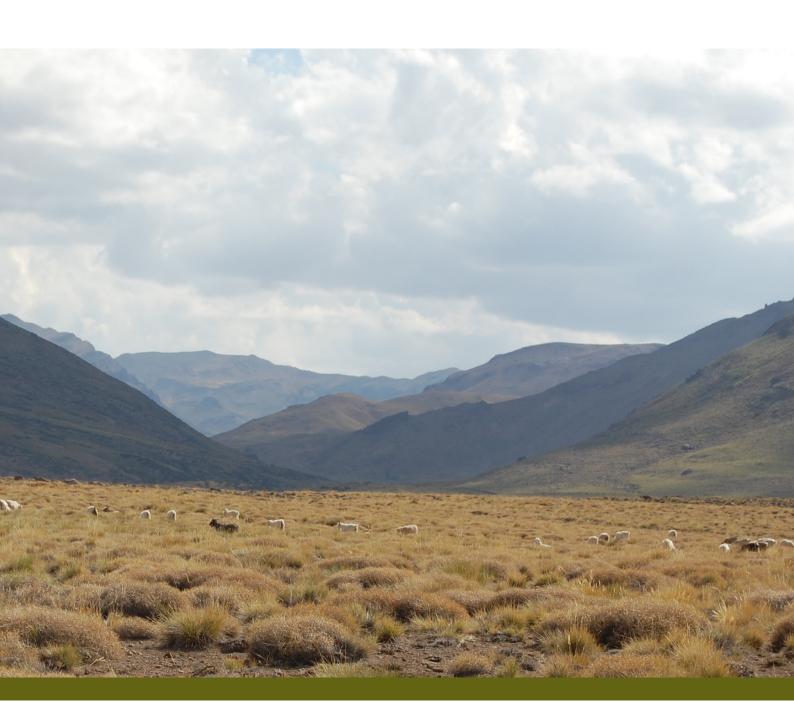




Pastoralism and the Green Economy – a natural nexus?

Status, challenges and policy implications





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The United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP, established in 1972, is the voice for the environment within the United Nations system. UNEP acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.

UNEP work encompasses:

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- Developing international and national environmental instruments
- Strengthening institutions for the wise management of the environment

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IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature

IUCN was founded in 1948 as the world's first global environmental organisation and is today the largest professional global conservation network with more than 1,200 member organisations including 200+ government and 900+ non-government organisations, as well as 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts, grouped in six Commissions in some 160 countries. IUCN is a neutral forum for governments, NGOs, scientists, business and local communities to find practical solutions to conservation and development challenges. Central to IUCN's mission is demonstrating how biodiversity is fundamental to addressing some of the world's greatest challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and food security.

The IUCN Global Drylands Initiative (GDI) contributes to strengthening the resilience of dryland ecosystems and livelihoods and to conserving drylands biodiversity. The Initiative builds on and strengthens the local knowledge and institutions that enable people to govern their resources sustainably. This is achieved by strengthening rights and governance from local to national level as well as globally, and developing enabling conditions for sustainable investement and development.

Since 2005 IUCN has hosted the World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP): a global network, advocacy and capacity building initiative that seeks a greater recognition of the importance of sustainable pastoral development for both poverty reduction and environmental management. WISP works through consultative global, regional and national partnerships to promote knowledge sharing that leads to policies, legal mechanisms and support systems for sustainable pastoral development.

For more information visit www.iucn.org, www.iucn.org/drylands/ and www.iucn.org/wisp

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Acronyms

AU: African Union

BCP: Biocultural Community Protocol

CAFO: Confined Animal Feeding Operations

CAP: Common Agricultural Policy

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CCA: Community Conservation Agreement

CPR: Common Property Regime

DDT: dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane

DNA: Deoxyribonucleic Acid

EAFRD: .. European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

EU: European Union

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

GCA: Game Controlled Area

GDI: Global Drylands Initiative

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

HNV: High Natural Value

ICCA: Indigenous Community Conserved Area

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

IIED: International Institute for Environment and Development

IPA: Important Plant Area

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

LPPS: Lokhit Pashu Palak Sansthan

LU: Livestock Unit

MA: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

MDG: Millennium Development Goal

NAMA: ... Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action

NAPA: National Adaptation Programme of Action

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization PES: Payment for Ecosystem Services

PUG: Pasture User Group

REDD: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

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