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Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development (HERD)

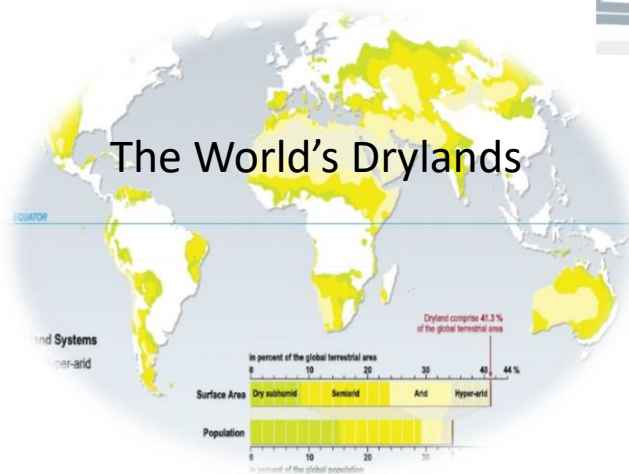
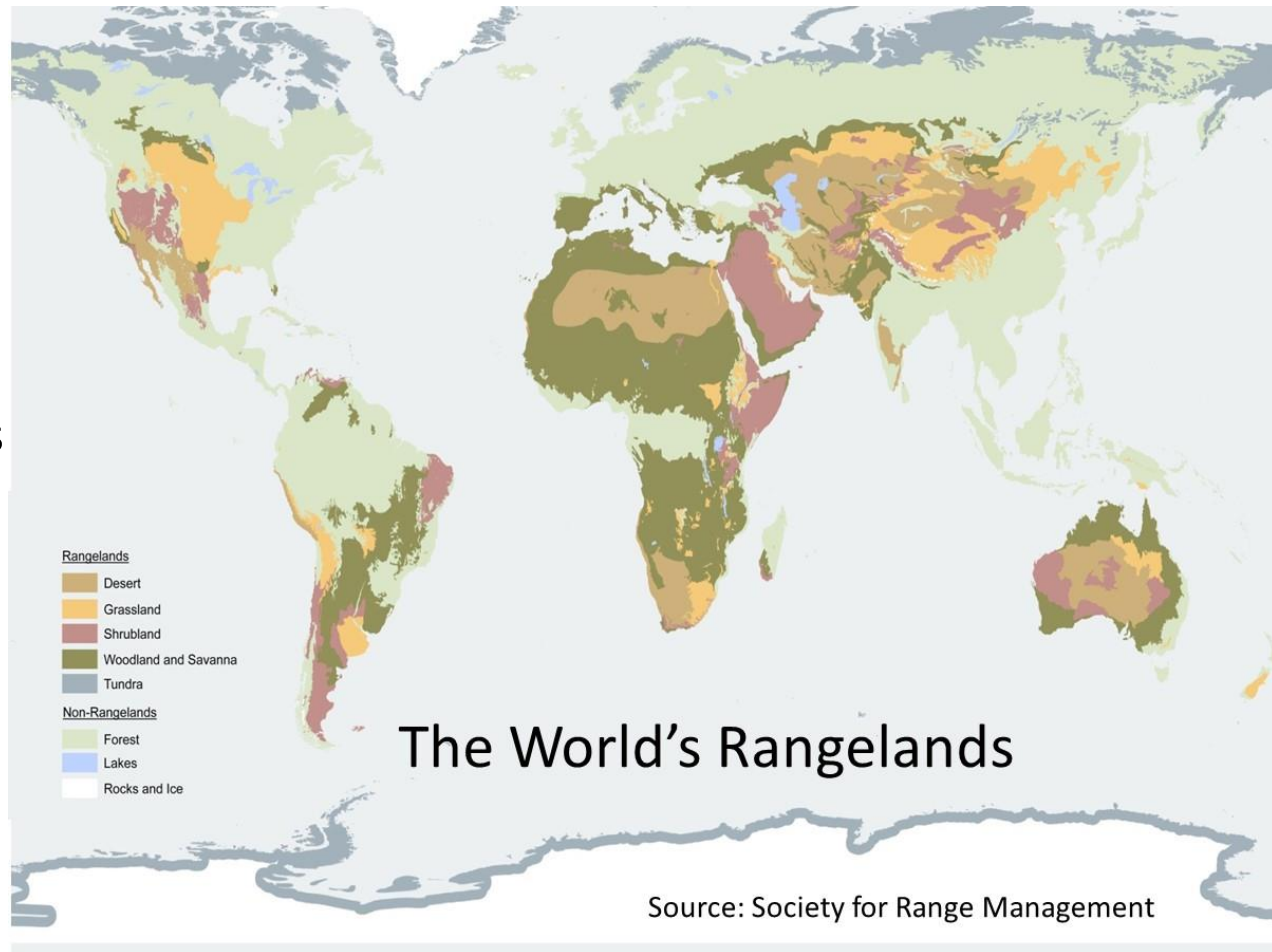
A global initiative for large-scale rangeland restoration

