



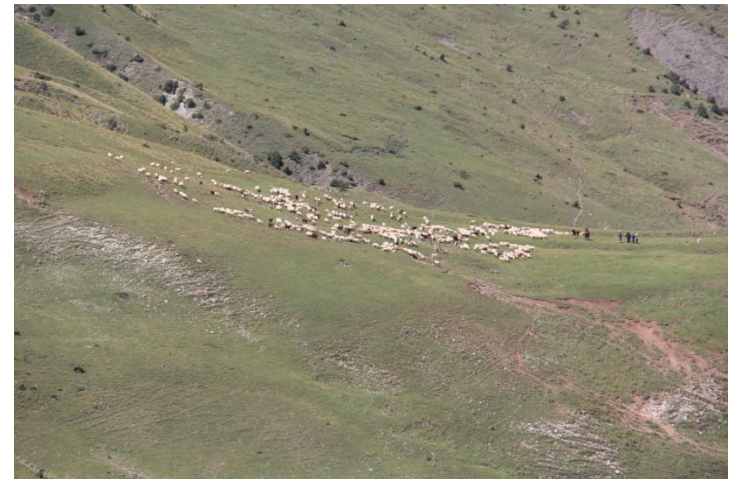
# SenSPa

**Sentinels for Sustainable  
Pasture management**

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# Challenge

- In Central Asia countries, population livelihood relies on livestock farming and pastures condition.
- Authorities, policy makers, land managers and livestock farmers have to take decisions about sustainable pasture management according to the rangeland productivity and status.
- Tools providing such information are missing for the targeted area. Only few tools exist worldwide (e.g. Pastures from space - Australia, Green Space - UK).
- Collecting field data regarding the current condition of vegetation (plant cover, forage production) is time and labor intensive.



# Project Objectives

- 1 | Develop the necessary infrastructures for supporting automated data acquisition, pre-processing and processing of satellite (Sentinel-2) imagery for pasture monitoring.
- 2 | Deliver a cost-efficient, marketable web-based service using up to date satellite information to support sustainable pasture management.
- 3 | Demonstrate and verify the added value, flexibility and adjustability of the SenSPa services at regional scales and highlight the expected societal benefits of SenSPa application in developing countries.
- 4 | Develop a methodological approach for modeling and assessing grassland productivity, rangeland condition and grazing capacity.
- 5 | Engage stakeholders and promote the use of the SenSPa tool.

# Project Team



## **Prime Contractor (PC):**

KARTERIS APOSTOLOS - KARTERIS MARINOS OE (trade name: kartECO - Environmental and Energy Engineering consultancy).

## **Subcontractor 1:**

GMV INNOVATING SOLUTIONS LTD.

## **Subcontractor 2:**

Democritus University of Thrace.

## **Local Team:**

- INTEGRIS LLC.                      - Agro Research Center.

# Study Area

## ➔ Azerbaijan

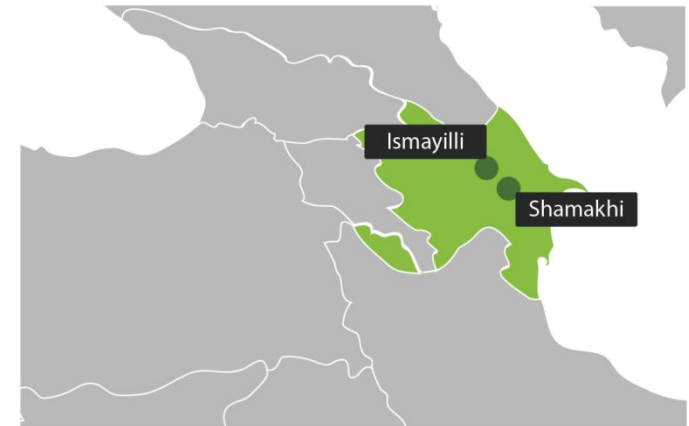
### Why?

1. 40% of the working population is making some part of their living in agriculture.
2. Grazing is applied to an area corresponding to less than 30% of the useful pastures.
3. Problems: Climate change, overgrazing and unsustainable practices.

### Where?

Ismayilli and Shemakhi (area ~ 3,685 km<sup>2</sup>):

- Primary occupation is sheep and cattle farming.
- SPM is socio-economically and ecologically vital.
- Societal threats (SWOT analysis 2017):
  1. Overgrazing of summer & winter pastures.
  2. No spring and autumn pastures.

