Summary for Decision Makers

SEASONAL FORECAST

March to May 2022

Rainfall and Temperature

The upcoming March-April-May (MAM) rainfall season constitutes an important season, particularly in the equatorial parts of the region where it contributes up to 70% of the total annual rainfall.

After almost two years of drought in most parts of eastern Africa, heavy rains could be experienced in the next three months. Indeed, a wetter than normal season is forecast in the southern to central parts of the region, particularly southern, central and northern Tanzania, eastern Uganda, northern Burundi, eastern Rwanda, southern and western Kenya, eastern South Sudan and a few localities in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, and southern and northern Somalia. Figure 1(a).

However, western South Sudan, and central and north-eastern Ethiopia are likely to receive less than usual rainfall. Warmer than usual temperature conditions could also be recorded in southern Tanzania, most of Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and northern Sudan. Figure 1(b).

It is important to note that the climate drivers that influence the MAM rainfall season are not well defined, hence difficult to predict. Generally, the rains are expected to start on time over most parts of the region, except over parts of north-western Uganda and northern Burundi where the onset is likely to be delayed. Figure 2 (a). The respective estimated onset dates are shown in Figure 2 (b).

In parts of the region worst-hit by drought, the current trends are comparable to those observed during the 2010-2011 famine and 2016-2017 drought emergency. Looking ahead, it is likely that the situation in the affected areas will intensify through the transition period (2022 March-May rainfall season).

The situation thereafter will be informed by the season's performance. However, considering the high livestock offtake and deaths reported so far and that the MAM harvests start around July, it is worth noting that any positive impacts will be realized much later. Approximately 12 to 14 million people remain highly food insecure in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

In view of these grim realities, humanitarian and risk reduction efforts must be scaled up urgently, primarily by the respective national governments, humanitarian actors, and development partners.

