



ICPAC

Summary for Decision Makers

SEASONAL FORECAST

October to December 2020
rainfall season for Eastern Africa

Rainfall and Temperatures

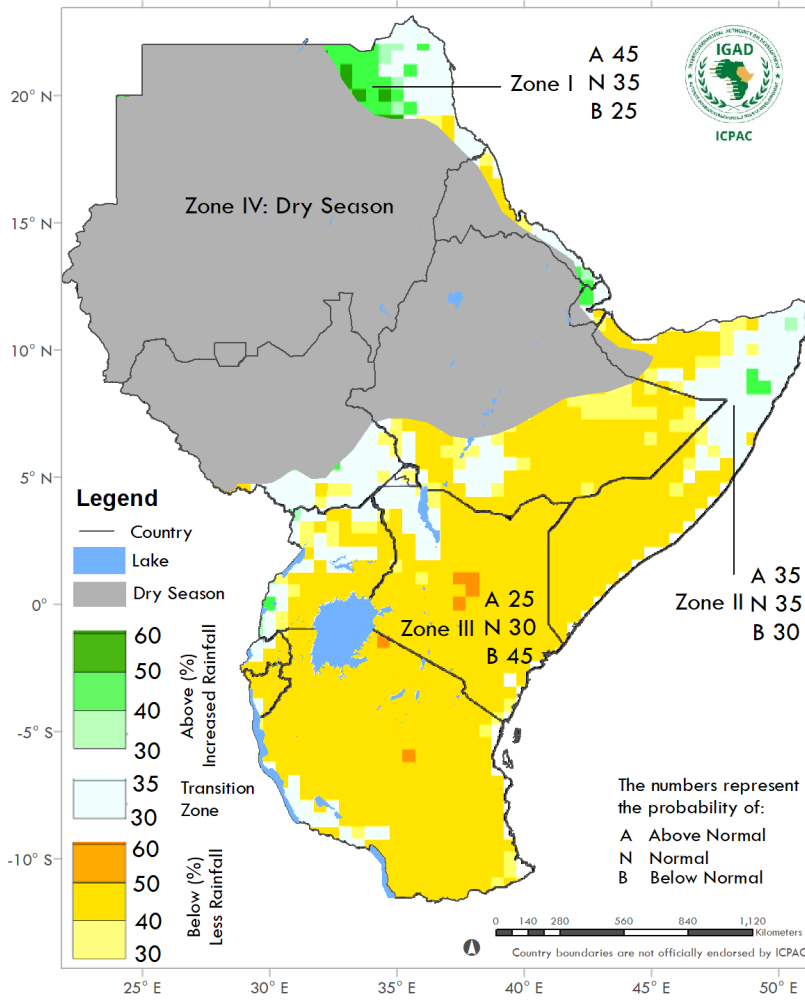
October to December is an important rainfall season for Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, and southeastern Ethiopia. A drier than usual season is expected in most parts of the region, including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, most of Uganda, Kenya, southern, central and north-western Somalia and southern Ethiopia. A wetter than usual season is expected in coastal area of Sudan along the Red Sea. Small chances of higher than usual rainfall over western Uganda and northern Somalia.

Rains are expected to start late (compared to the 1981-2010 average onset) over Tanzania, Burundi, eastern Kenya, southern and central Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia. On the other hand, rains are expected to start earlier than usual over southern Uganda, Rwanda, western Kenya and the area centred around the border intersections of Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya.

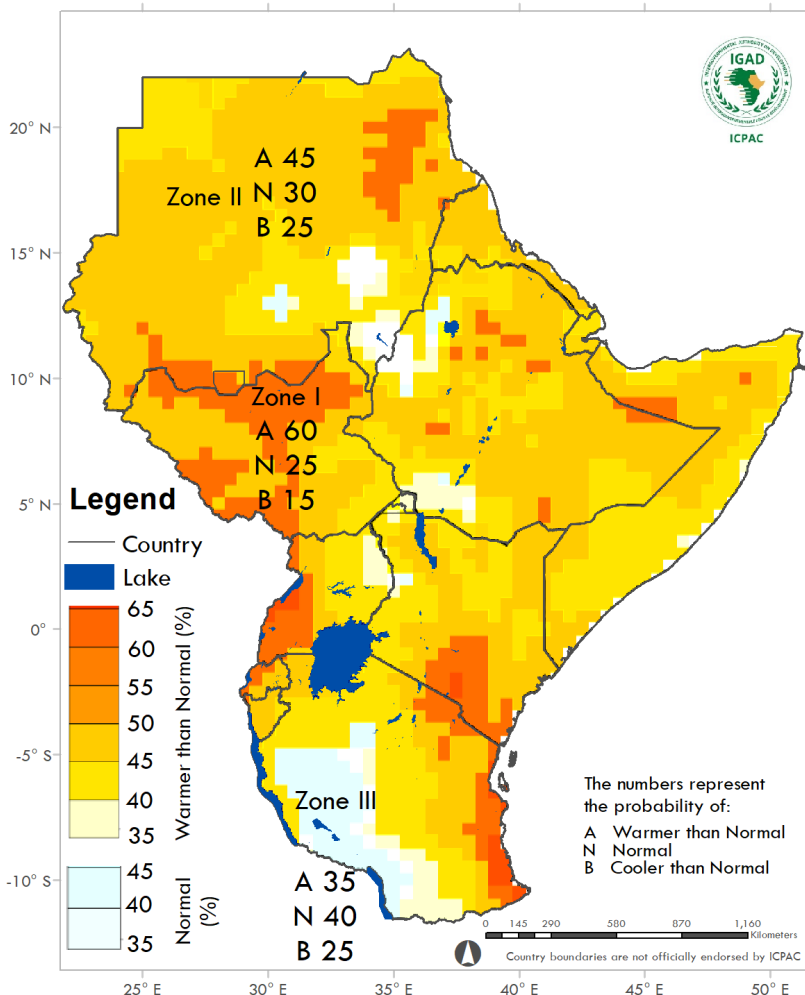
Warmer than usual temperatures are expected over most of the region with higher temperatures expected in western Uganda, central South Sudan, northeastern Sudan, parts of southern Kenya and over Tanzania's coast. Cooler than usual temperatures could be expected over western Tanzania and over the central parts of the region.

Considering the ongoing simultaneous emergencies affecting the region, including floods, the desert locust invasion and the COVID19 pandemic, regional and national authorities are encouraged to use this seasonal forecast to adjust contingency plans.

