

Summary for Decision Makers

SEASONAL FORECAST

June to September 2024

Rainfall and Temperature

June to September (JJAS) is an important rainy season, especially in the northern and western parts of the Greater Horn of Africa, where it generally contributes more than 40% of the annual rainfall and more than 90% in parts of the north. The post-processed seasonal forecast for JJAS 2024, consolidated from nine different global models initialised in May 2024, indicates increased chances for wetter conditions (above-average rainfall) over most areas where JJAS is a rainy season (Figure 1a).

Enhanced probabilities (65%) of above average rainfall are predicted over drought-prone areas of northeastern Ethiopia, isolated areas of central Sudan, and Eritrea. Raised probabilities (55%) of wetter conditions are also indicated over south-western and central Ethiopia, much of Sudan, eastern South Sudan, eastern Uganda, and parts of western and coastal Kenya. On the other hand, parts of northern Somalia, isolated areas over western Ethiopia, and western South Sudan are likely to experience drier-than-average (below-normal) conditions.

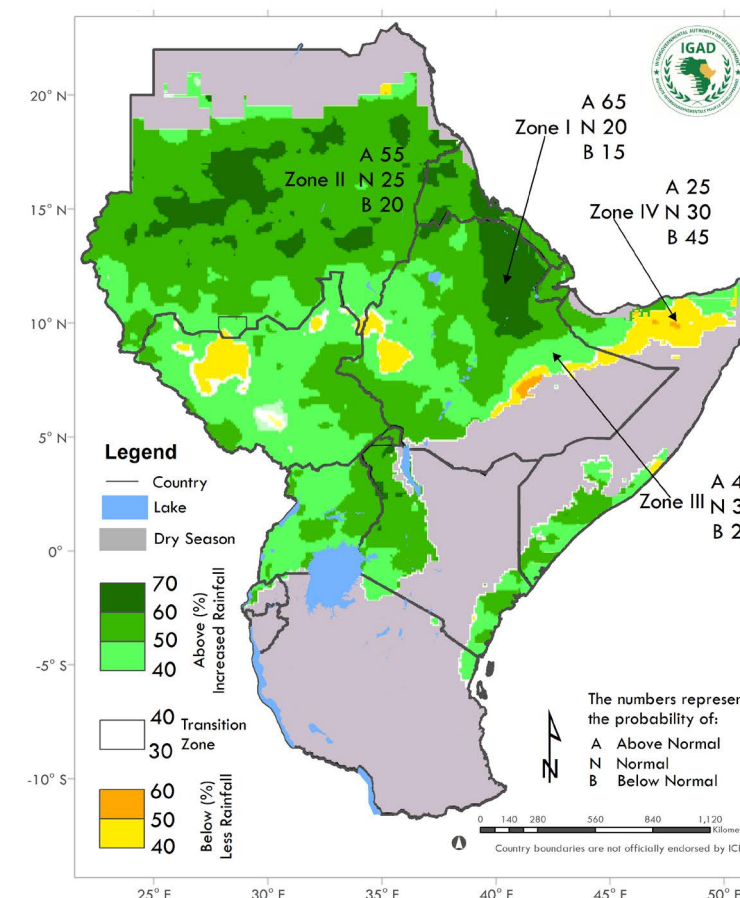
Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis for 4-month period ending on 30 September 2024 indicates moderately wet conditions over much of Ethiopia, Eritrea, eastern South Sudan, parts Uganda, western Kenya, southern Somalia and eastern Tanzania (Figure 2a). In contrast, the 15-month rainfall analysis indicates the potential for long-term rainfall deficits to persist over central and northern Ethiopia, parts of Sudan and South Sudan, and western Uganda (Figure 2b), which is linked to the depressed rainfall during the JJAS 2023 season. The forecast also indicates the potential for long-term (15-month) rainfall deficits to persist over parts of Burundi and Rwanda.

The predicted start of the JJAS 2024 season, based on 5 Global Climate Model forecasts that provided daily outputs, is shown in Figure 3. The forecast indicates that there are raised chances of early to normal onset over much of central and northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan (Figure 3b). On the other hand, a higher chance for a delayed onset is indicated in Djibouti, parts of eastern and western Ethiopia, and central and western Sudan (Figure 3b).

The consolidated objective temperature forecast from 9 Global Producing Centres (GPCs) indicates an increased likelihood of warmer-than-normal surface temperatures over most parts of the region (Figure 1b). Probabilities for warmer-than-normal temperatures are most enhanced over northern Sudan, central and western Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania.

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.

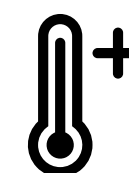
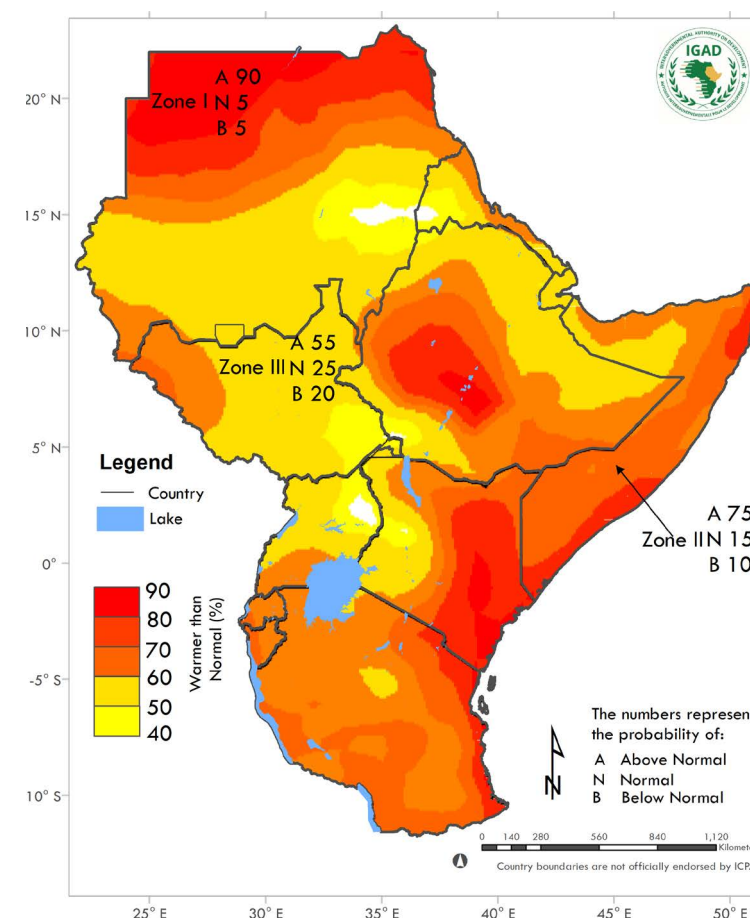
Rainfall forecast June - September 2024



