NiMet
Nigerian Meteorological Agency

2026
Seasonal Climate Prediction

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CLIMATE SCIENCE *for* SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A Summary for Policy Makers

2026

Seasonal Climate Prediction

A Summary for Policy Makers

A publication of Nigerian Meteorological Agency

Foreword

Globally, accurate and timely climate information has become one of the most powerful tools available to governments to build resilience, safeguard lives and infrastructure, and achieve sustainable socio-economic growth. Given the increasing dangers posed by climate change and the associated extreme weather events, the science of weather and climate must no longer remain confined to classroom research or technical reports. It must be translated into timely, actionable information that informs government policies, provides guidance for investment decisions, supports disaster risk reduction efforts, and the day-to-day operations of citizens and industries across all sectors of the economy.

This has become the central philosophy underpinning the Nigerian Meteorological Agency's Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) over the years and has remained the same for the 2026 season.

SCP is a product of rigorous and thorough application of meteorological and climate science, combining global best practices and in-house technical expertise. Leveraging El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) climate modes as the foundational drivers in generating the climate predictions. For the 2026 season, these global and regional climate indicators point towards a predominantly neutral ENSO phase, a scenario that has important implications for rainfall onset, amount, and cessation characteristics, temperature extremes, and the associated sectoral risks across the country.

Beyond seasonal averages, the 2026 SCP provides detailed information on rainfall onset and cessation, length of the growing season, spatial rainfall distribution, dry spell, and temperature patterns across all the Local Government Areas in Nigeria. These are essential for agriculture, food security,

aviation, water resources management, marine and blue economy, building and construction, disaster risk reduction, energy planning, health, etc. Of particular importance is the emphasis on early-season rainfall events and false onset risks, which, if not properly understood, can result in avoidable economic losses for farmers and other climate-sensitive actors.

The aviation sector remains a major beneficiary of accurate and timely climate services. The 2026 SCP contains information aimed at strengthening flight planning, airport operations, and safety management systems across all our airports. The document is also in line with the Federal Government's broader commitment to climate resilience, food security, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable socio-economic development.

Amid global environmental, socioeconomic and political challenges, the work of scientists for humanity remains critical, and that is why the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) has evolved for over a century, staying true to its mandate, collaborating effectively and providing decades of science for action; thereby de-risking economic activities, enabling preparedness and saving lives and property.

Finally, the value of this climate prediction is not just about its scientific accuracy but in the actions it will inspire. Critical to the success of climate resilience is awareness, enlightenment and sharing of relevant scientific information and advisories. This is what the Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) represents, supporting Mr. President's resolve to address climate change issues with multi-sectoral innovative agenda across the country.

It is my hope that the 2026 SCP document will serve as a trusted guide, providing all stakeholders in the weather and climate services value chain with the necessary information to make and implement climate-smart decisions for the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Festus Keyamo, *SAN, CON, FCIArb (UK)*
Honourable Minister of Aviation and Aerospace Development
(Minister in charge of Meteorology in Nigeria)
February 2026

Executive Summary

The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) produces the Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) annually to fulfil its statutory responsibility to advise the Government and people of Nigeria on all aspects of weather and climate. The SCP offers an outlook on various climate variables, including the year's rainfall and temperature patterns. NiMet employs state-of-the-art forecasting techniques, long-term meteorological data, and contemporary scientific knowledge to develop these forecasts.

The information presented in the SCP is vital for policy formulation, planning, and decision-making by operators, stakeholders, and individuals in both the private and public sectors in Nigeria. Aviation authorities have used SCP advisories to enhance flight planning and airport safety management. It enables farmers to adjust planting schedules, reducing crop losses due to unexpected rainfall patterns. At the same time, the SCP provides a glimpse into essential climate parameters and their expected behaviour throughout the season.

Furthermore, a co-production process involving relevant stakeholders from weather-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, aviation, construction, water resources, health, trade, livestock, and tourism is employed to ensure that forecasts are tailored to users' needs. These user-tailored forecasts mean the SCP offers sector-specific advisories for issuing early warnings for disease outbreaks to the health sector or providing guidance on runway conditions for the aviation sector, ensuring that each area receives relevant and actionable information to support effective decision-making.

The 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) is based on a projected weak La Niña and a neutral phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation and forecasts an early to normal onset of the rainy season, normal to late cessation, and normal to above normal rainfall and season duration. Temperatures are likely to be above normal for most parts of the country. Onset refers to the expected start of the rainy season, while cessation indicates when it is likely to end. The length of season describes the duration between the onset and cessation dates.

Pre-Onset Activities (False Onset)

In the early part of 2026, notable rainfall events are anticipated prior to the full onset of the rainy season. These pre-onset rains are largely influenced by key atmospheric drivers, particularly the Madden-Julian

Oscillation (MJO) and the Mid-Latitude Wave (MLW). The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is a large-scale atmospheric disturbance that influences tropical rainfall patterns, while the Mid-Latitude Wave (MLW) refers to undulations in the jet stream that can affect weather systems. Regions in the southern part of Nigeria are expected to experience rainfall during January and February, which may result in localised flooding and temporary waterlogging in low-lying areas. Such conditions underscore the importance of early warning and preparedness measures for communities likely to be affected.

Rainfall Onset Dates

The 2026 prediction indicates that earlier-than-normal onset of the rainy season in Nigeria is likely to occur over Bayelsa, Rivers, Benue, and Kogi states, as well as parts of Kebbi, Niger, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Adamawa, Taraba, Oyo, and Nasarawa states; while most other parts of the country are forecasted to have normal onset dates. However, a late onset of the rainy season is predicted for Borno state.

Rainfall Cessation Dates

Most parts of the country will experience a normal end (cessation) of the 2026 rainy season. However, parts of Lagos, Ogun, Anambra, Enugu, Cross River,Benue, Nasarawa, and Kaduna states are expected to have a delayed cessation, meaning that the 2026 rainy season will likely end later than usual. Conversely, the cessation dates in parts of Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Imo, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Kogi, and Niger states are predicted to end earlier than the long-term average cessation dates, with the rainfalls stopping sooner than usual.

Length of Rainy Season

The predicted length of the rainy season in 2026 is expected to be normal across most parts of the country. However, a shorter-than-normal length of rainy season is expected in parts of Borno, Yobe, and Niger states. The forecast also reveals that Lagos, Benue, Enugu, and parts of Ebonyi, Ogun, Oyo, Nasarawa, Anambra, Kwara, Kebbi, Kaduna, Gombe, and Taraba states are likely to have longer-than-normal length of rainy season this year. These deviations from the normal rainy season length could affect agricultural planning and water resource management in the affected regions.

Rainfall Amounts

The 2026 seasonal forecast indicates that total rainfall is likely to be below normal in parts of Katsina, Zamfara, Kwara, Oyo, and Ogun states relative to their long-term averages. In contrast, above-normal rainfall is predicted for parts of Borno, Sokoto, Kebbi, Kaduna, Enugu, Cross River, Abia, Ebonyi, and Akwa Ibom states, as well as the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The remaining parts of the country are expected to experience normal rainfall conditions.

Temperature

Temperatures are expected to be generally above the long-term average across the country. Both daytime and nighttime temperatures are predicted to be warmer than the long-term average over most parts of the country in January, February, March, April, and

May 2026.

Dry Spells
The Prediction shows that in the March – May season: There is a likelihood of a severe dry spell lasting more than 15 days after the establishment of rainfall in Oyo and Ogun states. A moderate dry spell, lasting up to 15 days, may occur in the Southern states: Ekiti, Kogi, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Ebonyi, Abia, Cross River, and Delta, and Central region: parts of Kogi and Kwara states.
June - August season: A severe dry spell that may last up to 21 days is predicted for the northern and central states of Nigeria during the June-July-August season. Such prolonged dry conditions could significantly affect crop yields and water availability in these regions, potentially disrupting agricultural activities and daily life.

Little Dry Season (LDS)
The prediction shows that in 2026; the Little Dry Season is likely to commence between the 26th and 30th of July. However, signs of the LDS season may begin to manifest by mid-July. The dry conditions that characterise the season are expected to be quite severe in and around Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti, and parts of Oyo states. The length of the season in those places is expected to last more than 27 days. In Ondo, parts of Kwara, and Edo states, the intensity is expected to be moderate.

The 2026 SCP serves as Climate data for action and as an early warning tool for all Nigerians in line with the United Nations Early Warning for all initiatives and to climate-proof the Eight-point agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR.

Professor Charles Anosike
Director General/CEO
Nigerian Meteorological Agency(NiMet) & Permanent Representative of Nigeria with WMO

February 2026

INTRODUCTION

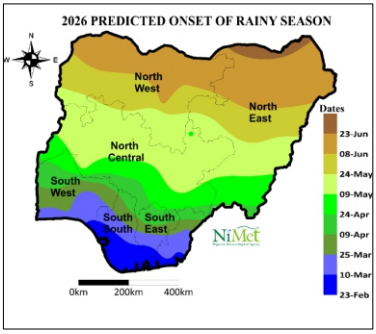
The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) produces the Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) annually to fulfil its statutory responsibility to advise the Government and people of Nigeria on all aspects of weather and climate. The SCP offers an outlook on various climate variables, including the year's rainfall and temperature patterns. NiMet employs state-of-the-art forecasting techniques, long-term meteorological data, and contemporary scientific knowledge to develop these forecasts.

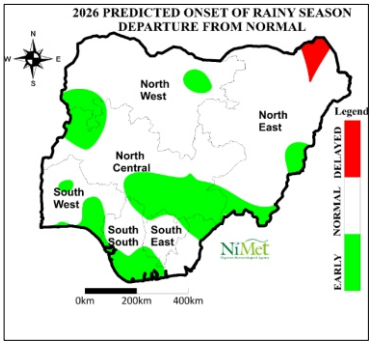
Onset of Rainy Season

Rainfall

The 2026 onset is predicted to start on the 23rd February, in the Southsouth states. For the central states of the country, the onset of the rainy season is expected from the 21st of April to the 15th of May, while the rainy season in most of the northern states is predicted to commence between 18th June into July of 2026.

The 2026 prediction indicates that earlier-than-normal onset of the rainy season is likely to occur over Bayelsa, Rivers, Benue, and Kogi states, as well as parts of Kebbi, Niger, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Adamawa, Taraba, Oyo, and Nasarawa states, while most other parts of the country are forecasted to have normal onset dates. However, a late onset of the rainy season is predicted for Borno state.





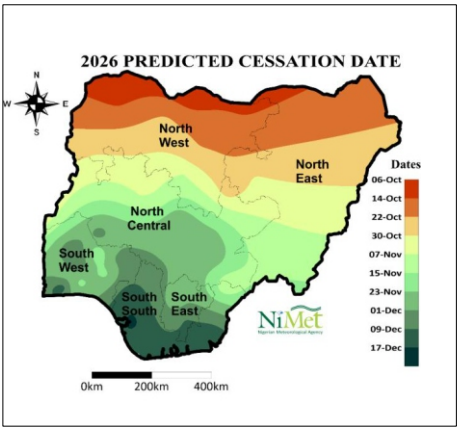
It is important to note that strong windstorms across the country and sandstorms in the extreme northern states are precursors to the onset period.

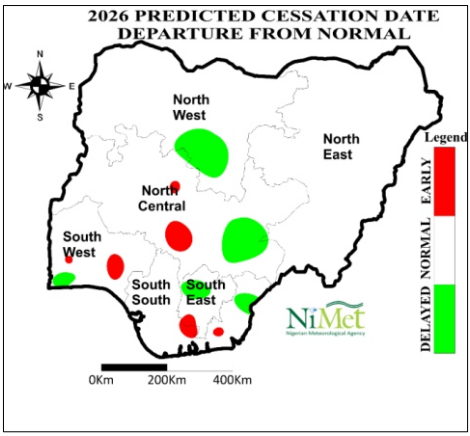
Safety precautions are advised.

End of the Growing Season

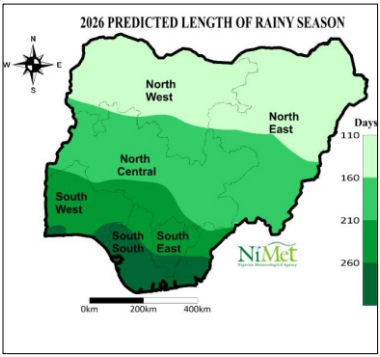
The cessation of the 2026 rainy season is predicted to occur around the first week of October over the northernmost parts of Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa, and Yobe states. This is expected to be followed by cessations over most Northern States between 14th and 30th October. Furthermore, the forecast shows that in the central states and inland states of the south, cessation is expected to occur from 7th November through 1st December, while the coastal states such as Lagos, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, and Akwa Ibom states, as well as parts of Ondo, Edo and Abia states, are predicted to have their cessation of the rainy season from 9th through 17th December

The prediction shows that most parts of the country will experience a normal end (cessation) of the 2026 rainy season. However, parts of Lagos, Ogun, Anambra, Enugu, Cross River, Benue, Nasarawa, and Kaduna states, are expected to have a delayed cessation; meaning that the 2026 rainy season will likely end later than usual. Conversely, the cessation dates in parts of Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Imo, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Kogi, and Niger states are predicted to end earlier than the long-term average cessation dates



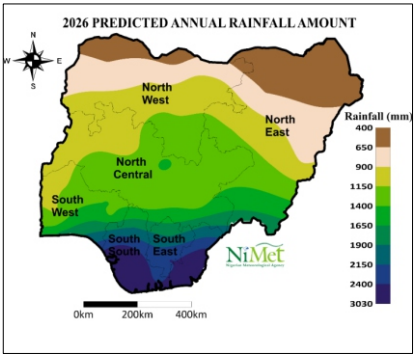


Length of Growing Season (LoS)



The length of the rainy season is predicted to vary across the country. The southern states, such as Lagos, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross River, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, as well as Ogun, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, Ebonyi, Anambra, and Enugu, are expected to have lengths of rainy season ranging from 210 to 290 days in 2026. However, the length of the rainy season is likely to be between 160 and 210 days over the central states of the country. In the northern states of Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe, and Borno, the lengths of the rainy season are projected to range from 110 to 160 days.

Annual Rainfall Amounts



The total annual rainfall across Nigeria in 2026 is predicted to vary significantly by region, ranging from about 400 mm in the far north to as much as 3,030 mm in the coastal states. Specifically, parts of Borno, Yobe, and Katsina states are likely to receive annual rainfall totals between 400 and 650 mm. In contrast, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Sokoto, and Zamfara states are expected to record between 650 and 1,400 mm of rainfall. The central states, including parts of Kwara, Niger, Kogi, Plateau, Nasarawa, Benue, and the FCT, are predicted to receive between 1,150 and 1,650 mm. The inland states of the south may experience annual rainfall in the range of 1,150 to 2,400 mm, while the coastal states of Lagos, Rivers, Bayelsa, Cross River, and Akwa Ibom are anticipated to receive between 1,650 and 3,030 mm.

DRY SPELL AND LITTLE DRY SEASON PREDICTION FOR 2026

March - May 2026

There is a likelihood of a severe dry spell lasting more than 15 days after the establishment of rainfall in Oyo and Ogun states.

