



SPECIFIC SECTOR VERIFICATION AND REPORTS ON THE USE COF42 AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF COF 43 CLIMATE OUTLOOK PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

1. Current food security conditions

A food security situation regional map was presented by the Chair (IGAD Focal Point) of the FSNWG, Mr. Jasper Batureine Mwesigwa who mentioned that generally, food security was expected to improve in most areas of the region given the fairly favourable performance of MAM 2016 rains especially for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Southern and western parts of Ethiopia as of end of May 2016.

The presenter emphasized that continued humanitarian assistance was needed for about 21.3 million people facing severe (crisis and emergency – IPC phase 3 & 4) food insecurity and malnutrition in parts of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Djibouti and Uganda. He cited the main drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition as largely drought due to El Niño, protracted conflict and insecurity, macro economic shocks and inherent vulnerabilities.

He assured the participants that the FSNWG will continue to monitor the FNS situation in the region as the lean season progresses with particular focus in parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Burundi and Uganda (Karamoja).

He then presented country by country analyses for all IGAD member states (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) mainly pointing out current food and nutrition security situation, hotspots, major drivers, and projections for the coming months.

He provided a summary situation table (see below) and concluded that as of the end of April 2016, the number of people facing critical and emergency food insecurity levels in the region was 21.3 million and that was a slight decrease from the previous month (26.76 million people) mainly due to fair performance of rains across the region;

Table: Population in Food Insecurity Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phase 3 & 4)

Country	Population in IPC phase 3 & 4	Trend
Burundi	590,000	Improving
Djibouti	227,463	Stable
Ethiopia	10,200,000	Continues to deteriorate
Kenya	639,600	Improving
Somalia	953,000	Stable
South Sudan	3,925,000	Generally Depressed
Uganda	392,000	Stable
Sudan	4,415,355	Slightly Depressed
Rwanda	Nil	Improving
TOTAL	21,342,418	



PERFORMANCE OF MAM 2016 SEASON ACROSS SECTORS

1. Agriculture/Crops:

Zone 1 (Climatology)

- In this zone, no major agricultural activities took place during MAM 2016 as the area was generally dry.

Zone 2

This zone experienced the following impacts:

- Late, poorly distributed rains, following long dry season
- Flash floods in northern Somalia.
- Delayed planting as a result of late onset of rain
- Delayed rains likely to lead to below normal harvests in Ethiopia

Zone 3

The following impacts were experienced in Zone 3

- Early onset of rains in south-western parts of South Sudan leading to good crop establishment
- Delayed onset in eastern central parts of South Sudan resulting late planting of maize.
- In Uganda onset was delayed; this led to delayed planting; crops are at vegetative stage. The current unfavourable forecast may lead to significant crop failures;
- In Rwanda – below normal, poor distributed rains will most likely lead to poor crop performance, yet this was the main rainfall season;
- In Burundi – due to delayed onsets, seed losses were observed .
- Flooding and landslides also observed in highland areas – resulting to crop loss especially in Imbo region and marshland areas
- In Somalia, poorly distributed rainfall observed in cowpea growing Belg zone, this affected both pasture performance and cropping. Drying-up of Shabelle River was observed and posed severe negative impact to irrigation farming;
- In Kenya, there was delayed onset but rains picked up and established well; in some areas, heavy storms led to flooding and several acres of crops were washed away.

Zone 4

This zone experienced the following impacts:

- There was uneven distribution of rainfall Southern parts of Somalia, delayed onset of rains led to late planting along riverine areas. Shabelle River started flooding in May 2016 due to heavy rainfall in the Ethiopian and other highlands;
- Crops within the Lake zone of Tanzania are doing very well.



2. Livestock (Zone 2)

Djibouti

Positive

- Rainfall was normal.
- There was slight improvement in pasture resources

Negative effects

- Influx of pastoralists from Somalia and Ethiopia, leading to depletion of emerging pastures;
- Animal deaths due to diseases

Tanzania.

Positive

- Rains performed well; this led to improved water and pasture availability;
- Vaccination was done due to the timely early warning
- Market was good, increase in live animal prices

Negative

- Losses in small animals like chicken, ducks and sheep
- Increase of water borne diseases e.g. Foot rot

Eastern and Southern Kenya

Positive

- Increase in forage and water availability; recharge of watering points-pans and dams
- Livestock have come back home; supply of milk and access to markets and improvement of body conditions and hence market value;
- Sensitization of communities/ county governments on hay/fodder conservation was done
- Information was used for preparedness and awareness creation; Vaccination was done early enough in the risk areas. No incidences of RVF, good coordination across the relevant ministries
- Calving especially for small stock