Caution: Seasonal forecasts need to be used as indicators for the upcoming season for early planning. It is crucial to update seasonal forecasts with weekly and monthly forecasts issued by ICPAC and NMHSs. This is due to the uncertainty inherent in seasonal forecasting.



Rainfall

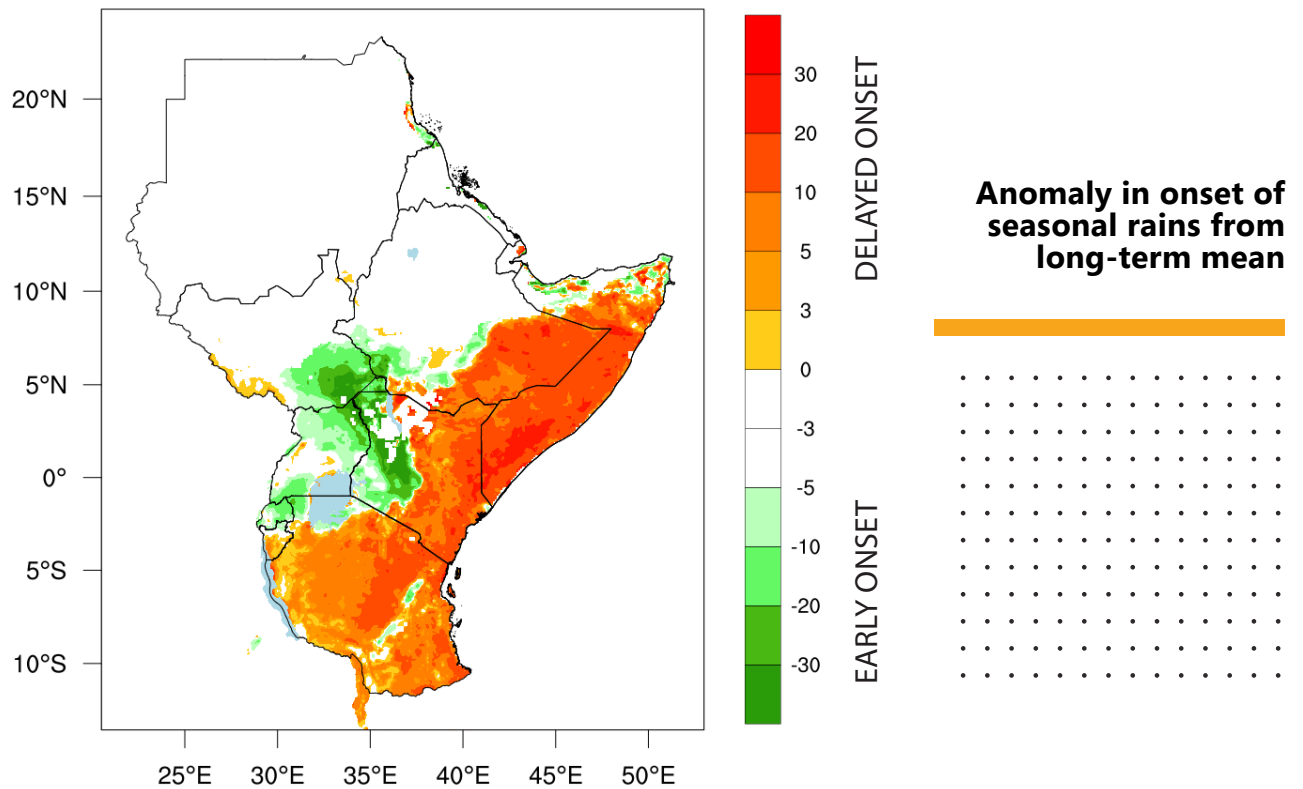


Temperature

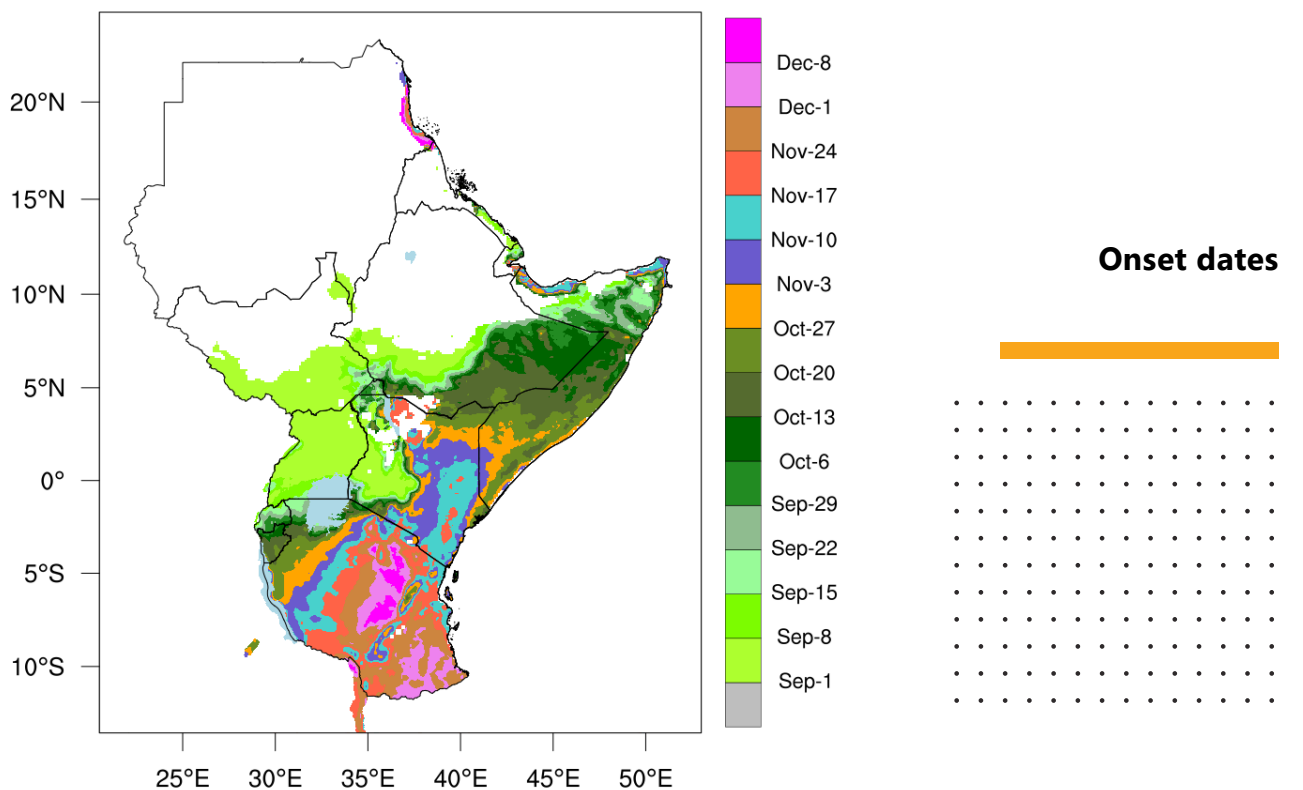
FIGURE 1 and 2:
Seasonal climate outlook for
October to December 2020

