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Climate Science wey go help make life beta for everybody

A publication of Nigerian Meteorological Agency

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Foreword

For everywhere for world, correct and early weather information don turn one strong tool wey government dey use take make country strong against weather wahala, protect people life and public property, and also help economy grow well. As climate change dey increase problem and bring plenty bad weather like flood, heat and storm, weather science no suppose remain only for classroom or big-big technical book. E suppose turn to clear and fast information wey government fit use plan policy, investors fit use decide where to put money, disaster managers fit use prevent loss, and ordinary people plus companies fit use for their daily work.

Na this idea dey behind Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) from years back, and na the same idea dem still follow for 2026 season.

SCP come from serious and correct use of weather and climate science, join world best practice with NiMet own technical knowledge. Dem use global climate signs like El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) as main things wey dey drive the prediction. For 2026 season, all these global and regional signs dey show say ENSO go mostly stay neutral. This one get serious meaning for when rain go start, how much rain go fall, when rain go stop, how hot or cold go be, and the kind risk wey different sectors fit face across Nigeria.

No be only average weather the 2026 SCP talk about. E also give full details on when rain go start and stop, how long farming season go last, how rain go spread for different places, dry periods inside rainy season, and temperature pattern for all 774 Local Government Areas for Nigeria. All these things very important for farming, food security, aviation, water management, marine and blue economy, building and construction, disaster prevention, energy planning, health sector and many others. One special area wey dem stress well-well na early rain and fake rain start, because if farmer no understand am well, e fit cause unnecessary loss of money and crops.

Aviation sector still dey benefit plenty from correct and early weather service. The 2026 SCP carry information wey go help flight planning, airport operations and safety management system for all airports for Nigeria. The document also follow Federal Government promise to make Nigeria strong against climate problem, ensure food security, reduce disaster risk and promote sustainable economic growth.

As the world dey face environmental, economic and political challenges, the work wey scientists dey do for humanity still very important. Na why NiMet don grow for more than 100 years, remain focused on its duty, work well with partners, and provide science wey people fit use take act. This don help reduce risk for businesses, make people prepare ahead, and save life and property.

Finally, the real value of this climate prediction no be only how correct the science be, but the actions wey e go cause people to take. For climate resilience to work well, people must know, understand and share correct scientific information and advice. Na this be wetin Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) stand for. E dey support Mr. President decision to tackle climate change with new ideas across different sectors for the whole country.

My hope be say the 2026 SCP document go serve as trusted guide, wey go give everybody for weather and climate value chain the information wey dem need to make and carry out climate-smart decisions for Nigeria socio-economic development

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

Executive Summary

NiMet dey release Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) every year as part of the work wey law give dem, to advise Government and people of Nigeria on everything wey concern weather and climate. This SCP dey show how rain and temperature go behave for the year. NiMet dey use correct modern forecasting method, long-time weather records, and latest scientific knowledge take prepare these predictions.

The information inside SCP very important for government policy, planning and decision-making for companies, stakeholders and individuals for both private and public sector for Nigeria. Aviation people don dey use SCP advice to plan flights better and improve airport safety. Farmers dey use am adjust when dem go plant, so crop no go spoil because of unexpected rain pattern. At the same time, SCP dey give clear picture of important weather conditions and how dem go behave throughout the season.

NiMet also dey work together with people from weather-sensitive sectors like farming, aviation, construction, water management, health, trade, livestock and tourism, to make sure say the forecast fit the real needs of users. Because of this, SCP dey give special advice for different sectors, like early warning for disease outbreak for health sector, or runway condition guidance for aviation sector so that every sector get correct and useful information to take make good decisions.

The 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction dey based on expectation of weak La Niña and neutral ENSO phase. The forecast show say rain go start early to normal time, rain go stop normal to late, rainfall amount go be normal to above normal, and rainy season go last normal to longer time. Temperature for most parts of Nigeria go be higher than normal. When dem talk onset, na when rain go start; cessation na when rain go stop; length of season na how long the rainy season go last from start to end.

Before Rain Fully Start (False Onset)

For early 2026, some serious rain fit fall before the rainy season fully start. This early rain dey mostly come from atmospheric movements like Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) and Mid-Latitude Wave (MLW). MJO na big air movement wey dey affect tropical rain, while MLW na wave for jet stream wey fit change weather system. Southern Nigeria go likely see rain for January and February, and this fit cause small flood and water stand for low areas. This show say early warning and preparation very important for communities wey e fit affect.

When Rain Go Start

Prediction show say rain go start earlier than normal for Bayelsa, Rivers, Benue, Kogi and some parts of Kebbi, Niger, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Adamawa, Taraba, Oyo and Nasarawa states. Most other parts of Nigeria go get normal rain start time. But Borno state go likely experience late rain start.

When Rain Go Stop

Most parts of Nigeria go see normal time when rain go stop for 2026. But some parts of Lagos, Ogun, Anambra, Enugu, Cross River, Benue, Nasarawa and Kaduna go experience late rain stop, meaning rain go continue longer than usual. On the other hand, parts of Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Imo,

Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Kogi and Niger go see rain stop earlier than normal.

How Long the Season Go Last

For most parts of Nigeria, rainy season length go be normal. But some parts of Borno, Yobe and Niger go get shorter rainy season. Lagos, Benue, Enugu and parts of Ebonyi, Ogun, Oyo, Nasarawa, Anambra, Kwara, Kebbi, Kaduna, Gombe and Taraba go likely get longer rainy season than normal. This difference fit affect farming plan and water management for those areas.

Rainfall Amount

Total rain for 2026 go be less than normal for parts of Katsina, Zamfara, Kwara, Oyo and Ogun. But rain go be more than normal for parts of Borno, Sokoto, Kebbi, Kaduna, Enugu, Cross River, Abia, Ebonyi, Akwa Ibom and FCT. Other parts of the country go experience normal rainfall.

Temperature

The weather go hot generally pass normal level for Nigeria. Both for afternoon and night temperature go be hotter than normal for most parts of the country from January to May 2026.

Dry Spell

From March to May, serious dry period wey go pass 15 days fit happen for Oyo and Ogun after rain don start. Moderate dry spell wey fit reach 15 days fit happen for Ekiti, Kogi, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Ebonyi, Abia, Cross River, Delta and parts of Kogi and Kwara.

From June to August, serious dry spell wey fit last up to 21 days go likely affect northern and central states. This kind dry condition fit reduce crop yield and water availability, and disturb farming and daily life.

Little Dry Season

For 2026, small dry season go likely start between 26th and 30th of July, but signs fit show from middle of July. The dry period go strong for Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti and parts of Oyo, and fit last more than 27 days. For Ondo, parts of Kwara and Edo, the dryness go be moderate.

The 2026 SCP serve as climate information for action and early warning for all Nigerians, in line with United Nations Early Warning for All programme and to support President Bola Ahmed Tinubu eight-point agenda on climate protection.

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

February 2026

Chapter One

Science Wey Dem Use Take Predict Weather

Climate Drivers
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Summary

Sea surface temperature difference for Niño 3.4 area for Pacific Ocean na the main sign dem dey use take know ENSO condition. ENSO na strong climate system wey dey affect global weather and dey help scientists predict seasonal climate. Scientists don confirm say ENSO get strong connection with weather pattern for many parts of the world, including West Africa and Nigeria.

ENSO na one major foundation wey many countries dey use make climate forecast. For more than ten years, NiMet don dey use ENSO information together with long-term weather data as main driver for SCP model.

Global ENSO prediction centres talk say even though weak La Niña fit start 2026 for January, neutral ENSO phase go likely control first 6–8 months of the year. Forecasts from IRI/CPC (USA) and Bureau of Meteorology (Australia) agree say neutral ENSO go dominate 2026. Because of this, NiMet base the 2026 SCP on neutral ENSO phase.
There be about 52% chance of La Niña between end of 2025 and early 2026. But from January to March, neutral phase chance go rise to 62%, and by March to May go reach about 80%. Later for July to September, neutral phase chance go reduce to about 49%. This show say neutral ENSO go likely last throughout 2026 rainy season.

This neutral ENSO condition normally dey bring near-normal to above-normal rainfall for Nigeria. Towards end of the year, chance of moving from neutral to El Niño go increase.

Neutral Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) also dey expected for 2026, and e agree with ENSO prediction and rainfall expectation. NiMet go continue monitor these events and provide regular updates as the season dey go.

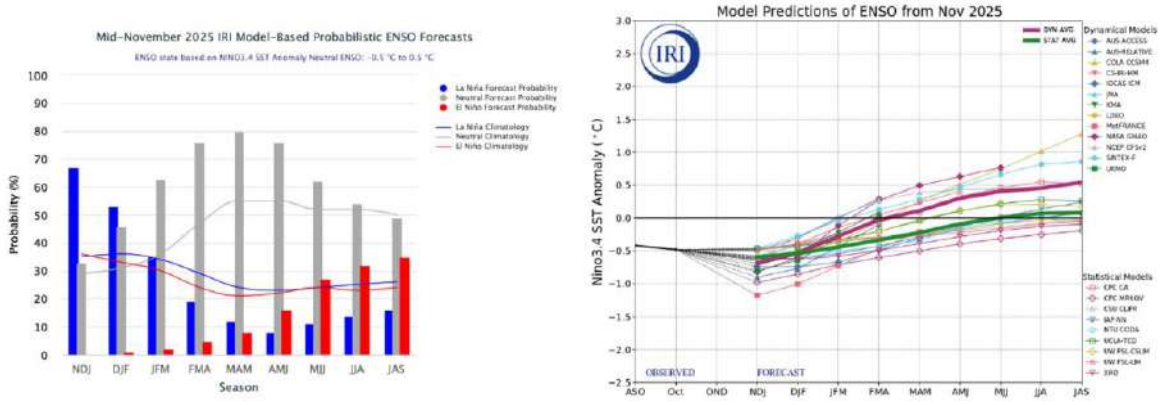


Figure 1: IRI/CPC Model Consensus ENSO Prediction

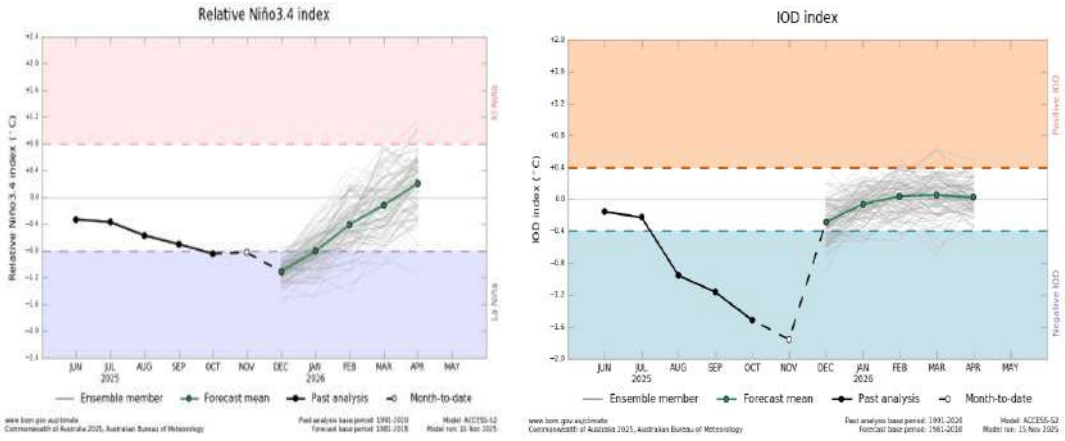


Figure 2: Bureau of Meteorology Consensus ENSO and IOD Forecast

Before Rain Fully Start (Fake Rain Start)

Normally, when rainy season wan start for Nigeria, e dey happen when ocean breeze don fully arrive, and rain dey fall everytime and heavy. These first heavy rains fit be strong and fit last for some days, wey fit make farmers rush go plant crops early. But many times, this rain fit just stop suddenly, everywhere go dry again, and crops wey dem plant go die, come make dem loose everytin. Because of this, farmers suppose wait make NiMet confirm say rain don settle well as dem forecast before dem start planting. This approach go help reduce problem wey come from weather wey no dey stable.

Just like previous years, 2026 go fit experience ogbonge rain early for the year before rainy season fully start. Plenty air and weather movements dey cause this early rain before rain settle fully. Two main ones be:

1. Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

MJO na big air movement wey dey happen mostly for our ogbodo tropical areas. Like other weather systems, global warming dey affect how MJO dey behave. Research don show say because world temperature dey rise, MJO don dey behave more anyhow for recent years. For 2026, MJO go likely behave even more unstable. MJO dey make weather events stronger and spread wider, and this fit cause rain to fall earlier than usual. When MJO strong, e dey push cloud and storm activity, wey fit trigger rain before the normal rainy season start, increasing chance of early rain.

2. Mid-Latitude Wave (MLW)

MLW na part of big air wave system wey dem dey call Rossby Wave. How strong this wave be dey depend on temperature difference between the Poles and middle part of the world. As climate dey warm, this temperature difference dey reduce, causing the wave to bend and behave anyhow, leading to extreme and unstable weather. When MLW move come down from North Africa side, e dey help carry moisture enter deep inland areas. This movement dey bring wet air into places wey normally dry, and this fit cause rain to fall at wrong time of the year. Because of this, MLW go play big role for early rain wey go fall before real rainy season start.

Chapter Two

2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction

The 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction dey based on expectation of weak La Niña and neutral ENSO phase. The forecast show say rain go start early to normal time, rain go stop normal to late, rainfall amount go be normal to above normal, and rainy season go last normal to longer time. Temperature for most parts of Nigeria go pass normal level.

Onset mean when rainy season dey expected to start. Cessation mean when rain dey expected to stop. Length of season mean how long rainy season go last from when rain start to when e stop.

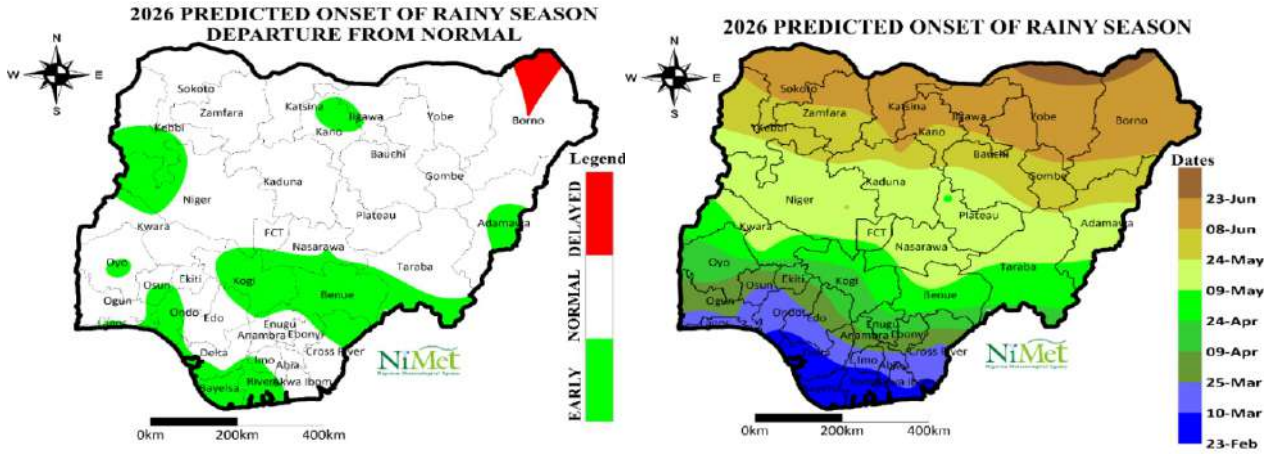
Rainfall Predictions

Onset Dates of Rainy Season & Departure from Normal (Long-term Average)

The 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction dey based on expectation of weak La Niña and neutral ENSO phase. The forecast show say rain go start early to normal time, rain go stop normal to late, rainfall amount go be normal to above normal, and rainy season go last normal to longer time. Temperature for most parts of Nigeria go pass normal level.

Onset mean when rainy season dey expected to start. Cessation mean when rain dey expected to stop. Length of season mean how long rainy season go last from when rain start to when e stop.

Onset date na the time when soil don get enough water reach at least half (50%) of wetin soil fit hold for plant roots. Dem dey calculate am from when rainy season start, as rain dey fall little by little and soil dey store the water.



(a) (b)

Figure 3: When rain go start for 2026 for different parts of Nigeria, and how e take come early or late compared to normal time.

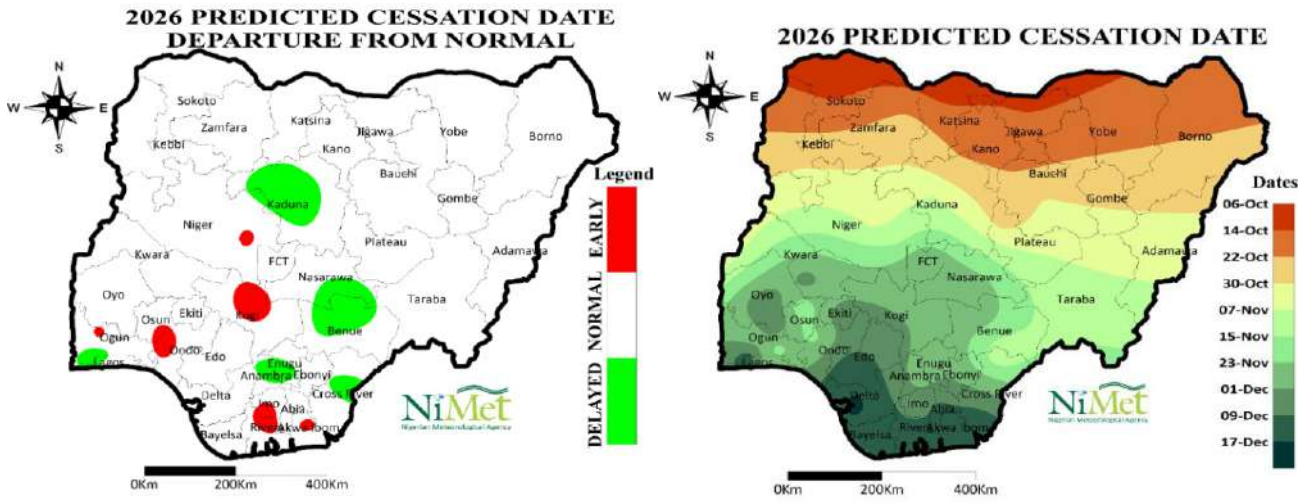
The 2026 forecast show say rain go start earlier than normal for Bayelsa, Rivers, Benue and Kogi states, plus some parts of Kebbi, Niger, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Adamawa, Taraba, Oyo and Nasarawa states. Most other parts of Nigeria go get normal time for rain start. But for Borno State, rain go start later than normal.

The earliest time rain go start na February 23, 2026, and na for Bayelsa State. For central states, rain go likely start between April 21 and May 15. For most northern states, rain go start between June 18 and June 23, 2026. All these places show clearly for Figure 3(b), wey map the different rain start dates across the country.

Different places get different rain start time because of location and climate condition. Southern coastal states like Bayelsa, Rivers and Delta dey get rain early because dem near Atlantic Ocean, and southwest wind dey carry wet air enter Nigeria from the sea. On the other hand, northern states like Borno, Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara and Yobe dey far from the ocean, and dry air from land dey affect dem more, so rain dey reach there late.

Make we know say ogbonge strong windstorms for many parts of the country, and sandstorms for far northern states, dey usually happen before rainy season fully start. People suppose take safety measures.

