

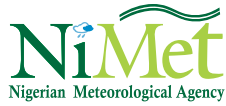
2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP)

The Role of Early Warnings Towards A Climate Resilient Aviation Industry for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development



Summary For Policy Makers





2025

Seasonal Climate Prediction (A Summary for Policy Makers)

The Role of Early Warnings Towards A Climate Resilient
Aviation Industry for Sustainable Socio-Economic
Development

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Foreword



Early warnings can be a lifesaver in these times of escalating climate change. Therefore, much emphasis is placed on the role of Meteorology in climate change mitigation and adaptation, including creating a climate-resilient society.

The aviation industry in Nigeria is at a pivotal moment where integration of early warnings by the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) is crucial for building a climate-resilient aviation sector that saves lives and property thereby supporting sustainable socio-economic development. In the 2025 edition of the SCP, the Agency has highlighted the role of Early Warnings in aviation considering the recent extreme weather events amidst changing climate, hence the theme of the 2025 SCP: Role of Early Warnings towards a Climate Resilient

Aviation Industry for Sustainable Development. A climate-resilient aviation industry is vital for Nigeria's socio-economic development. Reliable air transport is essential for global trade, tourism, and connectivity, which sequentially drive economic growth, create jobs, and foster international cooperation.

In his message at the UNFCCC COP29, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR emphasized Nigeria's dedication to securing international climate financing and improving access to climate funds. He also highlighted the importance of early warning systems and the need for enhanced resilience against climate impacts. The United Nations' Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative (whereby all citizens of the world are protected by early warnings by the year 2027) is still in progress, and the WMO has reiterated calls on Members to accelerate its implementation to save lives and livelihoods. NiMet's Seasonal Climate Prediction perfectly fits this initiative and more.

The SCP has been serving Nigerians across several sectors for over a decade, providing climate information with adequate lead time before the beginning of each season. The 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) is based on

the Neutral phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Niño 3.4 Region of the Pacific Ocean (5°N – 5°S, 170°W-120°W) will most likely persist. Unlike the previous year, the 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction is based on a Neutral ENSO phase predicted by global ENSO prediction centres to dominate during the initial 6 to 8 months of 2025.

The SCP is an Early Warning Tool that provides information on the onset and cessation dates of the rainy season, Length of the rainy season; Annual Total amount of rainfall; Dry Spell Occurrence; Little Dry Season (August Break); Temperature (Day & Night) Forecast; climate and health, and more, including the socio-economic implications of the prediction in food security, transportation, energy, water, environment, communication etc. It is also summarized for easy access and readability for the Nation's policymakers and translated into Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, and Pidgin English to increase access and improve uptake for

improved climate-resilient communities.

As the Ministry of Aviation and Aerospace Development continues to strengthen Early Warning capabilities through NiMet, I encourage ALL, stakeholders, including state governments, to partner with the Nigerian Meteorological Agency in disseminating the seasonal climate prediction across states, and communities (vulnerable) to ensure adequate preparedness for climate disasters. Also, pay critical attention to the 2025 Seasonal Climate Predictions, heed the warnings, make informed decisions, take early actions, and, more importantly, follow up with NiMet for necessary updates and advisories during the season.

Together, we can build a more resilient society and economy that is well-prepared to face the challenges of climate change, ensuring a safer and more sustainable world for future generations.

Festus Keyamo, SAN, CON, FCI Arb (UK)

Honourable Minister of Aviation and Aerospace Development

(Minister in charge of Meteorology in Nigeria)

February 2025



Introduction

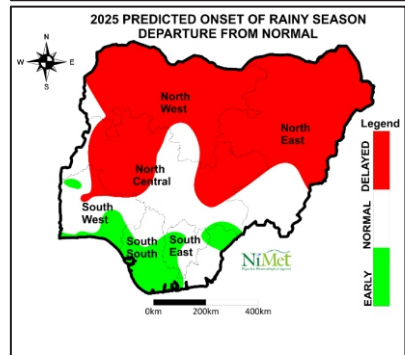
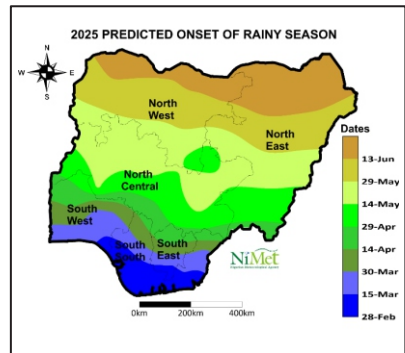
The Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) publishes the SCP to provide information on the outlook of important climate parameters (such as rainfall amount, onset of growing season, end of growth season, and temperatures from January to May) for the year. It is part of NiMet's Weather Early Warning System, which serves critical economic sectors in Nigeria such as agriculture, health, power, water resources, disaster risk management, telecommunications, and so on. The SCP also investigates the possible socio-economic effects of forecasted climate variables for Nigeria's weather-sensitive industries.



Onset of Rainy Season

The 2025 prediction indicates that the earliest onset date of the rainy season in Nigeria is expected over the coastal region between 23rd February and 10th March 2025. The onset of the rainy season is anticipated between March and April over the southern states. The onset of the rainy season over the northern states is anticipated between early June and July 2025

The onset of rain is predicted to be delayed over the northern and central states of Nigeria, as well as parts of Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Nasarawa, Taraba, Adamawa, and Kwara. While early onset is expected over the southern states of Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Anambra, and sections of Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Edo, Enugu, Imo, and Ebonyi. The rest of the country is predicted to have a normal onset.

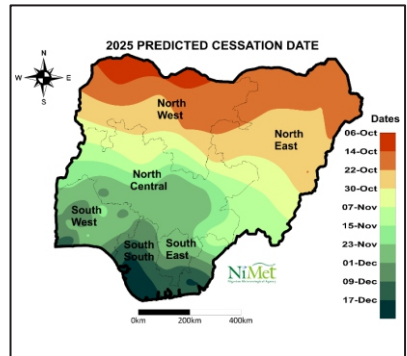


It is important to note that strong windstorms across the country and sandstorms in the extreme northern states are precursors to the onset period.

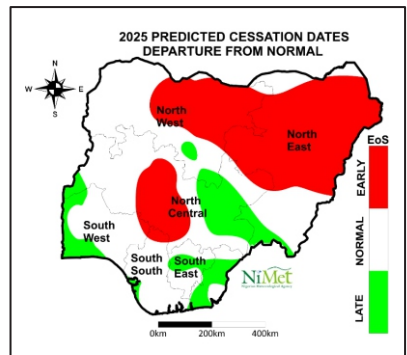
Safety precautions are advised.

End of the Growing Season

The 2025 end-of-season is predicted to be between the 28th of September and the 17th of December across the country. Cessation is expected that over the northern parts of the country the end of from the first week of October until late October and progress southwards, reaching the central states in early November and ending in mid-December in the southmost coastal states.

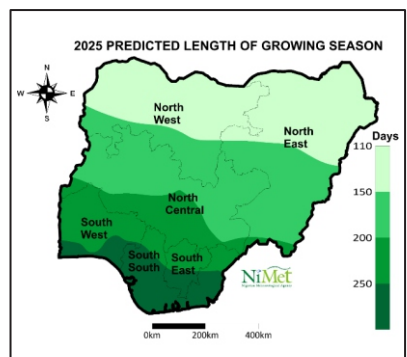


The prediction shows that earlier-than-normal cessation dates of the rainy season are anticipated in Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Niger, Kwara, Kogi, Ekiti, Ondo states and the FCT. Delayed cessation of the rainy season is expected over parts of Kaduna, Nasarawa, Benue, Lagos, Taraba, Oyo, Ogun, Cross River, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Ebonyi, Anambra and Enugu states. An early End of Season (EoS) is expected over parts of the North-East, North-West, and North-Central regions of the country



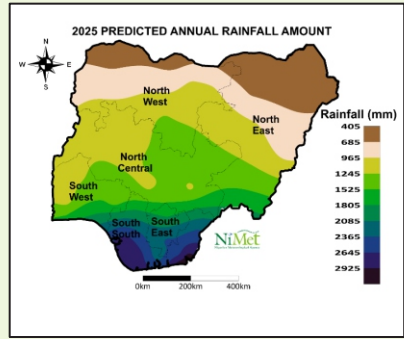
Length of Growing Season (LoS)

The season is expected to span about 110 to 292 days nationwide. The LoS is anticipated to aid crop planning and selection for the agricultural season. The frontier North-West and North-East regions are likely to have LoS of about 110-130 days while the South-South region is expected to have the longest length of the season of about 283 days.



Annual Rainfall Amounts

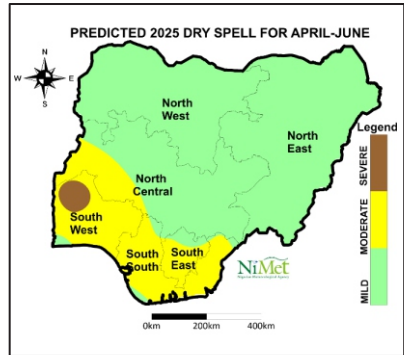
The year 2024 is predicted to have an annual rainfall of 418 millimeters (mm) in the fringes of the North East and over 3000 mm in the South-South region of the country.