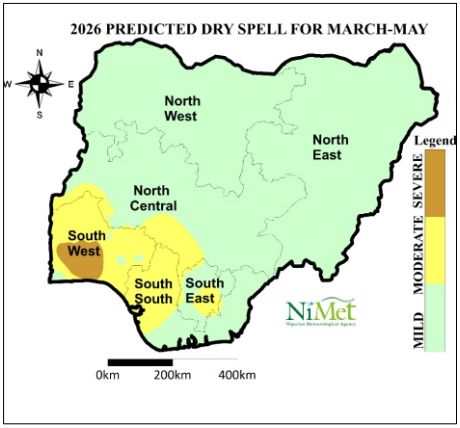
A moderate dry spell, lasting up to 15 days, may occur in the following places:

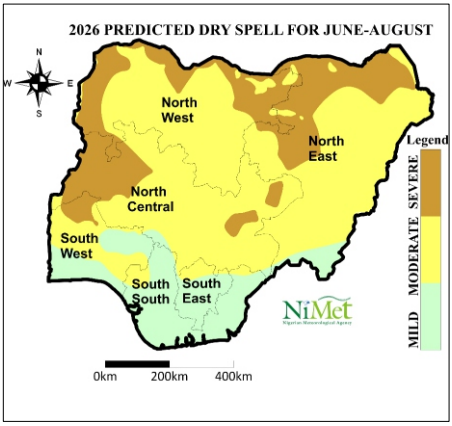
- Southern states: Ekiti, Kogi, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Ebonyi, Abia, Cross River, and Delta
- Central region: parts of Kogi and Kwara states

The remaining parts of the country are likely to experience a mild dry spell of less than 10 days, after the onset of the rainy season.

June - August 2026

A severe dry spell that may last up to 21 days is predicted in the northern states of Nigeria during the June-July-August season. Moderate dry spell of 15 days is predicted to occur in most parts of the country (Yellow) except parts of the South-south, Southeast, and Southwest (green).



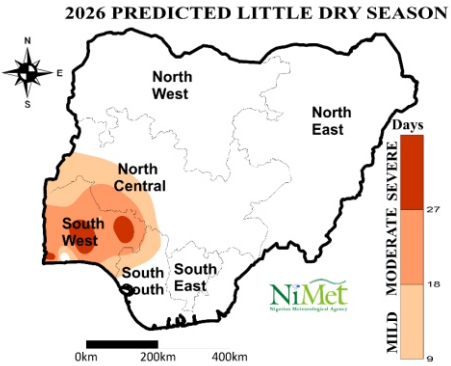


State	LGA likely to be impacted by a severe dry spell (21 days and above)
Bauchi	Damban, Darazo, Gamawa, Giade, Itas/Gadau. Jamaáre, Katagum, Misau, Ningi, Shira, Warji, Zaki
Borno	Abadam, Bama, Mobbar, Kukawa, Guzamala, Gubio, Nganzai, Monguno, Marte, Ngala, Bama, Gwoza, Kaga, Mafa, Magumeri
Gombe	Nafada, Yamaltu-Deba, Dukku, Funakaye
Jigawa	Babura, Birniwa, Gwiwa, Garki, Roni, Kazaure, Gumel, Guri, Yankwashi, Kirkasama, Maigatari, Kaugama, Sule-Tankarkar, Malam Madori
Katsina	Baure, Batsari, Bindawa, Batagarawa, Daura, Charanchi, Kankia, Jibia, Rimi, Mani, Mashi, Mai'Adua, Matazu, Katsina, Dutsi, Sandamu, Ingawa, Zango
Kano	Bichi, Dambata, Makoda, Tsanyawa, Kunchi, Bagwai, Gwarzo, Tofa
Kebbi	Arewa Dandi, Aleiro, Kalgo, Bunza, Birnin Kebbi, Argungu, Augie, Jega, Maiyana
Kwara	Baruten, Kaiama, Moro, Edu, Pategi
Nasarawa	Akwanga, Lafia, Wamba, Obi
Niger	Borgu, Rijau, Kontagora, Mariga, Mashegu, Magama
Oyo	Irepo, Orelope, Saki, Olorunsogo, Atisbo, Itesiwaju, Ori Ire, Ogbomosho, Atiba, Iseyin, Kajola, Iwajowa
Plateau	Langtang North, Kanke
Sokoto	Binji, Bodinga, Dange-Shuni, Gada, Gwadabawa, Illela, Isa, Rabah, Shagari, Silame, Tambuwal, Yabo
Yobe	Barde, Bursari, Damaturu, Fika, Potiskum, Geidam, Machina, Nguru, Karasuwa, Yunusari, Yusufari, Jakusko, Tarmuwa
Zamfara	Anka, Bakura, Birnin Magaji, Bukkuyum, Bungudu, Gummi, Kaura Namoda, Shinkafi, Talata Mafara, Tsafe

2026 Little Dry Season (LDS)

The prediction shows that in 2026; the Little Dry Season is likely to commence between the 26th and 30th of July. However, signs of the LDS season may begin to manifest by mid-July.

The dry conditions that characterise the season are expected to be quite severe in and around Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti, and parts of Oyo states. The length of the season in those places is expected to be greater than 27 days. In Ondo, parts of Kwara, and Edo states, the intensity is expected to be moderate.



Predicted Onset Dates of 2026 Little Dry Season

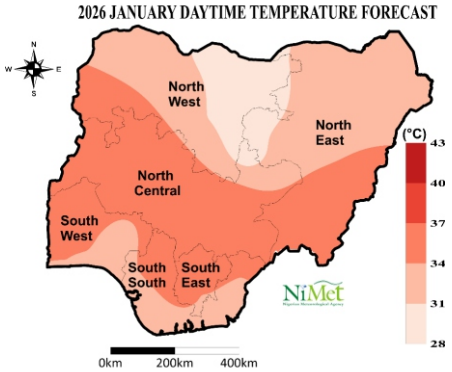
City	LON	LAT	START DAY
ABEOKUTA	3.33	7.2	23rd July
ADO-EKITI	5.2	7.6	23rd July
AKURE	5.3	7.2	24th July
BENIN	5.6	6.33	31st July
IBADAN	3.9	7.43	22nd July
IJEBU-ODE	3.93	6.83	25th July
IKEJA	3.33	6.58	23rd July
ILORIN	4.58	8.48	28th July
ISEYIN	3.6	7.97	29th July
LAGOS ISLAND	3.06	6.58	30th July
OSHOGBO	4.5	7.82	8th August
SHAKI	3.47	8.35	23rd July

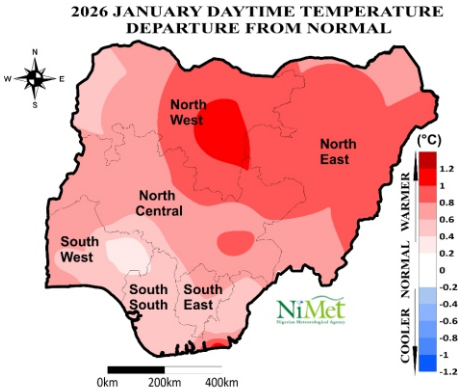
TEMPERATURE (DAY AND NIGHT-TIME) FORECAST FOR 2026

January daytime Temperature

The daytime temperature in January 2026 is anticipated to range between 28°C and 36°C across Nigeria. The lowest daytime temperature of 28°C is expected over Plateau state, while the highest, 36°C, is likely to be observed over Nasarawa. However, most places within the north-central and southern states are expected to experience daytime temperatures in the range of 34°C to 36°C and 32°C to 34°C, respectively, while the north-western and north-eastern states are likely to record slightly lower temperatures in the range of 30°C to 35°C, respectively

The 2026 January daytime temperature departure from normal or long-term average (1991-2020) indicates most of the country is expected to be warmer than. The North central and Northeast being warmer than normal.





January nighttime Temperature

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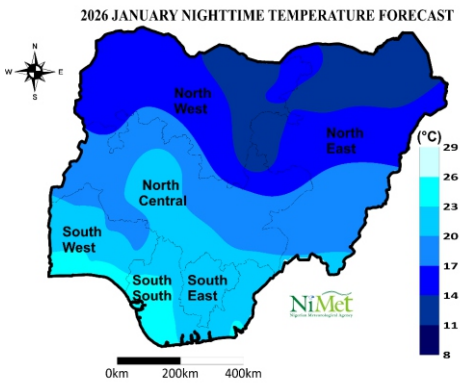
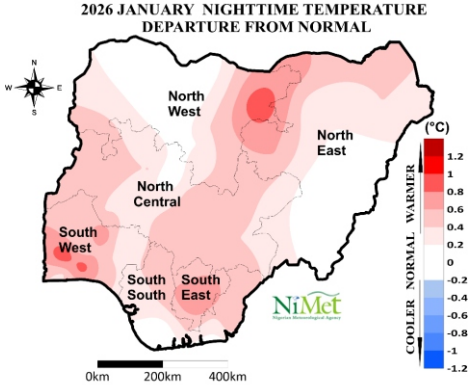
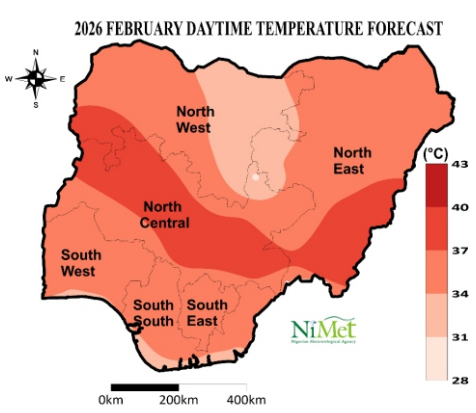


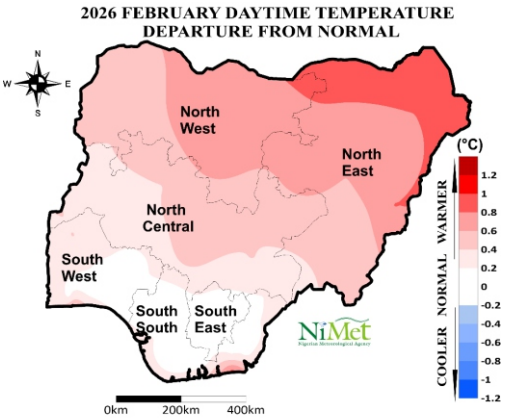


February nighttime Temperature

The daytime temperatures for various locations across the country are expected to range between 30°C and 38°C, as shown in Figure 11b. The temperature range of 31°C to 34°C is expected in Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Kaduna, Bauchi, and the fringes of coastal states. A temperature range of 34°C to 37°C is anticipated over Sokoto, Zamfara, Borno, Yobe, Gombe, and the southern states of the country. The central states are predicted to experience the highest daytime temperatures in February, ranging from 37°C to 40°C, while Jos and environs, in Plateau state, are predicted to have the lowest range of 28°C to 31°C.

The daytime temperature in February 2026 is predicted to be warmer than normal in the northern and central states of Nigeria. The southern states are expected to be normal except parts of Lagos, Oyo, Osun, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, and Delta.

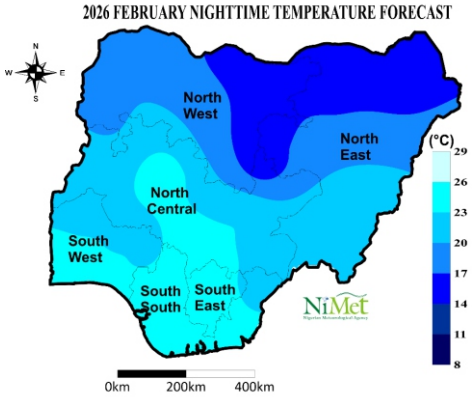


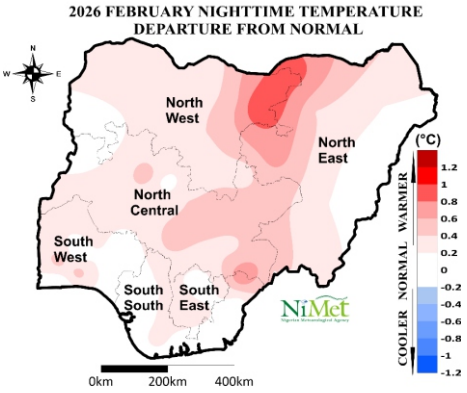


February nighttime Temperature

The minimum (nighttime) temperature for Areas around Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, and Borno states are expected to range from 14°C to 17°C. In contrast, the southern parts of the country are forecast to have the highest nighttime temperatures, between 23°C and 26°C.

The February 2026 nighttime temperature forecast indicates that most parts of the country will experience normal to warmer-than-normal conditions, with variations highlighted. Notably, warmer-than-normal conditions are especially pronounced along the Jigawa–Yobe axis, where significant temperature deviations are expected.

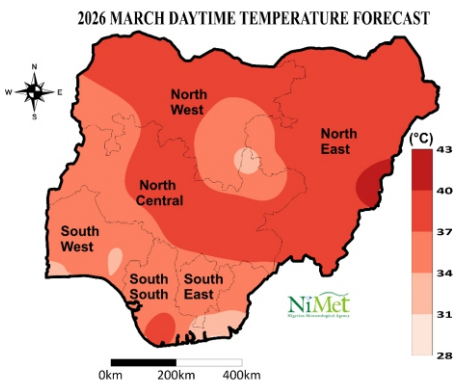


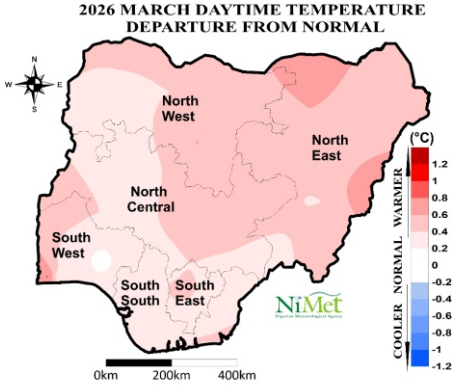


March daytime

The predicted March daytime temperatures are to range from 31 to 43°C across the country. Bayelsa and most states in Northern and Central Nigeria are expected to record temperatures in the range of 37 to 40°C, while part of Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, Plateau, Kebbi, Niger, and most of the southern states are expected to record temperatures between 34 and 37°C. The lowest daytime temperature range of 31 to 34°C is, however, predicted over Akwa-Ibom state and part of Rivers, Cross River, Abia, Ondo, Ogun, and Plateau states.

A comparison of the predicted March Day-time temperature with the 1991-2020 average values reveals that Most states in the country are expected to be warmer-than-normal. Parts of Yobe and Adamawa states are expected to experience the warmest daytime conditions compared with other places in Nigeria.

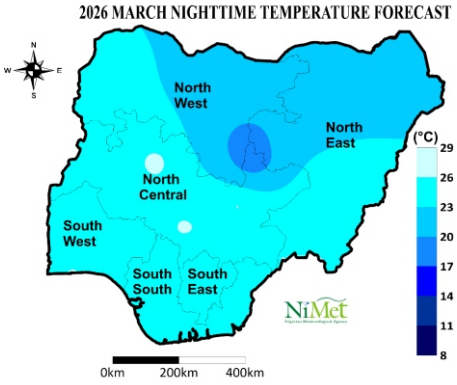


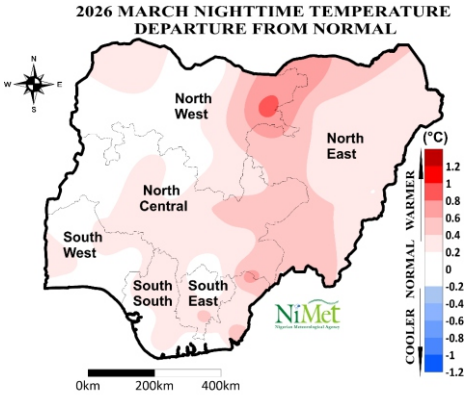


March nighttime

Nighttime temperatures for March 2026 are expected to range from 17°C to 26°C across the country. Temperatures generally decrease towards the northern and northeastern states, including Kaduna, Katsina, Kano, and others, while the remaining states may record average nighttime temperatures of 20°C to 26°C.

