SLM00 Introduction

Sustainable land management secures productive base while simultaneously ensuring ecosystem resilience, safeguarding water supply and biodiversity.

Sustainable land management captures carbon while offering opportunities for climate change. 1/3 of the green house gases responsible change in climate are from agriculture and land use change. Climate change is responsible for land degradation, in turn it simulates responsive action, farmers are motivated to become innovative with technology, donors respond with more funds improving sustainable land management.

Land Management Practices

Stone lines is a water harvesting system done by placing stones along the contours. Fanya juu terraces help in soil conservation. Grevillea agroforestry, is a multi purpose agroforestry tree adopted by many farmers.

Road run off harvesting: Water flowing from roads can be harvested and used to boost field crops. Zero grazing and biogas is where by dairy cows are kept in shed and their manure used to create biogas.

Zai pits capture run off water and are most effective when added manure to the pits and set between contour stone lines. Demi lunes are simple to layout and used for crops, trees and pasture.

Parkland agroforestry form protective canopies prevent wind to the soils. Fertility management through adopting compost pit and strategic micro dosing with fertilizers.

Farmer management natural regeneration is using self seeding trees. Farmer and pastoralists interact to achieve mutual benefits, fodder for livestock and manure for crops.

Conservation agriculture works for small scale farmers.