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 March - May 2022

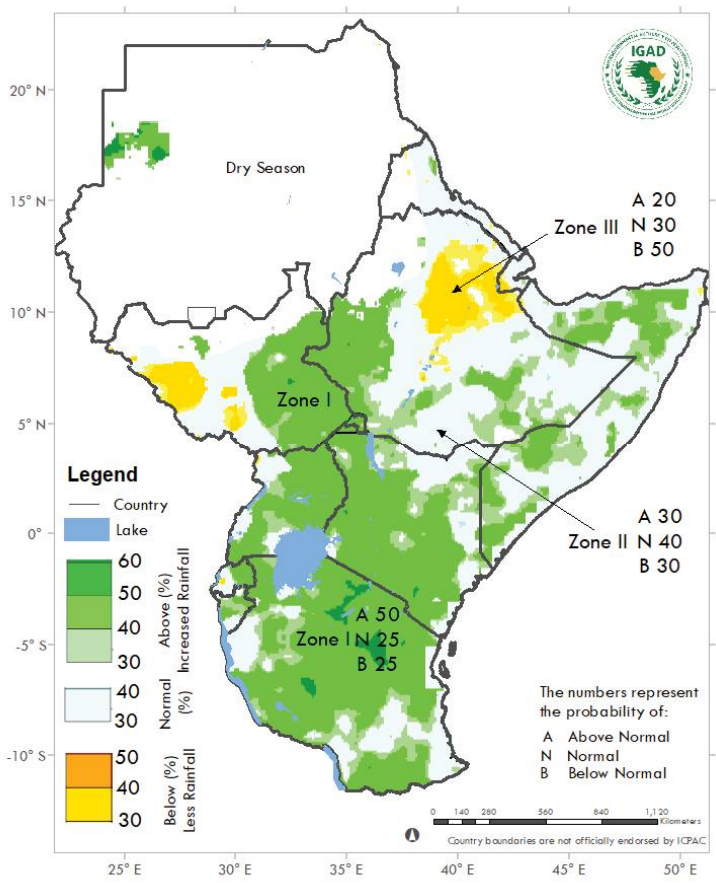


Figure 1 (a): March - May 2022 rainfall forecast

Temperature Forecast for March - May 2022

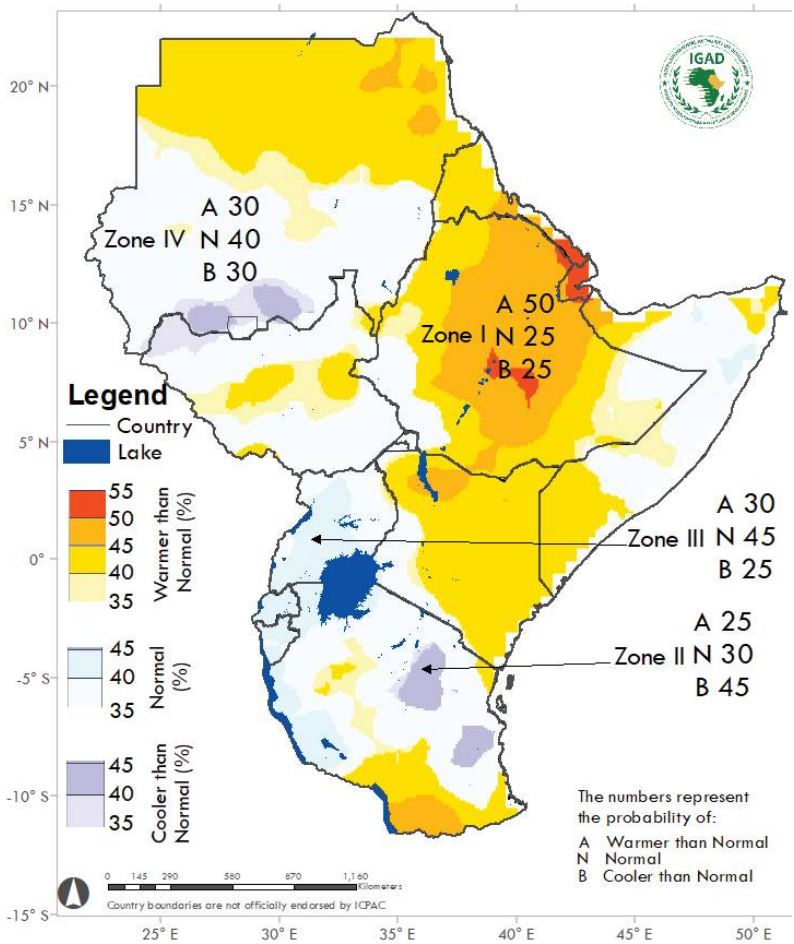


Figure 1 (b): March - May 2022 temperature forecast

Wetter season forecast, but the devastating impacts of the drought will remain for months

