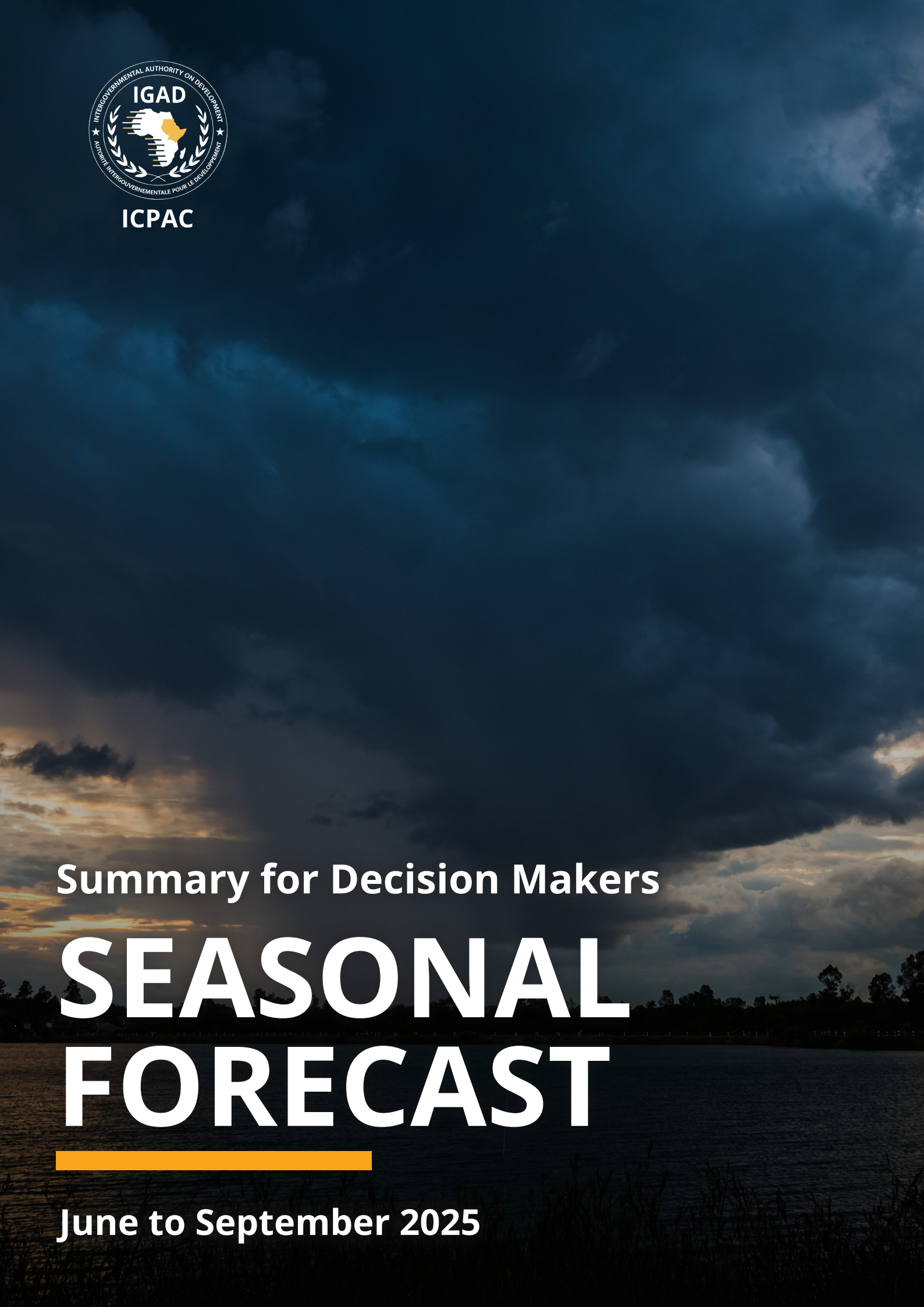


Summary for Decision Makers

SEASONAL FORECAST

June to September 2025

Rainfall and Temperatures

June to September (JJAS) is an important rainy season, especially in the northern and western parts of the GHA, where it generally contributes more than 40% of the total annual rainfall and more than 90% in parts of Sudan.

The consolidated, post-processed seasonal forecast for JJAS 2025, based on six (6) Global Climate Models (GCMs-ECMWF-European Union, GFDL-United States, CMCC-Italy, DWD-Germany, CCSM4-Canada, JMA-Japan) initialized in May 2025, suggests an increased likelihood of above-average rainfall across most areas where the JJAS season is significant. Notably, there is a higher probability (around 55%) of above-normal rainfall over central Sudan, eastern South Sudan, parts of south-western and northern Ethiopia, western Kenya, and eastern Uganda (Figure 1a).

