribute to the further development of this solution. It is proposed that the further development of this solution would be led by members of the WWF-led Grasslands and Savannahs Platform, including the current focal person for this Solution being Fiona Flintan, Senior Scientist, ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute) and Ruairaidh Petre, Executive Director, GRSB (Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef).