Summary for Decision Makers

SEASONAL FORECAST

October to December 2023

Rainfall and Temperature

October to December (OND) constitutes an important rainfall season, particularly in the equatorial parts of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), where OND contributes 20-70% of the annual total rainfall.

Analysis of global climate model predictions from 9 Global Producing Centres (GPCs) customised for the GHA indicates a heightened likelihood of experiencing more abundant rainfall (above normal rainfall) over almost all of the region from October to December 2023 (Figure 1a).

Notably, there is an exceptionally high forecast probability (>80%) of experiencing wetter than normal rainfall conditions in the eastern parts of the region, encompassing southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia. On the other hand, for isolated areas of south-western Uganda and south-western South Sudan, probabilities favour drier than average (below-normal) conditions.

The potential severity of rainfall surfeits/deficits may be assessed using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). An SPI analysis of predicted precipitation for October to December 2023 indicates the potential for moderate to severe wet conditions over southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia and moderately wet conditions over other regions with a higher probability of above-normal totals.

As a result of the observed above average rainfall experienced across much of the Greater Horn of Africa during March to May 2023 (MAM 2023), elevated rainfall during October to December 2023 (OND 2023), as favoured by the forecast, may potentially contribute to flooding in areas prone to floods.

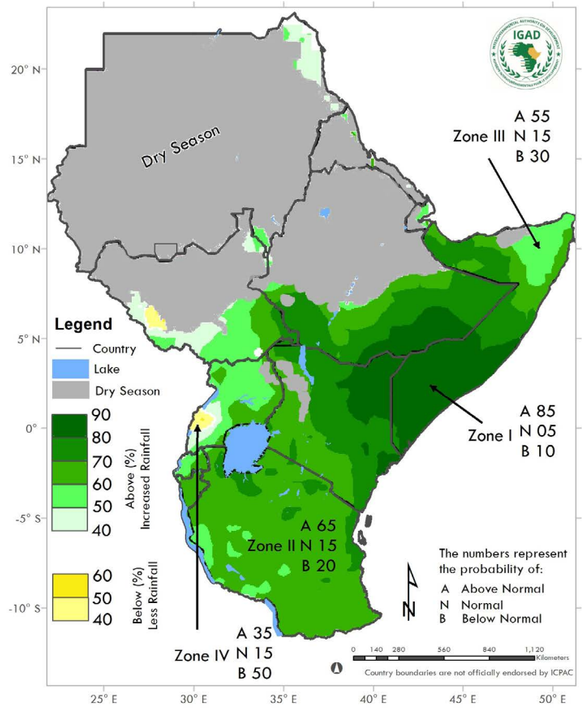
The predicted start dates of the October to December 2023 rainfall season based on 3 Global Climate Model forecasts are provided in Figure 2b. Over eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, where probabilities of above-normal seasonal totals are highest, and over parts of eastern Tanzania, analysis of daily predicted rainfall indicates a raised chance of early onset (Figure 2a).

In contrast, probabilities favour a normal or delayed start to the season over parts of northern Somalia, western Kenya, Uganda, southern South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and north-western Tanzania. In most of these regions, above-normal seasonal totals are also favoured (Figure 2a) but with lower probability.

How should I use seasonal forecasts? Seasonal forecasts are tailored for planning purposes as they are associated with uncertainties. Therefore, this seasonal forecast should be used in conjunction with weekly and monthly forecasts as well as climate monitoring products issued by ICPAC and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) of the region.

Seasonal forecast for October to December 2023

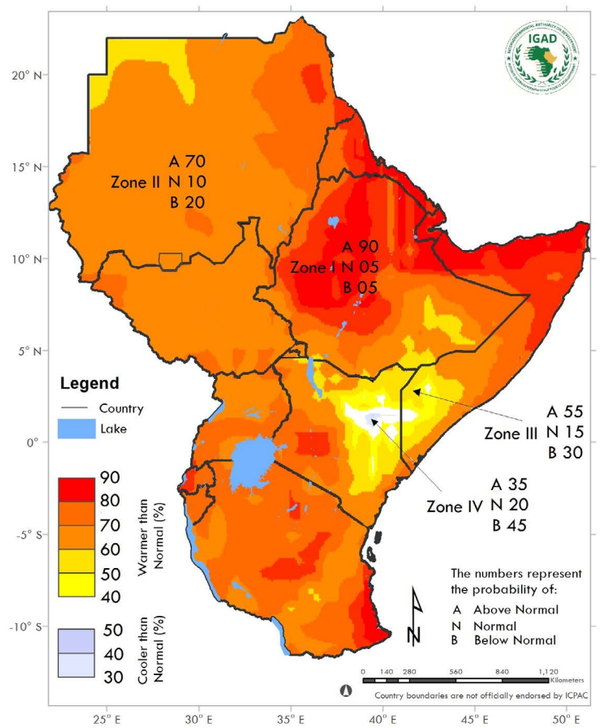
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast Oct - Dec 2023



