



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE  
CHANGE AND FORESTRY  
KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

**MARCH-APRIL-MAY  
SEASONAL WEATHER FORECAST**

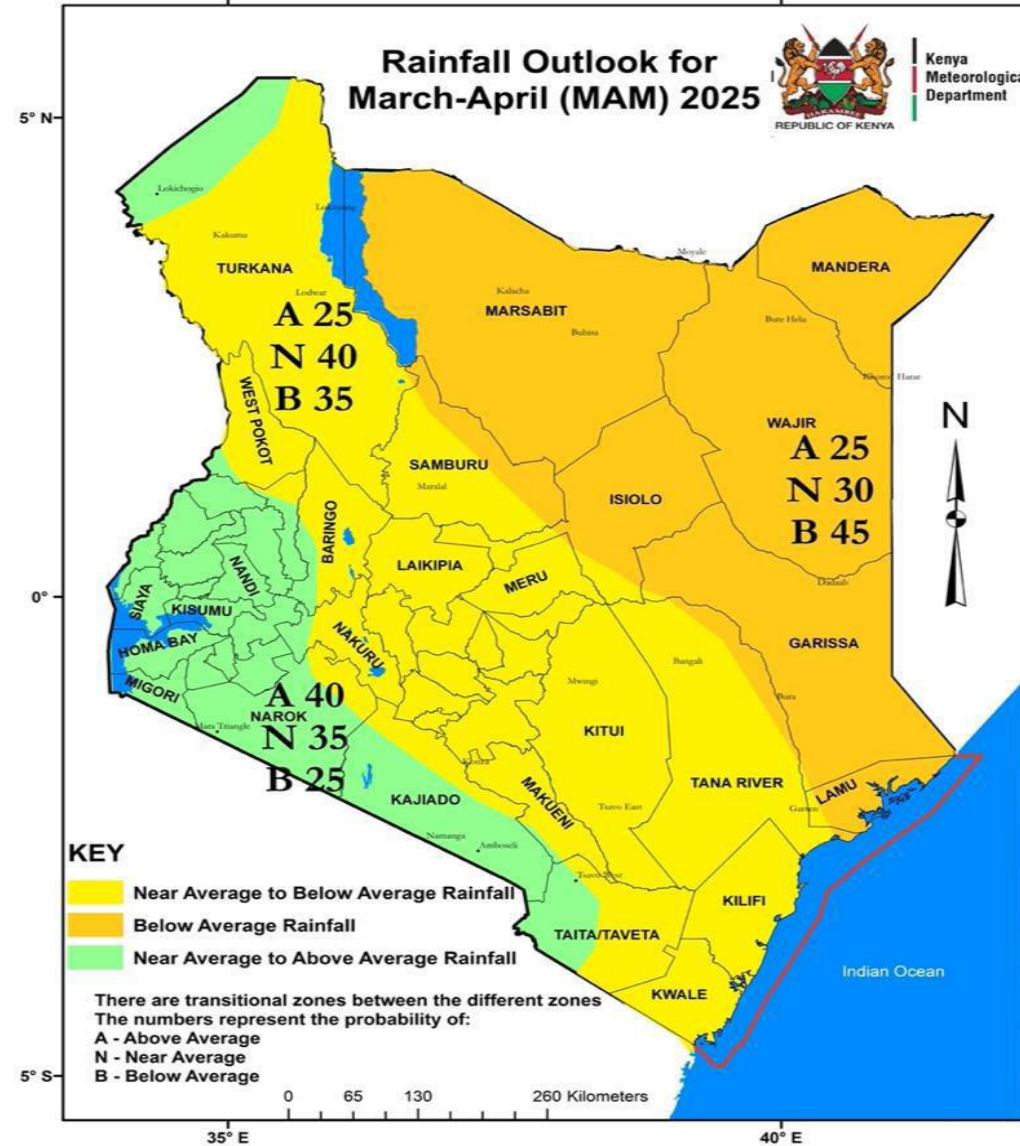


# ***OUTLOOK FOR MARCH-MAY 2025 SEASON***

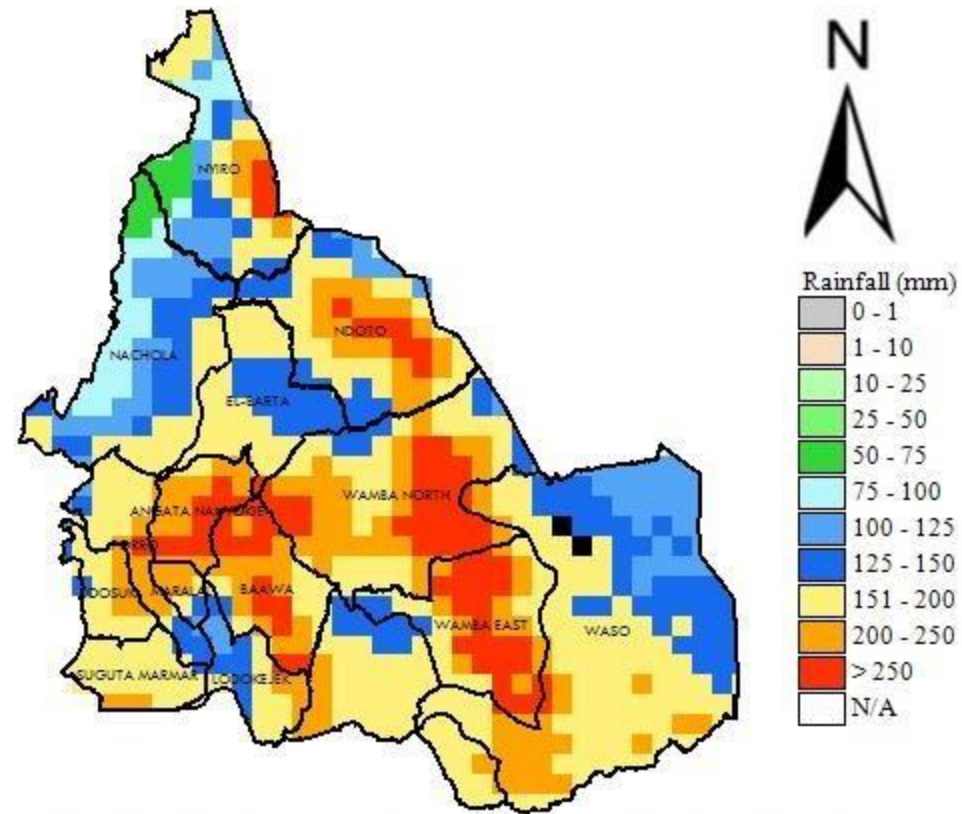
## ***DATE: 14/02/2025***

- Near average rainfall with a tendency to below average rainfall is expected in Samburu County.*
- The expected rainfall amounts are likely to be near to below the long-term average for the season.*
- The rainfall distribution will be poor in both time and space with occasional rainfall during the season.*
- The county is likely to be warmer than average.*
- The predicted onset is the first to second week of April and cessations is undefined.*
- Analogue (similar) years are 2017 and 2021 this for comparison only.*

