CONCLUSIONS

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
Focus On Tanzania
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MODERATOR
FOOD SECURITY PANEL
CONCLUSIONS

- The role of climate information
- Intermediaries and the role of extension services
- From information to knowledge
How do farmers currently access climate information?

- **Radio**: 21
- **Verbal**: 15
- **SMS/Call**: 12
- **Whatsapp**: 6
- **Community/Word of mouth**: 4
- **Email**: 10
- **Social media**: 10
- **Specialized application**: 1
How often do farmers currently access climate information?

- Daily: 11
- Weekly: 5
- Monthly: 3
- Seasonally: 20
- Annually: 0
- Other: 2
How climate sensitive are the phases of the crop production process in Tanzania?

Know your service user!
CONCLUSIONS

Main power outages due to drought (2005, 2010, 2016) impacting hydropower and affecting all population severely.

Biomass is main source of energy with hydro second. However, there is some development plan for more hydro but also wind and solar.

Seasonal forecasts CS are very useful if accurate and high resolution. Climate projections CS for 2030-40 would be very useful for RE development planning (wind, solar) in the form of Climate Atlas.
CONCLUSIONS

Main infrastructures affected by Climate:
- Powerplants, airport, railways, bridges, dams, roads, powerlines, farms

Main weather hazards in Tanzania:
- No rainfall and high rainfall, sea level, air temperature, wind

Climate change considered in assets’ design:
- Yes generally through TMA

National Engineering standards/guidelines:
- TMA Act number 2 2019

Challenges:
- Climate projections uncertainties / use