Onset probability

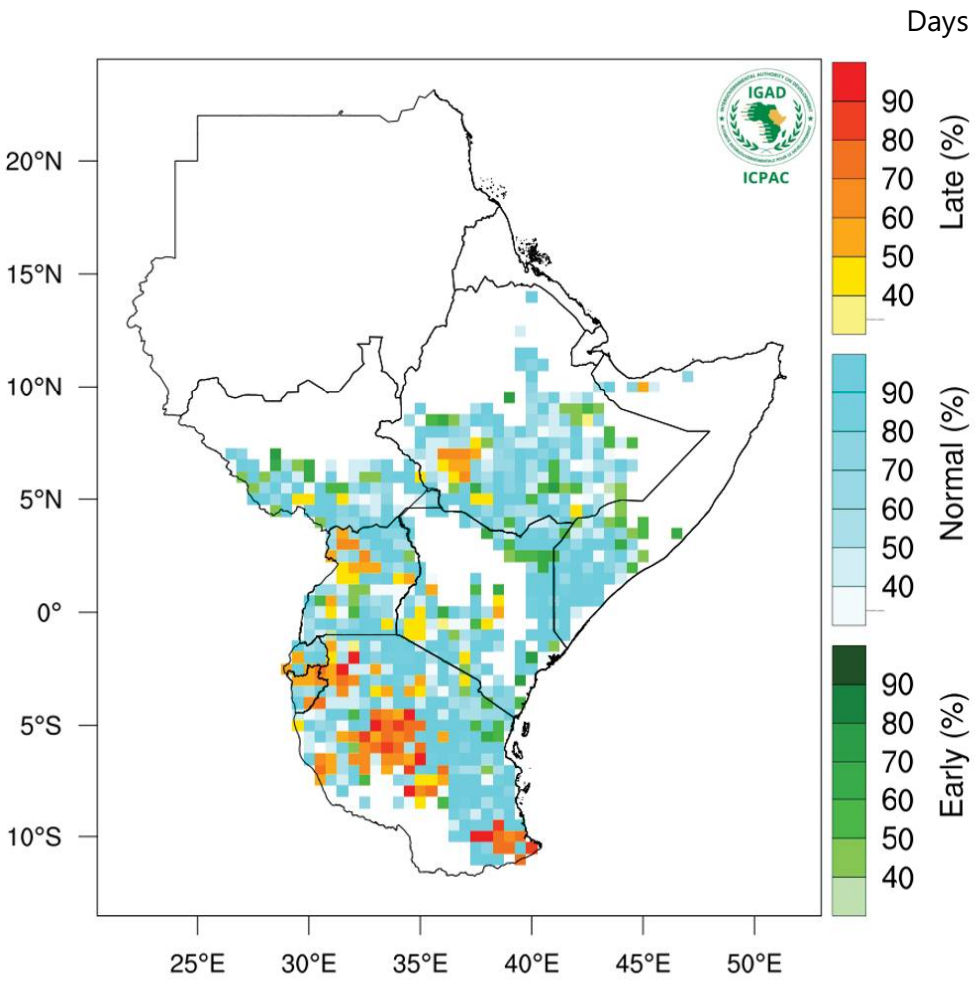


Figure 2 (a): March - May 2022 onset probability

Onset dates

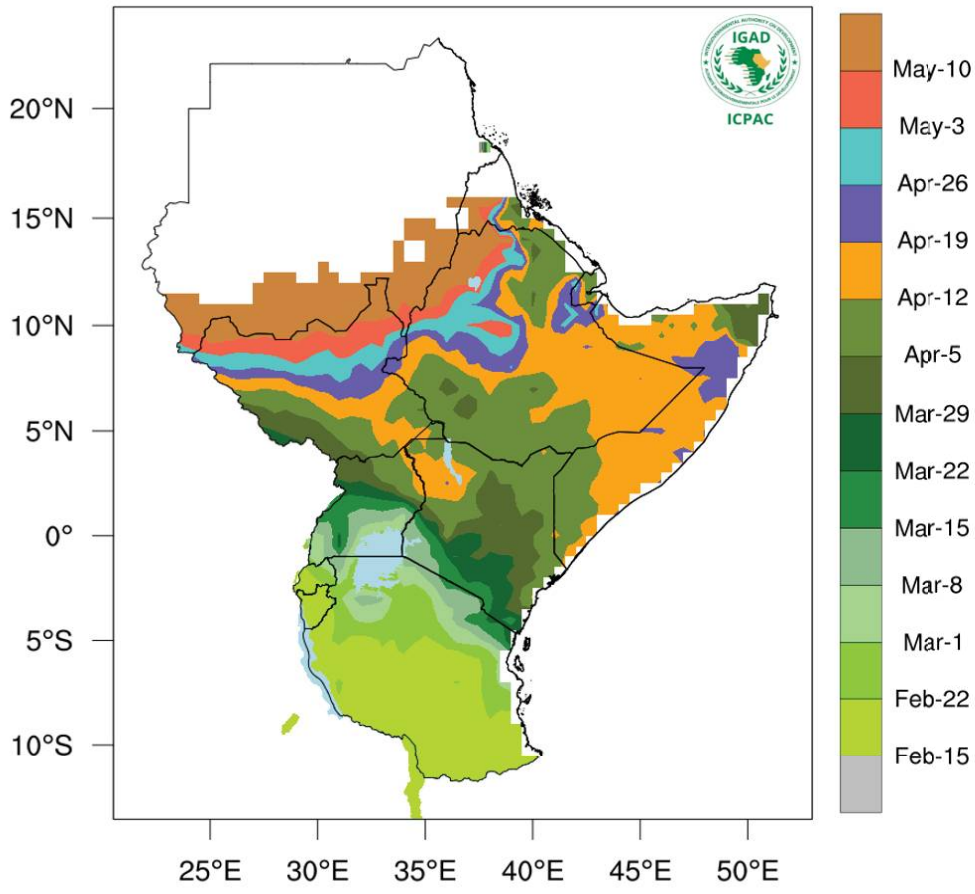
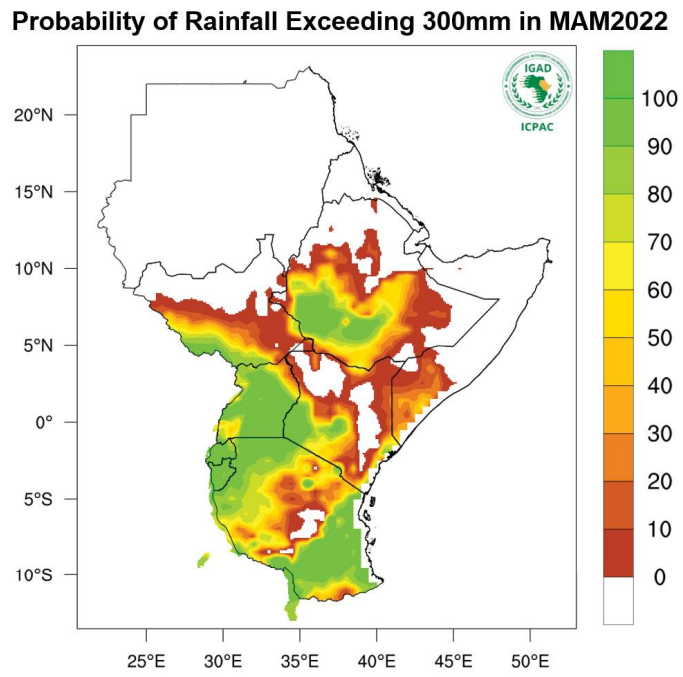


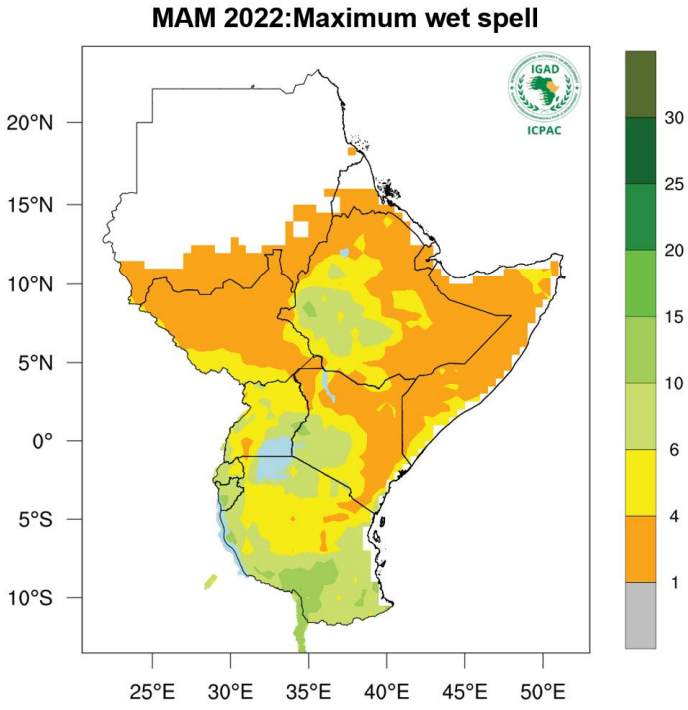
Figure 2 (b): March - May 2022 : onset dates



Probability of rainfall exceeding 300 mm

Figure 3 : March - May 2022 probability of rainfall exceeding 300 mm

High chances of receiving more than 300mm during the MAM season are indicated over north-western Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, central to western Kenya, south-western Ethiopia, and south-western South Sudan.



Maximum number of consecutive wet days

Figure 4 : March - May 2022 maximum number of consecutive wet days

Highest number of consecutive wet days (6-10) are indicated over south-western Ethiopia, western Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and western and southern Tanzania.

