ICPAC

Summary for Decision Makers

SEASONAL FORECAST

March to May 2025

Rainfall and Temperature

March to May (MAM) constitutes an important rainfall season, particularly in the equatorial parts of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), where MAM rainfall contributes up to 60% of the total annual rainfall. Analysis of global seasonal climate model predictions from nine Global Producing Centres (GPCs) customised for the GHA region indicates that drier-than-normal conditions are likely over much of Somalia, eastern and northern Kenya, southern and north-eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti, coastal parts of Eritrea, western South Sudan, southern and western Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and north-western Tanzania (Figure 1a). An enhanced probability of drier-than-normal conditions (55%) is indicated for the cross-border areas of Ethiopia-Kenya-Somalia, north-eastern Eritrea, and parts of south-western South Sudan. On the other hand, wetter than normal conditions are expected over parts of central and southern Tanzania, north-eastern Uganda, eastern South Sudan and western Ethiopia.

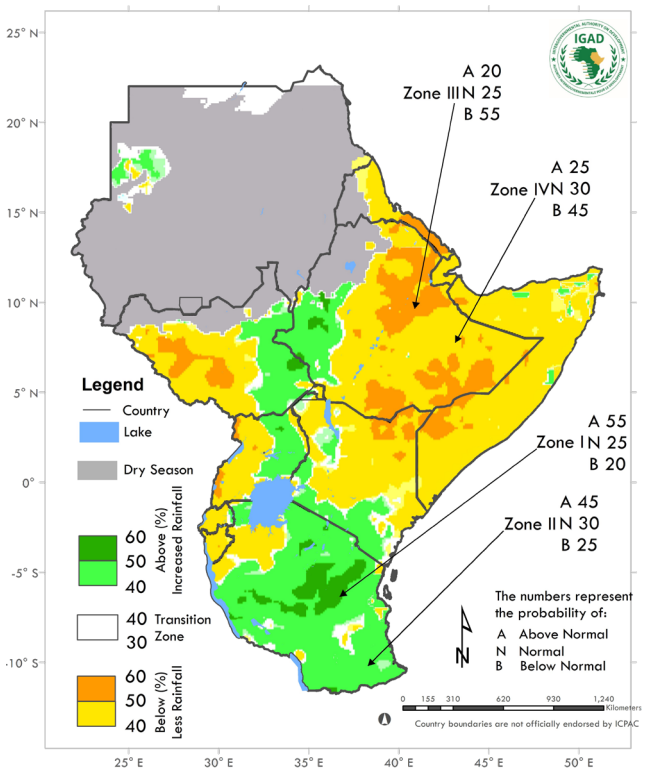
The consolidated objective temperature forecast from 9 GPCs indicates an increased likelihood of warmer than normal surface temperatures over most parts of the region (Figure 1b). Probabilities for warmer than normal temperatures are most enhanced over Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, northern Somalia, northern Kenya and southern parts of south-eastern Tanzania.

The predicted start of the MAM 2025 season, is shown in Figure 2a. Raised chances of an early onset is indicated over northern Tanzania, eastern Rwanda and Burundi, parts of central Uganda, western Kenya, southwestern Somalia and parts of south-central Ethiopia. On the other hand, a higher chance for delayed onset is indicated over localized areas over central Kenya as well as parts of southern Ethiopia and central Somalia (Figure 2b).

The probability of seasonal rainfall exceeding 200mm indicates a high likelihood (over 70%) of surpassing this threshold in south-western Ethiopia, western Kenya, much of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania (Figure 3a). Additionally, a comparison between the forecasted probabilities of exceeding 200mm and historical climatological probabilities shows that the predicted chances are more than 20% higher than historical averages in much of eastern South Sudan, parts of western Ethiopia, central to southern Kenya, and central Tanzania, while much of western Ethiopia, central Somalia and western Kenya are forecast to have lower chances than historical (Figure 3b).

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.

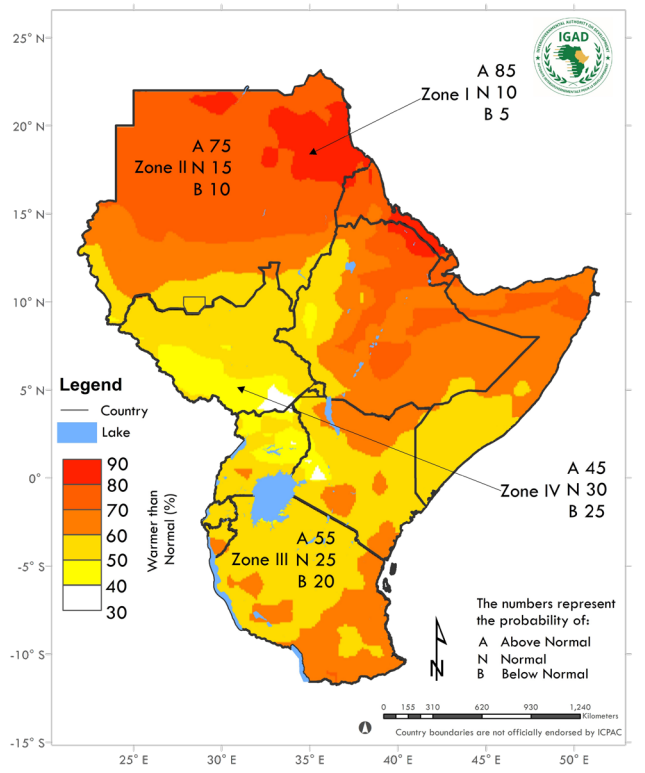
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast March - May 2025



Rainfall

Figure 1 (a): March - May 2025 rainfall probabilistic forecast

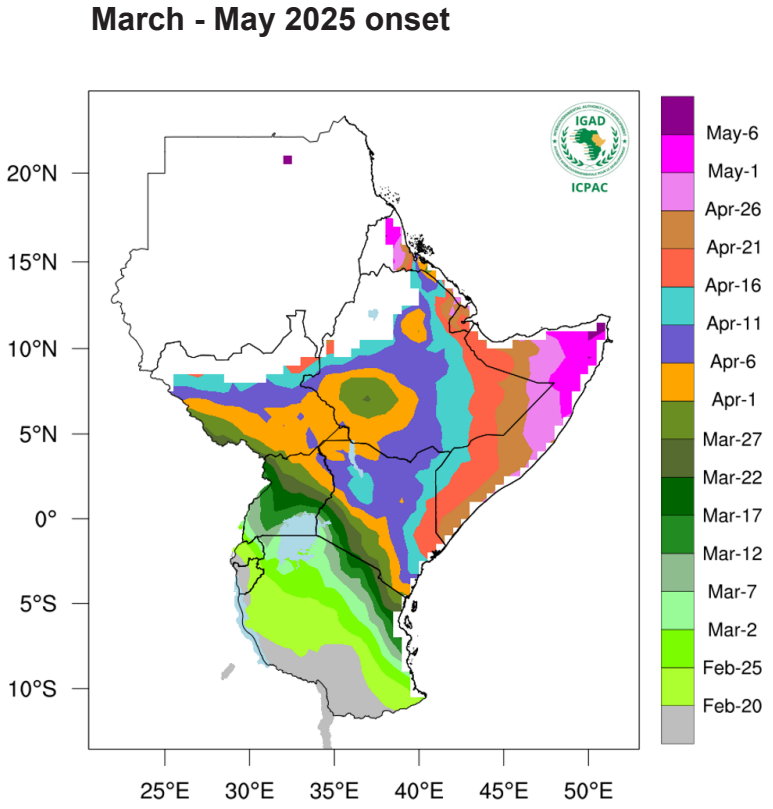
Temperature Probabilistic Forecast for March - May 2024



Temperature

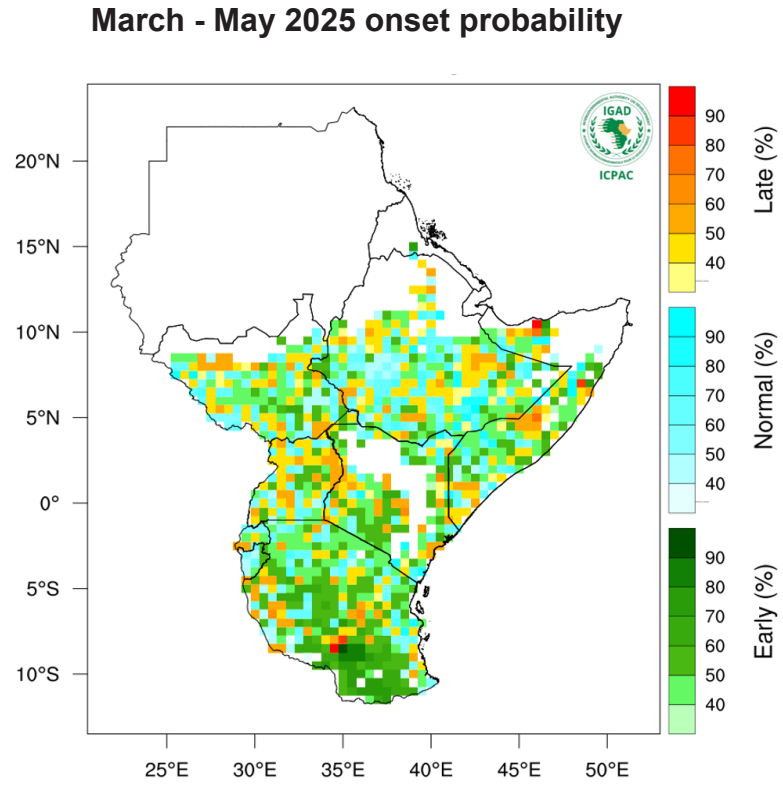
Figure 1 (b): March - May 2025 temperature forecast

Below-normal rainfall is expected over most parts of the Greater Horn of Africa



Onset dates

Figure 2 (a): Expected rainfall onset dates for the MAM 2025 season from model ensemble mean values.



MAM 2025 probabilty onset

Figure 2 (b): MAM 2025 rainfall onset forecast probabilities for three (tercile) categories (early/normal/late).

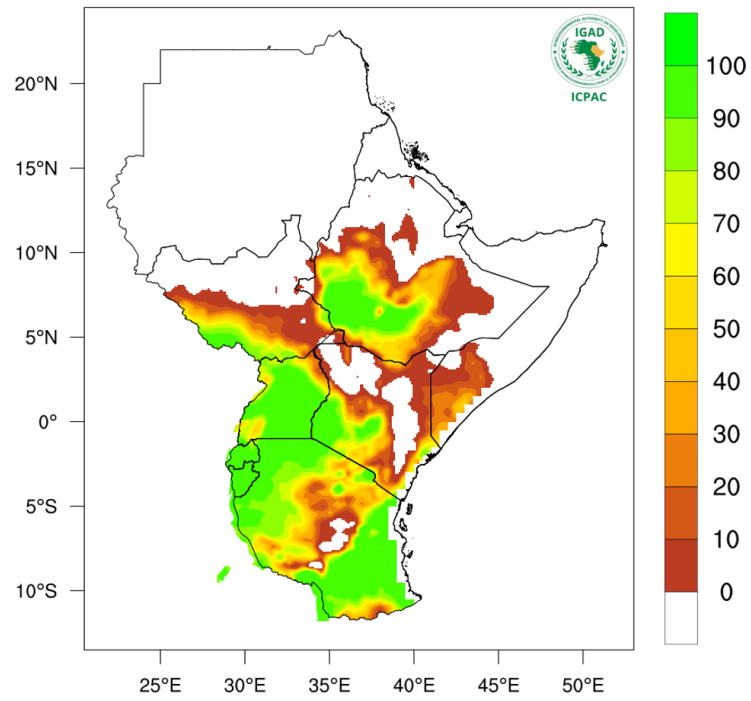


Figure 3a : March - May 2025 probability of exceeding 200 mm.

- The probability of seasonal rainfall exceeding 200mm indicates a high likelihood (over 70%) of surpassing this threshold in south-western Ethiopia, western Kenya, much of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania.

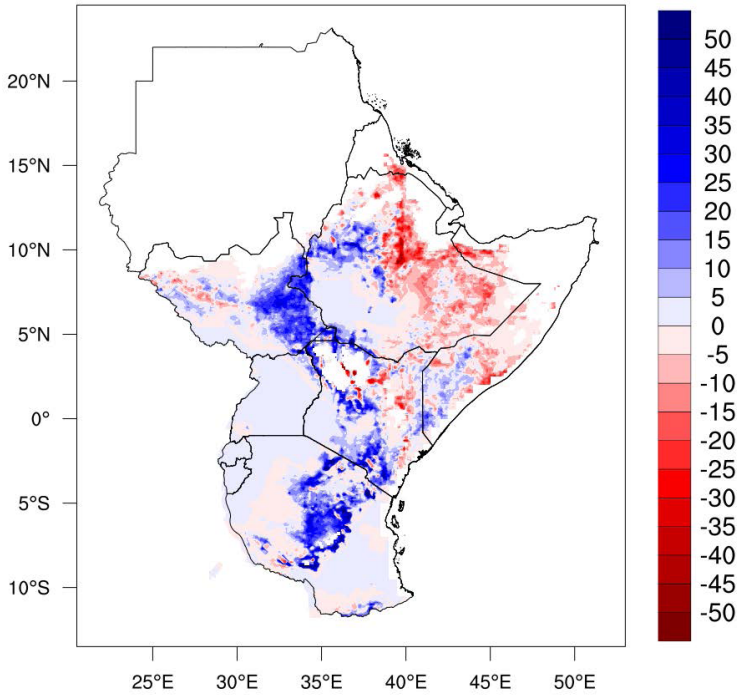


Figure 3b : MAM 2025 probability anomalies relative to historical climatological probabilities fo 200mm threshold.

February 2025 forecast

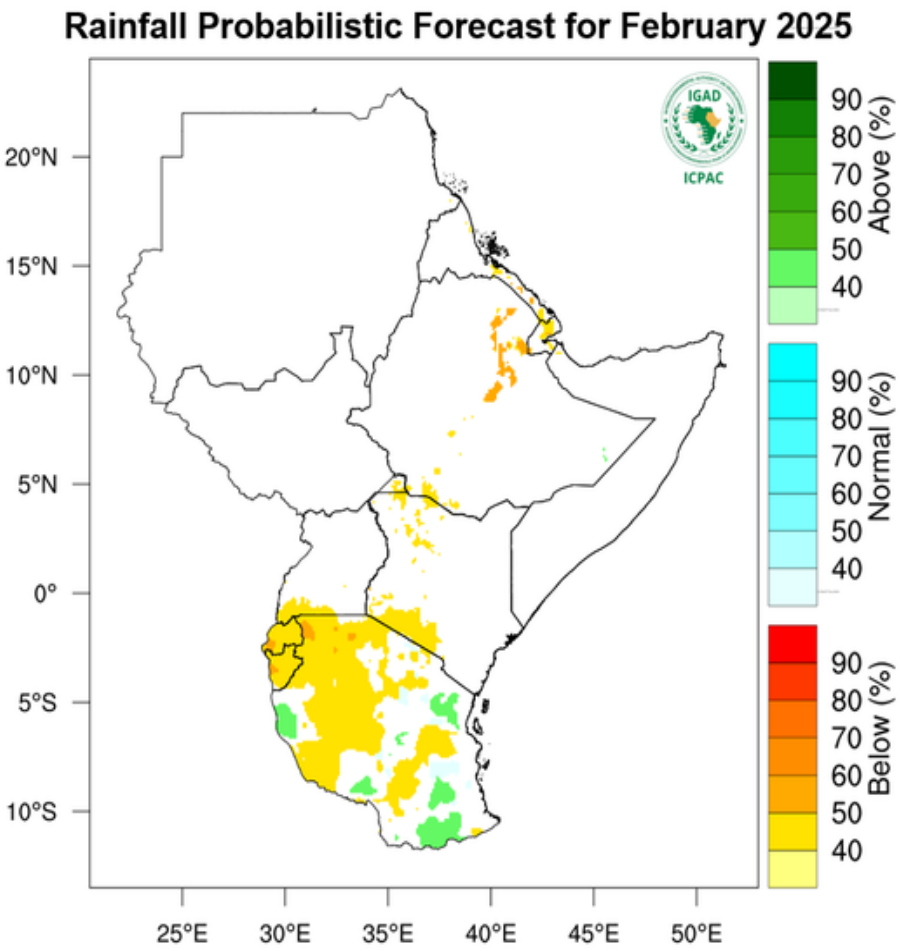


Figure 4 : Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast February 2025

- Drier than normal conditions expected over south-western Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and most parts of Tanzania.

