

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-54389

Title: “Évaluation de la résilience des systèmes d'élevage traditionnels face aux impacts des changements climatiques dans la commune rurale d'Alafia, cercle de Tombouctou”

Recommendation:

Accept after minor revision.....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality	✓	✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity				
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Dr. ABDUL HASEEB MIR

Date: 18-10-2025

Reviewer's Comment

This paper presents a compelling and contextually rich investigation into the resilience of traditional livestock systems under the stress of climate change in Alafia, Mali. The topic is of global and regional importance, particularly for understanding adaptation strategies in the Sahel, a climate-vulnerable region. The manuscript offers a solid empirical foundation through a mixed-methods approach and contributes meaningfully to debates on sustainability, pastoral resilience, and local adaptive capacities. With minor improvements in methodological justification and greater synthesis of the discussion, the article is suitable for publication.

Detailed Review Report

The paper titled “*Évaluation de la résilience des systèmes d'élevage traditionnels face aux impacts des changements climatiques dans la commune rurale d'Alafia*” makes a significant and original contribution to climate adaptation studies in West Africa. It effectively links environmental change, rural livelihoods, and indigenous adaptation strategies in the Sahelian context. The study's relevance is well established in the introduction, providing a clear rationale grounded in recent IPCC, FAO, and World Bank reports, thus situating it within a contemporary global climate discourse.

The research adopts a well-balanced mixed-method design, integrating quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews and field observations. This triangulation of methods enhances the reliability and validity of the results, ensuring that the findings capture both numerical patterns and lived experiences. The inclusion of ethical considerations and the respect for local languages (Sonrhaï) demonstrate commendable sensitivity to cultural and research ethics. However, the sampling of 50 respondents, though valuable, remains relatively small to capture intra-community variations, and this limitation

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should be more explicitly acknowledged. The data analysis section, particularly the use of Kobo Collect and the integration of descriptive statistics with qualitative content analysis, is methodologically sound but could benefit from a clearer explanation of how coding frameworks were developed for qualitative responses.

The results section is rich in empirical content and visually supported by figures and tables illustrating local perceptions, adaptation strategies, and environmental changes. The identification of key challenges—water scarcity, land degradation, and pasture decline—is well articulated and consistent with the literature. The presentation of local adaptation strategies, such as diversification of animal species, improved pasture management, and agro-ecological practices, adds practical and policy relevance to the findings. The inclusion of direct quotes from participants enhances authenticity and local voice. However, the paper could improve by linking these grassroots adaptations more explicitly to broader policy frameworks or regional resilience programs.

The discussion is comprehensive and intellectually rigorous. It situates the findings within recent scientific evidence, referencing up-to-date literature such as the IPCC (2021), FAO (2018), and Coulibaly et al. (2022). The author skillfully integrates empirical observations with theoretical insights from socio-ecological resilience frameworks, highlighting the importance of genetic diversity, traditional knowledge, and community solidarity. The section demonstrates depth of analysis but could benefit from greater concision to avoid some repetition across paragraphs. Additionally, while the study highlights resilience mechanisms effectively, it could more clearly distinguish between reactive coping strategies and long-term adaptive transformations.

The conclusion successfully summarizes key findings and underscores the urgent need for institutional support, technological innovation, and continuous monitoring to reinforce local resilience. It ties the empirical insights to actionable recommendations such as cooperative strengthening, climate-smart agriculture, and early-warning systems. The logical progression from data to policy relevance is evident and aligns well with the journal's interdisciplinary audience.

Stylistically, the manuscript is clearly written, logically structured, and grounded in robust referencing. Figures and tables are informative, though a few captions could be more detailed to enhance interpretability. The French language used is formal and appropriate for scientific communication, with minimal typographical inconsistencies.

Overall, this paper provides a valuable contribution to climate resilience literature, particularly within African pastoral systems. It balances empirical evidence and theoretical depth, offering insights relevant for both scholars and policymakers. To further strengthen the manuscript, the author should (1) expand discussion on methodological limitations, (2) reduce minor redundancies in the discussion, and (3) connect local findings more clearly to national adaptation policies and international frameworks.

Recommendation

Accept post inclusion of the above suggested details.