

INVASION OF SAVANNAS BY PROSOPIS TREES IN EASTERN AFRICA: EXPLORING THEIR IMPACTS ON LULC DYNAMICS, LIVELIHOODS AND IMPLICATIONS ON SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCKS

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ABSTRACT

Trees of the genus *Prosopis* from the Americas, were introduced in Eastern Africa in the 1970s to mitigate land degradation and its associated disservices. However, over time these trees have spread and invaded valuable grasslands and croplands and consequently led to significant land use and land cover (LULC) changes and livelihood stress. Early detection of invasive species is essential for formulating effective management strategies to prevent further spread into non-invaded lands and for monitoring the outcome of management interventions. We mapped the spatio-temporal evolution and dynamics of *Prosopis* invasion, its impacts on LULC and livelihoods in Baringo, Kenya by applying a Random Forest classifier on Landsat satellite data over seven-year intervals from 1988 - 2016. We then linked the LULC changes to soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks that we had measured for the different LULCs and also to socio-economic data on annual costs of clearing *Prosopis* from farmlands. By 2016, *Prosopis* had invaded 18,792 ha of land, spreading at a rate of 640 ha/yr, while all other land uses and land cover declined, each by over 40% of its original coverage in 1988. Through LULC specific SOC measurements, and relating the changes to annual costs of clearing *Prosopis*, we found that *Prosopis* removal and restoration to grassland is more effective for climate change mitigation compared to *Prosopis* "cultivation" while also avoiding trade-offs with other ecosystem services and livelihoods. Therefore, future management of this species in Kenya and Eastern Africa should be based on a more collaborative and integrated approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

Grasslands are the dominant natural cover in terrestrial tropics and comprise about 20% of the global land area (Parr et al., 2014; Scholes & Archer, 1997). They have significant contributions to environment, economies and provide a host of cultural benefits (Parr et al., 2014). For instance, they are home to a substantial diversity of plants and animals, directly support livelihoods of about one-fifth of the global population through provision of food, grazing, fuel wood and medicinal value plants. Moreover, they account for about 30% of global total terrestrial net primary productivity, provide other ecosystem services including forage for livestock, tourism and the regulation and storage of water flows (White et al., 2000). Additionally, they store approximately 15% of global terrestrial carbon (Parr et al., 2014), hence play a key role in global carbon cycle (Grace et al., 2006).

Despite the importance of these ecosystems, tropical savannas are also arguably the most fragile ecosystems globally. They face multifaceted vulnerabilities ranging from anthropogenic encroachment, climate change and alien plant species among others. Furthermore, despite their fragility and the widely recognized role in supporting livelihoods of millions of people

particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, they have in recent years become targets for woody tree expansion for climate change mitigation projects for instance under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs (Parr et al., 2014). Woody alien invasive plants have been intentionally introduced in many arid and semi-arid lands as they provide some goods and services to the rural communities. In the early 1980s, trees of the genus *Prosopis* which are native to Latin America were introduced in Baringo, a tropical semi-arid zone in Kenya to mitigate land degradation and alleviate firewood shortage (Kariuki, 1993; Schwartzstein, 2019). *Prosopis* spp. or mesquite, are perennial, nitrogen-fixing single-canopy trees or multi-stemmed shrubs tolerant to arid conditions (Andersson, 2005). Globally, these species are among the most damaging invasive species, which has led to their inclusion in the World Conservation Unions list of 100 worst invasive alien species (Lowe et al., 2000). They are regarded as noxious invaders considerably impacting biodiversity, ecosystems services and economies, particularly in their invasive ranges (Shackleton et al., 2014).

Although the species was initially appreciated for its fast proliferation and ability to grow even in severely degraded landscapes where regeneration of native vegetation proved difficult owing to persistent ecosystem disturbances such as overgrazing (Doran et al., 1979), over time these trees have spread and invaded valuable grasslands and croplands. They have become unmanageable due to fast proliferation and ability to survive cutting by coppicing (Mwangi & Swallow, 2005). Consequently this has led to significant land use and land cover (LULC) changes and livelihood stress (Mbaabu et al., 2019). Although LULC changes primarily driven by human activities such as deforestation, land clearing, overgrazing and climate change are present in most biomes, tropical savannas face unique, emerging additional threats that arise from woody alien tree species encroachment such as the case of *Prosopis juliflora* in Eastern Africa. Therefore, assessing their spatial spread and rate of increase is key for understanding their impacts on various ecosystem services and human well-being.

