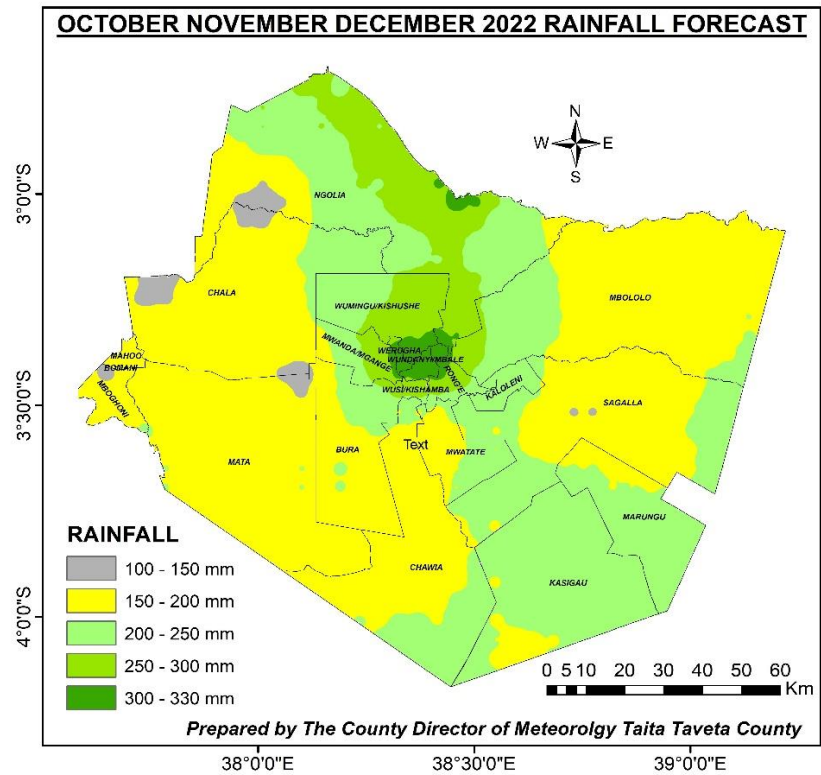
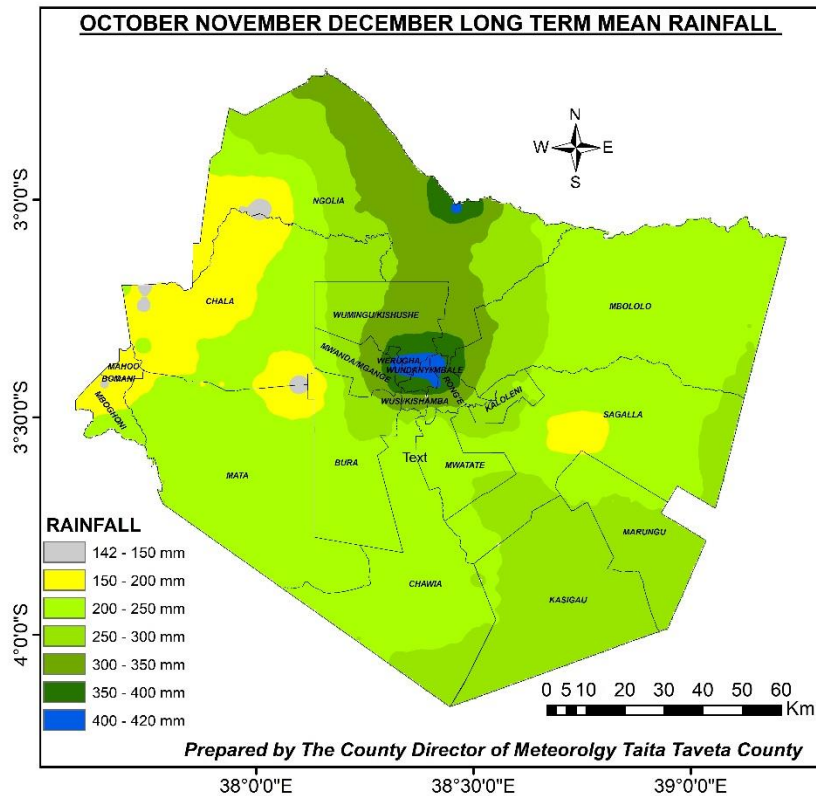


Taita Taveta County October-November-December (OND 2022) Seasonal Forecast

1 Highlights

The October November December 2022 short rains season is expected to be below normal with a late onset likely to occur between the **1 to 15 of November 2022**. The distribution is expected to be poor both in time and space. It is expected that long dry spell may occur within the rainy season. There is a likelihood of an early cessation between the **18 to 31 of December 2022**. The main reason for the depressed rainfall is as a result of the cooling of the Indian Ocean Sea surface temperatures adjacent to the East African Coastline. The prevailing La Nina like conditions have also contributed to the expected climate outlook.