Predicted 2026 Cessation Dates and Departure from Normal



(a) (b)

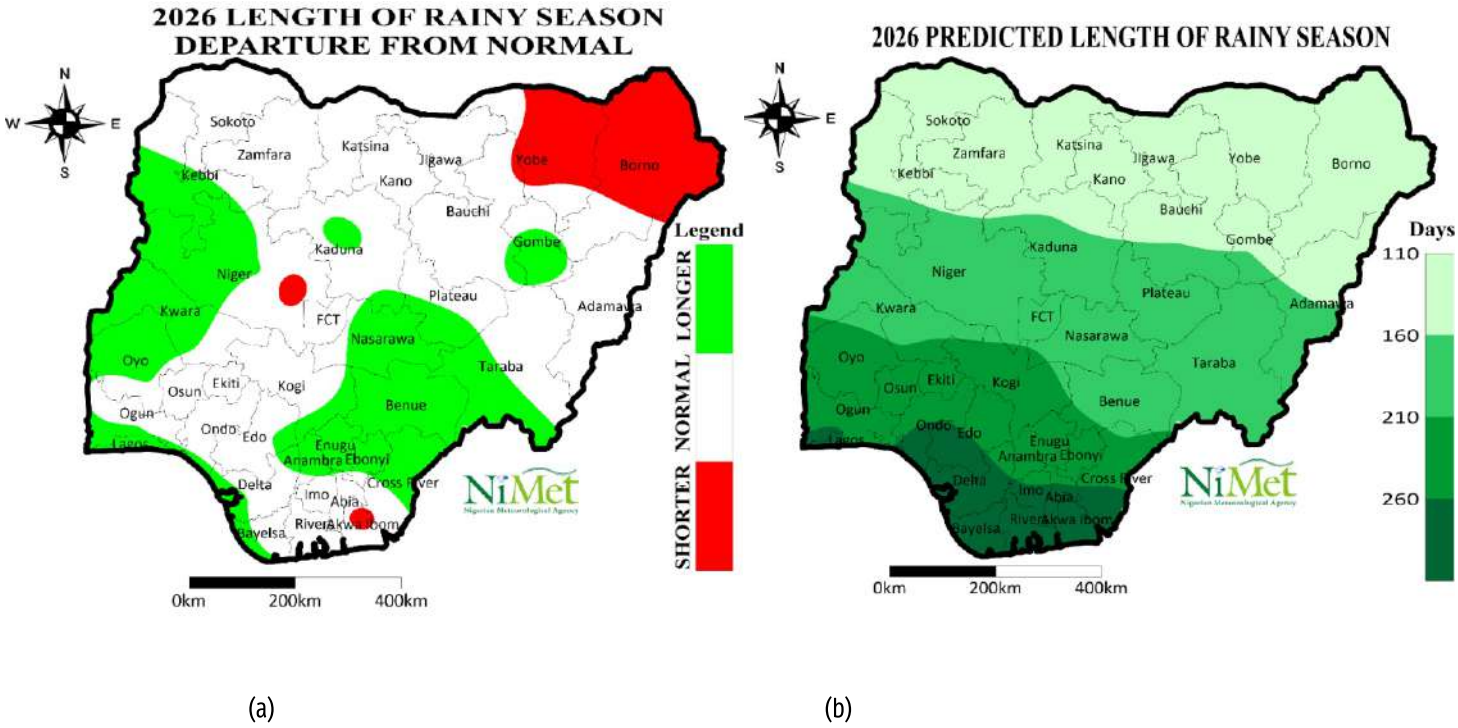
Figure 4: When farming season go end for 2026, and how e take come early or late compared to normal time

The prediction show say most parts of Nigeria go experience normal time when rainy season go end for 2026 (see Figure 4a). Here, "cessation" mean the time wey rainy season dey end. Dem define am as the point when the water wey plant roots fit use inside soil don drop reach 20% of the total water wey the soil fit hold. "Available water content" mean the water inside the soil wey plants fit easily take use grow.

As Figure 4(b) show, some parts of Lagos, Ogun, Anambra, Enugu, Cross River, Benue, Nasarawa and Kaduna states go get delayed cessation. This mean say rain go stop later than normal for those places. On the other side, parts of Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Imo, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Kogi and Niger states go get early cessation, meaning rain go stop earlier than the usual long-term time.

Still as Figure 4(b) show, rainy season go likely stop around October 6 for the far northern parts of Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa and Yobe states. After that, most northern states go see rain stop between October 14 and October 30. For central states and inland southern states, rain go likely stop between November 7 and December 1. But for coastal states like Lagos, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers and Akwa Ibom, plus some parts of Ondo, Edo and Abia states, rain go stop later, between December 9 and December 17.

Predicted Length of Rainy Season & the Departure from Normal (Long-term Average)



(a) (b)

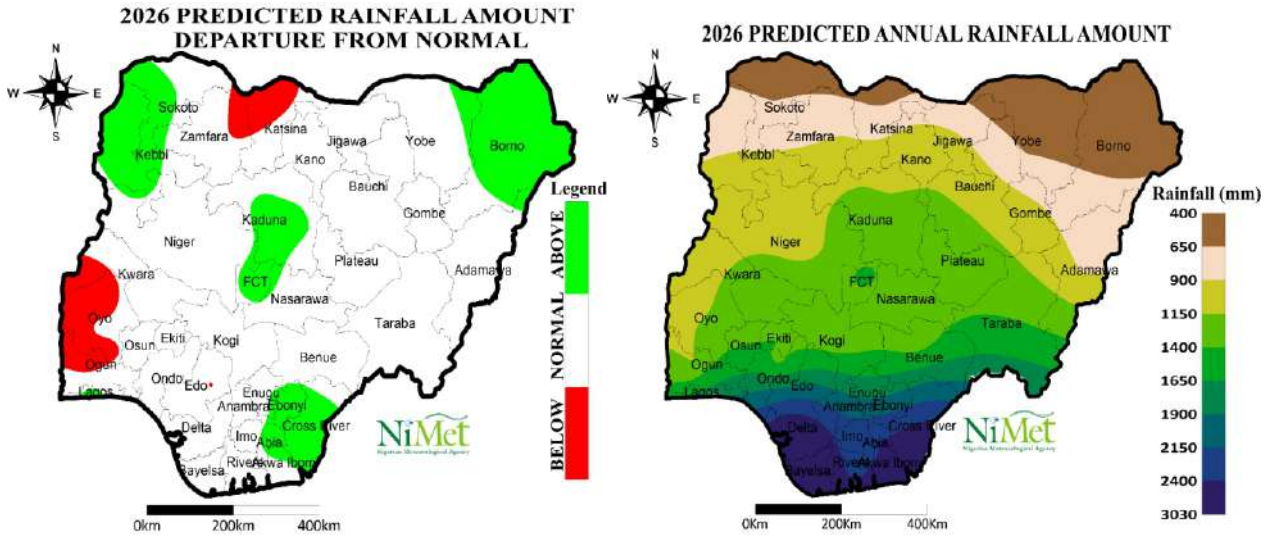
Figure 5: Predicted Length of Growing Season and the Departure from Normal.

The prediction show say for 2026, how long rainy season go last go be normal for most parts of Nigeria, as dem show for Figure 5(a). But rainy season go be shorter than normal for some parts of Borno, Yobe, Niger and Akwa Ibom states. The forecast still show say Lagos, Benue, Enugu and some parts of Ebonyi, Ogun, Oyo, Nasarawa, Anambra, Kwara, Kebbi, Kaduna, Gombe and Taraba states go get rainy season wey go last longer than normal this year.

How long rainy season go last go different from place to place. For southern states like Lagos, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross River, Rivers and Akwa Ibom, plus Ogun, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, Ebonyi, Anambra and Enugu, rainy season go likely last between 210 and 290 days for 2026. For central states, rainy season go likely last between 160 and 210 days. For northern states like Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe and Borno, rainy season go be shorter, lasting between 110 and 160 days.

More informate of de prediction for every local govament dey for the summary tables.

Predicted Annual Rainfall Amounts & the Departure from Normal (Long-term Average)



(a) (b)

Figure 6: How much rain go fall for the whole of 2026 and how e take differ from normal.

The 2026 seasonal forecast show say total rain go be less than normal for some parts of Katsina, Zamfara, Kwara, Oyo and Ogun states, when compared to their normal long-time average. On the other hand, rain go pass normal for some parts of Borno, Sokoto, Kebbi, Kaduna, Enugu, Cross River, Abia, Ebonyi and Akwa Ibom states, plus the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). Figure 6(a) show how rain go spread and differ from normal for different parts of the country. Other areas wey no mention go experience normal rainfall.

Total rain wey go fall for Nigeria in 2026 go differ from region to region. For far northern areas, rain go be as low as about 400 millimetres, while for coastal areas, e fit reach as high as 3,030 millimetres, as Figure 6(b) show.

For inland southern states, total rain for the year fit range from 1,150 to 2,400 millimetres. Coastal states like Lagos, Rivers, Bayelsa, Cross River and Akwa Ibom go likely get the highest rainfall, between 1,650 and 3,030 millimetres for 2026.

Dry Spell Prediction for 2026 Rainy Season

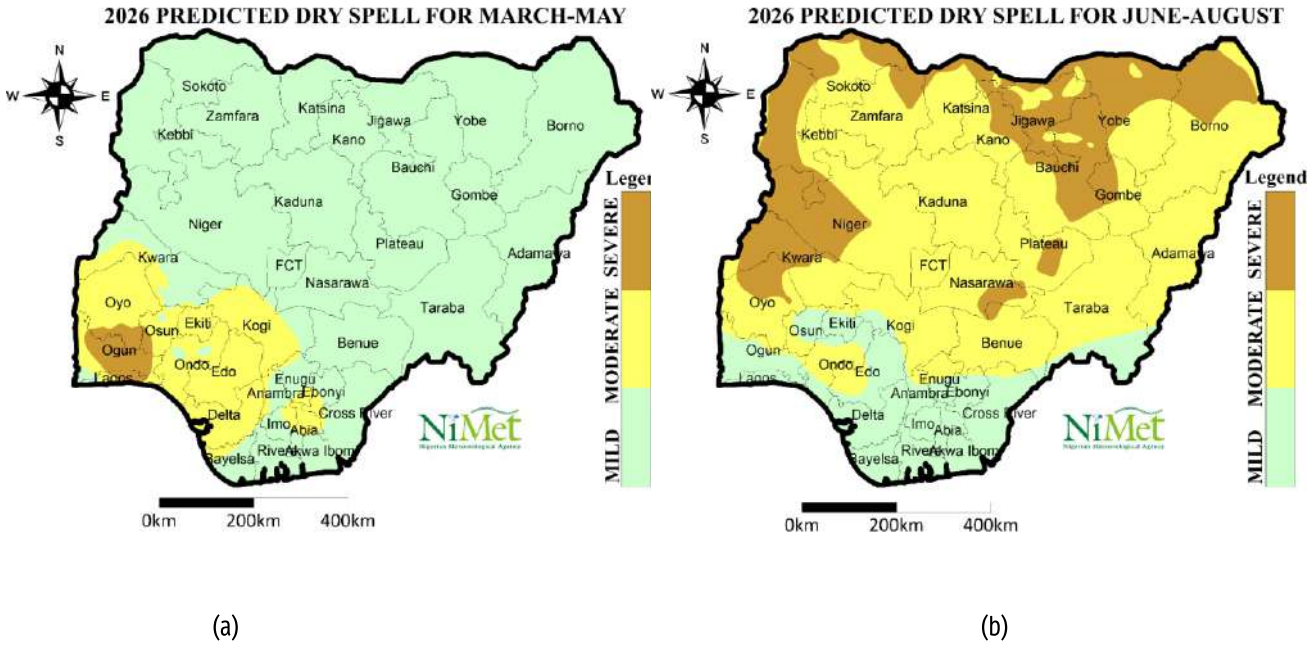


Figure 7: Where dry spell fit happen for March – May (a) and June – August 2026 (b)

March – May season: For Oyo and Ogun states, severe dry spell fit happen wey go last more than 15 days after rain don start.

Moderate dry spell, wey fit last up to 15 days, fit happen for these areas:

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

Other areas for Nigeria fit get small dry spell wey no go pass 10 days after rainy season don start.

June - August season: Severe dry spell fit last up to 21 days for northern and central states of Nigeria during June, July and August. This kind long dry period fit reduce crop yield and water supply, and fit disturb farming work and daily life.

Table 1: Severe Dry Spell Prediction June – August 2026

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) Prediction

For 2026, the Little Dry Season (LDS) fit start between July 26 and 30. But some signs say the dry season fit start showing from mid-July.

During this time, southern subtropical high pressure go dey strong, and the weather go mostly cloudy with temperature below 30°C.

The dry conditions go serious for Lagos, Ogun, Ekiti, and parts of Oyo states, and the dry spell fit last more than 27 days there. For Ondo, parts of Kwara and Edo states, the dryness go moderate.

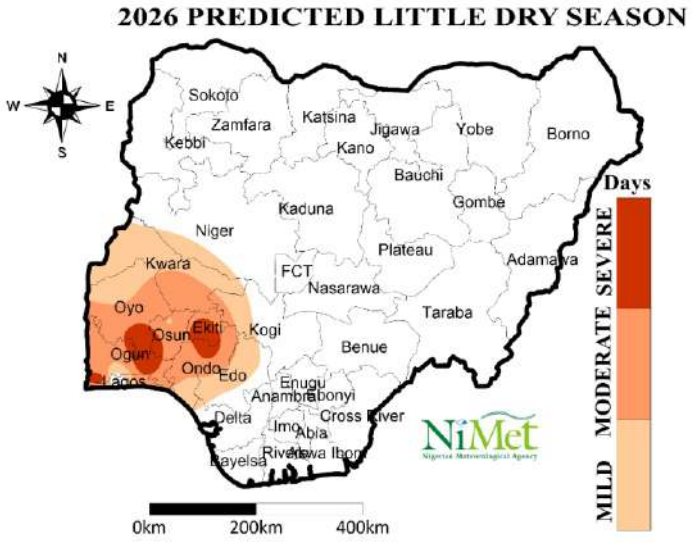


Figure 8: Predicted 2026 Little Dry Season.

Table 2: Predicted Onset Dates of 2026 Little Dry Season (LDS)

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

2026 Temperature Prediction

This part show aftrenoon and night temperatures for January, February, March, April, and May 2026, plus how dem go differ from the normal average from 1991–2020.

Temperature matter pass for Nigeria during these months. January na cold season, while March, April, and May na hot season, depending on the place.

For many parts of Nigeria, temperatures go hotter than normal, meaning say e go pass the normal seasonal temperature wey people dey used before.

Predicted afternoon Temperatures Across Nigeria for January 2026

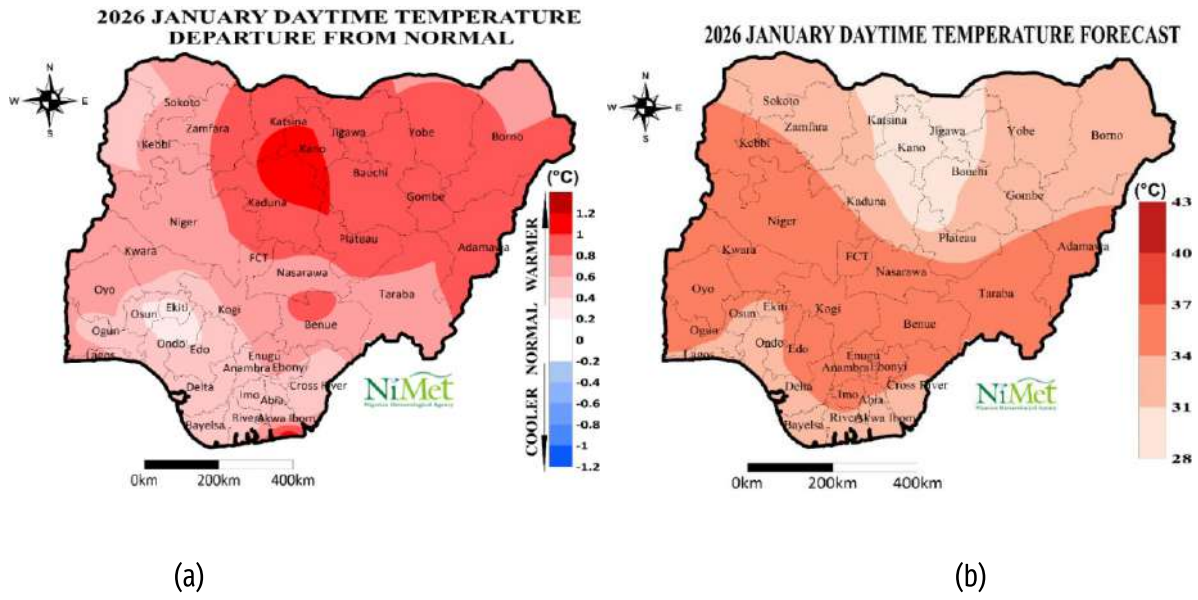


Figure 9: Predicted January 2026 afternoon Temperature and how e differ from normal.

For January 2026, most parts of Nigeria go get hotter-than-normal afternoon temperature (see Figure 9(a)). Afternoon temperature for January 2026 go range from 28°C to 36°C across the country. Lowest afternoon temperature (28°C) go be for Plateau state. Highest afternoon temperature (36°C) go fit happen for Nasarawa.

For north-central and southern states, afternoon temperature go mostly 34°C to 36°C and 32°C to 34°C, respectively. For north-western and north-eastern states, temperature go little lower, around 30°C to 35°C.

Predicted Night-Time Temperatures Across Nigeria for January 2026

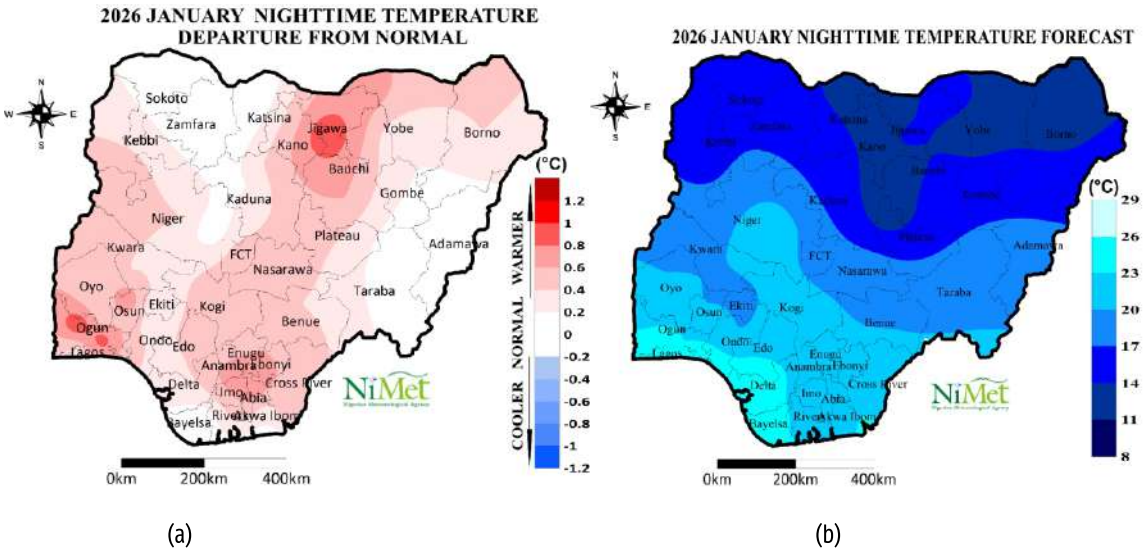


Figure 10: Predicted January 2026 Night-time temperature and how e differ from normal.

For January 2026, most parts of Nigeria go get warmer-than-normal night temperatures. But some places like Sokoto, Zamfara, Taraba, Adamawa, and Bayelsa go get normal night temperatures. Night temperature go range from 12°C to 25°C across the country. Highest night temperature (25°C) go be for Lagos. Lowest night temperature (12°C) go be for Jos.

Some places like Bayelsa, Ekiti, Sokoto, Zamfara, FCT, Nasarawa, Benue, Taraba, and Jigawa go get night temperature between 12°C and 17°C. Other places like Kebbi, Niger, Kogi, parts of Benue, Taraba, and the coastal states go get night temperature above 20°C.