March 2022 forecast

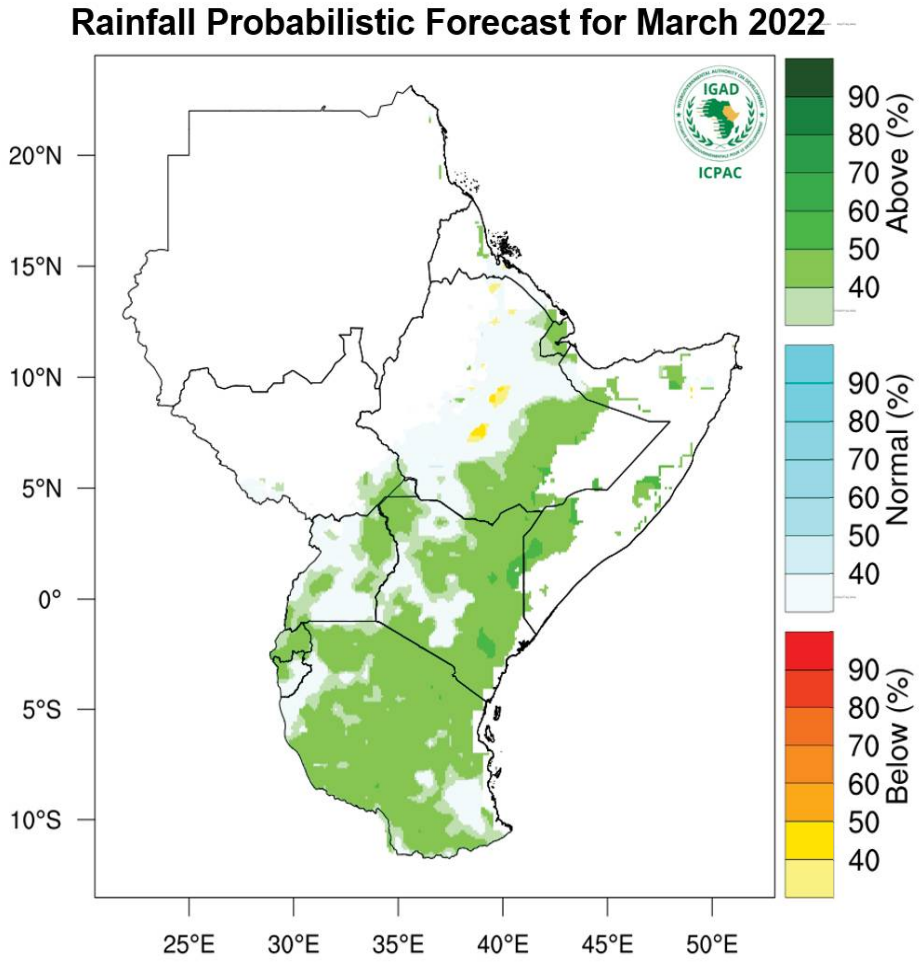


Figure 5 : March rainfall forecast

Wetter than normal conditions expected over much of Tanzania, Rwanda, south-western and eastern Uganda, much of Kenya, part of south-eastern Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Normal conditions expected over central and eastern Ethiopia, most of Somalia, a few areas in southern South Sudan, north-western Uganda, Burundi, and a few areas in central and western Kenya. Generally dry for most of South Sudan and Sudan.

DJIBOUTI

Disaster Risk Management

Drought conditions is expected to persist in the south-western parts of the country, leading to migration of agropastoral nomads towards the south-east, and might lead to livestock deaths.

Advisory:

- Revise existing contigency plans to address both floods and drought situations
- Provide humanitarian assistance: food, animal feeds, and non-food items for nomadic people

Water and Energy

Enhanced evaporation from water pans / open reservoirs

Advisory

- Water conservation and demand side management measures are highly encouraged

Livestock

Anticipated livestock movements from pastures and water deficit to surplus areas

Advisory

- Activate drought contingency plans
- Monitor closely seasonal performance
- Destocking campaigns prior to poor body condition associated with poor rainfall performance
- Control of transboundary animal diseases (TADS)
- Awareness campaign to avert associated negative impacts

Conflict Early Warning

Anticipated flares in conflict incidents in and around the drought areas. Forced migrations expected to the drier areas, leading to conflict with wildlife and protected areas authorities.

Environment and Forestry

Depressed forage and water for livestock due to prolonged and persistent drought. Expected land and environmental degradation.

Advisory

- Plan for provision of livestock feeds and water to drought affected areas
- Create awareness on using climate information in environmental management and forestry resources

ETHIOPIA

Disaster Risk Management

Forecast for heavy rain in western and southern parts of the country could lead to riverine, flash floods, and landslides in flood prone areas. Increased risk of desert locusts and fall armyworms likely due to improved vegetation conditions. Drought expected to continue in the north-east with increased food insecurity. Pasture and forage deficit also likely to persist in the south. General migration and displacement expected from flood and drought affected areas.

Advisory:

- Clear drainage systems and waterways
- Identify safe grounds for people in flood prone areas
- Implement pest-control mechanisms
- Build reservoirs and advise communities on best practice for water and soil moisture conservation
- Provide support feeds for livestock, and food items to displaced people

Agriculture and Food Security

Harvest, transportation, and storage of meher and irrigated crops likely to be facilitated by the predicted late onset of the rains in some southern parts of the country. On the other hand, belg crop performance may be negatively affected by the late onset, erratic rains, and above normal temperatures. Moisture stress expected in areas where less than normal rain is anticipated. In Somali, South Omo, Borena, and Bale regions, this could help suppress the breeding and spread of desert locusts which normally benefit from enhanced rainfall and improved vegetation.

Advisory

- Select early mature and moisture stress tolerant crop varieties
- Implement appropriate agronomic practices such as time of sowing, row planting, tinning, weeding, mulching, crop residue cover, etc.
- Develop rainwater harvesting within and without fields
- Divert flood water from highlands to improve crop production and livestock feeds, including use of tie-ridge
- Minimize tillage practices to reduce soil moisture loss
- Improve the infiltration capacity of the soil and reduce runoff by using surface residue covers

Water and Energy

Improved water availability after the poor OND season in the Daror, Juba-Genale, and Shebele basins. Stable hydropower production to the potential level can be attained. Risk of flooding in these basins.