March nighttime temperatures in March 2026 are predicted to be warmer-than-normal in Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi, Benue, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Kogi, Taraba, Plateau, Gombe, Borno, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Enugu, and Rivers states. Normal nighttime temperatures are predicted for Katsina, Zamfara, Niger, Oyo, and Akwa Ibom states.

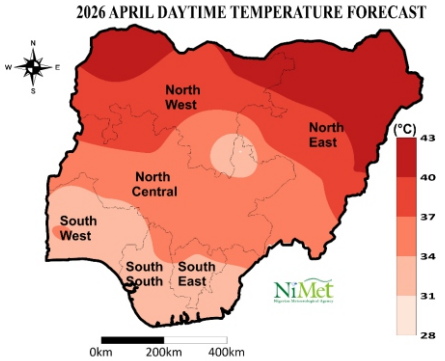


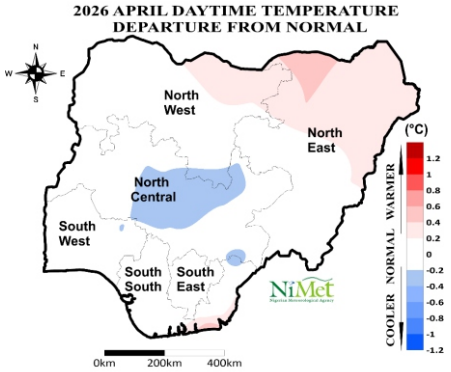


April daytime

Daytime temperatures in April 2026 are predicted to be between 31°C and 43°C across the country. The southern states, as well as parts of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Nasarawa, are expected to record the lowest daytime temperatures between 31°C and 34°C. The predicted highest daytime temperatures in the country during the period, which is in the range of 40°C to 43°C, is anticipated across Borno and parts of Adamawa, Yobe, Jigawa, and Sokoto states.

Daytime temperatures in April 2026 are expected to be normal in most parts of the country; however, below normal daytime temperatures are anticipated over parts of Cross River, Benue, Ekiti, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Kaduna, Nasarawa, and the Federal Capital Territory. In contrast, warmer than normal daytime temperatures are expected over parts of Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River states.

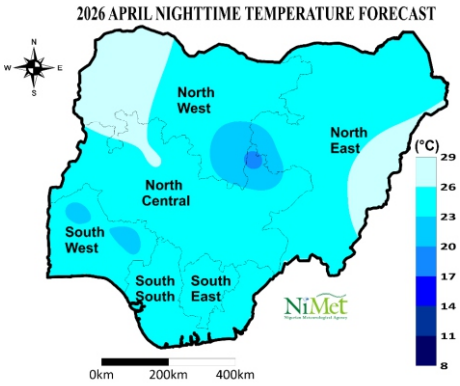


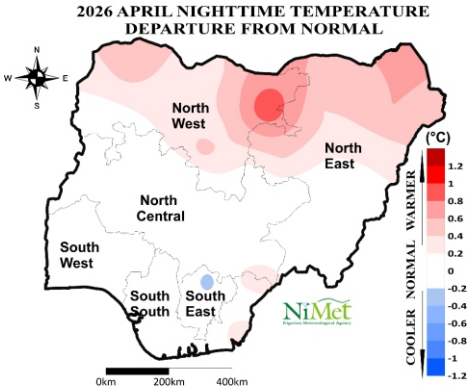


April nighttime

Daytime temperatures in April 2026 are predicted to be between 31°C and 43°C across the country. The southern states, as well as parts of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Nasarawa, are expected to record the lowest daytime temperatures between 31°C and 34°C. The predicted highest daytime temperatures in the country during the period, which is in the range of 40°C to 43°C, is anticipated across Borno and parts of Adamawa, Yobe, Jigawa, and Sokoto states.

Daytime temperatures in April 2026 are expected to be normal in most parts of the country; however, below normal daytime temperatures are anticipated over parts of Cross River, Benue, Ekiti, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Kaduna, Nasarawa, and the Federal Capital Territory. In contrast, warmer than normal daytime temperatures are expected over parts of Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River states.

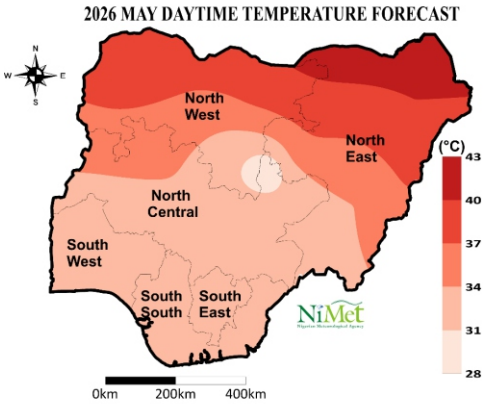


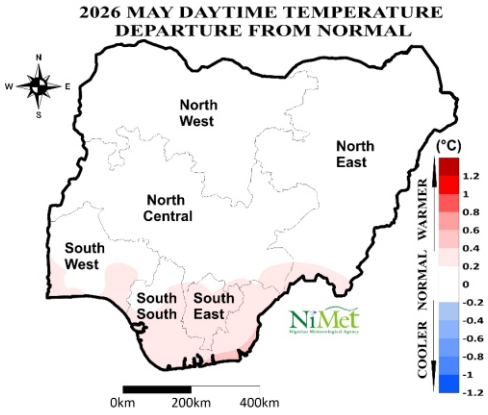


May daytime

The daytime temperatures for May 2026, as shown in Figure 17b, are predicted to range from 28°C to over 40°C across the country. The lowest daytime temperatures predicted are between 28°C and 31°C, and are anticipated over Plateau state, while Yobe and Borno states are likely to experience temperatures exceeding 40°C during the period.

Normal daytime temperatures are predicted over most parts of the country in May 2026. However, warmer-than-normal daytime temperatures are predicted for Lagos, Ondo, Delta, Bayelsa, Enugu, Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo, Abia, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River states during the period.

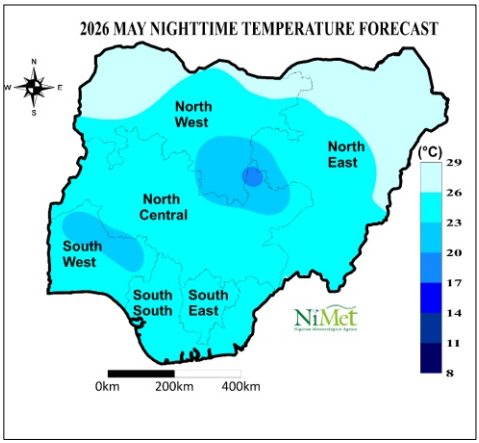


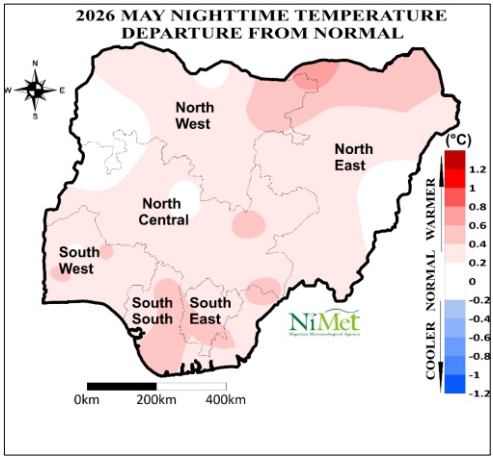


May nighttime

The lowest nighttime temperatures across Nigeria for May 2026. The nighttime temperatures ranging from 18°C to 27°C is expected across the country during the period.

Warmer than normal nighttime temperatures are anticipated across the country during the month. However, normal nighttime temperatures are predicted for parts of Sokoto, Niger, and Adamawa states.





AVIATION

Advisory

Pilots should ensure they attend flight briefings before each flight operation as part of ICAO compliance with safety.

- Pilots and crew members should ensure they get the up-to-date weather information (flight Folder) before embarking on any flight.
- Airliners and airport management should endeavour to heed all NiMet's warnings (such as SIGMET, Wind shear, and Aerodrome warnings) always.
- Relevant authorities are advised to conduct regular runway inspections to detect cracking, softening, or surface deformation, especially during peak temperature periods.
- Airlines should strictly adhere to regulations and all Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) to ensure the safety of all airspace users and aerodrome operations.
- Proper drainage and runway surface friction management during periods of increased rainfall should be carried out by the relevant authorities.
- Aerodrome authorities are advised to intensify bird activity monitoring, especially during the onset and cessation periods, to minimise the risk of bird strikes.
- Airlines should ensure implementation of contingency measures for adverse weather events in line with the Standard and Recommended Practices.
- Light aircraft and helicopter operators should always ensure they heed NiMet's warnings and advisories.
- Aerodrome safety authorities should ensure strict adherence to standard instrument flight procedures during periods of low visibility.
- Ground crews must follow low visibility Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for taxiing, towing, and vehicle movements to prevent accidents in the aerodrome.

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Advisory

- Farmers should adhere to the predicted onset dates before planting to avoid crop failure from false onset.
- Where the onset is delayed, farmers are advised to use drought-tolerant and early maturing varieties.

- Due to expected early onset in the southern parts of the country, farmers should plant timely to ensure crops utilize the full growing season, which reduces the chances of dry spells affecting grain filling.
- Adopt water conservation techniques (alternative water source) such as mulching, water harvesting, tied ridge, organic fertilizer, and supplementary irrigation (borehole).
- Areas predicted to have dry spells around July and August should use drought-tolerant varieties (certified seeds) and adopt soil water conservation technologies such as mulching, water harvesting, and supplementary irrigation.
- Follow the recommended split application for nitrogen to avoid leaching.
- Construct ridges, furrows, or drainage channels to prevent waterlogging during moderate to peak rainfall periods. Raised beds are also recommended to protect root crops from prolonged soil saturation.
- Farmers should engage in climate-smart agriculture practices and home-gardening to adapt to climate change.

POTENTIAL IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY

In 2026, above-normal daytime and nighttime temperatures are expected from January through May. These elevated temperatures may negatively affect animal husbandry, increasing the risk of heat stress, reduced productivity, and economic losses.

a) Before the onset of rains, livestock farmers are advised to intensify the routine vaccination and deworming schedule.
b) Monitor animals closely for weight loss and heat (Mating) loss during February to April, when temperatures are expected to be above normal.
c) Farmers should provide shade and ventilation, especially between February and May.
d) Improve ventilation to reduce dampness and heat stress for animals under intensive care.
e) Strategic destocking of old, unproductive, and weak animals is advised.
f) Strengthen biosecurity to reduce disease spread.
g) Make sure animals get enough minerals and vitamins, provide plenty of clean water to keep them healthy, maintain their weight, and support reproduction during hot periods, delayed rains, or dry spells.
h) Adjust grazing/feeding schedules to cooler parts of the day (early morning or late evening) to reduce heat exposure.
i) Monitor animal health for signs of heat stress, such as rapid breathing, reduced appetite, or lethargy, and consult veterinary services promptly if necessary.

Dairy production

The warmer-than-normal temperature anticipated in most parts of the country in 2026, could affect dairy production in the following ways:

a) Areas predicted to have delayed onset are advised to postpone major herd expansion until pasture conditions improve and forage is sufficiently available.
b) It is recommended to prioritize the use of conserved feeds during periods of delayed onset or dry spells to maintain animal nutrition and prevent feed shortages.
c) Pastoralists can promote feed supplementation with energy/protein sources (Bran, cottonseed cake, legume haulms).
d) As the onset is being established, controlled grazing to avoid overgrazing of fragile range lands is advised.
e) Integrate fodder legumes to improve pasture quality.
f) Use rotational/controlled grazing to prevent trampling on young grass.
g) Begin early fodder harvesting, conservation and hay making, especially in areas predicted to have shorter growing seasons.
h) Encourage the cultivation of early-maturing fodder crops to ensure the timely availability of feed for livestock, especially during delayed onset or dry spell periods.
i) Avoid long-distance movement during the extreme heat periods of February to April.
j) Before the onset, pastoralists and farmers, where possible, are encouraged to enter into a communal grazing agreement to reduce conflict.
k) Increase surveillance for foot rot, parasitic infestation, and tick-borne diseases during the rainy season.
l) Identify and secure alternative water sources, especially during the early part of the year, when rainfall is not fully established, and during the period of severe dry spells.
m) Encourage water harvesting and storage where possible to help combat the effects of the severe dry spells expected in the extreme north, the southwest, and Nasarawa State between June and August.
n) Use raised housing or dry bedding to protect against pre-onset rainfall and early wet-season diseases.

Breeding and Reproduction Advisories for cattle/small ruminants

1. In the extreme north, livestock farmers are advised to postpone mating/insemination to June.
2. Avoid calving/kidding/lambing during peak feed scarcity periods, particularly at the beginning of the season.
3. Provide extra nutrition for pregnant and lactating animals before and after the rains are fully established.
4. Avoid uncontrolled breeding between February and May to encourage pasture regeneration until the onset is fully established.
5. Plan breeding such that calving/kidding/lambing occur during peak pasture availability, not during the lean period.
6. Protect pregnant and lactating animals (provide priority access to feed and water).
7. Reduce trekking distance and heat exposure to prevent abortion and weak offspring in the hot months of the year.

HEALTH Advisory

Malaria

- Ensure the use of seasonal malaria chemoprevention plan for adequate planning
- Sensitisation of the public of the disease's potentials is recommended
- Development of the health workers abilities to communicate the climate-related risk
- Prevent mosquito bites, by using mosquito nets, insecticide and repellent.
- Ensure window and door screens are in good repair to prevent mosquitoes from entering the home.
- Fumigate the environment, clear the drainage and stagnant water around the home frequently
- Seek prompt medical attention if the disease is suspected
- Taking antimalarial tablets under the guidance of a health professional
- Administering the vaccine to children who live in places where malaria is endemic.
- Relevant stakeholders should provide mosquitoes nets

Meningitis

- Sensitisation of the public of the disease's potential is recommended
- Frequent surveillance is recommended
- Development of the health workers abilities to communicate the climate-related risk
- Emergency health preparedness and response plan is recommended

- Immunization campaign of vaccine is recommended
- Seek proper diagnoses and treatment at medical facilities if sudden neck stiffness or high fever occur.
- Frequent thorough hand washing is advised. This helps to prevent the spread of germs.
- Practice good hygiene which includes not sharing of drinks, foods, straws, eating utensils, lip balms, or toothbrushes with anyone else.
- Avoid overcrowding and ensure adequate ventilation at homes
- Use disposable tissue to cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing

Cholera

- Sensitisation of the public of the disease's potential is recommended.
- Frequent surveillance is recommended.
- Capacity development of health workers on climate-related risk communication.
- Emergency health preparedness and response plan is recommended.
- Immunization campaign is recommended.
- Provision of portable drinking water by the government to communities, especially during floods, could help reduce the intake of contaminated water and spread of water-borne disease.
- Open defecation should be discouraged through the provision of modern toilets and latrines by the government at all levels and non-governmental organizations.
- Wash hands with soap before eating and after using the toilet.