DRY SPELL AND LITTLE DRY SEASON PREDICTION FOR 2025

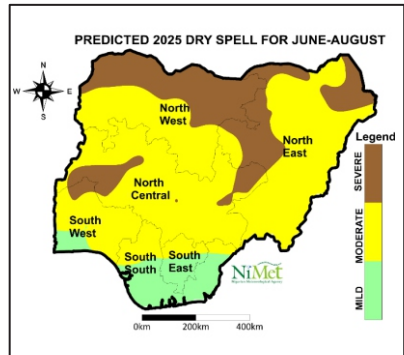
April - June 2025

The Prediction shows that in the April – May – June season, there is a likelihood of a severe dry spell of above 15 days after the establishment of rainfall in Oyo state (Saki, Iseyin, Ogbomosho, Atisbo, Orelope, Itesiwaju, Olorunsogo, Kajola, Iwajowa and Ori Ire). Moderate dry spell that may last 15 days in Ekiti, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Ebonyi, Anambra, Imo, Abia, Cross River, Delta, Bayelsa, and Akwa Ibom states in the south.



June - August 2025

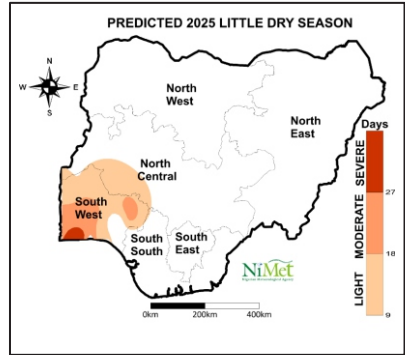
A severe dry spell that may last up to 21 days is predicted in the northern states of Nigeria during the June-July-August season. Moderate dry spell of 15 days is predicted to occur in most parts of the country (Yellow) except parts of the South-south, Southeast, and Southwest (green).



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

2025 Little Dry Season (LDS)

The Little Dry Season in 2025 is expected to be severe over Lagos and Oyo states. The number of dry days over Lagos and Oyo states will range between 27 and 40 days. The Little Dry Season for 2025 across the southwest is predicted to set in by July 22nd, 2024. Moderate LDS effects are expected over Ogun, Oyo, and Ekiti states. Osun, Oyo, Kwara, and parts of Ondo north are likely to experience light or mild Little Dry Season this year.



Predicted Onset Dates of 2025 Little Dry Season (LDS) in Southwest of Nigeria

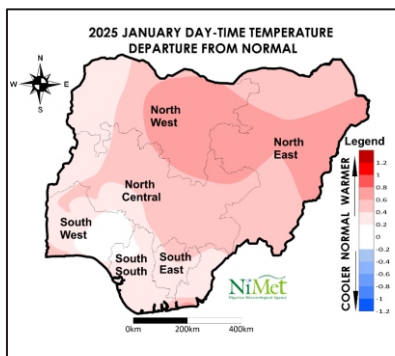
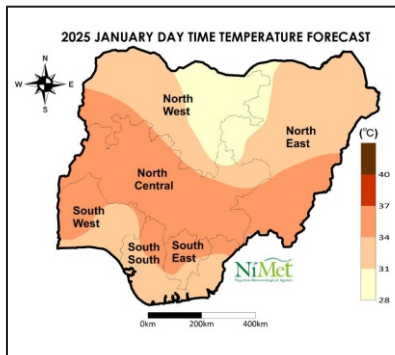
STATE	CITY	PREDICTED ONSET DATE OF 2025 LDS
Ogun	Abeokuta	21 st July
Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	24 th July
Ondo	Akure	24 th July
Edo	Benin	31 st July
Oyo	Ibadan	22 nd July
Ogun	Ijebu-Ode	25 th July
Lagos	Ikeja	19 th July
Kwara	Ilorin	28 th July
Oyo	Iseyin	29 th July
Lagos	Lagos Island	20 th July
Osun	Osogbo	28 th July
Oyo	Shaki	1 st 5 August

TEMPERATURE (DAY AND NIGHT-TIME) FORECAST FOR 2024

January daytime Temperature

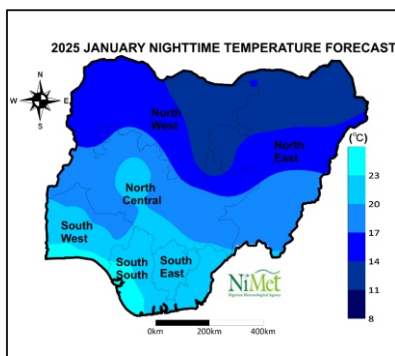
The daytime temperature in 2025 is anticipated to range between 28.8 °C and 35.9 °C nationwide. The central states, parts of the northeast, southeast, and southwest are expected to have daytime temperatures above 34 °C. Coastal areas are projected to have temperatures between 31°C to 34 °C, while Kano, Katsina, Jigawa, Bauchi, and Plateau states are expected to observe the lowest maximum temperature

The 2025 January daytime temperature departure from normal or long-term average (1991-2020) indicates most of the country is expected to be warmer than. However, Osun, Ekiti, Ondo, and Edo states are likely to experience normal daytime temperatures during the month.

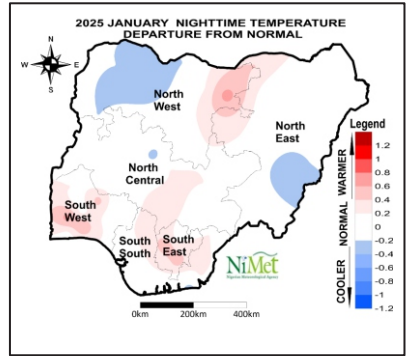


January nighttime Temperature

The nighttime temperatures in January 2025 are expected to vary between 11 °C and 23 °C across the country. The northern parts of the country are expected to record lower-than-normal nighttime temperatures, while places in the coastal parts of the country are expected to have higher-than-normal nighttime temperatures.

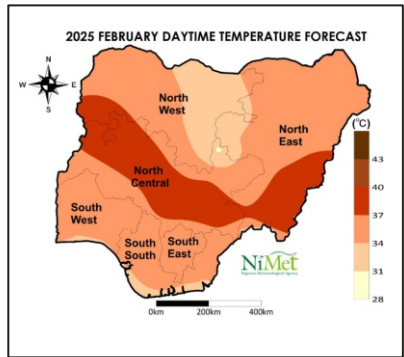


The night-time temperatures in January 2025 are expected to be normal in most parts of the country except in parts of Jigawa, Kano, Bauchi, Ogun, Anambra, Osun, Abia, and Imo states which will experience warmer than normal nighttime temperatures while, parts of Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, Adamawa and Taraba states are expected to have cooler than normal temperatures

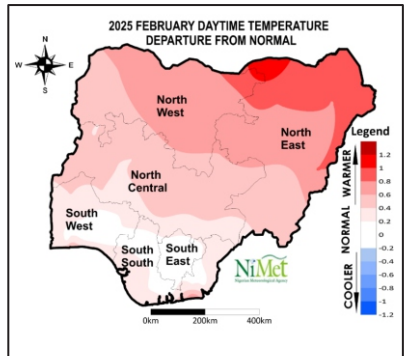


February daytime Temperature

The forecast shows that in February 2025, daytime temperature across Nigeria will range between 31°C and 38.9°C, depending on the location in the country. The lowest daytime temperature of 31°C is likely to be observed over Plateau State while parts of Kebbi, Niger, Kogi, Nasarawa, Benue, Taraba, Adamawa states and the FCT are predicted to have the highest daytime temperatures between 37°C and 38.9°C.



Daytime temperatures in February are expected to be predominantly warmer than normal over most parts of the country. In parts of Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Edo, Anambra, Enugu, Imo, Abia, Rivers, and Cross River states daytime temperatures are expected to be normal during this period.

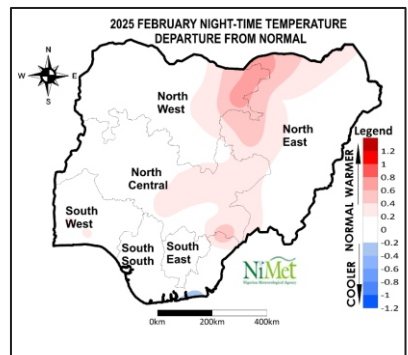
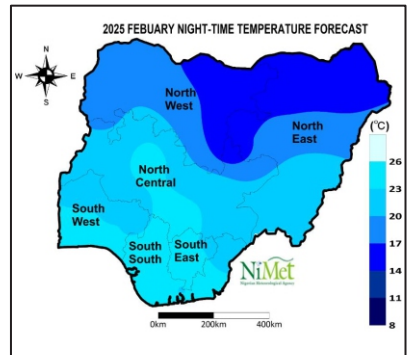




February nighttime Temperature

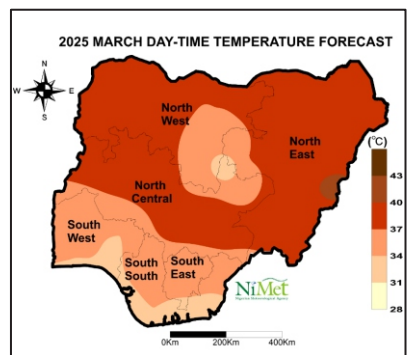
The minimum (nighttime) temperature for February 2025 is predicted to range from 14 °C to 26 °C across the country. States in the North Central like Niger, FCT, Kwara, Nasarawa, Taraba, Benue, Kogi, down the coastal States like Cross-River, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta will likely record nighttime temperatures between 20°C to 26°C. The Northern States like Plateau, Gombe, Kaduna, Kebbi, Zamfara, Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, and Borno are all expected to have temperatures below 20°C.