Rainfall

Figure 1 (a): June - September 2024 rainfall probabilistic forecast

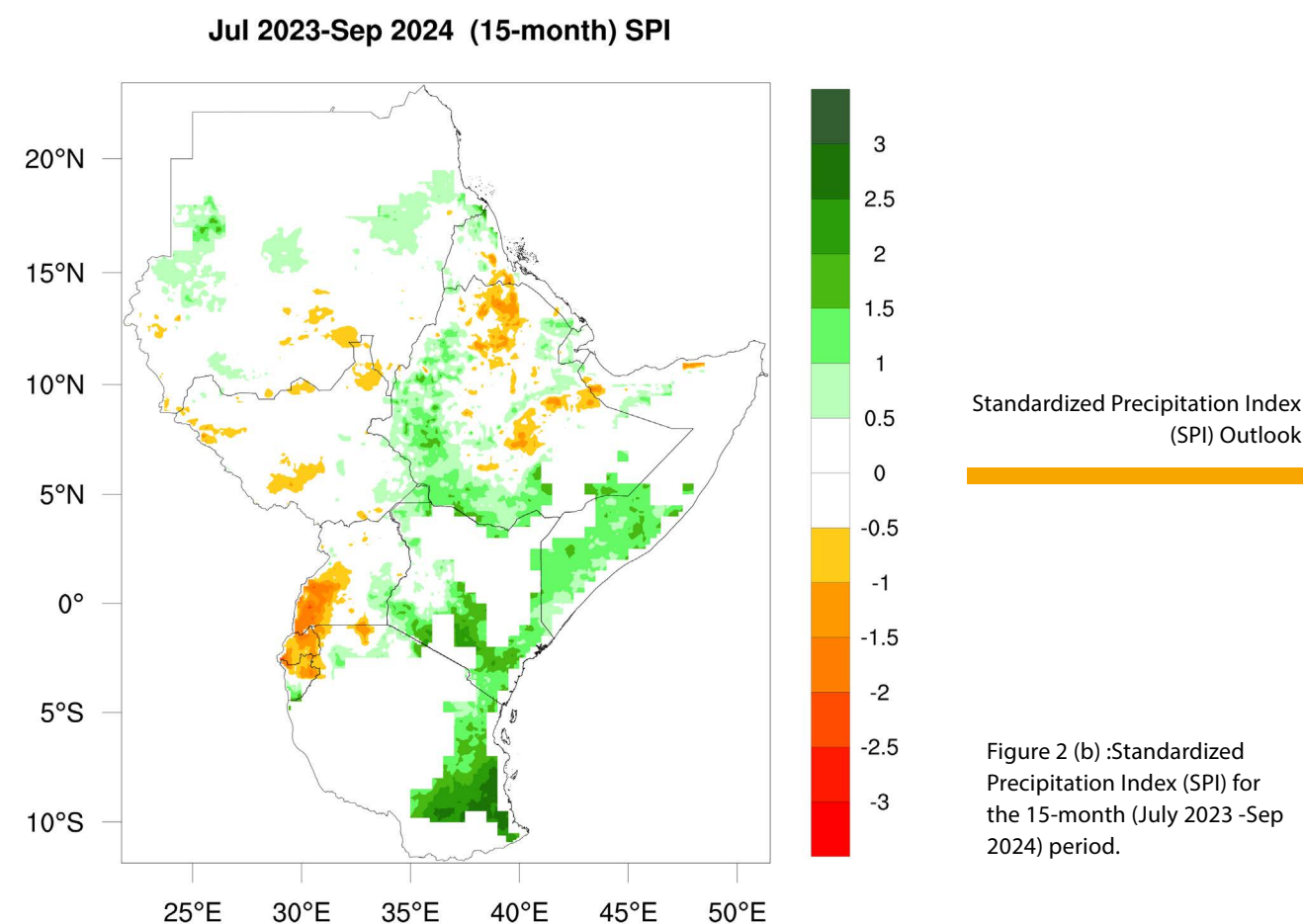
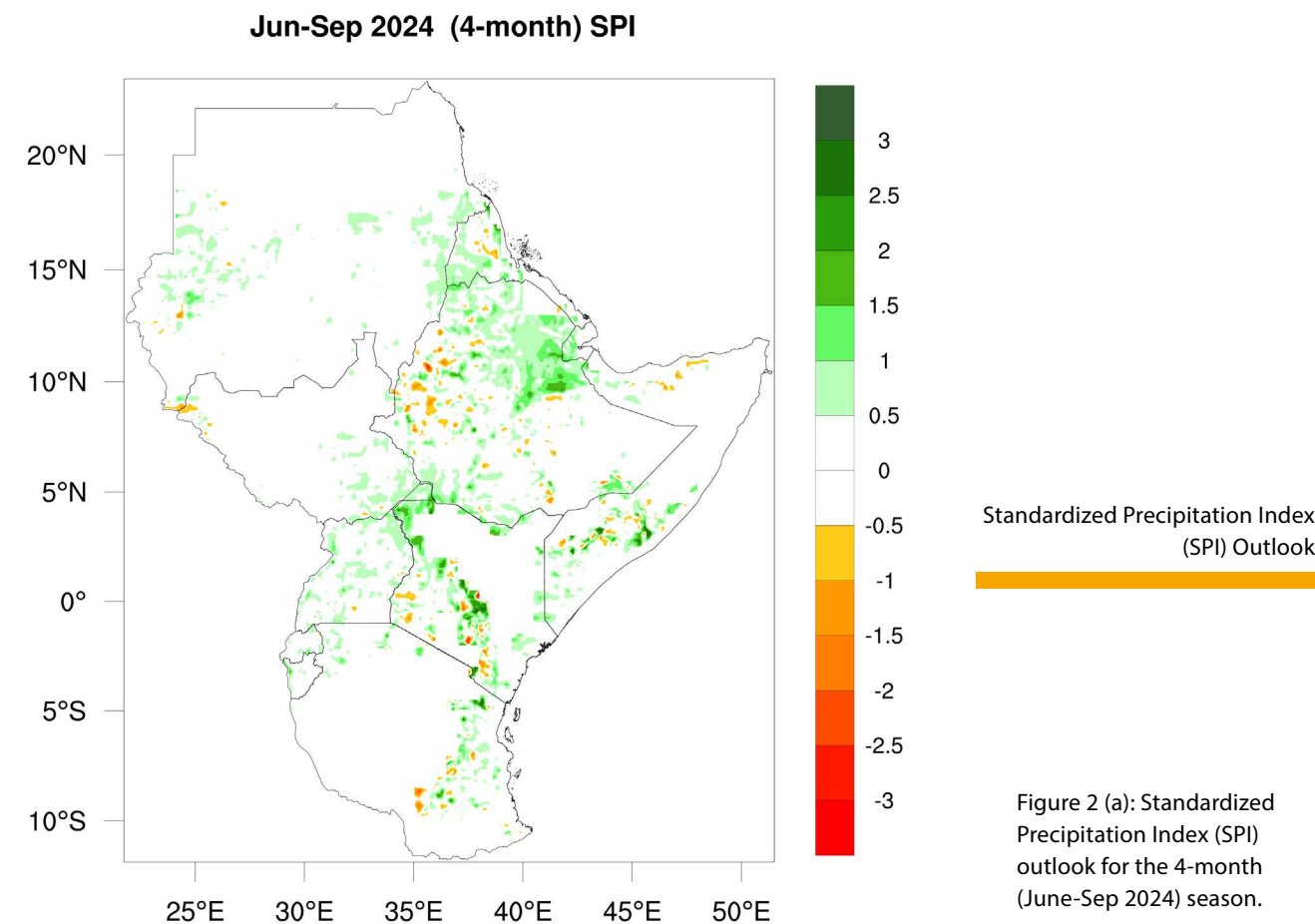
Temperature forecast for June - September 2024



Temperature

Figure 1 (b): June - September 2024 temperature forecast

Above-normal rainfall and warmer-than-normal temperatures are predicted over most parts of the Greater Horn of Africa