Heat Stress

- Drink water at regular intervals
- Limit outdoor activities during the hottest part of the day to earlier or later in the day when it is cooler
- Stay in shaded areas, wear sunscreen, sunglasses, hats or use umbrellas when outside
- Keep the home cool by closing the curtains during the hottest time of the day and opening at nighttime to cool down the house.
- Never leave children in a closed, parked vehicle.
- The use of fan and coolers at home if available
- Keep an emergency kit at home that contains ORS packets, and a thermometer, water bottles, towels, a handheld fan and a checklist to identify and treat symptoms of heat stress.
- Seek prompt medical attention in case of worsened dermatological conditions
-

WEATHER DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Weather-related disasters are catastrophic events caused by severe weather and atmospheric conditions, many of which are increasing in frequency and intensity due to climate change. Climate change is no longer a future hazard confined to scientific models or environmental debate only; rather, it is a reality being felt by millions of people worldwide. The rising global temperatures, unpredictable rainfall patterns, disastrous floods, droughts, heatwaves, and the increased frequency of extreme weather events are not just reshaping our ecosystems but also posing significant threats to human and the ecosystem. Furthermore, climate-related stressors aggravate underlying health discriminations, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and needy communities.

The prediction for this year indicates normal to below-normal rainfall activities across most parts of the country; however, areas such as Ebonyi, parts of Kebbi, Niger, Abia, Cross River, Akwa Ibom, Kaduna and the FCT due to excessive rainfall predicted, may result in flooding. Flooding is more likely to occur in low-lying areas of Niger, Benue, Kogi, Rivers, and coastal states. Additionally, even in regions where normal rainfall is predicted, flash floods should be anticipated. Windstorms associated with the onset and cessation period may destroy power sources, telecommunication infrastructure, collapse billboards, and remove roofs.

Implication of the Prediction to Disaster Risk Management

IMPLICATION	Advisory	Communication Strategy
1. **Windstorms that may destroy properties such as destruction of power and telecommunication infrastructure and roofs**	• Planting of Trees • Prevent outside burning/ wildfire • Getting meteorological information on wind direction and speed from NiMet before mounting • Strategically placing of infrastructures • Using quality and disaster-reliance materials • Monitoring, maintenance, and upgrading of existing infrastructure e.g dams, telecommunications infrastructure	• Making Use of Early Warning Advisories • Translation of all advisories into the local language • Adapting advisory into inclusive such as sign language, visual, and braille. • Using digestible IEC materials • Collaboration with the Organisation of People with Disabilities, community /religious leader • Adding DRR strategies to the school curriculum

2. Flash flood due to heavy/high-intensity rainfall	• Environmental clean-up (waterways and drainage system • Discourage people on waterways • Proper town planning • Sensitization • Dredging of major rivers • Building of flood barriers • Discourage building on flood plains • Adequate preparedness for resource reallocation by NEMA • Water harvesting is recommended (See NEMA Flood Advisory)	• Print and Electronic Media/social media • Organizing workshops/trainings • Use of influencers • Stakeholder engagement • Downscaling of the SCP
3. Building collapses due to heavy rainfall/windstorm	• Authorities should enforce developers to follow building standards and code in project development • Use of substandard materials should be discouraged • Avoid building on floodplains • Construction of drainages	
4. Dry Spell -	• Encourage water harvesting • Crop Insurance • Adequate preparedness for resource reallocation by NEMA • Supplementary irrigation is recommended where necessary	
5. Erosion	• Afforestation	

	• Erecting of windbreakers • Construction of retaining wall and embankment in erosion-prone areas
6. **Internal displacement of people due to damage to homes**	• Provision of temporary shelters/camp • Provision of humanitarian assistance • Advocacy and Sensitization • Provision of food items through expansion of food reserves to curb poor nutrition and the associated health risks.
7. **Epidemics (cholera, airborne diseases, malaria and meningitis**	• Proper health care measures such as stocking up on vaccines and Personal Protective Equipment (i.e. gloves, masks, e.t.c) • Sensitization and risk communication • Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) advocacy and facilities • Use of mask for people prone to respiratory problems is recommended • Distribution of Vitamins and ORS is recommended
8. **Fire outbreak**	• Discourage/control of bush burning • Turning off electrical appliances • Fire defence equipment

	• Fire prevention sensitization • Abiding by fire safety code • Relevant authority should install fire emergency monitoring

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Advisory

- Strengthening Integrated water management plans to help develop strategies to harness benefits, mitigate risks, and ensure sustainable water management in Nigeria.
- Investing in resilient infrastructure to ensure reliable access to quality water, particularly in regions prone to floods and droughts.
- Improving water-saving practices, such as rainwater harvesting, mulching, and wastewater reuse to help maximize available resources, retain soil moisture, and reduce the effect of evaporation.
- Restoring riverbanks and wetlands, as these play a crucial role in safeguarding water sources.
- Employing Nature-based solutions, such as afforestation and ecosystem restoration, which are important in strengthening water resilience and helping landscapes adapt to climate change.
- Strengthening water management laws and regulations for long-term success.
- Increasing sensitization, demolition of structures built on waterways, regulating indiscriminate waste disposal, open defecation, and industrial activities.
- Ensuring proper water treatments at all levels to ensure continued access to safe drinking water.
- Strengthening collaborative partnerships with all stakeholders to develop and regularly update the flood response plans before, during, and after climate emergencies.
- Adherence to standard operational procedures by Dam managers to optimise water resources.

- Implementation of flood control measures such as dam monitoring, floodgates to manage water flows, and prevent water overflow.
- Expansion of river channels, drainage systems, and dredging of dam reservoirs to attain their initial volume to enhance recharges and reduce run-off.
- Monitor water Levels in the reservoirs, rivers, and aquifers to anticipate and respond to flooding.

ROAD TRANSPORTATION

Advisory

- Road users should strictly comply with speed limits and other highway traffic regulations, especially during heavy rainfall.
- Regular public enlightenment on road hazards due to bad weather is highly recommended. This should be a collaborative activity between the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), NiMet and the Road Transport Workers Union.
- Government should ensure that highways, roads, and bridges are repaired and where necessary reinforced before the onset of the rainy season.
- The Federal Ministry of Works/FERMA and state ministries should ensure compliance with procedures on road design, maintenance, and rehabilitation.
- The Federal Government should make sure all traffic signs are in place and their uses enforced.
- Federal Road Safety Corps and car owners should ensure tyres are well checked and in good condition to prevent the risk of tyre burst especially during the hot season.

Marine Transportation and Blue Economy

The Marine and Blue Economy sector is diverse, encompassing everything from producing ocean food to maritime transport and shipping, major oil and gas operations, and coastal tourism. There is a huge potential for the sector to profit from the 2026 SCP, as it delivers the valuable foresight necessary for improving decision-making processes, enhancing resource management efficiency, and strengthening risk reduction measures.

Advisory

✓ The low water level before the full establishment of the rains will likely increase the risk of grounding, making some routes impassible. Operators should ensure

adequate route planning to avoid vessel grounding and improve fuel efficiency during their voyage.

- ✓ During the onset in February/March, water hyacinths may cause navigational challenges, especially to small boats.
- ✓ Between June and September, when the rains are fully established, debris will be washed into the inland waterways from higher grounds. This could damage the hulls and steering gears of small vessels.
- ✓ Strong tidal currents may occur, particularly during the monthly shifts between high and low tides. Smaller boats and untrained local boat operators may encounter difficulty navigating these currents.
- ✓ The water level is expected to be high during the peak of the rains (June – September). Therefore, mariners are advised to plan their route carefully to ensure safety of live at sea.
- ✓ Outdoor activities, including crane operations, scaffolding, and drilling, should be discontinued promptly whenever lightning is detected within a predefined radius to protect personnel from direct lightning strikes, electrocution via metallic structures, and the risk of falls due to sudden wind gusts.
- ✓ Heavy rainfall will drastically reduce salinity in estuaries, and this could affect the availability of certain species of ocean food.
- ✓ Artisanal Fishermen should utilize tidal and sea state information before going to sea to mitigate the risk of potential hazards such as loss of life, vessel damage, and equipment failure.
- ✓ "Restricted Water Entry" flags are displayed on beaches during periods of high tide when wave conditions become hazardous. Tourists are advised to remain out of the sea, and unassisted water sports are strictly prohibited.

Building and Construction Sector

Weather and climate constitute significant environmental factors that profoundly influence civil engineering and construction activities. Their impacts are both direct and indirect, affecting various aspects such as building design, construction processes, and the overall integrity of structures. This influence has been acknowledged historically in traditional architecture and in contemporary civil engineering practices.

Meteorological information is an invaluable resource for socio-economic development because it influences the availability, quality, and sustainability of natural resources such as air, water, and soil. While these elements are essential for construction activities, their natural variability can either enhance or severely compromise building design and construction outcomes.

Consequently, the availability of timely, accurate, and adequate weather and climate information is critical for informed decision-making throughout the **pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases**. Effective integration of meteorological guidance into construction planning is essential to enhancing building safety and addressing the increasing prevalence of building collapses nationwide.

Advisories

1. Strict enforcement of appropriate **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—**including helmets, gloves, hard hats, and safety boots is strongly recommended.
2. The PPE should be regularly cleaned and properly stored to prevent disease infestation and deterioration caused by damp conditions.
3. Equipment used for high-rise construction activities should be carefully selected to withstand adverse weather conditions.
4. Routine servicing and maintenance of construction equipment should be prioritised
5. The personnel should be sensitised on flood preparedness, mitigation, and response measures.
6. Roof designs should preferably adopt gable roofing systems to minimise water retention, reduce corrosion, and prevent dew-related damage.
7. The selection of water-resistant and corrosion-resistant materials should be prioritised during the design stages.
8. Drainage designs should incorporate properly sized spillways to accommodate increased runoff.
9. Floor designs should allow for permeability to enhance drainage, percolation, and thus improve thermal regulation.
10. Regular engagement with NiMet is encouraged to access short-range forecasts for weather-sensitive activities such as plastering and painting.
11. Proper design and placement of ventilation openings should be ensured to enhance airflow and daylighting.
12. Heat-resistant construction materials should be adequately considered and incorporated.
13. The use of reflective materials for indoor surfaces, windows, and interior finishes is recommended to reduce heat absorption.

Economic Implications of Seasonal Climate Prediction

Seasonal climate predictions have profound economic implications. They act as vital early warning systems that enable climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, aviation, maritime operations, disaster management, and health to mitigate losses and enhance resilience.

Early warning systems (EWS) like the SCP remain one of the most cost-effective tools to prevent loss and protect livelihoods. According to the World Bank[1]Every dollar invested in EWS can yield up to tenfold returns by reducing disaster impacts.

This potential payoff is no myth; recent studies have shown that every US$1 invested in adaptation is expected to yield over $10.50 in benefits over 10 years. (World Resources Institute[2]).

These predictions are essential tools for managing climate risks and highlight the considerable macroeconomic costs associated with inadequate adaptation. For example, timely seasonal forecasts allow farmers to determine the best times to plant crops, which can reduce losses from drought or floods. In aviation, accurate climate forecasts help optimise flight routes, leading to reduced fuel consumption and operational costs.

Nigeria is highly vulnerable to climate change, with extreme weather events such as floods and droughts exerting a significant impact on its economic growth prospects, fiscal stability, and balance of payments. According to projections cited in the 2022 Nigerian Meteorological Agency report[3], without adequate adaptation measures, Nigeria's GDP could be up to 8% lower by 2100 compared to a scenario where the climate remains stable. Furthermore, the same report estimates that improved weather information in the country's dry savannah areas could deliver economic benefits of approximately ₦17.43 billion annually, underscoring the immense value of accurate seasonal climate predictions.

These timely predictions serve as invaluable tools for proactive planning and building resilience across various sectors and communities. For example, farmers can adjust their planting schedules and select appropriate crop varieties based on rainfall forecasts, helping to safeguard yields against drought and excessive rainfall. Similarly, government agencies can use climate forecasts to allocate resources for flood preparedness in high-risk regions, enhancing disaster management efforts and protecting critical

[1] World Bank

[2] World Resources Institute https://doi.org/10.46830/wriwp.25.00019

[3] NiMet 2022

infrastructure. Such targeted actions not only mitigate losses but also strengthen Nigeria's overall capacity to adapt to ongoing climate challenges

The Macroeconomic Landscape and the Value of the Seasonal Climate Prediction
The implications of SCP and the climate information it provides play out across specific, vital sectors of the Nigerian economy:

Agriculture (The Cornerstone Sector): This sector is the most impacted, as it is predominantly rain-fed and employs over 70% of the workforce.

- Increased Productivity and Reduced Losses: By using SCPs, farmers can make informed decisions such as selecting suitable crop varieties (e.g., drought-tolerant maize), scheduling optimal planting and harvesting dates, and planning land preparation. This prevents losses from issues like drought, late planting, or excessive rainfall, directly contributing to higher yields, national food security, and improved farmer incomes.
- Pest and Disease Management: Climate conditions strongly influence pest and disease outbreaks. Predictions help farmers adopt preventive measures, such as early pesticide application, safeguarding their investments and yields.

Sectoral Benefits of Seasonal Climate Predictions (SCP) and Policy Recommendations
Seasonal climate predictions (SCP) are increasingly vital across multiple sectors in Nigeria, enabling proactive decision-making and enhancing resilience to climate variability. Their value extends well beyond agriculture, offering tangible benefits in aviation, health, and energy sectors:

- **Aviation:** Accurate SCPs allow airlines and air traffic controllers to anticipate adverse weather conditions—such as severe storms, heavy rainfall, or low visibility—well in advance. This enables better flight scheduling, route optimisation, and fuel management, reducing delays, cancellations, and safety risks. For example, during the rainy season, airports can use SCP data to plan runway maintenance and allocate resources for de-icing or water drainage, ensuring smoother operations and passenger safety.
- **Health:** SCPs support public health authorities by predicting periods of heightened risk for climate-sensitive diseases, such as malaria and meningitis, which are linked to rainfall and temperature fluctuations. Early warnings enable targeted interventions, such as pre-positioning medical supplies, deploying vaccination campaigns, or intensifying public awareness in high-risk areas ahead of anticipated outbreaks. This proactive approach helps reduce disease incidence and pressure on health systems.
- **Energy:** The energy sector, particularly hydroelectric power and oil and gas production, relies on accurate climate forecasts to manage supply and demand. For instance, SCPs can predict periods of drought that may lower water levels in

reservoirs, allowing grid operators to adjust power generation schedules and plan for alternative sources. Similarly, forecasts of potential flooding help energy companies safeguard infrastructure and coordinate maintenance activities, minimising service disruptions and economic losses.

Seasonal climate predictions (SCP) are vital for Nigeria's economy, helping to mitigate losses and build resilience across key sectors sensitive to climate variability. These predictions support proactive planning and adaptation, which are crucial given Nigeria's vulnerability to climate change impacts like floods and droughts.

- **Economic vulnerability and GDP impact:** Nigeria faces significant risks from climate change, with projections indicating a potential GDP reduction of up to 8% by 2100 without adaptation. The economy, heavily reliant on agriculture, is exposed to climate extremes that affect growth, fiscal stability, and balance of payments.
- **Agriculture benefits from SCP:** As the cornerstone sector employing over 70% of the workforce, agriculture gains from SCP through improved decision-making on crop selection, planting schedules, and pest management, leading to increased productivity and reduced losses. However, challenges remain, including limited credit access and the need for adaptation investments.
- **Disaster risk and infrastructure protection:** SCP aids disaster management agencies in early warnings, helping mitigate flood and erosion damage especially in vulnerable regions like the Niger Delta. It also informs long-term coastal protection strategies to counter rising sea levels impacting economic hubs such as Lagos.
- **Broader sectoral applications:** Beyond agriculture and disaster management, SCP benefits aviation by enhancing flight safety, supports health by anticipating disease outbreaks, and assists the energy sector in planning for disruptions caused by floods and droughts affecting oil, gas, and hydroelectric production.