- Near normal to wetter than usual conditions expected over parts of central and southern Tanzania.

DJIBOUTI

Disaster Risk Management

Household and livestock water scarcity, disruption of livelihoods, and ooutbreak of livestock diseases.

Advisories

- Distribute drinking water through tanker trucks and temporary water points.
- Ration and rehabilitate water points.
- Distribute food and survival kits.
- Create awareness and disseminate early warning information.
- Disease surveillance and early vaccinations are encouraged.
- Provide fodder to pastoralists.

Agriculture and Food Security

Likelihood of water stress related challenges which might negatively affect production.

Advisories

- Recommend drought-resistant and salt-tolerant crop varieties.
- Government and other actors urged to improve irrigation systems to support agricultural practices
- Farmers urged to engage in other income-generating activities to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
- The government is advised to promote agricultural insurance practices to protect against losses related to climate hazards

Water and Energy

Challenges of water supply for domestic, livestock, irrigation, and increased chances of water-borne diseases.

Advisories

- Encourage water conservation measures.
- Raise awareness of water quality and waterborne diseases.
- Continuously monitor water levels in rivers and reservoirs.
- Enhance water harvesting to help minimize gender-based violence.
- Provide water treatment chemicals.

Livestock

Positive Impacts

Pasture and water harvested from OND rains are likely to support livestock, a favorable window for livestock offtake before animals' body condition deteriorates, availability of crop residues and by-products in some areas, warmer temperatures will help reduce cases of pneumonia in goats.

Negative impacts

Reduced pasture and water availability, leading to increased livestock mobility and mortality, increased community vulnerability, especially for women and children, due to the greater burden of fetching water, caring for sick animals, and searching for pasture and water, deterioration of animal body condition, leading to declining livestock prices, reduced feed, food security, and nutrition, lower livestock reproduction rates (calving, kidding, lambing) and decreased productivity in milk, meat, hides, and skins, higher risk of disease outbreaks, particularly Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs), increased conflicts, including human-human, human-animal, and animal-wildlife conflicts over scarce pasture and water resources, warmer temperatures contributing to heat stress, leading to reduced livestock productivity and increased disease outbreaks (vector-borne and nutrition-related diseases).

Advisories

- Promote provision of supplementary animal feeds and water supply.
- Promote the use of harvested pasture, crop residues and agro-processing by-products as animal feeds.

- Enhance disease surveillance and community awareness about the possibilities of TADs outbreak.
- Enhance the production and conservation of fodder, including benefits from OND in beneficiary areas.
- Promote gender responsive migration, peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers and water / pasture users.
- Promote livestock offtake before deterioration of animal body condition.
- Promote rehabilitation and servicing of critical water sources.
- Promote resource mobilisation efforts to support anticipatory actions.
- Strengthen coordination of anticipatory action by multi-disciplinary/ sectoral agencies.

Health

Due to Djibouti's hot and arid climate, limited access to clean water, and high population density in urban areas, the impacts of MAM 2025 will be as follows:

Positive impacts

Reduced malaria cases, reduced acute respiratory infections (ARI), and other communicable diseases such as tuberculosis (TB) and influenza.

Negative impacts

Increased gastroenteritis and other airborne diseases, increased conjunctivitis, rhinitis, and other allergy or sensitivity-related conditions, rise in dryness of the skin, eyes, and oral tract, shortage of food and water.

Advisories

- Provide water supply for the affected population, irrigation of crops, control of related diseases, prevent malnutrition, provide food supply to the malnourished population.

Conflict Early Warning

The forecasted depressed rainfall across most parts of the region, coupled with higher-than-normal temperatures and a likelihood of delayed onset of rains, may have cascading effect of dissipating resources over the MAM season. This may consequently initiate unfavorable, high-conflict-risk adaptive behaviors, potentially escalating inter-communal conflict. Therefore, despite interventional factors such as the ongoing disarmament in Uganda, the highlighted clusters are likely to witness an increase in conflict incidents.

Impact areas

DJibouti: Dikhi

Advisories

- A detailed, downscaled risk assessment for the highlighted areas is required to put in place measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of the forecast. Responses and interventions at the cluster level are at best context specific owing to the diverse levels of resilience and vulnerability hence a need for detailed and downscaled assessments.
- Regular monthly monitoring of the weather updates is recommended.

ETHIOPIA

Disaster Risk Management

Water scarcity, conflict due to competition over natural resources and displacement, pasture scarcity, human and livestock disease outbreaks.

Advisories

- Support water harvesting initiatives.
- Disseminate early warning information and awareness creation.
- Enhance both human and livestock disease surveillance and early vaccination.

- Preposition pasture.
- Roll out rangeland anticipatory actions.
- Preposition of food and non-food items.
- Cluster based contingency plan preparation.

Agriculture and Food Security

Dry conditions are likely to support the harvesting of double-cropped irrigated wheat, as well as post-harvest operations. In March, these conditions will also favor the maturity and harvesting of irrigated crops in Afar-Zone 1, Jima, and Limu areas. However, the production of cash crops such as khat, vegetables, roots, and fruits in the eastern regions (including eastern Oromia, Arsi-Oromia, Iti Zone of Somali, and eastern Amhara) are likely to be negatively impacted.

Advisories

- Timely supply of early maturing and drought resistant varieties to farmers.
- Timely dissemination of climate information to inform early warning.
- Farmers are advised to promote water harvesting and moisture conservation practices.
- Farmers urged to practice supplementary irrigation.
- Government urged to strengthen crop insurance to farmers.

Water and Energy

Water shortages for domestic use, livestock, and irrigation may increase the risk of waterborne diseases. However, the Omo Basin is expected to have a stable water supply for both domestic and livestock use. There is also a possibility of flooding in the lower Omo due to the expansion of Lake Turkana, which could lead to displacement.

Advisories

- Promote water conservation measures.
- Raise awareness on water quality and water-borne diseases.
- Continuously monitor water levels in rivers and reservoirs.
- Provide water treatment chemicals to improve water quality.

Livestock

Positive impacts - Western parts of the country

The regeneration of pasture and the availability of water in the western parts may likely reduce the need for livestock to move long distances to access water and pasture. This will improve feed and food security, contributing to better nutrition and higher livestock productivity, including quality meat, milk, and hides. Livestock reproduction rates, including calving, kidding, and lambing, likely to increase, leading to better animal body conditions and more stable or improved prices. The favorable environment also supports vaccination efforts and water harvesting initiatives, while reducing conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.

Eastern parts of the country

The pasture and water harvested from the October-November-December (OND) rains are expected to sustain livestock in the eastern parts. This creates a conducive window for livestock offtake before animal body conditions deteriorate. Additionally, crop residues and by-products in some areas can further support livestock nutrition.

Negative impacts - Western parts of the country

The western regions may face challenges such as displacement due to floods, livestock deaths, and mudslides. These natural disasters may lead to outbreaks of waterborne diseases and internal/external parasites, including Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs). The damage to infrastructure, such as roads and water holding structures, will negatively impact market access and the delivery of animal health services.