June - September 2024: Onset dates

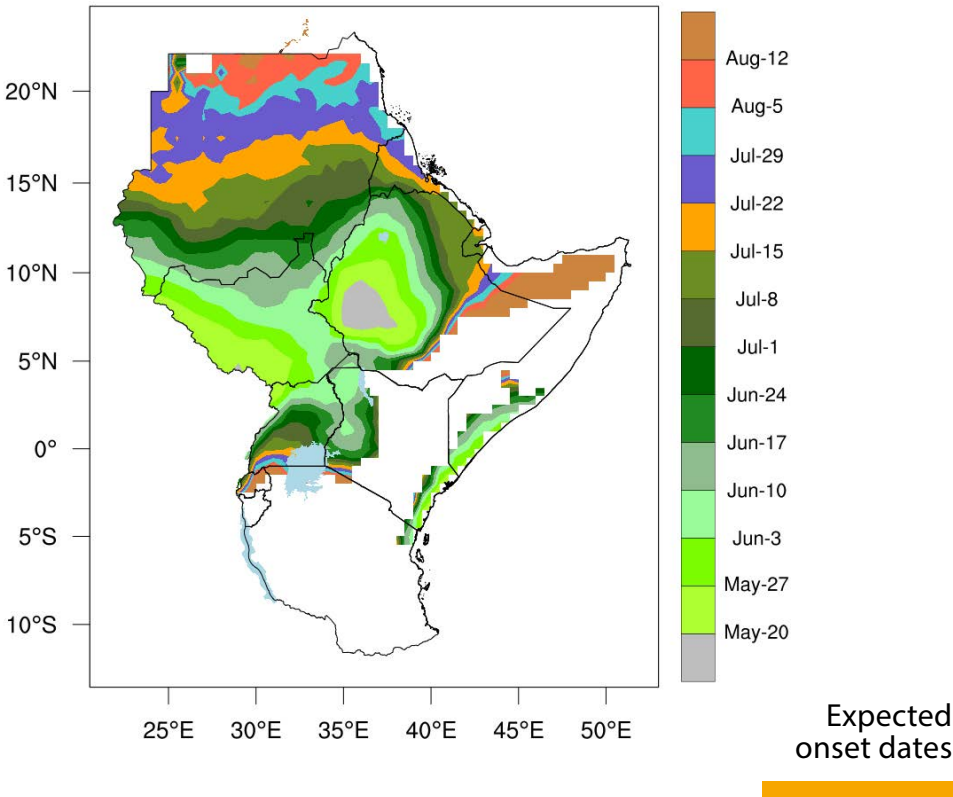


Figure 3 (a): June - September 2024 expected onset dates.

June - September 2024: Onset probability

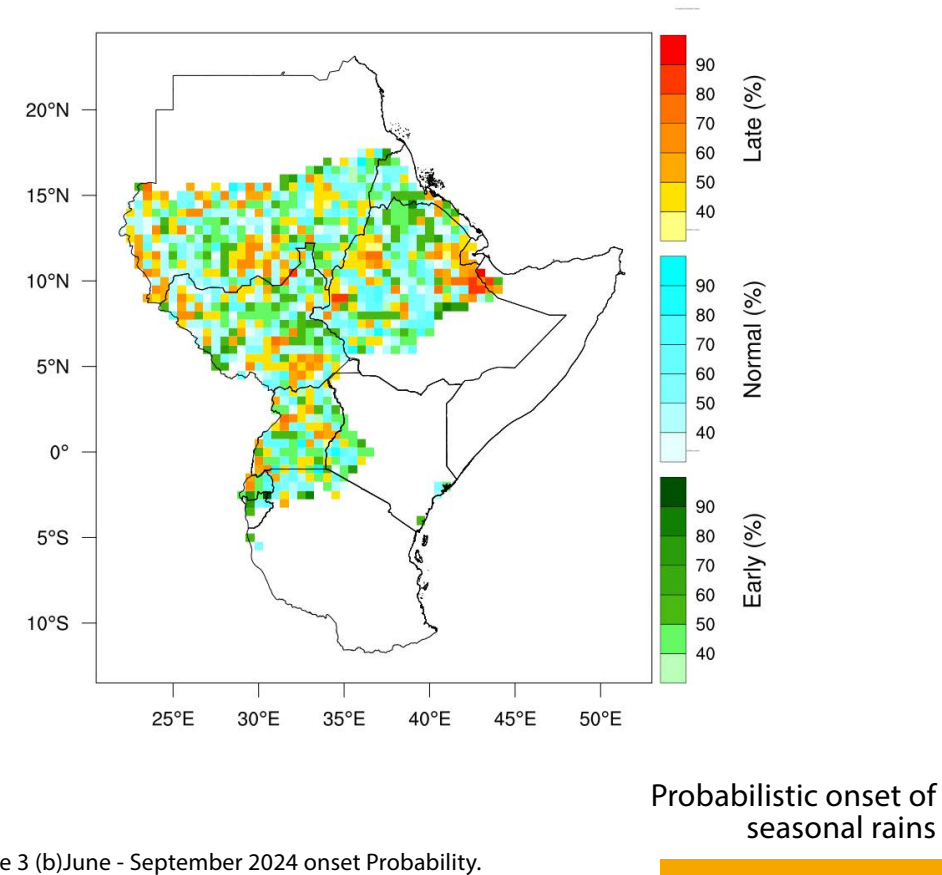


Figure 3 (b) June - September 2024 onset Probability.

JJAS 2024: Probability of rainfall exceeding 400 mm

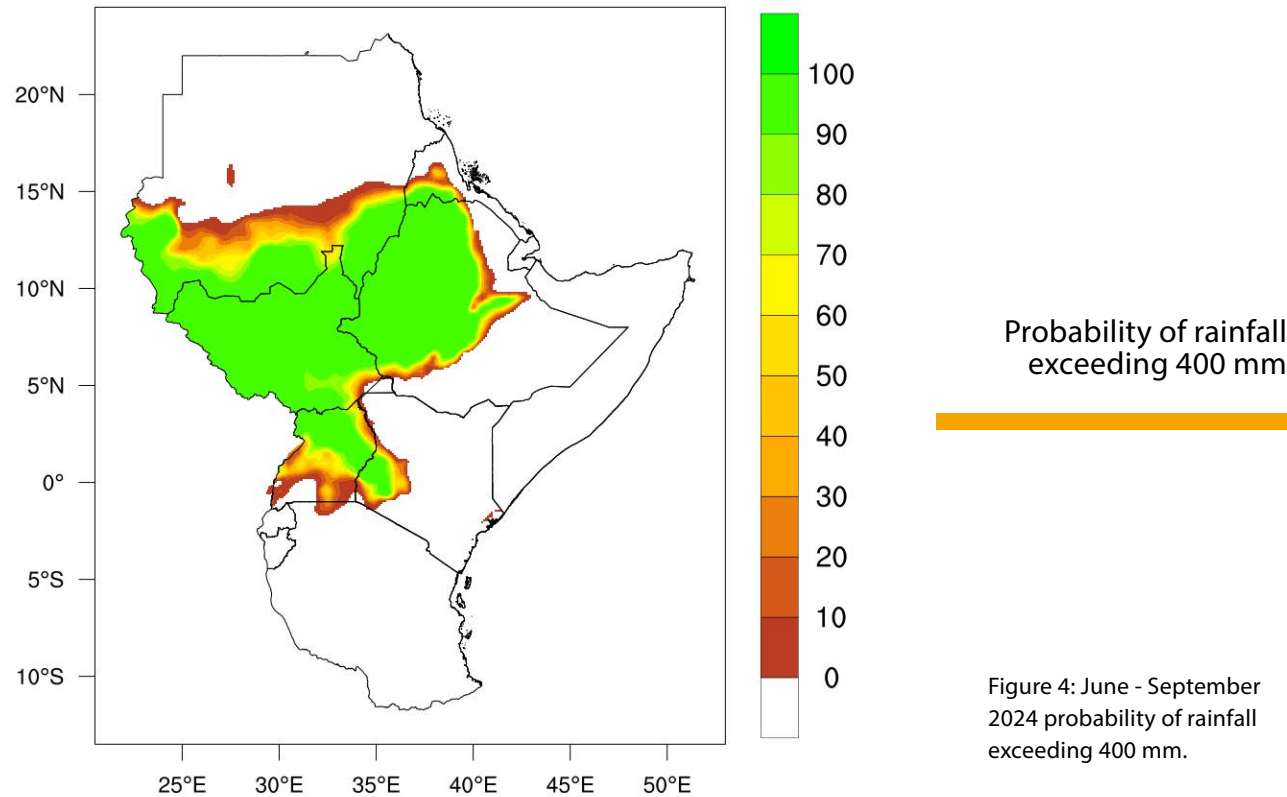


Figure 4: June - September 2024 probability of rainfall exceeding 400 mm.