Direct Applications of Climate Data in Aviation, Health, and Energy Sectors

Aviation: The aviation industry relies on real-time and forecasted climate data to underpin flight safety and operational efficiency. Timely weather updates enable pilots and air traffic controllers to avoid hazardous conditions such as thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, low visibility, or severe turbulence. For example, during the peak of the rainy season in Lagos, accurate forecasts have allowed airlines to reroute flights in advance of approaching storms, minimising the risk of accidents and reducing costly delays and diversions. Furthermore, airports use seasonal climate predictions to schedule runway maintenance and deploy resources for de-icing or water drainage, ensuring continued

operations even under challenging weather conditions. This leads to fewer flight cancellations, improved passenger safety, and optimised fuel management.

Health: In the health sector, climate data is instrumental in forecasting periods of heightened risk for climate-sensitive diseases, enabling agencies to implement targeted, proactive interventions. Early warnings of increased rainfall and rising temperatures—key drivers for mosquito-borne diseases—allow health authorities to distribute insecticide-treated mosquito nets ahead of malaria season. This approach has been successfully implemented in northern Nigeria, where the timely rollout of nets before the rainy season has significantly reduced malaria incidence. Similarly, forecasts of dry, dusty conditions linked to meningitis outbreaks prompt early vaccination campaigns and public awareness drives, as seen in the Sahel region. These measures, informed by climate predictions, help save lives, alleviate pressure on healthcare systems, and reduce the scale and cost of emergency responses.

Energy: The energy sector, a cornerstone of Nigeria's economy, is acutely vulnerable to climate extremes. Accurate climate forecasts enable power producers to anticipate and prepare for disruptions. For instance, the 2021 drought in West Africa led to a marked reduction in water levels at major hydroelectric dams, threatening energy supply. However, warnings allowed grid operators to adjust generation schedules, import supplementary power, and stagger maintenance activities, thereby averting widespread blackouts. Similarly, flood forecasts allow oil and gas companies to secure critical infrastructure and temporarily adjust production to avoid costly shutdowns and environmental hazards. By integrating climate data into operational planning, energy providers can ensure a more reliable supply, minimise economic losses, and better safeguard national infrastructure.

Collectively, these practical applications of climate data lead to tangible outcomes: enhanced safety in aviation, improved public health through early interventions, and greater energy security. Accurate and timely forecasts empower sector leaders to make informed decisions, deploy resources efficiently, and protect the well-being of communities and the broader economy.

Disaster Risk Management and Infrastructure: SCP Early Warning in Action

Early warnings derived from Seasonal Climate Predictions (SCP) are indispensable for disaster risk management agencies, such as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). A compelling case occurred in 2020, when SCP data forecasted unusually heavy rainfall likely to cause severe flooding in parts of Benue State. Armed with these warnings, NEMA coordinated with state authorities to evacuate at-risk communities, pre-position relief supplies, and reinforce flood defences. As a result, the number of casualties and property damage was significantly lower than in comparable

events in previous years. This case illustrates how timely, science-based predictions can translate directly into lives saved and assets protected, particularly when agencies have the operational capacity and resources to act decisively.

Mitigating Flood and Erosion Damage:

Flooding remains a recurrent threat in Nigeria's coastal and riverine regions, such as the Niger Delta. The catastrophic flood of 2012, which displaced over two million people and caused economic losses estimated in the billions, underscored the high cost of inadequate preparedness. In contrast, more recent use of SCP-enabled flood forecasts has allowed local governments to implement targeted mitigation strategies. For example, in Bayelsa and Lagos State, authorities utilised SCP projections to clear drainage channels, reinforce embankments, and develop community evacuation plans of the 2021 rainy season. These proactive measures, informed by accurate predictions, helped reduce infrastructure damage and economic disruption, demonstrating the tangible benefits of integrating climate information into local risk management.

Coastal Protection: Long-Term Planning for Lagos

Rising sea levels pose a growing economic threat to Nigeria's coastal cities, with Lagos particularly at risk due to its status as a commercial and population hub. Long-term climate projections have informed the Lagos State government's ongoing investment in coastal protection measures, including the construction of sea dykes and the Eko Atlantic City project—a major land reclamation and urban development initiative designed to withstand future sea level rise. These strategies, supported by robust climate data, offer a blueprint for managed retreat or adaptation in high-risk zones. By integrating public financing with private sector expertise, Lagos is setting a precedent for sustainable urban resilience in the face of escalating climate risks. Such approaches not only safeguard vital infrastructure but also create opportunities for economic growth and innovation in climate adaptation.

Economic Benefits to the Marine and Blue Economy

Fisheries and aquaculture are highly sensitive to climatic variables. Accurate seasonal predictions allow operators to plan harvesting and breeding cycles, anticipate periods of low or high productivity, and safeguard stock against adverse weather conditions. This reduces losses, increases yields, and supports food security, ultimately enhancing profitability and stability within the sector.

Shipping and Marine Transportation

Weather and climate conditions directly affect shipping routes, port operations, and vessel safety. NiMet's forecasts enable shipping companies to plan optimal routes, avoid delays due to storms or rough seas, and reduce fuel consumption by navigating more

efficiently. This leads to cost savings, lower insurance premiums, and improved reliability for goods transport.

Coastal Infrastructure and Tourism

Seasonal climate prediction assists in the design, maintenance, and operation of coastal infrastructure such as ports, marinas, and resorts. By anticipating extreme weather events, operators can take pre-emptive measures to protect assets and ensure business continuity. For the tourism sector, advanced warning of favourable or adverse conditions helps manage bookings and activities, resulting in better customer satisfaction and economic returns.

Offshore Energy Production

Offshore oil, gas, and renewable energy installations rely on stable weather conditions for safe and efficient operation. NiMet's seasonal forecasts inform maintenance schedules, construction projects, and emergency preparedness plans, reducing downtime and operational hazards. This translates to increased energy output and reduced costs associated with weather disruptions.

Risk Reduction and Investment Confidence

Accurate climate prediction reduces the uncertainty associated with marine economic activities. This not only protects existing investments but also encourages new investment by improving the sector's resilience to climate variability. Governments and private entities can make informed decisions regarding infrastructure development and resource allocation, fostering sustainable growth.

Conclusion

NiMet's seasonal climate prediction delivers significant economic benefits to the marine and blue economy by enhancing operational efficiency, reducing risk, and supporting sustainable development. Continued investment in meteorological services and the integration of climate information into business and policy frameworks will further unlock the potential of Nigeria's maritime sector.

Detailed 774 Local Government Area Seasonal Rainfall Prediction

Nigeria is a country with vast expanse of land, with different climatic and agroecological zones. Most states have about 2 or 3 agroecological zones and this has implications on the rainfall distribution such as onset, cessation, length of season and annual rainfall amount over each state. Below is a detailed breakdown of the forecast over the 774 local government areas of the country.

State	City	Onset date	Season end	Season Length Days	Annual Rainfall mm
Abia	Aba North	13-Mar	09-Dec	271	2556
	Aba South	13-Mar	10-Dec	272	2569
	Arochukwu	19-Mar	06-Dec	262	2354
	Bende	20-Mar	05-Dec	260	2309
	Ikwuano	17-Mar	07-Dec	265	2427
	Isiala Ngwa North	17-Mar	07-Dec	266	2439
	Isiala Ngwa South	15-Mar	08-Dec	268	2475
	Isuikwua	22-Mar	04-Dec	257	2247
	Oboma Ngwa	13-Mar	09-Dec	271	2544
	Ohafia Abia	21-Mar	05-Dec	259	2301
	Osisioma Ngwa	14-Mar	09-Dec	270	2519
	Ugwunagbo	12-Mar	10-Dec	273	2596
	Ukwa East	11-Mar	11-Dec	275	2632
	Ukwa West	11-Mar	10-Dec	274	2619
	Umuahia North	19-Mar	06-Dec	261	2343
	Umuahia South	18-Mar	07-Dec	264	2388
	Umu-Nneochi	25-Mar	03-Dec	253	2173

Adamawa	Demsa	25-May	21-Oct	149	1077
	Fufore	10-May	23-Oct	166	1123
	Ganye	30-Apr	29-Oct	182	1300
	Girie	24-May	16-Oct	145	945
	Gombi	13-May	21-Oct	161	1075
	Guyuk	19-May	18-Oct	152	1000
	Hong	25-May	15-Oct	143	931
	Jada	03-May	27-Oct	177	1238
	Jimeta	11-May	23-Oct	165	1107
	Lamurde	15-May	20-Oct	158	1048
	Madagali	02-Jun	10-Oct	130	861
	Maiha	19-May	18-Oct	152	996
	Mayo-Bel	05-May	26-Oct	174	1200
	Michika	29-May	12-Oct	136	889
	Mubi North	26-May	14-Oct	142	923
	Mubi South	24-May	15-Oct	144	941
	Numan	14-May	21-Oct	160	1064
	Shelleng	20-May	17-Oct	150	981
	Song	19-May	18-Oct	153	1001
	Toungo	07-May	25-Oct	171	1168
	Yola North	22-May	27-Sept	128	1104
	Yola South	24-May	01-Oct	130	1118
Akwa Ibom	Abak	12-Mar	09-Dec	272	2779
	Eastern Obolo	05-Mar	13-Dec	283	3027
	Eket	07-Mar	12-Dec	280	2966
	Esit - Eket	07-Mar	12-Dec	280	2957

	Essien Udim	13-Mar	08-Dec	270	2732
	Etim Ekpo	11-Mar	09-Dec	273	2794
	Etinan	09-Mar	11-Dec	276	2869
	Ibeno	06-Mar	13-Dec	282	3005
	Ibesikpo Asutan	11-Mar	10-Dec	274	2822
	Ibiono Ibom	15-Mar	08-Dec	268	2681
	Ika	12-Mar	09-Dec	272	2771
	Ikono	15-Mar	08-Dec	268	2681
	Ikot Abasi	06-Mar	13-Dec	282	3004
	Ikot Ekpene	14-Mar	08-Dec	268	2685
	Ini	17-Mar	06-Dec	265	2605
	Itu	13-Mar	08-Dec	270	2718
	Mbo	07-Mar	12-Dec	281	2969
	Mkpat Enin	06-Mar	12-Dec	281	2983
	Nsit Atai	09-Mar	10-Dec	276	2863
	Nsit Ibom	10-Mar	10-Dec	275	2832
	Nsit Ubium	08-Mar	11-Dec	278	2900
	Obot Akara	15-Mar	07-Dec	267	2662
	Okobo	09-Mar	11-Dec	277	2876
	Onna	07-Mar	12-Dec	280	2966
	Oron	08-Mar	11-Dec	278	2912
	Oruk Anam	09-Mar	10-Dec	276	2865
	Udung Uko	08-Mar	11-Dec	278	2903
	Ukanafun	11-Mar	10-Dec	274	2823
	Uruan	12-Mar	09-Dec	273	2786
	Urue-Offong/Oruko	08-Mar	11-Dec	279	2924
	Uyo	12-Mar	09-Dec	272	2778
Anambra	Aguata	25-Mar	02-Dec	251	2332

	Anambra East	29-Mar	29-Nov	245	2202
	Anambra West	01-Apr	28-Nov	240	2121
	Anaocha	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2289
	Awka North	30-Mar	29-Nov	244	2190
	Awka South	28-Mar	30-Nov	247	2248
	Ayamelum	02-Apr	27-Nov	240	2107
	Njikoka	28-Mar	30-Nov	246	2233
	Ekwusigo	25-Mar	02-Dec	251	2329
	Idemili North	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2275
	Idemili South	26-Mar	01-Dec	250	2298
	Ihiala	23-Mar	03-Dec	254	2388
	Dunukofia	28-Mar	30-Nov	247	2248
	Nnewi North	25-Mar	02-Dec	251	2328
	Nnewi South	25-Mar	02-Dec	252	2351
	Ogbaru	24-Mar	02-Dec	254	2376
	Onitsha North	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2276
	Onitsha South	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2288
	Orumba North	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2285
	Orumba South	25-Mar	02-Dec	251	2327
	Oyi	28-Mar	30-Nov	247	2236
Bauchi	Alkaleri	22-May	27-Oct	158	975
	Bauchi	27-May	25-Oct	151	922
	Bogoro	18-May	29-Oct	164	1021
	Damban	14-Jun	05-Oct	113	745
	Darazo	08-Jun	08-Oct	123	776
	Dass	23-May	27-Oct	156	961
	Gamawa	20-Jun	01-Oct	104	728
	Ganjuwa	03-Jun	09-Oct	128	857

	Giade	12-Jun	05-Oct	114	752
	Itas/Gadau	18-Jun	02-Oct	106	733
	Jama'are	15-Jun	04-Oct	110	740
	Katagum	14-Jun	05-Oct	113	743
	Kirfi	29-May	14-Oct	138	851
	Misau	12-Jun	07-Oct	117	754
	Ningi	06-Jun	09-Oct	125	784
	Shira	12-Jun	10-Oct	120	751
	Tafawa-Balewa	22-May	20-Oct	151	974
	Toro	28-May	21-Oct	146	910
	Warji	08-Jun	06-Oct	120	775
	Zaki	23-Jun	30-Sept	99	674
Bayelsa	Brass	27-Feb	20-Dec	297	3106
	Ekeremor	04-Mar	17-Dec	288	2884
	Kolokuma/Opokuma	07-Mar	16-Dec	284	2791
	Nembe	28-Feb	20-Dec	296	3076
	Ogbia	02-Mar	18-Dec	291	2956
	Sagbama	08-Mar	15-Dec	282	2751
	Southern Ijaw	29-Feb	19-Dec	294	3034
	Yenegoa	07-Mar	15-Dec	283	2778
Benue	Ado	30-Apr	31-Oct	184	1671
	Agatu	14-May	23-Oct	163	1334
	Apa	11-May	25-Oct	167	1396
	Buruku	07-May	27-Oct	173	1477
	Gboko	07-May	27-Oct	174	1493
	Guma	14-May	23-Oct	163	1329
	Gwer East	07-May	27-Oct	172	1476
	Gwer West	11-May	25-Oct	167	1393

	Katsina-Ala	07-May	27-Oct	173	1486
	Konshisha	02-May	30-Oct	180	1599
	Kwande	30-Apr	31-Oct	184	1669
	Logo	12-May	24-Oct	165	1368
	Makurdi	22-May	29-Oct	160	1210
	Obi	02-May	30-Oct	181	1611
	Ogbadibo	02-May	30-Oct	181	1607
	Ohimini	05-May	28-Oct	176	1531
	Oju	30-Apr	31-Oct	183	1653
	Okpokwu	02-May	30-Oct	181	1607
	Oturkpo	06-May	28-Oct	175	1516
	Tarka	10-May	25-Oct	168	1406
	Ukum	11-May	25-Oct	167	1398
	Ushongo	03-May	30-Oct	180	1595
	Vandeikya	30-Apr	31-Oct	184	1664
Borno	Abadam	15-Jul	28-Sept	75	484
	Askira/Uba	02-Jun	20-Oct	140	952
	Bama	13-Jun	13-Oct	122	754
	Bayo	30-May	21-Oct	144	873
	Biu	02-Jun	19-Oct	139	842
	Chibok	03-Jun	18-Oct	137	733
	Damboa	08-Jun	16-Oct	130	703
	Dikwa	19-Jun	10-Oct	113	459
	Gubio	29-Jun	04-Oct	97	456
	Guzamala	04-Jul	03-Oct	90	461
	Gwoza	08-Jun	16-Oct	130	702
	Hawul	30-May	21-Oct	144	771
	Jere	18-Jun	10-Oct	115	1093

