

Rangeland improvement through bush control and sustainable intensification to mitigate climate change and improve livelihoods and food security in southern Africa

- Assesses the impact of bush thinning at different intensities
- Determines the efficacy and cost effectiveness of different rangeland rehabilitation techniques
- Establish a fodder bank, assess the feasibility of utilizing harvested encroacher bush for animal feed and mushroom production, and model the effect of rangeland rehabilitation strategies on carbon sequestration, biomass yield and carrying capacity

Coordinator

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Countries involved

Botswana, Namibia & South Africa

Other partners involved

Brandenburg University of Technology, Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Namibia University of Science and Technology, North West University

Scope

- Assess the impact of bush thinning at different intensities on carrying capacity, biodiversity, and hydrological cycle.
- Determine the efficacy and cost effectiveness of different rangeland rehabilitation techniques.
- Establish a fodder bank.
- Assess the feasibility of utilizing harvested encroacher bush for animal feed and mushroom production.
- Model the effect of rangeland rehabilitation strategies on carbon sequestration, biomass yield and carrying capacity.
- Empower communities, especially women and youth on entrepreneurship skills.
- Update the existing De-bushing Advisory Service and decision support tools.
- Explore bush-based mushroom production.

Capacity Development

- 40 BSc, 10 MSc and 5 PhD graduates
- Training of SMEs and farmer field days

Products and Services

Policy briefs, peer-reviewed publications, and field guides for terrestrial and freshwater anthropods

Food Security



40 BSc, 10
MSc &
5 PhD



Policy Briefs,
Field Guides