JJAS 2024: Number of wet days

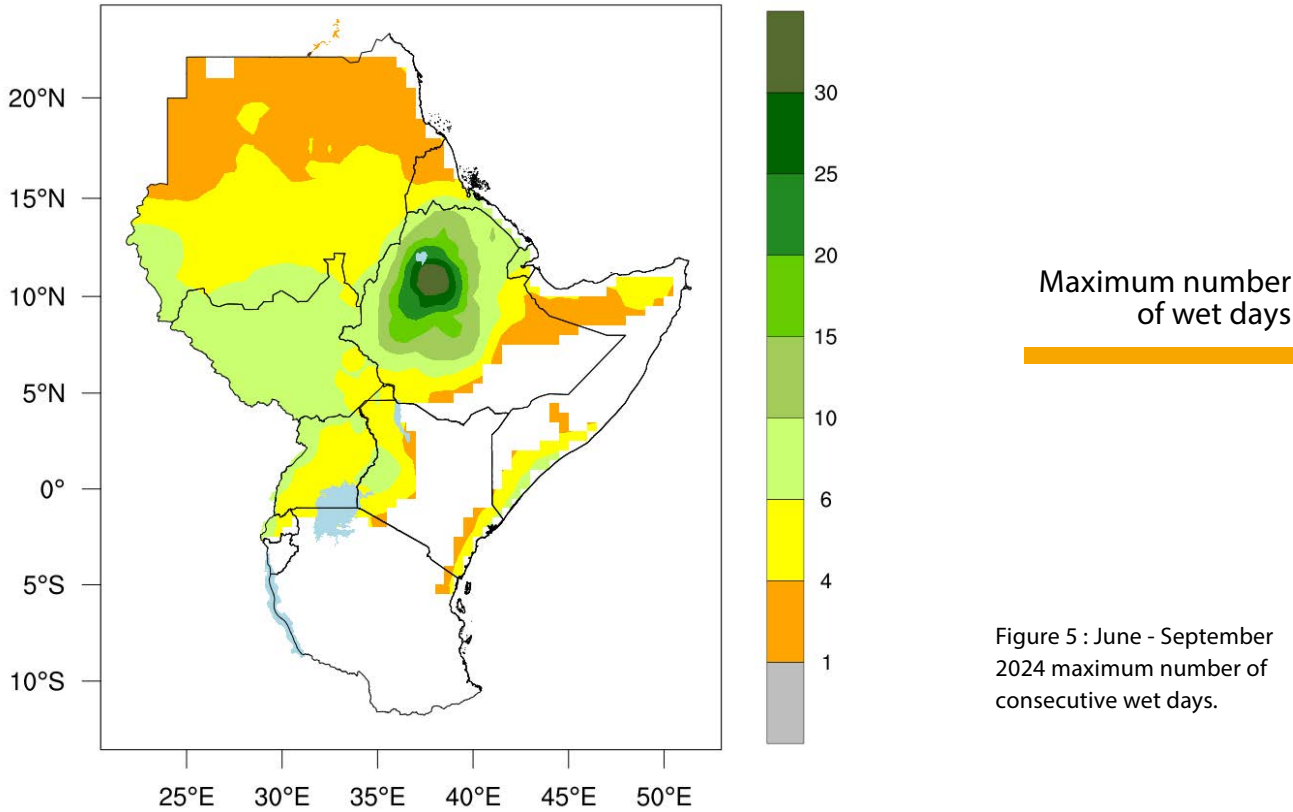


Figure 5 : June - September 2024 maximum number of consecutive wet days.

June forecast

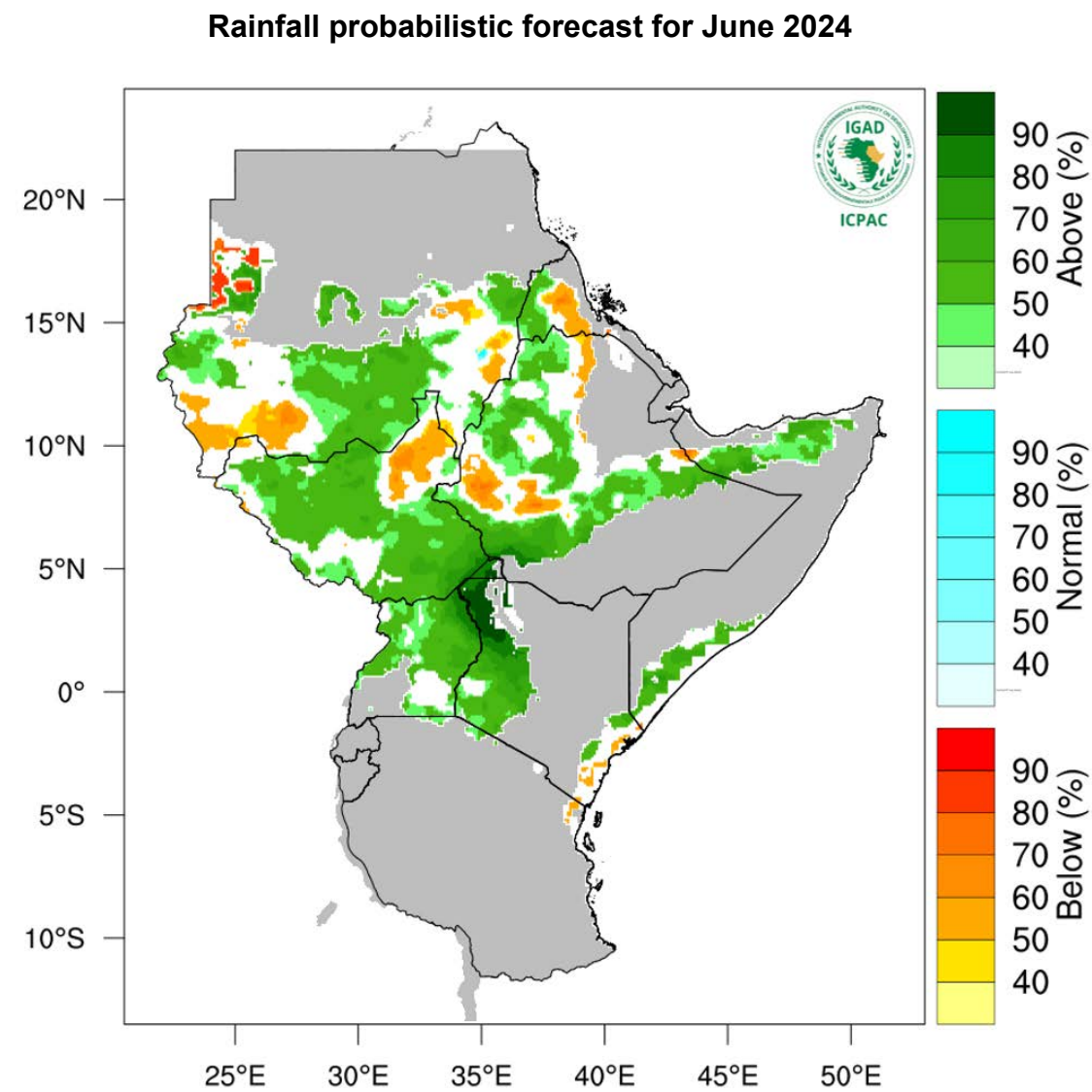


Figure 6 : June rainfall forecast

- High chances for wetter than normal conditions are indicated over western Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, parts of Ethiopia, and parts of southern Sudan.
- Drier than normal conditions expected over western Sudan cross-border areas of Ethiopia and South Sudan.

DJIBOUTI



Disaster Risk Management

Flooding is expected in areas like Balbala, Oued ambouli and Vietnam leading to Human and livestock disease outbreak (waterborne and vector-borne), disruption of transport (air and road), and limited access to social amenities like schools and hospitals.

