Drylands Transform

Achieving the SDGs in East African drylands: Pathways and challenges towards a socialecological transformation of landscapes, livestock and livelihoods







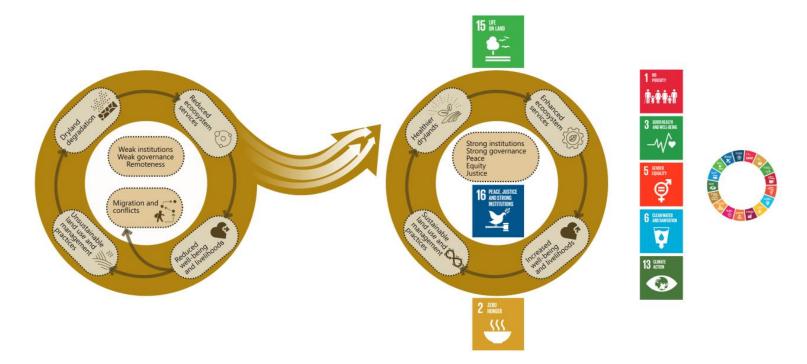






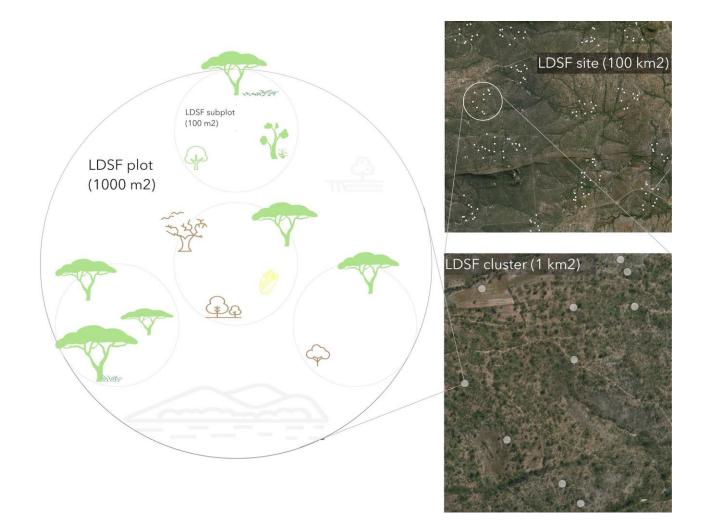




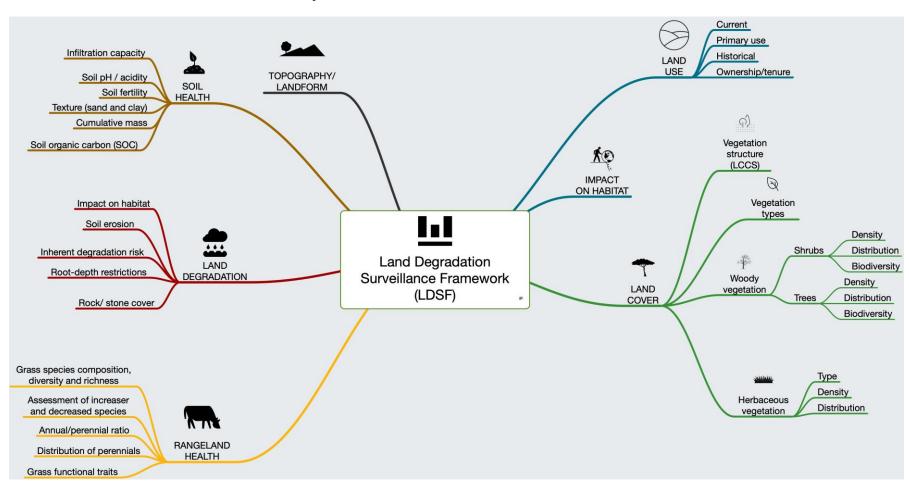


- 1. Assess land health at the landscape scale and explore the links with human health and well-being
- 2. Co-develop sustainable rangeland management options with local communities, and set-up knowledge sharing hubs ('livestock cafés')
- 3. Study impacts of seasonality and climate variability on food and livelihood strategies and resilience.
- 4. Identify innovative land governance mechanisms and practices that effectively address livestock-keepers dependence on both flexible and secure rights to land.
- 5. Co-design and evaluate alternative scenarios for sustainable dryland transformation in East Africa with different stakeholder groups.

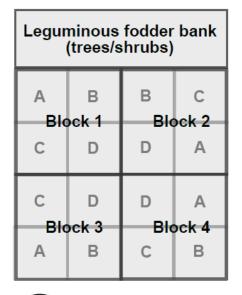
Land Degradation Surveillance Framework Sampling design: site (top-right), cluster (bottom-right), plot and subplots (left)

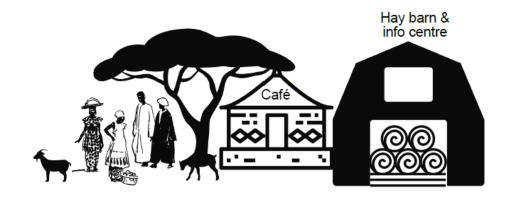


The main land-health indicators measured as part of the LDSF



Livestock Cafés







Grasses

Chloris roxburghiana (Horsetail grass) Eragrostis superba (Maasai love grass) Cenchrus ciliaris (African fox tail grass)



Legumes

Stylosanthes fruticose (Stylo) Medicago sativa (Lucerne)



Trees/shrubs

Sesbania sesban Leucaena pallida Gliricidia sepium Cajanus cajan (pigeon pea)

- Experiments on management
- Grass + trees (fodder, fruit, other..)
- Demonstration grounds
- To be grazed/utilised by local livestock keepers
- Information hubs
- After project; back to local owner (communal/private)

Surveys, interviews, FGD's etc. on livelihoods, health, nutrition, climate change, governance land management, animal health, historical changes and perceptions on future....