Global Grassland and Savannah Dialogue Platform: 2



Rangelands:

“Land on which the indigenous vegetation...is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs that are grazed or have the potential to be grazed...” (Allen et al., 2011).



- Significant overlap with the world's drylands
- Large areas of arid and semi-arid land
- 30-50% of all land (depending on definition)
- 200-500 million livestock keepers
- UP to 30% of rangelands may be degraded



Major challenges to sustainable rangelands management



- High levels of poverty, low levels of investment, poorly adapted policies
- Heterogeneous resources and seasonal availability on a vast scale
- Complex governance arrangements, which are weakening
- Increasing exposure to natural hazards due to climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation
- Highly adapted biodiversity and societies; data is scarce and adaptations are poorly understood (e.g. herd mobility, fire management, water management, land tenure)





Common Factors in Sustainable Rangeland Management



- Evidence-based and participatory decision making
- Effective institutions for communal resource governance on a large scale
- Active management of livestock herd movements to optimise the relationship between animals and vegetation
- Incentives for both livestock production and environmental stewardship
- Access to markets for diverse goods and services

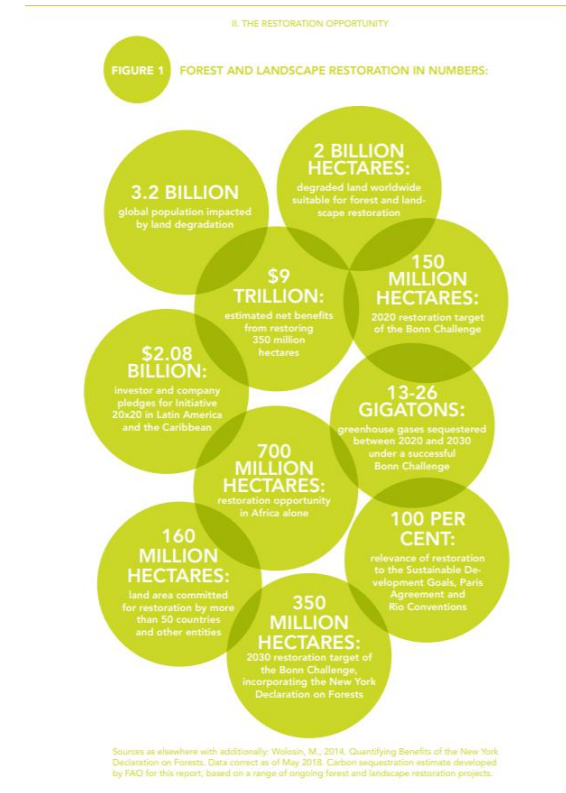
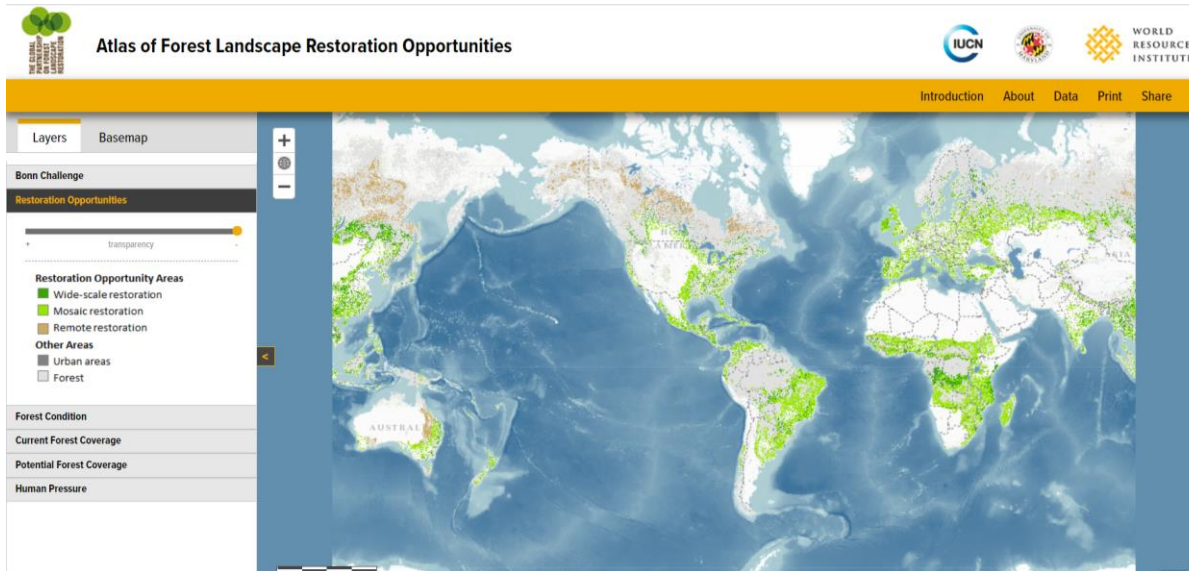