On the basis of three separate, yet interlinked studies in the same study area (Bekele et al., 2018; Mbaabu et al., 2019, 2020), this conference paper aims to provide a deeper insight on the impacts of alien invasive *Prosopis* encroachment into savannas on selected ecosystem service (soil organic carbon) and livelihoods. Soils account for the largest share of terrestrial carbon containing more carbon than the atmosphere and vegetation combined (FAO, 2017). Moreover, they host a relatively stable carbon stock, compared to the more transitory carbon stocks in above-ground vegetation biomass (Doney et al., 2006). As such, soil organic carbon was considered as an important parameter for assessing impact of *Prosopis* invasion in this study because carbon sequestration is an important ecosystem service (Nelson et al., 2008). We use monetary cost of clearing and managing *Prosopis* invaded farmlands and loss of pasture for livestock as proxies for assessing impact of *Prosopis* invasion on rural livelihoods. Invasion of farmlands limits food production while loss of grazing land reduces wealth accumulation potential since livestock production is a key source of livelihood for many pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Sub-Saharan Africa (Doran et al., 1979). We also aim to show that synergistic use of spatial remote sensing data, socio-economic and other field-based measurements of spatial phenomena can contribute to a better analysis and understanding of complex ecological and societal problems.

2. METHODS

Early detection and mapping of invasive species is essential for formulating effective management strategies to prevent further spread into non-invaded lands and for monitoring the outcome of management interventions. Remote Sensing provides cost-efficient means to assess the distribution of alien plant species and monitor their spread even in inaccessible areas. Reliable estimates of *Prosopis* invasion needed for informing policy decisions were lacking for Kenya.

We used Landsat time-series data acquired from 1988 – 2016 and mapped how this tree has spread from original plantations and the implications of its spread on other land uses/cover, as well as livelihoods. Data from Landsat sensor were preferred because these data have been captured over a long historical period, in a consistent manner and its moderate spatial resolution of (30m) is considered sufficient for vegetation mapping and monitoring. Moreover, many other studies have utilized Landsat data to assess spatio-temporal *Prosopis* distribution in Africa (Kyuma et al., 2016; Shiferaw et al., 2019; Van den Berg, 2010).

We collected reference points distributed across the LULC types in the study area. For historical imagery, reference samples were collected by visual interpretation of Landsat imagery and Very High Resolution satellite imagery on Google Earth Pro, in supplementation with local expert historical knowledge. We performed a LULC classification using random forest classifier in R statistical software version 3.4.4 (Breiman, 2001; R Core Team, 2018), for 5 time-steps at 7 year intervals from 1988-2016. We related the LULC changes to Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks that we had measured for the different LULC types in the same study area (Mbaabu et al., 2020). Soil samples for SOC analysis were collected from 15x15 m field plots representing LULC such as pristine grasslands, degraded grasslands, restored grasslands and *Prosopis* invaded plots, at soil sampling depths of up to 1 m (Mbaabu et al., 2020). SOC content in field soil samples was determined using colorimetric method (Anderson & Ingram, 1994). Further, using the average willingness to pay for clearing *Prosopis* invaded lands, that was estimated in a separate study within the study area, we computed the cost of clearing *Prosopis* from invaded farmlands. The costs of manual *Prosopis* removal from invaded lands, which was expressed as average willingness to pay was determined based on a choice experiment conducted among 250 households in Baringo (Bekele et al., 2018).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We found that between 1988 and 2016 *Prosopis* increased by 2031%, while grasslands, native vegetation and croplands decreased by 86%, 42% and 47% respectively (Mbaabu et al., 2019) (Figure 1). *Prosopis* invasion alone directly contributed to over 30% of these negative changes, implying that *Prosopis* invasion is a key driver of the observed LULC changes in Baringo, which is severely affecting agro-pastoral livelihoods. *Prosopis* increased by about 640 ha/yr, confirming that it is an aggressive invader as observed in other studies in Africa (Ndhlovu et al., 2016; Wakie et al., 2016). This rapid spread is attributed to: a) its massive seed production, b) presence of effective seed dispersal agents in the study area e.g (livestock and wildlife) and dispersal pathways (rivers and roads), and c) favourable climatic conditions. With this rapid increase, the local communities have been losing grasslands and croplands at an alarming rate, which are important land-cover /uses that form key part of their livelihood support system.

We estimated that about 2948 ha of cropland was invaded by *Prosopis* between 1988-2016, of which, approx. 891 ha was cleared off *Prosopis* and restored to farmland over the same period (Mbaabu et al., 2019). Using the estimated costs of manual *Prosopis* removal from farmlands (USD 265.61 per ha per annum) (Eschen et al., 2021), this translates to a clearing cost of USD 236,658.51. The net loss of farmland to *Prosopis* as at 2016 was about 2057 ha, which would require a budget of approx. USD 546,359.77 to restore the land back to productive farmland. This scenario presents an additional livelihood strain to the already marginalized rural communities in Baringo. Many households cannot afford these additional costs of managing their farmlands hence abandon the invaded lands creating a further loss in livelihood.

