

# CASE STUDY – FOOD SECURITY

# TANZANIA

## CONTEXT

☞ Agriculture in Tanzania is mainly rainfed. ☞



Shifts in rainy season, prolonged dry spells, floods and outbreaks of pests and diseases affect agricultural productivity.



Climate projections indicate an increase in heatwave intensity and heavy rainfall events, and an increased occurrence of droughts.



Severe droughts are associated with low crop yield, food crisis, and water and electricity shortages.



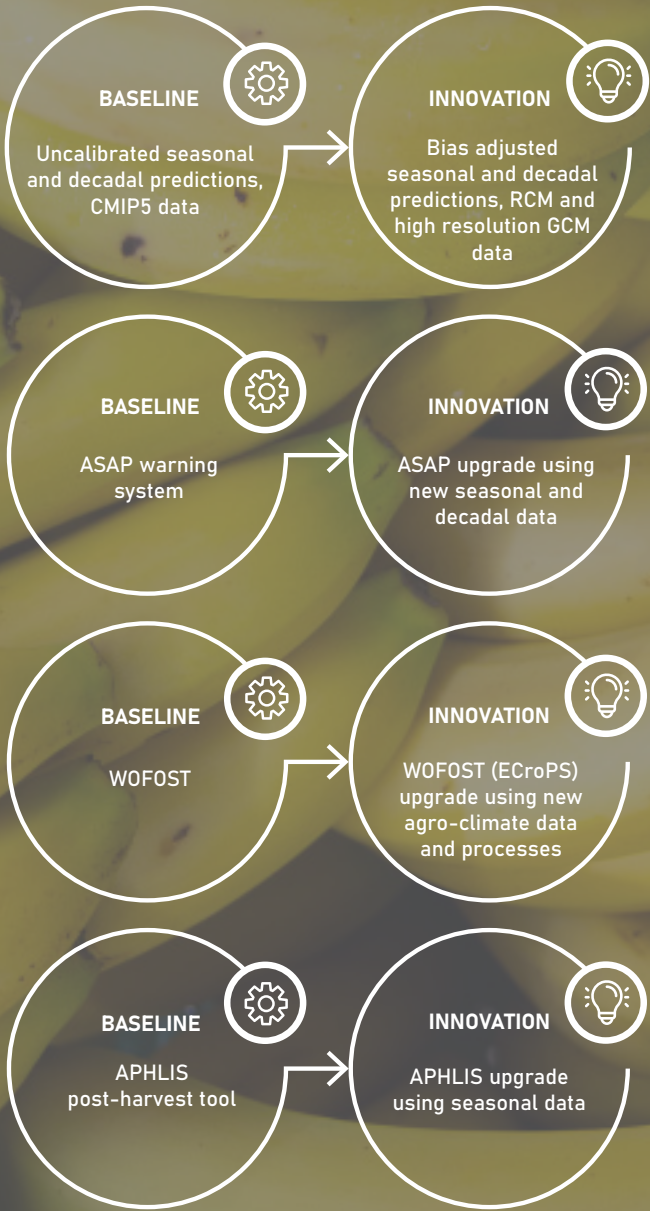
Above-average rainfall brings short-term positive impacts on yields in some regions, but can lead to floods and post-harvest losses.



This calls for improved seasonal climate predictions, delivery of seasonal and decadal products and characterisation of future weather extremes.



## CLIMATE INFORMATION AND SERVICES



## APPROACH



Analysis of state-of-the-art climate information.



Coproduction process.



Integration of local knowledge and latest climate information in ASAP, APHLIS and WOFOST.



Participatory trials and testing of new climate service.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

1

Improved usability and relevance of ASAP, APHLIS and WOFOST (ECroPS).

2

Better informed agricultural planning and post-harvest management.

3

More sustainable adaptation pathways.

## THE TEAM



RESEARCH

SERVICE PROVIDER

USERS



TARI

Local farmers



FOCUS-AFRICA

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