**Late start of the rains
in Tanzania, Burundi,
eastern Kenya, southern
and central Somalia and
southeastern Ethiopia.
Early start of rains
in parts of Uganda,
Rwanda, Kenya, South
Sudan and Ethiopia.**

OND Onset Ens. Mean Anomaly



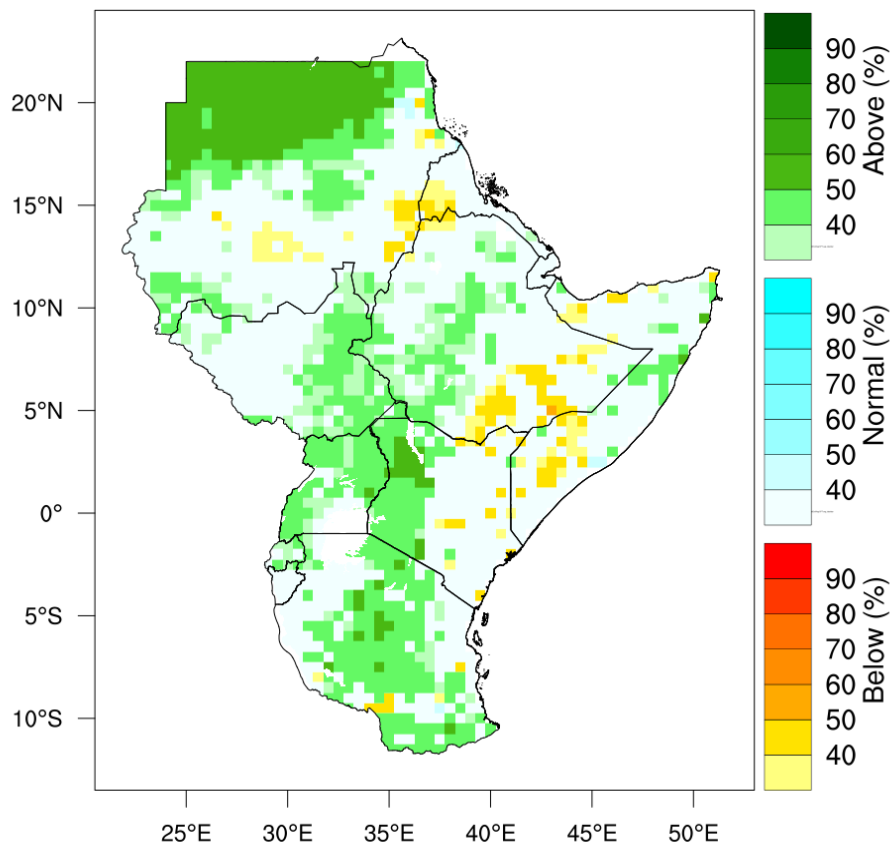
OND 2020: Onset dates (Ens Mean)



September forecast

Wetter than usual conditions are expected over northern and southwestern parts of Sudan, eastern South Sudan, much of Uganda, western Kenya, central to north eastern parts of Somalia and much of western Ethiopia. Drier than usual conditions are expected over eastern Kenya, southern and north-western parts of Somalia, southeastern Ethiopia, areas in central and eastern Sudan and western Eritrea.