# MAM 2025 "LONG RAINS" SEASON OUTLOOK

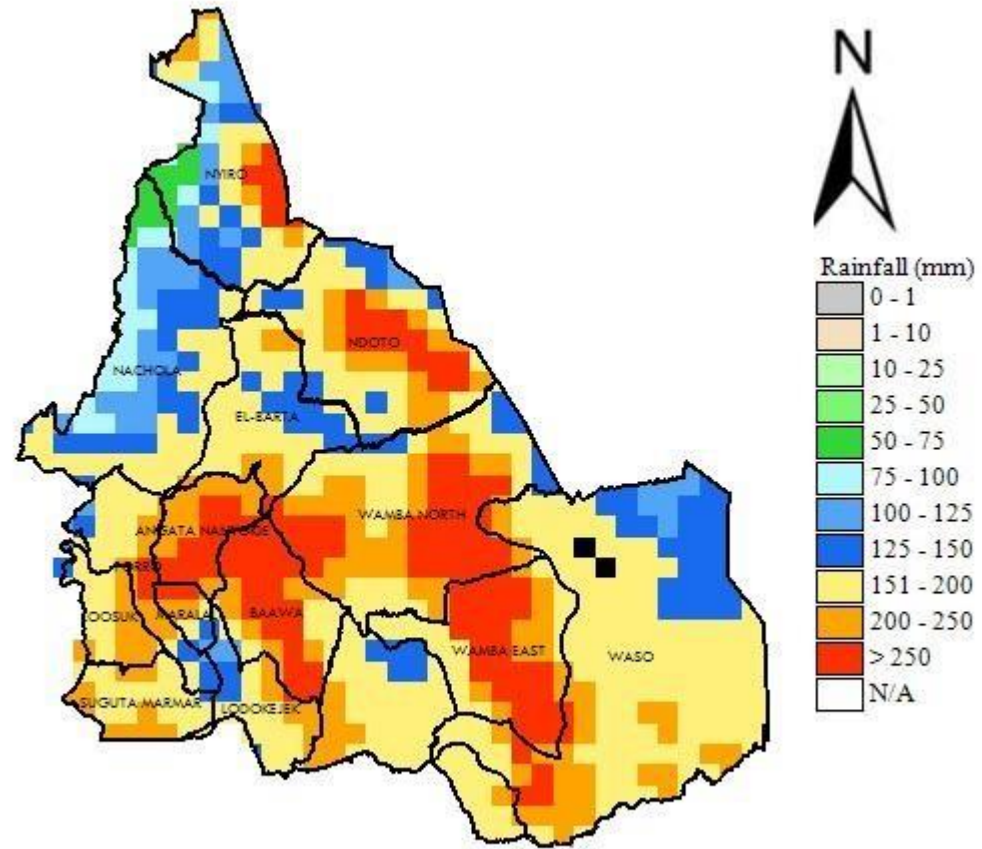


# SAMBURU COUNTY MAM SEASONAL RAINFALL FORECAST



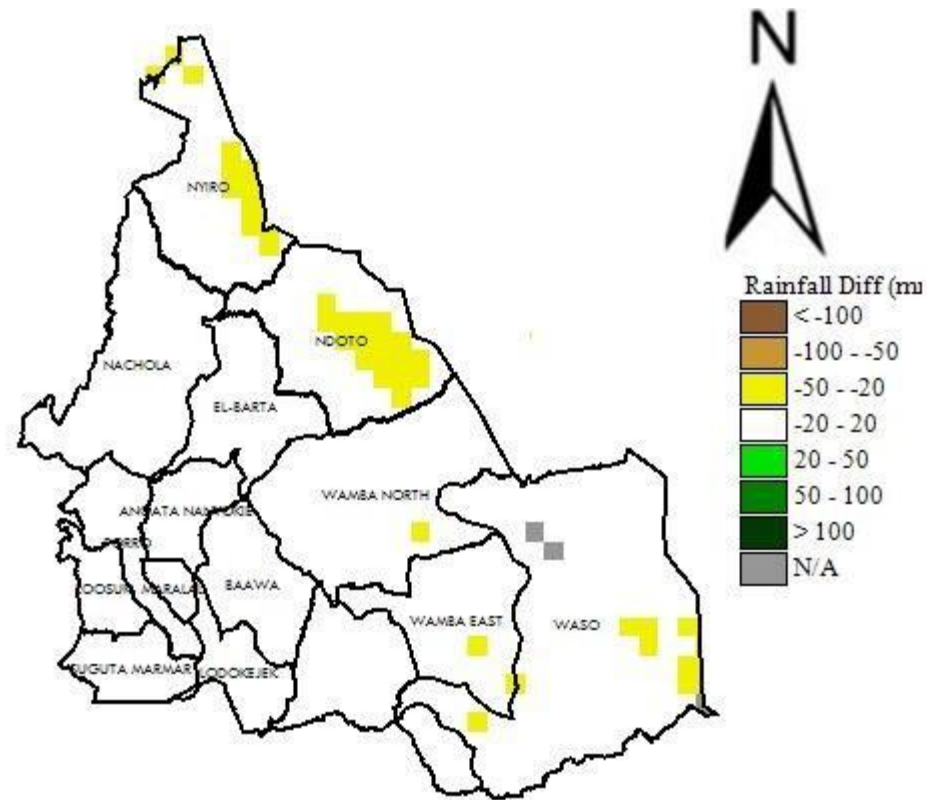
SAMBURU COUNTYLONG RAINS SEASONAL FORECAST(MAM) 2025

# ***SAMBURU COUNTY LONG TERM MEAN FOR 30 YEARS (MAM)***



**SAMBURU LONG TERM MEAN FOR MAM**

# COMPARISON BETWEEN MAM 2025 AND LONG-TERM MEAN



Rainfall Difference between climatological and conditioned scenario for 50th percentile rainfall for the SAMBURU MAM2025 region, conditioned on the CDM SAMBURU2025 forecast

# WAY FORWARD

- *NB: All global models have a much lower skill in predicting the MAM season than the OND season. Additionally, there are other drivers of variability such as tropical cyclones and madden julian oscillation (MJO) that are only predictable at shorter lead times. It is therefore imperative to keep up to date with subsequent forecasts.*
- *This outlook should be used together with 24-hour, 5-day, 7-day special forecasts and regular updates/advisories issued by the Kenya Meteorological Department and Samburu met office.*