Eastern parts of the country

In the eastern regions, reduced availability of pasture and water is likely to increase livestock mobility and mortality. Communities, particularly women and children, will experience a heightened burden as they search for water and care for sick animals. The deteriorating body condition of livestock is expected to reduce market prices and negatively impact feed/food security and nutrition. Additionally, lower reproduction rates (calving, kidding, lambing) and reduced livestock productivity in terms of milk, meat, and hides are anticipated. Disease outbreaks, especially TADs, may rise, along with increased conflicts over resources such as pasture and water.

Warmer temperatures are likely to exacerbate heat stress, further diminishing productivity and contributing to the spread of vector-borne and nutrition-related diseases.

Advisories

- Provide supplementary animal feed and ensure a steady water supply.
- Utilize harvested pasture, crop residues, and agro-processing by-products for animal feed.
- Conduct active disease surveillance and educate communities about potential TADs outbreaks.
- Increase fodder production and conservation, leveraging benefits from OND beneficiary areas.
- Educate communities about expected rains, encouraging them to plant fodder, vaccinate animals, and harvest and store water and pastures in the western parts of the country.
- Support gender-responsive migration and establish peace committees to reduce conflicts among pastoralists, farmers, and water/pasture users.
- Facilitate livestock offtake before animals' body conditions deteriorate in the eastern parts of the country.

Health

Positive impacts

The improved water supply could benefit both human and livestock populations by providing clean drinking water, which significantly reduces the prevalence of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Adequate water availability is likely to enhance livestock health, leading to increased milk and meat production, which supports both nutrition and income generation for pastoralist communities. Additionally, replenished groundwater and reservoirs could contribute to sustainable water access for rural and urban populations. Strengthened healthcare systems also emerge as a key benefit, with stable electricity supply in health facilities ensuring the continuous operation of essential services such as vaccine cold chain storage, laboratory diagnostics, and emergency care. Improved nutrition could further enhance immunity, reducing incidences of malnutrition-related diseases like stunting, wasting, and anemia, particularly in children and pregnant women. Moreover, sufficient water in health centers enhances sanitation and hygiene, minimizing the spread of infectious diseases within healthcare settings.

Negative impacts

Wetter-than-normal conditions in western Ethiopia are expected to cause severe flooding in flood-prone areas such as Gambella and adjacent regions. This could lead to drowning, injuries, and fatalities, as well as significant damage to WASH infrastructure and healthcare facilities. Indirect consequences include disease outbreaks, displacement, and increased cases of gender-based violence. Contaminated water sources due to poor WASH infrastructure may trigger cholera outbreaks, while the combination of intermittent rainfall and high temperatures is likely to increase malaria incidence in areas with inadequate interventions, limited case management, and poor vector control. Displacement in flood-affected regions may further disrupt healthcare services due to geographical inaccessibility, exacerbating health crises. Conversely, drier-than-normal conditions in parts of southern and southeastern Ethiopia—including Somali, Gedeo, Guji, parts of Bale and Arsi, East and West Hararghe, Borana, and Sidama—pose severe risks to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Crop failures and water and pasture shortages may lead to a decline in livestock productivity, resulting in reduced dairy production and limited nutritional intake, particularly affecting children and pregnant women. Water and food shortages may also increase the prevalence of scabies, further compromising public health. Economic stress due to low productivity and poor livestock body conditions may contribute to rising mental health issues, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, and individuals suffering from chronic diseases.

Advisories

- Collaborate with the water sector, meteorological department, and disaster risk management commission to issue early flood notifications, raise awareness, and implement a comprehensive preparedness plan in healthcare facilities.
- Educate the responsible health department on WASH maintenance and establish a backup water supply system using vehicles in case of infrastructure damage. Conduct health education campaigns in flood-prone areas to encourage necessary precautions, including the use of water treatment facilities.
- Strengthen malaria surveillance among high-risk populations with limited healthcare access and deploy vector control measures and anti-malarial drugs before the onset of rainfall and potential flooding.
- Protect health facilities in flood-prone areas by implementing conventional and advisable approaches to reduce flooding intensity and divert excess water.
- Prioritize displaced people in settlement sites by ensuring access to water supply, electricity, and security. Engage local communities, particularly elders and community leaders, to foster a safe and supportive environment for women and girls.

- Identify solutions to address community challenges and provide support to strengthen their indigenous and local knowledge for overcoming these difficulties.
- Study how community members locate and share water sources, and enhance these practices through technological advancements.
- Raise awareness on heat stress and exhaustion among high-risk populations, particularly in Gambella, Afar, and Somali.
- Consult local administrations to adjust working hours based on detailed risk assessments, including duration and expected impact.
- Prioritize the elderly, displaced individuals, and children in response planning and intervention efforts.

Conflict Early Warning

The forecasted depressed rainfall across most parts of the region, coupled with higher-than-normal temperatures and a likelihood of delayed onset of rains, may have cascading effect of dissipating resources over the MAM season. This may consequently initiate unfavorable, high-conflict-risk adaptive behaviors, potentially escalating inter-communal conflict. Therefore, despite interventional factors such as the ongoing disarmament in Uganda, the highlighted clusters are likely to witness an increase in conflict incidents.

Impact areas

Cluster I and II; Siti; Afar

Advisories

- A detailed, downscaled risk assessment for the highlighted areas is required to put in place measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of the forecast. Responses and interventions at the cluster level are at best context specific owing to the diverse levels of resilience and vulnerability hence a need for detailed and downscaled assessments.
- Regular monthly monitoring of the weather updates is recommended.

KENYA

Disaster Risk Management

Conflicts in pastoral and ASAL regions could intensify due to drought, water shortages, and food insecurity. The situation could further be exacerbated by outbreaks of human and livestock diseases, as well as the loss of shelter and livelihoods caused by flooding in Migori, Busia, Kisumu, Tana River, and Kilifi counties. Additionally, the contamination of water sources poses a serious threat to public health and exacerbates existing challenges in these affected areas.

Advisories

- Sensitize communities and conduct peace dialogues.
- Strengthen security apparatus.
- Mobilise water bowsers for water trucking for availing water.
- Repair and service of strategic boreholes.
- Provide clean water, water treatment, provide point of use water treatment.
- Pre-positioning of medical supplies and intensify disease surveillance.
- Provision of temporary shelter for flood risk areas and pre-inspection of flood-control structures (dykes, culverts).

Water and Energy

Potential reduction in hydropower production in Masinga dam, and stable hydropower production in Sondu and Turkwel. Potential conflicts over water access/use, enhanced water availability in May in Athi and Tana rivers, low groundwater level, reduction of water supply for domestic, livestock and irrigation, increasing of gender-based violence as result of water shortages.

Advisories
- Promote water conservation measures.
- Continue monitoring water levels in rivers and reservoirs.
- Enhance water harvesting to minimize gender-based violence.
- Develop water conflict resolution plan.
- Provision of water treatment chemicals.
- Water trucking.
- Schedule the hydropower pant maintenance during time of low flow.

Livestock

Positive Impacts

Western parts of the country

The regeneration of pasture and increased water availability will likely reduce livestock mobility to access resources, improving feed and food security while enhancing overall nutrition. Livestock productivity and quality, including meat, milk, hides, and skins, are expected to improve, along with increased reproduction rates (calving, kidding, lambing). Better animal body conditions could contribute to stable or improving market prices. The favorable conditions will also support vaccination campaigns and water harvesting initiatives while reducing conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.

Eastern parts of the country

Pasture and water harvested from the OND rains will sustain livestock, providing a suitable window for livestock offtake before their body condition deteriorates. Additionally, the availability of crop residues and by-products in some areas will further support animal nutrition.

Negative impacts

Western parts of the country

Heavy rains may lead to displacement due to floods, livestock deaths, and mudslides. The increased moisture may also trigger outbreaks of waterborne diseases, internal and external parasites, and Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs). Infrastructure, particularly roads and water-holding structures, is at risk of damage, which could disrupt market access and the delivery of animal health services.

