

# Sustainable rangeland management in Sub-Saharan Africa

Guidelines to good practice

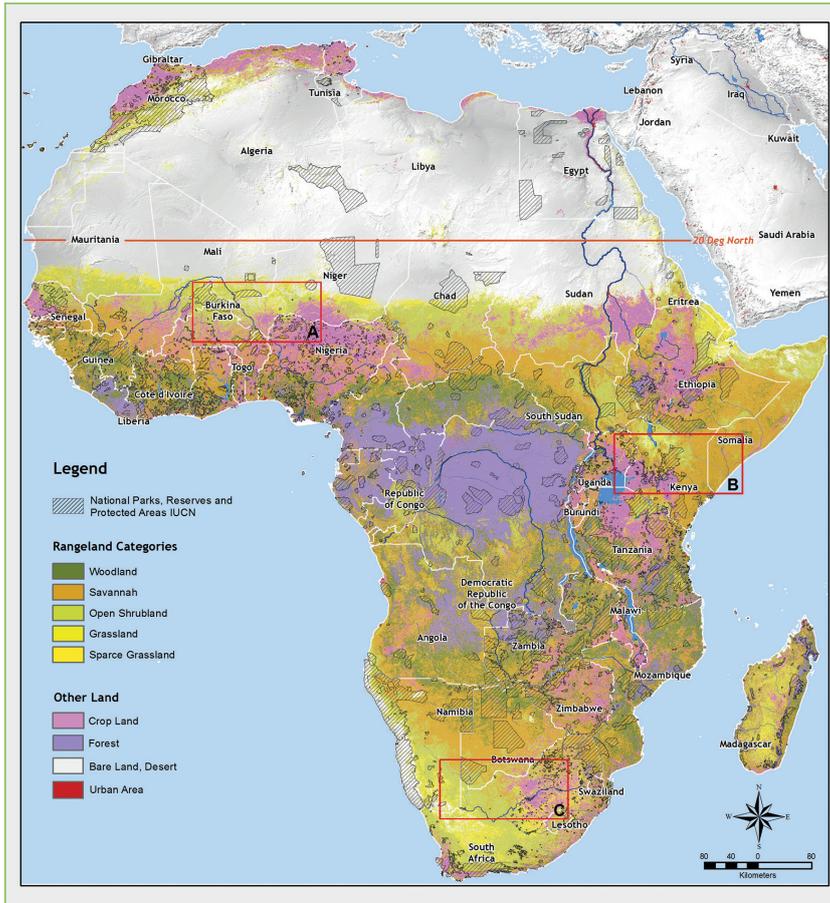


WORLD BANK GROUP

CONFERENCE EDITION

## Part 1: Chapter 2

### Sub-Saharan Africa rangelands defined



#### Key factors characterizing rangelands

- Agro-climatic zone and rainfall
- Climate variability and change
- Vegetation cover
- Water availability and vulnerability to drought
- Population dynamics, income and hunger risk
- Livestock density and system
- Prominent rangeland use system
- Land tenure and water rights
- Land deals concentration and conflicts
- Wildlife nature reserves
- Fire incidence

Figure 2.1: Rangeland, cropland, forest, bare land/ desert and urban areas in Africa. Rangelands are defined by fractions of grass, shrub and tree cover. Sub-Saharan Africa is considered south of 20 Deg North. Data sources: Copernicus 2018 reassembled data, World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) 2018.

## Part 1: Chapter 3

### Rangeland use systems classified

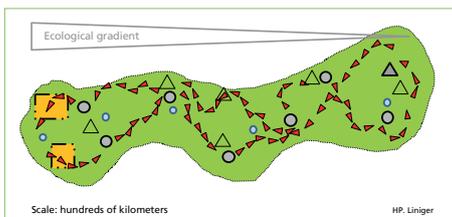


Figure 3.2a: Large landscape pastoral rangeland system: full mobility.