Negative

- Some areas experienced lumpy skin and blue tongue outbreaks due to vector-borne diseases but vaccination was done;
- Influx of livestock from Tanzania leading to low prices

Southern Somalia

- Delayed onset of the rains which led livestock deaths



Sudan

- Pastoralists who had moved earlier down towards S. Sudan have begun to move back due to depletion of pasture and water and in anticipation to the start of the rainy season.
- Poor livestock body conditions=low prices

South Sudan – Situation closely linked to Sudan

Positive

- Normal rainfall
- Less competition for water resources for livestock and humans
- Livestock coming back home; more milk for pastoral communities

Negative

- Ticks and diarrhea from new grass

Zone 3 (Green)

Uganda

Negative

- Increase of vectors expected especially in areas that had high rains during the last season
- Many cases of trypanosomiasis;
- In Gulu there was upsurge of tick borne diseases as a result of high humidity;
- There were reports of human cases of RVF in Kabale; no animal cases were reported;
- There was no Vaccination across the countries despite the recommendation in last meeting;
- Risk of TAD due to movements; CBPP in Karamoja, Bundibujo and along Lake Albert, Lumpy skin disease, FMD, Cholera, etc

Positive;

- Increase in pasture and water availability; earth dams have recharged

Kenya

Negative

- Loss of livestock due to flooding; there were several incidences of camels getting stuck in the mud;
- There was less rain in Turkana and Marsabit areas and enhanced mobility (although forecasted in the AB/N

3. Water Sector

Zone 1:

Sudan



- The weather was below average hence negatively impacting on the season;
- River flow was generally lower than the expected because of low rainfall in the areas upstream. This impacted negatively on power generation on Merawi dam.

Djibouti

- Djibouti had rainfall in April hence increased agricultural activity, positive implication.

Zone 2

Ethiopia

- There were severe droughts in central and northern parts of Ethiopia.
- Due to drought, the hydro-power has not yet recovered.
- Heavy Rainfall in early May 2016 led to flash flooding, which then shifted to heavy storm in specific places.

Somalia

- Northern parts of Somalia had extended droughts at the beginning of March due to below normal rainfall

South Sudan

- Northern part of South Sudan experienced below normal rainfall, which negatively affected agricultural production. This applies to the rain fed agriculture.

Zone 3

Somalia

- Northern part of Somalia experienced some rainfall from mid April which led to increased agricultural production;
- Shebelle river began flooding which enhanced transportation difficulties
- People were displaced and Water borne diseases were experienced.

South Sudan

- Though there was enough rainfall, conflict interrupted agricultural activities;
- Water availability wasn't affected

Uganda

- Hydropower at its peak though there is a lot of sedimentation.
- A lot of flooding scenarios and flash floods.
- Negative impact – electricity disruption during heavy rains.

Ethiopia

- MAM is their rainy season but there was late onset for southern parts of Ethiopia, impacting negatively on agriculture.
- Flash flooding, landslides, collapsing of bridges happened in late May;
- Good rainfall distribution in South West part



Burundi

- Positive – enhanced hydropower (some dams are getting flooded);
- Landslides were experienced. Enough water was received during MAM.

Kenya

- Floods and landslides were experienced near the lake basin and in Central Kenya too though onset of rains was delayed;
- Water level rise in hydro-power dams, which filled all the dams;
- Improved food production is expected.

Zone 4

Kenya

- Drought around southern part and north eastern, which affected the availability of water;
- In the coast, there were floods.
- Tana river broke its banks and people were displaced, and some were swept away.

Tanzania

- Enough rainfall at the beginning of MAM. Floods accompanied with wind.

Somalia

- Drought in southern parts of Somalia in March leading to water shortage.

4. DRM

Zone I

POSITIVE IMPACTS: N/A

NEGATIVE IMPACTS: N/A

Zone II

POSITIVE IMPACTS: Availability of water and pasture increased crop production in Ethiopia;

NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Accumulative impacts from previous rainy seasons, southern part of Ethiopia had less than average rains, deficiency of water in northern Somalia. Delayed rains and famine in northern part of South Sudan where rain was expected.

Zone III

POSITIVE IMPACTS: Southern part South Sudan; reduced conflict/cattle raiding, increased agriculture and market production.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS: floods led to road blockage, reduced trade in Southern Somalia and South Sudan

Zone IV

POSITIVE IMPACTS: Nil

NEGATIVE IMPACTS: floods in coastal areas of Tanzania.