Advisory

- Disseminate early warning information in time.
- Activate the flood task force.



Water and Energy

Good water supply for domestic and livestock use however, there is a risk of flooding.

Advisory

- Disseminate early warning information in time.
- Encourage water harvesting to improve water storage for dry season.
- Desilt pans to harvest more water.
- Encourage gender-responsive conservation and storage of water as well as rainwater harvesting.



Livestock

Regeneration of pasture and forage, reduced livestock mobility for water and pasture, decreased competition for resources, improved water availability and harvesting, enhanced food security and nutrition, reduced pneumonia from warmer temperatures, and reduced women's workload. Potential increases in livestock production (meat, milk, hides, and skins), stable or improved prices due to less selling by pastoralists, favorable conditions for vaccination and prophylactic treatment, better fodder and forage production/conservation, reduced livestock movement, lower women's workload, improved access to milk products for women and children, and more stable families.

Additionally, there is a likelihood of waterborne disease outbreaks, internal parasites, Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), and an increase in vector-borne diseases, especially during the rainy season. Untrained use of antimicrobials could lead to resistance. Below-average rains may reduce pastures, causing increased livestock movement and land degradation. Livestock deaths may occur from flash floods and landslides. Heavy rains could hinder market access and increase post-harvest crop losses, affecting feed supply for poultry, pigs, and dairy. High temperatures may cause heat stress, reducing production and productivity.

Advisory

- Promote conservation of excess pasture and water harvesting.
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for Transboundary animal diseases (TADs).
- Create community awareness about expected rains and riverine floods to invest in commercial fodder production and present animals for vaccination.
- Promote gender sensitive entrepreneurship in fodder, milk, meat etc. processing and marketing.
- Promote awareness for use of antimicrobials to reduce antimicrobial resistance.
- Urge countries to follow the ICPAC's and meteorological departments' monthly updates of the forecasts.
- Activate the pre- and post- gender responsive migration peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers, wildlife.
- Improve gender responsive access to early warning messages and build capacity of communities to understand, interpret and make use of the messages.
- Promote proper disposal of carcasses, vaccine and antimicrobial empties for sustainable environmental conservation.

ETHIOPIA



Disaster Risk Management

Anticipated flash floods, river overflow and backflow of lakes and landslides over parts of the country. These would result in human and livestock deaths, property damage, displacement and water-borne diseases targeting more than 2.5 million people. Anticipatory action is expected with a lead time of 2 weeks of readiness period and a week on trigger.

Advisory:

- Activate both regional and national flood taskforce.
- Create gender-responsive awareness and disseminate early warning information to communities.
- Strengthen flood preparedness, prevention, and mitigation measures.
- Provide cash and in-kind assistance to meet anticipatory needs.



Agriculture and Food Security

Expected rains likely to favour planting of long maturing crops (maize and sorghum) and is expected to satisfy the crop water requirements. Its expected distribution—in terms of wet and dry spells in the season (long wet spells and short dry spells)—encourages good crop growth and therefore presenting good crop prospects. However, wet weather condition over Belg (MAM) growing areas is likely to negatively affect the ongoing harvest and postharvest activities and marketing. Further, there’s a likelihood of flooding, water logging and soil erosion over areas where above normal rainfall is expected which might negatively affect crop growth. The heavy rainfall might also limit farm equipment access to fields e.g., ploughing and planting.

Advisory

- Share early warning information in time to all actors for early action.
- Avail agricultural inputs timely (e.g., chemicals, seeds, fertilizer, machinery etc.), particularly by government and other actors.
- Advise farmers to undertake soil conservation activities to minimize cases of soil erosion.
- Mobilize communities in Belg areas to undertake timely harvesting.
- Integrate climate information and other early warning information into insurance, credit provision, crop monitoring and yield forecasting activities by all actors.
- Urge farmers to undertake water harvesting in their farms and households.
- Undertake continuous assessment, scouting, and control of crops pests and diseases by farmers and all actors.



Water and Energy

Good water supply for multi-purpose use including stable hydropower production. However, some areas face several risks, including the potential of flooding and further displacement due to the expanding surface area of Lake Turkana. Additionally, there is a significant threat of infrastructure destruction.

Advisory

- Disseminate early warning information in time.
- Encourage water harvesting to improve water storage for dry season.
- Encourage gender-responsive conservation and storage of water as well as rainwater harvesting.



Livestock

Regeneration of pasture and forage, favourable for conservation, and reduced livestock mobility to access water and pasture, leading to reduced competition over resources. Improved availability of water and opportunities for water harvesting. Enhanced food security and good nutrition, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance. Warmer temperatures predicted to reduce pneumonia cases, decreasing the workload for women who often light fires to warm calves. Increased livestock production, including breeding and productivity (meat, milk,

hides, and skins). Stable or improved livestock prices due to pastoralists’ reluctance to sell. Favourable conditions for vaccination and prophylactic treatment of livestock. Better conditions for fodder and forage production and conservation. Promotion of harvesting and conservation of crop residues for animal feed. Reduced livestock movement, resulting in decreased workload for women, better access to milk products for women and children, and more stable families.

Negative

There is an increased risk of waterborne diseases, internal parasites, Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), including Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreaks, with upsurges in vector-borne diseases, especially at during rainy season transitions. Antimicrobial use by untrained pastoralists may lead to antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Reduced pastures from below-average rainfall will increase livestock movement for pasture and water, causing land degradation. Heavy rains in the east may delay market access and increase post-harvest crop losses, affecting feed supplies for poultry, pigs, and dairy. High temperatures may cause heat stress, reducing production and productivity.

Advisory

- Promote conservation of excess pasture and water harvesting.
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for TADS.
- Create community awareness about expected rains and riverine floods to invest in commercial fodder production and present animals for vaccination.
- Promote gender sensitive entrepreneurship in fodder, milk, meat etc processing and marketing.
- Promote awareness for use of antimicrobials to reduce antimicrobial resistance.
- Urge countries to follow the ICPAC’s and Meteorological departments’ monthly updates of the forecasts.
- Activate the pre- and post-gender responsive migration peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers, and wildlife.
- Improve gender responsive access to early warning messages and build capacity of communities to understand, interpret, and make use of the messages.
- Promote proper disposal of carcasses, vaccine and antimicrobial empties for sustainable environmental conservation.



Health

Flooding damage to health, WASH facilities, and other infrastructures (transportation system, electricity) results in the interruption of healthcare delivery by influencing physical access to health facilities. Probably, malaria incidence increases during the end of the season/areas experiencing intermittent rainfall. Moreover, cholera outbreaks might also occur in areas that encounter contamination of potable water and food, as well as unhygienic food handling, which is common in areas with damaged WASH facilities. Overcrowding at home during the rainy season will increase cases of respiratory illnesses.

Advisory

- Strengthen behavioral change towards cholera and other diseases.
- Enhance disease surveillance and climate information in extreme weather conditions.
- Protective measures to keep WASH facilities functional.
- Stay on alert to respond to a cholera outbreak according to the national guidelines.
- Prepare and respond to outbreaks of vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria, dengue).
- Promote personal hygiene and household ventilation in areas with crowding issues.



Conflict Early Warning

Assosa in Ethiopia could witness increased activity and conflict by the Fallata and Ambororo nomads who might cross over to the Ethiopian side for more available fodder due to the anticipated increased precipitation. Other areas of concern will be the highland areas of Oromia and Amhara that might attract migrating communities from the neighboring areas.

Advisory

- Activate peace committees in the Assosa zone to engage with the authorities within the likely affected areas to provide supervised access to pasture and water to avoid conflict and retribution.



Disaster Risk Management

Enhanced rainfall conditions are expected over the western part of the country triggering floods, landslides, pests and diseases causing human displacement, increased vulnerability of women, children and the elderly. The rains may also damage roads and infrastructure, and loss of crops and livestock. Some parts of eastern and northern parts of the country are expecting above normal temperatures.