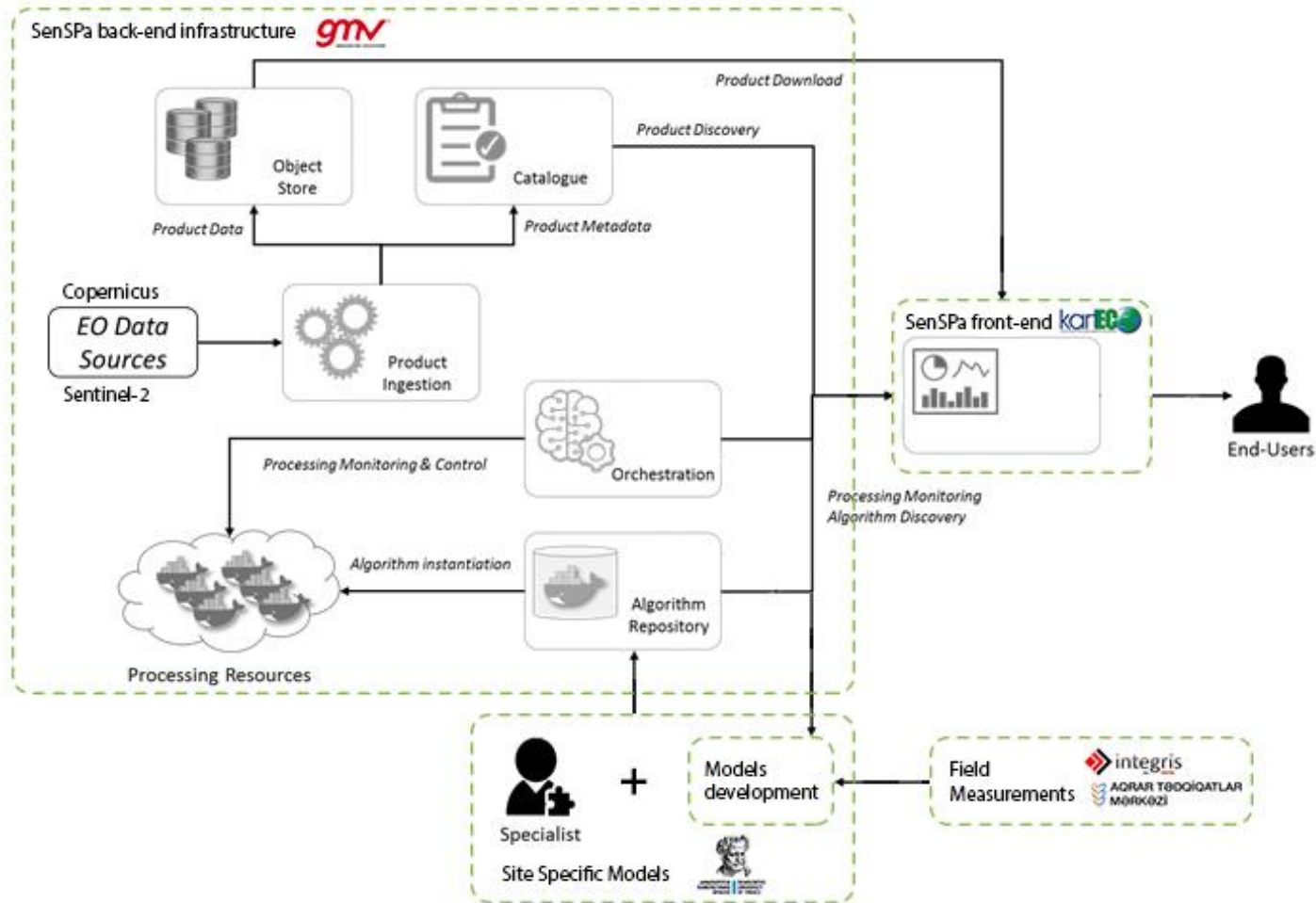




## Development Approach

1. Establish of the SenSPa back-end infrastructure.
2. Development of the SenSPa application (front-end).
3. Implement a case study in Azerbaijan.
4. Development of site specific models.
5. Dissemination, exploitation and stakeholders' engagement.