History of global rangeland advocacy



➤ Forest Landscape Restoration and the Bonn Challenge





History of global rangeland advocacy



World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (2005)



Pastoralism and the Green Economy – a natural nexus?
Status, challenges and policy implications



BRIEFING NOTE September 2014
Pastoralism and the green economy – a natural nexus?

Pastoralism – extensive livestock production in the rangelands – is one of the most sustainable



Statement of Pastoralist Leaders Gathered in Kiserian, Kenya, December 2013:

The "Kiserian Pastoralist Statement"

December 9th to 15th 2013, 120 pastoralist leaders representing communities in 48 countries convened in Kiserian, Kenya, to share experiences and concerns about the Global Transition to a Green Economy. Pastoralism—the extensive production of livestock in rangeland ecosystems—is one of the most environmentally friendly food systems on earth, but its potential to provide meat, milk and fibre as well as environmental services, such as climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation and protection of water resources, is continuously eroded by poorly conceived policies and investments, by neglect of basic human rights, and by deviation to inappropriate rangeland management practices, including mobility.

This Challenge was convened to give pastoralists a voice in the global dialogue on sustainability. It is recognised that the Millennium Development Goals have been partially achieved, but their achievement in pastoral areas falls well behind and such sub-national initiatives should not be acceptable in any post-2015 development agenda. Accordingly, the pastoralist representatives gathered in Kiserian recommend the following:

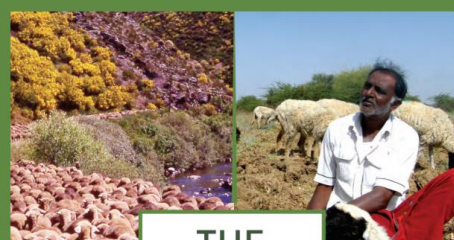
- Formation of a United Nations Commission for Pastoral Development, to address matters concerning:
 - Protection of pasture and grazing land strictly for the practice of pastoralism;
 - Ensuring land rights, grazing rights and livestock keepers' rights;
 - Protection of migratory routes;
 - Providing an environment that favours pastoral investment and recognizes pastoralism as legitimate livelihood sources;
- Ensuring a mechanism that promotes participation in politics, decision making and policy formulation;
- Empowerment of pastoral organizations and pastoralist communities/societies through institutional strengthening and capacity building;
- Developing strategies for promoting pastoral products which directly benefits pastoralists through fair markets;
- To declare and celebrate 20th November as "World Pastoral Day" to spread awareness of our rich and unique pastoral cultures;
- To ensure a mechanism for effective implementation of Free Informed Consent and Food Sovereignty in a true spirit.



