

1 **Supplementary Table 1:**

adaptation strategy	capital asset
1. Food relief from government for households (less expenses)	financial
2. Sell animals locally or at auctions and bank money	financial
3. Use salaries, remittances and social grants for personal expenses to compensate for loss of income	financial
4. Drought feed relief for livestock (less expenses)	financial
5. Buy animal feed using other incomes	financial
6. Slaughter animals for household consumption to mitigate economic losses through mortality	financial
7. Sell animals to buy vaccines to treat diseases and parasites (additional cash)	financial
8. Sell off animals to buy feed (additional cash)	financial
9. Make agricultural loans to buy feed and medicines	financial
10. Buy salt licks	financial
11. Merge two or more herds to share labour and input costs	financial
12. Use funds to buy Pasteurella vaccination for cold temperatures	financial
13. Graze animals close to home to be fed thus lessening travel expenses	financial
14. Use funds to dose with vitamin A during prolonged summers	financial
15. Invest sales money from livestock in other sectors	financial

16. Increase number of herders during drought to protect against predators	human
17. Attend workshops for climate and ecological information	human
18. Get information from veterinary officers about new diseases and parasite outbreaks	human
19. Herding to access underused areas with rugged terrains or limited water	human
20. Herd splitting using two herders	human
21. Use indigenous knowledge to monitor animal behaviour, veld condition and weather	human
22. Vertical transhumance to evade cold temperatures (using skills and knowledge)	human
23. Change lambing seasons based on changing rainfall periods (has knowledge to do so)	human
24. Change herd composition (knowledge when to do so)	human
25. Culling young (calves and lambs) (knowledge on when and why to do it)	human
26. Remain sedentary (moving is risky as it might lead to mortalities)	human
27. Get climate info from radio and other media	human
28. Allow animals to select their own grazing routes since the livestock can smell where the best forages are	natural

29. Household gardens for vegetable production (producing own food agro-ecologically)	natural
30. Move livestock opportunistically to areas that received rain (emphasis on variability in forage availability)	natural
31. Livestock graze in their garden (garden has temporal forage supply)	natural
32. Collect leaves from tall trees and grasses from areas not reachable by livestock to feed animals	natural
33. Cattle grazing the rangeland at night to escape summer temperatures	natural
34. Small stock grazing rangeland at night with dogs (emphasis on predator control by dogs)	natural
35. Plough their lands to grow supplementary animal feed	natural
36. Having two lambing seasons but in different rainfall areas (emphasis on different rainfall areas having sufficient forage at different times of the year)	natural
37. Transhumance between areas with different rainfall seasonality (emphasis on seasonal variation in forage availability)	natural
38. Keep herd size small when forage is limited	natural
39. Access key resource areas (wetlands, ecotones and rivers)	natural
40. Alternate grazing routes daily to access forage in different locations	natural

41. Take animals to graze on plant litter (pods mostly)	natural
42. Grazing mountains during drought (mountains are key resource areas during drought)	natural
43. Build shelters for animals for strong winds and cold nights	physical
44. Transport water to animals	physical
45. Make agreements with other farmers for access to additional grazing areas	social
46. Knowledge exchange between farmers	social

2

3