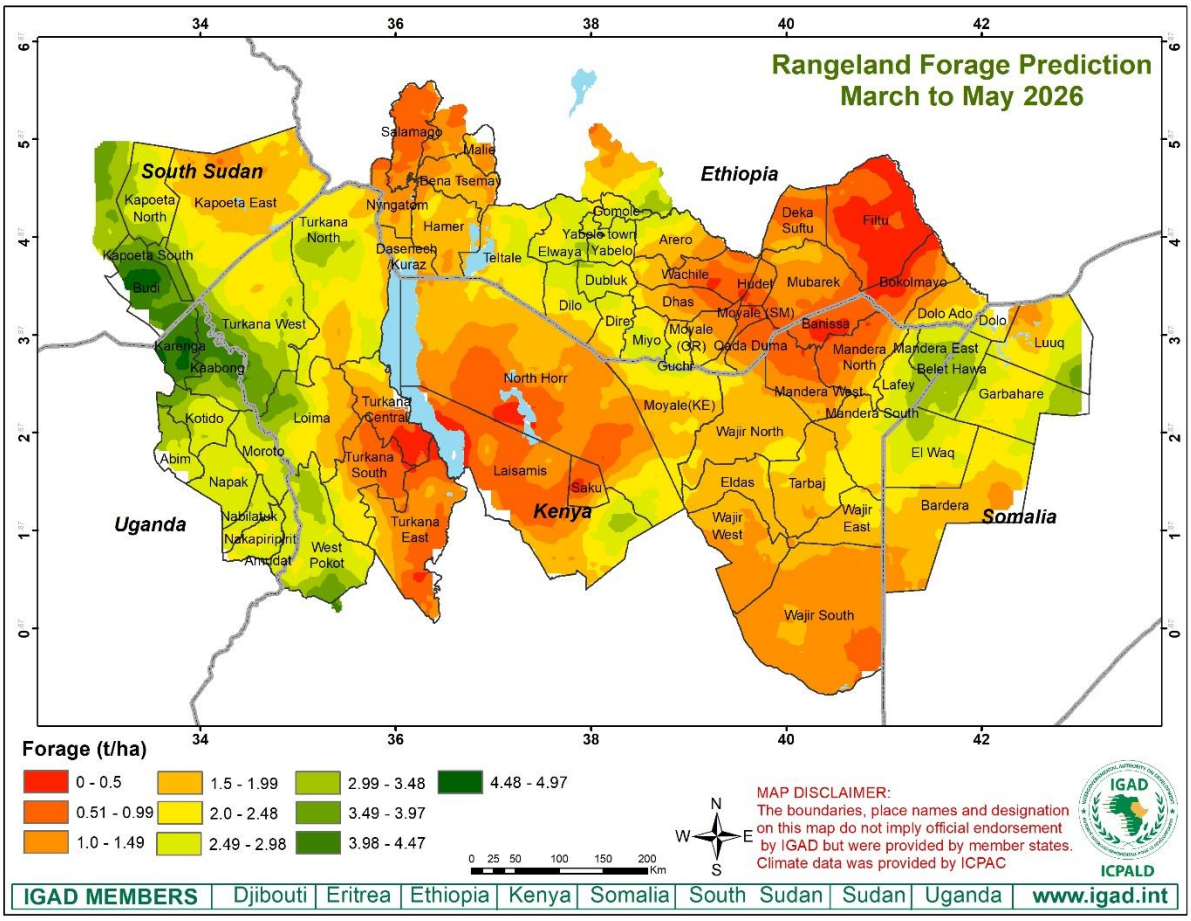
Seasonal Rangeland Forage Prediction (March-May 2026)

The cross-border forage prediction model is an important planning and decision support tool aimed at informing the livestock and other relevant sectors on the seasonal outlooks on forage condition. It is also intended to form the basis for tailored advisories for anticipatory action. It covers the Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda borderland areas.



Outlook

With the predicted **wetter-than-normal** conditions expected over parts of western Kenya, most parts of Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia, **normal-wetter** conditions over some parts of Somalia, northern and eastern Kenya, eastern and western South Sudan, western Ethiopia and parts of Uganda. **Drier-than-usual** conditions are likely over some parts of the coastal areas of Kenya.

