



Findings from Tamale and ongoing Action Planning

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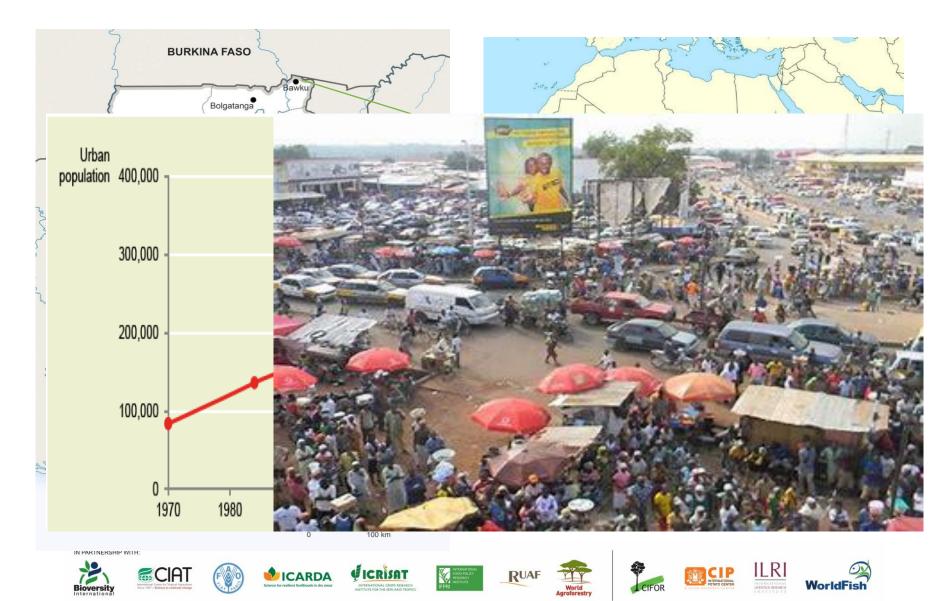








### Tamale and the increasing population





# Why CRFS work is relevant to Tamale

#### Main hazards (shocks/stresses) affecting the CRFS

- Drought (long period without rainfall)
  - combination of higher temperatures and decreasing rainfall leads to periods of drought;
  - increased frequency and severity of droughts in recent times due to CC
- Rising temperatures and excessive heat
  - projections are for a mean annual temperature increase of 1.0 to 3.00 C by the 2060s
- Changing and erratic rainfall patterns
- Extreme rainfall events and floods
  - rainfall events became more frequent during the 1980s and 1990s.

















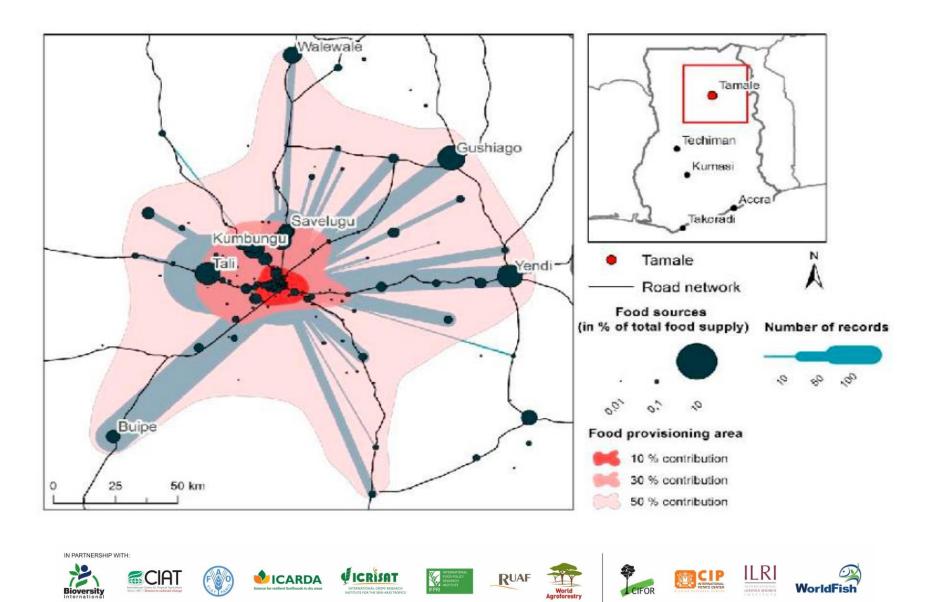








## Describing the CRFS,



## Result of the Vulnerability Assessment: dentified Priorities

#### Food production:

- Provision of funds to some farmers to support their farming activities.
- Farmers' adoption of new practices to withstand climate stresses/shocks.
- Increased access to early warning systems for farmers.

#### Food distribution:

- Increased number and diversity supply chains of key commodities for the city/city region.
- Emergence of alternative supply chains in response to COVID-19 measures.
- Availability of alternative road routes suitable for food trucks.

#### Markets

Measures to reduce fluctuation of food prices a result of COVID-19 measures.

#### Governance

- The inclusion of climate adaptation and mitigation measures in agricultural plans and strategies.
- Responses of food system stakeholders/governance actors to disruptions throughout the CRFS as a result of COVID-19 disruptions.











### Follow up/ongoing activities towards action planning



### International Water Management Institute

## **THANK YOU**



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