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The Governance of Rangelands



Supporting Sustainable Pastoral Livelihoods

A Global Perspective on Minimum Standards and Good Practices



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BRIEFING NOTE
Indigenous Rangelands Monitoring: harnessing pastoralist knowledge in the Horn of Africa

BRIEFING NOTE
Supporting adaptation to climate change in Africa's Livestock Sector

Background
Livestock production is increasing throughout Africa, driven by human population growth, improved and mechanized. Seventy percent of the vast poor own livestock and over 200 million people rely on it for their livelihoods. Livestock provide both food and income, and for many small-holder farmers livestock provides power, transportation and manure for fertilizing croplands. Livestock is also socially and culturally important, used for dowry, celebrations and gifts to family members, and also as a source of savings that can be used to manage risk in times of drought and disease.

Adaptation by peri-urban pastoralists in Cameroon
The Logone floodplain in northern Cameroon is one of the most important dry season grazing lands in the Chad Basin and each year over 1 million people from the Logone floodplain and the Logone basin migrate to the Logone floodplain to exploit the excellent quantity and quality of the pastures. However, increasing population and agricultural expansion has led to an expansion of agriculture and villagers have had to reduce their access to rangeland pastures. To adapt to this resource constraint, peri-urban pastoralists first entrust part of their herd to nomadic pastoralists or paid herders who are permanent in the floodplain. The Logone floodplain and the M'poko-M'poko region. Secondly, in the dry season, they feed the remaining animals in the village with cotton seed cakes, bran and sorghum stalks. In the rainy season, these animals are also sent to transhumance in the M'poko-M'poko region. Thus, peri-urban pastoralists pursue both intensive and extensive strategies to cope with the disappearance of grazing lands in the peri-urban areas.

Building climate change resilience for African livestock in sub-Saharan Africa



World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP)



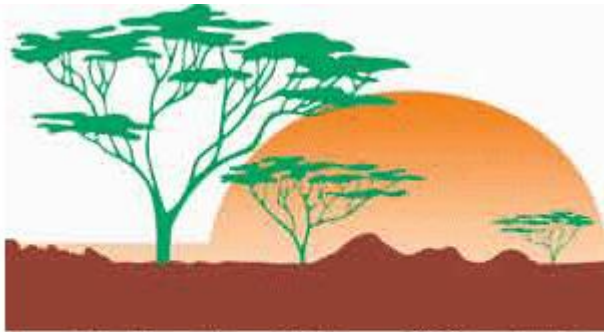


Land
Degradation
Neutrality >>

- **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- **Target 15.3:** by 2030, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world



Land Degradation Neutrality



UNCCD





Land Degradation Neutrality



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

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Issues • **Actions** • The Convention •

As of today, 124 countries have committed to set LDN targets

Countries setting LDN targets

Actions

- The Great Green Wall Initiative
- Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality

The LDN Programme

- Global Support Programme
- LDN country profiles
- Transformative Projects and Programmes

The LDN Fund

The Capacity Building Marketplace (CBM)

The Global Land Outlook (GLO)

Actions around the world

Land for Life Programme

Knowledge Hub

Science-Policy Interface (SPI)

- Majority of member countries have drylands
- 77 countries have set targets so far
- 75 million Km² land committed for restoration
- 600 million direct beneficiaries