We further found that approx. 2675 ha of grassland (which represents 37% of grasslands present in the study area prior to *Prosopis* introduction) have been lost to *Prosopis* invasion between 1988-2016. The economic sustenance of rural Baringo communities is heavily dependent on livestock keeping. With

the shrinking of available grazing land, the lands carrying capacity for livestock productivity is further limited. Moreover, this is likely to escalate inter-community violence which is already rampant in the area owing to competition for scarce resources such as pasture and water (Relief Web, 2017). *Prosopis* is known to abstract significant amounts of ground water (Dzikiti et al., 2013, 2017; Fourie et al., n.d.) and may contribute to drying up of ground water recharge systems which may further exacerbate the prevailing problems.

Owing to the decrease in available grazing land by 2005, the community was already adversely pressed by *Prosopis* invasion, a predicament they blamed on the government of Kenya (GoK) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) who were responsible for *Prosopis* introduction in Baringo (Little, 2019). This prompted a legal suit against the Kenyan government by the local pastoralist community (Little, 2019). The government responded by launching a *Prosopis* sensitization programme and community-wide training on *Prosopis* management through manual or physical removal and subsequently reseeding the cleared land with native perennial grasses. This practice was gradually adopted by pastoralists as it enhanced fodder availability and also provided additional income through commercial grass seed production (Lugusa et al., 2016). Additionally, communities were trained on charcoal production using the harvested *Prosopis* wood, leading to the popular terminology 'management by utilization' in the context of *Prosopis* management in the region. However, although this practice has been widely promoted for over a decade with expectations that it would prevent further *Prosopis* spread our spatial LULC dynamics analyses provide evidence that this strategy has not been effective in halting or slowing down *Prosopis* spread (Mbaabu et al., 2019).

Through our LULC specific SOC measurements, we found that *Prosopis* removal and restoration of grasslands is more effective for climate change mitigation compared to *Prosopis* "cultivation" while also avoiding trade-offs with other ecosystem services (Mbaabu et al., 2020). Moreover, a recent study by Eschen et al. (Eschen et al., 2021) has revealed that

clearing *Prosopis* and restoring the land to native grassland has additional significant economic benefits to the rural Baringo communities, hence providing more sustainable livelihoods.

Prosopis invasion into grasslands led to loss of 30,067 tonnes of SOC, while restoring the currently *Prosopis* invaded and degraded grassland have the potential to sequester 257,835 tonnes of SOC over the next 30 years (Table 1). Although *Prosopis* invasion into previously degraded land also increases SOC, invasion of pristine or restored grasslands leads to loss of SOC (Eschen et al., 2021; Mbaabu et al., 2020). Further, invasion comes at a high cost on the ecosystem and livelihoods because the restoration of grassland-characteristic biodiversity and ecosystem services may be blocked.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Expansion of woody trees including alien species is an emerging issue in dryland ecosystems. In recent years, this practice has even been put forward as a legitimate climate change mitigation strategy. This approach has been met with criticisms from the scientific community often because of the wide range of ecological, social and economic implications of tree expansion, particularly alien species in arid and semi-arid lands. We explored to elucidate the interlinked impacts of *Prosopis* invasion on LULC changes, ecosystem services and rural livelihoods in a savanna grassland ecosystem in Eastern Africa. We conclude that *Prosopis* is a key driver of LULC changes in the study area, significantly limits the opportunities for ecosystem service delivery and has adverse effects on rural livelihoods. On the contrary, restoration of degraded lands provides more opportunities for climate change mitigation and socio-economic livelihood sustenance.

Based on these findings, we suggest that future management of this species in Kenya and Eastern Africa should be based on a more collaborative and integrated approach. Our results feed into the first ever National *Prosopis* Strategy for Kenya and will be taken up by policy makers and land use managers to guide future management of degraded lands as well as *Prosopis* invasions.