2 Probable total Seasonal Rainfall



3 Summary of Taita Taveta October November December 2022 Seasonal Forecast by Ward

SNO	Sub county	Ward	Seasonal Amount in mm		Probable onset dates	Probable Cessation dates	Probable Length of Rain Period	Probable distribution
			Normal (Long term mean 1991-2020)	Forecast for OND 2022				
1	Voi	Kaloleni	200 – 300 mm	200 – 250 mm	1 to 15 November 2022	18 to 31 December 2022	35 to 60 days.	Poor both in space and time with long dry spells that could affect green grams and sorghum.
2		Kasigau	200 – 300 mm	150 – 250 mm				
3		Marungu	200 – 300 mm	150 – 250 mm				
4		Mbololo	200 – 400 mm	150 – 300 mm				
5		Ngolia	142 – 420 mm	100 – 330 mm				
6		Sagala	150 – 300 mm	100 – 250 mm				
7	Mwatate	Bura	200 – 350 mm	200 – 300 mm	1 to 15 November 2022	18 to 31 December 2022	35 to 60 days.	Poor both in space and time with long dry spells that could affect green grams and sorghum.
8		Chawia	200 – 300 mm	150 – 250 mm				
9		Mwatate	200 – 300 mm	150 – 250 mm				
10		Rong'e	200 – 420 mm	200 – 330 mm				
11		Wusi Kishamba	250 – 400 mm	200 – 300 mm				
12	Taita	Wundanyi/Mbale	350 – 420 mm	250 – 350 mm	1 to 15 November 2022	18 to 31 December 2022	35 to 60 days.	Poor both in space and time with long dry spells that could affect vulnerable crops.
13		Wumingu/ Kishushe	200 – 420 mm	200 – 330 mm				
14		Werugha	350 – 420 mm	250 – 350 mm				
15		Mwanda/Mgange	200 – 420 mm	150 – 330 mm				
16	Taveta	Bomani	150 – 200 mm	150 – 200 mm	1 to 15 November 2022	18 to 31 December 2022	35 to 60 days.	Poor both in space and time with long dry spells that could affect green grams and sorghum.
17		Chala	150 – 300 mm	100 – 250 mm				
18		Mahoo	150 – 200 mm	100 – 200 mm				
19		Mata	142 – 250 mm	100 – 200 mm				
20		Mboghoni	142 – 250 mm	100 – 200 mm				

4 Advisories

- i) Farmers who are members of the KCEP CRAL Project are advised to plant Sorghum and Green Grams which are considered drought tolerant crops that can do well with little rainfall.
- Set aside one and a half acres of land where the chosen crops will be planted.
 - Early land preparation taking into account conservation agriculture.
 - On farm soil and water conservation practices like desilting farm ponds, repair of terraces, digging of zai pits etc.
 - Acquire recommended farm inputs before the rainfall onset. Buy certified seeds and fertilizers from accredited Agro Dealers. Green grams varieties KS20, Ndegu Tosha and Biashara. Sorghum gadam. Fertilizers NPK, CAN and foliar feed.
 - Plant after the rainfall onset to avoid replanting due to the following reasons 1. Soil erosion deposition after the rains, buries the seeds deep into the soil making it impossible for the seeds to germinate, 2. Dry planting makes the farmers to replant after the first rains, seeds germinate followed by a prolonged dry spells.
 - The PDO advised the farmers to pay their premiums early to ensure their e voucher opens. They should plant one acre of sorghum and a half an acre of green grams. This is the condition to be met if they will be compensated by the insurance in the event of a crop failure.
 - Farmers are advised to scout regularly for pests and diseases on the farm. Integrated pests and disease management methods are used. Physical and chemical control can all be used.
 - Timely weed control, thinning, pruning and top dressing using appropriate fertilizers depending on the weather condition.
 - Timely harvesting, drying and general post-harvest management. Drying of the harvested grains should be done to a moisture content of 13% or below. The harvest is then kept in hermetic bags. And stored on well aerated wooden pallets.
 - Determination of moisture content is done using a moisture meter. But in the absence of one, the dried seeds are put into a bottle mixed with salt, then shake for about 10 minutes. After that check if the salt sticks on the glass. Salt sticking onto the glass indicates the grain is not fully dry. Continue with sun drying to avoid aflatoxin in the grain.
 - Farmers may sell surplus farm produce much later when prices of the produce increase.