Eastern parts of the country

Reduced pasture and water availability may force livestock herders to travel longer distances, increasing mortality rates. Women and children are likely to face heightened vulnerability due to the increased burden of fetching water, caring for sick animals, and searching for pasture. The deteriorating body condition of livestock will lead to declining market prices, reduced feed and food security, and lower nutritional intake. Additionally, decreased reproduction rates (calving, kidding, lambing) and declining livestock productivity (meat, milk, hides, and skins) are expected. Disease outbreaks, particularly TADs, may rise, along with intensified conflicts over pasture and water among humans, livestock, and wildlife. Warmer temperatures may contribute to heat stress, further reducing productivity and increasing the risk of vector-borne and nutrition-related diseases.

Advisories
- Promote provision of supplementary animal feeding and water supply.
- Promote the use of harvested pasture, crop residues and agro-processing by-products as animal feed.
- Enhance disease surveillance and community awareness about possibilities of TADs outbreaks.
- Enhance the production and conservation of fodder including benefits from OND beneficiary areas.Facilitate community awareness about expected rains to plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, harvest and conserve water & pastures in Western parts of the country.
- Promote gender responsive migration, peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers and water / pasture users in Eastern parts of the country.
- Promote livestock offtake before deterioration of animal body condition in Eastern parts of the country.
- Promote rehabilitation and servicing of critical water sources.
- Promote resource mobilization efforts to support anticipatory actions.
- Strengthen coordination of anticipatory action by multi-disciplinary/ sectoral agencies.

Health

Positive impacts

Enhanced food security in the southwestern region of Kenya is expected to lead to improved nutrition and a reduction in malnutrition rates. Water supply will also improve, with both underground and surface water sources becoming more reliable. Areas receiving below-normal rainfall may experience a decline in waterborne diseases such as cholera, while the reduced risk of flooding in the eastern and northern regions could lead to a decrease in vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Rift Valley Fever (RVF), and chikungunya. Additionally, the absence of flooding in these regions will help maintain access to essential health services, ensuring uninterrupted medical care.

Negative impacts

Conversely, the western and southwestern regions may face an increased incidence of vector-borne diseases due to higher rainfall and humidity. Malnutrition is expected to rise in eastern and northern Kenya, with the potential to spread to other regions. The combination of water scarcity in the east and north and possible flooding in the west and southwest increases the risk of waterborne diseases. High temperatures may also impact the efficiency of the cold-chain system, compromising vaccine storage and delivery. Heat stress poses significant physical and mental health challenges, while disruptions to health infrastructure could hinder access to essential services, including immunization, TB treatment, and HIV/AIDS management. Population displacement to safer areas may further strain healthcare services. Additionally, food contamination, such as aflatoxicosis, is a growing concern due to elevated temperatures and increased rainfall. Children and the elderly may suffer from malnutrition, dehydration, and reduced immunization coverage. Women, particularly pregnant women, may experience higher rates of gender-based violence (GBV), malnutrition, limited access to antenatal care, and an increased risk of miscarriages due to heat stress. Outdoor workers will be more susceptible to vector-borne diseases, heat stress, and waterborne illnesses.

Advisories

- Governance; strengthen coordination structures to enhance preparedness and response measures.
- Disseminate the GHACOF 69 MAM outlook to key stakeholders to ensure ownership, participation, and support.
- Develop and update preparedness and response plans.
- Establish early warning systems that integrate climate and health data.
- Implement risk communication and community engagement initiatives to promote personal hygiene, sanitation, and positive health-seeking behaviors.
- Strengthen disease surveillance to detect and respond to outbreaks effectively.
- Train and sensitize healthcare workers on potential negative impacts.
- Procure and strategically preposition essential logistics, including diagnostics, medicines, mosquito nets, food, and non-food items.
- Conduct preventive maintenance of cold chain equipment and implement real-time alert systems to monitor temperature changes.
- Expand outreach health services, prioritizing children, the elderly, and pregnant women.

Conflict Early Warning

The forecasted depressed rainfall across most parts of the region, coupled with higher-than-normal temperatures and a likelihood of delayed onset of rains, may have cascading effect of dissipating resources over the MAM season. This may consequently initiate unfavorable, high-conflict-risk adaptive behaviors, potentially escalating inter-communal conflict. Therefore, despite interventional factors such as the ongoing disarmament in Uganda, the highlighted clusters are likely to witness an increase in conflict incidents.

Impact areas

Turkana; Marsabit; Wajir and Mandera.

Advisories

- A detailed, downscaled risk assessment for the highlighted areas is required to put in place measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of the forecast. Responses and interventions at the cluster level are at best context specific owing to the diverse levels of resilience and vulnerability hence a need for detailed and downscaled assessments.
- Regular monthly monitoring of the weather updates is recommended.

SOMALIA

Disaster Risk Management

The following regions are likely to experience the effects of drought: Gedo, Hiiraan, Bay, Bakool, Mudug, Bari, Toghdheer, Galguduud, Sool, Nugaal, Middle Juba, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag, Awdal, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, and Lower Juba. The anticipated impacts include rising food prices and worsening food insecurity, leading to increased malnutrition. Resource-based conflicts and displacement may escalate as communities compete for scarce resources. Additionally, disease outbreaks among both humans and livestock are likely to occur due to weakened immunity and poor living conditions. Water scarcity will further strain both household consumption and livestock survival.

Advisories

- Disseminate early warning messages to ensure timely action.
- Activate the shock response program to address emerging challenges.
- Mobilize resources and advocate for necessary support.
- Enhance disease surveillance and preposition medical items to ensure readiness.
- Prepare water tracking systems to monitor availability and needs.
- Activate anticipatory actions as soon as the threshold or trigger level is met.

Agriculture and Food Security

Less likelihood of incidences of flooded farmlands, moisture stress leading to poor productivity, long trekking in search of water for household consumption, likelihood of increased malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children.

Advisories

- Distribute early warning information promptly and raise awareness among all stakeholders.
- Promote the use of drought-resistant and early-maturing nutrient-rich crops by providing farmers with the necessary inputs.
- Undertake frequent crop field needs assessment for early action.
- Implement water harvesting techniques and manage available water and fodder effectively.
- Utilize social protection approaches like cash and food transfers targeting the most vulnerable populations including the food insecure
- Rehabilitate existing water points.
- Strengthen cross-border early warning systems across regions in the upper catchment areas of the Shabelle and Juba river systems.

Water and Energy

Shortages of water supply for domestic, livestock and irrigation, increased chances of water-borne diseases

Advisories

- Promote water conservation measures.
- Raise awareness on water quality and water borne - diseases.
- Enhance water harvesting to minimize gender-based violence.
- Provide water treatment chemicals to improve water quality.

Livestock

Negative impacts

Reduced pasture and water availability leading to increased livestock mobility and mortality, increased community vulnerability (especially women and children) due to increased burden which may lead to fetch water, care for sick animals, search for pasture and water, deterioration of animal body condition, decline in prices, reduced feed/ food security and nutrition, reduced animal reproduction (calving, kidding, lambing) and productivity (milk, meat and hides and skins), disease outbreaks especially TADs, increased conflict (animal-wildlife, human- Human and human-animals) over pasture and water, warner temperatures will contribute to heat stress, hence reduced productivity and disease outbreaks (vector born, nutrition related disease).

Advisories
- Promote the provision of supplementary animal feeding and water supply
- Promote use of harvested pasture, crop residues and agro-processing by-products as animals feed.
- Enhance disease surveillance and community awareness about possibilities of TADs outbreaks.
- Promote gender responsive migration, peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers and water / pasture users.
- Promote livestock offtake.
- Promote rehabilitation and servicing of critical water sources.
- Promote resource mobilization efforts to support anticipatory actions.
- Strengthen the coordination of anticipatory action by multi-disciplinary/ sectoral agencies.

