



Executive Document

October 2021



One Health for HEAL

“In view of the growing climate- and weather-related challenges facing humanity... surface-based observations should be treated as a critical public good”.

Daniel Kull, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank

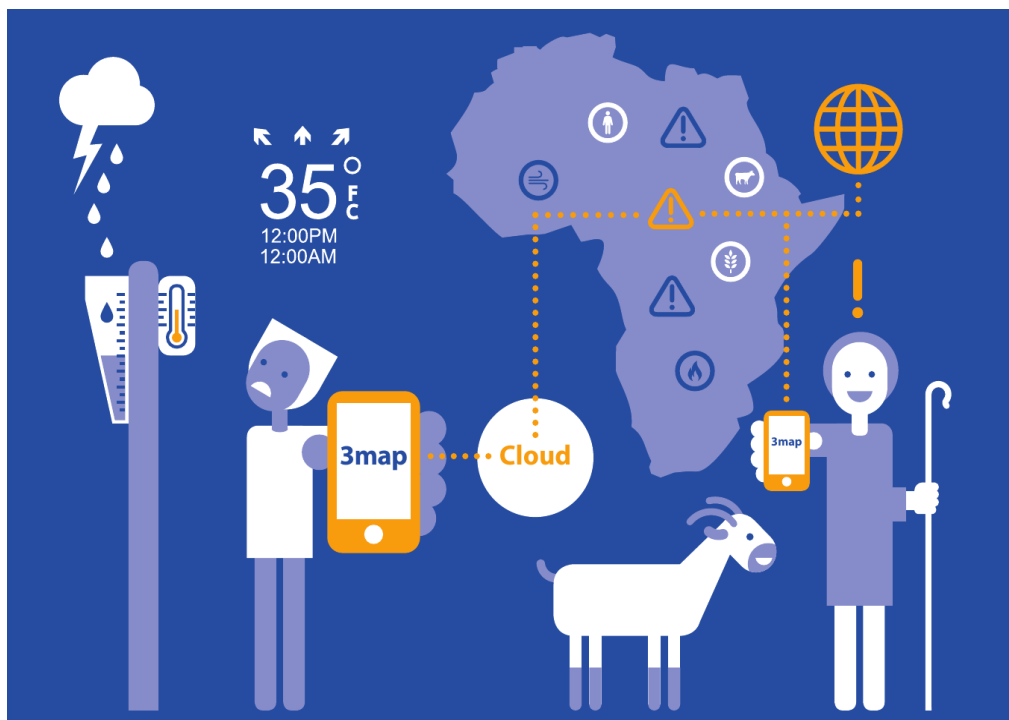
What makes this project so unique?

The human approach through community-based observations.

In the framework of the One Health for Heal Project, <https://www.oh4heal.org/>, TriM is going to be the technical collaborating partner responsible for the implementation of a network of **community-based observatories** to:

- Observe
- Measure
- Record
- Report
- Use relevant data to **reduce the negative impacts of weather-related events and enhance the wellbeing of people, animals and the environment.**

What makes this project so unique is that TriM works with a human-centred approach. The **community-based observation network** is not only a **technology** solution, but also a platform where the **people** are at the **core** of everything. Moreover, TriM's support is aligned with the One Health concept as it analyses the interaction of the environmental variables with the human and animal health ones.



How do we translate data into meaning?

Scientific evidence thanks to weather stations & 3 maps system.

Thanks to the installation of **15 manual weather stations** and the use of the **3map system**, pastoralists living in Isiolo and North Horr Sub-Countries (**Kenya**) and Filtu Woreda (**Ethiopia**), will be able to:

1. **measure daily weather data at the village level.**
2. record weather data together with **geotagged information about diseases**, availability of water or pasture and any other **impacts to health or natural resources.**
3. **analyse and reflect on data** through a participatory approach



The methodologies and tools have been developed and tested in the framework of several projects that TriM has conducted in collaboration with **local** and **international NGOs**, community-based organisations and local authorities in **Kenya, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe** and **Niger**.

How do we work with local communities?

Bridging the gap between traditional knowledge and technology platforms.

Participatory discussions will be periodically organized at the community level to reflect on recorded data, the information coming from local institutions and the one shared by traditional experts, so that **actions will be planned to take into account official information, traditional knowledge and scientific evidence.**

Moreover, the periodical interpretation of scientific information during community discussions **increases the confidence of people in the possibility of using measured data** or other weather information, such as weather forecasts or satellite images, to complement traditional predictions.




DUKANA - MONTHLY RAINFALL DIFFERENCE FROM CLIMATE BASELINE

	OCT	NOV	DEC	
2018	-16mm	-55mm	AVERAGE	
2019	+106mm	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	Flooding, sitting, slow low wells, Mosquitoes, contaminated water
2020	-16mm	Average	Average	Livestock diseases

- Above rainfall
 - Average rainfall
 - Below rainfall!!

(discussion) importance
 because there was not of rain deep to the ground still perform enough water so shall have it
 the policy now could not support vegetation because of the loss of Environment



All the information produced at the community level will be **recorded into a cloud database**, made accessible online through user-friendly visualisations and sharable through instant messaging applications, becoming an important **reference to support future decisions**



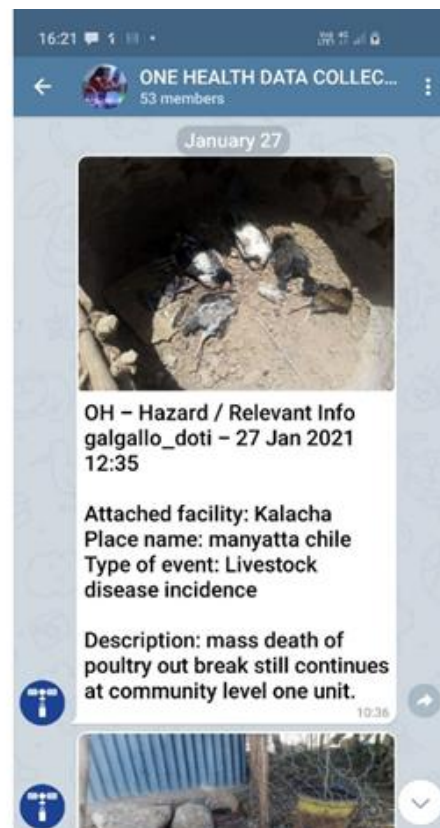
Why is it so important to get real-time data?

The power to trigger an immediate response in case of need.

Weather, hazards and impacts data recorded in the framework of our projects demonstrate to be very valuable to detail and **complement regional, national and global data-sets.**

Automatic **real-time reports** about observed hazards and periodical decision support bulletins will be produced and shared with relevant people and institutions at different levels through **Telegram** or **WhatsApp** to immediately inform them about the current weather conditions, **make comparisons with the climate baseline and identify potential risk scenarios.**

The **real-time messages** about hazards and impacts are particularly important to **trigger an immediate and collective response in case of need.**





“The scientific knowledge has really complemented the traditional knowledge by bridging the gap that has existed with traditional knowledge on weather and climate...the information **sharing** has been very **easy** because of **Whatsapp, 3map** and **Telegram** platforms”.

Guyo Gonjoba, Community Weather Observer, Gas, Kenya.