Rainfall

Figure 1 (a): October - December 2023 rainfall probabilistic forecast

Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for Oct - Dec 2023



Temperature

Figure 1 (b): October - December 2023 temperature forecast

El Niño climate phenomenon likely to bring heavy rains across the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA)

October - December 2023 onset probability

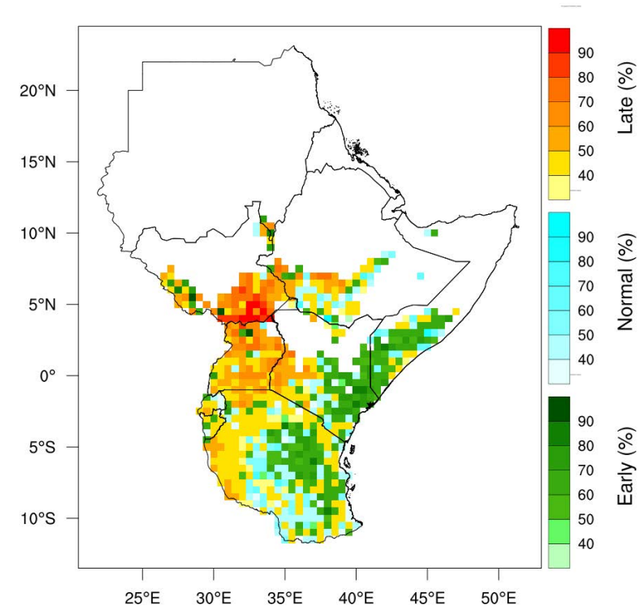


Figure 2 (a): October - December 2023 Onset probability

Onset probability

October - 2023 rainfall onset forecast dates

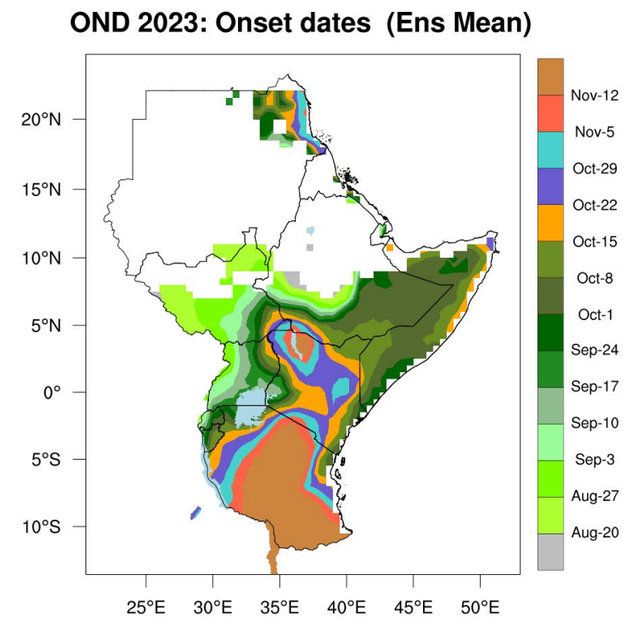
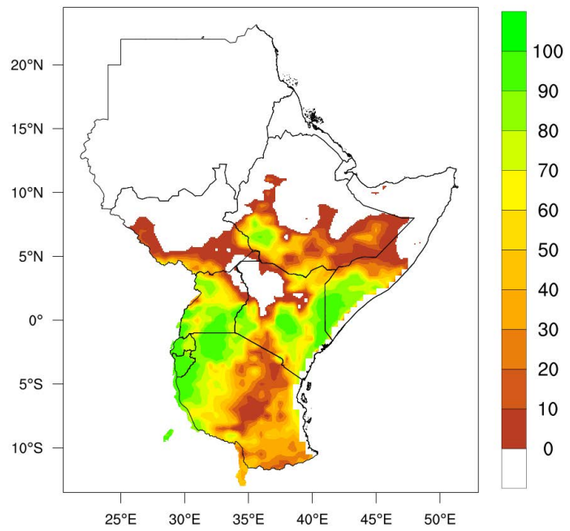


Figure 2 (b): October - December 2023: Onset dates

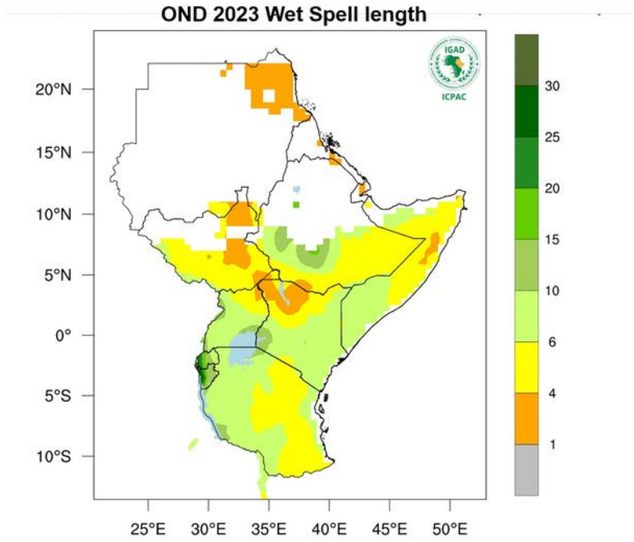
Onset dates



Probability of rainfall exceeding 300 mm

Figure 3: October - December 2023 probability of rainfall exceeding 300 mm

High chances of receiving more than 300mm during the OND season are forecast over southern Somalia, eastern and western Kenya, southern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and northwestern Tanzania (Fig. 3). Very low chances of exceeding 300 mm are forecast over northern and southwestern Kenya, southern Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, and central to southern Tanzania.