Predicted Afternoon Temperatures Across Nigeria for February 2026

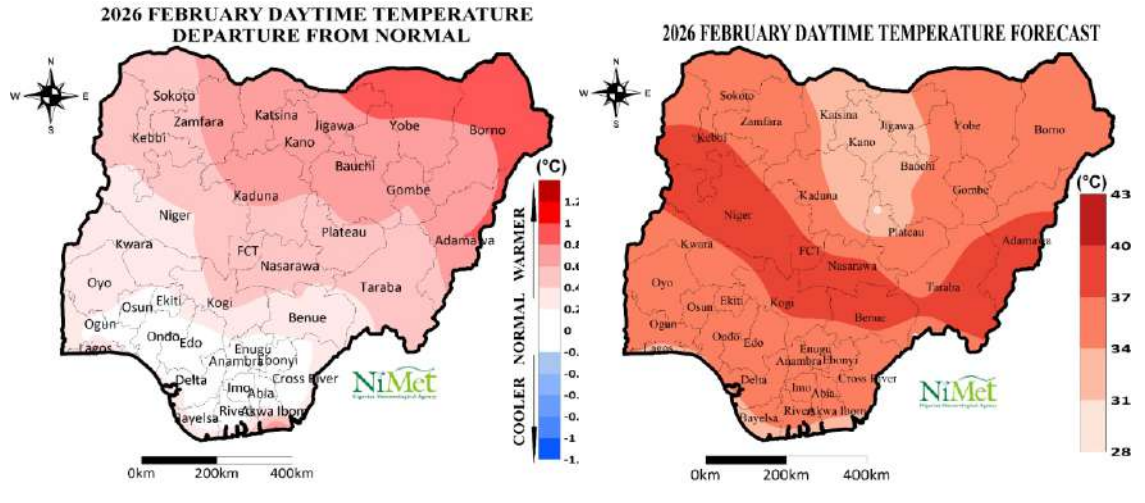


Figure 11: Predicted February 2026 Afternoon temperature and departure from normal.

For February 2026, afternoon temperature go hotter than normal for northern and central states. Southern states go mostly normal, except some parts like Lagos, Oyo, Osun, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, and Delta (see Figure 11a).

Afternoon temperature across Nigeria go range from 30°C to 38°C (Figure 11b). For Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Kaduna, Bauchi, and edges of coastal states, temperature go be 31°C to 34°C. For Sokoto, Zamfara, Borno, Yobe, Gombe, and southern states, temperature go be 34°C to 37°C. Central states go get highest daytime temperature, around 37°C to 40°C. Jos and nearby areas for Plateau state go get lowest temperature, around 28°C to 31°C.

Predicted Nighttime Temperature Across Nigeria for February 2026

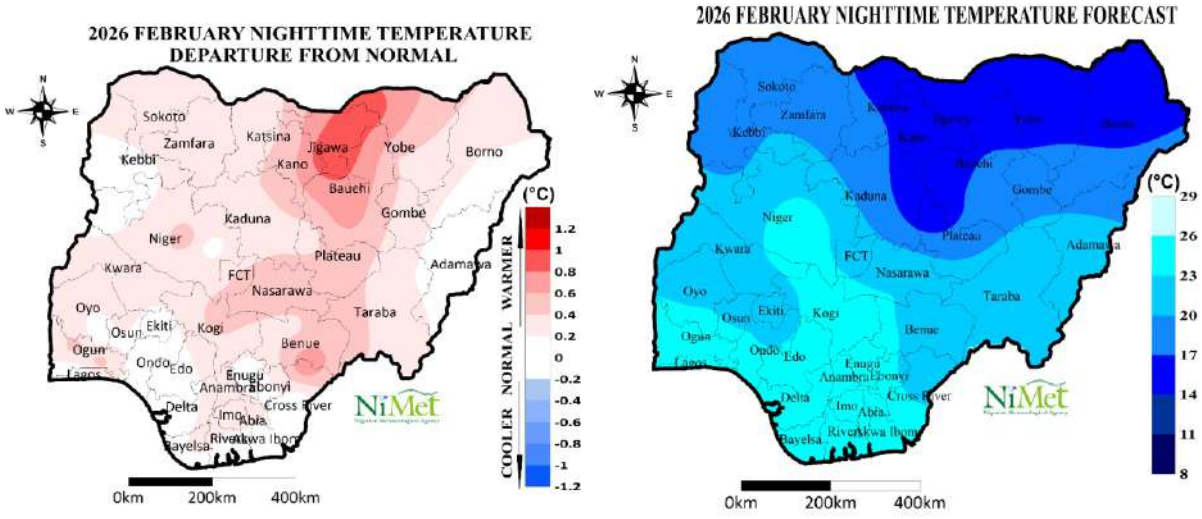


Figure 12: Wetin dem predict for February 2026 Nighttime temperature and wetin e go change from normal.

Di February 2026 nighttime temperature forecast show say most part of di country go dey experience normal to warmer-than-normal condition, with di variations wey dem highlight for Figure 12a. E clear say, di warmer-than-normal condition dey strong for di Jigawa–Yobe area, where dem dey expect significant temperature change.

Di areas wey dey around Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, and Borno states, as wey dem show for Figure 12b, go dey expect di lowest temperatures, wey go range from 14℃ to 17℃. For di other hand, di southern part of di country dey forecast say dem go get di highest nighttime temperatures, wey go dey between 23℃ and 26℃.

Predicted Afternoon Temperatures Across Nigeria for March 2026

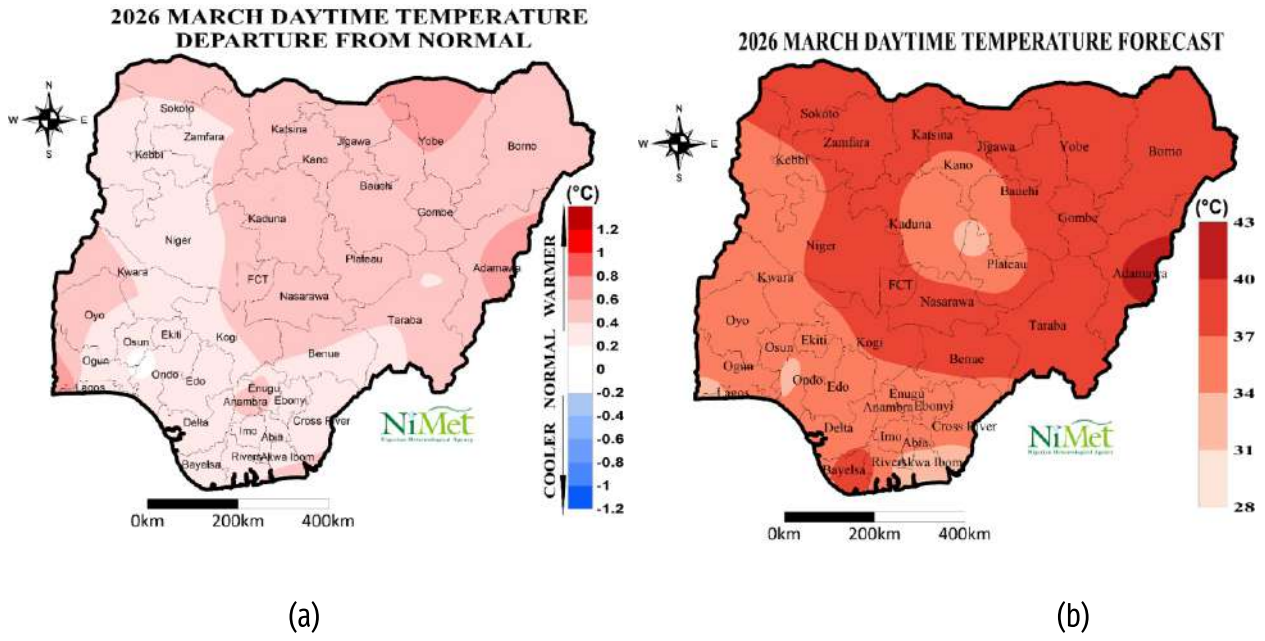


Figure 13 Wetin dem predict for March 2026 Afternoon temperature and wetin e go change from normal.

If we compare wetin dem predict for March afternoon temperature with the 1991-2020 average values, e show say most states for di country go dey warmer than normal. Some parts of Yobe and Adamawa states go feel di hottest daytime conditions when we compare am with other places for Nigeria, as e show for Figure 13a.

Di predicted afternoon temperatures go range from 31 to 43°C across di country. Bayelsa and most states for Northern and Central Nigeria go dey expect temperatures wey go range from 37 to 40°C, while some parts of Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, Plateau, Kebbi, Niger, and most of di southern states go dey expect temperatures wey dey between 34 and 37°C. Di lowest afternoon temperature range of 31 to 34°C, however, na wetin dem predict go happen over Akwa-Ibom state and some parts of Rivers, Cross River, Abia, Ondo, Ogun, and Plateau states (Figure 13(b)).

Predicted Nighttime Temperatures Across Nigeria for March 2026

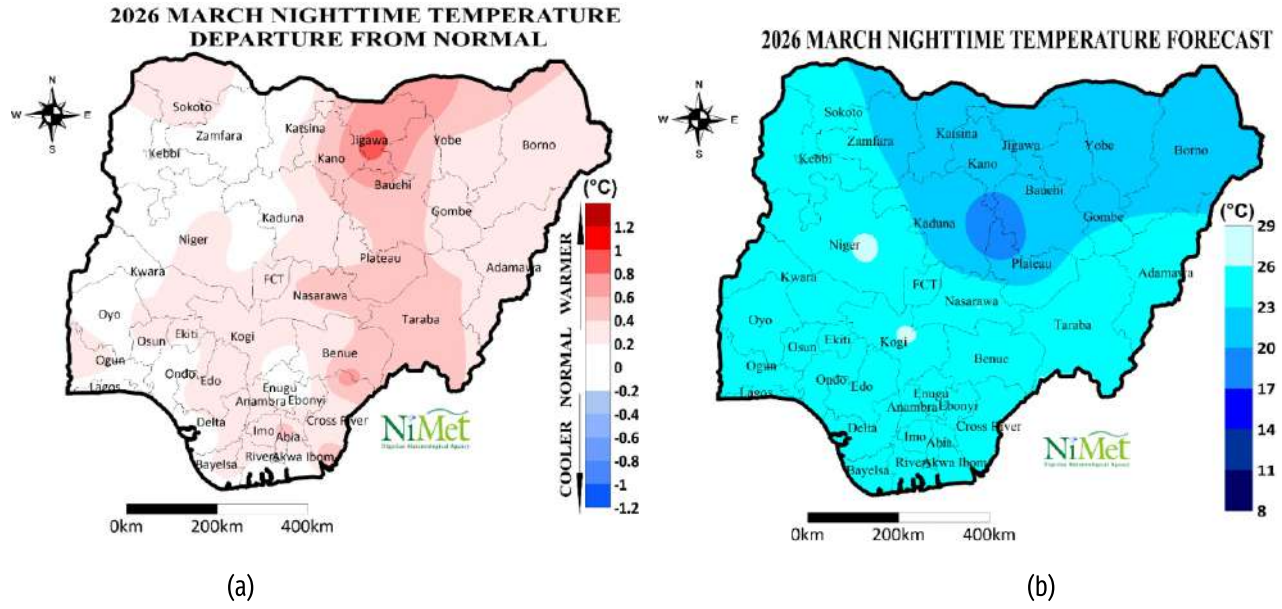


Figure 14: Wetin dem predict say go happen for March 2026 Nighttime temperature and wetin e go change from normal.

Dem don predict say March night temperature for March 2026 go warm pass normal for Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi, Benue, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Kogi, Taraba, Plateau, Gombe, Borno, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Enugu, and Rivers states. Dem predict normal night temperature for Katsina, Zamfara, Niger, Oyo, and Akwa Ibom states. Figure 14 (a) show wetin dem predict for night temperature across Nigeria for March 2026.

Night temperature for March 2026 (Figure 14b) go dey between 17℃ to 26℃ for the whole country. Temperature dey usually decrease as you dey go northern and northeastern states, wey include Kaduna, Katsina, Kano, and others, while the other states fit get average night temperature of 20℃ to 26℃.

Predicted Afternoon Temperatures Across Nigeria for April 2026

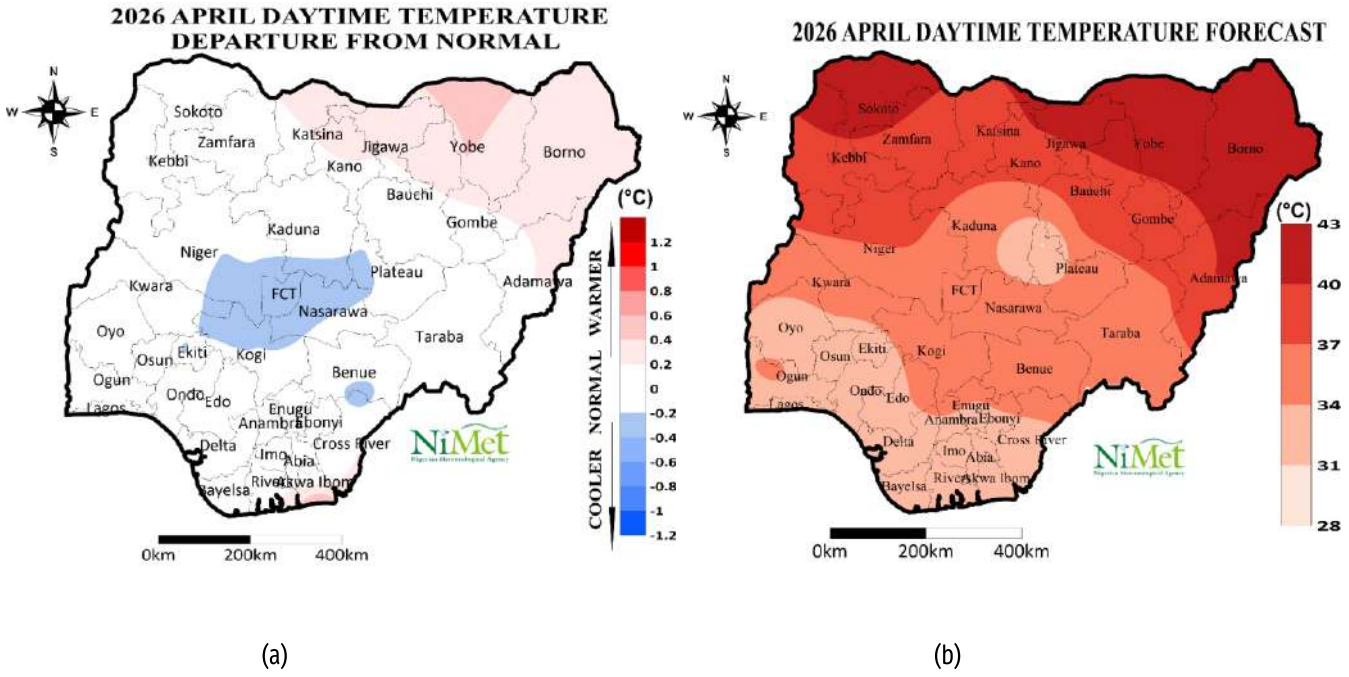
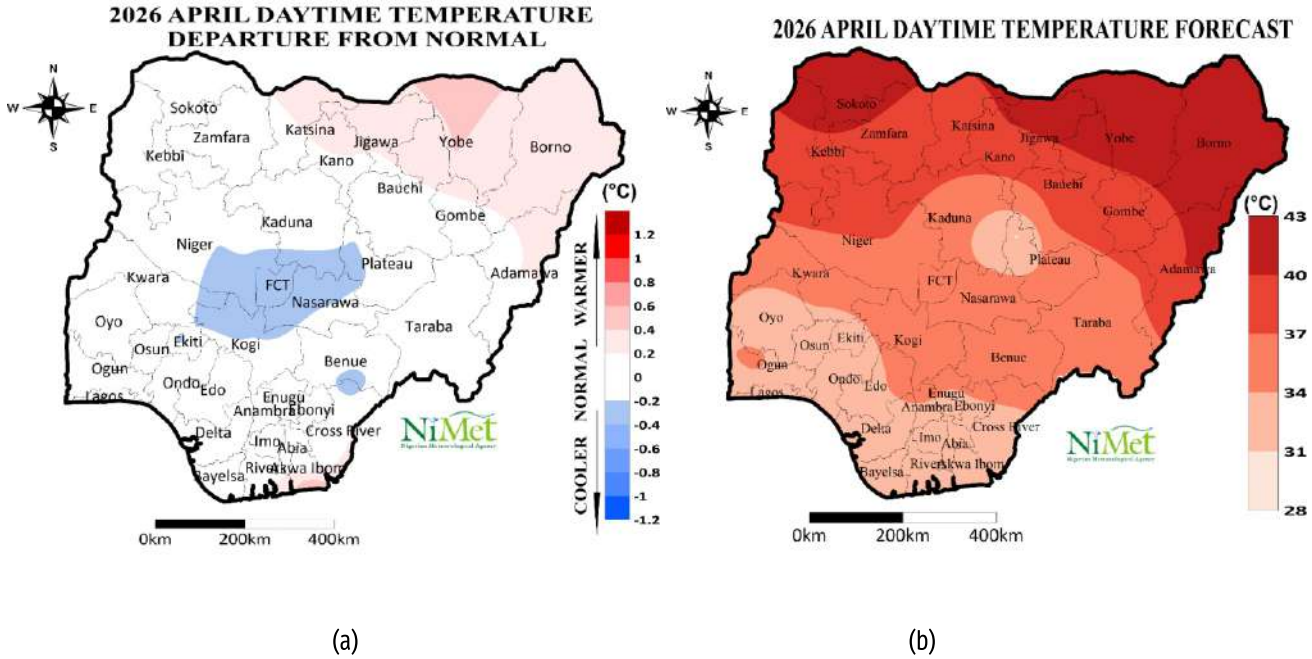


Figure 15: Wetin dem predict for April 2026 afternoon temperature and wetin e go change from normal.

Afternoon temperature for April 2026 go dey normal for most part of di country; but, below normal daytime temperature dey expect for some part of Cross River, Benue, Ekiti, Kogi, Niger, Plateau, Kaduna, Nasarawa, and di Federal Capital Territory. On di other hand, warmer than normal daytime temperature dey expect for some part of Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Gombe, Adamawa, Borno, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River states as dem show for Figure 15a.

Afternoon temperature for April 2026 as dem show for Figure 15b, dey predict say e go dey between 31°C and 43°C for di whole country. Di southern states, plus some part of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Nasarawa, dey expect say dem go record di lowest afternoon temperature between 31°C and 34°C. Di highest afternoon temperature wey dem predict for di country during dis period, wey dey range from 40°C to 43°C, dey expect for Borno and some part of Adamawa, Yobe, Jigawa, and Sokoto states.

Predicted Nighttime Temperatures Across Nigeria for April 2026



(a) (b)

Figure 16: Wetin dem predict for April 2026 Night-time temperature and wetin e go differ from normal.

Di forecast show say for April 2026, night temperature go dey normal for di southern and central states of Nigeria. But, Jigawa, Sokoto, Zamfara, Yobe, Borno, Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, some parts of Gombe, Adamawa, and Benue states go dey warmer than normal. On di other hand, some parts of Enugu state go get night temperature wey go below normal. (See Figure 16 (a)).

Di night temperatures for Nigeria for April 2026 go dey between 17℃ to 26°C, with most parts of di country dey expect temperature wey go dey between 23°C and 26°C. But, Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, and Adamawa states fit record di highest night temperatures, wey go pass 26°C, while states like Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, Oyo, Osun, and Ekiti dey expect to get di coolest night temperatures, wey go dey between 17°C and 23°C during di period, as dem show for Figure 16b.

Predicted Afternoon Temperatures Across Nigeria in May 2026

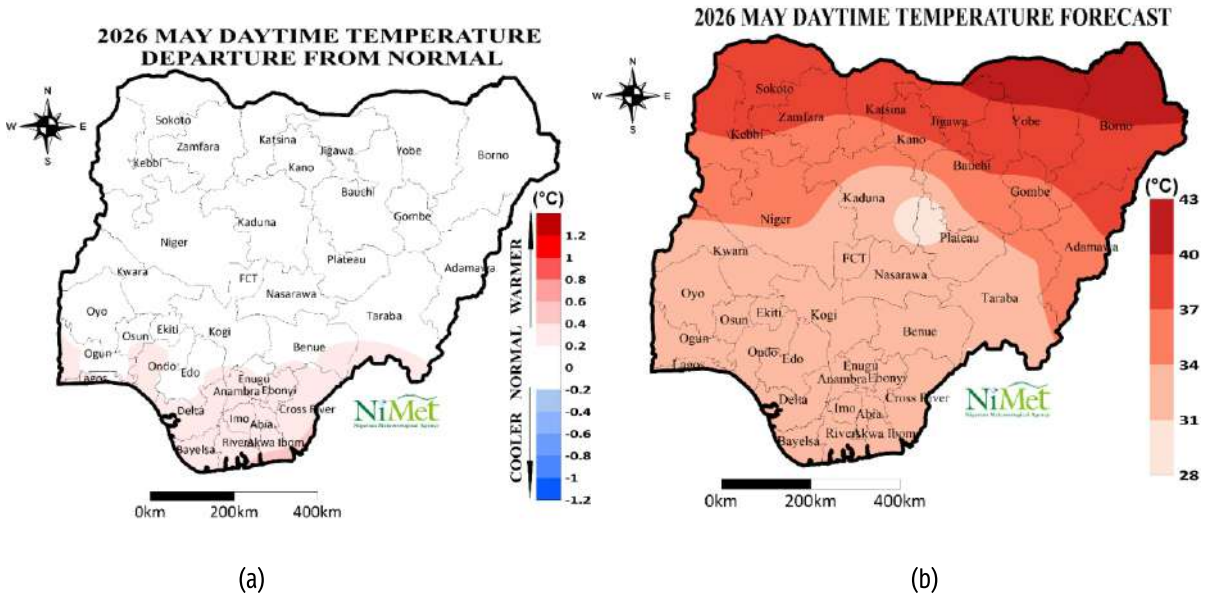


Figure 17: Wetin dem predict for May 2026 afternoon temperature and wetin e go dey different from normal.

