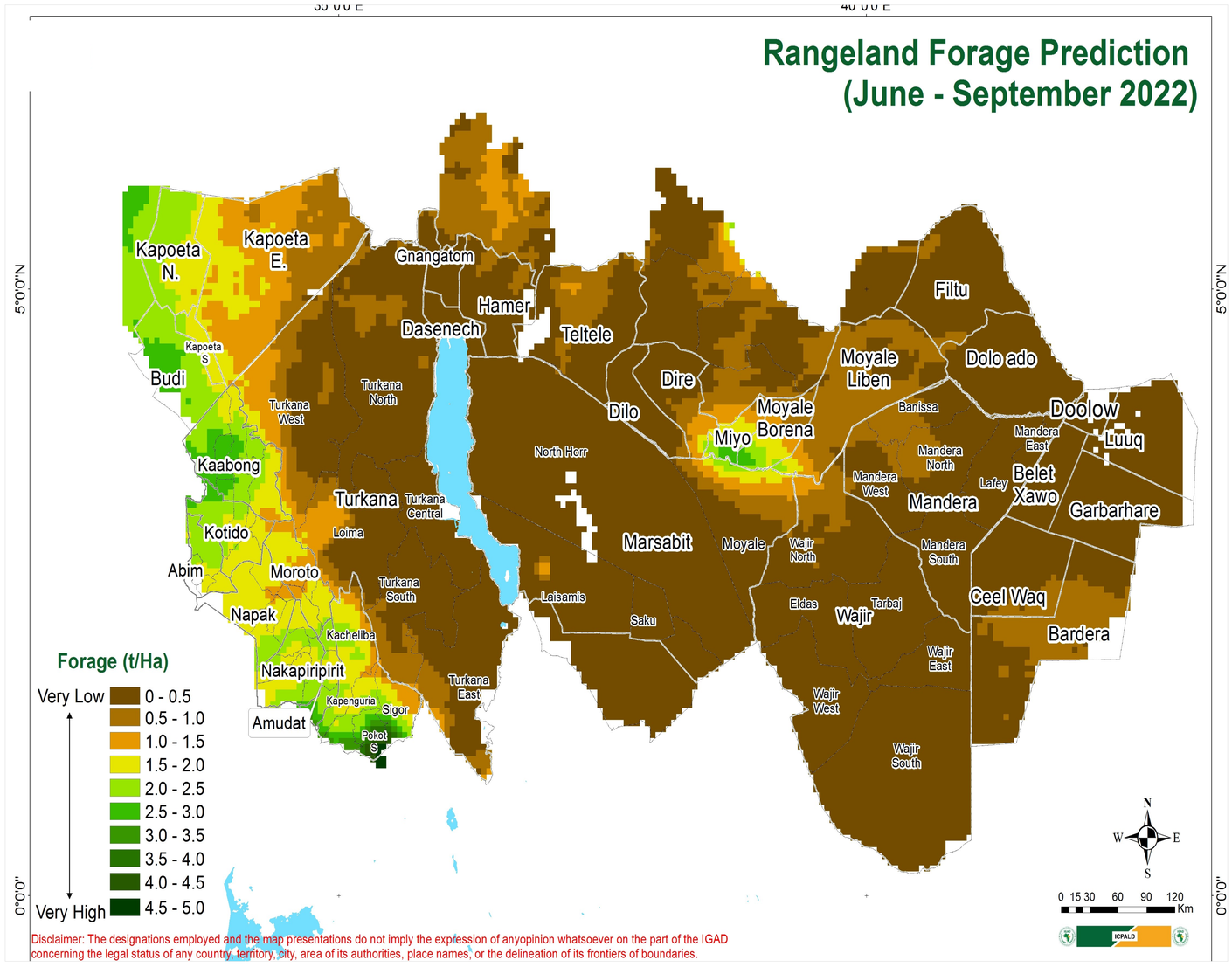
Seasonal Rangeland Forage Prediction (June-September 2022)



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Outlook on Forage Conditions

- With poor rainfall performance in previous MAM season and a predicted dry season, widespread poor regeneration and depleted forage amounts is expected especially along borderlands of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. This has impacted on strategic dry season grazing areas that offer reprieve during dry spell periods.
- However, the borderlands of Ethiopia, Uganda and South Sudan area expected to have reasonably good to good forage conditions owing to the predicted good rainfall. Despite this, there areas expected to have depressed forage due to protracted impact of dry season (poor rainfall performance in the previous season).

a. **Relatively low to very low (<1T/Ha) of forage** is expected to a greater extend in Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera and Turkana counties in Kenya, Gedo Region in Somalia, Dolo Ado, Dilo, Teltele, Surma, Dasenech, Hamer, Filtu, Gnanagtom, Dire, Moyale Borena–Moyale-Somali in Ethiopia and parts of Kapoeta East and Kapoeta North in South Sudan.

