

Sustainable Drylands management for resilient livelihoods

Dr. Laith ALRahahleh Programme manager IUCN-ROWA



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DRYLAND NOT WASTELANDS

- **41%** of drylands cover of the Earth land surface and over 2 billion people live in it.
- **44%** of the world's crop production (food security).
- Rangelands have the potential to sequester up to **35%** of global carbon if managed sustainably.
- **50%** of global livestock is found in drylands.

- Today, drylands face increasingly acute threats from the over-use of resources, poor management, and a changing climate.
- Dryland degradation costs developing countries an estimated **4-8** per cent of their national domestic product each year.
- Understanding drylands is critical to achieving their long-term sustainable management.



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with building dryland resilience



Linking the (SDGs) with the objective of building climate resilience in drylands is a strategic approach. Several SDGs directly align with this goal.



SDG 1: No Poverty

Enhancing resilience in drylands can reduce poverty by improving agricultural productivity and livelihood security for the populations dependent on these ecosystems.



SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Managing water resources effectively in drylands is crucial for providing clean water and combating desertification.



SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Climate resilient practices in drylands support food security by ensuring sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices.



SDG 13: Climate Action

Building resilience in drylands is a direct response to climate change, involving actions to combat its impacts and integrate climate change measures into national policies and strategies.



SDG 15: Life on Land

Sustainable management of drylands contributes to the protection, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss.



Drylands, Livelihood, and Gender Programme



Goal: Toward sustainable land management practices for improved biodiversity, provision of ecosystem services, and diverse livelihood.



IUCN Approaches and Methods

01

Sustainable Rangelands Management (SRM)

Is the use of the rangeland's resources, including soils, water, animals, and plants for the production of goods and services to meet changing human needs, while simultaneously ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions.

02

Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

These are strategic actions aimed at the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of natural or altered ecosystems. The goal is to effectively and adaptively confront societal challenges, ensuring benefits for both human well-being and biodiversity.

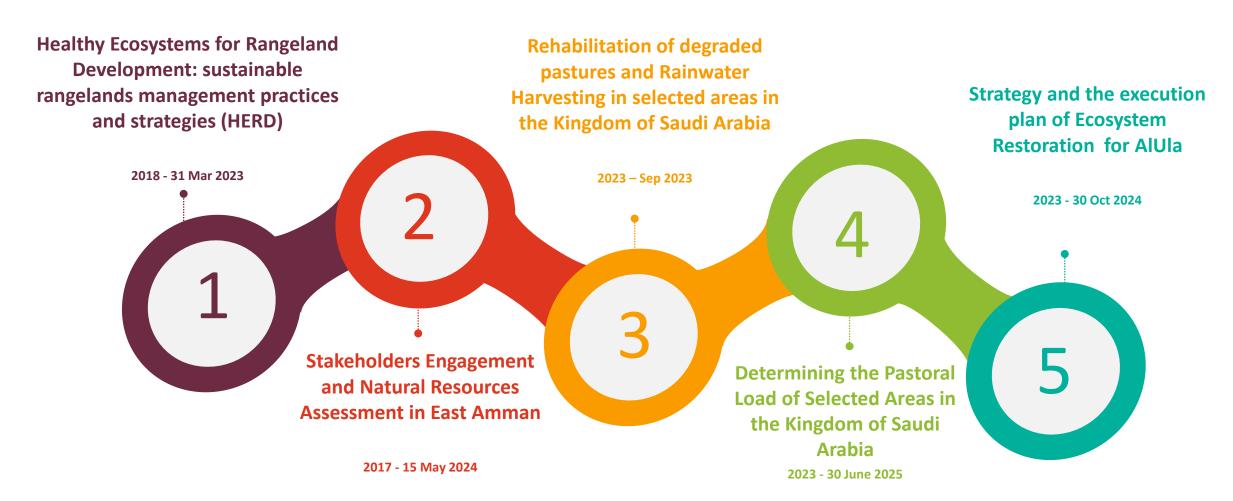
03

Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)

As a subset of Nature-based Solutions, EbA leverages the diversity of life and ecosystem services to diminish vulnerability and enhance resilience against the impacts of climate change.



The Programme Key Projects



Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development sustainable rangelands management practices and strategies (HERD)





Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development

sustainable rangelands management practices and strategies

(HERD)

HERD project is a four-year project that aims to strengthen the restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity in Egypt and Jordan and catalyzing scale-up regionally and globally.

The project components that grouped under four Components that focus on the following:

- Provision of evidence-based technical assistance.
- Institutional strengthening for rangeland governance.
- Up-scaling of good practices in sustainable rangeland management (SRM).
- Promoting SRM knowledge management, including at the global and regional levels.

The outcomes of the projects are:

- **1.1** Rangeland monitoring systems institutionalized nationally and regionally based on commonly agreed scale-dependent indicators appropriate for different end-user groups.
- **1.2** Good practices and effective policies in sustainable rangeland management and rangeland rehabilitation identified and prioritized for implementation.
- **2.1** Local organisations for rangeland management (community and government) engage in more inclusive dialogue for improved rangeland governance covering approximately 500,000 hectares; outcome.
- **2.2** Participating communities use PRMP to guide the establishment of rules and regulations for improved rangelands management.
- **3.1** Local farmers / pastoralists adopt good practices in rangeland restoration and management and supporting services with support from local government agencies.
- **4.1** Increased support for sustainable pastoralism in investments and public decision/policy- making, nationally, regionally, and globally



A Powerful Collaboration

HERD partners Jordan

- Ministry of Environment (MoE).
- Royal Botanic Garden (RBG).
- Hashemite for the Development of Jordan Badia (HFDJB).







HERD partners Egypt

- Ministry of Environment (MoE).
- Desert Research Centre (DRC).
- Centre for Environment Development in Arab Region & Europe (CEDARE).



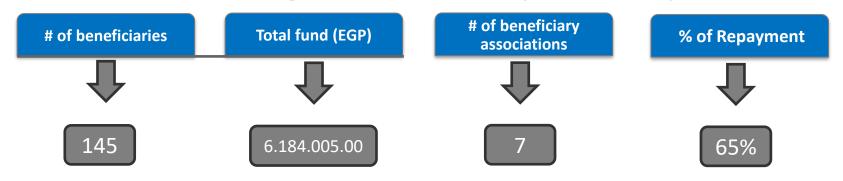






Rangelands and Livestock Finance Fund Revolving fund- Matrouh 2021-2023

Feed financing until November 2023 (Men Activities)



Feed financing until November 2023 (Women Activities)





Gallery of Activities

Signing the protocol and launching the re-volving loan activity





















Thanks Laith.alrahahleh@iucn.org