## SEASONAL CALENDAR



















Notes for the facilitator:		
Hazard	Description	Mitigation
	<ul> <li>Household income differs from time to time.</li> <li>At some times you have high incomes and at some other times you do not get a lot of income.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>In times of low income, try to look for casual jobs or prepare lands and engage in crop production.</li> <li>When income is low you could also drive livestock to relief feeding pastures and find alternative water sources.</li> <li>In times of high income, farmers can buy inputs in advance, and invest in VS&amp;L and assets such as carts &amp; tools. Try to also save part of your income.</li> </ul>



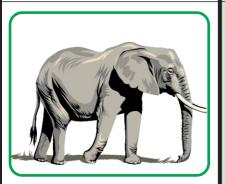
- ☐ This refers to the cropping season.
- □ In other words, the time in which the rainfall and temperatures allow plants to grow.
- Plant small grains as these are drought tolerant.
- Enrich the soil by practicing micro-dosing of both fertiliser and manure.
- Apply top dressing fertiliser when the soil is wet in the morning.
- Scout for pests and diseases and use recommended pesticides.
- Do not weed when the fields are too wet.



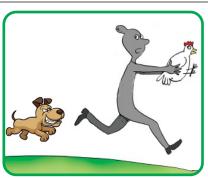
- Our regions are prone to prolonged periods of low rainfall which leads to shortages of water.
- ☐ This is very disruptive and damaging to crops, livestock and people alike.
- □ Veld fires are also common during droughts because of the very high temperatures.
- Plant small grains and practice conservation agriculture.
- Plant certified crop varieties.
- Plant pest and disease tolerant crop varieties.
- Produce small stock, especially indigenous chickens and goats.
- Practice supplementary feeding, manage problem plants and rehabilitate water points such as dams and boreholes.



- □ Forest and veld fires are common during droughts and the dry season.
- ☐ The main causes of fire are cigarette stubs, uncontrolled burning of fields and grazing lands, lightning and very high temperatures.
- ☐ Fires can cause injuries or death to people and animals, and also extensive damage to property, pastures and the environment.
- Construct fireguards around paddocks, woodlots, homesteads, crop lands and boundary fences.
- Construct fireguards from April to June, using ox-drawn ploughs and ensure regular maintenance.
- The fireguards should be 9m in width and at least 4.5m for the internal ones.
- Have an agreed fire alert system e.g. bell or drum beat.



- ☐ Some of our villages are in contact with wildlife such as elephants, buffaloes, hyenas, wild dogs, lions and jackals.
- Avoid opening cropping land in designated wildlife sanctuaries.
- Do not damage game park security fences in order to allow livestock to graze or find water.
- Report wild animal invasions of communal lands to game rangers.
- Do not attempt to kill or drive the wild animals away. Practice communal herding.



- ☐ This is were people unlawfully and intentionally steal livestock.
- □ Stolen livestock is usually consumed or sold very cheaply.

- Pen all livestock at night.
- Organise yourselves and do night patrols. Report suspected bogus sales.
- Sell all livestock through the approved marketing systems.
- Have all livestock captured on stock cards.
- Brand all livestock and use herdboys to look after livestock in grazing lands.