Advisory

- Maintenance of water storage facilities to harvest as much water as possible
- Flood risk awareness
- Water conservation measures need to be undertaken in the basins where rainfall is not expected in this season

Livestock

Improved pastures in administrative zone 1, limited pastures in zone 3, and resurgence of vector borne diseases.

Advisory

- Increased uptake and supply of feed and drugs
- Scale up feed supply network from surplus to deficit areas
- Surveillance of vector borne disease and control
- Increased awareness creation on destocking programs, conflict mitigation plans over shared resources

Health

Malnutrition, malaria, and water-related diseases such as cholera expected in the north-eastern part of the country. Water related diseases also likely in the flood prone areas of the south and the south-west.

Advisory

- Alert health professionals and local authorities to take precautionary measures
- Allocate resources for advocacy and increased staff
- Strengthen surveillance for early detection and timely action
- Educate local communities on health risks and prevention

Conflict Early Warning

Significantly dire humanitarian conditions anticipated in the north and north-eastern parts of the country due to drought and on-going conflicts. South Omo herders expected to migrate and graze along the border with Kenya, close to their archrivals, leading to flares of violence.

Advisory

- Activate peace committees across the borderland between Ethiopia and Kenya, especially in South Omo and Borana areas

Environment and Forestry

Reduced forage and water availability likely to lead to resource-based and human-wildlife conflicts, particularly in the north-east of the country. Tree cutting and general environmental degradation as source of income and energy expected in northern regions. Soil erosion and land degradation expected in the west of the country because of enhanced rainfall.

Advisory

- Monitor conflict hotspots and mitigation measures
- Encourage tree planting where heavy rainfall is expected
- Improve land management practices, soil, and water conservation in western and southern regions

KENYA

Disaster Risk Management

Good prospects for crop productivity. However, drought expected to persist especially over the eastern and coastal regions. Floods, landslides, and lighting strikes likely in the western parts of the country, leading to displacement, infrastructure damage, loss of livelihoods. Increased malnutrition, human and livestock diseases, and pest infestation expected.

Advisory:

- Continue drought intervention: food, water, and animal feeds supply
- Identify and support vulnerable and hotspot communities
- Prepare to deliver food and non-food items to flood prone areas
- Stand-by to activate emergency funds

Agriculture and Food Security

Good rainfall prospects likely to lead to improved crop production. Increased water to be utilized for supplementary irrigation. Possible flooding in all flood prone areas of the country, leading to the destruction of agriculture infrastructure, and outbreaks of pest and diseases in low lying areas.

Advisory

- Encourage stockists to procure adequate products, especially those using the e-voucher
- Promote water efficient technologies to maximize use of the little rain
- Set up water harvesting and irrigation structures, especially in agropastoral areas
- Mobilize plant protection teams and get ready for any pest and disease outbreaks
- Encourage early planting and dry planting to take advantage of the expected early onset

Water and Energy

Good water availability for human and livestock in Ewaso Ngiro and Tana basins. Risk of flooding in Lake Victoria and lower Tana basins leading to infrastructure damage and displacement. Good prospects for stable and potential hydropower production. Prospects for enhanced Rift Valley lakes levels, risk of flooding and displacement.

Advisory

- Maintain water harvesting infrastructures, particularly water pans
- Raise awareness of flood risk in close coordination with DRM sectors

Livestock

Increased flood in lowland areas and resurgence of vector borne diseases. Anticipated livestock movement from pasture deficit areas (Moyale, Wajir) to surplus areas (Marsabit). Conflict over limited natural resources.

Advisory

- Activate the disease surveillance for Rift Valley Fever (RVF)
- Scale out of vaccination against RVF and anthrax, associated with increased rainfall
- Increase drug and vaccine supply by veterinary departments

Health

Increased chances of malaria in the highlands, west of the Rift Valley, lowlands of the north, parts of the north-east, Lamu, and the north-west. Potential increase in diarrheal infections in the low-lands areas of the north, north-west, and flood prone areas of the north-east. Food stress and nutritional challenges likely in Wajir and Garrisa. Increased cases of dengue fever expected along the coast, especially within Mombasa County.

Advisory

- Strengthen surveillance of all climate-sensitive diseases across the country
- Undertake rapid assessment to identify high-risk areas
- Communicate risk to the public, using multi-pronged channels
- Preposition and redistribute medical supplies and WASH commodities in high-risk areas
- Conduct food security assessment in Wajir and Garrisa counties, and preposition rations, water, and supplements
- Provide tailor-made public education and community awareness

Conflict Early Warning

Herders anticipated to move back to the escapements from the higher grounds along the Kenya-Uganda border and around the drier areas at the border with South Sudan. Conflict flares anticipated in these locations.

Advisory

- Activate cross border peace committees along these border areas

Environment and Forestry

Increase in water and forage availability for wildlife and livestock leading to reduced human-wildlife conflicts, reduced wildlife and livestock movement/migration, and reduced incursion of livestock in protected areas. Possible fast drying of the good grass biomass thus higher risk of wildfire in rangelands and protected areas in the east, north-east and coastal regions. Increased risk of livestock flooding to high forests due to decreased vegetation in these regions.

Advisory

- Take advantage of the increased rainfall in central and western regions to boost tree planting and regeneration of natural vegetation and forests (e.g. Mau ecosystem)
- Increase collaring/ tracking of wildlife to better understand their movement and curb human-wildlife conflict
- Establish and activate fire danger monitoring in the high-risk areas of the east and north-east of the country

SOMALIA

Disaster Risk Management

Improved pasture and water availability expected, together with better crop prospects. Flash floods likely in areas forecast to receive enhanced rainfall. Cross-border mobility expected for pastoral communities which may cause conflict. Livestock and human diseases, notably malaria, and pest infestation also expected.

