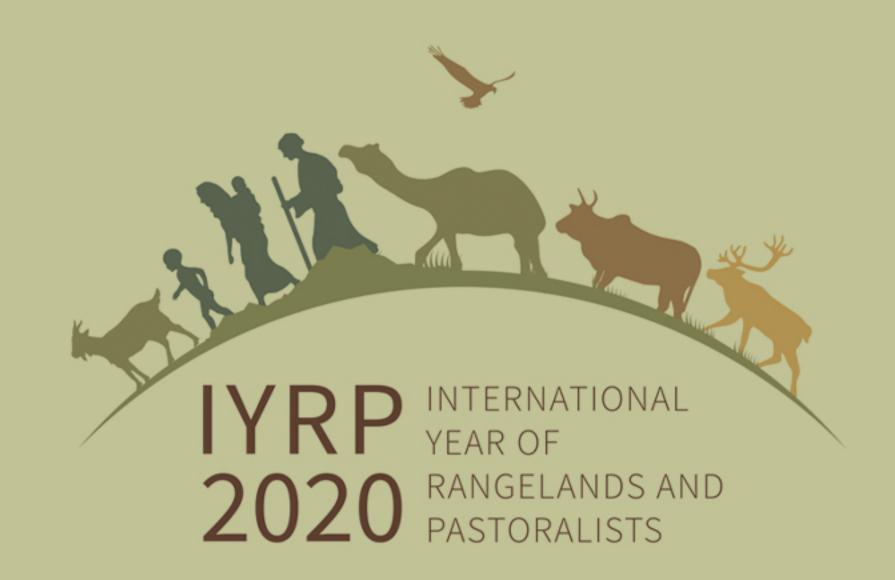
Glossary of socio-institutional terms related to rangelands

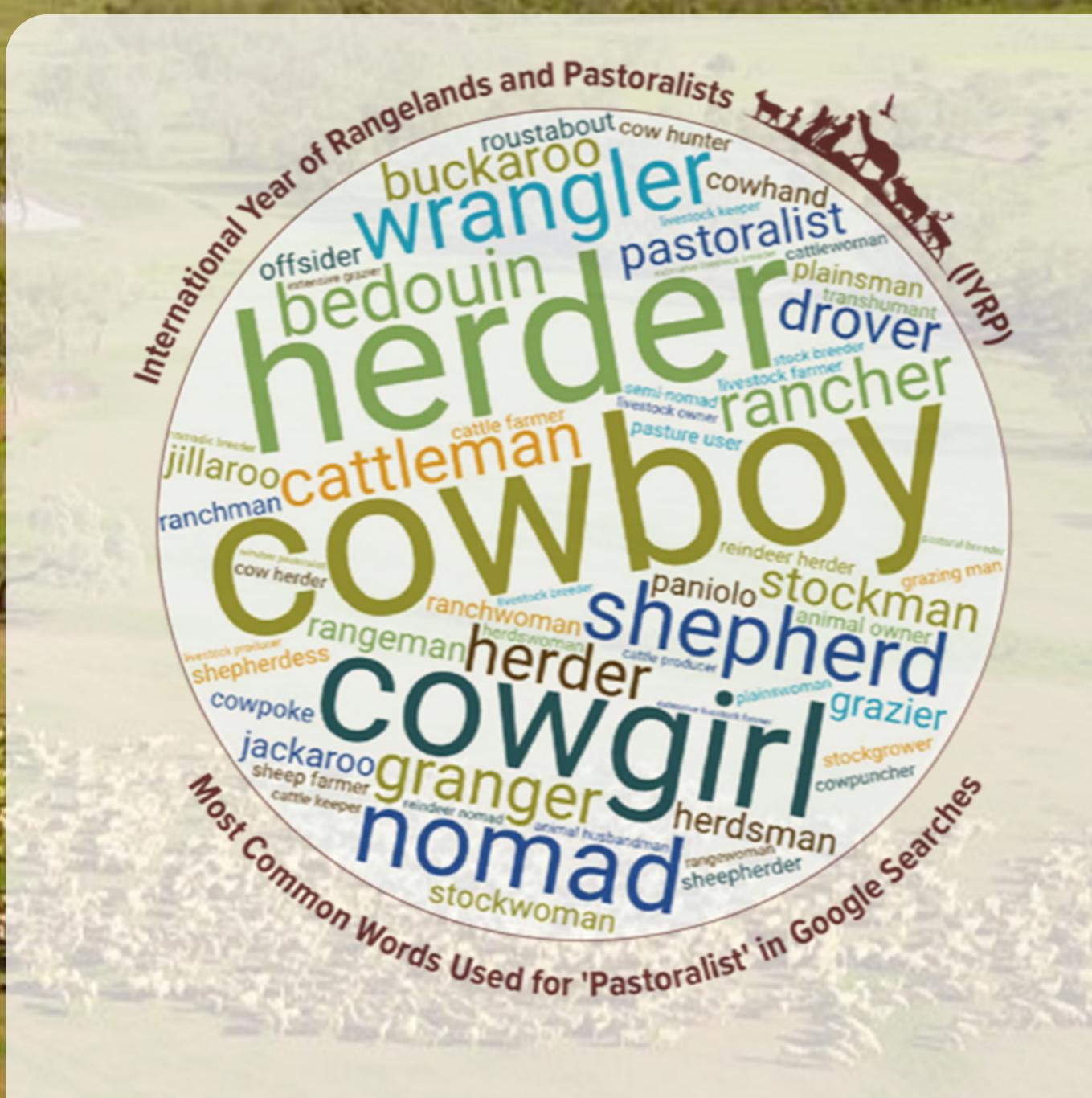


This glossary aims to clarify the meaning of "people" terms: social, economic, institutional and policy aspects of pastoralism and rangelands. The definitions are intended for practitioners, government policymakers, students and media. Definition categories are People, Land tenure, Property & ownership, Land rights, Changes in rights to land, Governance, and Management of land.

PASTORALISTS are defined as extensive livestock keepers, who take advantage of environmental variability through flexible forms of livestock mobility. Domesticated or semi-domesticated animals graze predominantly natural vegetation, mainly but not only grasslands and rangelands. Pastoralists depend on livestock for cultural, social and economic continuity and are stewards of their natural environment.

COMMUNITY CONSERVANCY is defined as an area set aside by a community holding communal rights for the specific purposes of conserving biodiversity and other values and sustainably managing natural resources. IUCN refers to such areas as "Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas" (ICCAs).

COMMON POOL RESOURCES are defined as resources or resource systems, regardless of property rights, for which exclusion of potential beneficiaries is difficult (e.g. too large) and for which exploitation by one user reduces resource availability for others.



customary Land Rights are defined as rights to use land that arise through customary, unwritten practice rather than through codified law; these are context-specific and would qualify as "legitimate tenure rights" (FAO 2012).

LAND APPROPRIATION is defined as the act of setting apart land for a particular purpose or use, to the exclusion of all other uses, such as land appropriation for military purposes; sometimes referring to taking private property for public use.