In 2025, the February nighttime temperature is expected to be normal in most parts of the country except for States like Nasarawa, Jigawa, Bauchi, and parts of Yobe, Benue, Kogi, Taraba, Plateau, Gombe, Borno, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna which shows warmer than normal conditions. A part of Akwa Ibom State is expected to be cooler than normal.



March daytime Temperature

Daytime (Maximum) temperatures in March 2025 are predicted to vary from 31.0 to 43 °C across the country. The lowest temperature range of 31 to 34 °C is expected over Plateau state in north-central Nigeria and the coastal states of Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Bayelsa, Ondo, Lagos, and part of Cross River, and Delta states while the highest range of 40 to 43 °C is expected over Adamawa State.

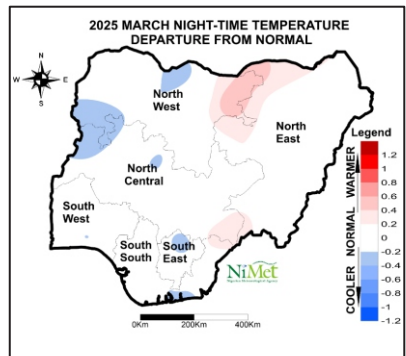
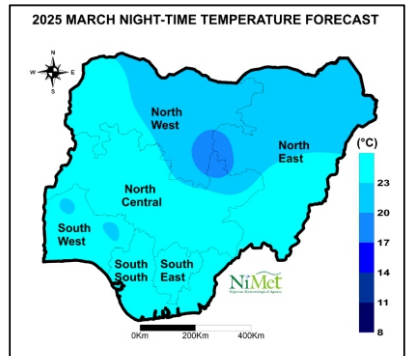
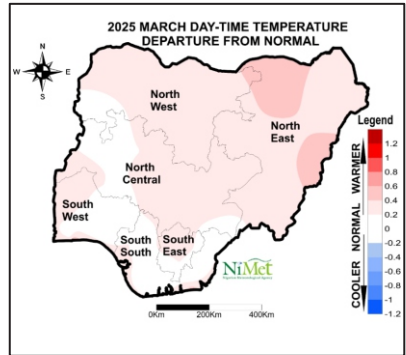


A comparison of the predicted March day-time temperature with the 1991-2020 average values reveals that most parts of the country will be slightly warmer than normal by 0.2 to 0.6 °C in the month, while normal temperatures are expected over southern Kebbi, Niger, Osun, Ogun Ekiti, Ondo, Edo, Cross River, Bayelsa and part of Kwara states.

March nighttime Temperature

Nighttime temperatures across Nigeria in March 2025 are expected to range between 16.9 °C and 26.3 °C. The lowest temperature of 16.9 °C is expected over Plateau State, while the highest value of 26.5 °C is expected over Niger State. Other parts of the country are expected to experience nighttime temperatures greater than 23.0°C.

March 2025 nighttime temperatures are predicted to be normal in most parts of the country, warmer than normal in areas around Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi, and Benue states, while parts of Niger, Kebbi, Katsina, Enugu, and Rivers states are expected to be cooler than normal during the month.

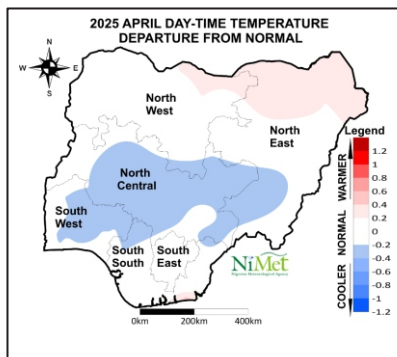
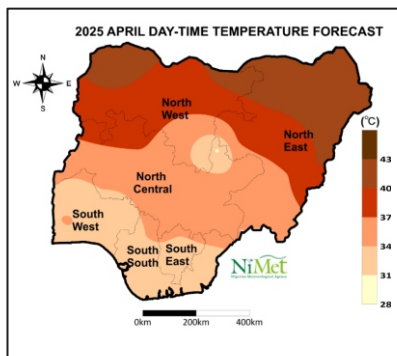




April daytime Temperature

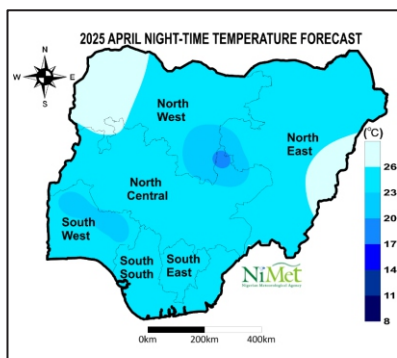
The daytime temperatures in April 2025 are predicted to range between 31°C and 43°C across the country. Parts of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, and the southern states are expected to record the lowest daytime temperatures of 28°C to 34°C.

The forecast shows that in April 2025 daytime temperatures are expected to be normal over most parts of the country. However, below-normal daytime temperatures are expected in parts of Kaduna, Niger, Plateau, Taraba, Nasarawa, Benue, Kwara, Oyo, Kogi, Ekiti, Ondo, Edo, Osun, Ogun, and Federal Capital Territory. Also, warmer-than-normal temperatures are anticipated over parts of Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, Borno, Rivers, and Akwa Ibom states.

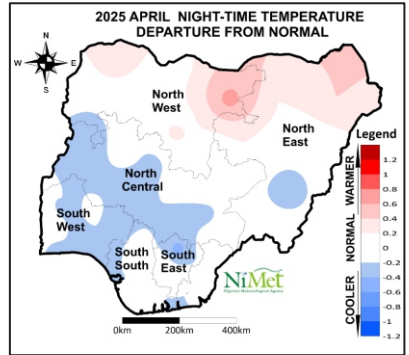


April nighttime Temperature

Nighttime temperatures across Nigeria in April 2025 are predicted to range from 17°C to 26°C for all the States in the country. Most parts of the country are expected to experience nighttime temperatures between 23°C to 26°C. Parts of Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, and Adamawa are expected to record the highest nighttime temperatures higher than 26°C while parts of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, Oyo, Osun, and Ekiti states are expected to record the lowest nighttime temperature between 17°C and 23°C.

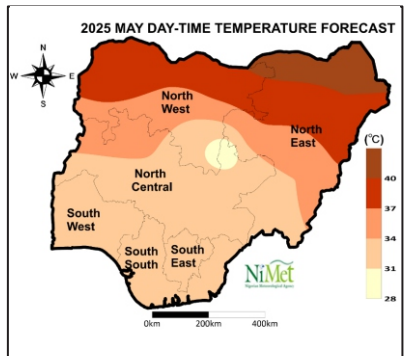


Normal Nighttime temperature is expected over the country except for parts of Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe Borno and Ogun states where warmer-than-normal nighttime temperatures are expected. Below normal nighttime temperatures are expected over parts of Kebbi, Niger, Kwara, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Delta, Kogi, Benue, Enugu, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Taraba and Adamawa states during the month.

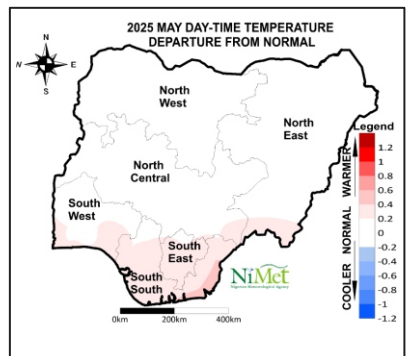


May daytime Temperature

The highest daytime temperatures for May 2025 range of 28 to 42 °C are expected across the country. The highest daytime temperatures of 40 °C and above are expected over the North-Eastern part of the country. Daytime temperatures of 37 to 40 °C are anticipated over Sokoto, parts of Zamfara, Kebbi, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Borno, Gombe, and Adamawa States during the month. The Southern and Central States will experience daytime temperatures of 31 to 34 °C except for parts of Kaduna and Plateau States where 28 °C is likely to be recorded.



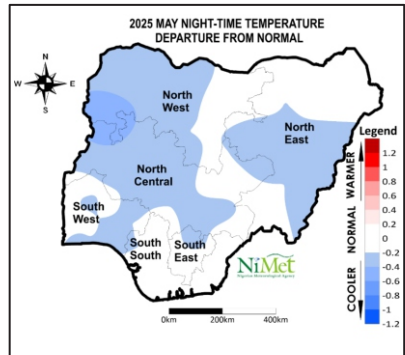
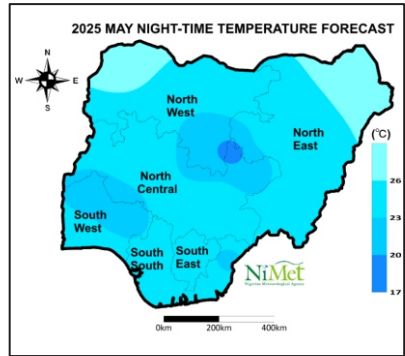
The predicted maximum (daytime) temperature departure from the normal across Nigeria for May 2025. Normal temperature trend is anticipated over the entire North and North Central except for the southern parts of Taraba and Benue states. The Southern States are likely to experience warmer than normal daytime temperatures, except Oyo, Ekiti, and parts of Osun, Ogun, Ondo, Enugu, and Edo states, which are expected to be normal.