Maximum number of consecutive wet days

Figure 4 : October - December 2023 maximum number of consecutive wet days

Highest number of consecutive wet days (6-10) are expected over southern Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania.

September 2023 forecast

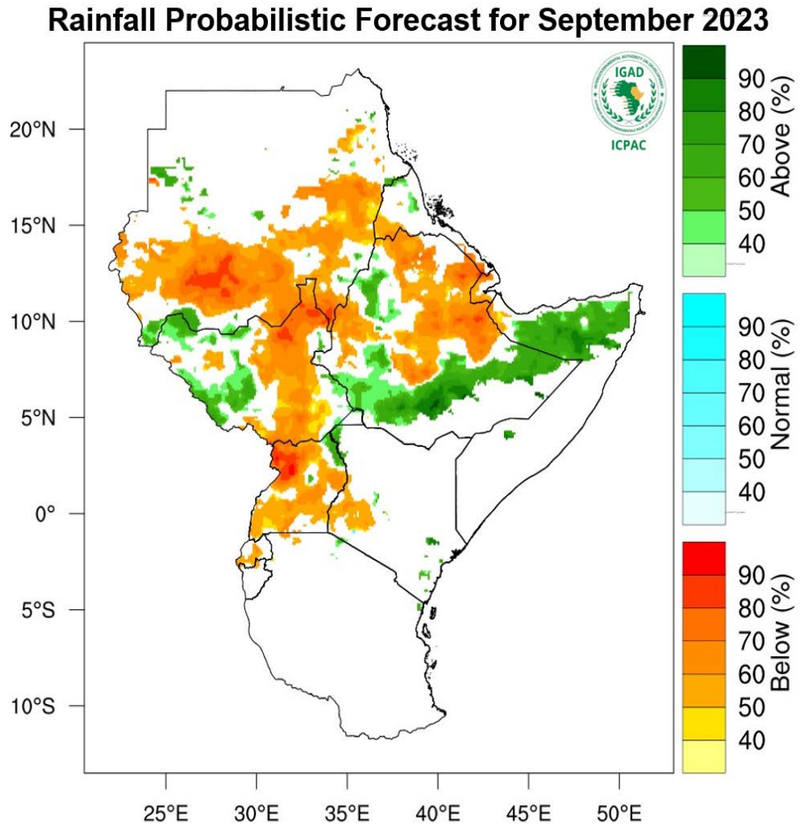


Figure 5 : September rainfall forecast

- Wetter than usual conditions expected over southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, northern Somalia, and a few areas in northern and central to western South Sudan.

- Drier than usual conditions likely over southern to eastern Sudan, much of eastern and isolated areas in western South Sudan, central to northern and isolated areas in western Ethiopia, Uganda, and part of western Kenya.
The rest of the region is generally dry.

DJIBOUTI

Disaster Risk Management

Based on the current forecast, flooding events is anticipated in the northern part of the country as wells as well as the capital city. Heat stress is expected in most parts of the country due to the high temperatures forecasted.

Advisories
- Unclog of the drainage system in the city before the onset of rainfall.
- Establish an evacuation mechanism for the city residents in flood prone areas by early September.
- Issue timely early warning message dissemination in collaboration with the meteorological department by the 1st week of September.

Agriculture and Food Security

Increased availability of fruit and forage products. Lower market prices for food products. Risk of locust swarms appearing.

Advisory
- Distribute drought-tolerant seeds and motorised pumps early. Encourage widespread use of drip irrigation systems.
- Distribute animal feed to farmers.
- Encourage farmers to store fodder.
- Distribute food ratios and cash to the most vulnerable populations.
- Urge government to increase the number of deep wells.
- Continously monitor and control of desert locust and other pests.

Water and Energy

Reduction in water supply during the long dry season.

Advisory
- Encourage water conservation measures.
- Rehabilitate water storage structures.

Livestock

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduce livestock mobility in search of water and pasture. Food security and good nutrition. Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures. Increased livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins). Expected stable prices and good animal body conditions. Favourable for vaccination and water harvesting.

Advisory
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for Rift Valley Fever.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from JJAS beneficiary areas.
- Enhance water harvesting.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected enhanced rains to plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc.
- Increase awareness about the presence of desert locust (DL) in Ethiopia to undertake mitigation measures.

Health

Outbreak of water-borne diseases; malaria, cholera, other dysenteries: typhoid. Pneumonia; flu, meningitis etc. Poverty and malnutrition. Displacement and migration of affected people. Possible mental stress.