Dem dey predict say normal afternoon temperatures go dey for most part of di country for May 2026. But, dem dey expect say Lagos, Ondo, Delta, Bayelsa, Enugu, Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo, Abia, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River states go get warmer-than-normal afternoon temperatures during dis time as e show for Figure 17a.

Di afternoon temperatures for May 2026, as e show for Figure 17b, dem dey predict say e go range from 28°C to over 40°C for di country. Di lowest afternoon temperatures wey dem predict go dey between 28°C and 31°C, and dem dey expect am for Plateau state, while Yobe and Borno states fit experience temperatures wey go pass 40°C during dis period.

Predicted Nighttime Temperatures Across Nigeria for May 2026

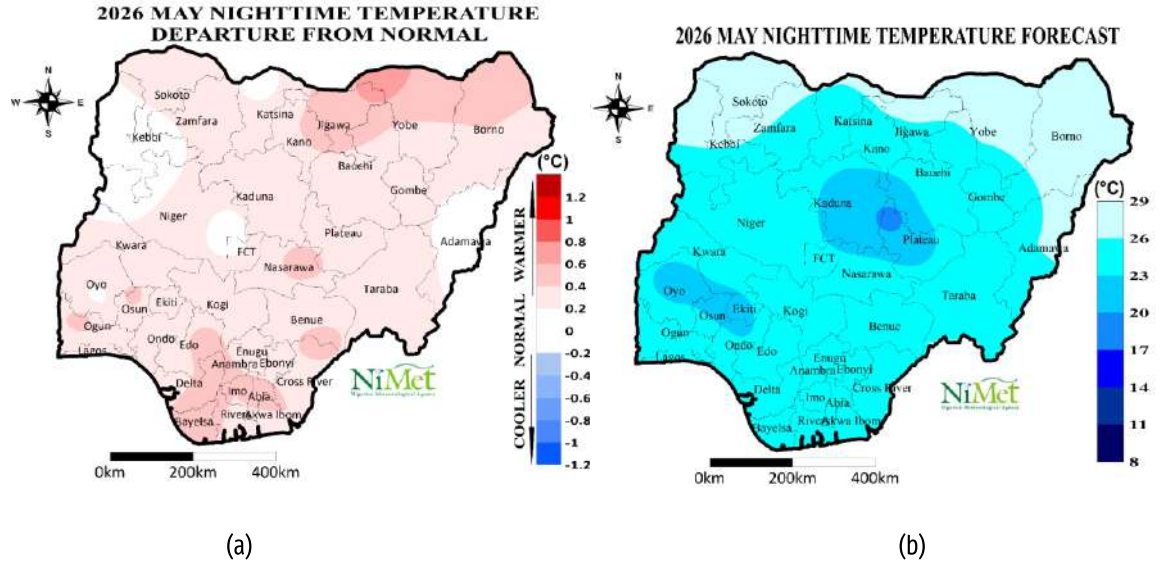


Figure 18: Wetin dem predict for May 2026 Nighttime temperature and how e go differ from normal .

Figure 18a show wetin dem predict as minimum (nighttime) temperatures for Nigeria for May 2026. The nighttime temperatures go dey between 18℃ to 27℃ for the country during that time.

The lowest nighttime temperatures of 18℃ to 20℃ go dey for some parts of Kaduna, Plateau, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, and Ondo States. The highest nighttime temperature of 26℃ or more go dey for some parts of the northwest and northeast (Figure 18b).

Climate and Health

Weather get plenty direct and indirect effects on human health. For example, people fit dey suffer from heat stress when weather hot and humid. If person dey expose to dusty weather, e fit make respiratory tract diseases like asthma and chronic bronchitis worse. Dust particles for the air fit also dey irritate the eyes and nose. Some weather conditions dey help some diseases to spread and outbreak. The outbreak and spread of meningitis dey happen more when the weather dry, dusty, and hot. Female anopheles mosquitoes, wey be the carriers of malaria parasites, dey breed well when temperature dey moderately warm, rain dey fall, and relative humidity dey high. So, malaria dey common under those weather conditions. Temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, and dust concentration for the atmosphere dey used to predict how malaria and meningitis go fit outbreak and how severe e go be.

Malaria and meningitis na common public health challenges for Nigeria. According to World Malaria Report 2024, Nigeria dey carry the largest share of global malaria burden, with estimated 25.9% of global cases and 30.9% of global deaths for 2023. This one na the highest percentage for any country, and Nigeria dey account for estimated 55% of malaria cases for West Africa.

According to International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), seasonal climatic suitability for malaria transmission dey defined as the chance of precipitation wey go pass 80 mm, average temperature wey dey between 18°C and 32°C, and relative humidity wey dey pass 60%. The combined values of these climate variables for any location or region dey show the lower limit for potential malaria transmission for that area. This mean say once these conditions dey met, malaria cases go likely happen for that area or region.

The predicted rainfall, temperature and relative humidity dey used to determine how vigilant we go dey for malaria. When rainfall dey above 80 mm, temperature dey between 25°C and 32°C, and relative humidity dey above 80%, the region dey high risk of malaria prevalence and dem go put am under High Vigilance. When temperature dey between 20°C and 25°C, relative humidity dey between 70% and 80% and rainfall dey above 80 mm, then Moderate Vigilance dey advised. Low vigilance for malaria dey recommended for any location or region if temperature dey between 18°C and 20°C, relative humidity dey between 60% and 70%, and rainfall dey above 80 mm. No Vigilance dey recommended when temperature dey lower than 18°C or above 32°C, relative humidity dey lower than 60%, and rainfall dey below 30 mm. This na because these climatic conditions no dey good for mosquitoes to reproduce and multiply.

Figure 19: Anopheles mosquito
(Source : https://www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/about/life-cycle-of-anopheles-mosquitoes.html)

Figure 20: Meningitis belt of Africa

(Source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Areas-with-frequent-epidemics-of-meningococcal-meningitis-Disease-data-source-World_fig1_360160616)

Meningitis na common and plenty disease for Nigeria and e fit affect people of all ages. E be serious disease wey still dey pose health risk. With seasonal changes, the disease fit spread from small groups to large epidemics for wider area. Figure 20 show the meningitis belt for Africa. Dis na area for sub-Saharan Africa wey dey stretch from Senegal for West Africa go Ethiopia for East. E get the highest rate of meningococcal meningitis. Meningitis na seasonal disease wey dey spread easier during dry, dusty weather. Meningitis fit happen for every part of Nigeria. But, the 19 northern states, the Federal Capital Territory, and some southern states like Kwara, Oyo, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, and Lagos, dey particularly vulnerable because of their location for the meningitis belt.

Weather Threshold for Outbreak of Meningitis

Dem dey expect meningitis outbreak when relative humidity dey less than or equal to 40%, air temperature dey around 20℃, and dust concentration dey greater than or equal to 200 µg/m3. The chance of meningitis outbreak dey increase as relative humidity dey drop, while temperature and dust concentration dey increase.

For High Vigilance, relative humidity wey dey less than 20%, temperature wey dey between 25℃ to 32℃, and atmospheric concentration of dust wey dey between 500 and 2000 µg/m3 dey apply. For

Moderate Vigilance, relative humidity wey dey between 20 to 40%, temperature wey dey 20℃ to 25℃, and dust concentration wey dey 200 to 500 µg/m3 dey show. Low Vigilance dey required when relative humidity dey above 40%, temperature dey below 25℃, and dust concentration dey between 50 and 200 µg/m3, while No Vigilance dey needed if plenty rain fall.

DISEASE VIGILANCE
Malaria Vigilance for January 2026

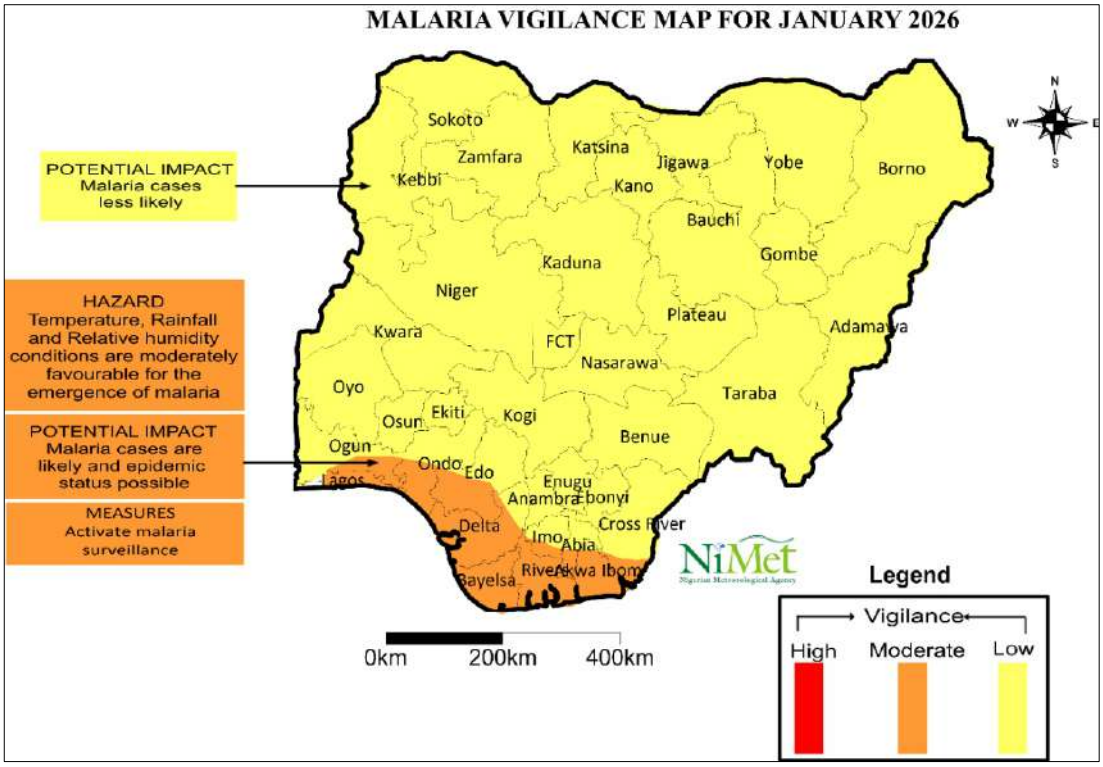


Figure 21: January 2026 Malaria Vigilance

Di temperature wey dem predict, di rainfall, and di relative humidity wey go dey happen for January 2026 show say malaria fit happen small-small for di coastal states of di country; so, make dem dey moderate vigilant for dem areas. Di weather condition wey dem predict for most other parts of di country (di inland of di south, central, and northern states) no dey good for mosquito to breed. Because of dis, low vigilance dey advised for dem areas.

Malaria Vigilance for February 2026

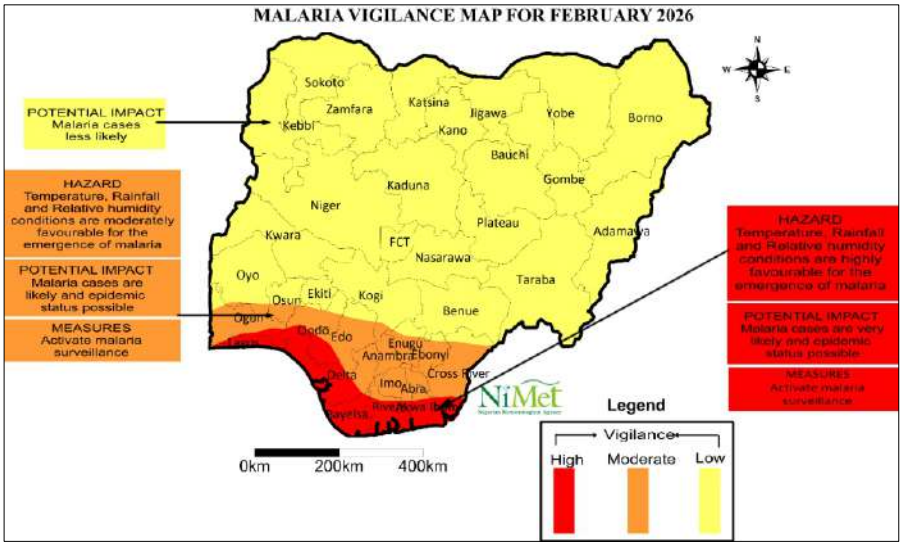


Figure 22: February 2026 Malaria Vigilance

Based on wetin dem predict go happen for weather, Cross River, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Bayelsa, Delta, Ondo, and Lagos states get high chance say malaria go show for February 2026. So, e go good make dem dey watch out for malaria well well for these states. For the inland areas of the south, moderate watch dey advised. The weather wey dem predict for the central and northern states dey favor low malaria cases. So, low watch dey recommended for these places.

Malaria Vigilance for March 2026

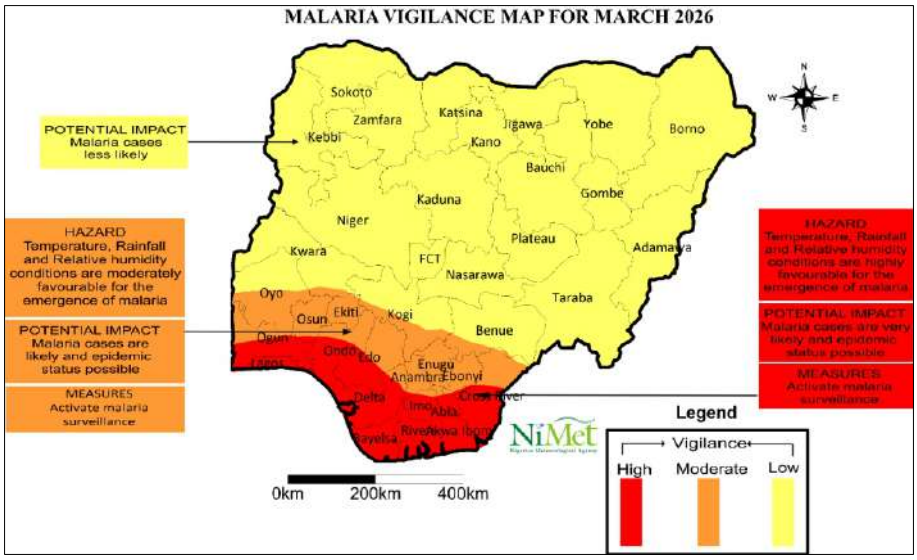


Figure 23: March 2026 Malaria Vigilance

Di weather wey dem predict for March 2026 show say malaria go plenty for di southern part of di country. So, dem recommend say make dem dey **very careful** for malaria for dem areas. **Moderate care** dey advised for some parts of Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Edo, Ondo, Ekiti, Kogi, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Cross River, and Benue states. **Low care** dey suggested for di northern states. (Figure 23).

Malaria Vigilance for April 2026

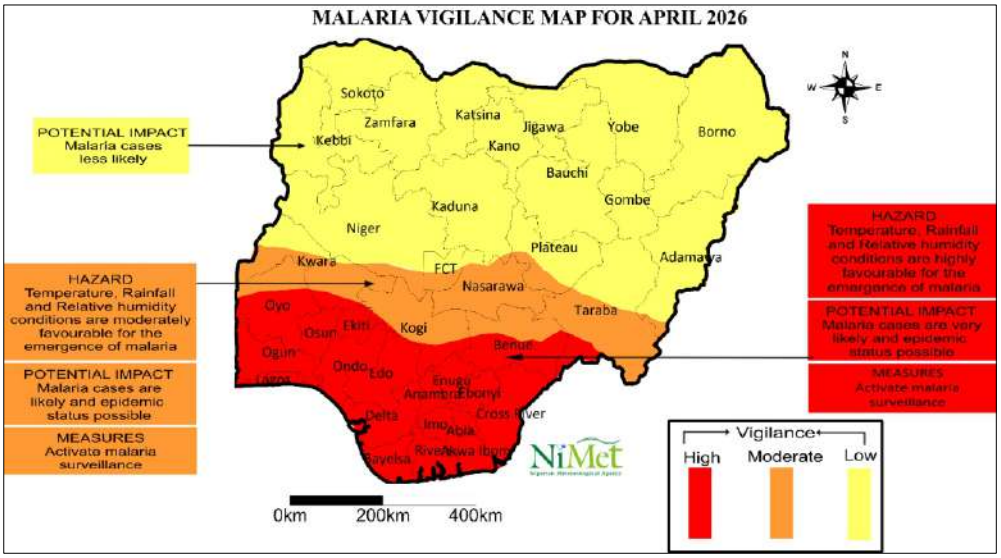


Figure 24: April 2026 Malaria Vigilance

Di climate prediction for April 2026 show say e get high chance say malaria go show for some parts of Kwara, Kogi, Benue, Taraba, and di southern states. So, dem recommend say make dem dey **highly vigilant** for dis states. **Moderate vigilance** dey advised for some parts of di central states of Nigeria, wey include Kwara, Kogi, Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa, and Niger states, as well as di Federal Capital Territory (FCT). **Low vigilance** dey recommended for plenty parts of di country, wey cover di northern and central states. (See Figure 24).

Malaria Vigilance for May 2026

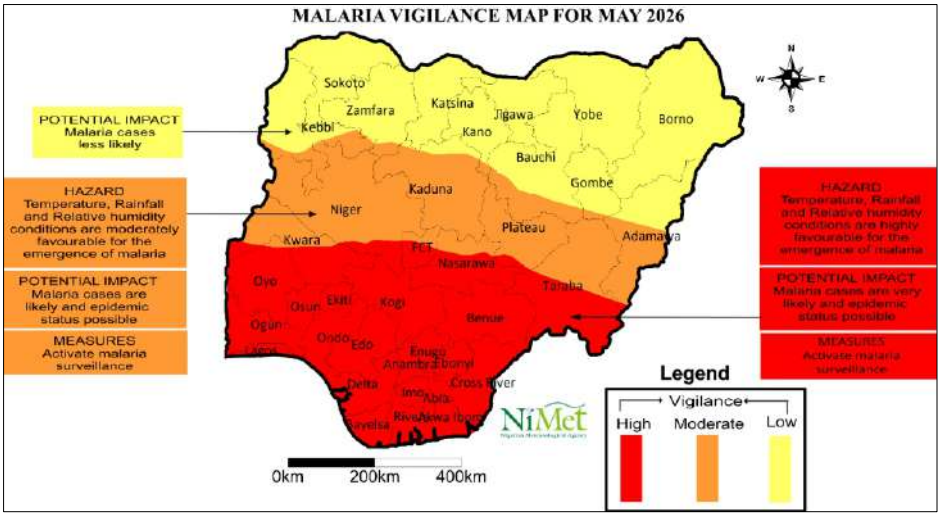


Figure 25: May 2026 Malaria Vigilance

As rain dey fall for north, all di southern states, and some part of di central states get high chance to see malaria cases for May 2026. Because of dis, High Vigilance dey recommended for dem areas, Moderate Vigilance for Kebbi, Zamfara, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Adamawa states, while Low Vigilance dey advised for di rest of di northern states during dis period.

Meningitis Vigilance

Relative humidity, dust wey dey for di atmosphere, and average air temperature dey determine di chance of occurrence, and so di vigilance threshold for meningitis. NiMet dey predict di chance of meningitis and how e go spread across Nigeria using dis three variables.