	Kaga	14-Jun	12-Oct	120	896
	Kala/Balge	27-Jun	08-Oct	104	762
	Konduga	26-Jun	12-Oct	108	653
	Kukawa	09-Jul	02-Oct	84	466
	Kwaya Kusar	29-May	22-Oct	146	966
	Mafa	20-Jun	09-Oct	111	457
	Magumeri	22-Jun	08-Oct	108	985
	Maiduguri	18-Jun	10-Oct	115	1198
	Marte	25-Jun	06-Oct	103	563
	Mobbar	12-Jul	30-Sept	80	475
	Monguno	27-Jun	05-Oct	100	454
	Ngala	24-Jun	07-Oct	106	453
	Nganzai	26-Jun	06-Oct	101	453
	Shani	26-May	23-Oct	150	975
Cross River	Abi	28-Mar	30-Nov	247	2356
	Akamkpa	21-Mar	04-Dec	259	2604
	Akpabuyo	13-Mar	09-Dec	271	2870
	Bakassi	12-Mar	09-Dec	272	2902
	Bekwarra	08-Apr	24-Nov	231	2046
	Biase	23-Mar	03-Dec	255	2512
	Boki	02-Apr	27-Nov	239	2200
	Calabar Municipal	16-Mar	07-Dec	267	2776
	Calabar South	13-Mar	09-Dec	271	2867
	Etung	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2384
	Ikom	30-Mar	29-Nov	244	2288
	Obanliku	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2118
	Obubra	29-Mar	30-Nov	245	2316

	Obudu	06-Apr	25-Nov	233	2081
	Odukpani	18-Mar	06-Dec	263	2686
	Ogoja	05-Apr	26-Nov	234	2109
	Yakurr	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2390
	Yala	06-Apr	25-Nov	233	2093
Delta	Aniocha North	03-Apr	27-Nov	238	2180
	Aniocha South	31-Mar	28-Nov	242	2259
	Bomadi	19-Mar	05-Dec	262	2664
	Burutu	20-Mar	05-Dec	260	2622
	Ethiope East	28-Mar	30-Nov	247	2352
	Ethiope West	25-Mar	02-Dec	252	2449
	Ika Northeast	01-Apr	28-Nov	240	2222
	Ika South	01-Apr	28-Nov	241	2239
	Isoko North	23-Mar	03-Dec	256	2532
	Isoko South	21-Mar	04-Dec	258	2577
	Ndokwa East	24-Mar	02-Dec	253	2476
	Ndokwa West	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2396
	Okpe	25-Mar	02-Dec	252	2460
	Oshimili North	03-Apr	27-Nov	239	2193
	Oshimili South	31-Mar	29-Nov	243	2278
	Patani	19-Mar	06-Dec	262	2671
	Sapele	27-Mar	01-Dec	248	2378
	Udu	22-Mar	03-Dec	256	2542
	Ughelli North	23-Mar	03-Dec	255	2525
	Ughelli South	21-Mar	04-Dec	258	2591
	Ukwuani	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2393
	Uvwie	24-Mar	03-Dec	254	2504
	Warri North	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2397

	Warri South	24-Mar	02-Dec	253	2482
	Warri Southwest	23-Mar	03-Dec	255	2508
Ebonyi	Abakaliki	02-Apr	28-Nov	240	2209
	Afikpo North	28-Mar	30-Nov	248	2366
	Afikpo South	28-Mar	01-Dec	248	2374
	Ebonyi	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2124
	Ezza North	02-Apr	28-Nov	240	2214
	Ezza South	31-Mar	29-Nov	242	2264
	Ikwo	30-Mar	29-Nov	243	2283
	Ishielu	04-Apr	26-Nov	237	2154
	Ivo	28-Mar	30-Nov	247	2356
	Izzi	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2117
	Ohaozara	29-Mar	30-Nov	246	2326
	Ohaukwu	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2131
	Onicha	31-Mar	29-Nov	243	2282
Edo	Akoko-Edo	17-Apr	19-Nov	216	1798
	Egor	03-Apr	27-Nov	238	2172
	Esan Central	08-Apr	24-Nov	230	2031
	Esan North East	09-Apr	24-Nov	229	2012
	Esan South East	06-Apr	25-Nov	233	2081
	Esan West	08-Apr	24-Nov	231	2050
	Etsako Central	12-Apr	22-Nov	225	1940
	Etsako East	15-Apr	20-Nov	219	1849
	Etsako West	12-Apr	22-Nov	224	1932
	Igueben	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2115
	Ikpoba-Okha	01-Apr	28-Nov	241	2236
	Oredo	02-Apr	28-Nov	240	2216
	Orhionmwon	31-Mar	28-Nov	242	2255

	Ovia North East	04-Apr	26-Nov	236	2136
	Ovia South West	04-Apr	26-Nov	236	2137
	Owan East	13-Apr	21-Nov	222	1903
	Owan West	11-Apr	23-Nov	226	1960
	Uhunmwonde	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2119
Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	20-Apr	17-Nov	211	1721
	Efon	21-Apr	17-Nov	209	1704
	Ekiti East	22-Apr	16-Nov	208	1678
	Ekiti Southwest	20-Apr	18-Nov	212	1744
	Ekiti West	22-Apr	17-Nov	209	1696
	Emure/Ise/Orun	18-Apr	18-Nov	214	1772
	Aiyekire (Gbonyin)	21-Apr	17-Nov	210	1718
	Ido/Osi	24-Apr	15-Nov	205	1641
	Ijero	23-Apr	16-Nov	206	1658
	Ikere	19-Apr	18-Nov	213	1758
	Ikole	24-Apr	15-Nov	205	1637
	Ilejemeji	25-Apr	15-Nov	204	1621
	Irepodun/Ifelodun	22-Apr	16-Nov	209	1693
	Ise/Orun	18-Apr	18-Nov	214	1772
	Moba	25-Apr	14-Nov	203	1610
	Oye	24-Apr	15-Nov	205	1642
Enugu	Aninri	30-Mar	29-Nov	244	2297
	Awgu	01-Apr	28-Nov	242	2248
	Enugu East	06-Apr	25-Nov	233	2087
	Enugu North	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2130
	Enugu South	04-Apr	26-Nov	236	2148
	Ezeagu	04-Apr	26-Nov	236	2151
	Igbo-Etiti	08-Apr	24-Nov	231	2045

	Igbo-Eze North	13-Apr	22-Nov	223	1916
	Igbo-Eze South	12-Apr	22-Nov	225	1941
	Isi-Uzo	08-Apr	24-Nov	229	2025
	Nkanu East	02-Apr	27-Nov	239	2199
	Nkanu West	03-Apr	27-Nov	238	2178
	Nsukka	10-Apr	23-Nov	227	1980
	Oji-River	01-Apr	28-Nov	241	2241
	Udenu	10-Apr	23-Nov	227	1976
	Udi	05-Apr	26-Nov	235	2131
	Uzo-Uwani	08-Apr	24-Nov	230	2033
FCT	Abaji	15-May	08-Nov	177	1498
	Abuja Municipal	18-May	14-Nov	180	1420
	Bwari	21-May	12-Nov	175	1321
	Gwagwalada	16-May	13-Nov	181	1226
	Kuje	13-May	16-Nov	187	1508
	Kwali	16-May	16-Nov	184	1577
Gombe	Akko	04-Jun	10-Oct	127	1017
	Balanga	31-May	12-Oct	133	1061
	Billiri	01-Jun	11-Oct	132	1055
	Dukku	14-Jun	04-Oct	113	711
	Funakaye	13-Jun	05-Oct	113	721
	Gombe	07-Jun	08-Oct	124	1143
	Kaltungo	01-Jun	12-Oct	133	1055
	Kwami	10-Jun	07-Oct	119	963
	Nafada	17-Jun	02-Oct	107	701
	Shomgom	29-May	13-Oct	137	1089
	Yamaltu/Deba	06-Jun	22-Oct	138	996
Imo	Aboh-Mbaise	22-Mar	04-Dec	257	2316

	Ahiazu-Mbaise	23-Mar	03-Dec	255	2268
	Ehime-Mbano	25-Mar	02-Dec	252	2209
	Ezinihitte	22-Mar	04-Dec	256	2300
	Ideato North	27-Mar	01-Dec	248	2132
	Ideato South	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2158
	Ihitte/Uboma	25-Mar	02-Dec	253	2225
	Ikeduru	23-Mar	03-Dec	255	2267
	Isiala Mbano	25-Mar	02-Dec	252	2209
	Isu	25-Mar	02-Dec	252	2207
	Mbaitoli	24-Mar	03-Dec	254	2249
	Ngor-Okpala	20-Mar	05-Dec	259	2369
	Njaba	26-Mar	02-Dec	251	2193
	Nkwerre	26-Mar	02-Dec	251	2184
	Nwangele	25-Mar	02-Dec	251	2196
	Obowo	23-Mar	03-Dec	255	2270
	Oguta	25-Mar	02-Dec	253	2225
	Ohaji/Egbema	21-Mar	04-Dec	257	2327
	Okigwe	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2153
	Orlu	27-Mar	01-Dec	249	2154
	Orsu	28-Mar	01-Dec	248	2128
	Oru East	26-Mar	02-Dec	251	2184
	Oru West	26-Mar	01-Dec	250	2174
	Owerri-Municipal	22-Mar	03-Dec	256	2297
	Owerri North	22-Mar	04-Dec	257	2313
	Owerri West	22-Mar	04-Dec	257	2323
	Unuimo	26-Mar	01-Dec	250	2167
Jigawa	Auyo	17-Jun	01-Oct	106	773
	Babura	22-Jun	28-Sept	99	775

	Biriniwa	23-Jun	28-Sept	97	778
	Birnin Kudu	06-Jun	07-Oct	123	998
	Buji	06-Jun	07-Oct	123	997
	Dutse	10-Jun	05-Oct	117	984
	Gagarawa	19-Jun	30-Sept	102	773
	Garki	18-Jun	30-Sept	104	773
	Gumel	21-Jun	29-Sept	100	775
	Guri	21-Jun	29-Sept	99	775
	Gwaram	02-Jun	09-Oct	129	915
	Gwiwa	22-Jun	28-Sept	98	776
	Hadejia	19-Jun	30-Sept	104	773
	Jahun	14-Jun	03-Oct	111	776
	Kafin Hausa	15-Jun	02-Oct	109	774
	Kaugama	19-Jun	30-Sept	103	773
	Kazaure	22-Jun	28-Sept	99	775
	Kiri Kasamma	20-Jun	29-Sept	101	774
	Kiyawa	11-Jun	05-Oct	116	882
	Maigatari	23-Jun	28-Sept	97	777
	Malam Madori	20-Jun	29-Sept	101	774
	Miga	16-Jun	02-Oct	108	774
	Ringim	15-Jun	02-Oct	110	775
	Roni	21-Jun	29-Sept	100	775
	Sule Tankarkar	22-Jun	28-Sept	99	776
	Taura	16-Jun	02-Oct	108	774
	Yankwashi	22-Jun	28-Sept	97	777
Kaduna	Birnin-Gwari	31-May	08-Oct	130	1049
	Chikun	25-May	12-Oct	140	1101
	Giwa	10-Jun	06-Oct	118	1026

	Igabi	28-May	10-Oct	134	1071
	Ikara	05-Jun	05-Oct	122	1014
	Jaba	22-May	19-Oct	150	1256
	Jema'a	20-May	20-Oct	154	1286
	Kachia	21-May	16-Oct	149	1192
	Kaduna North	27-May	10-Oct	137	1082
	Kaduna South	26-May	11-Oct	138	1089
	Kagarko	19-May	19-Oct	153	1267
	Kajuru	28-May	13-Oct	137	1117
	Kaura	24-May	18-Oct	147	1225
	Kauru	28-May	13-Oct	139	1134
	Kubau	04-Jun	08-Oct	126	1045
	Kudan	06-Jun	05-Oct	121	1016
	Lere	29-May	12-Oct	136	1115
	Markafi	08-Jun	05-Oct	119	1011
	Sabon-Gari	06-Jun	06-Oct	122	1022
	Sanga	27-May	21-Oct	147	1313
	Soba	05-Jun	07-Oct	124	1037
	Zango-Kataf	26-May	16-Oct	143	1194
	Zaria	07-Jun	07-Oct	122	1030
Kano	Ajingi	12-Jun	10-Oct	120	1030
	Albasu	08-Jun	12-Oct	126	879
	Bagwai	14-Jun	09-Oct	117	890
	Bebeji	06-Jun	13-Oct	129	676
	Bichi	16-Jun	07-Oct	113	896
	Bunkure	08-Jun	12-Oct	126	673
	Dala	13-Jun	09-Oct	119	890
	Dambatta	18-Jun	06-Oct	110	777

	Dawakin Kudu	10-Jun	11-Oct	123	673
	Dawakin Tofa	14-Jun	08-Oct	116	884
	Doguwa	29-May	18-Oct	141	675
	Fagge	13-Jun	09-Oct	119	1010
	Gabasawa	14-Jun	09-Oct	116	878
	Garko	07-Jun	13-Oct	128	675
	Garum Mallam	08-Jun	12-Oct	126	794
	Gaya	10-Jun	11-Oct	123	790
	Gezawa	13-Jun	09-Oct	118	784
	Gwale	12-Jun	10-Oct	119	677
	Gwarzo	11-Jun	10-Oct	121	778
	Kabo	11-Jun	10-Oct	121	780
	Kano Municipal	12-Jun	10-Oct	120	987
	Karaye	10-Jun	11-Oct	124	779
	Kibiya	06-Jun	13-Oct	129	785
	Kiru	07-Jun	12-Oct	127	798
	Kumbotso	12-Jun	10-Oct	120	792
	Kunchi	18-Jun	06-Oct	110	780
	Kura	10-Jun	11-Oct	124	673
	Madobi	10-Jun	11-Oct	122	785
	Makoda	18-Jun	06-Oct	110	783
	Minjibir	15-Jun	08-Oct	115	673
	Nasarawa	13-Jun	09-Oct	118	674
	Rano	06-Jun	13-Oct	129	677
	Rimin Gado	12-Jun	10-Oct	120	798
	Rogo	06-Jun	13-Oct	128	780
	Shanono	13-Jun	09-Oct	118	796
	Sumaila	04-Jun	14-Oct	132	676

	Takai	05-Jun	14-Oct	130	805
	Tarauni	12-Jun	10-Oct	119	801
	Tofa	13-Jun	09-Oct	119	778
	Tsanyawa	16-Jun	07-Oct	113	777
	Tudun Wada	03-Jun	15-Oct	134	673
	Ungogo	13-Jun	09-Oct	118	812
	Warawa	12-Jun	10-Oct	120	677
	Wudil	09-Jun	11-Oct	124	780
Katsina	Bakori	16-Jun	10-Oct	116	672
	Batagarawa	04-Jul	01-Oct	89	462
	Batsari	03-Jul	01-Oct	91	459
	Baure	03-Jul	01-Oct	90	459
	Bindawa	01-Jul	02-Oct	93	457
	Charanchi	30-Jun	03-Oct	95	455
	Dandume	14-Jun	12-Oct	120	683
	Danja	14-Jun	12-Oct	120	684
	Dan Musa	25-Jun	06-Oct	103	504
	Daura	05-Jul	30-Sept	86	416
	Dutsi	04-Jul	30-Sept	88	413
	Dutsin-Ma	27-Jun	04-Oct	99	503
	Faskari	17-Jun	10-Oct	115	620
	Funtua	14-Jun	12-Oct	119	770
	Ingawa	30-Jun	03-Oct	94	405
	Jibia	06-Jul	30-Sept	86	416
	Kafur	17-Jun	10-Oct	116	671
	Kaita	08-Jul	28-Sept	83	424
	Kankara	21-Jun	08-Oct	108	508
	Kankia	28-Jun	04-Oct	98	403