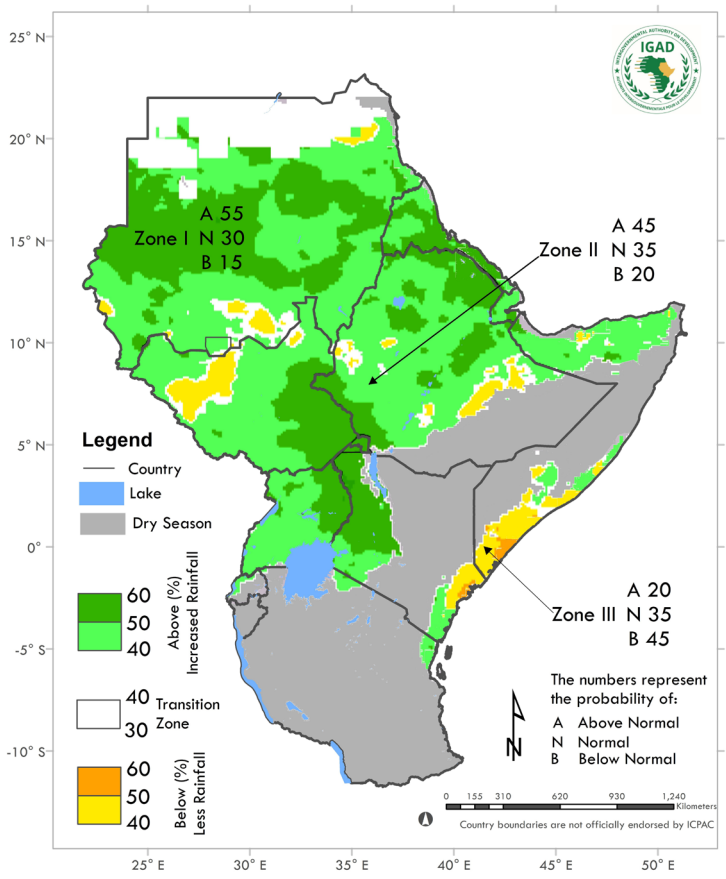
In addition, there is a substantial probability (approximately 45%) of wetter-than-average conditions across central to western Uganda, central to western South Sudan, southern Sudan, central to western Ethiopia, Djibouti, and western Eritrea. However, exceptions include coastal regions of Somalia and Kenya, parts of north-western South Sudan, and south-eastern Ethiopia, where a 45% chance of experiencing below-normal rainfall is predicted. There is a high probability (>90%) of rainfall exceeding 400 mm across most parts of the region where JJAS is an important rainy season, except for central Sudan and central to southern Uganda where probabilities fall below 30% (Figure 4a). The spatial distribution for the 500 mm threshold closely resembles that of the 400 mm.

The predicted most likely start dates of the June to September 2025 season as well as forecast probabilities for three categories of onset time (early/normal/late) are provided in Figure 2(a), and 2(b). The forecast indicates that most parts of the region are likely to experience a normal onset of the season, with some areas showing a higher probability of an early start.

Probabilities for warmer than normal temperatures are most enhanced over northern and southern Sudan, most parts of South Sudan, central to southern Ethiopia, Somalia, central to eastern and southern Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Normal to cooler than normal conditions are expected over parts of central Sudan, western Eritrea, northern Ethiopia, Djibouti and cross border areas of South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya (Figure 1b).