Meningitis vigilance for January 2026

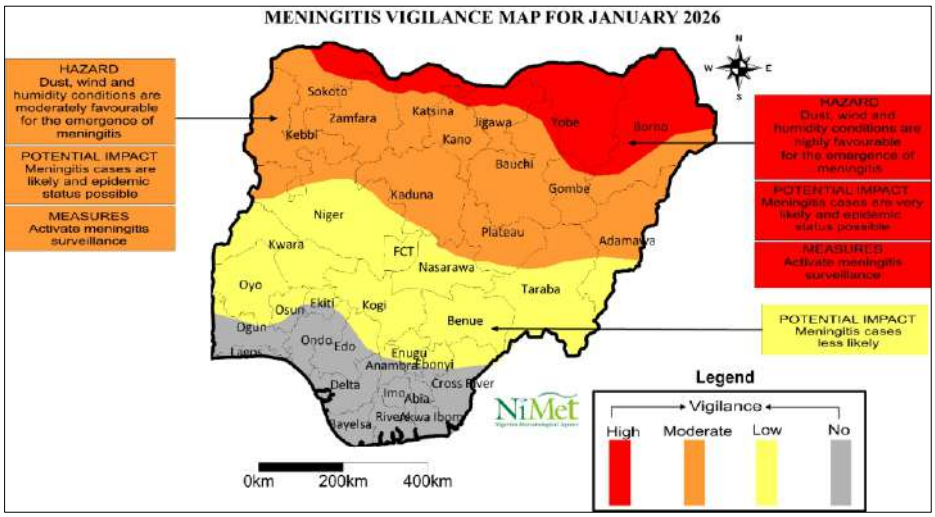


Figure 26: January 2026 Meningitis Vigilance

Di weather wey dem predict for January 2026 show say e get high chance say meningitis go happen for some parts of Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Zamfara, and Sokoto states during dat time. High Vigilance for meningitis dey necessary for dis states. Moderate Vigilance dey advised for some parts of Niger, Nasarawa, and Plateau for di central zone of di country. Slim chance of meningitis cases dey expected for di inland states of di south, Kwara, Benue, and Kogi states, plus di FCT. Low Vigilance dey recommended for dis places. Meningitis no go happen for January 2026 for di coastal areas. So, no vigilance dey advised as di expected weather for dem areas no go support meningitis outbreak. Figure 26.

Meningitis Vigilance for February 2026

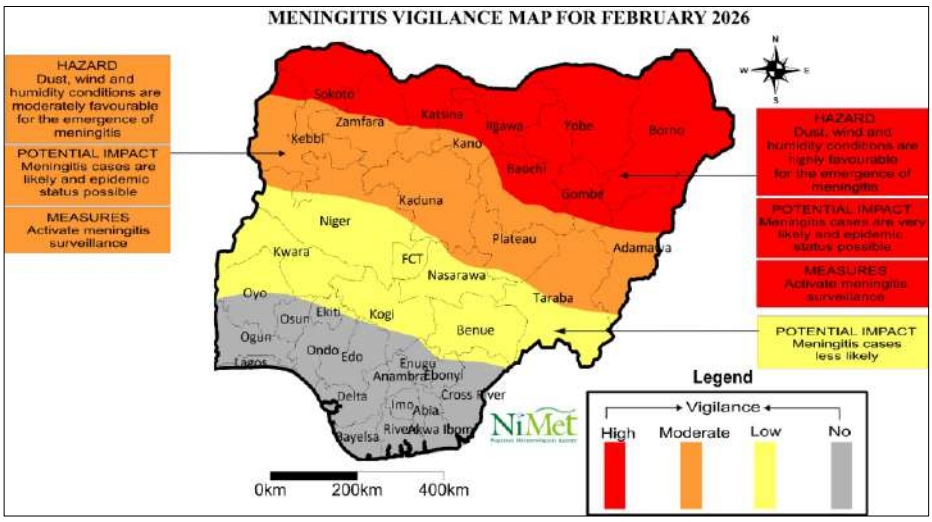


Figure 27: February 2026 Meningitis Vigilance

Di weather wey dem predict for some northern states for February 2026 dey very favourable for meningitis to show. Because of this, people for those areas need to dey extra careful and alert. For some other places for di north, di weather no too bad but e still fit allow meningitis come out, so **moderate vigilance** dey advised for those areas.

Low meningitis vigilance dey advised for Oyo, Osun, Ekiti, Kogi, Cross River, Benue, Kwara states, and di FCT. For di remaining parts of di south, di weather no support meningitis at all, so no vigilance dey recommended for those areas. Make una see Figure 27 for more details.

Meningitis Vigilance Prediction for March 2026

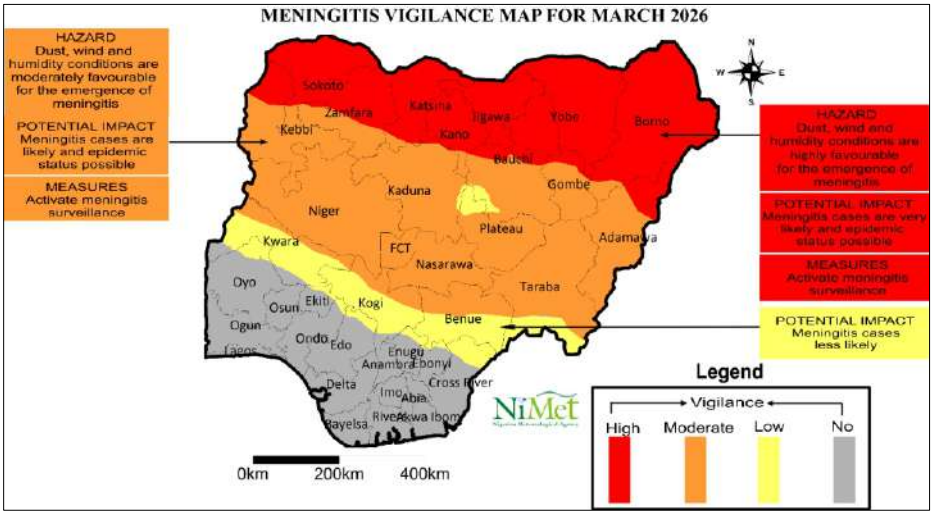


Figure 28: March 2026 Meningitis Vigilance

Di weather wey dem predict for March 2026 — like humidity, temperature, and dust for air — show say meningitis fit come out well-well for Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Adamawa, Gombe, Bauchi, Yobe, and Borno states. Because of this, **high meningitis vigilance** dey advised for all those states.

Moderate vigilance dey recommended for di central states of Nigeria for March 2026. Low vigilance dey advised for Plateau, Oyo, Cross River, Edo, Ekiti, and Enugu states. For di remaining parts of di country, di weather no support meningitis outbreak at all, so no vigilance dey recommended. See Figure 28 for details.

Meningitis Vigilance Prediction for April 2026

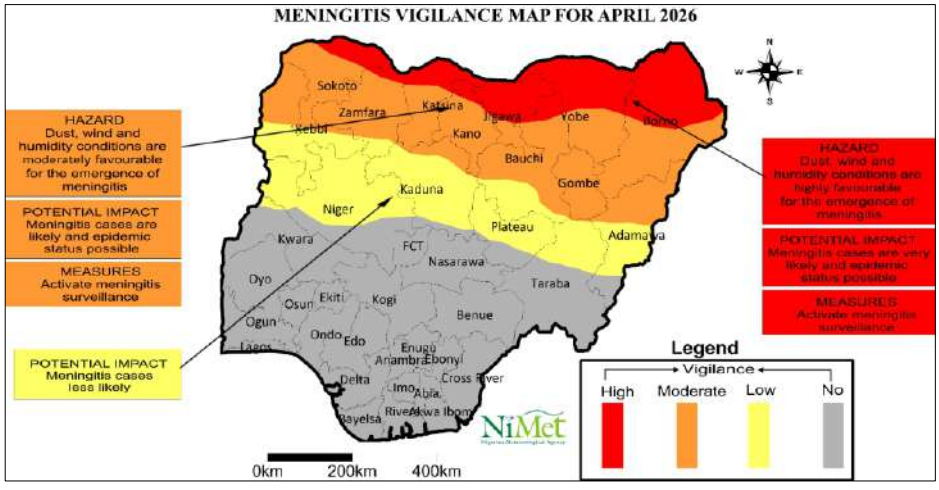


Figure 29: April 2026 Meningitis Vigilance

Based on di weather wey dem predict for April 2026, meningitis fit show very well for di extreme northern parts of di country. Because of this, **high meningitis vigilance** dey advised for di northern border areas of Nigeria.

Moderate vigilance dey recommended for some parts of Kebbi, Kaduna, Gombe, and Adamawa states. Low vigilance dey advised for parts of Niger, Plateau, and Taraba states. For most parts of di central and southern states, di weather no support meningitis outbreak, so **no vigilance** dey recommended. Make una see Figure 29 for more details.

Meningitis Vigilance for May 2026

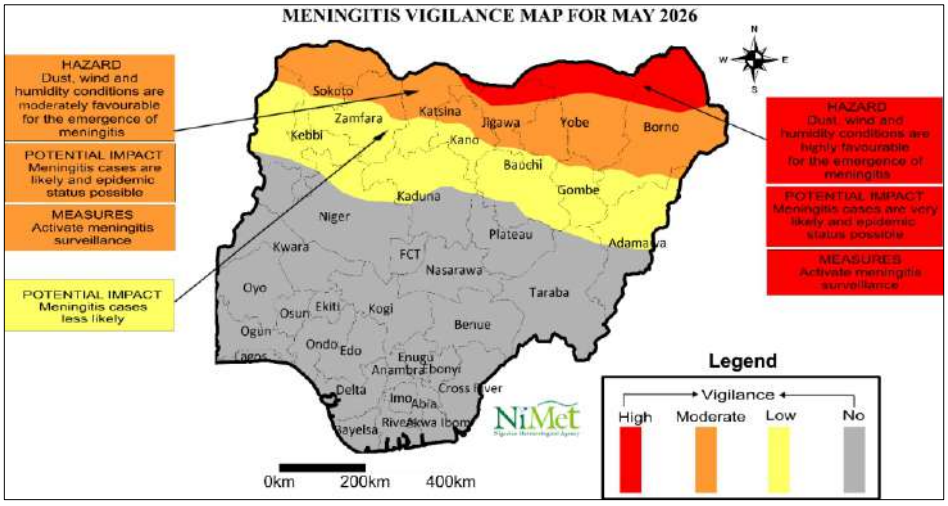


Figure 30: May 2026 Meningitis Vigilance

For May 2026, dem recommend **High Vigilance** for Borno, Yobe, Jigawa, and Katsina as e show for Figure 30 based on wetin dem predict for climate condition. For some parts of Kano, Gombe, Bauchi, Kano, Zamfara, Sokoto, and Kebbi, dem dey prescribe **Moderate Vigilance**, while dem dey prescribe Low Vigilance for some parts of Niger, Kaduna, Taraba, and Adamawa states. **No Vigilance** dey advised for most parts of the central and southern states, as wetin dem expect for the climate condition for the region no go favour meningitis outbreak.

Chapter Three

Implications of the 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction for Some Key Economic Sectors

Weather dey affect every sector of the economy and all the things wey people dey do. The predicted condition of the climate for Nigeria for 2026 go affect different sectors of the economy in different ways and to different levels, and how operators go respond go dey different from one sector to another.

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Aviation

Figure 31: Aeroplane flying in turbulence

Di 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction show say most part of Nigeria go dey experience normal to warmer-than-normal temperature. Dis warmer temperature get plenty operational and safety wahala for aviation. Warmer temperature dey increase convective activity, wey fit cause Clear Air Turbulence (CAT) wey fit bring discomfort or injury to both passengers and crew members.

Rainfall pattern for 2026 go mostly dey normal for di country; but, above-normal rainfall dey expect for areas like Kebbi, Kaduna, Enugu, Cross River, Abia, Ebonyi and di FCT. High intensity rainfall dey also expect early for di year, before di full rainy season start. Di pre-onset, onset and cessation periods dey very important for aviation because dem dey usually come with severe thunderstorms, strong

lightning, gusty winds, windshear, heavy rainfall, localized flash flooding, and visibility reduction. Dis hazardous weather elements dey pose serious risks both for ground level and for higher altitude and na dem dey among di main causes of aviation accidents worldwide. Increased bird activity during dis periods dey raise di risk of bird strikes wey fit seriously affect aircraft safety and engine performance. Furthermore, atmospheric phenomena like dust haze during di dry season, as well as fog and mist, wey be products of water droplets for di atmosphere, dey bring challenges by reducing visibility, limiting safe take-off and landing operations, wey fit cause disruption of flight schedules.

Overall, weather still dey one of di most critical factors wey dey influence aviation safety, efficiency, and operational reliability. From visibility reduction to turbulence, thunderstorms, and other weather events, meteorological conditions dey shape nearly every aspect of flight operations from take-off to landing and even ground operations. Understanding how weather dey affect aviation na essential for enhancing safety, improving planning decisions, reducing delays, and strengthening di resilience of di aviation industry. NiMet, in line with ICAO, WMO and NCAA guidelines and recommended practices dey provide weather and climate predictions to support strategic planning within di aviation sector.

Table 3: Implications of the prediction for aviation

	Prediction	Implications/Effects
1	Pre-onset/onset activities.	• Wind shear and turbulence during take-off and landing which causes discomfort to passengers and crew members. • Strong winds which causes damage to parked aircrafts, infrastructures and affect safety of navigational aids. • Increased occurrence of thunderstorms and lightning affecting flight safety as well as causing flight delays and cancellations.
2	Above normal rainfall amount.	• Excess water on runways which causes aquaplaning (less friction/reduction in breaking action) and runway excursion. • Reduced Visibility which leads to delays and flight cancellations. • High intensity rainfall leading to reduction in payload to support lifting during take-off. This can lead to reduction of revenue for airlines.
3	Warmer-than-normal Temperature values.	• Strong temperature inversions, which causes wind shear and leads to loss of control and skidding of aircraft. • Increased stress on aircraft engine performance and fuel consumption leading to high cost of operation. • Reduction in air density causing longer take-off distances and reduced climb performance particularly for fully loaded aircrafts.

Advisories

- Pilots suppose make dem attend flight briefing before every flight, as ICAO safety rules talk am.
- Pilots and crew members suppose make dem collect correct and latest weather information (flight folder) before dem start any flight.
- Airlines and airport management need to always follow all NiMet warnings like SIGMET, wind shear, and aerodrome warnings.
- Relevant authorities suppose dey do regular runway inspection to check for crack, soft ground, or damage, especially when temperature high.
- Airlines must strictly follow all regulations and Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) to make sure say airspace users and airport operations dey safe.
- Proper drainage and runway surface management suppose dey done well during heavy rainfall periods by di relevant authorities.
- Aerodrome authorities suppose increase bird monitoring, especially during beginning and ending of seasons, to reduce bird strike risk.
- Airlines suppose put contingency plans in place for bad weather, in line with standard practices.
- Light aircraft and helicopter operators must always follow NiMet warnings and advisories.
- Aerodrome safety authorities suppose ensure strict use of instrument flight procedures when visibility low.
- Ground staff must follow low-visibility SOPs for taxiing, towing, and vehicle movement to prevent accident inside airport.

Agriculture

For 2026, heavy rainfall fit happen before di normal start of rainy season (pre-onset). Di start of farming season for 2026 go be normal or even earlier than normal for most parts of Nigeria. But for northern part of Borno State, farming season fit start late. Di end of rainy season go be normal for most areas. Most parts of Nigeria go get normal rainfall, though some areas fit record rainfall wey go pass normal or fall below normal. Because of this, farmers for Nigeria suppose take preventive measures to protect their crops and plan well for di farming season.

Crop Production

Figure 32: Crop Farm

Advisories

- Farmers suppose wait follow di predicted date wey rainy season go start before dem plant, so crop no go fail because of false rain start.
- For places wey rain fit delay, farmers suppose use crops wey fit survive dry condition and mature early.
- Because rain fit start early for southern parts of di country, farmers suppose plant on time make crops use di full growing season and avoid dry spell during grain filling.
- Farmers suppose use water-saving methods like mulching, water harvesting, tied ridge, organic manure, and extra irrigation like borehole.
- Areas wey dem predict dry spell for July and August suppose use drought-tolerant certified seeds and soil water conservation methods like mulching, water harvesting, and extra irrigation.
- Follow di recommended way to apply nitrogen fertilizer in parts, to stop am from washing away.
- Farmers suppose build ridge, furrow, or drainage to stop water from standing during heavy rain. Raised beds dey also good to protect root crops from too much water.

- Farmers suppose practise climate-smart farming and home gardening to cope with climate change.
- Farmers suppose collect and store rainwater, whether rain go be below normal or above normal.

How 2026 Temperature Fit Affect Crop Production

High temperature, especially during dry spell, fit stress crops. E fit reduce how plants dey make food, stunt growth, and reduce harvest. High heat dey make water evaporate fast, so soil go dry quick and crops go need more water. E dey also affect flowering and pollination, causing poor grain or fruit formation. Crops fit mature too fast, produce small grains, and low-quality harvest. High temperature dey also encourage **pests, diseases, and weeds**. Leaves fit burn or scorch, and plant tissue fit damage. If heat join drought, e fit lead to total crop failure, poor seed quality, and big loss for farmers.

Advisories

- Farmers suppose plant wey dey mature early and crop wey go survive drought.
- Dem go adjust planting time to avoid hot period.
- Use mulch and conservation farming to help hold water for inside soil.
- Farmers dey encouraged to practise agroforestry or provide shade for crops.
- Use extra irrigation to support crops when rain no enough.
- Delay planting for crops wey no fit survive dry spell.

How 2026 Temperature Fit Affect Livestock Production

For 2026, daytime and night temperatures go dey above normal from January to May. This high temperature fit affect animals badly, cause heat stress, reduce productivity, and bring financial loss to livestock farmers. Rainy season go start normal or earlier than normal for most places, except northern part of Borno State where e fit delay. Rainy season go end normally for most parts of Nigeria, but serious dry spells fit happen for extreme north, southwest, and some central states.

Figure 33: Poultry

General Advisory for Livestock

1. Before rain go start, livestock farmers suppose do their vaccination and give deworming steady.
2. Make dem dey check animals well for weight loss and if dem dey lose heat (Mating) between February to April, as temperature go high pass normal.
3. Farmers suppose give shade and make sure ventilation dey, especially from February reach May.
4. Make dem improve ventilation so animals wey dey under serious care no go suffer from heat and dampness.
5. E good make farmers sell old, weak, and animals wey no dey productive again.
6. Make dem strengthen biosecurity so disease no go spread.
7. Make sure animals dey chop enough minerals and vitamins, plus plenty clean water to help dem stay healthy, keep weight, and reproduce well when weather dey hot, rain delay or dry spell dey.
8. Adjust when animals dey graze or chop to early morning or late evening, so heat no go too affect dem.
9. Dey watch animals for sign of heat stress like fast breathing, no wan chop, or dem dey weak. If you see any sign, quick call vet doctor make e check the animal.

Poultry

1. Mix water with electrolyte supplement and vitamins (A, C, D, E) so that heat no go too stress poultry, especially from February reach April when weather dey hot pass normal.
2. Use water sprinkler or misting machine for poultry house to help reduce heat stress for afternoon time.
3. Make sure say ventilation for poultry house dey better, use ridge vent, fan, and fogger to make heat and death reduce.
4. No go pack too many birds together, always give dem clean and cool water so dem no go dry, and egg or broiler production go continue well.
5. Change feeding time to when weather cool, so poultry go still chop well, and add more electrolyte supplement when heat too much.
6. Make biosecurity strong so disease no go spread when rain dey wan fall and everywhere dey humid.
7. Adjust how you manage poultry litter so sickness like coccidiosis and wahala for breathing no go worry poultry during heavy rain period.

