Findings from Tamale and ongoing Action Planning

Philip Amoah (PhD)
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 3.0°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: Identified 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

Multi Stakeholder platform

MUFPP meetings

Dialogues

2021 African City Food Exchange
THANK YOU

Innovative water solutions for sustainable development
Food·Climate·Growth