Advisory
- Promote preventive measures, treatment of diseases.
- Assist the affected population.
- Improve communication of October to December forecast by experts.

Seasonal forecast for October to December 2023

ETHIOPIA

Disaster Risk Management

The country is expected to experience drought condition affecting the central and northern parts of the country. However, the southern and eastern parts are expected to experience river floods and flash flood with the possibility of wet spells between 4 to 6 days.

Advisory
- Destock livestock early.
- Encourage Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to preserve animal feed.
- Implement drought and flood contingency plan coordinated by Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC).
- Clear and improve major drainage systems to be led by the ministry of water.

Agriculture and Food Security

Expected moisture condition favours crop growth in South-west of Somali region, Southern Oromia and south Ethiopia. Generally good conditions for land preparation and sowing of irrigated farms in the central and northern parts where it is dry climatologically. Wet conditions in the south favours breeding of Desert locust and other pests. Likelihood of flash flooding in some part of southern Ethiopia which might impact on croplands.

Advisory
- Provide agricultural inputs on time to OND benefiting areas of southern and eastern Ethiopia.
- Issue early warning alerts and heightened measure against possible desert locust invasion.
- Undertake proper post-harvest management for the main season crop (JJAS).

Water and Energy

Adequate water availability in areas where the OND is the rainy season. Risk of flooding in downstream areas.

Advisory
- Raise awareness on flood risk areas in time.
- Continuously monitor dam levels.

Livestock

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduce livestock mobility in search of water and pasture. Food security and good nutrition. Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures. Increased livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins). Expected stable prices or improved due to exports and good animal body condition.

Favorable for vaccination and water harvesting.

Advisory
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for RVF.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from JJAS beneficiary areas.
- Enhance water harvesting.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected enhanced rains either to relocate due to floods, plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc.
- Increase control efforts towards desert locust.

Health

Direct consequences include physical damage caused by badly built or poorly maintained infrastructure, as well as disruptions in physical access to health care institutions in areas with inadequate transportation infrastructure and/or networks.

Indirect effects:

Because of the inadequate vector management initiatives in place, vector-borne diseases are likely to grow in locations where human-vector interaction occurs more frequently. Water-borne infections will spread in regions where WASH infrastructure is inadequate or poorly designed.

Advisory
- Improve risk communication in flood-prone districts and 'hotspots'.
- Maintain transport routes in flood-prone locations.
- Improve the supply chain for medicines and supplies bearing emergency scenario in mind.
- Improve social and behavior change communication to improve the proper and effective use of vector control interventions.

KENYA

Disaster Risk Management

Anticipated increase in water levels (rivers, lakes and dams) will improve water availability. However, the expected heavy rains are likely to cause flood, landslides/Mudslides, disaster displacements, and disease outbreaks.

Advisory
- Disseminate early warning/early action information.
- Preposition food and non-food items in risk prone areas by the department for special programs.
- Activate evacuation centers and stringent enforcement of the construction code.
- Activate national and county disaster response teams by early September.
- Conduct emergency fund mobilization—led by the National Disaster Operations Center.
- Provide sanitary kits/female dignity kits to support displaced persons—to be led by the health ministry.
- Increase security for human protection and personal properties in the event of a disaster.

Agriculture and Food Security

Adequate precipitation in the eastern Kenya region is conducive for grains. Expected good harvest for cassava, rice, pulses, millet, sorghums and maize in the lower eastern. Improved food and nutrition security thus enhancing community health status and school enrolment and attendance in the eastern regions. Likelihood of outbreak of pests and high rate of weeds growth. Likelihood of floods in the eastern Kenya and coastal areas which could lead to displacement and inundation of farmlands. Enhanced pasture growth to support livestock value chains in the region which presents enhanced potential for expansion of livestock value chain, thus improving the communities' livelihoods. Possible damage of infrastructure such as bridges, roads and irrigation equipment. Wetter than usual conditions might interfere with harvesting of crops which might lead to grain spoilage in the North Rift region.

Advisory
- Encourage early land preparation in readiness for the season.
- Advise farmers to prepare to control weeds and probable pest outbreaks precipitated by the conducive plant growth.
- Advise farmers and inputs stockists to acquire relevant inputs and chemicals early enough to benefit from the predicted good rains

Seasonal forecast for October to December 2023

- Advise farmers and traders to provide appropriate equipment for transportation, drying, storage and treatment to avoid crop spoilage/contamination.
- Advise farmers to increase acreage under crop production.
- Encourage households to promote water harvesting both for domestic, irrigation and livestock use.
- Encourage government to fast track the ongoing campaign on registration of more farmers into the e-voucher fertiliser subsidy programme to open more opportunities for food production.
- Urge government to increase tree planting campaigns to increase its coverage.
- Urge farmers to plan for proper and adequate drainage and water harvesting structures to mitigate against the high likelihood of excessive rainfall
- Raise awareness of potential risk of rivers, streams, dams, and other water reservoirs bursting their banks to communities living in low lying areas.
- Advise multi-agency teams working on humanitarian assistance are to prepare responses and actions especially for areas prone to landslides as well as expanding humanitarian action through food relief, school feeding programs and cash transfers.