Advisory:

- Disseminate in time early warning information to communities at risk.
- Preposition gender responsive dignity kits and food items.
- Relocate movable property and livestock to safer areas.
- Set up of disease surveillance.
- Create community gender responsive awareness and engagement.
- Activate contingency plans.



Agriculture and Food Security

Wetter than normal conditions expected over Western Kenya will supply adequate moisture to the crops in the field enhancing production prospects. Warmer than average condition expected in the larger parts of the country will offer conducive condition for tasselling, and maturing of short season crops. The cost of fresh produce especially vegetables could go down and be available to many communities. Pasture will regenerate and improve milk production contributing to improved nutrition to lactating mothers and infants. Warmer than average temperatures and enhanced rains might lead to outbreak of pests and diseases and upsurge of weeds increasing control costs. Likelihood of floods, water logging in prone areas especially in Western and Coastal parts resulting in leaching, root rotting and discoloration. Increased spread of water-borne diseases, mostly affecting women as they work in water logged areas. Irrigation infrastructure and roadworks could be destroyed thus delaying delivery of services and goods to the markets. There could be more workload increase for women and children as they are the main producers of food.

Advisory

- Share early warning information with government in time to mobilize effective responses.
- Encourage water harvesting for domestic and supplementary irrigation use in water stress periods.
- Urge all actors to accelerate the government led tree/fruits growing initiative towards the “15 billion trees by 2032”.
- Advise pest and weed control dealers to stock adequately to respond to crop pest, weeds, and diseases.
- Support equitable participation of both genders in agriculture to lighten the workload.
- Urge government and actors to promote equitable access to mechanized farm technologies to reduce work-load and promote efficiency.
- Urge government and actors to promote access to agricultural loans by all including women and youth to scale up cultivation.



Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good MAM season including stable hydropower production.

Advisory

- Conduct water conservation measures for optimum hydropower production.
- Enforce water resources regulations.
- Encourage conservation and storage of water.



Livestock

Positive

Enhanced pasture and forage regeneration, coupled with reduced livestock mobility for water and grazing, will decrease resource competition. Improved water availability and harvesting likely to contribute to food security, better nutrition, and decreased reliance on humanitarian aid. With reduced pneumonia due to warmer temperatures, there’s less need for women to warm calves with fire, lightening their workload. Increased livestock production, including breeding and productivity across meat, milk, hides, and skins, is expected. Stable or improved prices may result from pastoralists’ reluctance to sell their stock. Favourable conditions for vaccination and prophylactic treatment are expected. Reduced livestock movement likely to lessens women’s workload, ensuring access to milk products for women and children thus fostering stability.

Negative

Waterborne diseases, internal parasites, and transboundary animal diseases are prone to outbreaks. Rift Valley Fever and vector-borne diseases may surge, especially at the onset and end of the rainy season. Increased use of antimicrobials by untrained people may lead to resistance. Reduced pastures in regions with below-average rainfall may prompt more livestock movement, exacerbating land degradation. Heavy rains in the east may hinder market access. Crop post-harvest losses may rise, impacting feed supply for poultry, pigs, and dairy. High temperatures may cause heat stress, reducing production and productivity.

Advisory

- Promote conservation of excess pasture and water.
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for TADS.
- Promote gender sensitive entrepreneurship in fodder, milk, meat etc processing and marketing.
- Promote awareness for use of antimicrobials to reduce antimicrobial resistance.
- Urge countries to follow ICPAC’s and Meteorological departments’ monthly forecast updates.
- Activate the pre- and post- gender responsive migration peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers, and wildlife.
- Improve gender responsive access to early warning messages and build capacity of communities to understand, interpret, and make use of the messages.
- Promote proper disposal of carcasses, vaccine and antimicrobial empties for sustainable environmental conservation.



Conflict Early Warning

Anticipated movements are expected towards the surrounding regions of Turkana, including Uganda to the west, Eastern Equatoria of South Sudan to the north, and the disputed Ilemi triangle areas to the north. Internally, movements are projected towards the north Rift Valley regions of Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo, as well as Marsabit to the east. There’s also a potential of increased banditry activity.

Advisory

- Increase engagements with the security organs to provide security around the vulnerable areas.
- Engage with leaders of the Turkana migrating kraals.
- Heighten engagements to address issues with regard to the government of Uganda Executive Order.

SOMALIA



Disaster Risk Management

This is not the main season of Somalia, however Malaria, Cholera and Coastal storms are expected targeting more than 46,000 people causing prevalence of high fever to children and lactating mothers, mortality and morbidity, destruction of property, and disruption of commercial fishing.

Advisory:

- Disseminate early warning information to communities at risk in time.
- Preposition medical and dispensaries near communities.
- Call for temporary closure of fishing activiteis during the season.



Agriculture and Food Security

Enhanced rainfall will promote good soil moisture conditions for better crop development and a high likelihood of increase in production area. Reduced distance covered by women and girls in search of water for domestic and agricultural use. Likelihood of improved food security and nutrition conditions. However, there is a likelihood of floods in prone areas e.g. riverine areas which will likely result in localized crop damage and loss. There is also a likelihood of increased workload for women, children and youth during the season.

Advisory

- Ensure timely land preparation and equitable distribution of additional land, while also ensuring fair allocation of labour among all involved parties.
- Distribute seeds on time and inclusively, considering gender equity in the allocation process.
- Encourage water harvesting for use in the dry season for irrigation.
- Protect crop fields by constructing dykes and growing water tolerant crops in highly flood prone areas (e.g. rice)
- Engage communities in sensitization, information dissemination and education on impacts of flooding and mitigating measures to be taken.
- Improve access to farm technologies to reduce workload among children and women.



Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good MAM season.

Advisory

- Raise awareness on water quality.
- Desilt water pans and dams.
- Encourage conservation and storage of water.



Livestock

Positive

Regeneration of pasture and forage (favourable for conservation), reduced livestock mobility to access water and pasture, and reduced competition over resources in few pockets of rain. Availability of water / water harvesting. Food security and good nutrition, hence reduced humanitarian assistance. Reduced pneumonia due to predicted warmer temperatures- reduced workload for women who often put fire to warm calves. Increased livestock production including breeding and productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins). Expected stable prices or improve due to reluctance of pastoralists to sale. Favourable for vaccination and prophylactic treatment. Favourable for fodder and forage production/conservation. Favourable for strategic restocking. Promote harvesting and conservation of crop residues for animals.

Negative

Outbreak of water born disease and internal parasites, TADs. Increased use of microbials by untrained people leading anti-microbial resistance. Reduced pastures in areas with below average rains leading to increased movement of livestock to access pasture and water leading to land degradation. Livestock deaths due to riverine floods from Ethiopian highlands. Riverine floods from Ethiopia will cause displacement of pastoralists. High temperatures may lead to heat stress, hence reduced production and productivity.

Advisory

- Promote conservation of excess pasture and water harvesting in few pockets that will receive rain.
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for TADS.
- Promote strategic restocking.
- Create community awareness about expected rains and riverine floods to invest in commercial fodder production, present animals for vaccination, water harvesting etc
- Promote gender sensitive entrepreneurship in fodder, milk, meat etc. processing and marketing.
- Promote awareness for use of antimicrobials to reduce antimicrobial resistance.
- Urge countries to follow ICPAC’s and meteorological departments’ monthly updates of the forecasts.
- Activate the pre- and post- gender responsive migration peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers, and wildlife.
- Improve gender responsive access to early warning messages and build capacity of communities to understand, interpret, and make use of the messages.
- Promote proper disposal of carcasses, vaccine, and antimicrobial empties for sustainable environmental conservation.



