



PASTORAL MONITORING SYSTEM TO SUPPORT CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE IN SAHEL PROJECT

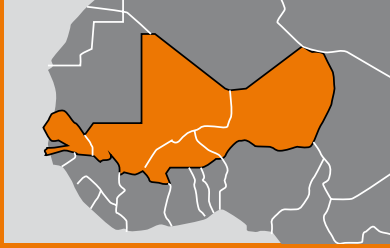
« INNOVATIONS IN EARLY WARNING: COMBINING REMOTE SENSING AND COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES IN SAHELIAN PASTORALISM »



DURATION OF THE PROJECT
48 months, from January 2014.



AREA OF INTERVENTION
Niger (Tillabéri Region), Mali (Gao Region), Senegal (Ferlo Region) and Burkina Faso (Eastern Region).





CONSORTIUM

- Lead: ACF-Spain.
- Partners: SNV, Hoefsloot Spatial Solutions (HSS), Orange, Institut d'Économie Rurale du Mali (IER), European Space Agency (ESA), GeoVille, Flemish Institute of Technology (VITO), Ministry of Livestock (Mali and Niger), Réseau Billatal Maroobe (RBM)



FUNDER
Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco, FAO, World Bank, DFID, Netherlands Space Office and IFPRI.



BUDGET
500,000 €

CONTEXT

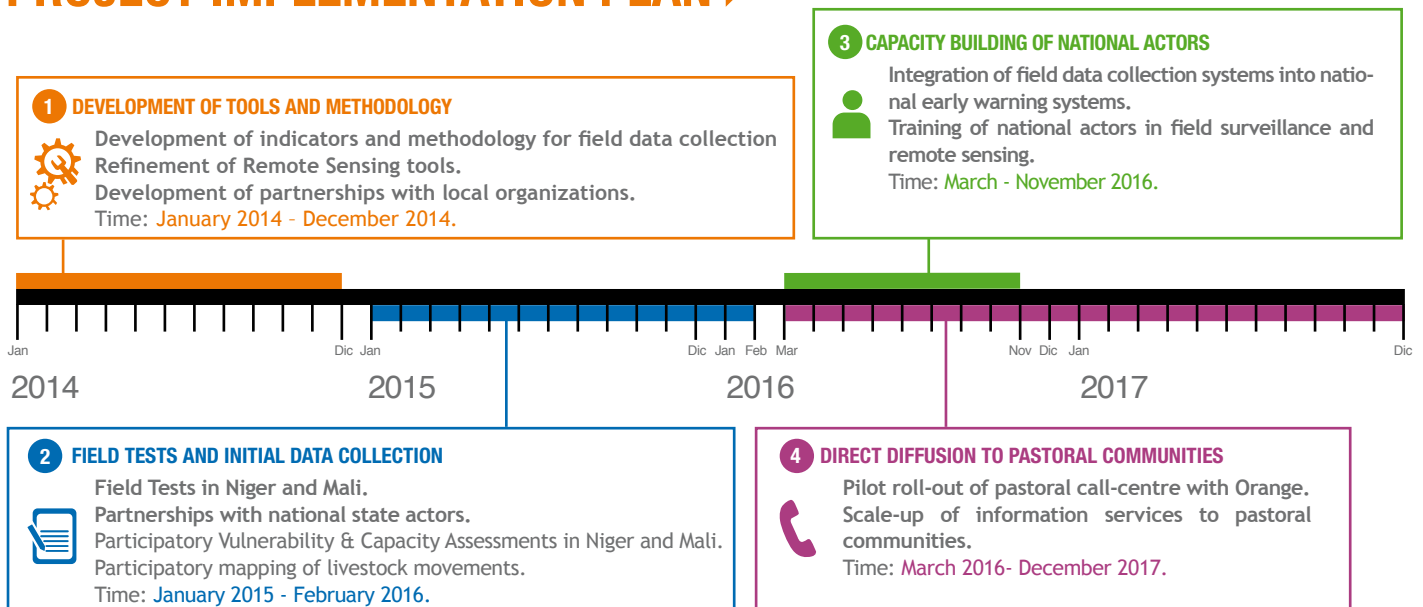
The Sahel Belt is characterized by a unique rainy season that determines the availability of the two main pastoral resources: water and pasture. Erratic rainfall makes their accessibility neither stable nor predictable. During the last fifty years, Sahelian rain deficits and droughts have impacted

millions of people, in particular the pastoral and transhumant communities. To reduce their vulnerability to recurring crises, pastoral communities need access to reliable information on climate, water and pasture.

