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Sustainable Agricultural Livelihood Restoration, Rehabilitation and Resilience in Kenya

Guidelines on Sustainable Ruminant Feeds and Nutrition Security for Kenya

CHAPTER 2 DRIVERS OF FEED AND NUTRITION INSECURITY

2.7 Land degradation

Land degradation from over-grazing, under-grazing and deforestation has greatly affected rangelands productivity in Kenya as exemplified in Photo 2.3. This has been attributed to human settlement and natural causes such as climate change, human settlement, intense rainfall, aridity, desertification and increased drought severity. Other causes include inefficient agricultural activities including poor soil-water management practices and overstocking. The result of this is soil erosion, increased sediment loading of water bodies, loss of soil fertility, salinity, reduced ground cover, inadequate quantity and quality of pastures and fodder, and reduced land carrying capacity. The impacts of land degradation include reduction in fodder and pasture productivity which are closely linked to poverty and feed insecurity.



Photo **Error! No text of specified style in document.**-1. A degraded and denuded land