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.*

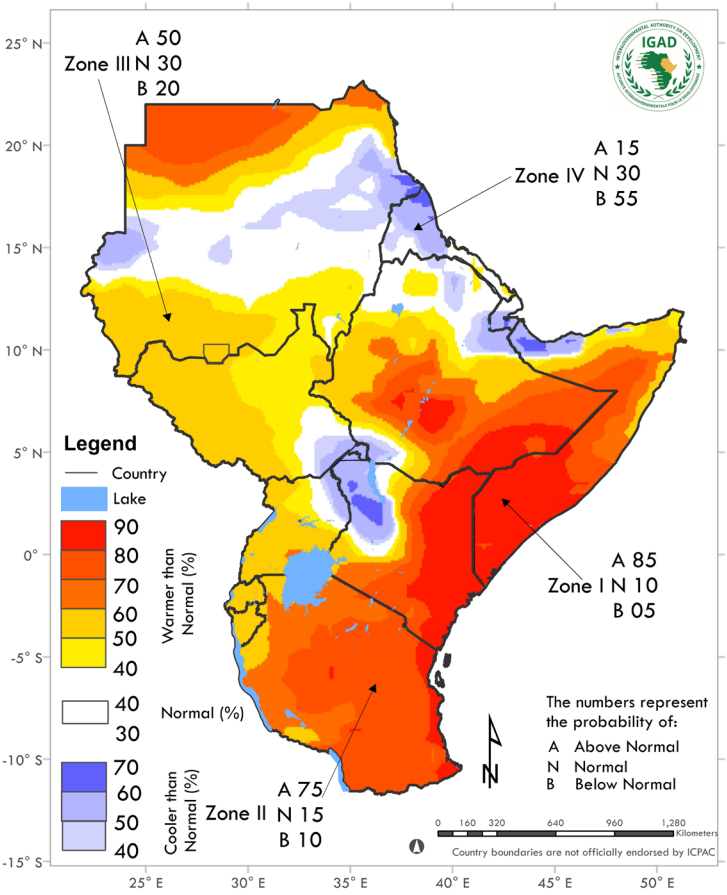
Rainfall Forecast June - September 2025

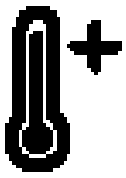


Rainfall

Figure 1 (a): June - September 2025 rainfall probabilistic forecast

Temperature Forecast for June - September 2025

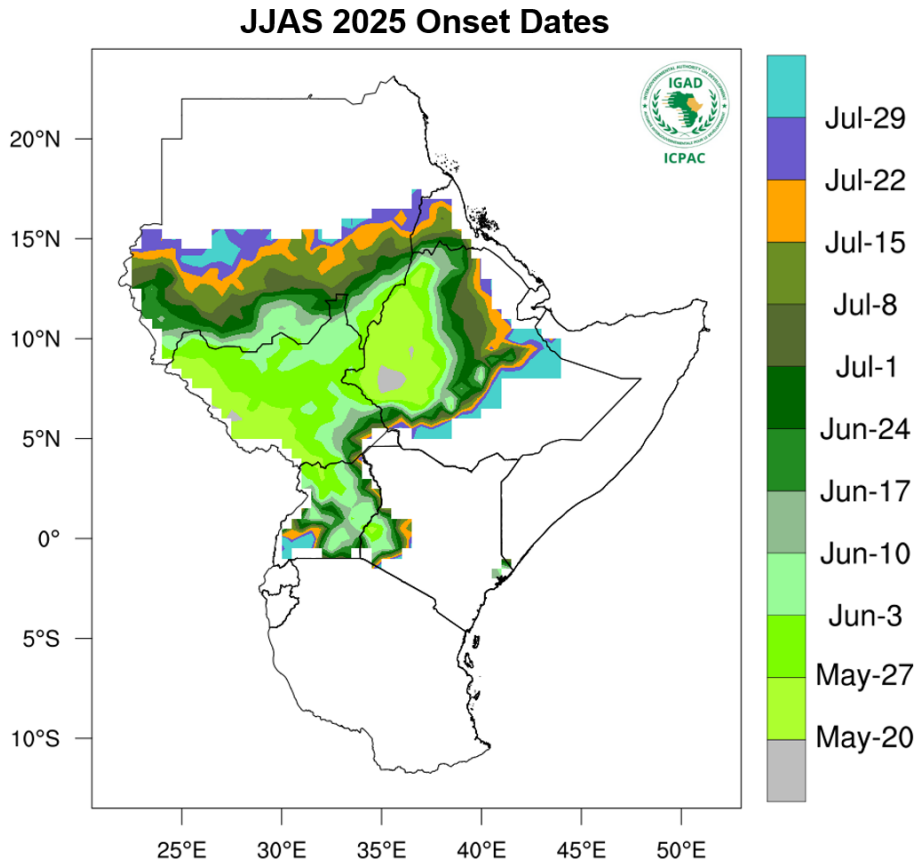