May nighttime Temperature

The predicted minimum (nighttime) temperature across Nigeria for May 2025. The nighttime temperature range of 17 to 26 °C is expected across the country. The lowest nighttime temperature range of 17 to 20 °C is expected over the northern parts of Plateau and a small portion of Kaduna states. The highest nighttime temperature of 26 °C and above is anticipated over some parts of the northeast and northwest.

Colder than normal nighttime temperatures are anticipated over parts of the north: Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, parts of Katsina, Kaduna, Kano, Adamawa, Gombe, Bauchi parts of Taraba, Borno, and Yobe states, part of North Central and the South. Normal nighttime temperatures are predicted for the remaining parts of the country during the month



AVIATION

NiMet’s prediction indicates that in 2025, the temperature in most parts of the country is likely to be normal or slightly warmer than normal. Warmer temperatures usually cause decreased air density, and consequently, reduced lift generation by aircraft wings during take-off. This potentially imposes a weight restriction on take-off/landing thereby reducing the aircraft’s efficiency and increasing its fuel consumption and operational cost.

Warmer than normal air temperatures can also cause Clear Air Turbulence (CAT) which may lead to significant discomfort and physical injury in some cases. High atmospheric temperature can easily cause rapidly rising tyre pressures which could burst easily upon impact with the ground during landing.

While most places are expected to experience high-intensity rainfall at the peak of the rainy season

in Kebbi, Kaduna, Ebonyi, Cross River, Lagos, Abia, Akwa Ibom states, and the FCT with the likelihood of wet runways that may lead to runway excursions and the potential damages are during the rainy season. Intense rainfall can significantly reduce visibility, thereby complicating take-off/landing, and taxiing operations.

Thunderstorms, wind shear, and squally conditions common during the onset and cessation of the rainy season can also cause accidents and result in significant financial losses. Flight cancellations, rescheduling, and diversion are also common during this period. Furthermore, during the onset and cessation of rains, cumuli clouds are more prevalent, bringing about turbulent flights.

Dust haze is a weather condition that impedes visibility and makes aircraft take-off/landing more challenging and hazardous. It is most common from November to February, and flight cancellations, rescheduling, and diversion are also common during this period

Advisory

- Airline operators are encouraged to abide by the Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of ICAO as well as the NCAA regulations for the safety of aerodrome and flight operations, they should also leverage technology and innovation to enhance safety.
- Pilot and crew are advised to regularly attend the flight weather briefing at all NiMet Forecast Offices nationwide to ensure the entire crew complies with the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) regulations as applied to aero-meteorological information
- Onset and cessation are associated with the influx of birds interrupting flight operations, therefore appropriate body responsible for bird control are advised to adhere to NiMet's onset and end-of-season prediction in planning their bird control activities
- All aviation operators (airlines, ground operations, etc.) should always heed routine NiMet advisories and warnings.
- Airport operators should ensure adequate drainage of Runways and the activation of the GRF procedure when warranted.
- Wildlife unit of the airport operators should be up and doing to always keep the activities of birds in check.
- Light aircraft and helicopters should specifically heed NiMet warnings and advisories, especially during pre-onset activities.
- Relevant authorities should regularly inspect and maintain airport drainage systems.



POTENTIAL IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

In 2025 the onset of the growing season is expected to be normal or delayed in most parts of the country. However, earlier onset dates are expected in the southern states. Normal to early cessation dates are expected across the country. Below-normal rainfall amounts are also predicted in most parts of the northern states. This is likely to create water stress in those states. Farmers are therefore advised to apply the following precautionary measures during the year.

Advisory

- Farmers should adhere strictly to the predicted onset dates before the commencement of rainfed farming operations. Farmers should not plant before the establishment of the rains.
- Where onset is delayed, farmers are advised to use drought-tolerant and early-maturing crop varieties.
- Some crops thrive when planted during pre-onset in some areas (for example, melon and sweet potato in North Central), it is advised that caution and proper information are sought before planting.
- Given the expected early onset in the southern parts of the country farmers and state governments should start early preparation, and input acquisition such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.
- Farmers in the areas where dry spells are expected around July and August are advised to use drought-tolerant varieties. Additionally, farmers should adopt soil water conservation techniques such as mulching, rainwater harvesting, and drip irrigation/irrigation scheduling to help conserve soil moisture.
- Farmers in coastal and wetland areas should adopt alternative livelihood sources such as petty trading and other off-farm activities that could support household livelihood in the event of extreme weather.
- To avoid the leaching of nutrients, farmers should refrain from applying fertilizers right before the rains. The use of short-range forecasts from NiMet such as the three-day forecast is effective in this regard.
- Use shading techniques and mulching to protect crops from extreme temperatures.
- Monitor pests, as warmer temperatures can increase pest activities, particularly Army Worms often causing devastating effects on maize plants.
- Plant drought and water-logging tolerant varieties
- Farmers in the Southwest are advised during the major season to plant drought-tolerant varieties and during the Small Season (Second) to plant extra early maturing varieties

- Supplementary irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting
- During the predicted high temperatures, cleaning of the fishpond should be done systematically and frequently.



POTENTIAL IMPACT ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY

In 2025, daytime temperatures in most parts of the country are likely to be normal or slightly above normal in January, February, March, April, and May. This is expected to have an impact on domestic animals and may result in economic losses.

The following advisories are therefore recommended.

- Poultry pens should be well ventilated and the temperature in the poultry pens regulated.
- Farmers should consider reducing stocking density during the stress period and ensure good biosecurity.
- To boost livestock performance and reduce stress caused by rising temperatures, farmers should provide their animals with clean and adequate drinking water (fortified with multivitamins).
- Adopting climate-smart poultry housing (Elevated poultry housing)
- modification of the microenvironment to enhance heat dissipation process.
- Plant shade trees (natural or artificial)
- Improved ventilation
- Provide cooling systems and regular change of litter (wood shavings, beddings, etc)
- Use of sawdust as bedding for pigs to improve moisture absorption.
- Frequent changing of beddings for poultry
- Use of anti-stress for poultry , supplementation with yeast product increase digestibility of nutrients
- Poultry pens should be regularly sanitized and the floor kept dry during the rainy season to avoid the breeding of fungi, bacteria, and other pathogens.
- To increase and enhance feed intake and reduce selective feeding, feed may be given in pelleted forms.
- An adequate lighting system should be provided for additional warming to maintain optimum production during the period of cold night-time temperatures.
- Provision of clean and cold water ad lib.
- Ensure housing has adequate ventilation.

- Reduce stocking density during hot periods of the year (February to June).
- Discourage the rearing of broilers during hot periods where climate-smart practices are not affordable.
- Use of relatively cheaper sources of feed that are not competitive
- Culling of extremely stressed animals (Weak and vulnerable)
- Feed early in the morning and late in the evening (provide lightening at night to aid feeding during cool hours of the day)
- During periods of cold night-time temperatures, livestock farmers should provide additional sources of heating while ensuring proper lighting of the housing/pen

Dairy production

The warmer-than-normal temperature anticipated in most parts of the country in 2025, could affect dairy production in the following ways:

- During periods of high temperatures, feed intake is reduced.
- There is a gradual decline in milk production/ milk quality during high temperatures. This could result in stunted growth and reduced reproductive performance
- Changes in hormone levels and metabolic processes due to heat stress.
- Increase in the rate of water loss from the body owing to a high rate of evaporation. which also increases the water requirement per day.
- Unfavorable temperatures weaken the immune system of the animals and increase their susceptibility to diseases.

Advisory

- Artificial insemination should be done during the cool hours of the day and the period between insemination to the birth of the calf be timed to coincide with the establishment of the onset of the rainy season.
- Appropriate biosecurity measures should be adopted.
- Fresh and clean running water should be provided frequently and number of water drinking points increased.
- The evolution of disease-causing organisms should be closely monitored, as warmer temperatures can favour their proliferation.
- Feeding of farm animals should be minimized during periods of elevated temperatures
- Encourage commercial Pasture production with early maturing and drought-resistant seed variety.
- Farmers are advised to stock animals that are well acclimatized to particular areas; animal breeds that are drought tolerant/resistant within high production breeds.

- Rearing of cattle with shorter hair, hair of greater diameter, and lighter coat color is encouraged, as they are more adapted to hot weather.
- Sprinkling water on cattle or making them wallow in clean water to help improve fertility in hot months is advisable.
- Provision of clean cool water ad lib
- Livestock farmers should make deliberate efforts at cultivating fodder crops using marginal lands.
- Due to early cessation of rainy season in the north, farmers should endeavor to harness crop residues and store them for future use.
- Encourage pasture processing into hay and silage.
- Proper management and utilization of rangelands
- Planting of browse plants
- Government and the Ministry of Livestock Development should make effort to rehabilitate the grazing reserve/route.

HEALTH

The Neutral phase of the ENSO projection, which is the basis for the 2025 SCP prediction, is marked by a near-normal climate situation for the country. High-intensity rainfall may result in flash flooding even where near-normal rainfall is expected.

Heavy rains have the potential to contaminate drinking water, raising the risk of both flood-related health issues such as malaria and waterborne diseases like cholera, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The growth of fungi is accelerated in damp conditions, leading to an increase in respiratory illnesses. Access to medical facilities may be hampered by infrastructure damage and displacement brought on by heavy rains.

It is anticipated that nationwide temperatures from January to May 2025 will be close to normal or slightly warmer. This suggests that during this time of the year, heat-related conditions including heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and dehydration may worsen and directly endanger lives. People with underlying health conditions may be affected by prolonged high temperatures, which can worsen respiratory and cardiovascular disorders as well as the quality of the air. Infectious diseases spread by vectors like mosquitoes are also facilitated by rising temperatures. Furthermore, heatwaves can disproportionately impact vulnerable communities and put a strain on healthcare services.