**PSP WORKSHOP ADVISORIES ISSUED BY ALL THE SECTORS ON 14<sup>th</sup>  
AND 15<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2025(SAMBURU COUNTY)**

**WATER, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
ADVISORIES**

<b>SN.</b>	<b>HAZARDS</b>	<b>RISKS</b>	<b>ADVISORY</b>	<b>TARGET AREAS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</b>
1	Incidence of forest fires caused by honey harvesting, charcoal burning	Destruction of habitat. Biodiversity loss. Danger to wild animals. Human wildlife Conflict.	Sensitization campaigns	Samburu Central Samburu East	KFS, CFA, conservancies, Media
			Surveillance of forest areas		Forest guards. Scouts, community,
			Charcoal burning control measures		KFS, CFA, conservancies, scouts, community
2	Water shortage/scarcity	Contamination or pollution of available natural water resources. Human wildlife Conflict. Reduced or failed conservation activities. Strain on the limited water resources due to over utilization.	Encourage water harvesting i.e. roof catchment, surface harvesting	Samburu County	Community, Media, NEMA
			Sensitize the public on water conservation and efficiency		WENE Community conservancy, media, relevant CSOs
			Avoid water wastage through reuse, recycling. constant monitoring and repair of leakages		Community, SAWASCO,



3	Increased deforestation	Biodiversity loss. Reduced forest and tree cover.	Discourage cutting down of trees, if need be, pruning should be practiced.	Samburu County	Conservancies, KFS WENE, NEMA, Media
		Reduced wildlife habitat. Increased soil erosion. Increased desertification.	Encourage alternative sustainable livelihoods i.e. green enterprises like bee keeping, making of briquettes, biofuel production, and bead work		NGOs, Conservancies, Department of Agriculture
4	Increased charcoal production	Reduced tree and forest cover. Reduced rainfall. Increased desertification. Increased greenhouse gases emission & global warming.	Discourage charcoal burning.	Samburu County	KFS, scouts, conservancies, WENE, NEMA, CFA
			Encourage use of alternative source of energy e.g. briquettes, biogas, use of solar powered heating appliance.		Conservancies, CSOs, WENE, NEMA, community
			Use of energy saving jikos.		Conservancies, CSOs, WENE, NEMA, community
5	Increased uncontrolled sand harvesting	Destruction of critical infrastructures e.g. roads, bridges etc. Increased gulley erosion.	Identify and designate sand harvesting sites	Samburu East Samburu Central	NEMA, County Government, National Government departments, Conservancies, CFA, KFS, Community

		Scaring landscape. Land degradation. Reduced productive land. Loss of land.	Enforcement of sand harvesting regulation.		NEMA, County Government, KFS, Police
			Regulate the activity through issuance of licenses and approval.		NEMA, County Government, Conservancies, CFA, KFS
6	Human wildlife conflict	Cases of wildlife attack. Cases of endangered wildlife.	Avoid settling along the wildlife migratory corridors.	Samburu East Samburu Central	KWS, Conservancies, save the elephant org., community, scouts
			Sensitization of potential human wildlife conflicts i.e. sensitized on tolerance and peaceful coexistence with animals; Reporting of wildlife conflict related incidences; Constant surveillance on potential incidences of human wildlife conflicts.		KWS, Conservancies, save the elephant org., community, scouts

## HEALTH SECTOR

<b>HAZARDS</b>	<b>RISKS</b>	<b>MIGIGATIONS/ADVISORIES</b>
Outbreak of waterborne diseases	Malnutrition due to shortage of food	Supply of water treatment chemicals
Upsurge of infectious diseases e.g. Malaria, Flu	Mental health due to stress	Mass deworming- to prevent worm infestations
Competition of scarce resources	Newborn diseases e.g rushes due to high temperature	Food and water hygiene before consumption
	Dehydration of humans and animals is caused by high humidity.	Use of insecticide treated nets
		Use of government sponsored radio sessions for the local benefit of the community