Advisory:

- Enhance dissemination of early warning information
- Continue humanitarian support and activate safety nets
- Set up contingency plans for floods and associated hazards
- Prepare interventions by ministry of Health

Water and Energy

Improved water availability after the poor October-November-December (OND) season in the Daror, Juba and Shebele basins. There is also a risk of flooding and displacement.

Advisory

- Maintain water harvesting infrastructures, particularly water pans
- Raise risk awareness on floods

Livestock

Regeneration and improved pasture conditions. Prevalence of disease outbreak with associated livestock movements. Floods in areas expected to receive above normal rains.

Advisory

- Organize mass vaccination and treatment
- Raise community awareness on conflict mitigation plans over anticipated livestock movements

Environment and Forestry

Pastures and natural vegetation expected to regenerate. Soil erosion and environmental degradation also expected following heavy rain.

Advisory

- Improve dissemination of climate information for early action
- Take advantage of enhanced rains and moisture availability to promote tree planting programs

SOUTH SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

Enhance agricultural activities expected following good rains. However, likely floods from upstream areas in the neighboring countries could lead to human displacement and migration.

Advisory:

- Disseminate early information through relevant media channels
- Make sure that communities take advantage of the good rains and select the appropriate crops
- Advise communities on how to handle flood or related impacts
- Work with neighboring countries to ensure peaceful and orderly migration (early warning technical working groups)

Agriculture and Food Security

Good prospects for high yields due to enhanced rainfall over the eastern parts of the country. Feeder roads expected to be damaged by heavy rains, hence increased chance of disruption of movement and food distribution.

Advisory

- Take early action to prepare land and plant crops such as maize
- Work with seed companies to ensure availability and adequate distribution across the country
- Plant early maturing crops in the western parts of the country (e.g. cassava)

Water and Energy

Prospects of White Nile River will maintaining the above average levels with a risk of intermittent flooding due to localized rainfall.

Advisory

- Raise flood risk awareness

Livestock

Improved conditions and regeneration of good pastures in the eastern part of the country. Migration from the rainfall depressed areas to the pasture rich areas. There is potential conflict between farmers and pastoralists.

Advisory

- Conduct community awareness over possible resource-based conflicts
- Organize mass vaccination and treatment for livestock

Health

Incidences of malaria expected in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, part of Lakes states and Unity states. Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) expected in Jonglei, hepatitis E in Bentiu, and meningitis in the Upper Nile State.

Advisory

- Assess and increase stock levels of malaria diagnostics (RDTs), medicines (ACTs), and LLINs
- Enhance behavioral change communication for malaria prevention, prompt investigation, and initiation of treatment
- Increase surveillance for early detection and treatment
- Treat water collection points with chlorine to disrupt transmission
- Vaccinate communities against hepatitis E
- Increase surveillance, detection and treatment of hepatitis E
- Organize mass vaccination against meningitis in the affected states

Conflict Early Warning

Violence expected in Tanbura, western Equatoria, northern Bahr El Ghazel, eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states.

Advisory:

- Hold pre-migration conferences, especially with the Mesiriya, Reizighat and Dinka people in the Aweil region

Environment and Forestry

Reduced forage and water availability for wildlife and livestock in western areas, leading to possible resource-based conflicts including human-wildlife conflicts. Soil erosion and land degradation expected in eastern parts of the country due to enhanced rainfall.

Advisory

- Monitor human-wildlife conflict hotspots and mitigation measures
- Promote tree planting in areas expected to receive enhanced rainfall
- Improve land management practices and soil conservation in eastern regions

SUDAN

Disaster Risk Management

Heatwaves and disease outbreaks expected. Rains in May suitable for early farm preparation for June-September (JJAS) season. However, during the dry season pasture shortage might lead to movement of pastoral communities.

Advisory:

- Distribute water and food
- Establish a cross-border rangeland monitoring system
- Develop a communication strategy for DRM

Agriculture and Food Security

Conditions conducive for harvesting of wheat and sorghum as it is normally dry. Dry water points could negatively affect water availability for household use.

Advisory

- Farmers urged to undertake land preparation for the JJAS season
- Early transportation of inputs for large scale farmers
- Early provision of seeds to small scale farmers

Water and Energy

Enhanced evaporation from dams and pans.

Advisory

- Add more water storage facilities to secure enough water for the dry season for up to six months
- Undertake water conservation where possible

Livestock

Anticipated livestock movements towards pasture-rich areas in Ethiopia and South Sudan. Competition and conflict over pasture in deficit areas. Resurgence of tick borne diseases. Increased disease outbreaks such as Foot and Mouth Disease.

Advisory

- Scale up fodder production from irrigated fields along River Nile, Gezira and White Nile states. Bring surplus to deficit areas
- Enhance disease surveillance associated with increased livestock mobility

Health

Malaria, dengue fever, and chikungunya expected to rise due to shortage of water, as people store it in open containers that turn into mosquito breeding sites. Meningitis and heat strokes likely to increase with the heat. Skin and eye diseases likely to develop with lack of water, bronchial asthma with sandstorms, and scorpion stings and animal bites with very high temperatures.

Advisory

- Increase surveillance of malaria, distribution of mosquito nets, and Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS)
- Boost stocks of antibiotics and vaccination campaign against meningitis
- Provide clean safe water
- Provide anti-asthmatic medication and anti-scorpion immunoglobulin treatment

Conflict Early Warning

Violence between Mesiriya and Reizigat nomads and farmers expected to rise. Migrating communities likely to defy migratory truces due to dire drought conditions.