Temperature

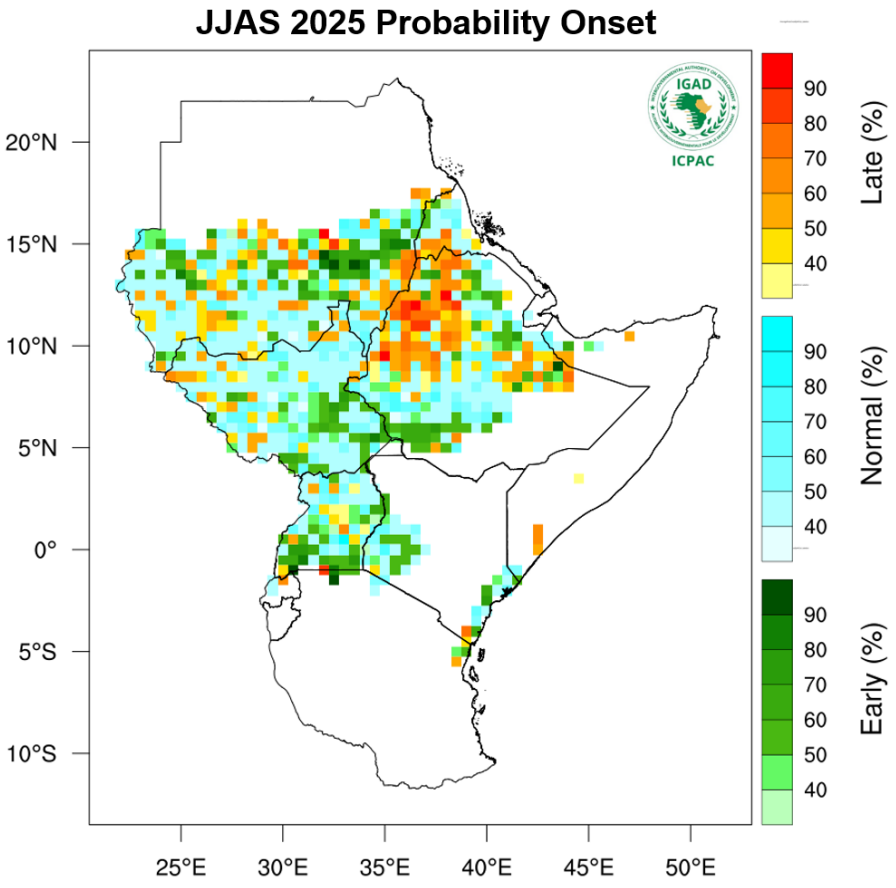
Figure 1 (b): June - September 2025 temperature forecast

Above-Normal Rainfall Expected Across Most Parts of the Greater Horn of Africa



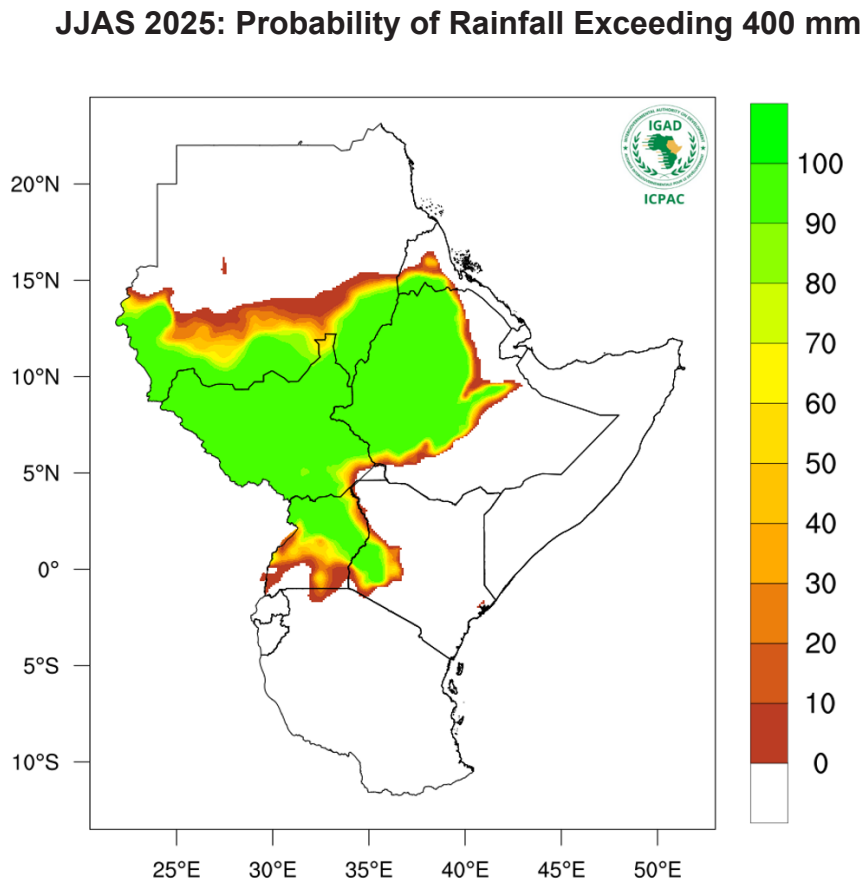
Onset dates

Figure 2 (a):The most likely rainfall onset dates for the JJAS 2025 season from model ensemble mean values.