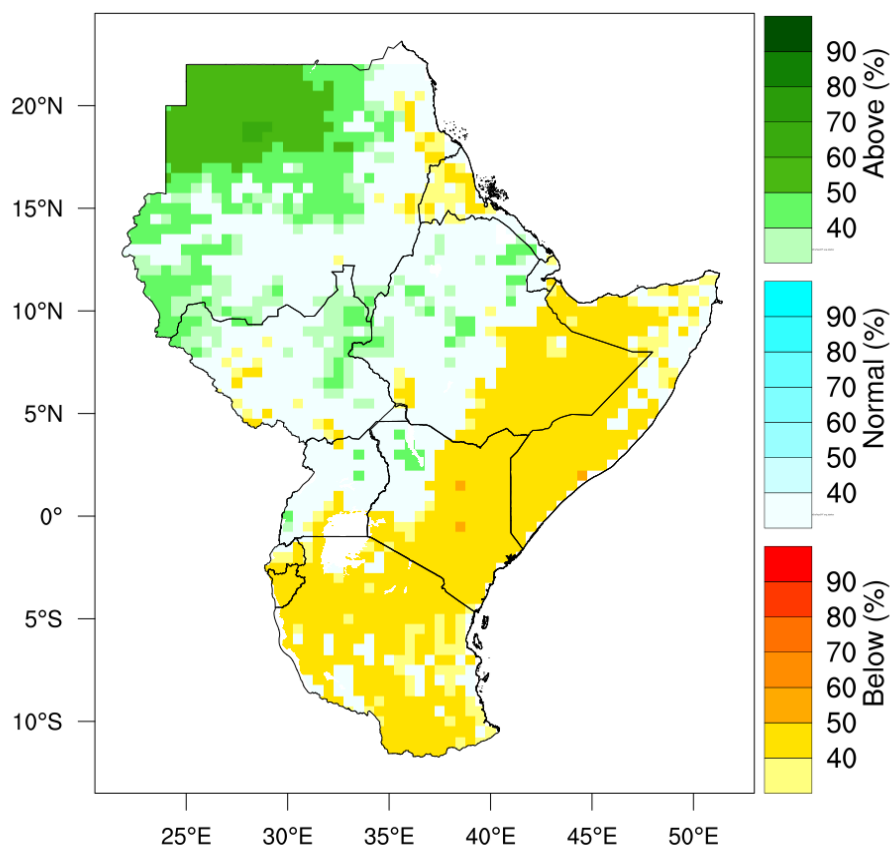
September 2020 rainfall forecast



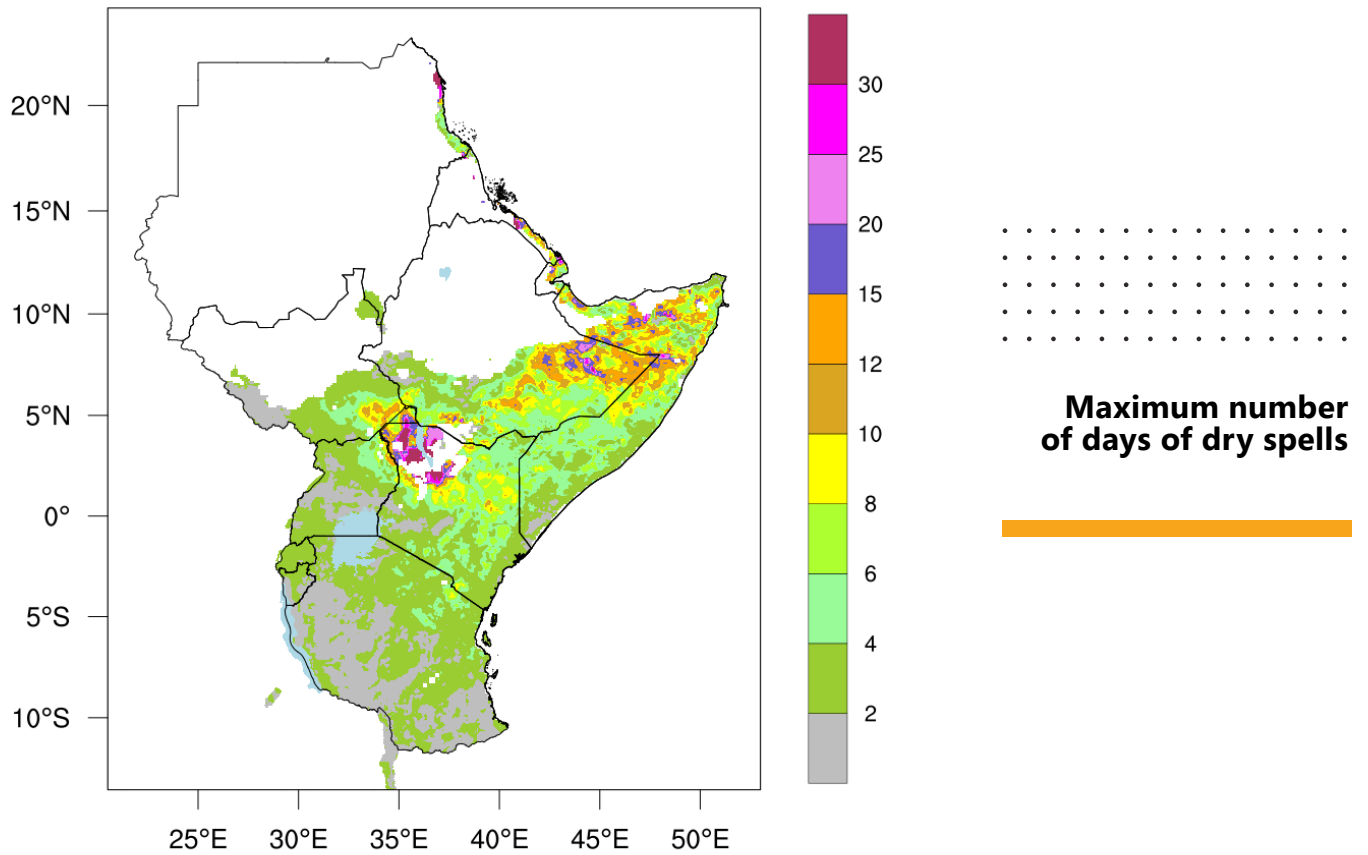
September, October, November forecast

A drier than usual September to November season is expected in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, western parts of Eritrea, and coastal Sudan.

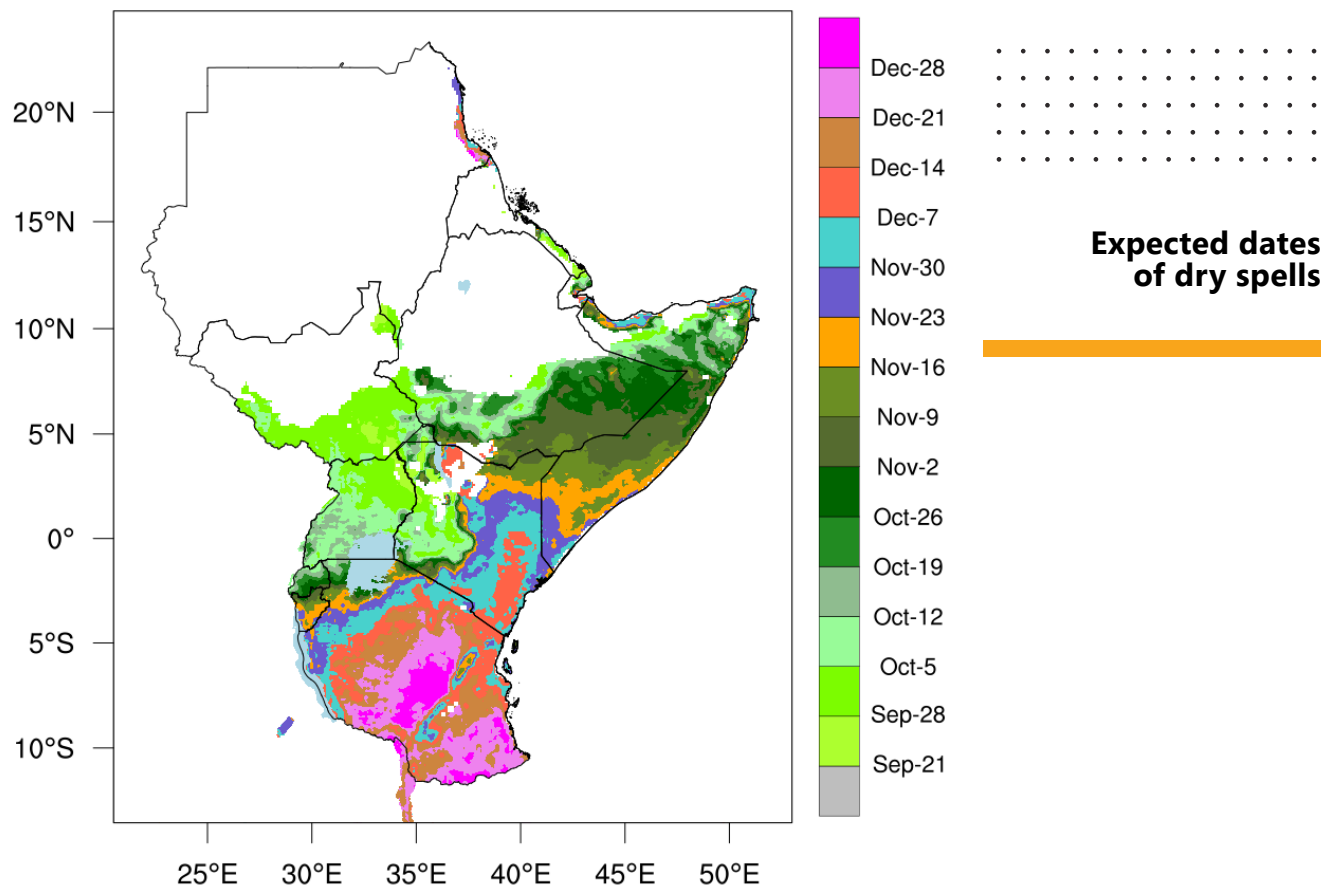
September to November 2020 rainfall forecast



