

# Newsletter A+FS and e+i / December 2015

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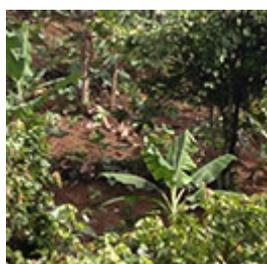
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### Old and new knowledge brings solution for Mongolian nomadic herders

[by Enkh-Amgalan Tseelei, Green Gold – Mongolia]

Conflict over state-owned pastureland and privately owned livestock has been a problem for Mongolia's rangeland management sector. The revitalisation of nomadic herders' traditional and collective rangeland-management practices is addressing this challenge. [read more >>](#)



### La culture du cacaoyer, un modèle de production paysanne viable contre l'érosion en Haïti

[par Claude Phanord, Coopération Suisse en Haïti]

En Haïti, le système de production cacaoyère protège les sols contre l'érosion dans les zones montagneuses. Ce modèle agroforestier traditionnel est menacé de disparition par manque d'encadrement technique et par la faible rémunération des produits. La Coopération suisse et le FOMIN travaillent avec environ 7'000 cacaoculteurs pour préserver et améliorer la rentabilité de ce système de production. [lire plus >>](#)

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### Rethinking Good Practices in Land and Water Management



Why do watersheds matter when it comes to poor people's livelihoods, their access to water or their protection from disasters and climate change? People living in watersheds know each other, they know their environment and their income depends on the watersheds.

50 development professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean, and from SDC Head Office, comprising five thematic knowledge networks, met for one week in Nicaragua to generate evidence on successful watershed management interventions. [Read the 10 key messages at the beginning of the report!](#) They will make a difference in your next project design.

### Remittances - What they have to do with rural development



[by Pietro Mona, SDC Global Program Migration & Development]

IFAD's multi-donor Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) increases economic opportunities for the rural poor through the support and development of innovative, cost-effective, and easily accessible remittance services. Remittances, which are money transfers that migrants send home, totaled approximately US\$434 billion in 2014 – 40% of which went to rural areas. These substantial financial flows significantly contribute to rural incomes and community investment. The objective of the FFR is to maximize the impact of remittances by reducing the transfer costs of remittances, by developing institutional partnerships, by banking the unbanked rural

population and by promoting innovative remittance and financial services as well as productive rural investments of migrants' capital in their countries of origin.

[Presentation by FFR colleagues who visited SDC on 10 November 2015 >>](#)

[Video on remittances project in the Philippines >>](#)



**Aida Gareeva**

**Senior Project Coordinator for CAMP Alatoo in Kyrgyzstan, SDC Bern**

***Aida, you are an expert in natural resource conflict management in Kyrgyzstan. What are the current challenges in your scope of work?***

CAMP Alatoo is working with natural resources management, mainly of water, pasture, arable land and forest on the local and watershed level. I have been Senior Project Coordinator in Kyrgyz PF CAMP Alatoo for more than 10 years now.

The management issues include also conflict mitigation and prevention. My task is the coordination of projects aimed at rising communities' awareness to analyze conflicts, to train local stakeholder to deal with conflicts, to support strategy development and conflict management plans and their practical implementation. CAMP Alatoo cooperates with government organizations to elaborate new regulations or to make additions to the current law in the frame of advocacy activities.

We face the following challenges: It is difficult to get information on best practices: a) in the field of conflict mitigation on the local level from other countries; b) on management of conflicts over natural resources in/from other countries, in the best case with comparable conditions. On the other hand there are no professional mediation services in Central Asia.

***Which are the small and big things that keep you running in your job? What motivates you?***

- To link conflict management strategies and sustainable natural resources management
- To enable local communities to manage conflicts on their own
- To elaborate efficient approaches and tools for practical conflict management
- And consequently support the mitigation of conflicts in the region.

***As you just recently joined the network: what are your expectations towards the network?***

I hope to improve my work also through the exchange of experiences among the network members and to receive useful information. Also, I'd like to share our approaches hoping that they will be interesting for the other experts. Especially our experiences in the field of translocal conflicts (over pastures) could be of use for others. We would like to learn more on (international) transboundary conflicts and their mitigation.

## Your Comments

**Leave your comments on specific articles or on this newsletter in general!**

(only for logged-in members)