Probabilistic onset forecast

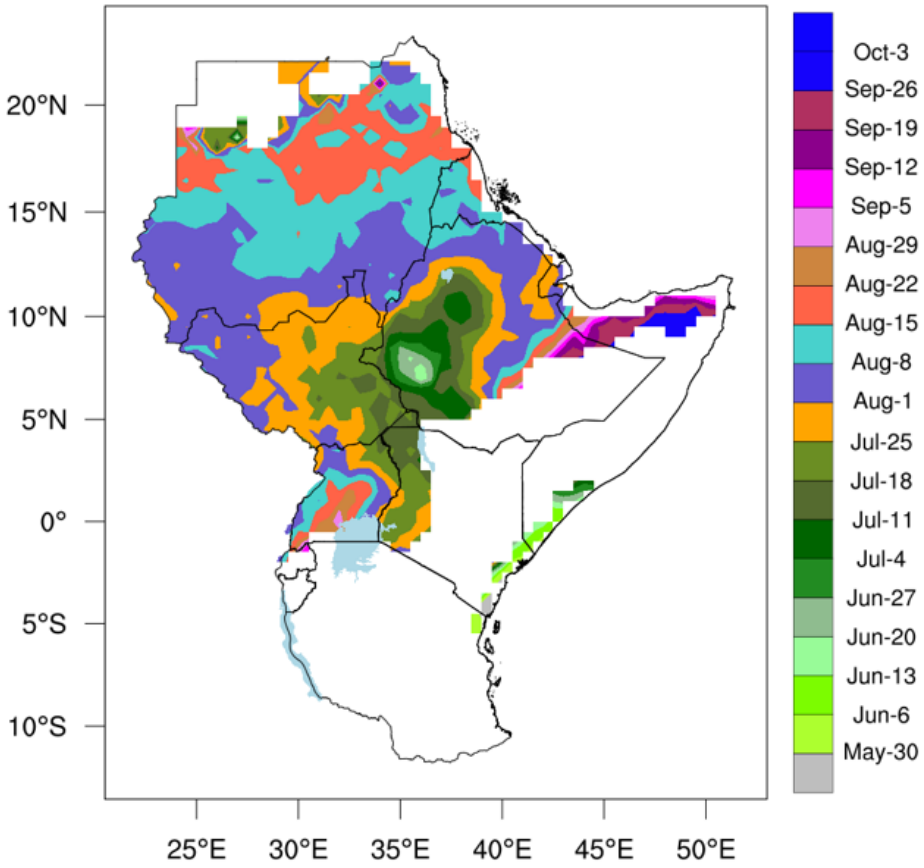
Figure 2 (b): The forecast probabilities for three (tercile) categories of onset timing showing early, normal, or late onset



Probability of exceedance in JJAS

Figure 4 (a): Probability of Rainfall Exceeding 400 mm

There is a high probability (>90%) of rainfall exceeding 400 mm across most parts of the region where JJAS is an important rainy season, except for central Sudan and central to southern Uganda where probabilities fall below 30%.



Time of maximum wet spell

Figure 4 (b): The calendar period (start and end dates) during which the longest most consecutive wet days takes place.