OND 2020: Dryspell after onset (days) (Ens Mean)



OND 2020: Time of dryspell after onset (Ens Mean)





Agriculture and Food Security

Generally below average rains (agricultural drought) across the country together with late onset, and long dry spells, present poor prospects for the upcoming season. Compounding impacts of COVID-19 might escalate the already precarious food security situation. Impacts of the poor season may spill over 2021.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate this (early warning) information to all decision makers;
- Early land preparation to take advantage of the short season;
- Promote short season (early maturing) crops and varieties;
- Expand irrigated areas especially in marshlands, rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure and subsidise irrigation equipment,
- Develop contingency plans and act early in response to the imminent humanitarian crises arising from climatic and non-climatic shocks;
- Where possible, expand and promote value chain inputs subsidy and crop insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate variability;
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country;
- In areas with increased probability of exceeding 300mm, maximise cultivation of high yielding varieties of all important seasonal crops such as maize, sorghum, potatoes, beans, millet, rice, cassava, etc.



Water and Energy

The country is forecasted to have normal to below normal rainfall which may cause water shortages as well as low risk of flooding.

Advisory

- Water conservation measures
- Repair and desilting of water storage and conveyance systems
- Conduct flood risk awareness campaigns

BURUNDI



Agriculture and Food Security

Advisory

- Closely monitor pastoral resources (pasture and water conditions) and plan for feed / water assistance (eg. water trucking, fodder supplementations for the breeding stock)
- Use the available grazing resources sparingly
- Harvest and keep water by expanding coverage of dams
- Promote livestock insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate variability
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to the imminent humanitarian crisis arising from climatic and non-climatic shocks
- Expand micro-irrigation projects for vegetable production
- Diversify into fishing and other activities to enhance food and income access



Water and Energy

The season might lead to good water availability particularly for pastoralists but there is low risk of flooding in urban areas.

Advisory

- Enhanced flood risk awareness campaign
- Coordination with Disaster Risk Management agencies



Livestock

Most significant implications and impacts: COVID 19 second wave can occur during Djibouti winter (OND) which means: No access to care and veterinary drugs for livestock keepers (Veterinary teams will not be able to move to the fields to perform treatments and routine diseases control); small livestock keepers in remote areas will be not able to sell their animals and their milk in the Markets. Other likely negative impacts: Low (cold) temperatures could trigger animal diseases (pneumonia). Animal movements expected.

Advisory

- Awareness campaign on PPR with Giant Posters (500 Posters)
- PPR Vaccination



Disaster Risk Management

The dry conditions are conducive for harvesting crops. Conditions might favour Desert Locust and other pest invasion. COVID-19 to continue putting pressure on livelihoods.

Advisory

- Update the national multi-sectoral response plan covering all major hazards
- Monitoring hatching areas and movement of desert locusts
- Update the humanitarian response plan already in place



Agriculture and Food Security

Where Mehr crop production is important, below average rains are expected (agricultural drought). Across southern Ethiopia, late onset and long dry spells, present poor prospects for the season. Impacts of COVID-19, desert locust, climatic and non-climatic shocks might escalate food insecurity. Impacts of the poor season especially in the Somali (pastoral) region may lead to scarcity of grazing resources until May 2021. In Pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas, early depletion of water and pasture may lead to scarcity of milk and other livestock products, negatively affecting food security and nutrition. This may trigger resource-based conflicts, atypical pastoral migration or declined calving and kidding rates.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate this (early warning) information to decision makers
- Early land preparation for the Mehr production. Promote early maturing crops and varieties
- Expand irrigated areas especially along main rivers, rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure, subsidise equipment
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to imminent crisis
- Where possible, expand and promote value chain inputs subsidy and crop insurance cover to cushion farmers
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country
- Dry conditions might suppress breeding and spread of the desert locust and water-borne disease;
- Closely monitor pasture and water conditions across pastoral and agro-pastoral areas until May 2021 – and plan for feed/water assistance (water tracking, fodder supplementations for the breeding stock, etc.); Use the available grazing resources sparingly. Harvest and keep water by expanding coverage of dams
- Promote livestock insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate variability
- Intensify monitoring and controlling of Desert Locust spread using drones and aircrafts
- Provide agricultural inputs and tools to support and improve production



Water and Energy

For northern parts of Ethiopia this is not the main rainy season but a good JJAS season will ensure good water resources availability for hydropower production. South and eastern parts likely to receive below normal rainfall.

Advisory

- Conduct flood risk awareness campaigns and continuous river monitoring
- Coordinate with Disaster Risk Management authorities
- Conduct Water conservation measures



Livestock

Current conditions are good. Borena zone is already experiencing a shortage of pasture. Some rains are expected in September but generally the season is expected to perform poorly.