Cattle/Small Ruminant (Sheep and Goats)

Figure 34: Cattle Stall

- For places wey rain fit delay, make herders no rush increase animal plenty. Make dem wait until grass don grow well and food dey enough.
- When rain delay or dry spell show, make dem use food wey dem don store before (like hay or dry grass) to feed animals, so food no go finish sudden.
- Make herders add extra food wey get energy and protein, like bran, cottonseed cake, and legume leaves or stalks.
- As rain just dey start, make animals graze small-small so dem no go finish or spoil young grass.
- Mix special legume plants inside pasture to make grass better and stronger.
- Use turn-by-turn grazing (carry animals go one area today, another tomorrow) so young grass fit grow well.
- Start early to cut grass, dry am, and keep am for future use, especially for places wey rainy season short.
- Plant grass or fodder wey dey grow fast, so animals go get food on time when rain delay or dry spell happen.
- No waka animals far during very hot period between February and April.
- Before rain start, make herders and farmers agree on where animals fit graze, to avoid fight or quarrel.
- During rainy season, make dem watch animals well for leg problem (foot rot), worms, and sickness wey ticks dey cause.
- Find other water sources like wells, streams, or boreholes, especially early year when rain never steady and during strong dry spell.
- Collect and store rainwater where possible, to help during serious dry period wey fit happen for far north, southwest, and Nasarawa between June and August.
- Raise animal house small from ground or use dry bedding, to protect animals from early rain and sickness.

Breeding and Reproduction Advisories for cattle/small ruminants

- For far north, make herders wait until June before dem allow animals mate or do artificial insemination.
- Avoid animals giving birth (cow, goat, sheep) during time wey food scarce, especially early rainy season.

- Give pregnant and nursing animals extra food before rain fully start and after e settle.
- No allow free mating between February and May, so grass fit rest and grow well before full rain.
- Plan breeding so animals go give birth when grass and food plenty, not during hungry time.
- Give pregnant and nursing animals first chance for food and water.
- Reduce long trekking and too much sun for pregnant animals, so dem no lose pregnancy or born weak young ones.

Management of cattle/small ruminants during the period of severe Dry spell

- Arrange and share food wey dey available well; no wait until animals don lean or weak.
- Use farm waste like crop remains, hay, and factory by-products to support grazing.
- No allow animals born or mate during strong dry season (June reach August), so dem no go too stress and so that pregnancy go better.
- Because dry season go hard for far north and southwest, make herders use strong grass wey dey last long, even for poor land.
- Plan animal movement well to avoid fight with farmers, and follow correct grazing routes and water points

Micro-Livestock (Rabbits & Grasscutters)

Figure 35: Rabbitry

- Put rabbit house for where shade dey and breeze fit enter, no allow too many rabbit for one place.
- Give dem plenty water, and no dey touch dem too much when heat dey too much, so dem no go die because of stress.
- Always make sure say bed area dry and clean, especially if rain wey person no expect fall, so disease no go catch dem.

Aquaculture

Figure 36: Fishpond

- Make farmers dey check water temperature and oxygen inside pond well-well, because high temperature from January to April fit reduce oxygen and make fish die.
- Increase air for pond (aeration) and provide shade to reduce heat effect on fish production, especially between February and April.
- For areas wey rain fit start early, farmers fit use di early rain take refill ponds, but make dem protect pond from dirty water and sudden flood by making good drainage and strong embankment.
- Keep enough fish feed and reduce number of fish inside pond if needed, because dry spell between June and August fit reduce water level..

Beekeeping (Honeybees)

Figure 37: Beehive

- When flowers no plenty because dry spell dey, make beekeepers give bees sugar water or pollen substitute to eat.
- Put small shallow container with water near hive, so bees no go dry or die of thirst.
- Put hive for shade or under tree to reduce too much heat.
- No dey open hive anyhow during serious heat, make bees no stress.
- Watch out for pests and sickness; when heat and lack of food weaken bees, pests like varroa mites fit attack dem easily.
- Plan for different kinds of flowers: if possible, plant flowers wey fit survive dry season, so bees go get food throughout dry months of November and December, especially for northern states

Water Resources Management

Figure 38: Tap Water

Water na very important thing for development. African Union talk say any money wey government put for water and sanitation dey bring back plenty benefit for health, school, food, and environment. As climate change don dey affect world and Nigeria well-well, weather don change pattern. Rain no dey come as before, dry season dey longer for some places, flood dey worse for other places.

All these changes dey cause water shortage for some areas and serious flooding for others. This dey affect people life, farming, animals, business, and even national security. To solve this problem, Nigeria need better weather monitoring and early warning system, so communities go prepare on time before disaster happen.

For 2026, weather forecast show say rain fit start normal or early, end normal, last longer than usual, rainfall go mostly normal, and temperature go dey higher than normal from January to May. All these things go affect water resources, economy, environment, and people wellbeing.

Summarily, the year 2026 Seasonal Climate Prediction.

- Rain go start normal or early
- Rain go stop normal time
- Rainy season fit last longer
- Rainfall go mostly dey normal
- Temperature go hot pass normal from January to May

Negative Effects Weh Fit Happen:

- Flash flood fit happen for areas wey go get plenty rain, because drainage bad and rain fit fall heavy within short time.
- Flood and dam break fit cause people die, destroy houses, and force people commot from their homes.

- Dirty water and poor waste disposal fit cause water-borne diseases, especially for places wey rain go low.
- High water temperature fit cause bad algae grow, reduce oxygen, and spoil water quality.
- High temperature go make water evaporate fast, reduce water inside rivers and dams, and expose equipment to theft or damage.
- Drought and water shortage fit cause fight and communal clash.
- Too much water collection fit pollute surface and underground water.
- Sediment from flood fit reduce dam capacity.
- Flood fit make water dirty (turbid), increase cost of treating water.
- Erosion and sand deposit fit spoil water quality.
- River behaviour fit change, affect flow and direction.
- Soil fit weak (liquefaction), put pressure on dams and water structures, and cause collapse.
- Nutrient overload fit cause eutrophication, spoil water quality further.

Positive Effects Weh Fit Happen:

- Underground water level fit rise, make water easier to collect and store for home, farm, and industry.
- Plenty water fit help hydropower stations generate more electricity.
- Aqua businesses like fishing and fish farming fit do better.

What Government and Communities Suppose Do.

- Make dem strengthen water management plans so water go dey used well and wahala go reduce.
- Put better money and effort for strong water infrastructure for places wey dey get flood and drought.
- Encourage water-saving ways like rainwater harvesting, mulching, and reusing old water.
- Protect riverbanks and wetlands because na dem dey help keep water sources safe.
- Use nature style solutions like tree planting and land restoration to make water system strong.
- Make sure dem enforce water laws and regulations well.
- Let people sabi well-well, remove buildings wey block waterways, stop dirty waste and open toilet for outside.
- Make sure water dey treated well before people drink am.
- Strengthen partnership between government, community, and other people wey concern for flood wahala.
- Dam managers suppose follow correct operating rules.
- Use flood control tools like dam monitoring and floodgates.
- Widen river, clean drainage, and dredge dam to help stop flooding.
- Dey check water levels for river, dam, and underground water to prepare fast for flood.

Transportation sector

Figure 39: Abuja Road Transport

Transportation na very important part of any country economy. E dey connect different places, help people move, carry goods, and support business and development. For Nigeria, weather dey affect transportation well-well because we get clear rainy season and dry season, and each one get him own wahala for road, air, rail, and water transport.

Rain, flood, storm, heat, and Harmattan dey change road condition, cause traffic delay, increase accident, and affect business and daily life. If government strengthen infrastructure, improve weather forecast, and plan better, these problems fit reduce and movement go safer and more reliable.

Road Transportation.

Road transport na the main way people and goods dey move for Nigeria. Na road carry most passengers and cargo across the country. Nigeria get the biggest road network for West Africa, and we depend on highways, town roads, and village roads for trade, school, farming, and industry. So if road transport no work well, national development go suffer.

For 2026, rain go follow normal pattern, but temperature go high pass normal from January to May. Even though rain no go too much, the combination of rain and heat still fit affect road transport for different ways.

How Rain and Flood Fit Affect Roads

- Heavy rain dey cause flood for towns, cover roads, and make dem no passable.
- Flood water dey hide potholes and bad road, increase accident risk.
- Bridges fit wash away and road edge fit collapse, stop interstate movement.

- Travel delay dey affect supply of goods, school attendance, emergency work, and businesses.

Advisory

- Improve and clean drainage for federal, state, and town roads.
- Raise roads for flood-prone areas and use strong materials wey fit withstand climate.
- Follow NiMet rain warnings and avoid driving when heavy storm dey.
- Stop people from driving through flooded roads and redirect traffic.

Thunderstorms, Strong Winds, and Poor Visibility

- Strong thunderstorm dey reduce visibility, increase chance of collision.
- Heavy wind fit uproot trees, blow roofs and signboards come block road.

Advisory

- Drivers suppose slow down or park for safe place during strong storm.
- Emergency teams suppose clear fallen trees and debris quickly.
- No park under trees, weak buildings, or near electric poles during storm.

Harmattan Dust and Dry-Season Haze

- Harmattan dust dey reduce visibility for highways, especially for north and central Nigeria.
- Dust dey affect eye and breathing, make drivers less alert.
- Poor visibility dey increase multiple-vehicle accident.

Advisory

- Use headlight (low beam) and drive slowly during dusty period.
- Transport authorities suppose dey give regular visibility updates.
- Make sure air filter, wiper, and ventilation system for vehicles dey okay.
- Put warning signs for areas wey dust dey common.

Extreme Heat and Road Surface Degradation

- High temperature dey soften road tar, cause crack and bend, make road dangerous.
- Tyre dey burst more because heat too much, especially for long journeys.
- Heat fit weaken bridge joints and expansion plates over time.

Advisory

- Use heat-resistant materials for road construction.

- Inspect highways regularly, especially for northern Nigeria during hot months.
- Drivers suppose check tyre pressure well and no overload vehicles during extreme heat.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Figure 40: Abuja Rail

Rail transport na important part of Nigeria transport system. E dey help carry people and heavy goods across long distance. For recent years, government don invest for railway like Abuja–Kaduna, Lagos–Ibadan, Warri–Itakpe rail lines, Lagos Rail Mass Transit, and Abuja Light Rail. All these don help improve rail transport. But weather still dey affect how train dey run, how safe e dey, and how strong the rail infrastructure be.

Rain, flood, hot sun, Harmattan dust, and thunderstorm dey affect train movement and rail facilities. If government plan well, build rail lines wey fit withstand weather, and use early warning system well, Nigeria fit reduce these problems and make rail transport safer and more reliable.

How Weather Fit Affect Rail Transportation

Heavy Rainfall and Flooding

- Heavy rain fit flood railway track and make train movement dangerous.
- Water wey stay for track fit weaken the ground under am, make rail bend or sink.
- Erosion fit block rail lines, especially for village or hilly areas.
- Flood fit damage rail bridges and drainage, cause train service to stop for some time.

Advisory

- Check rail tracks regularly, especially for flood-prone areas.
- Improve drainage around railway lines to stop water from gathering.
- Use early warning system when heavy rain dey forecast.
- Train operators suppose inform passengers early if delay go happen, to avoid overcrowding for stations.

Extreme Heat and High Temperature Effects

- Hot sun fit make rail expand and bend (track buckle).
- Heat fit weaken steel rail and concrete sleepers.
- Bridge joints fit become weak because of heat.
- Passengers fit suffer heat inside train if cooling system no dey work well.

Thunderstorms and Strong Winds

- Strong wind fit damage electric lines wey power train.
- Storm fit disturb signalling and communication system.
- Tree or debris fit fall block rail track.

Advisory

- Clear bush and trees along railway corridor to reduce risk.
- Make sure backup power dey for signal system.
- Activate emergency plans when serious storm warning come.

Marine Transportation and Blue Economy

Marine and Blue Economy sector na big area wey cover plenty things like producing ocean food, maritime transport and shipping, big oil and gas work, and coastal tourism. The sector get better chance to gain from the 2026 SCP, because e go give correct foresight wey fit help people make better decisions, manage resources well, and reduce risk anyhow.

Marine Transport

For 2026, rain for coastal areas go be normal to above normal. This go affect water transport, especially inland waterways. From May to October, water level go dey enough for both small and big boats to move well. Dis go support boat movement, trade, fishing, and other water-based activities..

Figure 41: Lagos State Ferry

Advisory:

- Before rain fully start, water level go low, and boats fit touch ground or get stuck for some routes. Boat operators suppose plan their route well to avoid grounding and reduce fuel waste during journey.
- When rain just dey start around February and March, water hyacinth (green weed) fit block waterway, especially for small boats, and make movement difficult.
- Between June and September, when rain don settle well, dirt, wood, and other debris go wash enter inland waterways from higher land. This fit damage small boats, especially body and steering part.
- Strong tidal current fit happen, especially when tide dey change from high to low. Small boats and operators wey no get enough experience fit find am hard to control boat during this time.
- Water level go high well-well during peak rain period (June to September). Because of this, marine operators suppose plan their routes carefully to protect lives and ensure safe movement on water.

Oil and Gas

Figure 42: Oil Exploration in Nigeria
Source: DailyPost

Because rain fit start earlier than normal for Rivers and Bayelsa states, thunderstorm go dey plenty even before full rainy season start. This kind weather dey dangerous for oil installations and workers. Strong wind wey follow heavy thunderstorm fit carry loose tools, equipment, or materials turn dem to dangerous objects. Dis fit injure workers or damage structures. Because of this, make all loose items, tools, and equipment tie well or remove am before storm reach.

Advisory:

- Once lightning show within the safety distance, make dem stop all outdoor work immediately. This include crane work, scaffolding, and drilling.
- Dis go help protect workers from lightning strike, electric shock through metal, and falling because of sudden strong wind.

Ocean Food

From June to September, river water go increase and flow enter sea. This go carry important nutrients come coastal water. Because of this, fish and other marine animals go plenty more, and fishing activities fit improve during this period.

Figure 43: Ocean food market

Advisory:

- Heavy rain go reduce salt level for river mouth and estuary. This fit affect some types of fish and sea food, because dem no like low salt water.
- Small-scale fishermen suppose check tide information and sea condition very well before dem go ocean. This go help avoid danger like boat damage, equipment spoil, or even loss of life.

Coastal Tourism

Di 2026 SCP talk say from January reach May, weather go dey normal or small small hot, so e go make coastal area beta place for tourists wey wan do outdoor enjoyment like swim and sunbathing.

Source: thewheatbakerlagos

Figure 44: Recreational Beach in the coastal city of Lagos

Advisory:

- When dem put "Restricted Water Entry" flag go dey beaches when tide high and wave dey dangerous. Tourists no suppose enter sea, and dem no fit do water sports without help at all.
- During that time, swimming and any water sport wey no get trained lifeguard or assistance dey strictly forbidden, to avoid accident and loss of life.

Power Sector

Figure 45: Renewable Energy, Power Generation and Distribution

Hydropower Generation

For 2026, weather fit affect how hydroelectric power dey work for Nigeria. For states like Niger, Kaduna, Enugu, Cross River, Kebbi, and FCT, rain fit start early and fall more than normal. This go make plenty water enter big dams, and hydropower production go increase during rainy season.

But for states like Borno, Yobe, Ogun, Oyo, and some parts of Niger, rain fit reduce and rainy season fit short. This go reduce water for Rivers Niger and Benue, affect water level for Kainji Dam, and cause power generation and distribution drop, especially toward end of rainy season. Also, for places like Kogi, Niger, Rivers, and nearby states where rain fit stop early, hydropower plants fit work fewer hours daily, cause power shortage for dry season, and make Nigeria depend more on other power sources.

Renewable Energy: Solar and Wind

Temperature for most parts of Nigeria go high pass normal, especially for north and central states, where daytime temperature fit reach 38 to 40 degrees and even pass am. This kind heat go increase sunlight and make solar power strong well-well. This give good opportunity to invest in solar mini-grids, especially for northern states where high temperature dey common.

But too much heat fit reduce how solar panels dey work, especially where cooling system no dey. This fit increase maintenance cost. For southern states where rainy season fit last longer, small hydropower and wind energy fit improve because wind go strong and water go plenty. However, heavy rain for coastal areas fit damage renewable energy equipment and make installation difficult.

Advisory

Improve existing hydropower plants and build new ones for states wey go get more rain.

- For dry areas, use methods wey fit manage low water.
- Design solar systems wey fit handle high heat, with better cooling and strong components.
- Explore wind and small hydropower projects for southern and central states where rain go last long.
- Upgrade power transmission and distribution lines, especially for flood-prone coastal areas and hot northern states, to reduce blackout.

Telecommunication Sector

Figure 46: Mobile Network Tower
(Source: Getty Images)

Telecommunication network na very important part of Nigeria infrastructure. Phone, internet, and data services need protection because climate change dey make weather behave anyhow. For 2026, weather forecast show say strong wind go come before rain start, rain fit start early or late, rainfall fit be normal to plenty, rainy season fit last longer, and temperature go high pass normal. All these things go affect how telecom companies dey operate and how people dey get network.

Before Rain Start (Pre-Onset) and Telecom Wahala

Before rain fully start, strong wind dey common. This kind wind fit bend or break telecom towers, masts, satellite dishes, and shift microwave antennas. When this happen, signal go weak, calls go drop, internet go slow, and service fit stop. This fit affect business and daily communication.

Early and Late Onset of the Rainy Season

For some states like Bayelsa, Rivers, Delta, Imo, Ondo, Osun, Benue, Kogi, Niger, FCT, Nasarawa, Kebbi, and Kano, rain fit start early. This early rain fit cause flash flood and surface water wey fit damage cell towers, fibre cables, and power units. Access road to rural towers fit spoil and become impassable.

For parts of Borno where rain fit delay, dry season go last longer. This go increase power use for cooling base stations, reduce power from hydro dams, and cause equipment to overheat, leading to network wahala.

Normal to Plenty Rainfall Wahala

For places like Cross River, Ebonyi, Abia, FCT, Kaduna, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Borno, rain fit pass normal. Plenty rain fit enter equipment, cause short-circuit, rust cables, spoil fibre, and cause network outage. This go force telecom companies spend more money on repairs and maintenance, and customers go suffer poor service.

Long Rainy Season Effects

For states like Lagos, Oyo, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross River, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi, Kwara, Niger, Nasarawa, Taraba, Benue, Kaduna, and Gombe, rainy season fit last long. Cool weather fit reduce power needed for cooling, but long rain fit reduce solar power efficiency and cause equipment wear and tear because moisture dey too much.

High Temperature Wahala

From February to May, temperature go high pass normal for most parts of Nigeria. This fit cause base station electronics to overheat, battery life to short, and outdoor radio equipment to fail more often.

Advisory

Telecommunication operators dem suppose do di following things to make sure say dem ready for climate wahala, put better plans for how dem go run business, and reduce how rain fit spoil dem equipment, stop network from dey fail, and make dem no lose money anyhow.

Elevate Base Stations in Flood-Prone Areas

For flood-prone areas, telecom towers and power units suppose dey raised above flood level. If dem no fit raise am, make dem build protection barrier around am.

Create Climate-Risk Maps for Network Locations

Telecom companies suppose map all their equipment using location tools to know where risk dey high, medium, or low. This go help dem plan maintenance and investment better.

Use Strong, Weather-Resistant Materials

Make telecom companies buy strong dishes and cables wey water, heat, and sun no fit damage easily. Underground cables dey encouraged.

Improve Early-Warning Integration into Operations

Operators suppose use NiMet weather forecast and early warning system to plan maintenance and emergency response. Make dem align expansion and repair work with seasonal forecast.

Prepare for Emergency Before Rain

Before rain start, make telecom companies store cables, batteries, antennas, fuel, and spare parts for different regions. Emergency teams suppose dey trained and ready to respond fast when problem happen.

If all these things dey done on time, damage go reduce, service go better, money loss go reduce, staff go safer, and economy go benefit.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Weather wahala na big problem wey dey happen because of heavy rain and bad weather, and climate change dey make am happen more often and more strong. Climate change no be something wey go happen for future again or just talk for science and environment matter; e don already dey affect plenty people for everywhere. Heat dey rise, rain dey behave anyhow, flood dey scatter things, drought dey make everywhere dry, sun dey burn, and bad weather dey happen more and more, all these dey change our environment and dey bring big wahala for people and animals. Plus, this climate wahala dey make health problem worse for people wey already dey suffer, like children, old people, and those wey no get money. This year own, weather people talk say rain go dey normal to small for most places, but places like Ebonyi, some parts of Kebbi, Niger, Abia, Cross River, Akwa Ibom, Kaduna and FCT fit see too much rain wey fit cause flood. Flood go wahala areas wey dey low like Niger, Benue, Kogi, Rivers, and states wey dey near water. Even for places wey rain suppose normal, make people still expect flash flood. Wind wey dey blow when rain wan start or end fit spoil electric pole, telecom mast, billboard, and even remove roof for house.