June forecast

Rainfall probabilistic forecast for June 2025

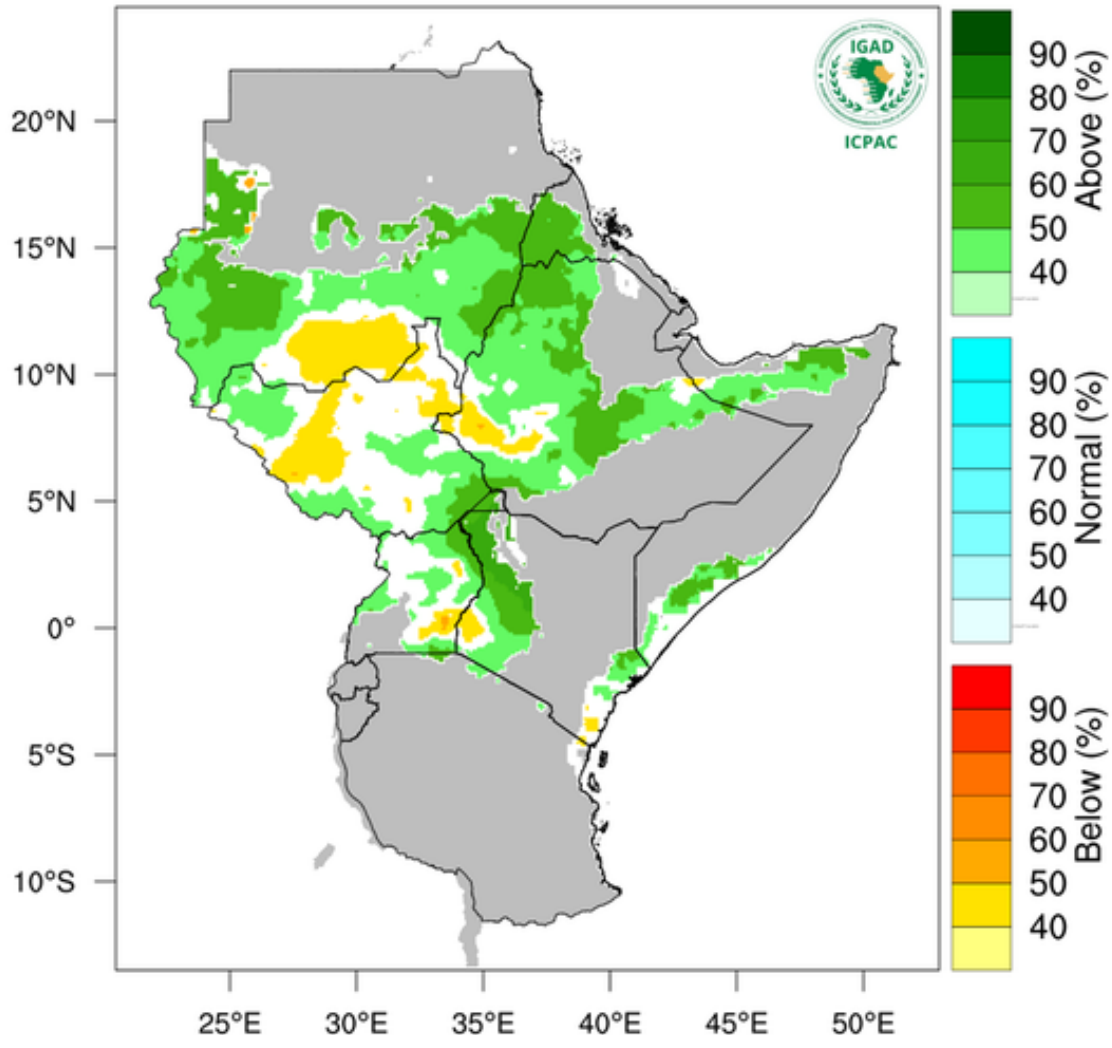


Figure 3: Rainfall probabilistic forecast for June 2025

— *Normal to wetter than normal conditions expected over western Kenya, northern and southern Somalia, western and part of eastern Ethiopia, much of Uganda, most parts of South Sudan, and south-eastern, central, and south-western Sudan.*

— *Drier than usual conditions expected over part of western Ethiopia, western and north-eastern South Sudan, and central-southern Sudan.*

DJIBOUTI

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Damage to houses and key infrastructure such as roads, schools, and health facilities; crop losses.

Advisory

- Disseminate early warning information; raise community awareness on risks and WASH; preposition medical, food, and non-food supplies

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Improved soil moisture and water resource recharge; risk of crop damage from waterlogging and pests; potential soil erosion.

Advisory

- Promote use of flood-tolerant crops and drainage systems; enhance pest and disease monitoring; support food assistance; encourage livelihood diversification.

Water and Energy

Impacts

There is potential for good water storage in existing infrastructure leading to adequate water availability.

Advisory:

- Promote water conservation and flood risk awareness, especially in urban areas.

Livestock

Impacts

Erratic and below-average rainfall, livestock disease outbreak led to poor animal body condition and low agricultural/ livestock productivity and malnutrition.

Advisory:

- Climate advisories, forecasts and anticipatory planning, monitoring and surveillance of vectors and disease epi-demics and water conservation and animal feed development

Health

Impacts

High temperatures and dust are likely to reduce vector-borne diseases but increase skin conditions and the risk of meningitis. Food insecurity may increase chances of anaemia in pregnant women.