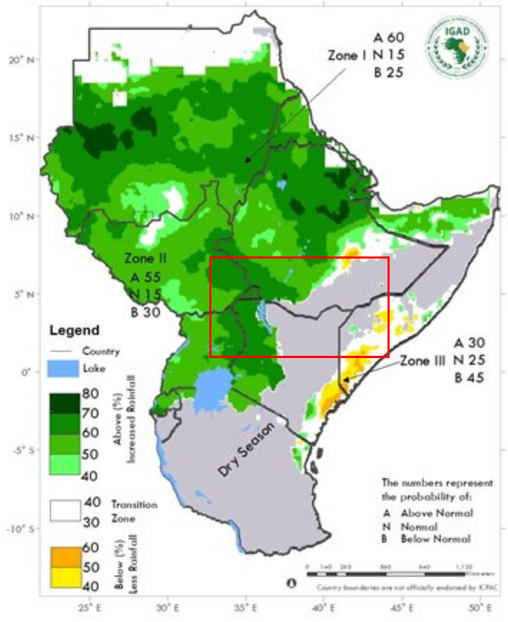
b. **Relatively good (1.5-2.0T/Ha**) is expected in small cells in Miyo and Moyale in Ethiopia, parts of Napak, Moroto, Amudat in Uganda; Kapoeta North and Kapoeta East in South Sudan; upper parts of West Pokot in Kenya.

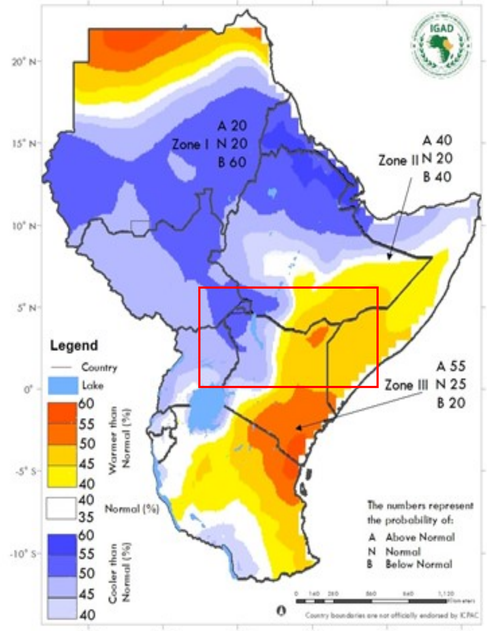
c. **High forage (>2.5 T/Ha)** is expected in Budi and Kapoeta in South Sudan; Kaabong, Kotido and lower parts of Amudat and Nakapiripirit in Uganda; Lower parts of West Pokot in Kenya.

The cross border forage prediction model was developed jointly between ICPALD and ICPAC with the financial support of the World Bank. It is aimed to serve as a decision making tool, informing the livestock sector on the seasonal outlook of forage conditions, for purposes of early action. *For more information kindly contact; eva.nyaga@igad.int .* Access links :*East Africa Hazards Watch | EAHW (icpac.net); www.icpac.net .*

Most parts cross borderlands of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia fall within the dry season belt whereas those along Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia fall within zone II {with a rainfall probability of wetter than average rainfall} .

Near average to cooler temperatures over cross borderlands of Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda. With warmer than average expected along Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.





Perceived Impacts

- Increased trekking distances leading to intensified cross border and intra livestock mobility.
- Increased disease spread with intensified livestock mobility.
- Due to increased high temperatures leading to deterioration of open water surfaces, poor livestock body conditions and increased livestock mortality.
- Decreased livestock production potential due to poor body condition.
- Potential for sporadic resource based conflicts; human/wildlife, agropastoralist /pastoralists

Key Advisories

- Encourage the private sector to scale up commercial fodder production business and invest in the feed and fodder supply value chain.
- Close monitoring and institutionalisation of contingency plans in areas expected to have depressed rainfall performance and flooding for early action planning.
- Support water harvesting and conservation techniques in areas expected to receive rainfall.
- Activation and enforcement of existing MOUs that will facilitate the harmonised vaccination and disease surveillance campaigns as well as supply of veterinary drugs.
- Activation of community peace committees.