# SenSPa Methodological Approach



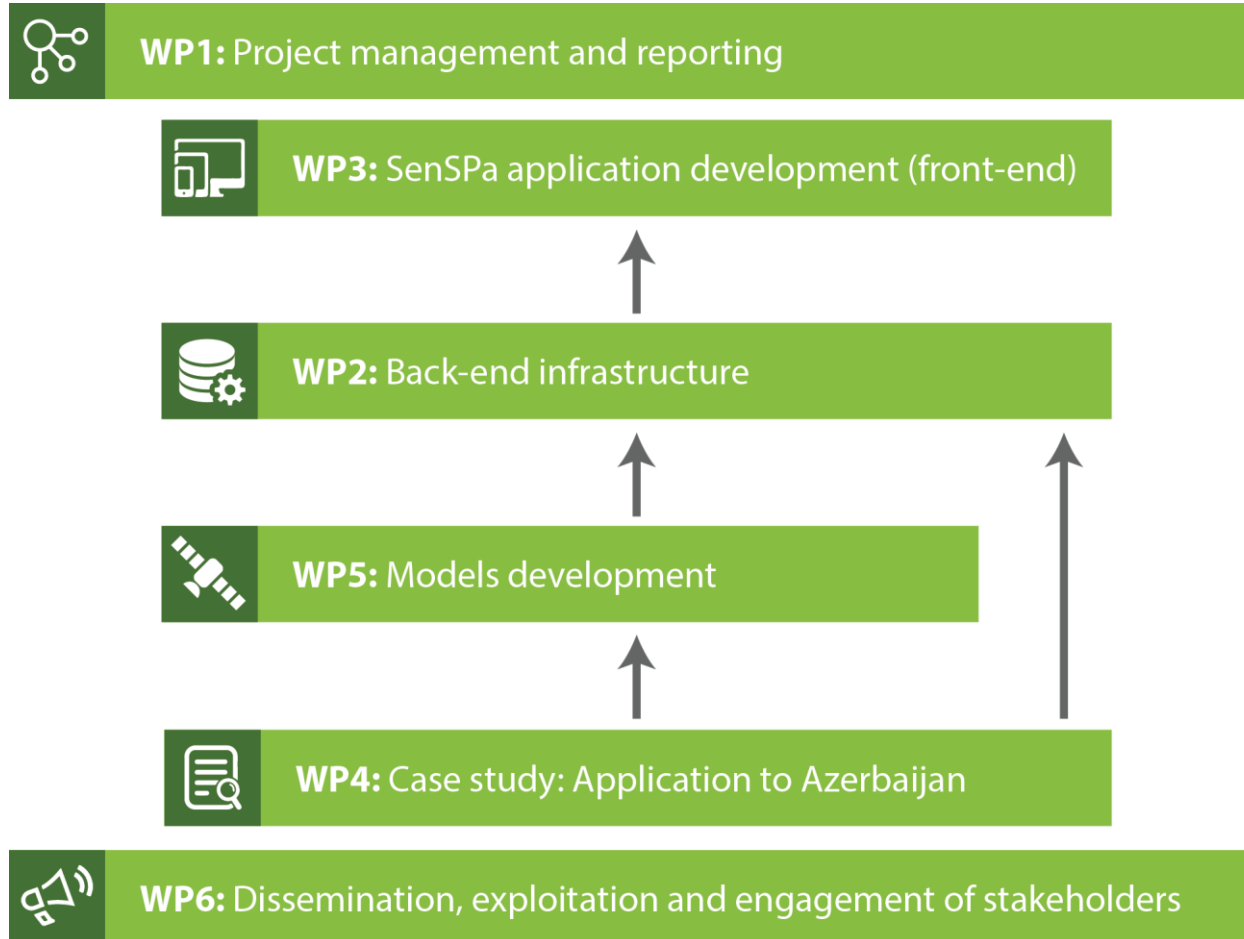


# Main Target Groups

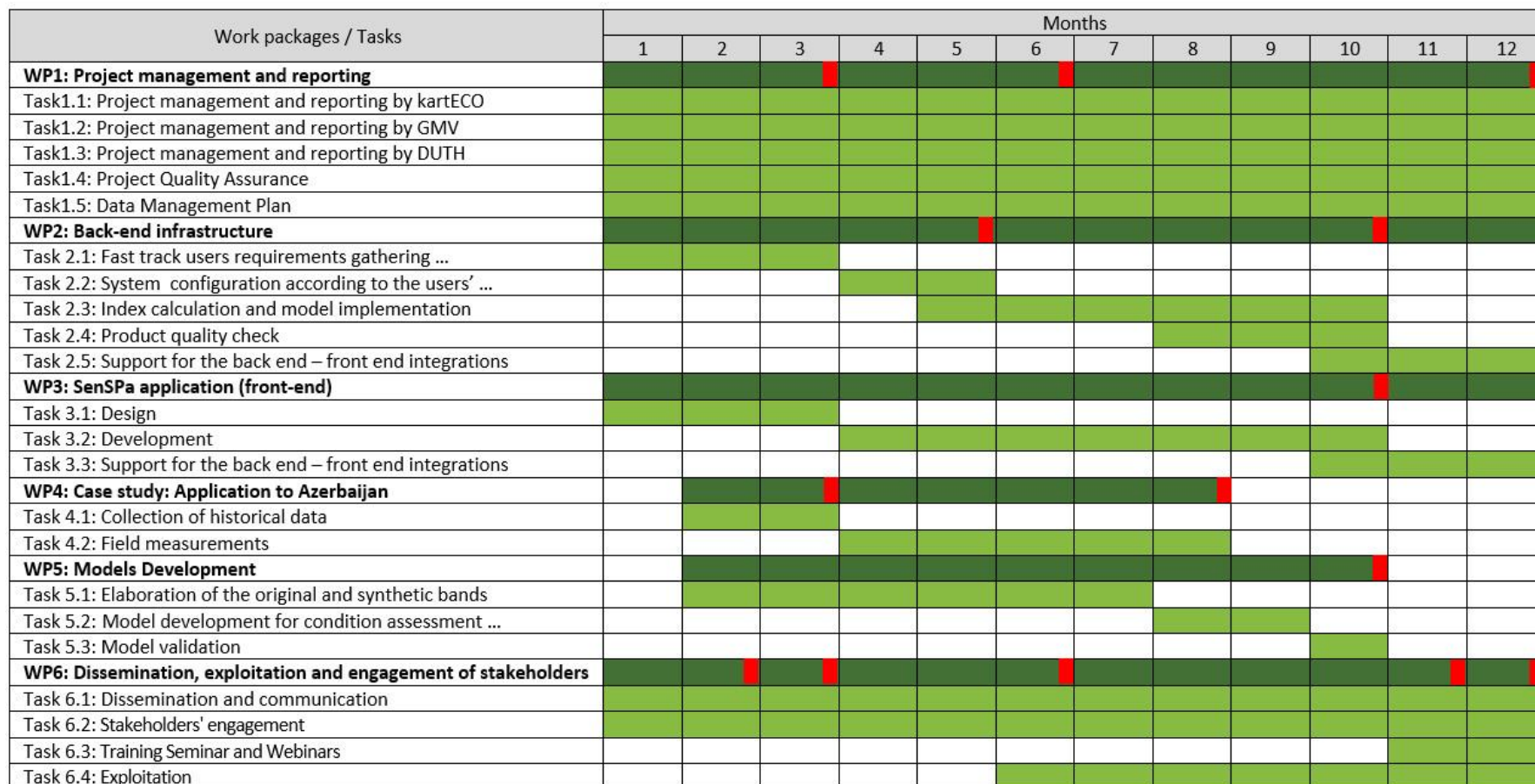




# Work Breakdown Structure



# Gantt Chart



## Major Outcomes



- ✓ Brief rangeland condition assessment and evaluation of the current practices.
- ✓ Brief determination of the grazing capacity and identification of overgrazed areas.
- ✓ Guidelines for model developing in other regions/areas of the country.

### SenSPa tool:

- Sustainable tool exploiting open EO data and products. Modules:

1. Free of charge module:   
2. Payment module. All tools, data and models. Specific information on:

✓ Forage production	✓ Plant cover
✓ Grazing capacity	✓ Pastureland condition

✓ A training seminar and at least 2 webinars will be planned.



## Expected Impact and Benefits

- Contribute to Sustainable Pasture Management and use of Natural Resources.
- Reduce costs, increase household income and livelihood.
- Increase of animal production.
- Increase employment and investments.
- Contribute to reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):





Topics for discussion

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2

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