Water and Energy

Enough water for various users; hydropower, irrigation, municipal & industrial. Good hydropower production. High risk of flooding in downstream areas.

Advisory
- Provide early warning and raise awareness on flood risk,
- Carefully monitor and manage water levels in anticipation of above average levels.

Livestock

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduce livestock mobility in search of water and pasture. Food security and good nutrition. Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures. Increased livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides and skins). Expected stable prices or improved due to exports and good animal body condition. Favorable for vaccination and water harvesting.

Advisory
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for RVF.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from JJAS beneficiary areas.
- Enhance water harvesting.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected enhanced rains either to relocate, plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc.
- Increase awareness about the presence of Desert Locust (DL) in Ethiopia to undertake mitigation measures.

Health

Improved food availability resulting in nutritional status of the population especially in the northern, north-eastern. Parts of the coastal areas and informal settlements of Kenya. Availability of water for domestic use and livestock.

Advisory
- Government should support and facilitate food import to mitigate against expected crop production gaps.
- Embolden farmers to practice conservation agriculture practices like mulching.
- Urge farmers to plant drought tolerant crop varieties.
- Scale scale up cash and food aid assistance from government and humanitarian agencies the most vulnerable people.
- Avail farm inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and pesticides to farmers on time.
- Government, through the ministry of agriculture, should enhance extension services to farmers include timely delivery of climate information to farmers.

SOMALIA

Disaster Risk Management

The expected heavy rains in the country have the potential of causing flash flood as well as river floods. This is likely only to come from the anticipated tropical cyclone. The current forecast also provides favorable conditions for desert locusts breeding and spread.

Advisory

- Establish an effective coordination mechanism in place by early September that includes Government, private sector, and UN Agencies.
- Preposition key supplies (shelter, food, etc) for emergency response to be led by Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA.
- Issue early warning information—dissemination to be done by SODMA.
- Urge government to lead resource mobilization to support early action in the country.

Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good OND season. Good water supply for domestic and livestock use. Potential risk of flooding in flood prone areas.

Advisory

- Prepare for the anticipated high streamflow.
- Provide early warning and awareness raising on flood risk.

Livestock

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduce livestock mobility in search of water and pasture. Food security and good nutrition. Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures. Increased livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins). Expected stable prices or improved due to exports and good animal body condition. Favorable for vaccination and water harvesting.

Advisory

- Enhance disease surveillance especially for RVF.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from JJAS beneficiary areas.
- Enhance water harvesting.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected enhanced rains either to relocate from flood prone riverine areas, plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc.
- Increase awareness about the presence of desert locust (DL) in Ethiopia to undertake mitigation measures.

SOUTH SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

The forecasted heavy rain in the country is likely to cause extreme flooding event, with high possibilities of disease outbreaks due to prolonged water stagnation and contamination of drinking water sources. The anticipated floods will also cause internal displacement for person leaving in flood prone areas.

Advisory

- Issue early warning information in time though radio, newspapers, tv, social media to ensure access by all

Seasonal forecast for October to December 2023

including women, elderly and people living with disabilities.

- Implement flood-related anticipatory action in the country with the support of partners that considers social and cultural norms.
- Support systems to prevent and respond to gender-based violence incidences in a disaster displacement setting.
- Provide shelters, food and live saving medicine and maternity facilities for pregnant women (mobile clinics) and WASH services for the vulnerable and displaced people.
- Advise the ministry of health to offer psychosocial support services to address emotional and mental well-being during and after disasters.
- Create community education programs to enhance disaster preparedness to be organized by DRM department.

Agriculture and Food Security

Likelihood of relatively good harvest in the second season for South Sudan. Likelihood of stabilization or a decrease in prices of food crops. There will be a likelihood of post-harvest losses for the main season (JJAS) crops. Likelihood of feeder roads being washed away. Likelihood of the outbreak of the green grasshopper, Quelea birds and African Army Warm in the greater Upper Nile region and Eastern Equatoria state. Likelihood of floods in the Upper Nile Region states.

Advisory

- Advise farmers to get ready for early harvest and put in place proper structures to avoid post-harvest losses.
- Advise farmers to report any outbreak of the green grasshopper and other pests to the authorities.
- Encourage extension actors to use weather updates within season to inform their further advisories to farmers.
- Urge households to build local food reserve storages to avoid food losses.
- Set aside a budget by government for emergencies and anticipation of disasters.

Water and Energy

Stream flows and the water level is likely to remain normal. Potential risk of flooding in some areas Above average inflows into the lakes and potentially high-water levels in major rivers

Advisory

- Continuously monitor river water level.
- Provide early warning and awareness raising on flood risk.

Livestock

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduce livestock mobility in search of water and pasture. Food security and good nutrition. Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures. Increased livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins). Expected stable prices or improved due to exports and good animal body condition. Favorable for vaccination and water harvesting.