The harmattan season, which is observed in January, February, November, and December in most parts of the country, is characterized by dry and dusty winds that may raise the risk of respiratory

tract conditions including cough and asthma as well as cardiovascular problems. Additionally, the meningitis outbreak is influenced by low relative humidity and dusty conditions of the harmattan season.

Advisory

Malaria

- Prevent mosquito bites, by using mosquito nets, insecticide, and repellent.
- Fumigate the environment, and clear the drainage and stagnant water around the home frequently
- Seek prompt medical attention if the disease is suspected
- Taking antimalarial tablets under the guidance of a health professionals
- Administering the vaccine to children who live in places where malaria is endemic.
- Relevant stakeholders should provide mosquito nets.

Meningiatis

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

Cholera

- Government should provide toilets at strategic places to discourage open defaecation
- To help reduce the intake of contaminated water and the spread of waterborne diseases during flooding, all relevant agencies should provide drinking water to communities.
- Good hygiene among communities should be encouraged.

Heat Stress

- Drink water at regular intervals
- Do not go outside during the hottest part of the day if you can afford it or try to arrange your activities for earlier or later in the day when it is cooler
- Stay in shaded areas, wear sunscreen, sunglasses, hats, or use umbrellas when outside
- Keep the home cool by closing the curtains during the hottest time of the day and opening at nighttime to cool down the house.
- The use of fans and coolers at home if available.



WEATHER DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Disaster events profoundly affect humans on multiple levels—physically, emotionally, socially, and economically. Floods, droughts, and heat waves are examples of weather-related calamities that have a major impact on societies and their effects can be extensive, impacting ecosystems, infrastructure, livelihoods, and health.

The prediction for 2025 indicates normal to below-normal rainfall activities across most parts of the country. Low-lying regions of Niger, Benue, Kogi, Rivers, and coastal states are more vulnerable to floods.

Several disasters such as the collapse of billboards, electrical poles, removal of roofs, and so on can occur during the onset and cessation period of the rainy season due to the strong winds associated with the period. Flash floods cannot be ruled out because of high-intensity rainfall expected in some areas such as parts of Kaduna, Lagos, Ebonyi, Cross-River, Abia, Akwa-Ibom, and the FCT. In the northern states, flooding may also occur when rainfall is at its peak in July, August, and September. Places within the urban cities of the country with poor drainages are also vulnerable to floods during the rainy season.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making Use of Early Warning Advisories Translation of all advisory 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,

	<p>infrastructure e.g dams, telecommunications infrastructure</p>	<p>community /religious leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
2. Flashflood due to heavy/high-intensity rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental clean-up (waterways and drainage system) • Discourage people on waterways • Proper planning • Sensitization <p>(See NEMA Flood Advisory)</p>	
3. Building collapses due to heavy rainfall/windstorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage water harvesting 	
5. Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation • Erecting of windbreakers • Construction of retaining wall and embankment in erosion-prone areas 	
6. Internal displacement of people due to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of temporary shelters/camp 	

<p>damage to homes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of humanitarian assistance • Advocacy and Sensitization 	
<p>7. Epidemics (cholera, airborne diseases, malaria and meningitis)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper health care measures such as stocking up on vaccines and Personal Protective Equipment (i.e. gloves, mask, etc) • Sensitization and risk communication • Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) advocacy and facilities 	
<p>8. Fire outbreak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage/control of bush burning • Turning off electrical appliances • Fire defence equipment • Fire prevention sensitization • Abiding by fire safety code • Relevant authority should install fire emergency monitoring 	



WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The predicted delayed onset of rainy season and normal to below-normal rainfall amounts may result in delayed groundwater recharge and surface water availability in 2025. This will invariably affect drinking water supply, agriculture and other industrial uses.

Reduced reservoir inflows are likely to occur in those parts of the country where above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall amounts have been predicted. This may affect hydropower generation and result in electric power shortages.

The predicted slightly warmer-than-normal temperatures between the months of January and May 2025 might increase drought vulnerability through evaporation from water bodies, reservoirs, and soil, reducing overall water availability and result in scarcity in vulnerable areas.

The below-normal rainfall predicted for the 2025 rainy season suggest that there may be increased competitive demand for water among agriculture, industry and domestic consumption.

Advisory

Early Preparedness:

- Proactive water management systems using the forecasts provided in the 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction issued by NiMet.
- Use forecasts to schedule water release activities appropriate to the predicted characteristics of the 2025 rainy season.
- Implement water rationing or prioritization during peak demand periods using NiMet's short-term and intra-seasonal forecasts.

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM):

- Strengthen coordination among water/rainfall-dependent sectors (agriculture, power generation, health) to balance competing demands for limited water resources due to the anticipated below-normal rainfall amounts in some places in the year.
- Ensure equitable water allocation between water-dependent sectors to avoid conflicts.
- Optimize water storage in reservoirs and prioritize essential water uses (e.g., drinking water, health care, hydropower generation, etc.).
- Explore water harvesting techniques to supplement surface water resources.
- During periods of above-normal temperatures, which enhance the growth of algae in reservoirs, adequate treatment of water for domestic use should be intensified.
- Encourage the removal of obstructions in drainage systems and waterways.

Irrigation Development

- Expand and maintain irrigation infrastructure in the northern states to enhance agricultural productivity during the delayed onset of rainy season.
- Promote efficient water use practices, including drip irrigation and mulching, to reduce the effect of evaporation losses and optimize water use



ROAD TRANSPORTATION

In 2025, the rainfall amount is likely to be normal to below normal rainfall. Above-normal rainfall is also expected in other parts of the country. Storms are expected to be strong during the season because of the predicted higher-than-normal temperatures in most parts of the country. This has implications for road users as strong storms can pull down trees, communication masts, electric power cables and poles, and other structures. These could obstruct roads and disrupt traffic. Chances of road washouts, slippery roads, delayed travel time, and cars skidding off the road are likely during the season. Reduced visibility during the harmattan and stormy weather should be expected.

Advisory

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



BLUE ECONOMY

The Nigerian coastline, bordering seven southern states (Lagos, Ondo, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River), is vital for the nation's marine and blue economy. The sector leverages marine resources to drive economic growth, create jobs, and improve livelihoods. It encompasses diverse activities including fisheries, maritime transport, oil and gas, and coastal tourism. The 2025 SCP has the potential to significantly benefit the maritime sector by providing valuable information for decision-making, resource management, and risk mitigation.

Advisory

- Mariners are encouraged to effectively plan their route for vessels in the inland waterways during the peak of rains when the water level is anticipated to be high.
- Tidal currents could be strong, especially during the monthly transition between high and low tides. These currents can cause navigation challenges for smaller vessels or inexperienced local boat operators. Hence navigators are advised to obtain daily tidal information from NiMet and other relevant agencies to ensure safety
- The mild temperatures and normal rainfall anticipated during January to March make this period a good time to hang around beaches and other coastal recreational centers.
- Tourists should wear sunscreen, a hat, and sunglasses to protect their skin if there will be prolonged exposure to the sun.
- Tourists are advised to drink sufficient water as dehydration in sunny weather can lead to health problems
- To ensure safety, organizations should always check NiMet's daily marine forecast to stay updated on the latest offshore and onshore weather conditions.
- The structural integrity of offshore platforms and onshore facilities to withstand thundery activities and hazardous winds should be assessed frequently.





Detailed 774 Local Government Area Seasonal Rainfall Prediction

Nigeria is a country with vast expanse of land, with different climatic and agroecological zones. Most states have about 2 or 3 agroecological zones and this has implications on the

rainfall distribution such as onset, cessation, length of season and annual rainfall amount over each state. Below is a detailed breakdown of the forecast over the 774 local government areas of the country.

State	City	Onset date	Season end	Season Length Days	Annual Rainfall mm
Abia	Aba North	11-Mar	15-Dec	278	2556
	Aba South	11-Mar	15-Dec	279	2569
	Arochukwu	17-Mar	11-Dec	269	2354
	Bende	19-Mar	10-Dec	266	2309
	Ikwuano	15-Mar	12-Dec	272	2427
	Isiala Ngwa North	15-Mar	13-Dec	273	2439
	Isiala Ngwa South	14-Mar	13-Dec	275	2475
	Isuikwua	21-Mar	9-Dec	263	2247
	Oboma Ngwa	12-Mar	14-Dec	278	2544
	Ohafia Abia	19-Mar	10-Dec	266	2301
	Osisioma Ngwa	12-Mar	14-Dec	277	2519
	Ugwanagbo	10-Mar	15-Dec	280	2596
	Ukwa East	9-Mar	16-Dec	282	2632
	Ukwa West	9-Mar	16-Dec	281	2619
	Umuahia North	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2343
Umuahia South	16-Mar	12-Dec	270	2388	
Umu-Nneochi	23-Mar	8-Dec	259	2173	
Adamawa	Demsa	25-May	11-Nov	182	1097
	Fufore	9-May	12-Nov	187	1143
	Ganye	29-Apr	18-Nov	204	1320
	Girie	24-May	4-Nov	165	965
	Gombi	13-May	10-Nov	182	1095
	Guyuk	19-May	7-Nov	172	1020
	Hong	25-May	4-Nov	162	951
	Jada	2-May	16-Nov	198	1258
	Jimeta	11-May	12-Nov	185	1127
	Lamurde	15-May	9-Nov	178	1068
	Madagali	3-Jun	30-Oct	149	881
	Maiha	19-May	7-Nov	172	1016
	Mayo-Bel	4-May	15-Nov	195	1220
	Michika	30-May	1-Nov	155	909
Mubi North	26-May	3-Nov	161	943	