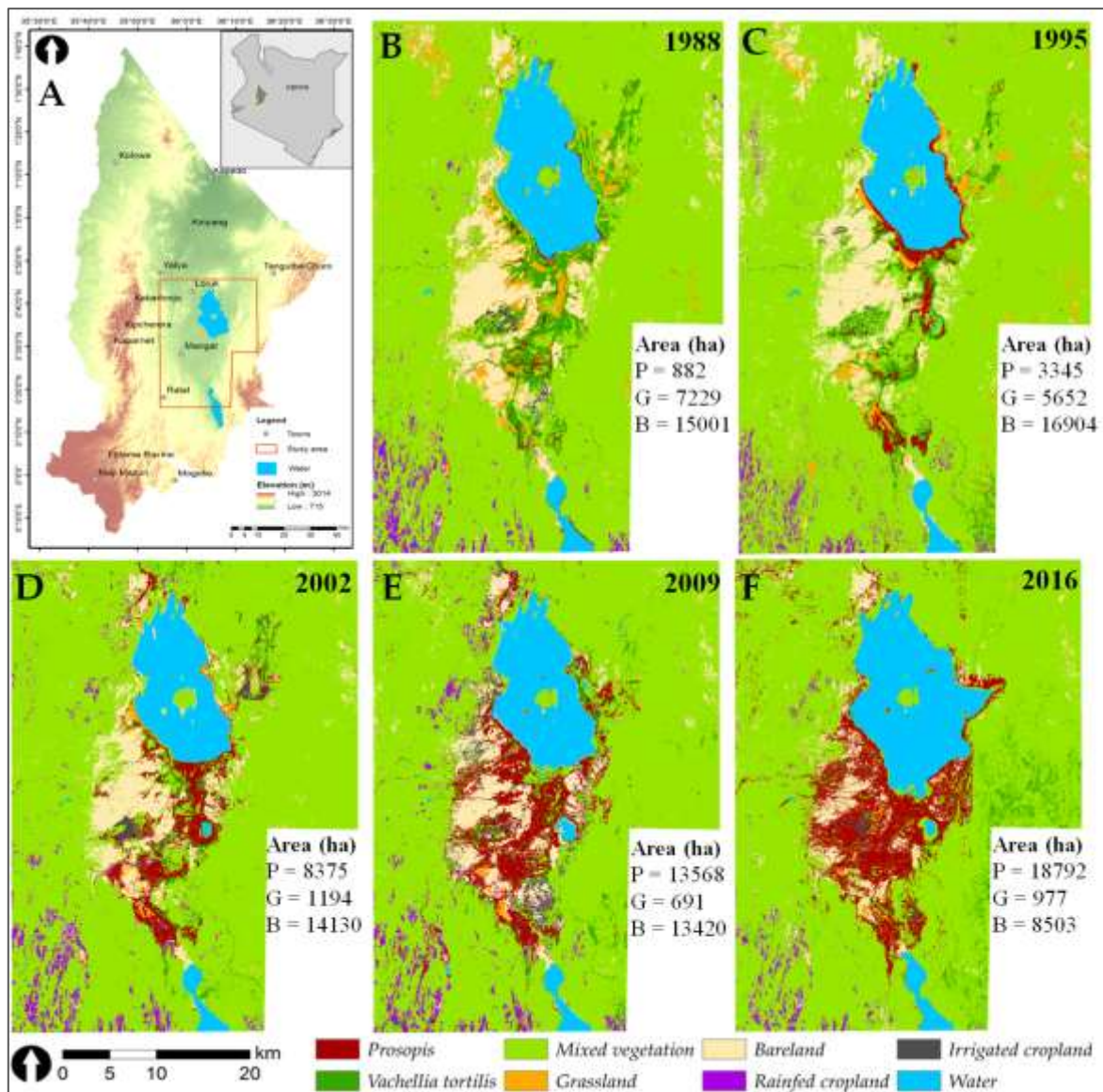


Figure 1. Overview map (A) and LULC maps (B-F) of Marigat subregion, Baringo County, Kenya, for the years 1988, 1995, 2002, 2009, and 2016. The letters P, G and B represent key land cover classes: *Prosopis*, grassland (pristine & restored) and bareland (degraded grassland), with their respective area coverage in hectares at each time interval. The overview map shows the topography, towns and lakes. The red boundary zone is the extent of the study area.

Category	Area (ha)	Current SOC under <i>Prosopis</i> invasion (t C ha ⁻¹)	Potential SOC under grassland restoration over 30 years (t C ha ⁻¹)	Net SOC loss (28 years) (t C ha ⁻¹)	Potential SOC gain via restoration (t C ha ⁻¹)
Pristine grassland lost to <i>Prosopis</i> invasion (1988-2016)	2675	103041.00	119519.00	-30067.00	16478.00
<i>Prosopis</i> invaded land (1988-2016)	18792	723867.84	839626.56	n/a	115758.70
Degraded grassland / bareland	8503	n/a	111899.48	n/a	111899.48
Pristine grassland lost to degraded grassland / bareland (1988-2016)	1041	n/a	13699.44	-18987.67	13699.48
Potential SOC storage by grassland restoration	31011	n/a	n/a	n/a	257835.62

Table 1. Potential soil organic carbon storage through grassland restoration of currently *Prosopis* invaded and degraded land over the next 30 years.

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