Weather prediction talk say heat go normal to even more than normal for some places, especially for north in January, February, November, and December. Dry leaf and grass go catch fire quick, so wildfire fit happen more and go strong well, wey fit destroy property and infrastructure. Hot sun go create bad air (ozone), and when everywhere dry, wildfire smoke go make air quality bad, wey fit make people dey get breathing problem.

Figure 47 : Mokwa community under flood
Source: https://www.penglobalinc.com/mokwa-flood-disaster-africa-on-the-front-line-of-climate-crisis.

Figure 48: 2025 Mokwa flood
Source: https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/north-central/803094-mokwa-flood-over-300-bodies-recovered-lawmaker.html

Table 4: 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
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)	• Adding DRR strategies to the school curriculum • 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

Health Sector

Weather na one of the main reason wey dey cause plenty natural wahala, e dey affect people health direct, like injury from heavy rain or heat wey no get part two, and e dey cause wahala small small, like bad air wey people dey breathe, disease wey dey waka from person to person or wey dey spread through water, hunger, and even wahala for people mind.
The health sector na one of the area wey dey suffer pass for this climate change matter. From disease wey dey spread, to no get enough food chop, wahala for mental health, and even when hospital and health centre no fit work because of the bad weather, the problem plenty. Early warning system dey important well well, so e fit help people ready before any gbege start. If person prepare well, e go fit reduce how the disaster go affect am.

This 2026 SCP prediction wey dem do base on Neutral ENSO phase, mean say the weather go dey normal or even pass normal for the country. Flood, especially the one wey go just happen sharp sharp (flash flood), fit still show face even for where rain suppose dey normal, and this fit injure people, cause cut from things wey water carry, or even kpai person. Places like Kebbi, Kaduna, Enugu, Cross River, Abia, Ebonyi, and FCT wey dem talk say rain go plenty, dem fit see flood wey go scatter gutter and soakaway, make dirty water enter drinking water and cause disease like cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea, and dysentery. E fit even make mould dey grow for house, wey go cause breathing wahala. If flood scatter house, road, or hospital, e go hard to get health care or buy important things, and people fit dey fear, dey think too much, or even get wahala for their mind because dem lose property or work. For coastal area, the wahala go even plenty pass, as rain go join the normal sea wahala, make flood serious well. After flood, the water wey no dey move fit turn to area where mosquito and other disease-carrying animal go breed, so disease like malaria and dengue fit spread. Na why clean environment, health campaign, and ready for emergency dey important to make sure people no too suffer this kind wahala.

From January reach May 2026, the temperature for the whole country go dey normal or even hot pass normal. This kind hot fit cause heat wahala like heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and dehydration, wey fit even kill person. If weather too hot, body go dey try cool itself (like sweating and pumping more blood go skin), this one dey stress the heart and fit make person lose water and salt for body, cause kidney wahala, or even lead to heatstroke wey fit kill. People wey get wahala for heart or lung dey risk pass, because the stress go too much. Pregnant women too fit get problem if heat too much. The hot weather dey affect poor people pass and dey make hospital work hard pass normal.

This hot weather fit make the rat wey dem dey call Mastomys natalensis (multimammate rat) plenty, and na dem dey carry Lassa fever. If rat plenty, people go dey see rat anyhow, and the virus fit spread more. When food dey plenty (as crops dey grow well during dry season), rat fit born more pikin. The more rat plenty, the higher the chance make people catch Lassa fever. When rain join hot weather, e still help rat born more.

For most area, harmattan season (January, February, November, December) dey bring dry, dusty breeze wey go make dust and dirty full everywhere. This one fit make people get cough, asthma, and even heart wahala.

Advisories:

Advisory on Malarial Risk

- Make sure say you use seasonal malaria medicine plan take prepare well.
- Make people sabi the kain wahala wey malaria fit cause.
- Make health workers sabi how to yarn people about the wahala wey fit come from climate.
- Make sure say you prevent mosquito bite—use mosquito net, spray insecticide, and use cream wey dey chase mosquito.
- Check say window and door net dey correct so mosquito no go fit enter house.
- Spray insecticide for area, clear gutter, and make sure say water no dey gather for around house every time.
- If you suspect say person get malaria, make dem go hospital sharp sharp.
- Take malaria medicine only as doctor talk.
- Give malaria injection (vaccine) to pikin dem wey dey live for where malaria full ground.

Advisory on the Meningitis risk

- Teach people about meningitis
- Check sickness cases regularly
- Train health workers on climate and sickness talk
- Prepare emergency health plan
- Do vaccination campaign
- Go hospital sharp-sharp if neck stiff or high fever start
- Wash hand often
- No share cup, food, spoon, straw, toothbrush
- Avoid crowd and open window for air
- Cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing

Advisory on Heat Stress

- Drink water many times
- No do hard work outside when sun dey hot
- Stay under shade, use umbrella, cap, sunglasses
- Close curtain when sun hot, open window for night
- No ever leave pikin inside motor
- Use fan or cooler if e dey
- Keep emergency items: ORS, thermometer, water, towel, small fan
- Go hospital if heat sickness or skin problem worsen

Advisory on Cholera risk

- Teach people about cholera
- Watch sickness cases closely
- Train health workers on weather and health risk
- Prepare emergency response plan
- Do vaccination where e dey
- Government make provide clean drinking water during flood
- Make we no dey shit for outside and bush ani how, use toilet and latrine
- Wash hand with soap before eating and after toilet

Figure 49: Public Health communication

Building and Construction Sector

Weather and climate na important things wey dey affect building and construction work well-well. Dem fit affect work direct or indirect, like how dem take design building, how construction dey go, and how strong the building go be in the end. From long time ago, people don know say weather matter, both for traditional house building and modern engineering work.

Weather information dey very useful for people and the economy because e dey affect air, water, and land wey we need for building work. All these things important for construction, but because weather fit change anyhow, e fit help the work or spoil the design and construction if care no take.

Figure 50: Construction Site

Because of this, correct weather and climate information wey come on time dey very important for better decision-making before construction start, while work dey go on, and after work don finish. If dem use weather advice well inside construction planning, e go help make building safer and reduce plenty cases of building collapse wey dey happen for Nigeria.

The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) dey provide special weather information wey suit building and construction work every day, every week, seasonal, and yearly. These weather forecasts dey affect construction workers, building materials, how equipment dey work, and how strong and long buildings go last.

PRE-ONSET AND ONSET ACTIVITIES

Likely Impacts

- Strong wind and thunderstorm wey dey follow early rain fit put workers life for danger, especially those wey dey work for high places like storey buildings.
- Sudden heavy rain fit cause flash flood wey go wash away or spoil materials like sand and cement.
- High moisture and small-small rain fit make construction machines rust and spoil fast.
- Flood for where workers dey stay fit cause stress for their mind, wey fit affect how dem dey think and work for site.

Advisories

- Make dem strictly use correct safety wear (PPE) like helmet, gloves, hard hat, and safety boots.
- Make dem wash PPE well and keep am for dry place to avoid sickness and damage from wet condition.
- Make dem choose strong equipment wey fit survive bad weather, especially for high-rise work.
- Regular servicing and maintenance of construction machines dey very important.

AREAS WITH ABOVE-NORMAL RAINFALL

Likely Impacts

- Workers fit dey mentally stressed because flood risk go high.
- Building materials fit rust, grow mould, and spoil quickly.
- Roof and ceiling fit wear out fast, allow rain enter building.
- Drainage and culvert fit break because of too much water.
- Newly plastered walls fit wash away or become weak from heavy rain.
- Plenty humidity fit cause heat discomfort for workers and people wey dey inside building.

Advisories

- Make dem teach workers how to prepare for flood, reduce damage, and respond well.
- Roof design make better use gable roof so water no go stay on top and cause rust or damage.
- From design stage, make dem choose materials wey no dey allow water and no dey rust easily.
- Drainage design suppose get correct-size spillway to carry plenty water.
- Floor design make allow water pass through small-small to improve drainage and reduce heat.
- Make dem always contact NiMet for short-time weather forecast before sensitive work like plastering and painting.

TEMPERATURE VARIABILITY

Temperature fluctuations are anticipated across various parts of the country and may result in the following:

Dem dey expect temperature to dey go up and down for different areas for di country, and e fit cause di following:

Wetín Fit Happen

- Building materials fit expand and shrink.
- Cracks fit appear for building.
- Important structural parts fit become weak.
- Wood, paint, roof, and foundation fit spoil.
- Risk of heat stress go increase for construction worker.

Advisories

- Make dem design ventilation openings well so air and light go enter freely.
- Make dem use materials wey fit withstand heat.
- Make dem use reflective materials inside building, windows, and finishing to reduce heat.

E dey very important make engineers, architects, and builders fully understand weather and climate and put am inside planning, design, and construction. If dem use correct weather information, e go help build strong, safe, and climate-resistant structures, reduce risk, and protect people life.

Chapter Four

Daytime and Nighttime Temperature Predictions

This chapter dey show how the afternoon and night temperature go be from January reach May 2026 for some selected places wey dey the 36 states for the country plus FCT.

Table 5: Predicted 2026 Daytime Temperatures

State	Location	January	February	March	April	May
Abia	Arochukwu	31.5	32.3	32.2	31.9	31.3
	Ukwa West	32.2	32.8	32.3	31.9	31.5
	Umuahia	35.7	36.7	36.2	34.4	33.2
	Umunneochi	31.7	32.7	32.6	32.2	31.5
Adamawa	Ganye	32.1	34.6	35.7	33.8	31.1
	Madagali	35.1	37.7	40.4	41.1	38.9
	Numan	36.2	38.7	39.7	37.4	34.8
	Yola	35.4	37.9	40.6	40.0	36.6
Akwa-ibom	Eket	32.2	32.9	32.3	31.7	31.1
	Oni	31.5	32.3	32.2	31.9	31.3
	Oron	30.5	30.8	30.5	30.3	30.0
	Oruk	32.2	32.8	32.3	31.9	31.5
	Uyo	33.7	34.8	33.7	32.8	32.0
Anambra	Anambara West	31.9	32.8	32.7	32.3	31.6
	Awka	34.8	35.9	35.8	33.9	32.7
	Idemili South	31.5	32.4	32.4	31.9	31.3
	Ogbaru	31.5	32.4	32.4	31.9	31.3
Bauchi	Bauchi	31.7	34.4	37.6	38.3	36.0
	Bogoro	32.3	33.9	35.2	36.0	33.1
	Darazo	33.2	35.6	38.4	40.9	38.1
	Zaki	32.9	35.4	38.8	42.5	40.9
Bayelsa	Brass	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.9	30.4
	Ekeremor	30.3	30.4	30.1	31.2	30.7
	Southern Ijaw	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.9	30.4
	Yenegoa	33.6	34.3	34.2	33.4	32.8
Benue	Katsina Ala	31.1	32.9	33.3	33.7	32.3
	Makurdi	36.0	37.6	38.1	35.8	33.4
	Oturkpo	32.0	33.7	34.0	34.4	32.8

	Vandeikya	30.5	31.8	31.9	32.7	31.8
Borno	Abadam	32.6	35.2	38.9	42.6	42.4
	Dikwa	35.4	37.6	40.7	43.0	41.4
	Maiduguri	32.3	35.3	39.1	41.5	40.0
	Nganzai	33.8	36.3	39.7	42.4	41.1
Cross-river	Abi	30.6	31.3	31.1	31.2	30.5
	Calabar	33.1	34.0	33.2	32.3	31.9
	Ikom	33.8	35.4	35.2	33.6	32.8
	Obudu	31.0	31.8	31.4	31.2	30.4
	Ogoja	35.5	36.8	36.8	34.8	33.3
Delta	Asaba	34.8	35.9	35.8	34.1	33.0
	Ndoka East	31.7	32.1	31.9	31.9	31.4
	Patani	30.7	30.8	30.5	30.5	30.1
	Warri	33.6	34.3	34.2	33.4	32.8
	Warri North	30.0	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.3
Ebonyi	Abakaliki	30.8	31.7	31.5	31.5	30.6
	Afikposi South	30.5	31.2	31.1	31.2	30.5
	Ishielu	30.8	31.7	31.5	31.5	30.6
Edo	Akoko Edo	32.4	33.5	33.3	32.6	31.3
	Benin	34.1	35.1	34.7	33.3	32.5
	Esan East	30.6	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.3
	Ovia Southwest	30.3	30.9	30.5	30.3	29.5
Ekiti	Ado Ekiti	33.6	34.9	34.3	32.5	31.5
	Ide Orun	31.5	32.4	32.1	31.3	30.1
	Ijero	32.4	33.5	33.1	32.0	30.5
	Ikole	33.4	34.6	34.7	33.7	31.7
Enugu	Aninri	30.5	31.2	31.1	31.2	30.5
	Enugu	34.7	35.6	35.7	33.8	32.5
	Igboeze North	30.6	31.5	31.4	31.2	30.4
	Uzo Uwani	30.7	31.3	31.2	31.3	30.6
FCT	Abaji	33.2	34.2	34.5	33.4	31.4
	Abuja	35.9	37.3	37.5	35.2	33.0
	Bwari	33.0	34.3	34.8	33.0	30.8
	Kuje	33.2	34.5	34.8	33.6	31.6
Gombe	Balanga	35.9	38.1	39.4	37.6	34.4
	Dukku	33.2	35.6	38.4	39.9	37.1
	Gombe	31.9	34.5	37.7	38.3	35.8
	Shomgom	34.0	36.4	37.7	36.0	33.1
Imo	Ideato North	30.3	30.9	30.8	30.9	30.3
	Ngor Okpala	30.6	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.6
	Obowo	30.3	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.3

	Owerri	34.4	35.3	34.5	33.4	32.6
Jigawa	Dutse	30.2	33.4	37.3	39.7	38.3
	Gwaram	32.2	34.9	38.4	41.3	39.7
	Gwiwa	33.0	35.3	38.1	39.9	37.5
	Suletankarkar	31.5	34.1	37.4	40.1	38.7
Kaduna	Birnin Gwari	31.3	33.9	36.0	35.8	32.6
	Kachia	33.6	35.6	36.3	34.8	31.3
	Kaduna	32.3	34.5	36.7	36.1	33.3
	Lere	32.6	34.3	35.9	36.5	33.4
	Zaria	30.8	33.5	36.5	36.8	34.3
Kano	Dambatta	31.9	34.5	38.0	40.9	39.5
	Gwarzo	31.3	33.9	37.0	39.2	37.2
	Kano	30.2	33.4	37.2	39.7	38.3
	Sumaila	31.5	34.1	37.0	38.9	36.7
Katsina	Danmusa	31.2	33.8	36.7	38.4	36.3
	Katsina	30.2	33.2	37.2	39.5	38.6
	Sabuwa	31.3	33.9	36.4	36.9	34.1
	Zango	31.5	34.3	37.9	41.1	40.1
Kebbi	Arewa	34.9	37.2	39.9	41.6	39.0
	Dokonwasagu	33.8	36.3	38.2	38.0	34.8
	Suru	35.0	37.4	39.4	39.9	36.6
	Yelwa	35.5	37.8	39.8	38.9	36.2
Kogi	Ibaji	31.5	32.2	31.9	31.7	30.9
	Lokoja	35.8	37.7	38.0	35.8	33.6
	Yagba West	33.4	34.6	34.7	33.7	31.7
Kwara	Baruten	34.4	35.8	35.3	33.8	32.0
	Ekiti	32.4	33.5	33.1	32.0	30.5
	Ilorin	34.7	36.1	36.4	34.3	32.5
	Pategi	34.6	35.9	36.4	35.7	33.3
Lagos	Badagry	30.5	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.7
	Ikeja	33.9	34.2	34.0	32.9	32.0
	Ikorodu	30.2	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.5
	Lagos Island	32.1	32.6	32.8	31.8	31.0
Nasarawa	Akwanga	34.3	36.2	36.4	34.1	31.5
	Awe	32.3	34.2	34.7	33.7	31.9
	Doma	33.0	34.7	35.2	34.3	32.2
	Lafia	36.2	37.9	38.5	36.0	33.5
Niger	Bida	35.9	37.9	38.7	37.0	34.2
	Borgu	33.6	35.7	37.4	37.8	35.0
	Lapai	33.2	34.2	34.5	33.4	31.4
	Magama	33.6	35.9	37.4	37.1	34.0

	Mashigi	34.7	36.3	37.1	36.6	33.9
	Minna	35.7	37.6	38.6	36.6	33.7
	Rijaw	27.1	26.8	27.5	29.2	30.2
Ogun	Abeokuta	35.7	36.7	36.2	34.4	33.2
	Ijebu Ode	33.9	34.8	34.6	32.9	32.1
	Imeko Afon	32.2	32.8	32.1	31.6	30.6
	Ipokia	31.3	31.3	30.7	30.5	29.8
	Ogun Waterside	30.1	30.5	30.1	29.9	29.3
Ondo	Akoko Northwest	31.5	32.4	32.1	31.3	30.1
	Akure	33.7	35.0	34.4	32.6	31.6
	Ilaje Eseodo	30.0	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.3
	Ondo	33.5	34.5	33.8	32.0	31.4
	Ose	30.9	31.3	30.8	30.5	29.9
Osun	Atakumosa East	31.0	31.8	31.3	30.5	29.6
	Ifedayo	32.4	33.5	33.1	32.0	30.5
	Ife North	31.2	31.8	31.1	30.6	29.7
	Oshogbo	34.2	35.4	34.9	32.7	31.7
Oyo	Ibadan	34.4	35.5	35.1	33.3	32.2
	Iseyin	34.8	35.8	35.3	33.0	31.8
	Iwajowa	32.6	33.5	32.9	32.0	30.8
	Oluyole	31.4	31.6	31.0	30.7	30.1
	Shaki	34.4	35.7	35.5	33.1	31.7
Plateau	Bokkos	34.3	35.9	36.1	34.0	31.1
	Jos	29.1	30.6	32.2	30.7	28.5
	Langtang South	34.5	36.5	36.8	34.9	32.5
	Wase	36.1	37.6	38.1	35.9	32.9
Rivers	Akukutor	30.3	30.5	30.0	29.8	29.4
	Ogba Egbe	30.6	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.6
	Opobo Nkoro	29.9	29.9	29.5	29.5	29.1
	Port Harcourt	33.7	34.4	33.6	32.8	32.2
Sokoto	Gudu North	33.6	36.2	39.4	42.1	40.4
	Illela	33.3	36.0	39.4	42.0	40.1
	Isa	33.3	35.8	38.9	41.0	38.9
	Kebbe	34.5	37.0	39.2	39.8	36.6
	Sokoto	33.1	35.9	39.5	41.0	39.2
Taraba	Bali	35.1	37.1	37.4	35.2	31.6
	Jalingo	35.6	37.7	39.0	36.8	34.1
	Sardauna	30.0	31.8	31.8	30.1	28.0
Yobe	Gulani	34.5	36.6	39.1	39.9	36.8
	Nguru	31.2	34.6	38.6	41.1	40.7
	Potiskum	31.7	34.6	38.5	40.5	39.0

	Tarmuwa	32.6	35.1	38.7	41.8	40.6
	Yunusari	32.1	34.7	38.4	42.0	41.4
Zamfara	Gummi	34.5	37.0	39.2	39.8	36.6
	Gusau	32.5	35.1	38.5	39.1	37.1
	Maru	32.9	35.5	37.6	37.6	34.6
	Shinkafi	33.3	35.8	38.9	41.0	38.9