**LIVESTOCK ADVISORIES**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>HAZARDS</b>	<b>RISKS</b>	<b>ADVISORY</b>	<b>TARGETED AREAS</b>	<b>ACTION BY</b>
1	Cold stress	Disease outbreaks	Construct proper housing for livestock and provide warm conditions for young stock.	Wards bordering Kirisia forest, Mathew Ranges	Livestock owners, Department of livestock extension staff
2	Drought	Shortage of feed	Harvest and store pastures for utilization during the next dry Season.	Samburu West	Individual livestock owners, Department of Livestock
3	Drought	Shortage of feed	Consider utilization of crop residue as animal feeds.	Wards bordering Kirisia forest, Mathew Ranges, Nyiro	Individual livestock owners, Department of Livestock

4	Drought	Shortage of feed	Establish/Improve storage facilities for pasture to minimize postharvest losses.	Central	Individual livestock owners, Directorate of Livestock
5	Drought	Shortage of feed	Consider management and storage of acacia pods to be utilized during dry season.	East and North sub-counties	Individual livestock owners , NRT, Community Conservancies, Community institutions, Directorate of Livestock
6	Drought	Shortage of feed	Develop/Review of community grazing plans (planned/differed grazing)	North and East sub-counties	Individual livestock owners, NRT, Community Conservancies, Community institutions, Directorate of Livestock

7	Flush flood	Disease outbreak drowning	Avoid grazing livestock in flood prone areas, along riverbanks, water reservoirs and sloppy terrains.	Wards bordering Kirisia forest, Mathew Ranges, Nyiro and Ndoto	Individual Livestock owners
8	Degraded rangelands	Erosion	Rehabilitation of degraded Rangelands (Reseeding, control of gullies, control of invasive species, soil & water conservation structures)	Wards bordering Mathew Ranges, Nyiro and Ndoto	Directorate of Livestock, Directorate of Environment, NRT, VSF Suisse, Community conservancies, community members
9	Water scarcity	Water scarcity	Enhance surface/rainwater harvesting structures (Desilting dams, terraces, sand dams, water tanks)	All wards	Directorate of Livestock, Directorate of Environment, NRT, Community conservancies, Community members

10	Inaccessibility to markets	Short of essential commodities	Maintenance of existing infrastructure to facilitate livestock trade and movement.	All wards	Directorate of Roads/Public works, Community members
11	Livestock mortality		Consider take off of curls and steers when in good condition to prevent losses during depressed rains.	All wards	Livestock owners, directorate of Livestock, VSF-Suisse, community conservancies
12	Disease prevalence		Upscale animal disease surveillance.	All wards	Directorate of veterinary services, Community members
13	Disease prevalence		Upscale animal disease control and management through mass and targeted livestock vaccination.	All wards	Directorate of veterinary services, VSF -Suisse

14	Disease prevalence		Undertake proper vector and pest control.	All wards	Directorate of veterinary services, VSF -Suisse
----	--------------------	--	---	-----------	--



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ADVISORIES FOR SAMBURU COUNTY BASED ON WEATHER FORECASTS

Given the predicted **low rainfall, poor rain distribution, and increased temperatures** in Samburu County, the education sector should take proactive measures to minimize disruptions and ensure students' well-being.

### **1. Water Management & Storage.**

- Schools should **harvest and store water** from any rainfall. Installing water tanks and encouraging proper use will help sustain the water supply.
- The county government and education stakeholders should **prioritize water trucking** to schools facing shortages.
- Encourage students to **carry water from home** where possible.

### **2. Heat Management & Student Well-being.**

- Schools should implement **heat adaptation measures** like planting more trees for shade and ensuring classrooms are well-ventilated.
- Adjust school schedules to avoid outdoor activities during peak heat hours.
- Encourage students to **drink plenty of water** to prevent dehydration.
- Schools should be prepared to manage **heat-related illnesses** by training staff on symptoms and first aid for heat exhaustion.

### **3. Academic Calendar & Learning Continuity.**

- The schools and education department should **monitor attendance closely**, as some students may drop out due to migration or pastoral activities.
- Schools in highly affected areas should **consider flexible learning schedules** to accommodate students' needs.

### **4. School Feeding Programs.**

- Dry conditions may affect the food supply, leading to **higher food prices and malnutrition risks** among students.
- The government and partners should **strengthen school feeding programs** to ensure students receive adequate nutrition.