Advisory

- Enhance disease surveillance especially for RVF.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from JJAS beneficiary areas.
- Enhance water harvesting.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected enhanced rains either to relocate from flood prone riverine areas, plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc.
- Increase awareness about the presence of desert locust (DL) in Ethiopia to undertake mitigation measures.
- Activate peace committees to mitigate conflict expected from entry of SD pastoralists in search of pasture and water- overgrazing, overstocking, conflict over pasture and water.

Health

Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) due to overcrowding. Due to influx of Internal Displaced Person (IDP) and Refugees from Sudan, we likely expect measles due to overcrowding of the people. Due scarcity of water in Protection of civilian (PoC) we expect outbreak of hepatitis E virus (HEV). Reduction in food production in Northern States due to desert locusts. Malaria cases.

Advisory

- Plan for vaccination against measles.
- Strengthen social behavior change communication on the usage of water.
- Vaccinate against Hepatitis E Virus (HEV).
- Issue key messages about the mode of transmission of HEV.
- Assess stockout across the country.
- Preposition of anti-malaria and rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) to state hubs.

SUDAN

Water and Energy

Reduction in hydropower production. Reduction in water supply.

Advisory

- Encourage water conservation measures.
- Plan hydropower operations efficiently.
- Continuously monitoring of the reservoirs and river water levels.

UGANDA

Disaster Risk Management

Risk of flood is anticipated in a number of location in the country i.e. Bugishu, bukedi teso busoga, rakai, karungu, west nile, Lango, Acholi/Amolatoa, Isingiro, Kisolo, and Kabale. Landslides events are like to occur over the eastern part of the country with high risk over Elgon region.

Advisory

- Pilot cash transfers in the Elgon region—to be done by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Post Bank.
- Conduct rapid needs assessments and food provision by OPM and WFP.
- Position of food and non-food items in anticipation
- Promote positive behavioral changes related to disaster preparedness, such as gender-equitable sharing of responsibilities.
- Prepare and implement El-Nino contingency plan.

Agriculture and Food Security

Good Crop establishment especially for perennial crops like bananas, coffee, cassava and fruit trees. Likelihood of an increase in incidences of pests and diseases e.g., Banana bacterial wilt, coffee leave rust among others. Likelihood of flooding which could lead to waterlogging and leaching. High postharvest losses in areas expected to harvest within the season. Increased soil erosion.

Advisory

- Advise farmers to plant drought tolerant/ early maturing varieties e.g. Longe 5, 7H, 10-11H in areas expected to receive depressed rains.
- Enhance water harvesting at all levels urged for use in drier periods.
- Encourage farmers to practice proper soil conservation practices e.g., contour bands, grass bands, trenches, etc. to properly manage and control soil erosion especially for areas expected to receive enhanced rains.
- Urge farmers to practice appropriate post-harvest handling management in areas expected to harvest within the season
- Plant crops at the onset of rainfall—early September.
- Promote good agronomic practices like timely weeding, crop spacing, thinning, and timely harvesting.
- Continuously monitor and encourage crop surveillance for pests and diseases at farm level.

Water and Energy

Above average inflows into the lakes and reservoirs. Good water availability. Stable hydropower production due to good inflows.

Advisory

- Carefully monitor and management of water levels in anticipation of above average levels.
- Provide early warning information and raise awareness on flood risk.
- Schedule operations of all d/s hydropower dams in advance.

Seasonal forecast for October to December 2023

Livestock

Regeneration of pasture. Availability of water. Reduce livestock mobility in search of water and pasture. Food security and good nutrition. Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures. Increased livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins). Expected stable prices or improved due to exports and good animal body condition. Favorable for vaccination and water harvesting.

Advisory

- Enhance disease surveillance especially for RVF.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder.
- Enhance water harvesting.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected enhanced rains either to relocate from flood prone areas, plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc.
- Increase awareness about the presence of desert locust (DL) in Ethiopia to undertake mitigation measures.

Health

The interplay of malaria upsurges, landslides, population displacements, and the subsequent spread of diarrheal diseases poses a complex public health challenge in regions like Bukedi, Bugisu, Teso, and parts of West Nile. Beyond the immediate health risks, the psychological and mental toll on displaced individuals further compounds the impact of these crises. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that integrates healthcare provision, disaster preparedness, sanitation improvement, and psychosocial support for affected communities.

Advisory

For malaria

- Expedite indoor residual spraying so that it starts by September
- Conduct a long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) campaign.
- Enhance malaria surveillance in the regions mentioned

For cholera

- Enhance cholera surveillance in Bugisu and Lake Kyoga region
- For schistosomiasis (bilharzia)
- Enhance surveillance of schistosomiasis

BURUNDI

Agriculture and Food Security

Early onset is conducive for early planting and enough soil moisture is expected within the season. Good prospects for high crop production particularly cereals, climbing beans and other annual crops. Good prospects for fodder availability leading to enhanced milk production. Likelihood of stabilization and reduction of staple food prices. Flooding and waterlogging are likely in areas without proper land management technologies (e.g., Imbo plain). Pests and diseases proliferation predicted due to enhanced rains and warmer than average temperatures. Landslides are likely mainly in highlands and others areas without soil erosion control structures and could lead to displacements. Likelihood of destruction of key infrastructure e.g., roads, irrigation structures etc.

