

Who are the most vulnerable?

Rural populations heavily dependent on rainfed agriculture are the most affected

The causes of food insecurity are a combination of multitude of factors including

- Deepening rural poverty
- Declining agricultural productivity
- Inadequate investment in rural infrastructure
- Increased disease burden (Malaria, HIV/AIDS etc)
- Population pressure in fragile areas
- Conflicts and civil strife
- Frequent extreme weather events

(Menghestab Haile)

What does climate change mean to people working on the land?

- **Increased climate variability**
 - Increased frequency of extreme weather events
 - More extreme events such as droughts, floods and extreme temperatures
- 1. **Change in trend including**
 - reduced seasonal rainfall amounts
 - shifts in the growing season
 - shorter growing seasons
 - Increasing temperatures

(Menghestab Haile)

Strengthening availability of information

- **Baseline risk mapping** – land use, land cover, agro-ecological zones, cropping patterns, dominant crops, livelihood zoning, vulnerability profiling
- **Agricultural Monitoring** - Area cultivated, vegetation status, Rainfall and yield indicators
- **Disaster assessment** – flooded area, drought affected area, etc
- **Operational planning** – infrastructure, accessibility, insecurity situation, water points

(Menghestab Haile)