Conflict Early Warning

The forecasted depressed rainfall across most parts of the region, coupled with higher-than-normal temperatures and a likelihood of delayed onset of rains, may have cascading effect of dissipating resources over the MAM season. This may consequently initiate unfavorable, high-conflict-risk adaptive behaviors, potentially escalating inter-communal conflict. Therefore, despite interventional factors such as the ongoing disarmament in Uganda, the highlighted clusters are likely to witness an increase in conflict incidents.

Impact areas

Gedo and Hiiraan

Advisories
- A detailed, downscaled risk assessment for the highlighted areas is required to put in place measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of the forecast. Responses and interventions at the cluster level are at best context specific owing to the diverse levels of resilience and vulnerability hence a need for detailed and downscaled assessments.
- Regular monthly monitoring of the weather updates is recommended.

SOUTH SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

Displacement (population movement) in areas like Warrap State, competition over water points, resource base conflict in areas affected by drought, human and livestock disease outbreaks in flash flood risk areas like Jonglei State and Pibor.

Advisories
- Create and disseminate of EW messages and advisories.
- Mobilize resources and preposition food supplies.
- Activate DRM committees.
- Support hygiene and sanitation campaigns especially for areas to affected by floods.
- Distribute water purification tablets in flood risk areas.
- Pre-position medical supplies.
- Distribute mosquito nets.
- Advocate for early vaccinations.

Agriculture and Food Security

Likelihood of a progressive reduction in food prices due to availability of main season harvest and improved nutrition in the households, likelihood of flash floods in Eastern South Sudan parts of the country bordering Ethiopia which might negatively impact crop growth, wetter conditions in the east might increase likelihood of post-harvest loses for the main season/OND produce, increased workload for women and girls.

Advisories

- Urge for timely release and dissemination of downscaled MAM 2025 seasonal forecast and advisories by respective agencies to all stakeholders including farmers.
- Early provision and distribution of seeds, tools and farm implements to farmers.
- Farmers urged to plant floods-resistant crops varieties e.g. rice and maize to take advantage of the excess/ floods/waterlogging inundating their farmlands in prone areas.
- Rehabilitate water ways to avoid flooding in the areas vulnerable to flooding.

Water and Energy

Flash and riverine floods, increased sedimentation in rivers and lakes, displacement of population, enhanced outflow to downstream areas, sufficient water available until next rainy season, increased evapotranspiration as a result of increase in temperature in Bahr El Gazal, lower water level in Baro-Akobo might affect river navigation.

Advisories

- Raise awareness on water flood risk.
- Communicate & coordinate with the Disaster response team for early warning.
- Develop preparedness and flood response plan.
- Improve drainage systems.
- Reinforce dykes.
- Continue monitoring water levels.
- Development of gender response plan.
- Flood risk mitigation measures.

Livestock

Positive impacts

Eastern parts of the country

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduced livestock mobility to access water and pasture, feed/ food security and good nutrition, increased livestock productivity and quality (meat, milk) and hides & skins, increased livestock reproduction (calving, kidding, lambing), good animal body conditions and expected stable prices or improve, favourable for vaccination and water harvesting, reduced conflict between pastoralists and farmers.

Western parts of the country

Pasture and water harvested from OND rain is likely to support livestock, conducive window for livestock offtake before animals' body condition deteriorates, availability of crop residues/ by-products in some parts.

Negative impacts

Eastern parts of the country

Displacement due to floods and livestock deaths and mud slides, outbreak of water borne diseases and internal and external parasites, TADs, influx of livestock from Sudan to access water and pasture causing a strain on natural resources and animal health services, there is a likelihood of damage to some infrastructure especially roads, water holding structures that will affect market access and animal health service delivery.

Western parts of the country

Reduced pasture and water availability leading to increased livestock mobility and mortality, increased community vulnerability (especially women and children) due to increased burden to fetch water, care for sick animals, search for pasture and water, deterioration of animal body conditions, hence decline in prices, reduced feed/ food security and nutrition, reduced animal reproduction (calving, kidding, lambing) and productivity (milk, meat and hides and skins), disease outbreaks especially TADs, increased conflict (animal- wildlife, human-Human and human-animals) over pasture and water, warner temperatures are likely to contribute to heat stress, hence reduced productivity and disease outbreaks (vector born, nutrition related disease).

Advisories

- Promote the provision of supplementary animal feeding and water supply.
- Promote the use of harvested pasture, crop residues and agro-processing by-products as animal feed.
- Enhance disease surveillance and community awareness about possibilities of TADs outbreaks.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from OND in beneficiary areas.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected rains to plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, harvest and conserve water & pastures in Eastern parts of the country.
- Promote gender responsive migration, peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers and water / pasture users.
- Promote livestock offtake before deterioration of animal body condition in Western parts of the country
- Promote the rehabilitation and servicing of critical water sources.
- Promote resource mobilization efforts to support anticipatory actions.
- Strengthen coordination of anticipatory action by multi-disciplinary/ sectoral agencies.

Health

Positive impacts of MAM 2025

Improvement of nutrition due to wetter conditions in Eastern states of South Sudan such as Magwi, Ikotos, and Budi will result in increased productivity of food crops, reduction in malaria cases in the Northern States of the country due to drier conditions; most of the breeding sites are likely to dry up.

Negative impacts of MAM 2025; Meningitis: Due to drier-than-normal conditions in the northern state of South Sudan, the country is likely to be at risk of meningitis, Heat Stroke: Due to higher temperatures in the northern state of South Sudan, people will experience heat stroke, Measles: Due to overcrowding of people in the same place, the temperature contributes to the spread of measles among children, Malaria Cases: Malaria cases are likely to increase because of wetter-than-usual conditions, which create a conducive environment for malaria vectors, Hepatitis E Virus: Hepatitis E virus cases are likely to increase because of wetter-than-normal conditions expected in Jonglei, making it difficult to access clean water and sanitation.

Advisories

- Malaria Cases: Surveillance for early detection and treatment of cases will be improved. The IRS and larviciding in PoC and refugee camps in Jamjang and Maban counties and Prepositioning of antimalarials and RDTs to state hubs.
- •Hepatitis E Virus: Risk communication and awareness through household health promoters/hygiene promoters; radio talk shows; and HEV messages. Enhanced access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities such as latrines, mass clean-up campaigns, regular water quality testing, and monitoring.
- •Meningitis: MoH and partners to plan meningitis vaccination campaign.
- Heat Stroke: Drink plenty of water, avoid going out during the hottest time of the day and Stay in the shade.
- Measles: Vaccination campaigns, strengthening of community engagement and mobilization to increase awareness and improve health-seeking behaviour.

Conflict Early Warning

The forecasted depressed rainfall across most parts of the region, coupled with higher-than-normal temperatures and a likelihood of delayed onset of rains, may have cascading effect of dissipating resources over the MAM season. This may consequently initiate unfavorable, high-conflict-risk adaptive behaviors, potentially escalating inter-communal conflict. Therefore, despite interventional factors such as the ongoing disarmament in Uganda, the highlighted clusters are likely to witness an increase in conflict incidents.

Impact areas

Northern Bahr el Ghazel-Aweil; Jonglei & Eastern Equatoria.

Advisories

- A detailed, downscaled risk assessment for the highlighted areas is required to put in place measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of the forecast. Responses and interventions at the cluster level are at best context specific owing to the diverse levels of resilience and vulnerability hence a need for detailed and downscaled assessments.
- Regular monthly monitoring of the weather updates is recommended.

SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

Heat stress anticipated in the following regions Northern, Gedaref, N. Kordofan, W. Kordofan states. The likely impacts include; Shortage of drinking water for human and animals, Increase cases of malnutrition, Conflict escalation over water and pasture in the regions in Kordofan, Darfur and Butana plain

Advisories

- Deploy water trucks to provide water for animals.
- Disseminate early warning information and prepare contingency plans.
- Provide malnutrition assistance to affected communities.
- Enhance health surveillance to monitor and respond to potential outbreaks.
- Dig water wells along animal migration routes from the North to South to reduce the concentration of animals around scarce water resources.