Advisory

- Activate and strengthen cross-border committees and enforcements

Environment and Forestry

Reforestation and natural regeneration of vegetation expected to decrease, leading to resource competition including human-wildlife conflicts. Possible increase of fire incidences and environmental degradation including illegal cutting of trees for income generation.

Advisory

- Monitor human-wildlife conflict hotspots and put in place mitigation measures
- Establish fire management practices in protected areas and reserved forests
- Increase coordination with stakeholders (government, NGOs, and civil society) to improve stoves and alternative energy devices to reduce pressure on the forest

UGANDA

Disaster Risk Management

Good prospects for crop production, with increased food security. Floods expected around Karamoja, Tororo, Elgon, and Isingiro areas leading to waterborne diseases. Landslides likely in Bugisu resulting in displacements.

Advisory:

- Issue early warning alerts through local media channels
- Increase stocks of medicine through Ministry of Health
- Release water downstream to avoid riverine floods

Agriculture and Food Security

Increased crop yields expected, leading to better food availability and more stable prices. Crop pests and diseases likely as a result of waterlogging (e.g. cassava rotting in the ground), as well as weeds.

Advisory

- Encourage timely planting and crop rotation to better manage pests and diseases
- Select drought resistant crop varieties in the Karamoja region (e.g. millet)

Water and Energy

Favorable hydropower production. Increased level of sediment in rivers. Risk of flooding, landslide, and damage to infrastructure. Prospects of enhanced lake levels.

Advisory

- Water harvesting
- Conduct flood risk awareness campaigns
- Careful monitoring and management of lake levels

Livestock

Expected flooding in the lowland areas. Upsurge of tsetse flies. Upsurge of tick borne disease. Adequate water and pasture.

Advisory

- Scaling up of feed supply and water harvesting for the anticipated upcoming dry season
- Mass vaccination against Foot and mouth disease (FMD), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR/Vaccine for Plague), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Newcastle disease, anticipated in the upcoming dry season
- Recommend that lowland settlements move to higher grounds and vaccinate livestock against anthrax, Blackwater fever, and parasites
- Treatment and use of tsetse repellant drugs
- Increase intervals of tick treatment for improved body condition for ruminants
- Provide supplemental feeding using green fodder from the irrigation schemes

Health

Malaria incidence expected to increase due to floods and stagnant water, particularly in Teso, Bunyoro, Karamoja, Bulambuli, Busia, Isingiro, Kasese, Moroto, Kotido and Nabilatuk areas. Outbreaks of typhoid likely in flooded areas and refugee camps, and cholera in the eastern parts of the country.

Advisory

- Boost distribution of mosquito nets across the country
- Enhance surveillance for early prediction and detection of malaria upsurges and epidemics
- Buffer stocks of anti-malarial commodities in the regions mentioned above
- Disseminate information on how to prevent cholera and typhoid
- Enhance surveillance programs of cholera and typhoid
- Organize vaccination against cholera in prone areas
- Avail treatments for allergy, eye and skin diseases
- Raise awareness on personal hygiene

Conflict Early Warning

Increased raids and human-wildlife conflicts expected.

Advisory

- Intensify security operations, especially around the hinterland cattle keeping communities

Environment and Forestry

Improved pasture and water points for wildlife and livestock expected to reduce pressure on protected areas. Soil erosion and land degradation likely in highlands areas due to heavy rains. Decreased fire incidences in forests and protected areas.

Advisory

- Regenerate forests using available wildlings
- Intensify afforestation and reforestation programs
- Invest in soil and water conservation measures in areas prone to soil erosion

BURUNDI

Agriculture and Food Security

Good crop prospects due to increased probability for wetter conditions. Increased fodder production leading to better milk production.

Advisory

- Promote early land preparation and sowing in areas predicted to have an early to normal onset
- Diversify crop varieties in areas likely to receive enhanced rains
- Urge farmers to undertake late sowing and benefit from the predicted delayed rains
- Select crop varieties that mature within a short period
- Promote rainwater harvesting

Water and Energy

Good water supply for both human, agriculture and hydropower. Increase sediment level in rivers. Risk of urban and lake shoreline flooding.

Advisory

- Maintain water harvesting infrastructure and desilt
- Clean stormwater ways / drainage systems
- Raise flood risk awareness in close coordination with DRM sectors

Health

Serious floods expected in plains and water-borne prone areas, leading to increased cases of malaria, cholera, and diarrhea related diseases.

Advisory

- Anticipate the supply and distribution of malaria commodities
- Promote healh education on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Anticipate water supply in targeted regions (dry and flooding ones)
- Prepare for floods early warning and mitigation in regions previously affected

Environment and Forestry

Soil erosion, land degradation, and landslides expected in highlands areas. Recovery of planted trees and natural regeneration of pastures and forests likely to improve.

Advisory

- Improve soil management and conservation through terracing and water retention measures
- Promote tree planting programs to benefit from the expected enhanced rainfall

RWANDA

Disaster Risk Management

Good crop conditions expected. Flooding and landslides likely in hotspot areas resulting in infrastructure damage, loss of livelihoods, and displacement.

Advisory:

- Issue early warning information through appropriate channels (radio, NCOF etc.)

Agriculture and Food Security

Good crop prospects expected, especially in the western and northern parts of the country. Some crop losses likely due to floods and landslides in hilly areas of the north and the west. Agriculture infrastructures (irrigation schemes, terraces, postharvest infrastructures, feeder roads) at risk due to heavy rain.

Advisory

- Disseminate seasonal forecasts and related agrometeorological advisories in a timely manner
- Support the rehabilitation of agriculture sectors that may be affected by heavy rainfall (e.g. feeder roads)
- Encourage farmers to join the government funded crop subsidy program
- Promote post-harvest handling methods
- Plant rice in flood-affected areas

Water and Energy

Good water supply for both human, agriculture and hydropower

Advisory

- Maintain water harvesting infrastructure and desilt

Environment and Forestry

Soil erosion, land degradation, and landslides expected in highlands areas. Recovery of planted trees and natural regeneration of pastures and forests likely to improve.