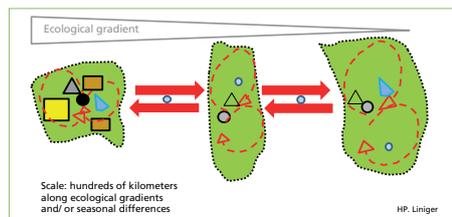


Figure 3.3b: Large landscape agropastoral rangeland transhumance.

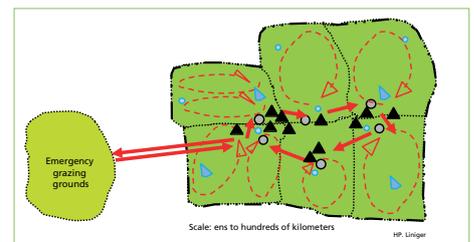


Figure 3.4b: Bounded rangelands without wildlife management: community ranching with rotational grazing.

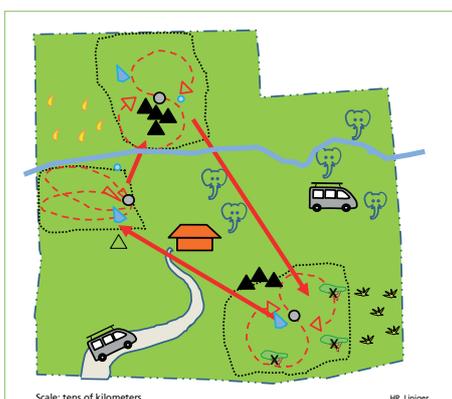


Figure 3.5b: Bounded rangeland with wildlife management: community ranching with wildlife conservancy.

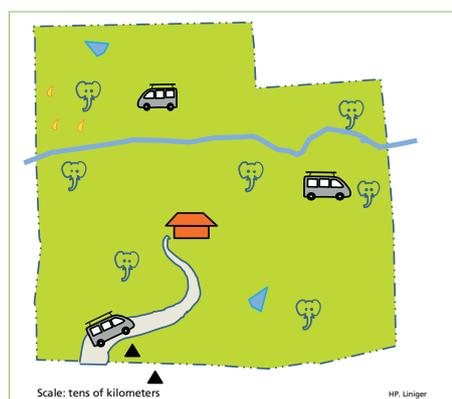


Figure 3.6: Parks, wildlife and nature reserves.

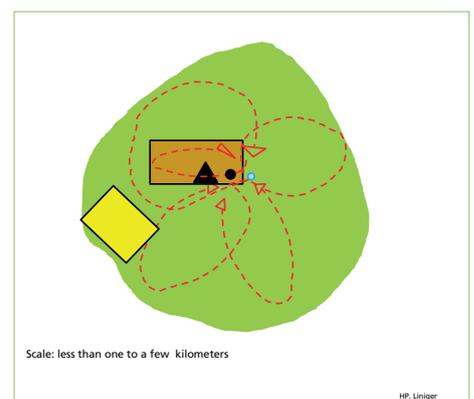
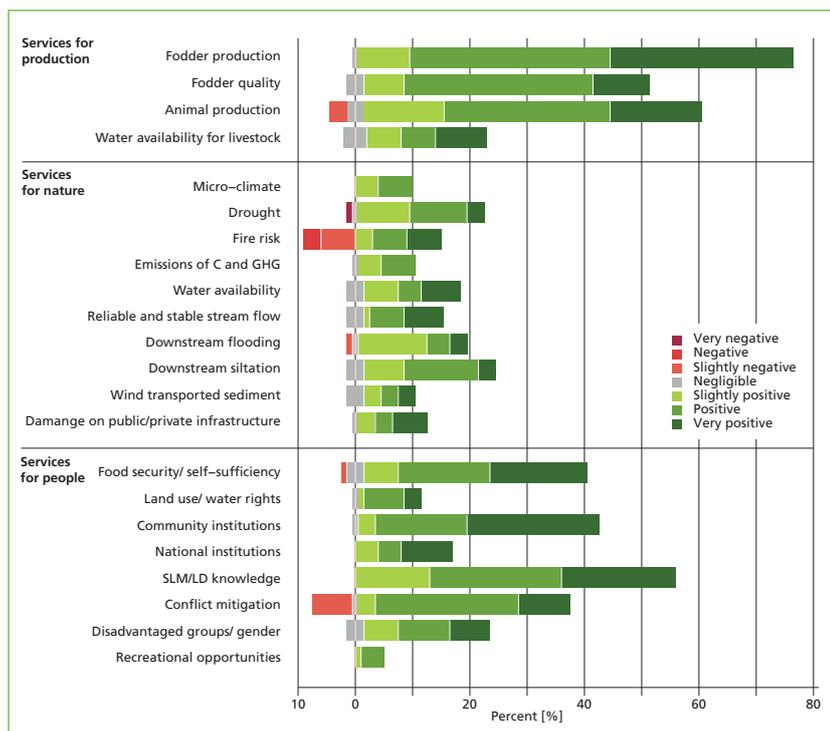