Health

Outbreak of malaria in the flood-affected areas in October-November-December 2023 and March-April-May 2024 in riverine villages of Gedo, Lower Juba, Hiran, Middle Shabelle, and Lower Shabelle regions of Somalia. Acute Watery Diarrhoea/cholera outbreaks due to flooding contaminated water in the above-mentioned regions. Possible outbreak of dengue fever. An outbreak of pneumonia among children due to the cooler weather at night in the coastal areas. Shortage of water and water points could lead to conflicts between communities. Increased communal conflict over water sources scarcity in remote nomadic areas (inlands) of the country for their animal watering.

Advisory

- Implement of all AWD/Cholera preventive measures and case management activities, including enhancing surveillance, orientation, and risk communication.
- Distribute mosquito nets to flood-prone areas and provision of anti-malaria drugs, as well as aerial spraying of mosquito breeding sites.
- Provide medical supplies for pneumonia treatment.
- Treat dengue fever.
- Encourage water trucking and the construction of more hand-dug wells and boreholes.
- Supply nutrition supplies to the affected areas.
- Promote conflict resolution mechanisms and deploy law enforcement agencies in risk areas.
- Conflict resolution and deployment of law enforcement agencies



Conflict Early Warning

Areas of concern shall be in the border areas of Wooqooyi Galbeed; west of Togdheer and Sanaag are most likely to experience incidents related to pastoralist movements towards the more resourced areas.

Advisory

- Secure the areas highly securitized due to ongoing political and clan conflicts.
- Prepare for humanitarian assistance in hotspot areas as the weather conditions are likely to exacerbate the conflict.
- Plan for humanitarian interventions in areas afflicted by political conflict.



Disaster Risk Management

This is the main rainfall season for South Sudan. Floods and heatwaves are expected over most parts of the country, with riverine flooding expected in parts of Jonglei, Lake State, Unity, Upper Nile, Central Equitoria, and dry spells in parts of North Barh El Ghazal. This could cause displacement, disease outbreaks, conflict, water scarcity, migration, increased vulnerability of women, children and the elderly, and damage of infrastructure and agricultural land.

Advisory:

- Disseminate early warning to communities at risk.
- Preposition gender responsive relief items.
- Activate contingency plans and DRM committees at state and community levels.
- Strengthen existing dykes and flood defense mechanisms.
- Identify evacuation centers and responsive health education.



Agriculture and Food Security

Enhanced rainfall in the central and eastern parts of the country will improve moisture for crop and rangelandproduction. Likelihood of flash floods which might lead to waterlogging, displacement, migration of pastoral community and could create conflict between crop and pastoralist farmers. There is also a likelihood of an increase in human, crop and livestock diseases and water borne pests associated with enhanced rainfall and warmer than normal temperatures. Chances of infrastructure destruction and a reduction in access to markets and other social services. In pocket areas where below normal rainfall is expected, crop water stress is expected



Water and Energy

Good water supply for multipurpose uses. However, there is a high risk of flooding in flood prone areas around Bahr ElGazal, further risk of displacement due to increased release from lake Victoria, and backwater effect downstream of Sobat.

Advisory

- Urgently mobilize resources and pre-position supplies by partners.
- Raise awareness on flood risks.
- Clear drainage infrastructure and repair worn-out dykes.



Livestock

Regeneration of pasture and forage (favourable for conservation), reduced livestock mobility to access water and pasture, and reduced competition over resources. Availability of water / water harvesting. Food security and good nutrition, hence reduced humanitarian assistance Reduced pneumonias due to predicted warmer temperatures- reduced workload for women who often put fire to warm calves. Increased livestock production including breeding and productivity (meat, milk, hides & skins), expected stable prices or improve due to reluctance of pastoralists to sale. Favourable for vaccination and prophylactic treatment. Favourable for fodder and forage production/conservation. Reduced movement of livestock, hence reduced workload for women and access to milk products for women and children and stable families.

Negative

Outbreak of water born disease and internal parasites, TADs. Upsurge of Anthrax and vector and vector borne diseases especially at onset and end of the rain season. Increased use of microbials by untrained people leading anti-microbial resistance. Livestock deaths due to flash floods and landslides. Riverine floods from DRC & Uganda floods affect will cause displacements. Heavy rains will affect timely access to markets. Increased post-harvest loss of crops affecting feed supply to poultry, pigs and dairy. High temperatures may lead to heat stress, hence reduced production and productivity.

Advisory

- Promote conservation of excess pasture and water harvesting
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for TADS .
- Create community awareness about expected rains and riverine floods to invest in commercial fodder production and present animals for vaccination.
- Promote gender sensitive entrepreneurship in fodder, milk, meat etc processing and marketing.
- Promote awareness for use of antimicrobials to reduce antimicrobial resistance
- Countries should follow the ICPAC’s and Meteorological departments’ monthly updates of the forecasts.
- Activate the pre- and post- gender responsive migration peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers and migrants from Sudan.
- Improve gender responsive access to early warning messages and build capacity of communities to understand, interpret and make use of the messages.
- Promote proper disposal of carcasses, vaccine and antimicrobial empties for sustainable environmental conservation.



Health

Upsurge in malaria incidences, Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), ongoing yellow fever cases in western Equitoia (Yambio, Tambura, Nzara, Ezo, Ibba, and Maridi Counties).

Advisory

- Preposition antimalarial drugs and Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) to state hubs.
- Ensure availability of clean water and treatment tablets to communities.
- Conduct health education and social behavior change communication to contribute to preventing outbreaks.
- Conduct WASH intervention through community engagement.
- Avail vaccines in disease-prone areas.
- Conduct line listing of cases.
- Promote environmental management of water containers across the county.
- Carry out vaccination and enhance disease surveillance.



Conflict Early Warning

Areas in the upper Nile that are expected to experience drier conditions are likely to experience an exodus of the Fallata and Ambororo nomads migrating towards Ethiopia where there are prospects of precipitation conditions. The impacts of this will be felt in the more resourced areas of Assosa in Ethiopia. Some areas like Jonglei and Warrap—which perpetually flood—are expected to receive floods which will cause displacements and increase humanitarian situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and conflict between IDPs and natives around resettled areas with better adaptable conditions. Eastern Equatoria, especially around the Ilemi Triangle, is likely to experience increased resource competition due to the anticipated variability in the geographic weather pattern and therefore portending increased conflict in this region. Areas around Aweil and neighbouring regions in Bar El Ghazel will most likely receive invasions from the Mesiriya of Sudan thereby heightening tensions and conflicts over resource access and thefts.

Advisory

- Identify potential IDP hosting areas that will receive climate refugees and displaced persons for humanitarian aid and provision of basic services.
- Engage local peace committees to manage the access and sharing of the resources to mitigate conflict severity. Especially in Eastern Equatoria.
- Implement existing resolutions in Aweil and Bahr el Ghazel areas as there are existing cross border committees to ensure peaceful coexistence of the communities.



Disaster Risk Management

Enhanced rainfall is expected over most parts of Sudan causing flash floods, riverine flooding and water-borne diseases outbreak leading to the displacement, destruction of infrastructure and agricultural schemes, inaccessibility to health and other social services, and increased public health emergencies.

Advisory:

- Stockpile vaccines and medicines.
- Preposition safe drinking water, mobile clinics, cash grants, and humanitarian assistance.
- Enhance coordination through community volunteers and women groups.
- Identify and prepare flood evacuation centers
- Disseminate early warning and health and hygiene information to vulnerable households.

SUDAN



Agriculture and Food Security

Plans for the main season has already been done which includes; Establishment of indicative plan for area to be cultivated and crop composition in some states; formation of high level committee to monitor the preparations; and consideration of a plan to finance the summer season by the agricultural bank administration. Irrigated areas will likely benefit from the enhanced rainfall thus reducing the production costs. Most areas that are under irrigation are in the conflict areas (e.g. Gezira) and it is expected to impact negatively on land preparation.