Advisory

- Promote safe water and sanitation; enhance disease surveillance and mobile health services; conduct vaccination campaigns.

Conflict

Impacts

Most areas of vulnerability are forecasted to receive normal to above normal rainfall during the season. Key cluster, cluster I, is particularly expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall. The implications are reduced mobility or forced migration. Climate induced conflicts are expected to be reduced during this period. Human safety and insecurity may be compromised as a result of flooding and excessive rains that will force pastoralists and communities to higher lands. This is likely to trigger conflicts in the higher lands and drier lands. The areas west of Lake Turkana

are forecasted to receive below normal which will make the area a hotspot for outmigration with conflict implications especially around Todonyang. Areas of Northern Bar el Ghazel in South Sudan and western L. Turkana in Kenya will most likely witness heightened conflicts because of anticipated depressed rains.

Advisory

- Cluster I peace committees to be advised to reach out to higher land areas and prepare the communities to prepare for potential influx of pastoralists and displaced persons and put in place coexistence mechanisms. Communities in the areas of Western Turkana and Northern Bhar el Ghazel need to be prepared for potential migratory communities with likely conflict implications. Peace committees in the mentioned areas will require support in terms of facilitation and regular information updates on monthly basis.

ETHIOPIA

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Flood-related damage to infrastructure, crops, and livestock; loss of livelihoods; disease outbreaks (malaria and waterborne diseases).

Advisory

- Disseminate early warning information; preposition supplies; clear drainage; enhance disease surveillance and livestock vaccination.

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Early onset of rains favourable for planting; increased crop productivity; flood risks in western areas; potential post-harvest losses.

Advisory

- Encourage and facilitate early land preparation; Strengthen drainage and extension services; ensure input supply; integrate climate information into insurance and credit systems.

Water and Energy

Impacts

Adequate water availability and stable hydropower; flood risk in some areas.

Advisory

- Monitor river levels and raise urban flood awareness.

Livestock

Impacts

Good rainfall and timely onset of season resulted in availability of feeds over most parts of Ethiopia led to good livestock body condition, but Southeast, Northern and North-Eastern Ethiopia experienced erratic and below-average rainfall, warmer temperature.

Advisory:

- Climate advisories, forecasts and anticipatory planning, mass vaccination against disease outbreaks (TADs) and continuous water conservation and animal feed development.

Health

Impacts

Hygiene improvement and food security gains; risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases; psychosocial and health service challenges due to flooding.

Advisory

- Activate emergency plans; conduct targeted vaccination; expand mobile health services and awareness campaigns.

KENYA

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Displacement, infrastructure damage, crop failure in drought areas, and pasture loss.

Advisory:

• Disseminate early warnings; preposition supplies; vaccinate livestock; maintain drainage systems; promote drought-tolerant crops.

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Favourable conditions in western Kenya; flooding risks and infrastructure damage; possible crop failure on the coast.

Advisory

• Prepare post-harvest systems; expand storage and extension services; promote pest control and water harvesting; apply mulching on the coast.

Water and Energy

Impacts

Adequate water is available from good MAM season hence stable hydropower.

Advisory

• Promote conservation; optimize hydropower and enforce water regulations.

Livestock

Impacts

Good rainfall and timely onset of season, good availability of feeds over most parts of Kenya, limited conflict in major livestock corridors, resulted in good livestock body condition and stable livestock prices.

Advisory:

• Climate advisory services and anticipatory planning, mass vaccination against disease outbreaks and water harvesting, conservation and development of animal fodder and feeds.

Health

Impacts

Risks of vector-borne diseases in the west, flu in the northeast, and dengue on the coast.

Advisory

• Strengthen surveillance, preparedness, and access to health services; distribute nets and increase awareness.

SOMALIA

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Loss of lives and infrastructure; displacement; pasture decline; livestock disease outbreaks.

Advisory:

- Disseminate warnings; prepare evacuation plans; preposition supplies; coordinate DRM efforts.

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Improved food supply; pest pressures and moisture deficits in coastal areas.

Advisory

- Promote drought-resistant crops; strengthen local extension systems; support cash transfer programs; rehabilitate water points.

Water and Energy

Impacts

Reduced river flows and surface water shortages for various sectors.

Advisory

- Enforce conservation and water-use regulations; implement water conflict-resolution strategies.

Livestock

Impacts

Good rainfall and timely onset of season, good availability of feeds over most parts of Somalia, availability of water to irrigate pasture development, resulted in good livestock body condition and stable livestock prices.

Advisory:

- Climate advisory services and anticipatory planning.

