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The project intervention areas are located in six CILSS countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

• The partners:

In the South: ISRA, CSE, UCAD, APSS and Direction de l'élevage (Senegal); CILSS-AGRHYMET (Niger); CIRDES, INERA and RECOPA (Burkina-Faso).

In the North: CIRAD, IRD, Toulouse III - Paul Sabatier University, CNRS, INRAE (France); University of Copenhagen (Denmark); Lund University (Sweden); Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium); FAO-AGA (Italy).

• How does it work?

Consortium and collaboration agreement between the different partners.

• Stakeholders involved:

- Target groups: government and NGO technical agents, researchers and teacher-researchers from research and higher education institutions, professional organizations and associations of pastoralists and agropastoralists.

- Final beneficiaries: pastoral and agro (pastoral) households of the intervention zone.

• Budget: 5 million euros

• Duration: 4 years (2020-2023)

• Donor: European program DeSIRA - European Union



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SAHELIAN LIVESTOCK AND CARBON FOOTPRINT



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Carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emissions in (agro)silvopastoral ecosystems of the CILSS Sahelian states

A project against preconceived ideas

According to current estimation models, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from ruminant livestock in (agro) pastoral systems represent a significant percentage of total GHG emissions in many developing countries, and are expected to increase in the future.

The CaSSECS project was set up to change the view of the negative impact of (agro)pastoral livestock on the environment. Indeed, the (agro)pastoral livestock systems affected by climate change are little considered and even threatened. They are indexed as significant GHG emitters, mainly due to insufficient data, reference systems and reliable scientific and technical skills.

Project's objective

To improve the assessment of the carbon balance of Sahelian (agro)silvopastoral ecosystems in order to better quantify their impacts on climate change for the development of livestock policies adapted to the Sahel.

The Cassecs project will rely on existing measurement devices such as observation sites with historical data from the PPZS dP (Pastoralism and Drylands Partnership Platform) and assessment tools such as the GLEAM (Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model).

Expected results

- National and regional mechanisms for producing and updating reference data on GHG emissions and carbon storage potential of (agro)pastoral ecosystems will be strengthened and made operational;
- Multi-scale carbon assessment tools are developed and contribute to the drafting of IPCC reports and livestock development policies;
- Innovative sustainable GHG mitigation options will be co-designed, tested and validated by (agro)pastoralists;
- The skills of the stakeholders involved in the evaluation of carbon footprints are strengthened and a common vision of inter-institutional dialogue is renewed.



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About the Cassecs project

Funded by the European Union over four years, this project will mobilize the achievements of the research and teaching partnership platform, the dP PPZS. One of the member institutions of the PPZS, ISRA, is the project leader. It will be joined by nine co-applicants and eight associated institutions.

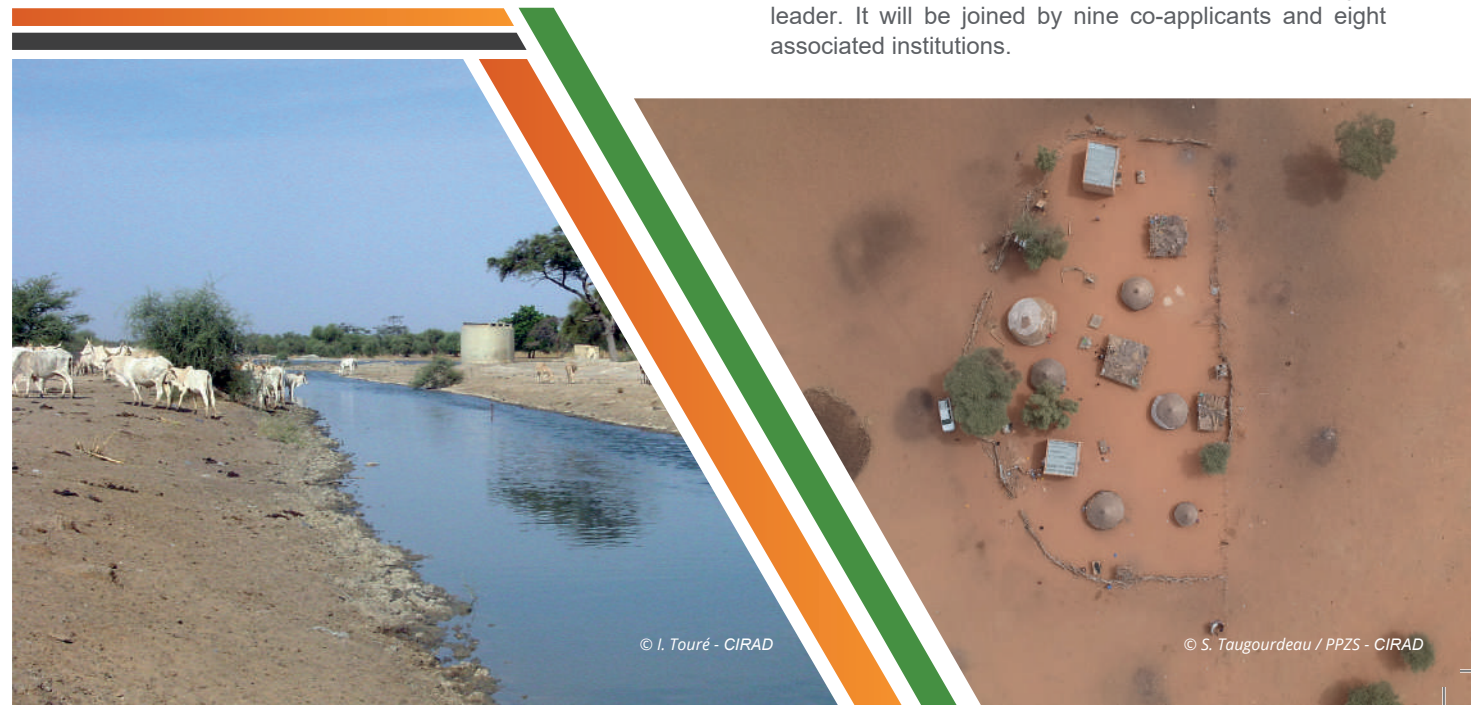


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The Paris Agreement strengthened the global climate effort by requiring all countries to set climate targets, particularly in terms of GHG reduction.

Within this framework, all member states of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) have committed to providing data reports on their GHG emissions and absorptions from all sectors through national inventories.

These are proposed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in accordance with international climate policy agreements and technical guidelines developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).



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