Advisory

- Develop land management and soil conservation (e.g. terracing, water retention measures)
- Promote tree planting programs to benefit from the expected enhanced rainfall

TANZANIA

Agriculture and Food Security

Early onset and adequate soil moisture for crop development expected. Dry spells during May likely to favor maturity stage of crops. Possible waterlogging and excessive soil moisture, damaging some field crops and increasing fungal diseases.

Advisory

- Encourage farmers to start early land preparation and planting
- Remind farmers to practice timely weeding
- Work with agro-dealers to ensure timely availability of inputs
- Promote use of weather forecast updates
- Promote improved land management practices and technology to control soil erosion and nutrient loss
- Emphasize measures to control pests and crop diseases following heavy rains
- Prepare to harvest above than normal levels of rainwater

Water and Energy

Continued good water supply and favorable hydropower production. Increased sediment levels in river. Risk of urban and riverine flooding leading to infrastructure damage.

Advisory

- Increae water harvesting to cater for the long dry season ahead
- Undertake flood risk awareness
- Cleaning of storm waterways / drainage systems in cities and other large towns

Health

Flooding expected, leading to increased cases of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea.

Advisory

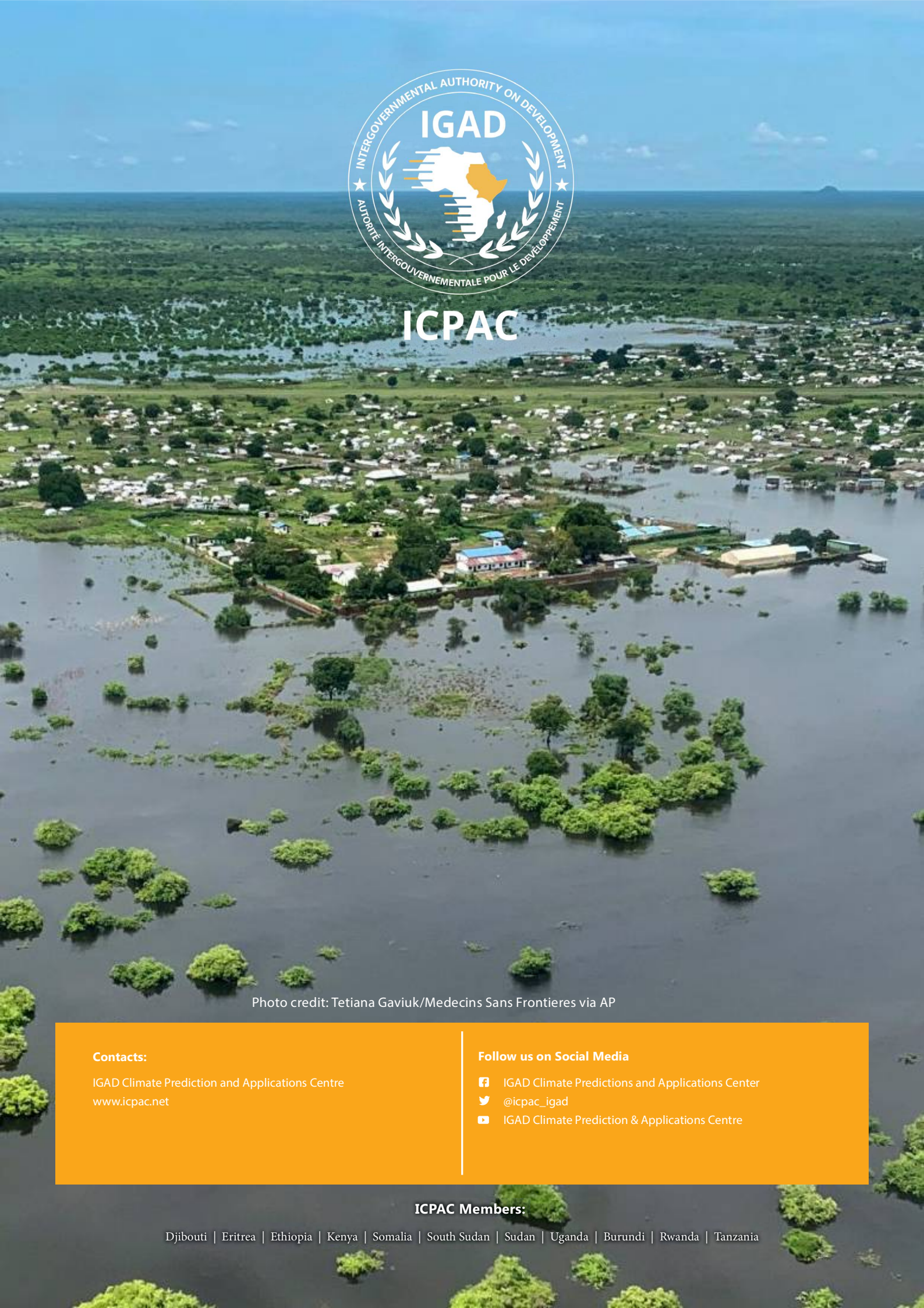
- Promote personal hygiene and proper cleaning of households
- Destroy breeding habitats for vectors such as mosquitoes
- Ensure availability of medicines in health facilities before heavy rains start

Environment and Forestry

Good growth of established trees and strong establishment of seedlings expected. Likely increase in natural regeneration of forests.

Advisory

- Enrich forests, using available wildlings
- Intensify afforestation and reforestation programs



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