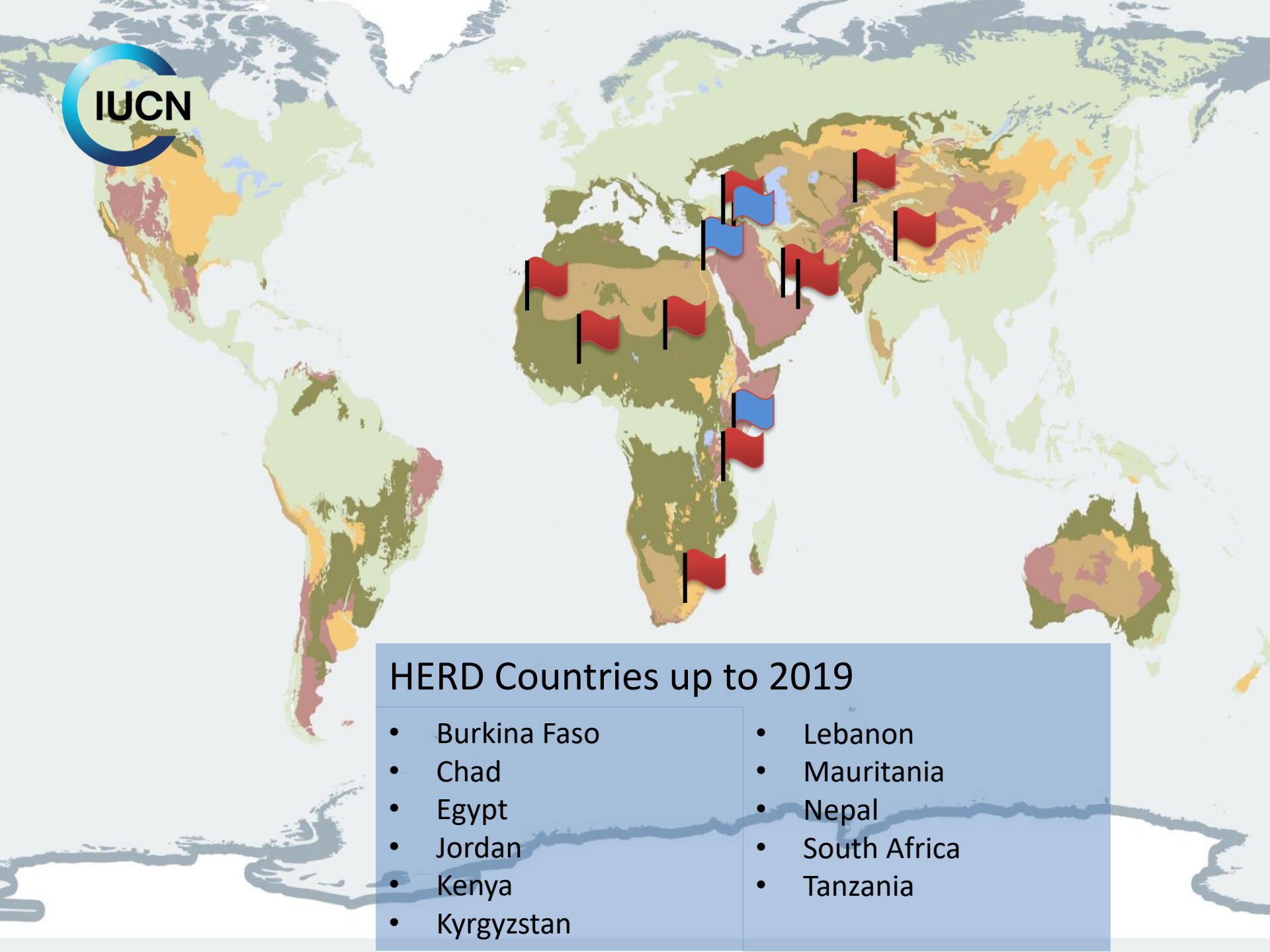
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Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development (HERD)

A global initiative for large-scale rangeland restoration

**Protecting rangelands through sustainable pastoral
management to safeguard rangeland ecosystem services**



HERD Countries up to 2019

- Burkina Faso
- Chad
- Egypt
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lebanon
- Mauritania
- Nepal
- South Africa
- Tanzania



HERD Programme Strategy

Goal: “to protect the rangelands through sustainable pastoral management in order to safeguard rangeland ecosystem services”

Objective: “restore and sustainably manage rangelands through stronger local governance and increased benefit-capture of the multiple environmental benefits of pastoralism”



Jordan

- Four landscapes
- 192,000 ha



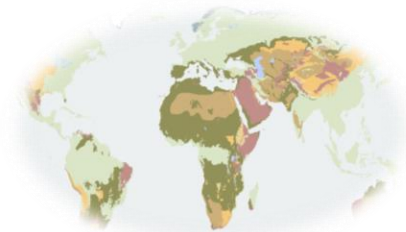
Egypt

- Two landscapes
- 332,000 ha



Kenya

- Two landscapes
- 2,500,000 ha



Others.

- Multiple landscapes
- 5,000,000 ha



Components at the global initiative

HERD's approach

- **Component 1.** Evidence-based and participatory decision-making hedged in effective rangeland governance at scale
- **Component 2.** Promote and support investment in sustainable pastoralism as a sustainable land management option
- **Component 3.** Evidence generation and knowledge management for policy implementation





Further information:

www.iucn.org/drylands



www.iucn.org/drylands

www.iucn.org/wisp

