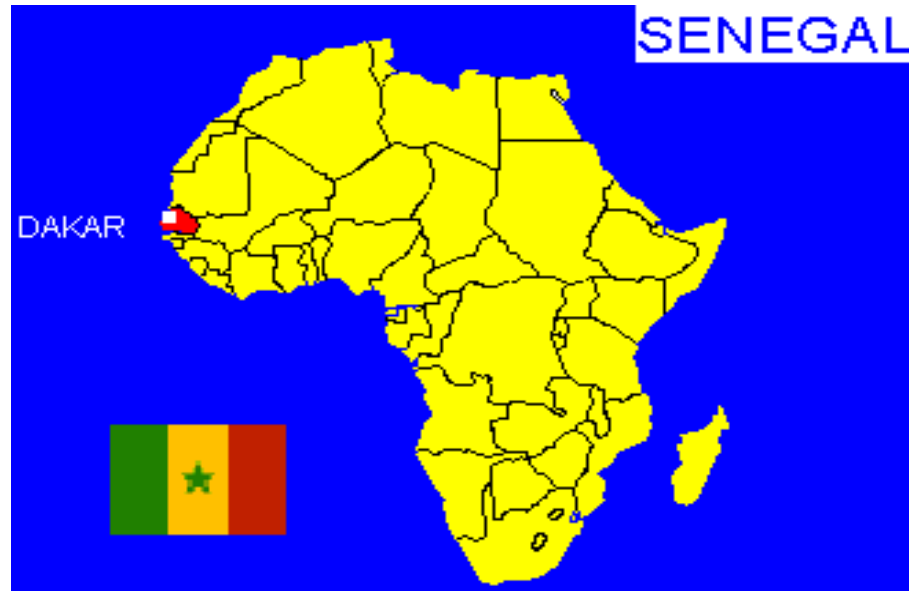
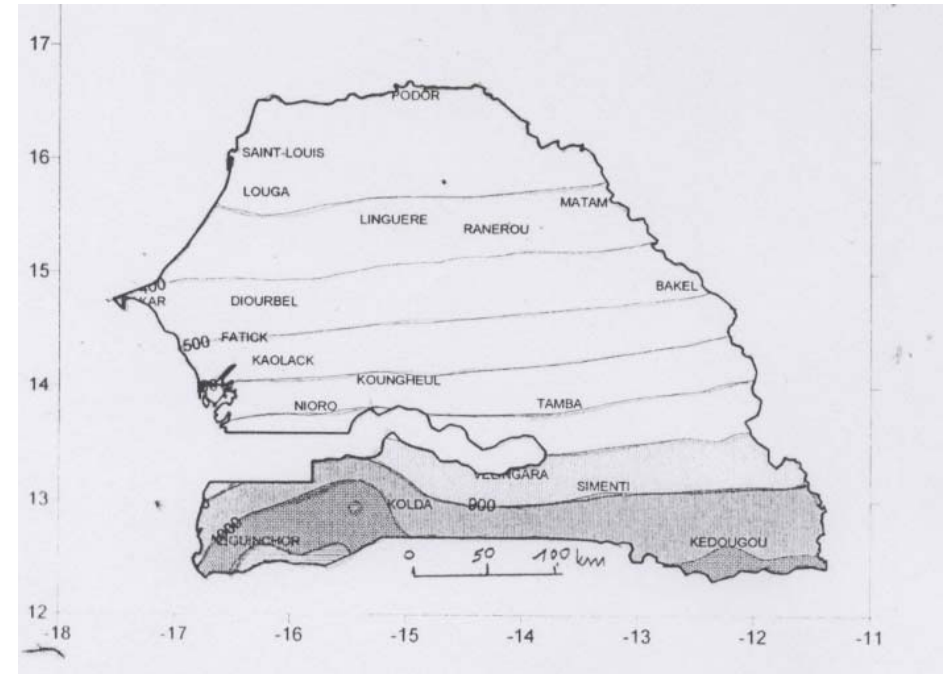


Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies
Regional Workshop for West and Central Africa
OMM, CCD, FAO, CDB et UNW-DPC 4-7 May 2015 Accra, Ghana



COPYRIGHT www.lequotidiendescartophiles.com



Drought conditions and management strategies in Senegal

Mamadou Sall
Baba Ba
Lamine Kane

26/04/2015

Background

- Senegal: Sahelo soudanian zone
- 1 Rainfall season
 - from May to October in the south
 - From July to Sept in the north
- Drought manifestation: variable dry spells
 - rainfall shortage
 - poor distribution of rainfall in space and time

Drought monitoring and early warning systems:

- Monitoring of:
 - Rainfall deficit, water level in rivers and groundwater table, soil cover condition, people migration and livestock status
- Early warning systems
 - National Meteorological Agency (ANACIM)
 - Direction of water management (DGPRE)
 - Direction of agricultural statistics (DAPSA)
 - Regional institution (CILSS)

Vulnerability assessment

- Agriculture sector
 - Loss of revenue from groundnut and vegetable production
 - Food insecurity due to failure of grain production
 - Livestock loss due to lack of natural pasture
- Water supply sector
 - Water shortages (lake Guiers, Drying of wells)
- Environment sector
 - disappearance of animal and vegetable species
 - soil cover degradation and soil erosion

Emergency relief and drought response

- Actions
 - Food distribution for people and livestock
 - Compensation from agriculture insurance
 - Food for work in some assistance program (WFP)
- Institutions
 - Food security commissariat (CSA)
 - International institutions, ONGs, bilateral cooperation

Practices to alleviate drought impacts

- Development of irrigation and water harvesting projects
- Agricultural research for adapted crops and efficient water use (ISRA/CERAAS)
- Program safeguarding of vegetal and animal heritage (DEFCCS, DPN)
- Implementation program of water boreholes in rural areas
- Guideline policies for the management of drought impacts

The need for knowledge and skills on drought management

- Better understanding of climate change (impacts and mitigation measures)
- Optimisation of data collection systems
- Capacity of analysis of spatial and temporal data
- Use of modelling tools
- Design of simplified technologies of soil and water conservation
- Development of innovative practices for efficient water use through the funding of research programs

**Thank you for your
attention**