Advisory

- Increase the irrigated and rainfed areas particularly in states where there is no conflict to compensate conflict ravaged areas and enhance food security prospects.
- Provide seeds early to farmers—to be done by government and other actors.
- Urge farmers to take advantage of enhanced rainfall to reduce irrigation and production costs.
- Concerted efforts are urged from all actors to end the conflict and enable farmers resume their normal farming and pastoral activities
- All actors urged to scale up humanitarian support for the food insecure populations in the country.



Water and Energy

Good water supply for multipurpose uses. Risk of water shortages for agriculture and hydropower production due to filling process of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam GERD. High risk of flooding in areas around the White Nile River due to increased release from Lake Victoria and the current inaccessibility of Gabel Awlia Dam for dams’ operators.

Advisory

- Raise awareness on flood risks upstream of Gabel Awlia dam.
- Improve planning for hydropower operations.
- Enhance contacts to warring parties in Sudan on dams operation during flood season.



Conflict Early Warning

The most affected areas are expected to be in the Blue Nile state hosting the Fallata and Ambororo on their way to Ethiopia and in Southern Darfur and Kordofan where the Meseriya are expected to migrate south to Northern Bar el Ghazel of South Sudan. There will be heightened tensions between the migrating Mesiriya nomads and the Dinka tribes of South Sudan.

Advisory

- Ensure that migrating herd leaders are in direct engagement with the cross-border peace committees for the smooth implementation of inter communal resolutions that have already been passed.

UGANDA



Disaster Risk Management

Flooding is expected over most part of Uganda, land and mudslides, disease out-break and heat waves are also expected. These cause damage on infrastructure, loss of lives, disease outbreak, post-harvest loss and displacement targeting more than 1 million people.



Agriculture and Food Security

The season presents good prospects for increased crop yields which will contribute to overall improvement in food security and nutrition. Likelihood of flooding leading to waterlogging, soil erosion, and leaching of farmlands. Resurgence of crop pests and diseases like striga, Fall Army Worm, banana thrust, aphids etc. Likelihood of post-harvest losses in bimodal areas. Increased workload for women and children.

Advisory

- Timely release of early warning messages.
- Farmers should consult with their local extension officers on recommended seed varieties
- Farmers encouraged to practice soil and water conservation techniques like water harvesting, construction of terraces, trenches, contour bands etc.
- Farmers should monitor and control crop pests and diseases within the season.
- Extension actors should sensitize farmers on post-harvest handling and promote value addition.
- Farmers should practise good agronomic practices always, for instance, timely harvesting, weeding, etc.



Water and Energy

Above Normal streams and lake levels due to Enhanced MAM season. Therefore, levels are expected to remain above average. Enough water for various sectors.

Advisory

- Intensify monitoring of water levels to manage the outflow from the Lake Victoria and reduce downstream floods.
- Monitoring and removal of floating islands in Lake Victoria.
- Continue data and information sharing between countries.



Livestock

Positive
Regeneration of pasture and forage, reduced livestock mobility, and decreased competition for resources. Improved water availability and harvesting. Enhanced food security and nutrition, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance. Warmer temperatures may reduce pneumonia, lowering women’s workload of warming calves. Increased livestock production (meat, milk, hides, and skins) and expected stable or improved prices due to pastoralists’ reluctance to sell. Favorable conditions for vaccination, prophylactic treatment, and fodder/forage conservation. Reduced livestock movement, leading to less work for women, better access to milk products for women and children, and more stable families.

Negative
Outbreaks of waterborne diseases, internal parasites, and TADs. Surge in RVF, Anthrax, and other vector-borne diseases, especially during rainy season transitions. Untrained use of antimicrobials causing resistance. Reduced pastures from below-average rains leading to increased livestock movement and land degradation. Livestock deaths from flash floods and landslides. Heavy rains hindering market access. Increased post-harvest crop losses affecting feed supply for poultry, pigs, and dairy. High temperatures causing heat stress, reducing production and productivity.

Advisory

- Promote conservation of excess pasture and water harvesting.
- Enhance disease surveillance especially for TADS.
- Create community awareness about expected rains and riverine floods to invest in commercial fodder production and present animals for vaccination.
- Promote gender sensitive entrepreneurship in fodder, milk, meat etc processing and marketing.
- Promote awareness for use of antimicrobials to reduce antimicrobial resistance.
- Urge countries to follow ICPAC’s and Meteorological departments’ monthly forecast updates.



- Activate the pre- and post- gender responsive migration peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers, wildlife.
- Improve gender responsive access to early warning messages and build capacity of communities to understand, interpret and make use of the messages.
- Promote proper disposal of carcasses, vaccine and antimicrobial empties for sustainable environmental conservation.

Conflict Early Warning

Mostly the pasture and water resource retention areas are likely to attract migrating communities from across the borders as well as internally among the Karamojong communities. There will be heightened tensions and criminal activity involving cattle thefts, raids and retributions.

Advisory

- Fast track the resolution of the executive order impasse that has affected the free movement of transhumance activity and worsened the conflict situation.
- There is need to rethink alternatives for the kobebe dam which is said to be silting and perhaps desilting and establishing of additional dams to reduce on congestion in the Rupa subcounty which occasionally attracts numerous weather displaced communities.

BURUNDI



Agriculture and Food Security

Expected dry period is conducive for harvesting of season B crops and therefore low post-harvest losses are expected. The season is favorable for land preparation for season C (SOND). Low fodder availability for livestock could lead to a reduction in milk production and increase cases of malnutrition among children. Increased workload for women and children due to harvesting activities and land preparation for next season (SOND).

Advisory

- Agricultural activities are recommended to be undertaken in marshland areas but within the government buffer zones.
- Small scale irrigation technologies should be promoted (e.g. kitchen gardens).
- Drought tolerant crops and short cycle crops should be promoted (e.g. tubers, legumes, vegetables).
- Farmers urged to utilize agricultural residues for animal feeds and compost making.
- Farmers should promote mulching to maintain soil moisture.
- Government and other actors urged to promote access to harvesting technologies to reduce women and children workload.
- Farmers urged to diversify to other income generating activities and undertake value addition of their agricultural produce to improve household income.



Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good MAM season.

Advisory

- Intensify monitoring of water levels for informed decision making.
- Water conservation measures for optimum hydropower production.
- Encourage gender-responsive conservation and storage of water.



Agriculture and Food Security

Dry conditions will enhance harvest and post-harvest activities during JJAS season. Good prospects for crop production mainly for vegetables and sweet potatoes grown in swamps and Irish potatoes grown in volcanic agro-ecological zones. Dry conditions will be conducive for construction of bench, progressive terraces and repair of irrigation canals. Dry conditions will negatively affect the late planted season B crops.

Advisory

- Conduct community sensitization to maximize swampy and marshland areas that are within the government buffer zones for short cycle crops (e.g. tubers, legumes, vegetables).
- Urge farmers to promote soil conservation practices (e.g. mulching), as it is a dry period.
- Carry out campaigns to register of more farmers into the e-voucher inputs subsidy programme for season C (SOND).
- Urge the government to encourage agricultural companies to procure more agro-inputs (mineral fertilizer and seeds) in preparation for Sepetmber-October-November-December season.

TANZANIA



Water and Energy

Adequate water is available from good MAM season and stable hydropower production.

Advisory

- Intensify monitoring of water levels for informed decision making.
- Encourage water conservation measures for optimum hydropower production.
- Enforce water resources regulations.
- Encourage conservation and storage of water.



Health

Less water availability in some parts of the country. Malaria outbreaks occur after the rainy season, leading to the creation of many breeding sites. Increase in cases of schistosomiasis around the lake zone. There might be an increase in morbidity related to upper respiratory infections.

Advisory

- Conduct vector control interventions.
- Clear malaria breeding sites.
- Apply Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS).
- Encourage Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) use and repellents.
- Encourage early health-seeking practices from community members as soon as they feel unwell.
- Ensure availability of enough medication—to be done by relevant authorities.
- Promote personal hygiene practices.



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