	Mubi South	24-May	4-Nov	164	961
	Numan	14-May	10-Nov	180	1084
	Shelleng	20-May	6-Nov	170	1001
	Song	19-May	7-Nov	173	1021
	Toungo	6-May	14-Nov	192	1188
	Yola North	27-May	17-Oct	185	1124
	Yola South	24-May	21-Oct	186	1138
Akwa Ibom	Abak	10-Mar	15-Dec	281	2605
	Eastern Obolo	3-Mar	19-Dec	292	2853
	Eket	4-Mar	18-Dec	289	2792
	Esit - Eket	5-Mar	18-Dec	289	2783
	Essien Udim	11-Mar	15-Dec	278	2558
	Etim Ekpo	9-Mar	16-Dec	281	2620
	Etinan	7-Mar	17-Dec	285	2695
	Ibena	3-Mar	19-Dec	291	2831
	Ibesikpo Asutan	8-Mar	16-Dec	283	2648
	Ibiono Ibom	13-Mar	14-Dec	276	2507
	Ika	10-Mar	15-Dec	280	2597
	Ikono	13-Mar	14-Dec	276	2507
	Ikot Abasi	3-Mar	19-Dec	291	2830
	Ikot Ekpene	13-Mar	14-Dec	276	2511
	Ini	15-Mar	12-Dec	272	2431
	Itu	12-Mar	14-Dec	278	2544
	Mbo	4-Mar	18-Dec	289	2795
	Mkpat Enin	4-Mar	19-Dec	290	2809
	Nsit Atai	7-Mar	17-Dec	284	2689
	Nsit Ibom	8-Mar	16-Dec	283	2658
	Nsit Ubium	6-Mar	17-Dec	286	2726
	Obot Akara	13-Mar	13-Dec	275	2488
	Okobo	7-Mar	17-Dec	285	2702
	Onna	4-Mar	18-Dec	289	2792
	Oron	6-Mar	17-Dec	287	2738
	Oruk Anam	7-Mar	17-Dec	285	2691
	Udung Uko	6-Mar	17-Dec	286	2729
	Ukanafun	8-Mar	16-Dec	283	2649
	Uruan	9-Mar	15-Dec	281	2612
	Urue-Offong/Oruko	5-Mar	18-Dec	287	2750
	Uyo	10-Mar	15-Dec	281	2604
Anambra	Aguata	24-Mar	8-Dec	259	2158
	Anambra East	29-Mar	5-Dec	252	2028
	Anambra West	1-Apr	3-Dec	247	1947
	Anaocha	25-Mar	7-Dec	256	2115
	Awka North	29-Mar	5-Dec	251	2016

	Awka South	27-Mar	6-Dec	254	2074
	Ayamelum	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1933
	Njikoka	27-Mar	6-Dec	253	2059
	Ekwusigo	24-Mar	8-Dec	258	2155
	Idemili North	26-Mar	7-Dec	256	2101
	Idemili South	25-Mar	7-Dec	257	2124
	Ihiala	22-Mar	9-Dec	262	2214
	Dunukofia	27-Mar	6-Dec	254	2074
	Nnewi North	24-Mar	7-Dec	258	2154
	Nnewi South	23-Mar	8-Dec	260	2177
	Ogbaru	22-Mar	8-Dec	261	2202
	Onitsha North	26-Mar	7-Dec	256	2102
	Onitsha South	25-Mar	7-Dec	256	2114
	Orumba North	26-Mar	7-Dec	256	2111
	Orumba South	24-Mar	7-Dec	258	2153
	Oyi	27-Mar	6-Dec	253	2062
Bauchi	Alkali	20-May	6-Nov	160	904
	Bauchi	25-May	4-Nov	152	851
	Bogoro	16-May	9-Nov	166	950
	Damban	13-Jun	24-Oct	123	674
	Darazo	7-Jun	28-Oct	133	705
	Dass	22-May	6-Nov	158	890
	Gamawa	20-Jun	21-Oct	113	657
	Ganjuwa	2-Jun	31-Oct	140	786
	Giade	12-Jun	25-Oct	125	681
	Itas/Gadua	17-Jun	22-Oct	117	662
	Jama'are	15-Jun	23-Oct	120	669
	Katagum	14-Jun	24-Oct	122	672
	Kirfi	28-May	2-Nov	149	780
	Misau	11-Jun	26-Oct	126	683
	Ningi	5-Jun	29-Oct	135	713
	Shira	12-Jun	25-Oct	125	680
	Tafawa-Balewa	20-May	6-Nov	160	903
	Toro	27-May	3-Nov	150	839
	Warji	7-Jun	28-Oct	133	704
	Zaki	23-Jun	19-Oct	108	603
Bayelsa	Brass	1-Mar	20-Dec	293	2890
	Ekeremor	8-Mar	16-Dec	284	2668
	Kolokuma/Opokuma	11-Mar	15-Dec	279	2575
	Nembe	2-Mar	19-Dec	292	2860
	Ogbia	6-Mar	17-Dec	287	2740
	Sagbama	12-Mar	14-Dec	277	2535
	Southern Ijaw	4-Mar	19-Dec	290	2818

	Yenegoa	11-Mar	15-Dec	279	2562
Benue	Ado	25-Apr	1-Dec	190	1824
	Agatu	10-May	23-Nov	167	1487
	Apa	7-May	25-Nov	172	1549
	Buruku	3-May	26-Nov	177	1630
	Gboko	3-May	27-Nov	178	1646
	Guma	10-May	23-Nov	167	1482
	Gwer East	3-May	26-Nov	177	1629
	Gwer West	7-May	24-Nov	171	1546
	Katsina-Ala	3-May	27-Nov	178	1639
	Konshisha	28-Apr	29-Nov	185	1752
	Kwande	25-Apr	1-Dec	190	1822
	Logo	8-May	24-Nov	169	1521
	Makurdi	21-May	28-Nov	161	1210
	Obi	28-Apr	30-Nov	186	1764
	Ogbadibo	28-Apr	30-Nov	186	1760
	Ohimini	1-May	28-Nov	181	1684
	Oju	26-Apr	1-Dec	189	1806
	Okpokwu	28-Apr	29-Nov	186	1760
	Oturkpo	2-May	27-Nov	180	1669
	Tarka	7-May	25-Nov	172	1559
	Ukum	7-May	25-Nov	172	1551
	Ushongo	28-Apr	29-Nov	185	1748
	Vandeikya	26-Apr	1-Dec	189	1817
Borno	Abadam	12-Jul	9-Oct	78	495
	Askira/Uba	31-May	31-Oct	141	848
	Bama	13-Jun	25-Oct	122	477
	Bayo	28-May	2-Nov	146	873
	Biu	1-Jun	31-Oct	140	842
	Chibok	2-Jun	30-Oct	138	733
	Dambo	7-Jun	28-Oct	131	703
	Dikwa	19-Jun	21-Oct	113	459
	Gubio	30-Jun	15-Oct	96	456
	Guzamala	2-Jul	14-Oct	92	461
	Gwoza	7-Jun	28-Oct	130	702
	Hawul	29-May	2-Nov	145	771
	Jere	18-Jun	22-Oct	114	462
	Kaga	14-Jun	24-Oct	120	473
	Kala/Balge	22-Jun	20-Oct	108	455
	Konduga	15-Jun	23-Oct	119	469
	Kukawa	4-Jul	13-Oct	89	466
	Kwaya Kusar	28-May	2-Nov	147	779

	Mafa	20-Jun	21-Oct	110	457
	Magumeri	22-Jun	19-Oct	107	454
	Maiduguri	18-Jun	22-Oct	114	461
	Marte	25-Jun	18-Oct	102	453
	Mobbar	7-Jul	12-Oct	84	475
	Monguno	28-Jun	17-Oct	99	454
	Ngala	24-Jun	19-Oct	105	453
	Nganzai	27-Jun	17-Oct	100	453
	Shani	25-May	4-Nov	151	806
Cross River	Abi	23-Mar	8-Dec	260	2191
	Akamkpa	15-Mar	13-Dec	273	2439
	Akpabuyo	7-Mar	17-Dec	285	2705
	Bakassi	6-Mar	17-Dec	287	2737
	Bekwarra	3-Apr	2-Dec	243	1881
	Biase	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2347
	Boki	28-Mar	5-Dec	252	2035
	Calabar Municipal	10-Mar	15-Dec	281	2611
	Calabar South	7-Mar	17-Dec	285	2702
	Etung	22-Mar	9-Dec	262	2219
	Ikom	25-Mar	7-Dec	257	2123
	Obanliku	31-Mar	4-Dec	247	1953
	Obubra	24-Mar	7-Dec	258	2151
	Obudu	2-Apr	3-Dec	245	1916
	Odukpani	12-Mar	14-Dec	277	2521
	Ogoja	1-Apr	3-Dec	247	1944
	Yakurr	22-Mar	9-Dec	262	2225
	Yala	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1928
Delta	Aniocha North	29-Mar	5-Dec	251	2015
	Aniocha South	26-Mar	6-Dec	255	2094
	Bomadi	13-Mar	14-Dec	276	2499
	Burutu	14-Mar	13-Dec	274	2457
	Ethiope East	23-Mar	8-Dec	260	2187
	Ethiope West	20-Mar	10-Dec	265	2284
	Ika North East	27-Mar	6-Dec	253	2057
	Ika South	27-Mar	6-Dec	254	2074
	Isoko North	17-Mar	11-Dec	269	2367
	Isoko South	16-Mar	12-Dec	272	2412
	Ndakwa East	19-Mar	10-Dec	267	2311
	Ndakwa West	21-Mar	9-Dec	262	2231
	Okpe	19-Mar	10-Dec	266	2295
	Oshimili North	29-Mar	5-Dec	252	2028
	Oshimili South	26-Mar	7-Dec	256	2113
	Patani	13-Mar	14-Dec	276	2506