	Katsina	06-Jul	30-Sept	86	416
	Kurfi	02-Jul	02-Oct	92	407
	Kusada	28-Jun	04-Oct	97	503
	Mai'adua	07-Jul	29-Sept	83	423
	Malumfashi	20-Jun	09-Oct	111	512
	Mani	04-Jul	01-Oct	89	412
	Mashi	07-Jul	29-Sept	83	423
	Matazu	25-Jun	05-Oct	102	403
	Musawa	23-Jun	07-Oct	106	406
	Rimi	03-Jul	01-Oct	90	410
	Sabuwa	13-Jun	12-Oct	122	538
	Safana	29-Jun	04-Oct	97	404
	Sandamu	04-Jul	30-Sept	88	413
	Zango	05-Jul	30-Sept	87	415
Kebbi	Aleiro	03-Jul	29-Sept	88	653
	Arewa-Dandi	08-Jul	27-Sept	80	655
	Argungu	08-Jul	27-Sept	80	655
	Augie	12-Jul	24-Sept	74	663
	Bagudo	13-Jun	06-Oct	115	686.395
	Birnin Kebbi	05-Jul	28-Sept	85	652.981
	Bunza	01-Jul	01-Oct	91	655.282
	Dandi	19-Jun	03-Oct	105	662.639
	Danko Wasagu	14-Jun	06-Oct	113	780.059
	Fakai	15-Jun	05-Oct	112	778.336
	Gwandu	06-Jul	28-Sept	84	653.14
	Jega	01-Jul	01-Oct	92	655.346
	Kalgo	25-Jun	29-Sept	96	653.34
	Koko/Besse	14-Jun	06-Oct	114	682.511

	Maiyama	21-Jun	02-Oct	103	658.675
	Ngaski	03-Jun	12-Oct	131	855.873
	Sakaba	11-Jun	08-Oct	119	699.76
	Shanga	11-Jun	07-Oct	118	794.627
	Suru	18-Jun	04-Oct	108	767.356
	Yauri	07-Jun	09-Oct	124	969.034
	Zuru	15-Jun	05-Oct	112	776.983
Kogi	Adavi	01-May	30-Oct	182	1515
	Ajaokuta	28-Apr	31-Oct	186	1575
	Ankpa	28-Apr	01-Nov	187	1586
	Bassa	02-May	29-Oct	180	1484
	Dekina	29-Apr	31-Oct	184	1550
	Ibaji	19-Apr	05-Nov	200	1802
	Idah	23-Apr	03-Nov	194	1707
	Igalamela-Odolu	23-Apr	03-Nov	195	1709
	Ijumu	03-May	29-Oct	178	1459
	Kabba/Bunu	06-May	27-Oct	174	1397
	Kogi	09-May	26-Oct	170	1348
	Lokoja	09-May	26-Oct	170	1350
	Mopa-Muro	08-May	26-Oct	172	1370
	Ofu	27-Apr	01-Nov	189	1615
	Ogori/Magongo	29-Apr	31-Oct	186	1568
	Okehi	02-May	29-Oct	181	1497
	Okene	28-Apr	31-Oct	186	1573
	Olamabolo	25-Apr	02-Nov	192	1668
	Omala	03-May	29-Oct	179	1477
	Yagba East	08-May	26-Oct	171	1367
	Yagba West	09-May	25-Oct	169	1336

Kwara	Asa	12-May	24-Oct	165	1285
	Baruten	22-May	18-Oct	148	1104
	Edu	18-May	20-Oct	155	1170
	Ekiti	07-May	27-Oct	173	1384
	Ifelodun	14-May	23-Oct	162	1244
	Ilorin East	14-May	23-Oct	162	1253
	Ilorin South	12-May	24-Oct	165	1282
	Ilorin West	12-May	23-Oct	164	1275
	Irepodun	08-May	26-Oct	171	1356
	Isin	09-May	25-Oct	169	1336
	Kaiama	25-May	17-Oct	145	1070
	Moro	18-May	20-Oct	156	1179
	Offa	08-May	26-Oct	171	1362
	Oke-Ero	08-May	26-Oct	171	1365
	Oyun	08-May	26-Oct	171	1360
	Pategi	15-May	22-Oct	160	1228
Lagos	Agege	31-Mar	02-Dec	245	1923
	Ajeromi-Ifelodun	29-Mar	03-Dec	249	1991
	Alimosho	31-Mar	02-Dec	246	1937
	Amuwo-Odofin	28-Mar	03-Dec	250	2007
	Apapa	28-Mar	03-Dec	250	2009
	Badagry	28-Mar	03-Dec	250	2010
	Epe	29-Mar	03-Dec	249	1984
	Eti-Osa	28-Mar	03-Dec	250	2002
	Ibeju/Lekki	28-Mar	03-Dec	250	2005
	Ifako-Ijaye	01-Apr	01-Dec	244	1908
	Ikeja	31-Mar	02-Dec	246	1932
	Ikorodu	31-Mar	02-Dec	246	1935

	Kosofe	31-Mar	02-Dec	246	1938
	Lagos Island	30-Mar	02-Dec	248	1968
	Lagos Mainland	29-Mar	03-Dec	248	1974
	Mushin	30-Mar	02-Dec	247	1957
	Ojo	29-Mar	03-Dec	249	1999
	Oshodi-Isolo	30-Mar	02-Dec	247	1952
	Shomolu	30-Mar	02-Dec	247	1956
	Surulere	29-Mar	03-Dec	248	1912
Nasarawa	Akwanga	21-May	19-Oct	151	1292
	Awe	10-May	25-Oct	168	1489
	Doma	09-May	26-Oct	170	1513
	Karu	22-May	18-Oct	149	1273
	Keana	10-May	26-Oct	169	1503
	Keffi	18-May	21-Oct	155	1339
	Kokona	20-May	20-Oct	153	1314
	Lafia	16-May	22-Oct	158	1372
	Nasarawa	12-May	24-Oct	166	1459
	Nassarawa Egon	17-May	21-Oct	157	1362
	Obi	12-May	24-Oct	166	1461
	Toto	11-May	25-Oct	167	1475
	Wamba	21-May	19-Oct	151	1295
Niger	Agaie	19-May	15-Oct	149	1321
	Agwara	14-Jun	01-Oct	109	1010
	Bida	22-May	14-Oct	145	1282
	Borgu	09-Jun	04-Oct	117	1055
	Bosso	29-May	10-Oct	134	1181
	Chanchaga	29-May	10-Oct	134	1176
	Edati	21-May	14-Oct	147	1298

	Gbako	24-May	12-Oct	141	1243
	Gurara	25-May	12-Oct	140	1236
	Katcha	22-May	14-Oct	145	1282
	Kontagora	09-Jun	04-Oct	116	1050
	Lapai	19-May	15-Oct	150	1329
	Lavun	23-May	13-Oct	144	1267
	Magama	08-Jun	04-Oct	118	1058
	Mariga	13-Jun	02-Oct	111	1020
	Mashegu	31-May	08-Oct	130	1147
	Mokwa	23-May	13-Oct	144	1268
	Muya	31-May	08-Oct	130	1146
	Paikoro	27-May	11-Oct	137	1202
	Rafi	05-Jun	06-Oct	122	1086
	Rijau	17-Jun	29-Sept	104	984
	Shiroro	03-Jun	07-Oct	126	1113
	Suleja	23-May	13-Oct	143	1260
	Tafa	24-May	12-Oct	141	1245
	Wushishi	29-May	09-Oct	133	1170
Ogun	Abeokuta North	14-Apr	27-Nov	227	1430
	Abeokuta South	13-Apr	27-Nov	229	1454
	Ado-Odo/Ota	05-Apr	02-Dec	241	1656
	Egbado North	12-Apr	28-Nov	230	1468
	Egbado South	08-Apr	30-Nov	237	1584
	Ewekoro	10-Apr	29-Nov	233	1529
	Ifo	07-Apr	01-Dec	238	1600
	Ijebu East	09-Apr	30-Nov	235	1557
	Ijebu North	07-Apr	01-Dec	238	1598
	Ijebu North East	10-Apr	29-Nov	232	1510

	Ijebu Ode	07-Apr	30-Nov	237	1592
	Ikenne	09-Apr	29-Nov	234	1541
	Imeko-Afon	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1296
	Ipokia	05-Apr	02-Dec	241	1656
	Obafemi-Owode	10-Apr	29-Nov	234	1530
	Odeda	14-Apr	27-Nov	226	1413
	Odogbolu	08-Apr	30-Nov	236	1579
	Ogun waterside	02-Apr	03-Dec	246	1743
	Remo North	10-Apr	29-Nov	233	1514
	Shagamu	08-Apr	30-Nov	236	1580
Ondo	Akoko North-East	18-Apr	25-Nov	221	1326
	Akoko South-East	16-Apr	25-Nov	223	1360
	Akoko South-West	16-Apr	26-Nov	224	1376
	Akoko North-West	19-Apr	24-Nov	218	1289
	Akure North	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1433
	Akure South	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1442
	Ese-Odo	31-Mar	04-Dec	248	1790
	Idanre	10-Apr	29-Nov	233	1523
	Ifedore	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1394
	Ilaje	29-Mar	06-Dec	252	1868
	Ile-Oluji-Okeigbo	14-Apr	27-Nov	227	1417
	Irele	04-Apr	02-Dec	242	1686
	Odigbo	06-Apr	01-Dec	239	1617
	Okitipupa	04-Apr	02-Dec	242	1676
	Ondo East	11-Apr	28-Nov	231	1491
	Ondo West	10-Apr	29-Nov	232	1511
	Ose	11-Apr	28-Nov	231	1490
	Owo	12-Apr	28-Nov	230	1469

Osun	Atakumosa East	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1397
	Atakumosa West	18-Apr	25-Nov	221	1332
	Aiyedade	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1399
	Aiyedire	18-Apr	25-Nov	221	1326
	Boluwaduro	23-Apr	22-Nov	213	1213
	Boripe	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1236
	Ede North	20-Apr	23-Nov	217	1277
	Ede South	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1297
	Egbedore	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1258
	Ejigbo	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1255
	Ife East	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1396
	Ife North	14-Apr	27-Nov	227	1430
	Ife South	13-Apr	27-Nov	227	1431
	IfeCentral	17-Apr	25-Nov	223	1356
	Ifedayo	23-Apr	21-Nov	212	1205
	Ifelodun	23-Apr	22-Nov	213	1217
	Ila	23-Apr	21-Nov	212	1206
	Ilesha East	18-Apr	24-Nov	220	1315
	Ilesha West	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1300
	Irepodun	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1233
	Irewole	16-Apr	26-Nov	224	1380
	Isokan	14-Apr	27-Nov	227	1418
	Iwo	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1300
	Obokun	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1260
	Odo-Otin	24-Apr	21-Nov	212	1197
	Ola-Oluwa	20-Apr	23-Nov	217	1270
	Olorunda	22-Apr	22-Nov	215	1238
	Oriade	17-Apr	25-Nov	221	1335

	Orolu	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1225
	Osogbo	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1264
Oyo	Afijio	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1263
	Akinyele	18-Apr	25-Nov	221	1333
	Atiba	27-Apr	19-Nov	206	1120
	Atigbo	29-Apr	18-Nov	204	1094
	Egbeda	15-Apr	26-Nov	224	1382
	Ibadan North	16-Apr	26-Nov	224	1372
	Ibadan Northeast	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1385
	Ibadan Northwest	16-Apr	26-Nov	224	1375
	Ibadan Southeast	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1397
	Ibadan Southwest	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1390
	Ibarapa Central	16-Apr	25-Nov	223	1362
	Ibarapa East	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1306
	Ibarapa North	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1298
	Ido	17-Apr	25-Nov	222	1344
	Irepo	08-May	13-Nov	190	933
	Iseyin	22-Apr	22-Nov	215	1239
	Itesiwaju	26-Apr	20-Nov	207	1138
	Iwajowa	24-Apr	21-Nov	212	1198
	Kajola	24-Apr	21-Nov	210	1179
	Lagelu	17-Apr	25-Nov	222	1350
	Ogbomosho North	26-Apr	20-Nov	208	1147
	Ogbomosho South	25-Apr	20-Nov	209	1167
	Ogo Oluwa	23-Apr	21-Nov	212	1205
	Olorunsogo	05-May	15-Nov	194	983
	Oluyole	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1445
	Ona-Ara	14-Apr	27-Nov	227	1421

	Orelope	05-May	15-Nov	194	976
	Ori Ire	28-Apr	19-Nov	204	1100
	Oyo East	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1227
	Oyo West	23-Apr	22-Nov	213	1219
	Saki East	04-May	16-Nov	196	1003
	Saki West	02-May	17-Nov	198	1030
	Surulere	25-Apr	21-Nov	210	1169
Plateau	Barikin Ladi	21-May	12-Oct	144	1206
	Bassa	26-May	09-Oct	135	1133
	Bokkos	15-May	15-Oct	153	1281
	Jos East	24-May	10-Oct	139	1163
	Jos North	25-May	10-Oct	138	1151
	Jos South	23-May	11-Oct	141	1174
	Kanam	19-May	13-Oct	146	1223
	Kanke	18-May	13-Oct	148	1242
	Langtang North	13-May	16-Oct	156	984
	Langtang South	07-May	19-Oct	165	1232
	Mangu	18-May	13-Oct	148	1241
	Mikang	13-May	16-Oct	156	1318
	Pankshin	16-May	15-Oct	151	1271
	Qua'an Pan	10-May	18-Oct	160	1363
	Riyom	20-May	12-Oct	145	1211
	Shendam	10-May	18-Oct	161	1366
	Wase	13-May	05-Nov	163	1310
River	Abua/Odual	07-Mar	15-Dec	284	2678
	Ahoada East	09-Mar	14-Dec	280	2585
	Ahoada West	09-Mar	14-Dec	280	2597
	Akuku Toru	02-Mar	18-Dec	290	2841

	Andoni	02-Mar	18-Dec	290	2840
	Asari-Toru	05-Mar	16-Dec	286	2735
	Bonny	02-Mar	18-Dec	291	2845
	Degema	03-Mar	17-Dec	289	2811
	Eleme	05-Mar	16-Dec	286	2740
	Emohua	06-Mar	15-Dec	284	2689
	Etche	09-Mar	14-Dec	279	2582
	Gokana	04-Mar	17-Dec	288	2778
	Ikwerre	09-Mar	14-Dec	279	2584
	Khana	04-Mar	17-Dec	288	2789
	Obia/Akpor	06-Mar	16-Dec	285	2704
	Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni	14-Mar	11-Dec	272	2422
	Ogu/Bolo	04-Mar	17-Dec	288	2778
	Okrika	04-Mar	17-Dec	288	2780
	Omumma	10-Mar	13-Dec	279	2564
	Opobo/Nkoro	02-Mar	18-Dec	291	2846
	Oyigbo	07-Mar	15-Dec	284	2681
	Port-Harcourt	05-Mar	16-Dec	286	2729
	Tai	05-Mar	16-Dec	286	2736
Sokoto	Binji	09-Jul	17-Sept	70	601
	Bodinga	04-Jul	20-Sept	78	586
	Dange-Shuni	05-Jul	20-Sept	77	587
	Gada	15-Jul	14-Sept	60	634
	Goronyo	11-Jul	16-Sept	67	611
	Gudu	13-Jul	15-Sept	64	619
	Gwadabawa	13-Jul	15-Sept	65	617
	Illela	15-Jul	14-Sept	60	633