Agriculture and Food Security

Availability of winter crops (wheat, beans, and vegetables) for consumption. Feeder roads will be in good condition and therefore easy access to market.

Advisories

- Strengthen preparations for the main season, including ensuring the availability of essential inputs like fuel, seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, credit for farmers, and other agricultural services.

Water and Energy

Sufficient water available in the White Nile until the next rainy season, increased evapotranspiration as result of increase in temperature, lower water level in Blue Nile, Tekezi Atbara and Main Nile might affect irrigation and hydropower production, risk of flooding upstream Jebel Aulia dam if gates opening are not adjusted.

Advisories

- Implement proper water management practices to ensure sustainable use.
- Facilitate conflict resolution efforts to improve water management, particularly in the Main Nile.
- Grant dam operators access to the Jebel Aulia Dam to mitigate the risk of flooding.

UGANDA

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

The anticipated hazards for the MAM season are as follows; Floods, drought, lightening, landslides and hailstorm/ windstorm.

Flood impacts; Karamoja, Parts of Teso, Lango, Acholi, Elgon and Bukedi are expected to be affected, and impacts include;

- Displacement of people.
- Loss of livestock and human lives.
- Destruction of infrastructure.
- Loss of livelihoods.
- Disruption of social services.
- Disease outbreak.

Drought impacts; The areas likely to affected are Southwestern, central, west Nile, Acholi, Lango, Teso, Busoga and parts of Karamoja.

- Water shortage.
- Breakdown/drying of water sources.
- Reduced soil moisture to sustain crop growth.
- High temperatures and reduced rainfall.

Landslide impacts; Places likely to be affected are Elgon, Rwenzori and Kigezi. Anticipated impacts include;

- Loss of lives and injuries.
- Destruction of property and infrastructure.
- Inadequate services at the relocation sites.

Advisories

- Open and create drainage channels to manage excess water.
- Desilt dams to improve water flow and storage capacity.
- Stockpile food and non-food items to ensure availability during emergencies.
- Disseminate early warning information and conduct risk communication efforts.
- Implement early vaccination campaigns and enhance disease surveillance.
- Monitor and evaluate drought conditions regularly.
- Disseminate early warning information and engage in risk communication.
- Carry out early vaccination for livestock and strengthen disease surveillance.
- Advocate for water harvesting practices to mitigate water scarcity.
- Fast-track the relocation of communities from high-risk areas.
- Promote community vigilance through risk communication initiatives.

Agriculture and Food Security

Dry conditions in most areas are favourable for post-harvest handling of the previous seasons crop, likelihood of increased incidences of crop pests and diseases like blight in tomatoes and coffee leaf rust, banana bacterial wilt, weeds, among others in the eastern part of the country where wetter conditions are expected, the possibility of prolonged dry spell in the southwestern is likely to affect food availability and prices which also affects nutrition, in areas of the southwestern there is a high likelihood of below average crop performance due to expected drier than usual conditions.

Advisories
- Continuously monitor the forecast and communicate advisories promptly.
- Begin land preparation early to ensure timely planting as rainfall starts.
- Monitor crops regularly and control pests and diseases effectively.
- Apply good agronomic practices, such as timely weeding and using mulch to conserve soil moisture.
- Plant drought-tolerant and early-maturing varieties, such as NABE 17 and NABE 4, in areas experiencing drier-than-normal conditions.
- Urge local governments to conduct sensitization campaigns on the joint ownership of production proceeds and raise public awareness to prevent gender-related family conflicts.

Water and Energy

Flash and riverine floods, increased sedimentation in rivers and lakes, displacement of population around lakes, enhanced outflow to downstream areas, sufficient water available until the next rainy season, increased evapotranspiration as result of increase in temperature.

Advisories
- Raise awareness on water flood risks to prepare communities.
- Communicate and coordinate with the disaster response team for early warning and actions.
- Develop a flood preparedness and response plan.
- Improve drainage systems to prevent water accumulation.
- Reinforce dykes to protect vulnerable areas.
- Continue monitoring water levels to detect early signs of flooding.
- Develop a gender response plan to address specific needs of vulnerable groups during flood events.
- Implement flood risk mitigation measures to reduce the impact on communities.

Livestock

Positive impacts

Eastern parts of the country

Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduced livestock mobility to access water and pasture, feeds/ food security and good nutrition, increased livestock productivity and quality (meat, milk) and hides & skins, increased livestock reproduction (calving, kidding, lambing), good animal body conditions and expected stable prices or improve, favourable for vaccination and water harvesting, reduced conflict between pastoralists, farmers.

Western parts of the country

Pasture and water harvested from OND rain likely to support livestock, conducive window for livestock offtake before animals' body condition deteriorate, availability of crop residues/ by-products in some parts.

Negative impacts

Eastern parts of the country

Displacement due to floods and livestock deaths and mud slides, outbreak of water borne diseases and internal and external parasites, TADs, influx of livestock from Kenya and South Sudan to access water and pasture causing a strain on natural resources and animal health services, likelihood damage to some infrastructure esp. roads, water holding structures that will affect market access and animal health service delivery

Western parts of the country

Reduced pasture and water availability leading to increased livestock mobility and mortality, increased community vulnerability (esp women and children) due to increased burden to fetch water, care for sick animals, search for pasture and water, deterioration of animal body condition, hence of decline of prices, reduced feed/ food security and nutrition, reduced animal reproduction (calving, kidding, lambing) and productivity (milk, meat and hides and skins), disease outbreaks especially TADs, increased conflict (animal- wildlife, human- Human and human-animals) over pasture and water, warner temperatures will contribute to heat stress, hence reduced productivity and disease outbreaks (vector born, nutrition related disease).

Advisories
- Promote the provision of supplementary animal feeding and water supply.
- Promote the use of harvested pasture, crop residues and agro-processing by-products as animal feed.
- Enhance disease surveillance and community awareness about possibilities of TADs outbreaks.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder including benefits from OND beneficiary areas.

- Facilitate community awareness about expected rains to plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, harvest and conserve water & pastures in Eastern parts of the country.
- Promote gender responsive migration, peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers and water / pasture users in Western parts of the country.
- Promote livestock offtake before deterioration of animal body condition in Western part of the country.
- Promote rehabilitation and servicing of critical water sources.
- Promote resource mobilization efforts to support anticipatory actions.
- Strengthen coordination of anticipatory action by multi-disciplinary/ sectoral agencies.

Health

Positive Impacts for MAM 2025

Improved water availability leading to improved access to water for sanitation and hygiene, improved nutrition due to plenty of foodstuffs, improved mental health due to reduced stress because of cooler temperatures, improved air quality; rainfall may wash away pollutants, and winds may disperse pollutants, hence leading to air saturation.

Negative Impacts for MAM 2025

Increased disease burden: Vector-borne diseases, e.g., malaria, waterborne diseases: cholera and typhoid, respiratory tract infections such as asthma, zoonotic diseases due to increased contact with animals; Air pollution; food insecurity leading to malnutrition, psychosocial challenges, increased injuries.

Advisories

- Conduct health system measures.
- Enhanced surveillance to detect and respond to health-related impacts.
- Health education on the risks associated with extreme weather and guidance on safety, such as sleeping under a mosquito net and drinking safe water.
- Prepare/activate emergency medical services.
- Establish early warning systems for extreme weather events such as floods, heat waves, and storms.

Malnutrition

- Screen and manage malnourished patients.
- Introduce food supplements.

Psychosocial/Mental Health Challenges

- Build capacity of health workers and Village Health Teams (VHTs).
- Conduct community sensitization and health education.
- Conduct home visits and provision of psychosocial support.
- Strengthen referral and linkages with other sectors.
- Conduct multisectoral planning and coordination at all levels.

Conflict Early Warning

The forecasted depressed rainfall across most parts of the region, coupled with higher-than-normal temperatures and a likelihood of delayed onset of rains, may have cascading effect of dissipating resources over the MAM season. This may consequently initiate unfavorable, high-conflict-risk adaptive behaviors, potentially escalating inter-communal conflict. Therefore, despite interventional factors such as the ongoing disarmament in Uganda, the highlighted clusters are likely to witness an increase in conflict incidents.