Advisory

- Vaccination of animals because good body conditions will boost immunity / PPR programme
- Harvest and store pasture
- Support provision of feeds and water in Borena, South Omo and some parts of Somali region
- Continue Desert Locust control measures
- Design mechanism to continue to give veterinary services in the midst of the COVID-19 restrictions
- Conduct measures to control vector and vector borne diseases



Health

Sustained transmission of Malaria in southeastern Ethiopia. Increased Malnutrition due to food stress. Poor hygiene practices which may result in Cholera due to water scarcity. Dengue and Chikungunya fevers are likely to increase due to domestic water storage. Low temperatures may lead to cold discomfort and respiratory illnesses.

Advisory

- Timely deployment of health commodities
- Risk communication about the associated health risks
- Health authorities to prioritize climate related health risks due to the season
- Promote WASH using various channels including COVID 19 prevention



Disaster Risk Management

Deficient water and pastures might affect crops and pasture availability. Resource based conflicts could be expected. COVID-19 and associated impacts.

Advisory

- Prepare a contingency plan. Consider all sectors in the response plan
- Closely monitor the season and take action in providing water and pasture



Agriculture and Food Security

Drier than usual conditions, late onset and long dry spell might lead to agricultural drought, presenting poor prospects for the season. The impacts of COVID-19, desert locust, past climatic and non-climatic shocks might escalate food insecurity. In the pastoral communities scarcity of grazing resources until May 2021 might occur. Across Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood areas, early depletion of water and pasture may lead to scarcity of milk and other products, negatively impacting food security and nutritions. This may trigger resource-based conflicts, atypical pastoral migration, declined calving and kidding rates.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate this (early warning) information to decision makers
- Early land preparation for the short rains cultivation. Promote early maturing crops and varieties
- Expand irrigated areas, rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure and subsidise irrigation equipment
- Expand and promote value chain inputs subsidy and crop insurance cover to cushion farmers
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 on agriculture across the country, intensify desert locust control measures
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to the imminent humanitarian crisis
- Provide adequate kitchen garden kits to vulnerable Households to take care of their nutritional needs
- Utilise the delayed onset (and forecasted dry conditions) to harvest maturing crops in the field
- Repair/rehabilitate irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure across irrigated areas such as Kano, Bunyala and Ahero, and other parts of the country that are currently experiencing flooding
- In areas that might receive over 300 mm (L. Victoria region and central highlands), maximise cultivation of high yielding varieties of all important seasonal crops such as maize, sorghum, potatoes, beans, millet, rice, cassava, etc.
- Closely monitor pasture and water across all pastoral and agro-pastoral areas until May 2021 – and plan for feed/water assistance (water tracking, fodder supplementations for the breeding stock, etc.)
- Use the available grazing resources sparingly. Harvest and keep water, dry herbage and standing hay
- Promote livestock insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate variability



Water and Energy

Water shortages are expected for both urban and energy production especially towards the end of the season. There is also a low risk of flooding in a few areas.

Advisory

- Water conservation measures, repair and desilting of water storage and conveyance systems
- Increase water users awareness of possible water supply shortages to improve water use efficiency
- Conduct flood risk awareness campaigns
- Coordinate with Disaster Risk Management agencies



Livestock

Expected deterioration of pasture in quality and quantity and drying of water pans, increased trekking distance to water sources impacting on body condition and productivity. Outward migration to dry season fall back areas including out of the counties. Weakening price trends, declining body condition, effects of COVID-19

Advisory

- Intensify DL control both aerial and on the ground
- Karamoja area: Close monitoring and activation of peace committees in various parts of the country
- Disease surveillance, vaccinations and treatments to continue. Conduct vaccinations before movements begin.
- Coastal strip expected to receive animals from North East, monitoring water and pastures for conflict prevention
- Monitor stocks for offtake. Supplemental feeds and water may be necessary



Health

Increased Malaria transmission in the western part of Kenya. Malnutrition due to inadequate food supply. Due to below normal rains, scarcity of water may lead to water related and water washed diseases, cholera, typhoid, scabies, trachoma and including COVID 19. Dryness and winds may lead to dust and lead to respiratory allergies

Advisory

- Expediting distribution and Promotion of ITN use
- Timely prepositioning of health commodities
- Risk communication and public awareness
- Increase promotion of WASH and COVID 19 prevention



Disaster Risk Management

Might experience moderate dry conditions and shortages of water and pasture. Possibility of flooding in northeastern Somalia.

Advisory

- Issue Alerts and advisories and strengthen current multi-hazard early warning system
- Issue advisory to harvest water and stock hay / forage
- Conduct weekly monitoring based on weekly rainfall forecast



Agriculture and Food Security

Below average rains (agricultural drought) across most of the country, including late onset, and long dry spells, present poor prospects for the upcoming Deyr season. The impacts of COVID-19, desert locust, past climatic and non-climatic shocks might escalate food insecurity. Impacts of the poor season especially in the pastoral communities may lead to scarcity of grazing resources until May 2021. Across Pastoral and Agro-pastoral livelihood areas, early depletion of water and pasture may lead to scarcity of milk and other products, negatively impacting food security and nutrition. This May trigger resource-based conflicts, atypical pastoral migration, declined calving and kidding rates.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate this (early warning) information to decision makers;
- Early land preparation for the Deyr season cultivation;
- Promote short season (early maturing) crops and varieties (Maize, sorghum, sim sim, cow pea, millet, etc.)
- Expand irrigated areas especially along rivers, rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure and subsidise equipment
- Expand and promote value chain inputs subsidy and crop insurance cover to cushion farmers
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country
- Eradicate the desert locust
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to the imminent humanitarian crisis
- Dry conditions might suppress breeding and spread of the desert locust and water-borne diseases
- Take advantage of dry conditions to repair/rehabilitate irrigation and water harvesting infrastructure across irrigated areas of the country that are currently experiencing flooding
- Closely monitor pasture and water conditions across all pastoral and agro-pastoral areas until May 2021 – and plan for feed/water assistance (water tracking, fodder supplementations for the breeding stock, etc.)
- Use the available grazing resources sparingly
- Harvest and keep water by expanding the coverage of dams
- Promote livestock insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate variability



Water and Energy

With a wetter than average JJAS season, water resources availability is forecasted to be normal but caution is necessary due to risk of flooding early into the season and due to possible water shortages in early 2021.