- Regeneration and better pasture conditions are expected in the cross-border areas, especially along northeastern Uganda (Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Napak, Abim, Moroto, Amudat, Nabilatuk, and Nakapiripirit districts), Somalia (Belet Xawa and Elwaq), South Sudan (Kapoeta north, Kapoeta south, and Budi), Kenya (West Pokot, some parts of Turkana west, Turkana north, Loima) and Southern Ethiopia (Miyo, Guchi, Dire, Dilo, Dubluk, Elwaya, Yabelo and Teltele); **Relatively high > 2.49 t/ha).**

- Relatively poor forage conditions are expected in the cross-border areas of Southern Ethiopia (Quadaduma, Hudet, Mubarak, Moyale, Wachile, Filtu, Bokolmayo, Hamer, Dheka suftu, Salamago, Bena Tsemay, Gnangatom, and Dasenech), Kenya (Marsabit,

Turkana south, Turkana east, Turkana central, Mandera and Wajir), Somalia (Bardera, Dolo, and Luuq); South Sudan (Kapoeta East); **Relatively low < 2.0 t/ha.**

Implication for livestock sector

Positive impact- Regions that will receive normal to above normal rainfall.

- Regeneration of pasture, availability of water, reduced livestock mobility to access water and pasture.
- Favourable for water and forage harvesting.
- Feed/ food security and good nutrition.
- Expected increase in livestock productivity- esp. milk.
- Increased livestock reproduction (mating, conception).
- Good animal body conditions and expected better prices.
- Favourable for vaccination.
- Reduced conflict between pastoralists, farmers and crossborder communities.
- Better spatial distribution of livestock- DJ
- Reduced incidences of drought related animal diseases e.g Anthrax, Pneumonia, etc
- Good for restocking.
- Reduced conflict and interface between animal- wildlife, human- Human and human-animals.

Negative impact- Regions that will receive normal to above normal rainfall.

- Displacement due to floods and livestock deaths and mud/ landslides.
- Outbreak of water borne diseases and internal and external parasites.
- TADs, bloating incidences, vector-borne diseases etc.
- Likelihood damage to some infrastructure esp. roads, water holding structures that will affect market access.
- Inaccessibility of grazing areas in flood prone regions.
- Increased post-harvest loss of forage.

Positive impact- Regions that will receive below normal rainfall.

- Reduced incidences of flood related diseases- RVF, Foot rot, vector and vector-borne diseases, no transboundary pests (Desert Locust) etc
- Increased access to markets because of limited damage to infrastructure.
- Good for conserving OND crop residues and forage.