Advisory

- Encourage farmers to promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies like crops diversification, Integrated Pests and Diseases Management technologies (IPDM), and soil erosion control structures establishment in unprotected areas like hedgerows and ditches on contour lines.
- Urge farmers to promote rainwater harvesting and storage technologies for future use.
- Encourage campaign on agro-forestry tree planting for the season to aid in soil erosion control as well as farm soil fertility improvement
- Encourage river bank protection.
- Advise farmers to seek guidance from extension staff on proper selection of seeds and fertilizers conducive to the predicted predicted season.
- Encourage livelihood diversification e.g., participation in other income generation activities like trade, carpentry, raising small livestock, among others.

Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good OND season. High risk of flooding in downstream areas.

Advisory

- Implement water conservation measures.
- Enhance flood risk awareness campaign in coordination with the DRM agencies.

Health

Flooding in Bujumbura's lowlands, creating a breeding ground for mosquitos that could lead to an increase in malaria cases. Acute watery diarrhea and cholera in flood-prone locations, resulting in a scarcity of clean water for sanitation and other household needs.

Advisory

- Promote water purification and treatment.

RWANDA

Agriculture and Food Security

Abundant rains are conducive for early season crop growth stages, and replenishment of water reservoirs (e.g., dams). Generally good crop production prospects are likely for 2024A season. Likelihood of flooding, soil erosion, dam breaks as well as water-related diseases outbreaks. Likelihood of crop damage because of waterlogging and inundation especially in low lying areas Destruction of critical rural infrastructures e.g., post-harvest handling structures, warehouses, storages, drying shelters & grounds, feeder roads etc. High cost of farm management (weeds, soil erosion control practices).

Advisory

- Disseminate weather and climate information services early through the existing decentralized agricultural extension system.
- Distribute agricultural inputs in time to farmers (seeds, mineral fertilizers) and regular follow up on crops production fields is encouraged.
- Urge government to plan for and set up a command center to coordinate flood/drought disaster interventions.
- Urge farmers to increase/develop soil erosion control systems e.g., progressive & radical terraces, floodwater channels that direct water from farms to a harvesting site (rivers, farm-ponds, small dams etc.).
- Recommend uptake of crop and livestock insurance schemes recommended
- Conduct national campaigns on tree planting.
- Urge government to earmark budget for strategic grain reserves and allocate resources for disaster preparedness as a contingency measure.

Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good OND season. Potential risk of flooding.

Advisory

- Encourage water conservation measures.
- Enhance flood risk awareness campaign in coordination with DRM team.

Health

Malaria is expected to increase mostly in eastern and southern parts of Rwanda, the surrounding zone of Lake Kivu in the west. Schistosomiasis & STH/intestinal warms: all over the country in the areas around marshlands and waterbodies/stagnant water. Injuries due to land slide. Mental stress due to catastrophic land slide, loss of properties, etc.

Seasonal forecast for October to December 2023

Advisory

For Malaria

- Plan IRS in high malaria transmission districts – Supply malaria drugs on time .
- Raise community awareness and mobilization for mosquito larval source management.

For Schistosomiasis and STH/intestinal warms

- Schedule deworming in schools (where a large number of infected people are found) and at the community level.

For injuries and other impacts caused by land slides

- Encourage preparedness at all levels: central to local administration, health institutions - Population awareness and mobilization in high risk zones for eventual preventive actions.

TANZANIA

Agriculture and Food Security

Wetter than average condition will be favourable for paddy crops. Generally good prospects for crop production. Less conflict of resources among farmers and pastoralists expected. Excessive soil moisture might cause crop damage especially on tuber and root crops (e.g., leaching, erosion, landslides) which might impact negatively on crop production if proper mitigation measures is not undertaken. Likelihood of an increase of fungal diseases.

Advisory

- Urge farmers urged to prepare land early for timely planting.
- Urge farmers to plant high moisture tolerant crop varieties through consultation and advise from local extension workers
- Encourage agro-dealers to ensure availability of inputs in time.
- Promote use of pests and diseases control measures
- Farmers urged to promote income diversification activities to ensure financial stability and build their resilience in the face of uncertainties.
- Encourage local governments and farmers to undertake timely rehabilitation of farm infrastructures, including feeder roads, bridges, warehouses etc. and harvest water for future use
- Promote use of improved post-harvest technologies in areas expecting bumper harvest.

Water

Above average inflows into the lakes and reservoirs. Good water availability. Stable hydropower production due to good inflows. Potential risk of flooding.