	Sapele	22-Mar	9-Dec	262	2213
	Udu	17-Mar	12-Dec	270	2377
	Ughelli North	17-Mar	11-Dec	269	2360
	Ughelli South	15-Mar	12-Dec	272	2426
	Ukwuani	22-Mar	9-Dec	262	2228
	Uvwie	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2339
	Warri North	21-Mar	9-Dec	263	2232
	Warri South	19-Mar	10-Dec	267	2317
	Warri South West	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2343
Ebonyi	Abakaliki	28-Mar	5-Dec	252	2044
	Afikpo North	22-Mar	8-Dec	261	2201
	Afikpo South	22-Mar	9-Dec	261	2209
	Ebonyi	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1959
	Ezza North	28-Mar	5-Dec	253	2049
	Ezza South	26-Mar	6-Dec	255	2099
	Ikwo	25-Mar	7-Dec	256	2118
	Ishielu	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1989
	Ivo	23-Mar	8-Dec	260	2191
	Izzi	31-Mar	4-Dec	247	1952
	Ohaozara	24-Mar	8-Dec	259	2161
	Ohaukwu	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1966
	Onicha	25-Mar	7-Dec	256	2117
Edo	Akoko-Edo	13-Apr	27-Nov	227	1633
	Egor	29-Mar	5-Dec	250	2007
	Esan Central	4-Apr	2-Dec	242	1866
	Esan North East	4-Apr	1-Dec	241	1847
	Esan South East	2-Apr	3-Dec	245	1916
	Esan West	3-Apr	2-Dec	243	1885
	Etsako Central	7-Apr	30-Nov	237	1775
	Etsako East	11-Apr	28-Nov	231	1684
	Etsako West	8-Apr	30-Nov	236	1767
	Igueben	31-Mar	4-Dec	247	1950
	Ikpoba-Okha	27-Mar	6-Dec	254	2071
	Oredo	28-Mar	6-Dec	253	2051
	Orhionmwon	26-Mar	6-Dec	255	2090
	Ovia North East	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1971
	Ovia South West	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1972
	Owan East	9-Apr	29-Nov	234	1738
	Owan West	6-Apr	30-Nov	238	1795
	Uhunmwonde	31-Mar	4-Dec	247	1954
Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	17-Apr	25-Nov	222	1556
	Efon	17-Apr	24-Nov	221	1539

	Ekiti East	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1513
	Ekiti South West	16-Apr	25-Nov	224	1579
	Ekiti West	18-Apr	24-Nov	220	1531
	Emure/Ise/Orun	14-Apr	26-Nov	226	1607
	Aiyekire (Gbonyin)	17-Apr	25-Nov	222	1553
	Ido/Osi	20-Apr	23-Nov	216	1476
	Ijero	20-Apr	23-Nov	217	1493
	Ikere	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1593
	Ikole	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1472
	Ilejemeji	21-Apr	22-Nov	215	1456
	Irepodun/Ifelodun	18-Apr	24-Nov	220	1528
	Ise/Orun	14-Apr	26-Nov	226	1607
	Moba	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1445
	Oye	20-Apr	23-Nov	216	1477
Enugu	Aninri	25-Mar	7-Dec	257	2132
	Awgu	27-Mar	6-Dec	255	2083
	Enugu East	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1922
	Enugu North	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1965
	Enugu South	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1983
	Ezeagu	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1986
	Igbo-Etiti	3-Apr	2-Dec	243	1880
	Igbo-Eze North	8-Apr	29-Nov	235	1751
	Igbo-Eze South	7-Apr	30-Nov	237	1776
	Isi-Uzo	4-Apr	2-Dec	242	1860
	Nkanu East	28-Mar	5-Dec	252	2034
	Nkanu West	29-Mar	5-Dec	251	2013
	Nsukka	6-Apr	1-Dec	239	1815
	Oji-River	27-Mar	6-Dec	254	2076
	Udenu	6-Apr	1-Dec	239	1811
	Udi	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1966
	Uzo-Uwani	4-Apr	2-Dec	242	1868
FCT	Abaji	13-May	15-Nov	195	1220
	Abuja Municipal	16-May	14-Nov	191	1186
	Bwari	19-May	12-Nov	187	1141
	Gwagwalada	17-May	13-Nov	190	1169
	Kuje	11-May	16-Nov	198	1258
	Kwali	12-May	16-Nov	197	1242
Gombe	Akko	3-Jun	22-Oct	129	717
	Balanga	30-May	24-Oct	135	761
	Billiri	30-May	23-Oct	134	755
	Dukku	13-Jun	16-Oct	114	632

	Funakaye	12-Jun	16-Oct	114	633
	Gombe	5-Jun	20-Oct	125	693
	Kaltungo	30-May	24-Oct	134	755
	Kwami	9-Jun	18-Oct	120	663
	Nafada	17-Jun	14-Oct	107	606
	Shomgom	27-May	25-Oct	139	789
	Yamaltu/Deba	5-Jun	3-Nov	140	696
Imo	Aboh-Mbaise	16-Mar	12-Dec	271	2396
	Ahiazu-Mbaise	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2348
	Ehime-Mbano	20-Mar	10-Dec	265	2289
	Ezinihitte	17-Mar	12-Dec	270	2380
	Ideato North	22-Mar	9-Dec	261	2212
	Ideato South	21-Mar	9-Dec	263	2238
	Ihitte/Uboma	19-Mar	10-Dec	266	2305
	Ikeduru	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2347
	Isiala Mbano	20-Mar	10-Dec	265	2289
	Isu	20-Mar	10-Dec	265	2287
	Mbaitoli	18-Mar	11-Dec	267	2329
	Ngor-Okpala	14-Mar	13-Dec	273	2449
	Njaba	20-Mar	10-Dec	265	2273
	Nkwerre	20-Mar	10-Dec	264	2264
	Nwangele	20-Mar	10-Dec	265	2276
	Obowo	18-Mar	11-Dec	268	2350
	Oguta	19-Mar	10-Dec	266	2305
	Ohaji/Egbema	16-Mar	12-Dec	271	2407
	Okigwe	21-Mar	9-Dec	263	2233
	Orlu	21-Mar	9-Dec	263	2234
	Orsu	22-Mar	8-Dec	261	2208
	Oru East	20-Mar	10-Dec	264	2264
	Oru West	21-Mar	9-Dec	264	2254
	Owerri-Municipal	17-Mar	12-Dec	270	2377
	Owerri North	16-Mar	12-Dec	271	2393
	Owerri West	16-Mar	12-Dec	271	2403
	Unuimo	21-Mar	9-Dec	263	2247
Jigawa	Auyo	24-Jun	18-Oct	98	603
	Babura	29-Jun	16-Oct	91	605
	Biriniwa	1-Jul	15-Oct	88	608
	Birnin Kudu	13-Jun	25-Oct	116	828
	Buji	13-Jun	25-Oct	116	827
	Dutse	17-Jun	23-Oct	110	814
	Gagarawa	27-Jun	17-Oct	94	603
	Garki	25-Jun	18-Oct	97	603

	Gumel	28-Jun	16-Oct	92	605
	Guri	29-Jun	16-Oct	91	605
	Gwaram	9-Jun	27-Oct	122	745
	Gwiwa	30-Jun	15-Oct	90	606
	Hadejia	26-Jun	18-Oct	96	603
	Jahun	21-Jun	20-Oct	104	606
	Kafin Hausa	22-Jun	20-Oct	101	604
	Kaugama	26-Jun	17-Oct	95	603
	Kazaure	29-Jun	16-Oct	91	605
	Kiri Kasamma	28-Jun	17-Oct	93	604
	Kiyawa	17-Jun	22-Oct	109	712
	Maigatari	30-Jun	15-Oct	89	607
	Malam Madori	27-Jun	17-Oct	93	604
	Miga	23-Jun	19-Oct	101	604
	Ringim	22-Jun	20-Oct	102	605
	Roni	28-Jun	16-Oct	92	605
	Sule Tankarkar	29-Jun	16-Oct	90	606
	Taura	23-Jun	19-Oct	100	604
	Yankwashi	30-Jun	15-Oct	89	607
Kaduna	Birnin-Gwari	3-Jun	16-Oct	127	879
	Chikun	27-May	20-Oct	159	931
	Giwa	7-Jun	14-Oct	143	856
	Igabi	31-May	18-Oct	153	901
	Ikara	9-Jun	13-Oct	140	844
	Jaba	13-May	27-Oct	181	1086
	Jema'a	11-May	28-Oct	184	1116
	Kachia	19-May	24-Oct	173	1022
	Kaduna North	30-May	18-Oct	156	912
	Kaduna South	29-May	19-Oct	157	919
	Kagarko	13-May	28-Oct	182	1097
	Kajuru	26-May	20-Oct	162	947
	Kaura	16-May	26-Oct	177	1055
	Kauru	24-May	21-Oct	164	964
	Kubau	4-Jun	16-Oct	148	875
	Kudan	9-Jun	13-Oct	140	846
	Lere	26-May	20-Oct	161	945
	Markafi	10-Jun	12-Oct	139	841
	Sabon-Gari	7-Jun	14-Oct	142	852
	Sanga	9-May	29-Oct	187	1143
	Soba	5-Jun	15-Oct	146	867
	Zango-Kataf	18-May	24-Oct	173	1024
	Zaria	6-Jun	14-Oct	144	860
Kano	Ajingi	19-Jun	21-Oct	113	709