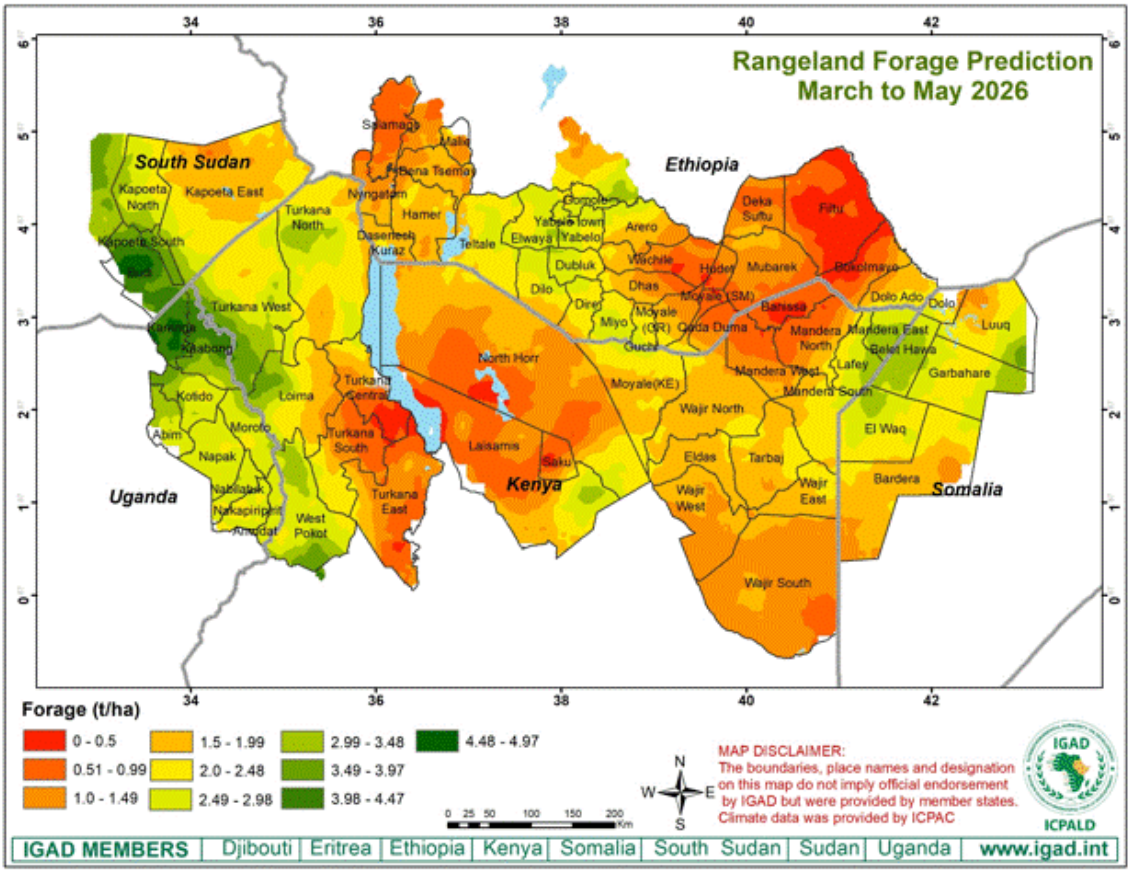
Negative impact- Regions that will receive below normal rainfall.

- Reduced pasture and water availability leading to increased livestock mobility and mortality.
- Increased community vulnerability (esp. women and children) due to increased burden to fetch water, care for sick animals, search for pasture and water.
- Deterioration of animal body condition, hence a decline of prices.
- Reduced feed/ food security and nutrition.
- Reduced animal reproduction (calving, kidding, lambing) and productivity (milk, meat and hides and skins).

- Disease outbreaks especially TADs.
- Increased conflict (animal- wildlife, human- Human and human-animals) over pasture and water.
- Warmer temperatures will contribute to heat stress, hence reduced productivity, and disease outbreaks (nutrition related disease), evaporation.

Advisories to livestock sector

- Promote provision of supplementary animal feeding and water supply.
- Promote use of harvested pasture, crop residues and agro-processing by-products as animal feed.
- Enhance disease surveillance and community awareness about possibilities of TADs outbreaks.
- Enhance production and conservation of fodder.
- Facilitate community awareness about expected rains to plant fodder, present animals for vaccination, harvest, and conserve water & pastures.
- Promote gender responsive migration, peace committees to mitigate conflicts between pastoralists, farmers, and water / pasture users.
- Promote livestock offtake before deterioration of animal body condition- KE.
- Promote rehabilitation and servicing of critical water sources.
- Promote resource mobilization efforts to support anticipatory actions.
- Strengthen coordination of anticipatory action by multi-disciplinary/ sectoral agencies.
- Promote restocking- DJ, SO.



State of Livestock population along the cross-border areas of IGAD clusters (Karamoja, Moyale & Mandera)

Below is the distribution of livestock populations by animal type aggregated at sub national administrative units along the cross-border areas of IGAD clusters. The type of livestock includes cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, and camels.