### **5. Community Engagement & Awareness**

- Educate parents and guardians on the importance of **keeping children in school** despite challenges.
- Mobilize local leaders and organizations to **support schools** with essential resources like food, water, and learning materials.
-

**ADVISORIES - AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (PSP-14<sup>TH</sup>/15<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2025)**

**NEAR TO BELOW AVERAGE RAINFALL- MAM**

**ADVISORIES**

**1. Soil and water conservation, early land preparation and Water Harvesting for crop production.**

- Farmers are advised to lay out farm structures for soil and water conservation and control before the onset of the rainfall.
- Farmers are also advised to prepare the land by early March through mechanization or use of herbicides (Conservation Agriculture). Farmers to look for private tractors because the County Government tractors may not be enough.
- Farmers are advised to install or establish water harvesting structures for crop irrigation for examples: Roof catchment for kitchen gardening, Farm pods, Water pans and shallow wells for irrigation after the rainfall ceases.

**2. Early acquisition of seeds, other planting materials and Planting**

Farmers are advised to plant early by end of March awaiting the onset of the near to below average rainfall. The following crop varieties are recommended;

- **Cereals-** Maize H614, H6213, H520, DHO4, DH02, Duma, Sungura or other maize varieties that take 90 to 120 days to achieve physiological maturity.
- **Pulses-** Farmers are encouraged to plant beans (Rosecoco, Mwitmania, Yellow beans etc.) garden peas, cow peas, green grams, black beans, pigeon peas, beans and garden peas.
- **Vegetables-** Spinach, Kales, capsicum, onions for irrigation, Irish potatoes (Central), (if seedlings are almost ready for transplanting), farmers to start vegetable, fruits commercial nurseries establishment.
- **Fruits-**, oranges, Lemons, pawpaw, bananas, passion, avocado, pomegranates etc.

The County Government will provide maize and beans seeds but farmers are advised to source for more seeds and top-dress with either organic or inorganic fertilizers, to do weeding and control pests and diseases.

**USHAURI - IDARA YA KILIMO (PSP-14 FEBRUARI 2025)**

**KARIBU NA CHINI YA WASTANI WA MVUA- MAM 2025**

**USHAURI**

**1. Uhifadhi wa udongo na maji, utayarishaji wa ardhi mapema na Uvunaji wa Maji kwa ajili ya uzalishaji wa mazao**

- Wakulima wanashauriwa kuweka miundo ya mashamba kwa ajili ya kuhifadhi na kudhibiti udongo na maji kabla ya mvua kuanza.
- Wakulima pia wanashauriwa kuandaa ardhi ifikapo mapema Machi kupitia mitambo au matumizi ya dawa za kuulia magugu (Kilimo cha Uhifadhi). Wakulima kutafuta matrekta ya kibinafsi kwa sababu matrekta ya Serikali ya Kaunti yanaweza yasisoshe.
- Wakulima wanashauriwa kufunga au kuanzisha miundo ya kuvuna maji kwa ajili ya umwagiliaji wa mazao kwa mifano: Sehemu ya paa kwa ajili ya bustani ya jikoni, Maganda ya shamba, bwawa la maji na visima vifupi vya umwagiliaji baada ya mvua kukoma.

**2. Upatikanaji wa mapema wa mbegu, vifaa vingine vya kupanda na kupanda**

Wakulima wanashauriwa kupanda mapema mwishoni mwa Machi wakisubiri kuanza kwa mvua iliyo karibu na chini ya wastani. Aina zifuatazo za mazao zinapendekezwa;

- Nafaka- Mahindi H614, H6213, H520, DHO4, DH02, Duma, Sungura au aina nyingine za mahindi ambazo huchukua siku 90 hadi 120 kufikia kukomaa.
- Wakulima wa Pulses wanahimizwa kupanda maharagwe (Rosecoco, Mwitemania, maharagwe ya Njano n.k) mbaazi za bustani, kunde, gramu za kijani, maharagwe meusi, mbaazi za njiwa, maharagwe na mbaazi za bustani.
- Mboga- Mchicha, Kales, capsicum, vitunguu kwa ajili ya umwagiliaji, viazi vya Ireland (Katikati), (ikiwa miche iko karibu kupandikizwa), wakulima kuanzisha biashara ya mboga, matunda.
- Matunda-, machungwa, Ndimu, makucha, ndizi, shauku, parachichi, makomamanga n.k.

Serikali ya Kaunti itatoa mbegu za mahindi na maharagwe lakini wakulima wanashauriwa kutafuta mbegu zaidi na kuvaa juu na mbolea za kikaboni au isokaboni, ili kufanya palizi na kudhibiti wadudu na magonjwa.

*THANK YOU.*

*JULIUS KIMAYU,*

*THE COUNTY DIRECTOR METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES,*

*SAMBURU COUNTY.*