Table 6: Predicted 2026 Nighttime Temperatures

State	Location	January	February	March	April	May
Abia	Arochukwu	21.1	22.7	23.7	24.5	24.4
	Ukwa West	21.9	23.3	24.1	24.8	24.6
	Umuahia	22.9	24.1	24.7	24.1	24.0
	Umunneochi	20.4	22.3	23.6	24.6	24.4
Adamawa	Ganye	16.4	18.2	20.7	22.6	22.2
	Madagali	15.8	18.2	21.7	25.6	25.8
	Numan	17.8	20.5	23.9	26.3	25.5
	Yola	18.1	21.2	25.3	27.4	26.1
Akwa-Ibom	Eket	22.9	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.1
	Oni	21.1	22.7	23.7	24.5	24.4
	Oron	26.5	27.3	27.3	27.8	27.6
	Oruk	21.9	23.3	24.1	24.8	24.6
	Uyo	22.5	23.8	24.3	24.0	24.0
Anambra	Anambara West	20.8	22.6	23.7	24.7	24.5
	Awka	22.6	24.5	25.2	24.4	24.2
	Idemi South	20.8	22.6	23.8	24.7	24.5
	Ogbaru	20.8	22.6	23.8	24.7	24.5
Bauchi	Bauchi	14.5	17.5	21.6	24.5	24.4
	Bogoro	16.5	18.7	20.7	22.7	22.2
	Darazo	15.5	18.0	21.5	25.7	25.5
	Zaki	15.1	17.5	21.0	25.2	26.2
Bayelsa	Brass	23.9	25.0	25.2	25.8	25.6
	Ekeremor	23.8	25.1	25.5	26.1	25.8
	Southern Ijaw	23.9	25.0	25.2	25.8	25.6
	Yenegoa	22.8	24.1	24.6	25.2	25.0
Benue	Katsina Ala	18.7	21.0	23.3	24.7	24.4
	Makurdi	19.1	22.6	25.7	25.1	24.1
	Oturkpo	19.0	21.6	23.6	24.9	24.6
	Vandeikya	18.9	21.2	23.3	24.6	24.4
Borno	Abadam	15.2	17.7	21.6	26.7	28.6

	Dikwa	17.0	19.4	22.9	27.2	28.0
	Maiduguri	13.4	16.1	20.9	25.4	26.9
	Nganzai	16.1	18.5	22.3	26.7	27.9
Cross-river	Abi	20.6	22.5	23.9	24.9	24.7
	Calabar	23.2	24.1	24.3	23.9	23.8
	Ikom	20.7	22.4	23.8	23.4	23.3
	Obudu	20.0	21.8	23.5	24.5	24.4
	Ogoja	20.7	22.9	24.6	24.2	23.7
Delta	Asaba	22.7	24.2	25.1	24.6	24.4
	Ndoka East	21.8	23.3	24.2	24.9	24.8
	Patani	22.8	24.1	24.6	25.2	25.0
	Warri	23.4	24.5	25.0	24.6	24.4
	Warri North	23.7	25.2	25.8	26.4	26.1
Ebonyi	Abakaliki	19.6	21.8	23.6	24.7	24.5
	Afikposi South	20.4	22.3	23.6	24.6	24.4
	Ishielu	19.6	21.8	23.6	24.7	24.5
Edo	Akoko Edo	19.9	22.0	23.4	24.3	23.9
	Benin	23.3	24.5	24.9	24.3	24.3
	Esan East	20.2	22.2	23.4	24.3	24.1
	Ovia Southwest	21.7	23.4	24.3	25.1	24.8
Ekiti	Ado Ekiti	19.6	21.7	23.0	22.6	22.5
	Ide Orun	19.7	21.6	22.8	23.7	23.3
	Ijero	19.3	21.6	22.8	23.7	23.3
	Ikole	19.8	21.9	23.4	24.2	23.7
Enugu	Aninri	20.4	22.3	23.6	24.6	24.4
	Enugu	21.3	23.3	24.5	24.0	23.6
	Igboeze North	19.1	21.3	23.0	24.2	24.0
	Uzo Uwani	20.2	22.3	23.7	24.7	24.5
FCT	Abaji	18.4	20.8	23.1	24.8	24.3
	Abuja	18.9	21.8	24.3	24.3	23.4
	Bwari	18.0	20.3	22.4	24.0	23.5
	Kuje	19.1	21.5	23.6	25.0	24.4
Gombe	Balanga	18.0	20.8	23.6	25.7	24.8
	Dukku	15.5	18.0	21.5	25.7	25.5
	Gombe	15.8	18.8	22.8	24.9	24.4
	Shomgom	17.0	19.9	23.2	25.5	24.7
Imo	Ideato North	20.8	22.6	23.8	24.7	24.5
	Ngor Okpala	21.5	23.0	24.0	24.7	24.6
	Obowo	21.1	22.7	23.7	24.5	24.4
	Owerri	22.4	24.0	24.4	24.0	23.9
Jigawa	Dutse	14.1	16.9	21.3	25.1	25.7

	Gwaram	15.2	17.7	21.2	25.6	25.5
	Gwiwa	14.2	16.6	19.9	24.2	25.3
	Suletankarkar	14.7	17.1	20.8	25.3	26.5
Kaduna	Birnin Gwari	15.1	17.5	20.2	23.3	23.2
	Kachia	16.5	19.1	20.8	22.7	22.2
	Kaduna	15.8	18.4	21.4	23.4	22.5
	Lere	15.1	17.4	19.8	22.5	22.2
	Zaria	14.7	17.4	21.3	23.4	23.0
Kano	Dambatta	14.2	16.6	20.2	24.7	26.0
	Gwarzo	13.9	16.2	19.5	23.9	24.7
	Kano	13.6	16.6	21.0	25.1	25.7
	Sumaila	13.9	16.3	19.7	24.1	24.7
Katsina	Danmusa	14.4	16.7	19.9	23.8	24.3
	Katsina	13.4	16.1	20.4	24.8	25.9
	Sabuwa	15.0	17.5	20.3	23.6	23.5
	Zango	14.6	17.1	20.8	25.4	26.9
Kebbi	Arewa	17.6	20.1	23.2	27.6	27.6
	Dokonwasagu	16.5	19.1	22.1	25.3	24.7
	Suru	17.5	20.2	23.6	27.5	26.6
	Yelwa	16.1	19.4	23.9	26.4	25.4
Kogi	Ibaji	19.9	22.1	23.6	24.7	24.4
	Lokoja	20.6	24.0	26.2	25.6	24.9
	Yagba West	19.8	21.9	23.4	24.2	23.7
Kwara	Baruten	19.2	21.7	23.0	24.1	23.7
	Ekiti	19.3	21.6	22.8	23.7	23.3
	Ilorin	20.0	22.5	23.9	23.6	23.1
	Pategi	20.0	22.5	24.4	25.5	24.8
Lagos	Badagry	24.8	25.9	26.1	26.7	26.4
	Ikeja	23.8	24.8	25.4	24.9	24.5
	Ikorodu	24.7	25.9	26.2	26.9	26.5
	Lagos Island	25.2	25.9	26.5	26.0	25.6
Nasarawa	Akwanga	18.9	21.3	23.0	24.3	23.7
	Awe	18.7	21.3	23.8	25.4	24.9
	Doma	19.3	21.9	24.1	25.4	24.8
	Lafia	19.3	22.9	26.0	25.7	24.7
Niger	Bida	21.6	24.5	26.6	26.2	25.0
	Borgu	18.4	21.2	24.5	27.2	26.2
	Lapai	18.4	20.8	23.1	24.8	24.3
	Magama	17.0	19.8	23.0	26.0	25.2
	Mashigi	18.6	21.5	24.1	26.0	25.2
	Minna	20.5	23.3	25.2	25.0	23.9

	Rijaw	26.7	26.6	26.9	28.6	29.6
Ogun	Abeokuta	23.0	24.5	25.2	24.8	24.5
	Ijebu Ode	23.0	24.0	24.5	24.2	24.0
	Imeko Afon	21.0	22.9	23.6	24.3	24.0
	Ipokia	24.8	25.9	26.1	26.6	26.2
	Ogun Waterside	23.7	25.1	25.7	26.3	26.0
Ondo	Akoko Northwest	19.7	21.6	22.8	23.7	23.3
	Akure	19.7	21.8	23.1	22.7	22.6
	Ilaje Eseodo	23.7	25.2	25.8	26.4	26.1
	Ondo	22.3	23.4	23.9	23.4	23.2
	Ose	20.3	22.1	23.2	24.1	23.9
Osun	Atakumosa East	19.7	21.7	22.7	23.6	23.2
	Ifedayo	19.3	21.6	22.8	23.7	23.3
	Ife North	21.3	23.1	23.8	24.6	24.3
	Oshogbo	19.8	21.9	23.4	23.0	22.8
Oyo	Ibadan	22.8	23.9	24.3	23.7	23.5
	Iseyin	21.3	22.5	23.4	23.0	22.8
	Iwajowa	20.2	22.3	23.3	24.1	23.8
	Oluyole	22.0	23.6	24.2	24.9	24.6
	Shaki	20.2	22.1	23.1	22.6	22.5
Plateau	Bokkos	18.9	21.0	22.4	23.5	22.9
	Jos	12.1	14.1	17.2	18.6	18.6
	Langtang South	18.9	21.8	24.5	25.8	25.1
	Wase	20.0	22.3	24.4	25.7	24.8
Rivers	Akukutor	23.9	25.0	25.3	25.9	25.7
	Ogba Egbe	21.5	23.0	24.0	24.7	24.6
	Opobo Nkoro	25.2	26.2	26.5	27.0	26.8
	Port Harcourt	21.8	23.0	23.7	23.5	23.7
Sokoto	Gudu North	16.6	19.1	22.2	27.0	28.3
	Illela	16.2	18.7	21.9	26.6	27.8
	Isa	16.0	18.5	21.7	26.1	26.8
	Kebbe	17.2	19.7	22.8	26.8	26.3
	Sokoto	17.0	20.0	24.0	27.4	27.7
Taraba	Bali	19.7	21.8	23.8	24.9	23.9
	Jalingo	18.9	22.3	25.6	25.6	24.5
	Sardauna	16.9	18.4	19.4	20.4	20.0
Yobe	Gulani	16.9	19.3	22.4	25.5	25.1
	Nguru	14.4	16.9	21.0	24.5	26.1
	Potiskum	13.5	16.5	20.9	24.8	26.0
	Tarmuwa	15.4	17.8	21.6	26.2	27.5
	Yunusari	15.0	17.4	21.3	26.0	27.7
Zamfara	Gummi	17.2	19.7	22.8	26.8	26.3
	Gusau	15.4	18.6	22.1	25.0	25.2
	Maru	16.0	18.5	21.4	24.6	24.3
	Shinkafi	16.0	18.5	21.7	26.1	26.8

Chapter Five

Detailed 774 Local Government Area Seasonal Rainfall Prediction

Nigeria na country wey get plenty land, and e get different climate and agroecological zones. Most states dey get like two or three agroecological zones, and this one dey affect how rain dey fall for the area, like when rain go start, when e go stop, how long the rainy season go last, and how much rain go fall for each state. Below, you go see beta breakdown of the forecast for the 774 local government areas wey dey the country.

Table 7: Summary of Predicted Onset Date, Cessation Date, Length of Season and Annual Rainfall Amounts for States and Local Government Areas of Nigeria

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
	Arochukw	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 Northeast	09-Apr	24-Nov	229	2012
	Esan Southeast	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 Northeast	04-Apr	26-Nov	236	2136
	Ovia Southwest	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 Northeast	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

Glossary

1. **Accumulated Rainfall** is the total amount of rainfall collected over a specific period, which may be relevant when assessing pre-season rainfall and its sufficiency for early crop growth or water management.
2. **Adaptation** is adjusting systems, practices, and policies to reduce vulnerabilities and improve resilience to current or expected climate impacts.
3. **Agro-meteorological information** is weather and climate information that, if applied to guide agricultural activities, improves yields and enhances coping strategies against the adverse impact of climate-related hazards in the sector.
4. **Annual rainfall amount** is the total amount of rainfall observed and recorded in the year under reference.
5. **Antibiotics** are Medications used to prevent and treat bacterial infections by killing the bacteria or inhibiting their growth.
6. **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)** is **t**he ability of microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites) to resist the effects of medications that once successfully treated infections.
7. **Aquaculture** is the cultivation of aquatic organisms (e.g., fish, shellfish, seaweed) in controlled environments for food, research, or restoration.
8. **Cessation date of rainy season** marks the end of the season in a state and occurs when the water content in the soil's root zone drops below 20% needed for plant growth without supplemental irrigation.
9. **Climate change** refers to a change in the state of the *climate* that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer, due to natural and human-induced changes in climate. It could result in changes in temperature, precipitation, wind patterns, and other elements of the climate system.
10. **Climate variability** refers to **fluctuations in climate conditions** that occur over short to medium time scales (e.g., from months to decades) and are caused by both natural processes and phenomena. These variations can result in periods of **warmer or cooler** temperatures, **wetter or drier conditions**, and other shifts in climate patterns.
11. **Comfort Index** is a measure used to assess how comfortable the environment is for human health and activity. It combines various environmental factors such as **temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar radiation** to assess overall comfort.

12. **Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer (DSSAT)** is an advanced, comprehensive computer-based simulation model used for crop modelling and agricultural research.
13. **Dehydration** is a condition that occurs when the body loses more fluids than it takes in, resulting in an inadequate amount of water and electrolytes necessary for normal body functions.
14. **Departure** describes the extent to which the current climatic condition deviates from the expected or normal climatic conditions for a specific period, such as a month, season, or year.
15. **Diarrhoea** is characterized by **frequent, loose or watery stools** that occur three or more times per day than normal.
16. **Drought** is a prolonged period of low or no rainfall that leads to a shortage of water, affecting ecosystems, agriculture, and human activities.
17. **Dry-season farming** refers to cultivating crops during the dry or non-rainy period.
18. **Dry Spells** are periods of minimal or no rainfall within a season, often occurring due to suppressed phases of oscillations. This potentially impacts crop growth and water availability for farming.
19. **Early Warning System (EWS)** is a comprehensive system designed to provide timely information to help reduce the risk and impact of natural hazards such as severe weather, climate, or hydrological events.
20. **Ecological Zones** refer to regions or areas characterized by distinct climatic and environmental conditions that influence the types of ecosystems within them.
21. **El Niño** is a complex climate phenomenon characterized by the periodic warming of sea surface temperatures in the **central and eastern Pacific Ocean,** significantly impacting global weather patterns, climate variability, and ecosystems.
22. **El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** is a climate pattern representing the interaction between the **ocean and atmosphere** in the **tropical Pacific Ocean**. ENSO significantly influences global weather and climate, leading to variations in temperature, precipitation, and atmospheric pressure patterns worldwide.
23. **ENSO-Neutral** is a phase when sea surface temperatures and atmospheric conditions in the tropical Pacific do not show significant deviations from average, resulting in normal climate patterns.
24. **Extreme Rainfall Event** is a weather event where rainfall exceeds the typical annual or daily average in a short period, often leading to flooding.
25. **Extreme weather** refers to unusual, severe, or unseasonal weather conditions that deviate significantly from the typical climate of a region. Extreme weather events are characterized by their intensity, duration, and impact on human life, ecosystems, and infrastructure.

26. **Flash floods** are sudden surges of water that can submerge areas quickly, often resulting from localized, intense rainfall over a short period, or from the sudden release of water from a dam.
27. **Global warming** refers to the long-term increase in the Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, primarily the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O).
28. **Greenhouse effect** refers to the natural process by which the Earth's atmosphere traps some of the energy from the Sun, warming the planet and making it suitable for life.
29. **Harmattan** is a cold, dry, dusty, north-easterly trade wind from the Sahara that is predominant during the winter season over West Africa.
30. **Heat (Estrus)** is a recurring reproductive period in female animals during which they are fertile and sexually receptive to mating, marked by characteristic hormonal, physiological, and behavioural changes.
31. **Heat stress** occurs when the body cannot effectively cool itself and maintain a healthy temperature due to excessive heat.
32. **Heat stroke** is a serious medical emergency resulting from prolonged exposure to extreme heat, where the body fails to regulate its temperature, which can lead to critical damage to organs, dehydration, and even death if untreated.
33. **Heat waves** are typically defined as prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, often accompanied by high humidity.
34. **High-intensity rainfall** is rainfall that is characterised by a high amount of precipitation, often lasting more than 10 hours, and may be accompanied by strong winds above 20 knots.
35. **Hydroelectric Power** is electricity generated by harnessing the kinetic and potential energy of moving or falling water, typically using turbines and generators.
36. **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** is an international body established by the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to assess the science related to climate change, its impacts, and potential adaptation and mitigation strategies.
37. **Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** is a climate phenomenon characterized by the difference in sea surface temperatures (SSTs) between the western and eastern parts of the equatorial Indian Ocean.
38. **Intra-seasonal rainfall patterns** refer to variations in rainfall distribution and intensity that occur within a single season.
39. **La Niña** is a climate pattern characterized by the periodic cooling of sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.

40. **Length of rainy season** is the number of days between the **onset** and **cessation** of the rainy season
41. **Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)** is **a** major driver of intra-seasonal variability in the tropics, characterized by an eastward-moving wave of enhanced and suppressed convection (rainfall) that travels around the globe along the equator over 30 to 60 days.
42. **Meningitis** is an inflammatory condition of the meninges, the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. It can be caused by bacterial, viral, fungal, or parasitic infections, as well as by non-infectious factors such as certain drugs or diseases. Meningitis, particularly **cerebrospinal meningitis**, is viewed as a climate-sensitive disease.
43. **Mid-Latitude Wave (MLW)** is a large-scale disturbance in the mid-latitude westerlies characterized by alternating (low pressure) troughs and ridges (high pressure). These waves arise from temperature contrasts between air masses and guide the movement of weather systems.

44. **Mitigation** is an action to reduce the rate or magnitude of climate change by curbing greenhouse gas emissions or enhancing carbon sequestration.
45. **Modulators** refer to variables or factors that can influence or modify atmospheric conditions and weather patterns.

46. **Monsoon** is a large-scale seasonal wind system characterized by a reversal of prevailing wind directions, usually accompanied by significant changes in precipitation.

47. **Northeasterly winds** are winds that blow from the northeast towards the southwest.
48. **Normal** is a term that refers to a period where an observed climate parameter is referenced over a standard baseline period, typically 30 years. **It could also be termed long-term average** or **climatological norm.**
49. **Near Normal** is a condition where a particular climate variable (such as temperature, precipitation, or atmospheric pressure) falls within a range that is close to the long-term average for that location and time.
50. **Neutral signal** is a state or condition that indicates neither an increase nor a decrease in the parameters being observed.
51. **Onset date of rainy season** is the date at which the available water content of the root zone at the beginning of the cropping season reaches 50%.
52. **Pathogen** is a microorganism (such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites) that can cause disease in plants, animals, or crops.

53. **Pre-Season Rainfall** is the term that refers to rainfall that occurs before the official start of a designated rainy season or monsoon period. They are usually short-lived and could come because of the periodic incursion of extra-tropical modulators
54. **Perishable Goods** are agricultural products that have a limited shelf life and can decay or spoil quickly if not stored or handled properly. Examples include fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meat, and seafood.
55. **Rainfall Anomaly** is the deviation of observed rainfall from the long-term average or expected value during a specific period.
56. **Renewable Energy** is energy from natural sources like solar, wind, and hydro, which produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions.
57. **Ruminant animals** are a unique type of livestock that are capable of regurgitating and re-chewing their food to aid in digestion through their four-chambered stomachs.
58. **Sustainable Development Goals** (**SDGs**) are a collection of 17 global objectives established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
59. **Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (SSTA)** is the difference between the observed SST and the average SST for a specific period (the baseline or climatology). Positive anomalies indicate warmer-than-average conditions, while negative anomalies indicate cooler-than-average conditions.
60. **Seasonal Climate Prediction** is the process of forecasting climate variables (such as temperature, precipitation, and drought) over a period of weeks to months (usually 1-12 months) ahead, typically focused on the upcoming season.
61. **Seasonal Forecasts** are predictions made for a specific season based on meteorological data, including rainfall totals and distribution projections.
62. **Short-duration rainfall** is defined as rainfall that occurs over a short time, typically less than an hour.
63. **Teleconnections** are large-scale, long-distance climate interactions that occur between different regions of the globe. These interactions are essential for understanding how weather patterns in one part of the world can influence weather and climate in other, often distant, regions.
64. **Warmer-than-Normal** refers to a period in which the average temperature is higher than the baseline or reference value for a specific region and time of year. The baseline is typically defined over a 30-year period (e.g., 1991–2020) and used to assess long-term climate trends.
65. **Wind shear** refers to the variation in wind speed and/or direction over a short distance in the atmosphere. It can occur in both the vertical and horizontal dimensions and is a critical factor in weather and aviation safety.

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