Introduction
Land use planning and landscape restoration decisions require detailed and spatially distributed information about the condition of resources and associated drivers at different levels. The availability of such information at the required scale and accuracy is limited in developing regions and remote areas. Most of the tools designed to facilitate land use and resources management planning also require complex data and modelling structure. There is thus a need to design ‘easy to use’ approaches and tools that can help make informed decisions using easily available data.

Objective
The main objectives include to: a) design a simple tool to assess the sediment yield reduction potential of different land use and management interventions at landscape scale (Fig. 1); b) test the applicability of the tool in a participatory manner.

Approach
- We demonstrate the structure and functioning of the tool formulated based on the commonly used Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) incorporating spatially distributed sediment delivery ratio (SDR) to approximate the sediment delivery efficiency of landscapes (Fig. 2).
- In most cases a range of default values are suggested (for the different factors as well as coefficients) so that users can adjust considering their local conditions.
- In order to facilitate interpretation of results, the tool is designed to generate outputs in terms of quantitative values (mean, minimum, maximum, standard deviation), map and graphs.
- The model out puts (hotspot areas of concern and impact of management options) were tested with local farmers and extension agents.

Results
The modelling interface (Fig. 3) facilitates: 1) data input, visualization and inspection; 2) selecting and/or adjusting coefficients; 3) running model for ‘business as usual’ and different scenarios; 4) viewing results in different formats, and 5) exporting outputs to facilitate integrated data analysis. The model is also designed to facilitate active participation of stakeholders in the adaptive land-use planning cycles: identify hotspot areas of intervention and suggest potential management intervention for each specific location (Fig. 4).

Conclusion
Simple tools that can easily be used by local planners and extension workers to evaluate the sediment yield reduction potentials of different land management options helps understand the impacts of conservation practices. This can raise awareness and facilitate technology out-scaling.

Acknowledgement
This research was undertaken with support from Africa RISING, a program financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as part of the United States Government’s Feed the Future Initiative.