

- Seek complementarity with other projects (CAN, CBLRM planned grazing & directed herding)
- For regional policy makers:1:250,000 map with graded erosion areas
- Awareness and advocacy to strengthen group (grazing) rights in communal areas, prevent pasture poaching, re-ignite desertification issues

watershed

Hoarusib catchment









































Video of transplanting







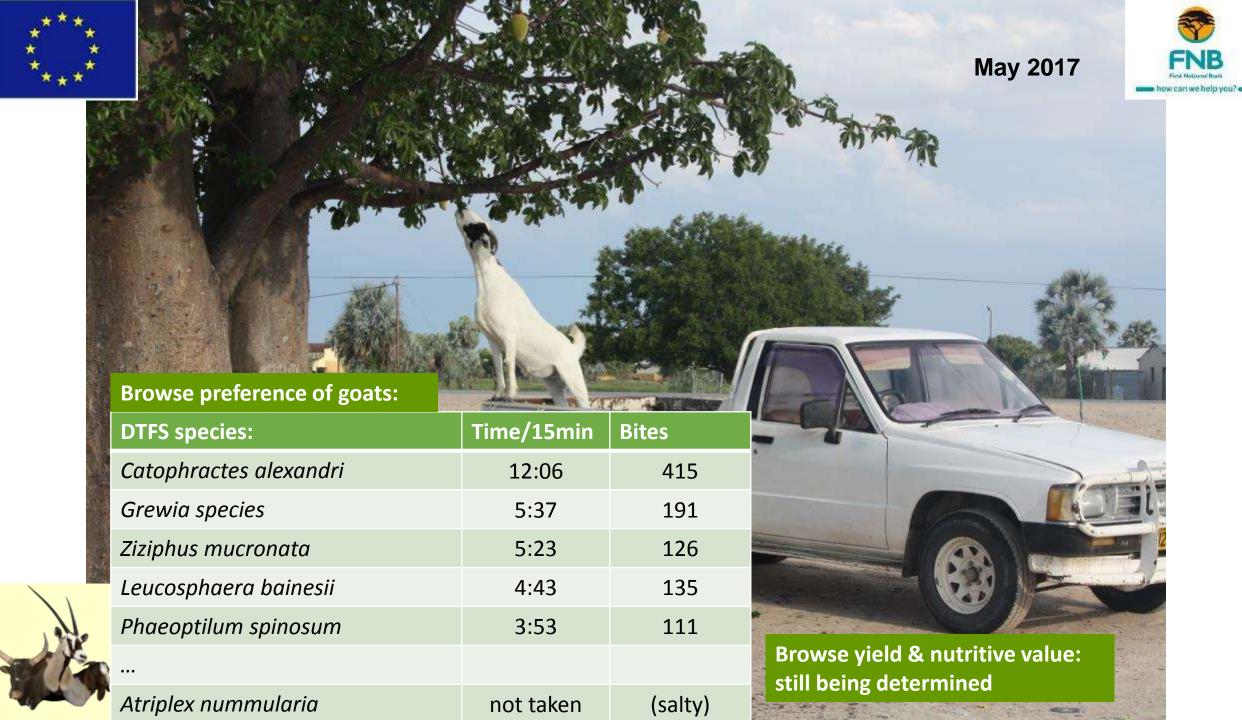








- Sesbania pachycarpa (weak bi-annual): 60%
- Rabbit-induced: Otoptera burchelli 36.4%, Leucosphaera bainesii 29.0%
- 20-30%: Mundulea sericea, Ziziphus mucronata (small number)
- 10-20%: Catophractes alexandri, Combretum apiculatum, Salvadora persica
- 0-10%: Adenolobus gariepensis, Atriplex nummularia, Calicorema capitata, Grewia flava, Grewia flavescens, Grewia tenax, Phaeoptilum spinosum, Polichia campestris, Salsola hoanibica





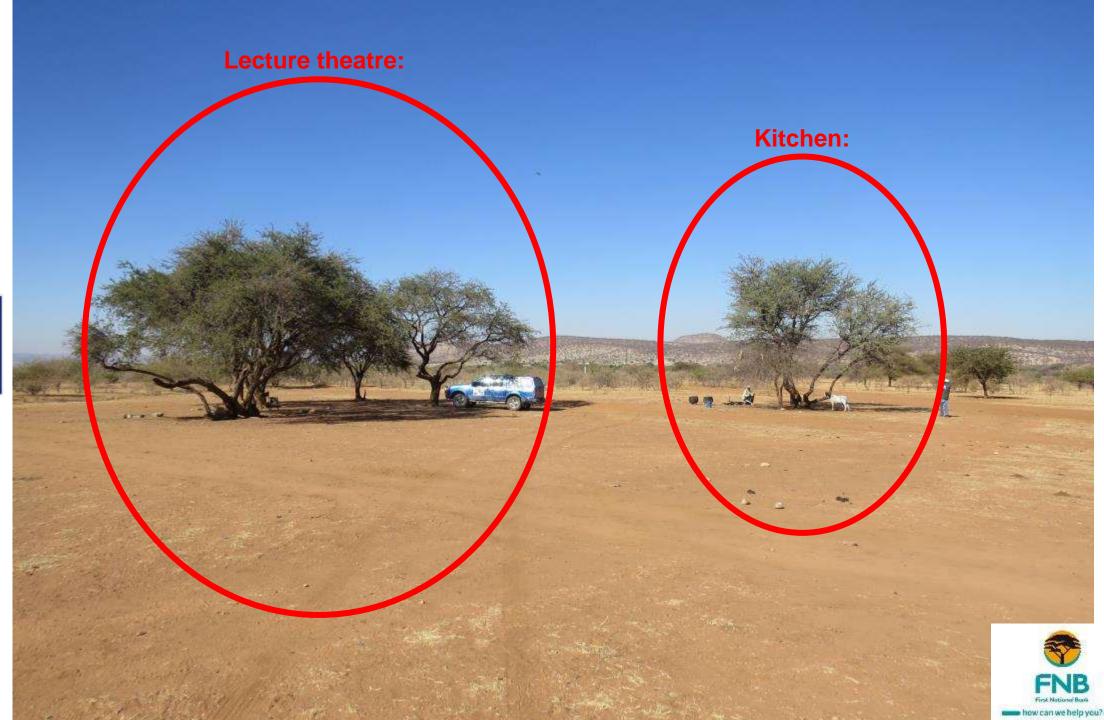






















Conclusions:









- Desertification can be contained by protecting the soil...
- > ... and forage resource:
- > Strengthen group rights, revive Soil Conservation Act
- > Small trial successfully demonstrated re-introduction of locally-extinct DTFS
- > Awareness raised in Namibia
- > Next step: rehabilitate fertile erosion hotspots
- > Bigger picture: human population explosion, rural electrification, link borehole drilling to rld mgt training