Impact areas

Karamoja cluster I.

Advisories

- A detailed, downscaled risk assessment for the highlighted areas is required to put in place measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of the forecast. Responses and interventions at the cluster level are at best context specific owing to the diverse levels of resilience and vulnerability hence a need for detailed and downscaled assessments.
- Regular monthly monitoring of the weather updates is recommended.

BURUNDI

Agriculture and Food Security

Normal to early onset will be conducive for early planting, low crop production is likely due to water stress challenges as most parts of the country is predicted to receive drier conditions, and a likelihood of food prices increase..

Advisories

- Concerned authorities should downscale national climate information early to provide localized forecasts.
- Encourage early land preparation and timely planting to align with weather patterns.
- Ensure the timely distribution of agricultural inputs to support optimal crop production.
- Given the drier-than-normal conditions, farmers should focus on promoting water harvesting, adopting small-scale irrigation technologies, and implementing water conservation measures such as covering plants and integrating agroforestry trees on farms, alongside other climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies.
- Farmers should be encouraged to plant drought-tolerant and/or short-maturing crops that are more resilient to the changing climate.
- Promote income-generating activities within households to improve overall resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related impacts.

Water and Energy

Good water supply for domestic and livestock use, possibility of riverine flood, potential further rise in Lake Tanganyika levels, increased evapotranspiration as result of increase in temperature, enhanced hydropower production, enhanced water availability for irrigation and other uses.

Advisories

- Raise awareness about flood water risks within affected communities.
- Communicate and coordinate with the disaster response team to implement early warning systems.
- Develop and update flood preparedness and response plans.
- Improve and maintain drainage systems to manage water flow effectively.
- Reinforce dykes to prevent flooding and protect vulnerable areas.
- Continue monitoring water levels to track potential flood risks.
- Develop a gender-responsive plan to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups during floods.
- Implement flood risk mitigation measures to reduce the impact of flooding.
- Maintain optimal hydropower production to ensure stable energy supply.

Health

Positive impacts

Reduction of malaria cases, decrease of cholera, decrease of diarrhea due to the decreasing of lakes/rivers level, improvement of sanitation.

Negative impacts

Reduced nutritional quantity and quality, lack of fresh water, increasing incidence of waterborne diseases, such as cholera, dysentery cases, infrastructure saturation due to diseases, displacement stress due to food security, crop failures.

Advisories

- Avail water for irrigation mechanisms.
- Treat recorded cases.
- Conduct water trucking.
- Conduct community education (Awareness of public).
- Supply water.
- Enhance early warning systems.
- Treat recorded cases.
- Mobilize resources.
- Distribute food.
- Distribute crops for the next season.

RWANDA

Water and Energy

Good water supply for domestic and livestock use, possibility of riverine floods, increased evapotranspiration as a result of increase in temperature, enhanced hydropower production, enhanced water availability for irrigation and other uses.

Advisories

- Raise awareness about water flood risks.
- Communicate and coordinate with the disaster response team for early warning.
- Develop a flood preparedness and response plan.
- Improve drainage systems to reduce flooding risks.
- Reinforce dykes to prevent flood damage.
- Continuously monitor water levels to anticipate potential flooding.
- Develop a gender-responsive plan to address the unique needs of affected populations.
- Implement flood risk mitigation measures to reduce future impacts.

Health

Due to MAM 2025 rainfall and temperature, the expected hazards and their negative impacts in Rwanda are as follows:

Rwanda, with its hilly and mountainous terrain, is highly prone to landslides, particularly in the Northern, Western, and Southern provinces due to heavy rainfall, deforestation, and human activities on steep slopes. Vector-borne diseases, which increase morbidity and mortality rates, affect nutrition in the case of RVF and have an impact on mental health. Prolonged dry spells/drought: food insecurity and mental health issues. Flooding: waterborne diseases, vector-borne diseases, mental health issues, and migration of people. Air pollution: respiratory disorders, flu-like syndromes, NCDs like asthma, and mental health conditions.

Advisories

- For landslides: land use planning and slope stabilization, improved drainage and water management, sustainable farming practices, community awareness and education, real-time monitoring and forecasting, rapid response mechanisms, and post-landslide recovery and rehabilitation to promote sustainable farming and protect forests around health centers.
- For vector-borne diseases: eliminate stagnant water, install mosquito barriers, and use eco-friendly larvicides as mitigation measures, while strengthening disease surveillance, distributing bed nets, and educating communities as adaptation measures.
- For prolonged dry spells/drought: restore wetlands, use renewable energy, improve irrigation systems, promote drought-tolerant crops, harvest rainwater at health centers, and prepare for water shortages.
- For flooding: plant trees, plan health facilities outside flood-prone areas, and maintain drainage systems as mitigation measures, while building flood-resistant health infrastructure, maintaining natural floodplains, and training communities in disaster response adaptation measures.
- For air pollution: promote clean cooking stoves, solar energy in hospitals, and eco-friendly transport options as mitigation measures, while equipping health facilities for respiratory diseases, monitoring air quality, and raising awareness as adaptation measures.

TANZANIA

Agriculture and Food Security

For areas forecasted to receive drier than usual conditions; conducive conditions for agricultural input distribution, conducive environment for postharvest handling and marketing for OND crop produce, reduced soil moisture is expected to occur and thus affect crop growth and development, crop pests and diseases are expected to increase e.g. fall army worm, replanting cases and hence increased production cost. For parts with wetter than normal, increased soil moisture for proper crop growth and development, normal to early onset will be favourable for early planting, possibility of flooding that may be destructive to the crops, waterlogging, which may also affect growth and development especially for those crops that are not water lovers, leaching of agricultural inputs especially fertilizers due to waterlogging and flooding and hence increasing production cost, emergence of plant pests and diseases e.g. fungal diseases, difficulties in agricultural input distribution especially in the rural area, damage to agricultural infrastructure e.g. irrigation system due to expected flooding, increased soil erosion due to increased runoff.

Advisories

- Prepare the land early and preposition agricultural inputs for planting as soon as the rains begin.
- Advise farmers to plant drought-tolerant crops that can mature quickly in areas with drier-than-usual conditions.
- Improve drainage systems to reduce waterlogging in areas experiencing wetter-than-usual conditions.
- Encourage the use of water harvesting and storage technologies to capture rainwater.
- Recommend sustainable agriculture methods and technologies that conserve moisture and water, such as moisture conservation techniques, particularly in areas expecting below-normal rainfall.
- Advise farmers to seek guidance from extension officers on the best practices for managing farm activities during the season.
- Extension officers and farmers should closely monitor short-term forecasts (weekly or monthly) from the Tanzania Meteorological Authority to stay updated on evolving weather conditions.
- Promote the effective use of produce from the 2023/2024 production season and the OND 2024 season.
- Encourage soil erosion-minimizing practices, such as terracing, to protect farmland.
- Promote alternative livelihood strategies, like bee farming and fisheries, to help communities cope with the impacts of drought or below-normal conditions.
- Encourage the use of harvested water to irrigate short-term horticultural crops, such as vegetables.

Water and Energy

Adequate water supply for domestic and livestock use, potential further rise in lake levels, possibility of riverine floods, increased evapotranspiration as a result of rise in temperatures, enhanced hydropower production, enhanced water availability for irrigation and other uses.

Advisories

- Raise awareness about flood risks.
- Communicate and coordinate with the disaster response team for early warning and early actions.
- Develop a comprehensive flood preparedness and response plan.
- Improve drainage systems to manage excess water flow.
- Reinforce dykes to prevent flooding.
- Continuously monitor water levels in flood-prone areas.
- Develop a gender-responsive plan to address specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- Implement flood risk mitigation measures to reduce damage.
- Maintain stable hydropower production to ensure energy supply.

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Contacts:

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