Advisory

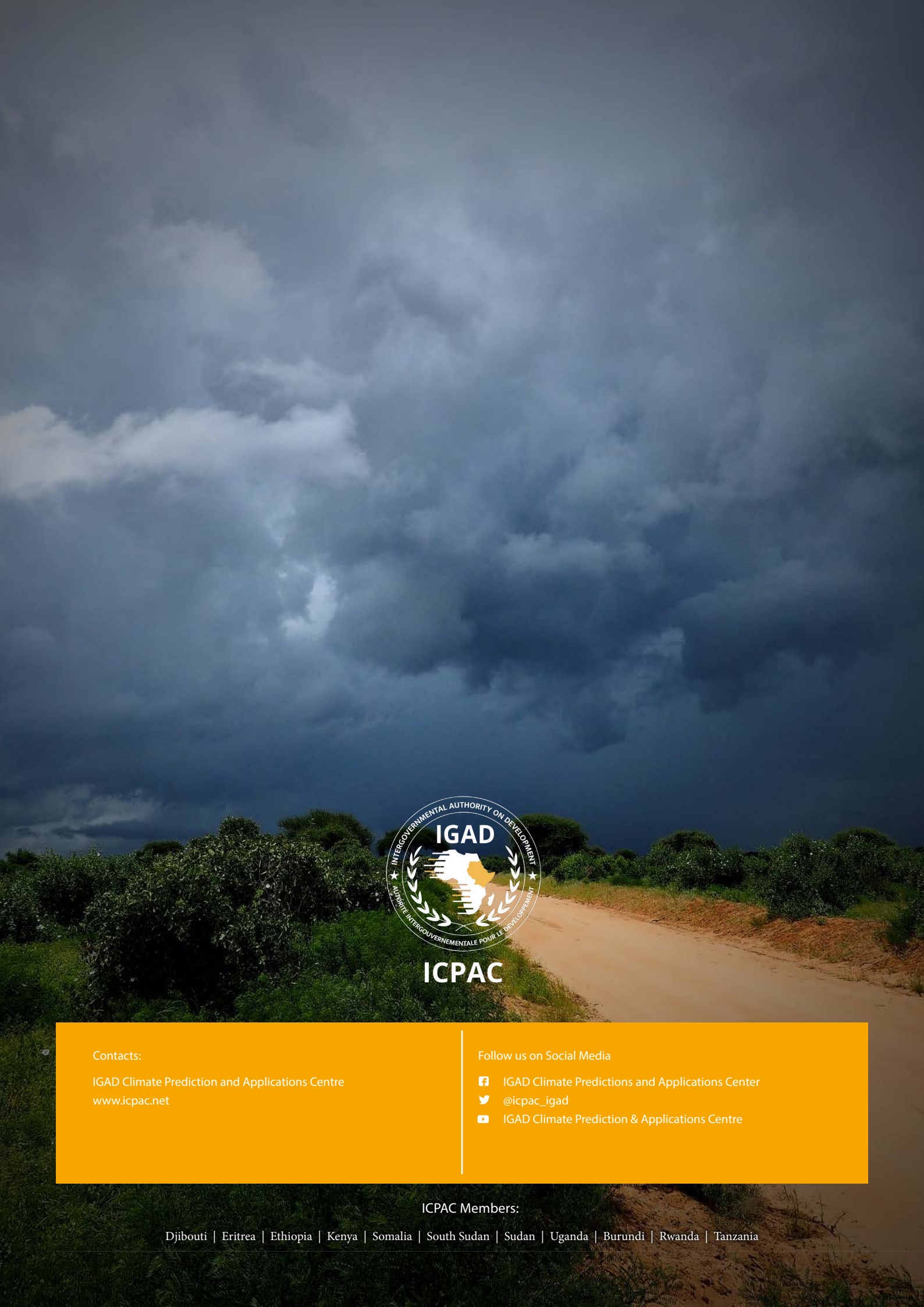
- Promote water conservation measures
- Carefully monitor lakes and rivers levels
- Provide early warning and raise awareness on flood risk.

Health

The possibility of flooding could result in injuries, drownings, and deaths. Damage to homes, buildings, and farms will result in homeless persons and mental health issues. If the water is contaminated, there will be a rise in water-related diseases such as Schistosomiasis in the lake zone. Increased temperatures may produce favourable circumstances for vectors, such as mosquitos, to grow, potentially leading to an increase in mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, lymphatic filariasis, and so on.

Advisory

- Ensure availability of drugs particularly I hard to reach areas – in case there is destruction of infrastructure
- Improve cleanliness and hygiene at household level (washing hands, fruits, proper sanitation e.t.c) to prevent epidemics
- Strengthen surveillance of water-related and water borne diseases.
- Prepare to reduce flooding areas- clear water channels before rainfall starts.
- Harvest water for future use whenever possible
- Strengthen vector control.



IGAD

ICPAC

Contacts:

IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
www.icpac.net

Follow us on Social Media

- IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Center
- @icpac_igad
- IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre

ICPAC Members:

Djibouti | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Kenya | Somalia | South Sudan | Sudan | Uganda | Burundi | Rwanda | Tanzania