Figure 3.7: Small-scale settled pastures.

## Part 1: Chapter 4

### Drivers, impacts and continuous change



- 4.1. Key drivers and shocks influencing SRM
- 4.2. SRM practices implemented
- 4.3. Impacts of SRM on health of land resources
- 4.4. Impacts of SRM on Ecosystem Services (ESS) and human well-being
- 4.5. Feedback of ESS from SRM on drivers

Figure 4.22: On- and off-site impacts of SRM technologies on ecosystem services for production, for ecology and nature and for people (percent of total technologies). Impacts of SRM can be positive or negative.

## Part 1: Chapter 5

### The way forward – strengthening Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) in Sub-Saharan Africa

Secure the future of SRM.

- 1) Enhance “vast and fast” outscaling of SRM through direct and indirect pathways.
- 2) Embrace complexity, heterogeneity and opportunism.
- 3) Address hidden and open conflicts in the search for SRM.
- 4) Embed values, perceptions and aspirations of rangeland users into solutions.

Awareness, knowledge & capacity.

- 1) Improve awareness to induce a shift in perception.
- 2) Identify current and future knowledge gaps.
- 3) Address knowledge gaps and improve knowledge management and at all levels.
- 4) Enhance capacity throughout: from land users to decision makers

## Part 2:

### Rangeland technologies and approaches in groups (TG and AG)



Delfino plow digging micro bassins (Lindo Grandi).



Transhumant livestock keeper in the region of Maradi (VSF Belgium).

#### Technology groups

- (TG1) Enabled mobility
- (TG2) Controlled grazing
- (TG3) Range improvement
- (TG4) Supplementary feeding
- (TG5) Infrastructure improvement

#### Approach groups

- (AG1) Community based NRM
- (AG2) Land & water use planning
- (AG3) Marketing & alternative income
- (AG4) Wildlife & nature tourism



Large-scale restoration grass cover is a key, if not the key, challenge for the rangelands in Sub-Saharan Africa (Hanspeter Liniger).

## Sustainable rangeland management in Sub-Saharan Africa

### Guidelines to good practice

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the popular perception of rangelands and their management is that these vast areas have major problems without solutions: the common narrative focuses on overgrazing, herds of undernourished livestock, erosion and desertification, drought, famine, and conflict. However, evidence compiled and analysed in this book show that such a view of rangelands – as being unproductive and mismanaged systems – does not reflect reality. It needs reconsideration and revision.

This book shows how local people, often supported by enlightened projects and new government legislation, are coping with unprecedented challenges. The overall goal of the guidelines is

to contribute to improved rangeland management by better understanding and differentiation of rangeland use systems, and their specific challenges and solutions. This is achieved by illustrating a wide range of proven and innovative rangeland management practices, grouping them, clarifying their characteristics and requirements, and by illustrating their impacts on ecosystem services and human wellbeing. The ultimate aim is to demonstrate – through this unique set of convincing case studies and their analysis as well as the development of guiding principles– the value and potential of investment in rangelands. Despite very real constraints, there are multiple messages of hope in this collection of cases studies: the guidelines deserve to be disseminated and used widely.



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