Advisory

- Water conservation measures
- Continuous river monitoring
- Conduct flood risk awareness campaign



Livestock

Animal movements are expected. Desert Locusts pose a threat to pastures.

Advisory

- Conduct animal vaccinations
- Upscale PPR control measures
- Continue control of Desert Locusts



Health

Malaria outbreaks due to widespread flooding during the previous season. AWD/Cholera outbreaks. Risk of malnutrition.

Advisory

- Strengthen Malaria control program activities in flood affected regions of Somalia
- Implement all preventive measures and case management interventions of AWD/Cholera
- Enhance Nutrition Promotion interventions to reduce malnutrition in flood affected areas



Disaster Risk Management

The country already faces multiple complex disasters and there is a risk of deterioration of the situation. Challenges associated to COVID-19 include lack of awareness and cooperation from the public and negative impacts on the economy.

Advisory

- Update preparedness and response plans in close coordination with partners
- More resources are needed to address the complex emergencies



Agriculture and Food Security

Most parts of South Sudan (except for the extreme south) will be off season. In the south, rains are expected to be near average. The compounding impacts of COVID-19, economic shocks and protracted impact of past climatic and non-climatic shocks might escalate food insecurity. Impacts of these shocks may spill over 2021.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate this (early warning) information to decision makers
- The expected rains will facilitate maturation of ongoing crops
- There is need for flood mitigation in September
- Normal OND seasonal conditions will promote normal pasture and water conditions, live-stock conditions, and crop performance
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to eventual humanitarian crises arising from climatic and non-climatic shocks



Water and Energy

The season might lead to good water availability particularly for pastoralists but there is risk of further flash and riverine flooding particularly for transboundary Rivers.

Advisory

- Conduct flood risk awareness campaigns
- Coordinate with Coordination with Disaster Risk Management agencies



Health

Malaria outbreaks due to widespread flooding during the previous season. AWD/Cholera outbreaks. Risk of malnutrition.

Advisory

- Stock up on malaria prevention (LLINs), diagnostics (RDTs), medicines (ACTs)
- Enhance behavioral change communication for malaria prevention, prompt investigation and initiation of treatment
- Conduct LLINs mass distribution campaign
- Conduct Mass Vaccination in meningitis belt area
- Use of unsafe drinking water likely to be a source of infection
- Social mobilization to raise awareness on modes of transmission, symptoms and where to seek for care.
- Case identification and follow up in the communities
- WASH interventions recommended.
- Engagement between partners and MoH to develop a response plan



Disaster Risk Management

The drier conditions are normal for the season but the warmer than usual conditions might favour the reinvasion of desert locust and Quelea birds that might damage crops. The warmer than usual temperatures might also affect the mining and agriculture sectors. COVID-19 has created multifaceted problems including the impacts of the restrictions to contain the pandemic.

Advisory

- Close monitoring and taking timely action in case of any pest invasion
- Coordinate with the relevant ministries to revise the current preparedness plan
- Responses need to be context specific and minimal disruption to the livelihoods



Agriculture and Food Security

Much of the country will be dry during October to December. The compounding impacts of COVID-19, economic shocks, desert locust and protracted impact of past climatic and non-climatic shocks might worsen food security situation.

Advisory

- Where more than usual rains are expected, maximise production of winter wheat (and other irrigated seasonal crops)
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country
- Eradicate desert locust
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to eventual humanitarian crises arising from climatic and non-climatic shocks



Water and Energy

October to December is usually dry but the above normal JJAS rainfall season rain means there is good water availability for both irrigation and hydropower production.

Advisory

- Rebuild and improve damaged infrastructure
- Normal water conservation and management measures



Livestock

This is a harvesting season. Pastoralists to benefit from agricultural by-products from the agricultural schemes in the North. Water challenges in Darfur and Kordofan state are expected. Annual routine vaccinations have already been conducted. Animal migration routes were opened to avoid conflict.

Advisory

- Harvest water especially in blue Nile state
- Continue monitoring for RVF in river Nile and Red Sea states



Health

Dry conditions may result in increased meningitis and skin diseases e.g. scabies due to low personal hygiene.. Increased cases of malnutrition due to food scarcity. Aerial dust may influence incidence of bronchial asthmatic allergies. Chikungunya and dengue fevers due to increased mosquito breeding in water storage. Reduced temperature discomfort due to cooler conditions.

Advisory

- Allocate adequate resources to manage the impacts
- Create public awareness
- Provide water for domestic use



Disaster Risk Management

Risk of flooding in western regions (Rwenzori and Amuru). The drier than usual conditions for southern and eastern Uganda might create water and pasture deficient.

Advisory

- Continued monitoring as the season progresses and issue timely alerts
- Preparedness for repositioning of relief items, including food and forage
- Update the preparedness plan



Agriculture and Food Security

Although most of the country is predicted to receive below average rains (agricultural drought), the onset is forecasted to be timely and dry spells will be short. In addition, most of the country (except Karamoja and nearby areas) are likely to receive above 300 mm of rainfall, suitable for production of maize and related crops. Rains in most places began in August. September rains are also forecasted to be above average. Overall, average to slightly below average prospects for the upcoming season. The compounding impacts of COVID-19, desert locust, impacts of past climatic shocks might impact on the food security situation. COVID-19 impacts on food security may spill over 2021. Karamoja and the Cattle Corridor region of Uganda may experience early depletion of water and pasture, which could result in scarcity of milk and other products negatively impacting food security and nutrition. Resource-based conflicts, atypical pastoral migration, declined calving and kidding rates.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate this (early warning) information to decision makers
- Early land preparation for the 2nd rains cultivation
- Immediately begin planting in areas where second rains begin in late Aug / early Sept
- Maximise cultivation of high yielding varieties of all important seasonal crops such as maize, potatoes, groundnuts, cow peas, beans, rice, cassava, and plantation crops, etc. since most areas have increased probability of exceeding 300 mm
- Promote value chain inputs subsidies such as seeds, pesticides and fertilizer to maximise food production
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country
- Eradicate the desert locust
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to the humanitarian crisis that might arise from climatic and non-climatic shocks such as COVID-19
- Utilise the forecasted dry conditions to harvest maturing crops in the field, especially in northern Uganda and Karamoja
- Closely monitor pasture and water conditions until May 2021 and plan for feed/water assistance (water tracking, fodder supplementations for the breeding stock, etc.)
- Use the available grazing resources sparingly
- Harvest and keep water, dry herbage and standing hay
- Promote livestock insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate shocks



Water and Energy

Risk of flooding in flood risk prone areas.