IMPLICATIONS OF JJAS 2016 FORECAST:

1. Agriculture/Crops:

Generally the JJAS forecast presents good prospects for improved Agricultural performance more so in Zones II & III. However, there is high risk of flooding along the Nile River, plus post-harvest losses in Northern Uganda and Parts of South Sudan and Western Kenya. Sudan could experience flooding, but if not excessive will be beneficial. In Zone IV, crop failure is likely for the late planted crops in Uganda, and in the coastal agricultural areas due to moisture stress.

2. Livestock

Similarly, the JJAS forecast implies favourable rains within pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Sudan, South Sudan, North and North-Eastern Uganda, Western half of Kenya and much of Ethiopia. The favourable rains presents good prospects for livestock performance within Zones II & III due to availability of pastures and water. In Zone IV (especially Uganda), livestock will benefit from the surplus pasture and water accumulated during MAM season. Continuation of dry spell in Zone I poses negative challenges since much of this region (especially Somali region of Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia) have not recovered from the severe El Nino-driven drought in 2015. Flooding in Zones II & III may trigger outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases.

3. Water

The JJAS forecast indicates promising opportunities for: improved hydro-power generation, replenishment of watering points for livestock, increased availability of water for irrigation farming especially in the Upper Nile (Sudan), improved fish availability and favourable moisture conditions for Agriculture within Zones II & III and nearby areas. However, cases of flooding, sedimentation and landslides, and risk of outbreaks of water borne disease are likely within Zones II and III. Cases of water shortage are likely to occur in parts of Zone I. Hydro-power generation in parts of Burundi and Kenya might also be affected.

4. DRM

Three main hazards (i.e. flooding and landslides in Zones II and 3, drought mainly in Zone IV and outbreaks of water and vector-borne diseases (Zones II-IV) were identified as the main threats during JJAS season. Other risks identified include: continued food insecurity outcomes (Zone I & IV), destruction of infrastructure (Zone II & III), displacement (Zone I & IV),

5. Media

The media team agreed to map targeted end users and their locations, leverage on appropriate communication channels – e.g. radio, TV, community meetings, internet, use of local languages to communicate forecast information, organize follow-up meetings at national and sub-national levels to discuss the downscaled information, strengthen partnership between the national MET and the media, requested for creation of space on ICPAC website where MET MS will be posting updates, and develop a content calendar for continuous engagement with targeted end users.



MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EXPECTED NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF JJAS 2016

1. Agriculture/Crops:

Zone	Hazard	Mitigation
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding - Post-harvest losses - Risk of pests and diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water harvesting - Avoid planting in flood prone areas - Proper postharvest handling - Early warning information dissemination - Improve water drainage - Increase on acreage planted - Disease control - Timely planting and provision of inputs - Plant disease-tolerant crop varieties
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flooding - Post-harvest losses - Risk of pests and diseases 	- Same as above
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of crop failure for late-planted crops - Spread of pests - Favorable weather for harvesting and drying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper harvesting and storage - Dry-season farming - Water conservation measures such as Mulching - Pest control

2. Livestock

The Livestock sector working group did not do this section

3. Water

Zone	Forecast	Implication	Proposed mitigation measures
Zone 1	Climatology		
Zone 2	Normal to Above normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More power generation in the northern parts of sudan • High sedimentation • Flooding • Enough water for irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved awareness on floods/landslides • Flood Early warning system • Improvement of dykes • Evacuation of the affected areas • Water harvesting • Expand agricultural areas during winter seasons

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Hydro-power production • More production in the agricultural sector • Landslides 	
Zone 3	Normal to above normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • No water stress • Increased agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved awareness • Early warning system • Improvement of dykes • Evacuation of the affected areas • Water harvesting
Zone 4	Normal to below normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced river flows • More evaporation • Increase production • Floods • Increased river level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water conservation • For the long term – grow more plant cover and water shed management
Zone 3	Normal to above normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • No water stress • Increased agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved awareness • Early warning system • Improvement of dykes • Evacuation of the affected areas • Water harvesting
Zone 4	Normal to below normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced river flows • More evaporation • Increase production • Floods • Increased river level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water conservation • For the long term – grow more plant cover and water shed management

4. DRM

ZONES	Floods (Vulnerable areas and Risk factors)	Drought (Vulnerable areas and Risk factors)	Epidemics (Vulnerable areas and Risk factors)
I		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity, • Death of livestock, • Conflict among livestock keepers and farmers, • Dry streams and rivers in RW and BR. • Deficiency in hydro-electric power 	
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative impacts on infrastructure, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak of diseases



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livestock and human lives, • Crop lands; • Landslides, and • Outbreak of diseases, epidemics 		- Malaria
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacements, • Outbreak of diseases (Malaria), • Destroyed crops, • Conflict, • High temp 		
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacements, • Infrastructure destruction, 		

The End