Table 1: Livestock population in the clusters of Karamoja, Moyale & Mandera

Cluster	Camels	Goats	Cattle	Sheep	Donkeys	Total
Karamoja	1,187,948	20,096,910	12,563,403	15,658,332	931,122	**50,437,715**
Mandera	2,633,052	8,327,861	2,411,982	3,785,070	1,349,969	**18,507,934**
Moyale	525,078	7,292,339	1,871,911	6,061,055	330,230	**16,080,613**
Total	**4,346,078**	**35,717,110**	**16,847,296**	**25,504,457**	**2,611,321**	**85,026,262**

Source: ICPALD livestock database 2025

The above table shows goats are the dominant livestock species within the cross-border areas of IGAD the clusters of Karamoja, Moyale & Mandera, followed by sheep, cattle, camels, and Donkeys. Karamoja cluster holds the largest population of livestock, followed by Mandera and Moyale.

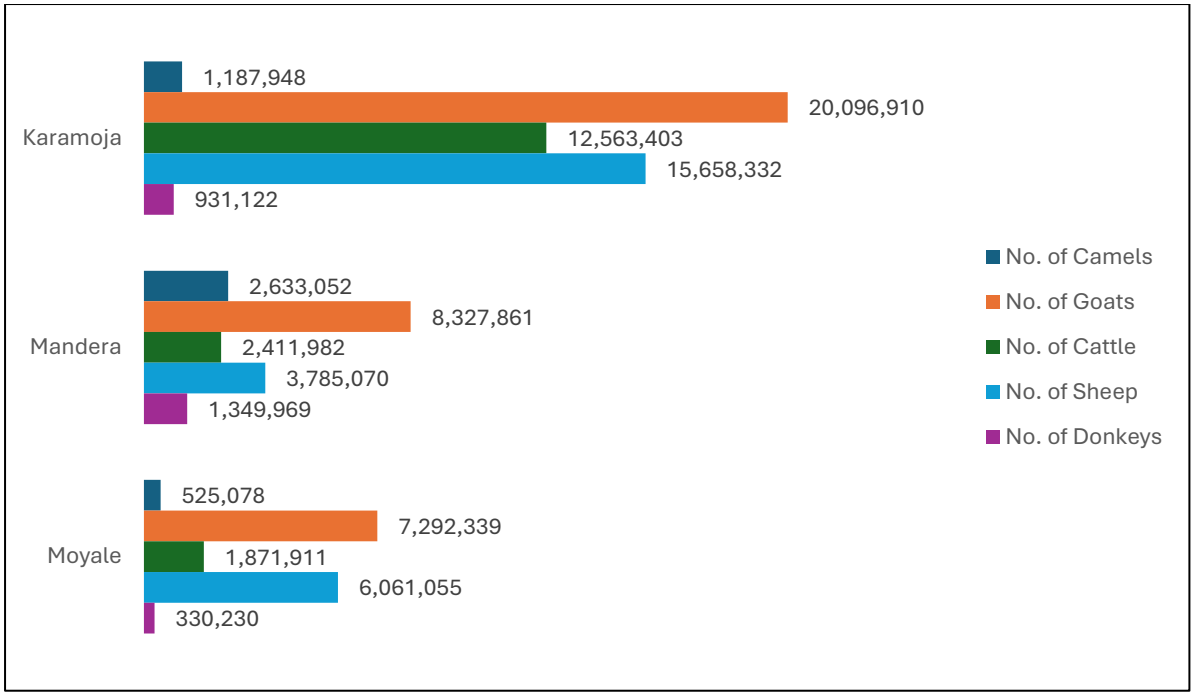


Figure 1: Livestock population in the clusters of Karamoja, Moyale & Mandera

Table 2: Livestock population in Karamoja Cluster.