Advisory

- Conduct flood risk awareness campaign
- Coordinate with Coordination with Disaster Risk Management agencies



Health

Floods will lead to increased malaria transmission in Ruwenzori region. In West Nile Region, Yellow fever is expected to continue to increase. Malaria Transmission in Western part of Uganda is also expected to increase. In the West Nile Region, Yellow fever might continue to increase. In Karamoja Region, less rainfall may lead to: Malnutrition due to food scarcity and Cholera due to poor hygiene.

Advisory

- Promote ITN usage and health seeking behavior for malaria
- Surveillance for all disease of interest of concern as predicted
- In the Western Nile expedite distribution of Mosquito nets



Disaster Risk Management

The drier conditions are normal for the season but with warmer than usual conditions might favour the reinvasion of desert locust and Quelea birds that might damage crops. The warmer than usual temperatures might also affect the mining and agriculture sectors. COVID-19 has created multifaceted problems including the impacts of the restrictions to contain the pandemic.

Advisory

- Close monitoring and taking timely action in case of any invasion
- Coordinate relevant ministries to revise the standing preparedness plan
- Responses need to be context specific and minimal disruption to the livelihoods



Agriculture and Food Security

The entire eastern and southern parts of the country are predicted to receive below average rains (leading to agricultural drought), while onset is forecasted to be timely and dry spells will be short. The entire country has a higher probability of receiving more than 300 mm of rainfall and therefore suitable for production of maize and other crops. Overall, average to slightly below average prospects for the upcoming season. The compounding impacts of COVID-19 and protracted impact of past climatic shocks might impact on food security situations. COVID-19 impacts on food security may spill over 2021.

Advisory

- Immediately disseminate the seasonal forecast (early warning) information to decision makers
- Early land preparation for the season A cultivation
- Maximise cultivation of high yielding varieties of all important seasonal crops such as maize, potatoes, groundnuts, cow peas, beans, sorghum, rice, cassava, etc. since most areas have increased probability of exceeding 300 mm
- Subsidise inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilizer to maximise food production
- Mitigate impacts of COVID-19 measures on agriculture across the country
- Develop contingency plans and prepare to act early in response to the humanitarian crisis that might arise from climatic and non-climatic shocks such as COVID-19
- Utilise the forecasted dry conditions to harvest maturing crops in the field



Water and Energy

The season might lead to less than favourable water availability leading to water shortage for urban areas but there is also low risk of flooding in urban areas.

Advisory

- Conduct water conservation measures, repair and desilting of water storage and conveyance systems.
- Increase water users awareness of possible water supply shortages to improve water use efficiency
- Enhanced flood risk awareness campaign
- Coordinated with COVID-19 with Disaster Risk Management agencies



Health

Expected increase in malaria cases in northern and western parts of the country. Risk of malnutrition due to decrease in vegetables and other seasonal crops availability. The water shortage may lead to poor hygiene related disease including COVID-19.

Advisory

- Reinforce community health education on ITN use and personal hygiene
- Conduct targeted IRS in malaria low transmission areas
- Promotion of vegetable gardens at household level
- Distribution of water for domestic use



Agriculture and Food Security

The entire country is forecasted to receive below average rains (agricultural drought), with delayed onset and long dry spells. However, most of the western parts of the country have 30% or higher probability of receiving above 300 mm or rainfall and therefore may support maize production. The above characteristics are indicative of a generally poor season which unfortunately is the main cropping season for the country. The above negative impacts of climatic shocks might impact on food security, and these impacts on food security may spill over 2021.

Advisory

- In central and north-eastern parts of the country where pastoralism is practiced;
- Water and pasture resources might be depleted earlier than normal; which could result in scarcity of milk and other livestock products – negatively impacting food security and nutrition outcomes
- Resource-based conflicts, atypical pastoral migration, declined calving and kidding rates, etc, might rise
- Immediately disseminate this forecast (early warning) information to decision makers
- Early land preparation
- Immediately begin planting across Lake Victoria where rains begin late Aug/early Sept
- Maximise cultivation of high yielding varieties of all important seasonal crops such as maize, potatoes, groundnuts, cow peas, beans, rice, cassava, and plantation crops, etc. in western Tanzania where there the rainfall could likely exceed 300 mm
- Subsidise inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilizer to maximise food production;
- In the pastoral communities
- Closely monitor pasture and water conditions – and plan for feed/water assistance (water tracking, fodder supplementations for the breeding stock, etc.)
- Use the available grazing resources sparingly
- Harvest and keep water, dry herbage and standing hay
- Promote livestock insurance cover to cushion farmers against impacts of climate variability



Water and Energy

Water shortages for urban and hydropower production are possible towards the end of the season.

Advisory

- Water conservation measures
- Repair and desilting of water storage and conveyance systems
- Continuous river monitoring
- Enhanced flood risk awareness campaign

TANZANIA

CONFLICT

Implications and Recommendations

IMPLICATIONS

- Cross-border migration and internal migration, is anticipated. People tend to move to highlands and wetlands where the pasture still green. This is expected to happen during October following the pasture dissipation by the end of September
- There will be incursions of pastoralist to protected areas thereby exacerbating human –wildlife and protection agencies conflicts
- Migration brings pastoral communities into proximity and some communities have a history of conflicts. This might lead to new cycles of conflict
- The drier than usual conditions in 2016 led to wide spread conflict which, provides an insight for what might happen this year
- Desert Locust exerted extra pressure on community livelihoods affecting pasture and vegetation cover

ADVISORIES




- Cross-border peace committees should be revived to facilitate community dialogue before the start of the season
- Resources management committees need to have direct communication with the local administration to assist in settling disputes to avoid revenge attack
- Stakeholders are advised to provide water, fodder, and other types of support to mitigate the impact of this drier-than usual condition
- Climate and environmental changes: increasing trend of desertification and changes in land use, expansion of agriculture, and grazing land leading to human-wildlife conflict. Farming is also expanding on the expense of grazing land leading to conflict between farmers and pastoralists
- COVID-19 limited the dissemination of forecasts and early warning materials to the local communities, and the response and mobilization capacity, and availability of resources



Contacts:

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