

ABSTRACT

Agricultural economies in sub-Saharan Africa are highly sensitive to climatic variability. Drought represents one of the most important environmental factors contributing to malnutrition and famine in many parts of the region. This chapter reviews steps taken in Tanzania, Kenya, and Mali, countries that have made investments in advanced drought early warning systems for use by farmers, fishermen, and pastoralists. Information has been gathered through a review of current knowledge of practices and approaches, policies, and opportunities for early warning systems in the three countries. The findings of this chapter provide recommendations that address gaps identified in drought risk management in the three countries.