Admin unit	Cattle	Camel	Goat	Sheep	Donkey
Abim	12,061	-	17,210	225	-
Amudat	690,681	8,476	1,083,977	424,627	4,388
Aroo	470,996	77,776	974,995	184,880	4,107
Budi	608,331	-	2,335,806	1,244,161	1,412
Dassenech	1,087,440	1,593	1,160,793	884,151	18,885
Kaabong	10,782	-	50,993	39,285	1,516
Kacheliba	2,800	2,100	28,500	22,400	50
Kapoeta East	2,834,000	100	1,885,000	2,888,000	350,000
Kapoeta North	558,000	-	1,540,000	781,000	58
Kapoeta South	880,000	120	1,600,000	1,200,000	50
Karenga	3,610	-	8,669	2,257	38
Kibish	643,220	224,372	1,091,305	984,318	93,495
Kipkomo	47,432	107	83,102	55,029	434
Kotido	507,985	15	400,621	1,232,456	15,000
Loima	262,904	39,604	344,128	307,587	18,000
Lokichoggio	329,059	83,345	534,012	442,611	39,485
Lokiriama	613,442	59,407	516,191	461,380	42,001
Moroto	160,000	1,350	190,000	82,000	1,380
Nabilatuk	169,485	-	95,001	63,188	2,396
Nakapiripirit	72,070	17	55,500	36,420	1,760
Napak	136,903	30	89,683	109,620	2,682
Pokot Central	109,600	500	400,000	154,328	679
Pokot North	82,065	32,500	175,000	140,000	1,174
Pokot South	84,830	-	17,536	71,452	434
Suguta	92,437	23,677	250,784	218,055	24,756
Surma	435,500	-	178,623	32,300	7,655
Turkana Central	154,617	71,100	585,294	466,537	57,352
Turkana East	309,465	107,861	839,583	730,013	67,702
Turkana North	361,823	168,428	1,376,911	970,706	98,713
Turkana South	52,933	116,664	649,998	123,254	4,107
Turkana West	548,432	166,690	1,335,032	1,106,528	70,305
West Pokot	230,500	2,116	202,663	199,564	1,108
Grand Total	**12,563,403**	**1,187,948**	**20,096,910**	**15,658,332**	**931,122**

Table 3: Livestock population in Moyale cluster

Admin unit	Camel	Goat	Cattle	Sheep	Donkey
Dilo	16,022	107,313	94,000	207,019	31,246
Dire	9,691	139,601	64,613	106,291	6,992
Hamer	322	4,568,759	1,039,954	3,640,296	120,558
Laisamis	117,276	747,817	124,574	959,774	54,343
Miyo	23,025	190,699	90,768	102,832	9,075
Moyale ETH	28,500	74,830	41,000	52,548	10,000
Moyale KE	77,600	146,523	67,000	75,748	17,000
North Horr	200,542	615,624	72,752	460,812	856
Saku	49,600	240,000	90,400	180,000	70,400
Teltele	2,500	461,173	186,850	275,735	9,760
Grand Total	**525,078**	**7,292,339**	**1,871,911**	**6,061,055**	**330,230**

Table 4: Livestock population in Mandera cluster

Admin unit	Camel	Goat	Cattle	Sheep	Donkey
Balet-hawa	20,000	476,000	35,000	365,000	1,260
Banisa	261,895	371,832	138,924	119,324	30,730
Bardera	5,000	30,000	10,000	8,000	3,000
Bokolmayo	58,971	322,199	28,769	231,294	95,019
Cherati	46,167	354,414	12,503	235,350	7,545
Dheka suf	99,620	189,152	112,750	140,650	40,350
Dollo oddo	153,417	398,774	111,367	270,629	13,080
Dollow	10,850	14,000	15,000	9,000	7,500
Dolo bay	65,270	132,605	102,080	119,310	21,900
El-wak	650,000	1,200,000	940,000	990,000	880,000
Filtu	313,654	500,660	85,326	221,000	15,620
Garbaharey	1,622	4,325	3,200	1,080	330
Hudat	52,660	100,868	15,088	33,296	1,601
Kadaduma	15,471	25,147	12,321	10,241	7,417
Lafey	120,970	616,708	173,472	259,427	19,571
Luuq	30,000	600,000	3,892	48,000	10,000
Mandera East	47,023	339,260	96,789	124,236	31,984
Mandera North	204,485	751,058	134,721	5,226	3,086
Mandera South	88,000	703,641	74,510	192,837	31,866
Mandera West	294,333	632,985	235,308	257,130	64,953
Moyale	50,019	157,872	36,401	37,498	23,593
Mubarak	43,625	406,361	34,561	106,542	39,564
Grand Total	**2,633,052**	**8,327,861**	**2,411,982**	**3,785,070**	**1,349,969**