



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Geographical Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJGR_47231
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Maasai Livelihood Strategies, Megafauna Biodiversity, and Ecosystem Services' Synergies and Tradeoffs in the Semiarids of Kenya: Scenarios and Implications of Climate Change in DPSIR model</b>
Type of the Article	Review Paper

**General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)								
<p><b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In methodology part, please explain more in detail how to use this <i>Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response</i> (DPSIR) model including its legend and please state any journal/article where this method was/were used.</li> <li>The work predominantly draws and builds on my interdisciplinary work on sustainability, ecoservices, food security, climate change, agroecosystems, soil-fertility management, small-scale holdings, rural-livelihoods, and rangelands.- What does this mean?</li> <li>Please use PROPER CITATION on any journal/article cited. Please refer Introduction part as example.                     <p>*The use of the concept 'ecosystem service' (hereafter ecoservice) draws from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment's definition: "... the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other nonmaterial benefits [27]."- Please cite the journal article used.</p> <p>-see 43, 44, 45, 46-please remove these kind of citation and replace with the exact authors of the article and year of publication in APA format as proper way of citation.</p> </li> <li>In Table 1 -Please arrange the table in taxonomic classification. e.g:                     <table border="1" data-bbox="887 1182 1896 1272"> <thead> <tr> <th>FAMILY</th> <th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th> <th>COMMON NAME</th> <th>CLASSIFICATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>?</td> <td><i>Connochaetes taurinus</i></td> <td>Wildebeest</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: (please cite from what journal/article adapted)                              1-water dependent                              2- common mega-fauna ungulate                              #-Abundant</p> </li> <li>In Table 2, diverse challenges occasion change in the population of wild megafauna across Maasai-inhabited savanna rangelands of Kenya. Examples of these challenges include encroachment of arable-farming, proliferation of unpalatable plants, occurrence of diseases and pests, and recurrent droughts. -THIS SHOULD BE WRITTEN AFTER THE TABLE FOR DISCUSSION</li> <li>Please arrange the Table 2 accordingly for easy understanding.</li> <li>Thus as regards Maasai rangelands, and in terms of ecoservice types, and the intensity and rapidity with which they are exploited, the following crucial questions necessarily emerge; and are the focus of the rest of this explication.                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How do these contextual ecoservice tradeoffs and synergies Maasai's livelihoods strategies and diversifications mean vis-à-vis shared ecoservices for the diverse wild-fauna inhabiting these rangelands?</li> <li>As the climate continues to change, how will existing ecoservices'</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CLASSIFICATION	?	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	Wildebeest	1	
FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CLASSIFICATION							
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	<p><i>synergies and tradeoffs of Maasai's livelihoods, of wildlife biodiversity, or their diverse intersections unfold?</i> KINDLY REMOVE THESE, THEY WILL JUST ADD MORE CONFUSION IN THE STUDY.</p> <p>8. Apropos this last point, the harmonious co-existence is excellently captured in a recent study:</p> <p>"Concerning the rarely done extraction of wild fauna, the Maasai only kill animals on an as-needed basis. For example, they might consume wild animals, such as the eland, particularly in times of drought or other famine-causing catastrophes. In fact, they consider wild herbivores that resemble cattle (e.g., kudu, kongoni, and the like) as their second cattle that are provided by the land and used as appropriate given fluctuations in environmental or social conditions. The <i>Il-Moran</i> would hunt a kudu, which is consumed by a number of households during times of drought; sharing is an unspoken and strongly held virtuous norm among the Maasai. The kudu's skin and horns would be conserved for other uses—for example, the latter is blown during <i>eunoto</i> ceremony to call the attention of the <i>Il-Moran</i>; the former is used to make ropes for tying a bundle of firewood that is ferried on one's (female) back, restraining cow's legs when milking, and other uses. Among the Maasai, "... you don't kill a wild animal unless it is perilously crucial ...," a Maasai-elder informs during one of the participatory interviews [5]."-KINDLY REMOVE THIS.</p> <p>9. Please cite specific recommendations.</p>	
<p><b>Minor</b> REVISION comments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. INTRODUCTION PART: The reasons for vulnerability of emerging-agricultural systems are partly attributable to maladaptation/non-adoption of practical skills; and as one agropastoralists explained, "... unlike livestock, crops cannot be migrated ... so you suffer loss." Paradoxically, some household weathered drought by feeding their stocks on purchased (sometimes freely given) maize-stovers from non-Maasai agricultural farms in the same, and even drier, region.-PLEASE REMOVE THIS KIND OF SENTENCE.</li> <li>2. Please justify (as format) the manuscript for easy reading.</li> <li>3. Please include pictures or any illustration; this may encourage more readers of the manuscript and additional information.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Optional/General</b> comments</p>	<p>Please revise the words use in the study; it is too confusing to read since so many different ideas were written in one paragraph.</p>	

**PART 2:**

	<p><b>Reviewer's comment</b></p>	<p><b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</p>
<p><b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b></p>	<p><i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i></p>	



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