Health

Impacts

Improved nutrition but heightened risk of cholera, AWD, and malaria.

Advisory

- Communicate health advisories; strengthen surveillance; launch vaccinations; expand mobile services; promote safe hygiene.

SOUTH SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Flood-related displacement and damage to infrastructure, crops, and livestock..

Advisory:

- Activate DRM committees; raise awareness; ensure gender-sensitive responses; map relocation areas; preposition essential supplies.

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Good crop production prospects; risks of flooding, pests, and post-harvest losses; drier conditions in the north.

Advisory

- Disseminate seasonal advisories; promote flood-resistant varieties; avoid flood-prone areas; scale up seed production.

Water and Energy

Impacts

Above-average river levels along the White Nile River; risk of flooding; risk of sedimentation

Advisory

- Repair dykes and clear drainage infrastructure; raise flood awareness; preposition essential supplies.

Livestock

Impacts

Availability of good feed, good livestock body condition, stable livestock prices, and good investments in fisheries and livestock disease outbreak.

Advisory:

- Climate advisory services, anticipatory planning and mass vaccination against disease Trans Boundary Animal Diseases.

Health

Impacts

Improved nutrition and overall health, particularly among children and pregnant women. Conversely, reduced rainfall in parts of north-western South Sudan may lead to fewer flooding incidents, improving access to remote areas and health facilities, and reducing mosquito breeding sites, lowering malaria transmission.

Advisory

- Develop emergency plans; communicate advisories; improve disease surveillance; promote WASH; conduct advocacy and vaccination campaigns.

SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Loss of lives and livelihoods; infrastructure damage; displacement; livestock disease and water borne disease outbreaks.

Advisory

- Disseminate early warnings; maintain dykes; preposition WASH and medical supplies; ensure evacuation route safety.

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Good soil moisture for sorghum, groundnuts, millet and other crops in the north and central parts; flood risks; crop failure in conflict-affected southern areas.

Advisory

- Promote timely planting and resilient practices; implement rainwater harvesting; maintain humanitarian assistance.

Water and Energy

Impacts

Stable hydropower; flood risk; adequate water supply for agriculture.

Advisory

- Monitor water levels; raise flood awareness.

Livestock

Impacts

Erratic and below-average rainfall, warmer temperatures, limited water and pasture availability, poor animal body condition and livestock disease outbreak.

Advisory

- Climate advisory services and anticipatory planning

UGANDA

Disaster Risk Management

Impacts

Infrastructure damage due to riverine and flash floods in Karamoja, Teso, Elegu; displacements; disease outbreaks; limited access to social services.

Advisory

- Disseminate forecasts; preposition food and medical supplies; promote WASH; vaccinate humans and livestock.

Agriculture and Food Security

Impacts

Good crop prospects for banana, maize, beans, cassava among others; reduced food prices; pest suppression; risk of waterlogging and post-harvest losses.

Advisory:

- Promote water harvesting and smart agriculture; improve post-harvest practices; build capacity and promote gender-sensitive labour distribution.

Water and Energy

Impacts

Stable hydropower production; above average streams and lake levels and water availability for different sectors.

Advisory

- Continuously monitor lake and river water levels; update downstream countries on the status of water resources that pose a risk to them; monitor and remove floating islands in Lake Victoria.

Livestock

Impacts

Good and timely onset of rainfall, availability of good feeds over most parts of Uganda, availability of water to irrigate pasture development, resulted in good livestock body condition and stable livestock prices.

Advisory:

- Climate advisory services, monitoring and surveillance of vectors and disease epidemic, mass vaccination against disease outbreaks e.g. TADs and water conservation and animal feed development.

Health

Impacts

Improved nutrition and hygiene; risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases; potential psychosocial impacts.

Advisory

- Develop emergency preparedness plans; strengthen surveillance; increase public awareness and vaccination campaigns.

BURUNDI

Water and Energy

Impacts

There is a likelihood of insufficient water supply for both human and agriculture; reduction in stream flows.

Advisory

- Off season maintenance of water harvesting infrastructure is advised; continuously monitor river water levels.

RWANDA

Water and Energy

Impacts

Adequate water is available from good MAM season; reduction in stream flows.

Advisory

- Maintenance of water harvesting infrastructure; continuous monitoring on river water levels.

TANZANIA

Water and Energy

Impacts

Adequate water is available from good MAM season; reduction in reservoir, lakes and stream water levels.

Advisory

- Implement water conservation measures; continuously monitor rivers and water levels.

Contacts:

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