	Isa	10-Jul	17-Sept	69	603
	Kebbe	22-Jun	27-Sept	97	585
	Kware	08-Jul	18-Sept	72	598
	Rabah	07-Jul	18-Sept	73	594
	Sabon Birni	13-Jul	15-Sept	63	622
	Shagari	30-Jun	22-Sept	84	580
	Silame	06-Jul	19-Sept	74	592
	Sokoto North	07-Jul	18-Sept	73	595
	Sokoto South	07-Jul	18-Sept	73	594
	Tambuwal	28-Jun	23-Sept	87	579
	Tangaza	13-Jul	15-Sept	64	621
	Tureta	30-Jun	22-Sept	84	580
	Wamako	07-Jul	18-Sept	73	594
	Wurno	10-Jul	17-Sept	69	606
	Yabo	03-Jul	20-Sept	79	584
Taraba	Ardo-Kola	10-May	23-Oct	165	1042
	Bali	30-Apr	29-Oct	182	1241
	Donga	24-Apr	01-Nov	191	1367
	Gashaka	21-Apr	02-Nov	195	1436
	Gassol	04-May	26-Oct	175	1159
	Ibi	03-May	27-Oct	176	1174
	Jalingo	11-May	22-Oct	164	1026
	Karim-Lamido	15-May	20-Oct	158	967
	Kurmi	17-Apr	05-Nov	202	1535
	Lau	15-May	20-Oct	159	973
	Sardauna	13-Apr	07-Nov	208	1640
	Takum	21-Apr	02-Nov	195	1439
	Ussa	14-Apr	06-Nov	206	1616

	Wukari	29-Apr	29-Oct	183	1262
	Yorro	11-May	22-Oct	164	1031
	Zing	11-May	22-Oct	164	1028
Yobe	Bade	03-Jul	18-Sept	77	583
	Bursari	02-Jul	18-Sept	78	582
	Damaturu	20-Jun	25-Sept	96	588
	Fika	15-Jun	28-Sept	105	608
	Fune	21-Jun	25-Sept	96	588
	Geidam	02-Jul	18-Sept	79	582
	Gujba	14-Jun	28-Sept	106	613
	Gulani	09-Jun	01-Oct	115	644
	Jakusko	29-Jun	20-Sept	83	579
	Karasuwa	05-Jul	16-Sept	73	589
	Machina	07-Jul	15-Sept	70	595
	Nangere	20-Jun	25-Sept	97	589
	Nguru	06-Jul	16-Sept	72	590
	Potiskum	19-Jun	26-Sept	99	593
	Tarmua	26-Jun	21-Sept	87	579
	Yunusari	09-Jul	15-Sept	68	599
	Yusufari	09-Jul	14-Sept	67	603
Zamfara	Anka	23-Jun	23-Sept	92	683
	Bakura	30-Jun	19-Sept	81	680
	Birnin Magaji	30-Jun	20-Sept	82	679
	Bukkuyum	22-Jun	24-Sept	93	684
	Bungudu	25-Jun	22-Sept	89	680
	Gummi	22-Jun	24-Sept	94	784
	Gusau	22-Jun	24-Sept	94	786
	Kaura Namoda	30-Jun	19-Sept	82	680

	Maradun	03-Jul	18-Sept	77	684
	Maru	19-Jun	26-Sept	99	793
	Shinkafi	07-Jul	16-Sept	71	692
	Talata Mafara	28-Jun	20-Sept	84	679
	Tsafe	21-Jun	24-Sept	95	686
	Zurmi	05-Jul	17-Sept	74	688

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History of Meteorological Services in Nigeria

1886
at Akassa (present Bayelsa State)

1891
for Lagos (PWD)

1907
for Ilorin

1909
for Lokoja

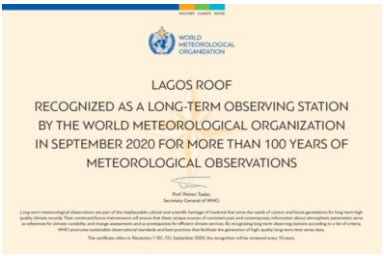
1911
for Zungeru

1949
the service became a full-fledged department and was one of the seven colonial department structures used in running Nigeria

2003
arising from the strategic importance of weather, Federal Executive Council (FEC) approved the setting up of **NiMet**

For efficiency and improved service delivery,NiMet Act of **2003** has been repealed and replaced with a new act: **NiMet Establishment Act, 2022**

Centenary Awards from WMO


WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

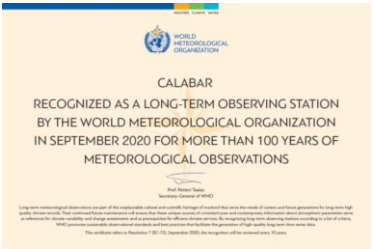
LAGOS ROOF

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN SEPTEMBER 2020 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS


WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

SOKOTO

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN SEPTEMBER 2020 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS


WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

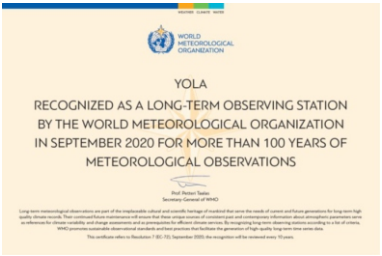
CALABAR

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN SEPTEMBER 2020 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS


WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

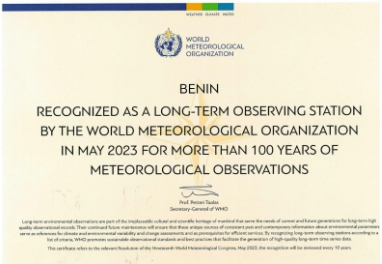
MINNA

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN SEPTEMBER 2020 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS


WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

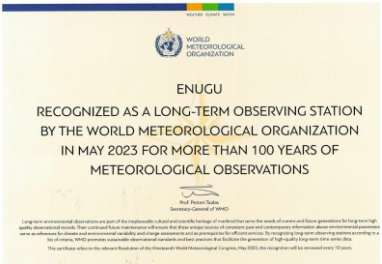
YOLA

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN SEPTEMBER 2020 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS


WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

BENIN

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN MAY 2023 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

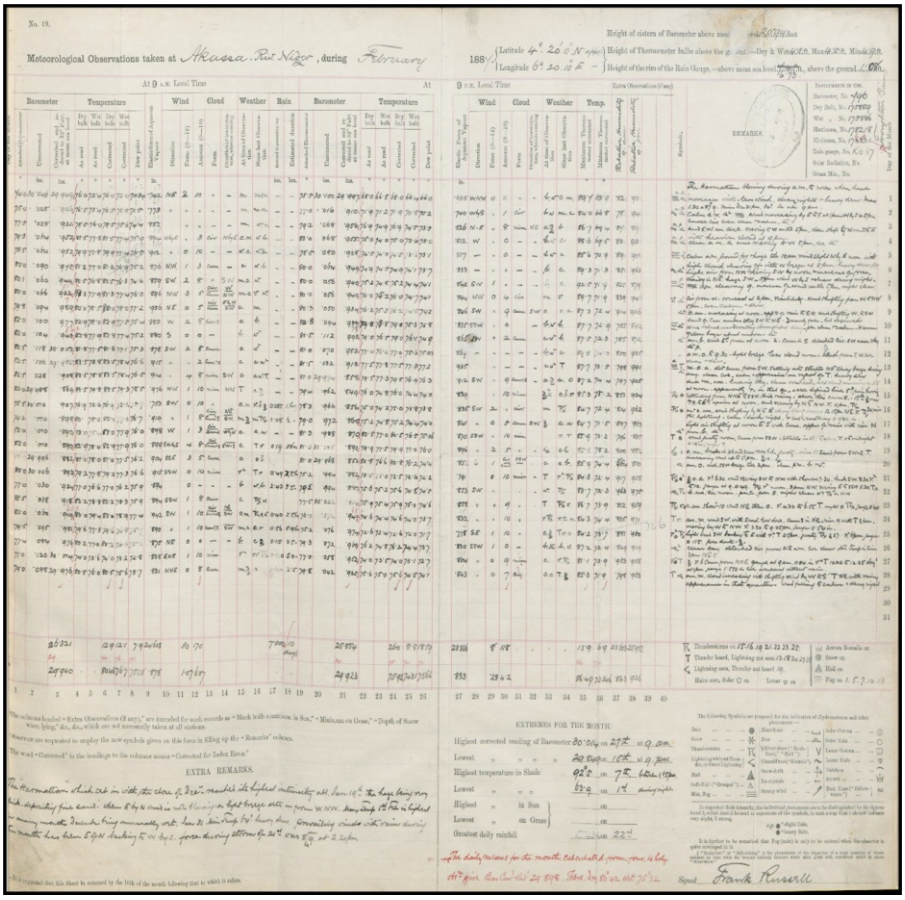

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

ENUGU

RECOGNIZED AS A LONG-TERM OBSERVING STATION BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN MAY 2023 FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

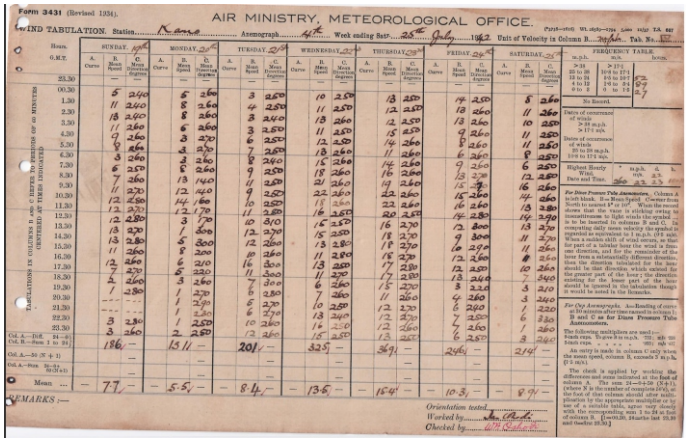
Old Observations

Legacy of Excellence in Climate Science



Meteorological Observation at Akassa, Nigeria Recorded in February 1887
(Source: Centre for Environmental Data Analysis (CEDA), UK)

Old Observations



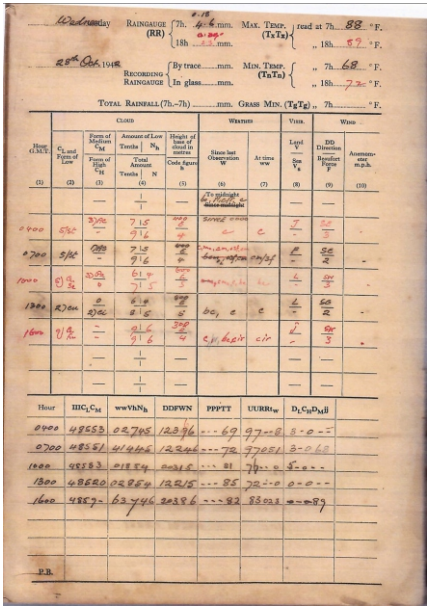
AIR MINISTRY, METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Form 3431 (Revised 1934).

WIND TABULATION. Station..... Kano

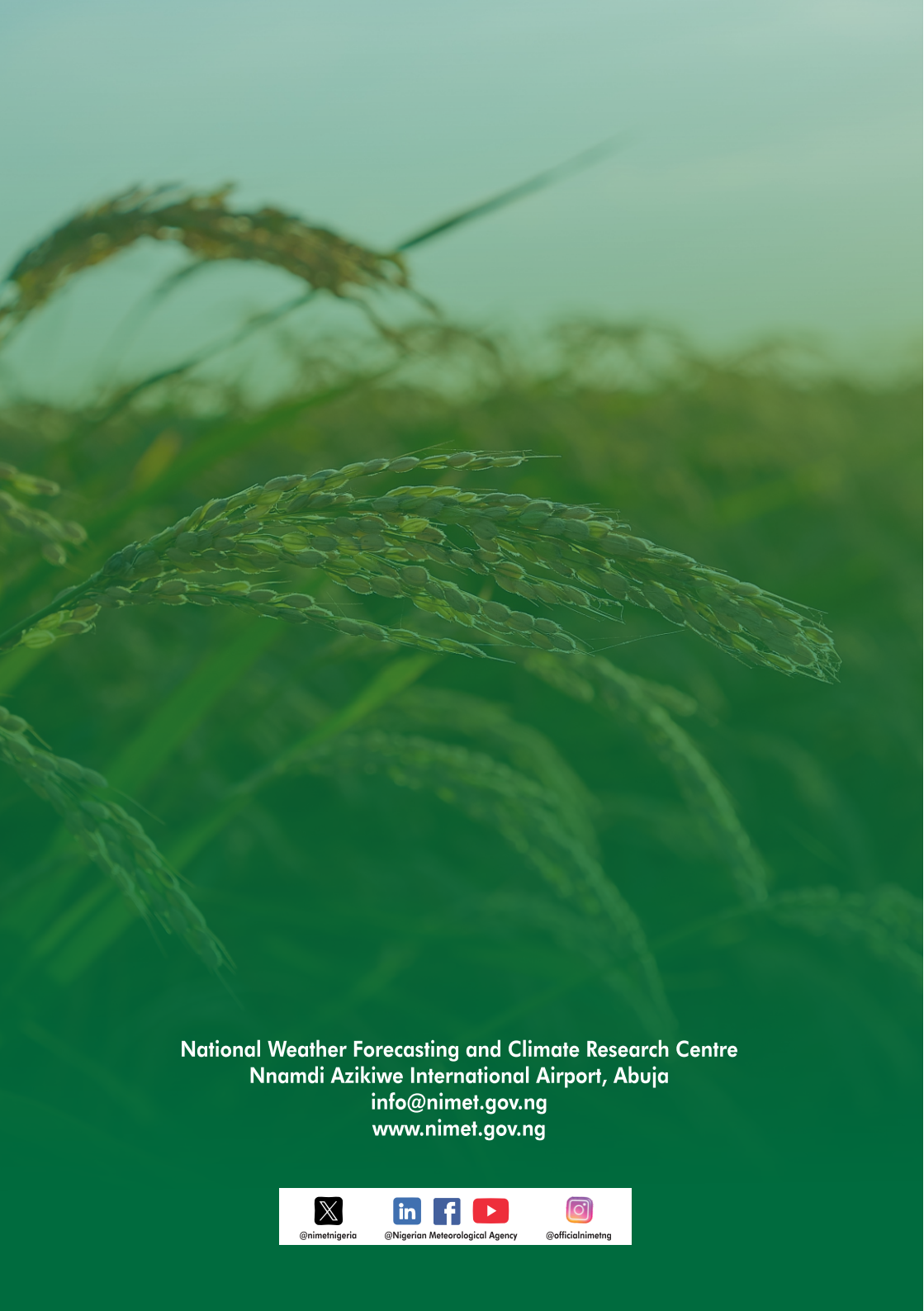
Week ending Sat. 25th July 1942

Meteorological Observation at Kano, Nigeria Recorded in 25th July 1942



Wednesday 28th Oct. 1942

Meteorological Observation Recorded on Wednesday 28th October 1942



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