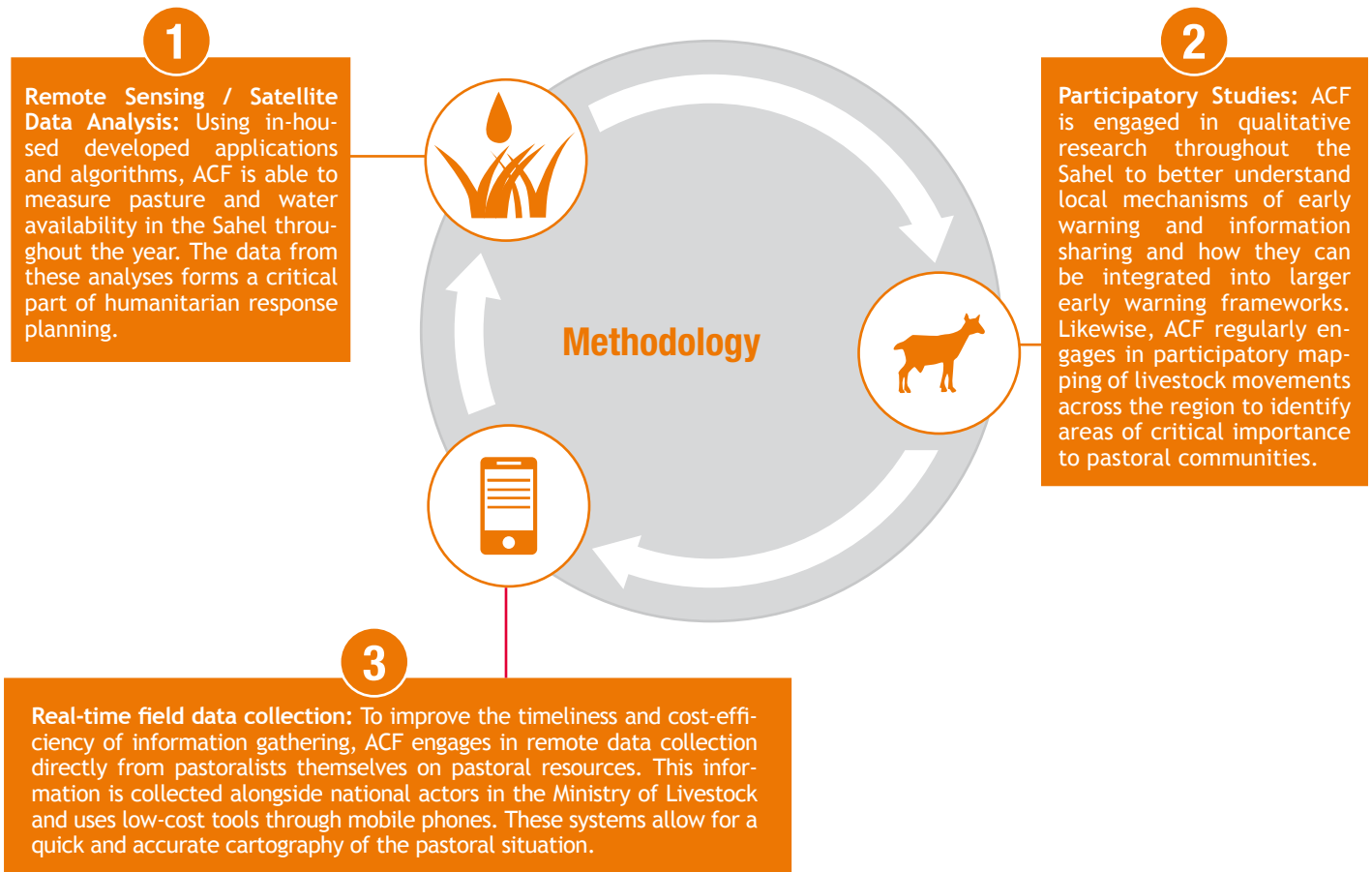
In this environment, the use of Geo-

graphic Information System (GIS) tools and Remote Sensing (RS) are critical inputs in monitoring pastoral resources. Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and its partners have progressively developed an innovative pastoral surveillance and early warning system at national and regional levels.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



METHODOLOGY ▶



OUTPUT AND IMPACT ▶

ACF EWS prevents humanitarian, food and nutrition crises in Sahelian pastoral areas through the provision of timely and reliable drought risk information to local, national and international stakeholders. This applied research project will provide a more precise analysis of pastoral surveillance, especially by reinforcing social and anthropological considerations, rarely taken up by the current system. With technical support and training from

ACF, the Malian EWS conducts its own remote-sensing analyses of biomass and water. The EWS of Niger is directly implicated in monitoring livestock movement for the pilot project. ACF works with National EWS to ensure that the surveillance components are nationally owned and sustainable. By the end of the project, they will be fully capable of running national pastoral surveillance and monitoring programs.

ACF is also engaged in an initiative to provide the information directly through a call center operated by Orange in Northern Mali. The initiative, in consortium with SNV, HSS, RBM and IER seeks to create a Public Private Partnership model to disseminate data in a sustainable, scaleable fashion.

CONTACT ▶

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