Albasu	15-Jun	24-Oct	119	720
Bagwai	21-Jun	20-Oct	109	506
Bebeji	13-Jun	25-Oct	122	726
Bichi	24-Jun	19-Oct	105	503
Bunkure	15-Jun	24-Oct	119	720
Dala	20-Jun	21-Oct	111	607
Dambatta	26-Jun	18-Oct	102	503
Dawakin Kudu	17-Jun	23-Oct	116	714
Dawakin Tofa	22-Jun	20-Oct	108	505
Doguwa	4-Jun	29-Oct	135	840
Fagge	20-Jun	21-Oct	111	708
Gabasawa	21-Jun	20-Oct	109	505
Garko	14-Jun	24-Oct	121	624
Garum Mallam	15-Jun	24-Oct	119	620
Gaya	17-Jun	23-Oct	116	614
Gezawa	20-Jun	21-Oct	110	507
Gwale	19-Jun	21-Oct	112	608
Gwarzo	18-Jun	22-Oct	113	610
Kabo	18-Jun	22-Oct	114	611
Kano Municipal	19-Jun	21-Oct	112	609
Karaye	16-Jun	23-Oct	116	615
Kibiya	12-Jun	25-Oct	123	628
Kiru	14-Jun	24-Oct	120	622
Kumbotso	19-Jun	22-Oct	113	610
Kunchi	26-Jun	18-Oct	102	503
Kura	16-Jun	23-Oct	116	615
Madobi	17-Jun	22-Oct	115	613
Makoda	25-Jun	18-Oct	103	503
Minjibir	23-Jun	19-Oct	107	504
Nasarawa	20-Jun	21-Oct	111	507
Rano	12-Jun	25-Oct	122	628
Rimin Gado	19-Jun	22-Oct	113	610
Rogo	13-Jun	25-Oct	121	626
Shanono	20-Jun	21-Oct	110	506
Sumaila	11-Jun	26-Oct	125	635
Takai	12-Jun	25-Oct	123	631
Tarauni	19-Jun	21-Oct	112	608
Tofa	20-Jun	21-Oct	111	607
Tsanyawa	23-Jun	19-Oct	105	503
Tudun Wada	9-Jun	27-Oct	127	642
Ungogo	20-Jun	21-Oct	110	507
Warawa	19-Jun	22-Oct	113	610
Wudil	16-Jun	23-Oct	117	616

Katsina	Bakori	14-Jun	24-Oct	118	722
	Batagarawa	3-Jul	14-Oct	89	512
	Batsari	1-Jul	15-Oct	91	509
	Baure	2-Jul	15-Oct	91	509
	Bindawa	30-Jun	15-Oct	93	507
	Charanchi	29-Jun	16-Oct	96	505
	Dandume	11-Jun	26-Oct	122	733
	Danja	11-Jun	26-Oct	123	734
	Dan Musa	23-Jun	19-Oct	104	554
	Daura	4-Jul	13-Oct	87	466
	Dutsi	3-Jul	14-Oct	89	463
	Dutsin-Ma	26-Jun	18-Oct	100	553
	Faskari	15-Jun	24-Oct	117	670
	Funtua	12-Jun	25-Oct	121	820
	Ingawa	29-Jun	16-Oct	95	455
	Jibia	4-Jul	13-Oct	87	466
	Kafur	14-Jun	24-Oct	117	721
	Kaita	7-Jul	12-Oct	83	474
	Kankara	19-Jun	21-Oct	110	558
	Kankia	26-Jun	17-Oct	99	453
	Katsina	4-Jul	13-Oct	86	466
	Kurfi	30-Jun	15-Oct	93	457
	Kusada	27-Jun	17-Oct	98	553
	Mai'adua	6-Jul	12-Oct	83	473
	Malumfashi	17-Jun	22-Oct	113	562
	Mani	3-Jul	14-Oct	89	462
	Mashi	6-Jul	12-Oct	83	473
	Matazu	24-Jun	19-Oct	103	453
	Musawa	21-Jun	20-Oct	108	456
	Rimi	2-Jul	14-Oct	90	460
	Sabuwa	10-Jun	26-Oct	124	588
	Safana	27-Jun	17-Oct	98	454
	Sandamu	3-Jul	14-Oct	89	463
	Zango	4-Jul	13-Oct	87	465
Kebbi	Aleiro	1-Jul	19-Oct	89	603
	Arewa-Dandi	7-Jul	16-Oct	81	605
	Argungu	7-Jul	16-Oct	81	605
	Augie	11-Jul	14-Oct	75	613
	Bagudo	10-Jun	26-Oct	117	636
	Birnin Kebbi	4-Jul	18-Oct	86	603
	Bunza	29-Jun	20-Oct	93	605
	Dandi	17-Jun	22-Oct	107	613

	Danko Wasagu	12-Jun	25-Oct	115	630
	Fakai	12-Jun	25-Oct	115	628
	Gwandu	4-Jul	17-Oct	85	603
	Jega	29-Jun	20-Oct	93	605
	Kalgo	23-Jun	19-Oct	97	603
	Koko/Besse	11-Jun	25-Oct	116	633
	Maiyama	19-Jun	21-Oct	104	609
	Ngaski	30-May	1-Nov	134	706
	Sakaba	8-Jun	27-Oct	122	650
	Shanga	9-Jun	27-Oct	120	645
	Suru	15-Jun	23-Oct	110	617
	Yauri	5-Jun	29-Oct	127	669
	Zuru	13-Jun	25-Oct	114	627
Kogi	Adavi	25-Apr	24-Nov	188	1547
	Ajaokuta	22-Apr	26-Nov	193	1607
	Ankpa	22-Apr	26-Nov	193	1618
	Bassa	27-Apr	24-Nov	186	1516
	Dekina	23-Apr	25-Nov	191	1582
	Ibaji	13-Apr	1-Dec	207	1834
	Idah	17-Apr	29-Nov	201	1739
	Igalamela-Odolu	17-Apr	29-Nov	201	1741
	Ijumu	28-Apr	23-Nov	184	1491
	Kabba/Bunu	1-May	21-Nov	180	1429
	Kogi	3-May	20-Nov	176	1380
	Lokoja	3-May	20-Nov	176	1382
	Mopa-Muro	2-May	21-Nov	177	1402
	Ofu	21-Apr	27-Nov	195	1647
	Ogori/Magongo	23-Apr	26-Nov	192	1600
	Okehi	26-Apr	24-Nov	187	1529
	Okene	22-Apr	26-Nov	192	1605
	Olamabolo	18-Apr	28-Nov	199	1700
	Omala	27-Apr	23-Nov	186	1509
	Yagba East	2-May	21-Nov	177	1399
	Yagba West	4-May	20-Nov	175	1368
Kwara	Asa	7-May	18-Nov	170	1317
	Baruten	18-May	12-Nov	153	1136
	Edu	14-May	14-Nov	160	1202
	Ekiti	1-May	21-Nov	179	1416
	Ifelodun	9-May	17-Nov	167	1276
	Ilorin East	9-May	17-Nov	168	1285
	Ilorin South	7-May	18-Nov	170	1314
	Ilorin West	7-May	18-Nov	170	1307
	Irepodun	3-May	20-Nov	176	1388

	Isin	4-May	20-Nov	175	1368
	Kaiama	20-May	11-Nov	149	1102
	Moro	13-May	15-Nov	161	1211
	Offa	3-May	20-Nov	177	1394
	Oke-Ero	2-May	20-Nov	177	1397
	Oyun	3-May	20-Nov	177	1392
	Pategi	10-May	16-Nov	165	1260
Lagos	Agege	3-Apr	2-Dec	244	1891
	Ajeromi-Ifelodun	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1959
	Alimosho	2-Apr	3-Dec	245	1905
	Amuwo-Odofin	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1975
	Apapa	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1977
	Badagry	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1978
	Epe	31-Mar	4-Dec	247	1952
	Eti-Osa	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1970
	Ibeju/Lekki	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1973
	Ifako-Ijaye	3-Apr	2-Dec	243	1876
	Ikeja	2-Apr	2-Dec	244	1900
	Ikorodu	2-Apr	3-Dec	244	1903
	Kosofe	2-Apr	3-Dec	245	1906
	Lagos Island	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1936
	Lagos Mainland	1-Apr	3-Dec	247	1942
	Mushin	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1925
	Ojo	31-Mar	4-Dec	248	1967
	Oshodi-Isolo	2-Apr	3-Dec	245	1920
	Shomolu	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1924
	Surulere	1-Apr	3-Dec	247	1944
Nasarawa	Akwanga	16-May	13-Nov	182	1171
	Awe	4-May	20-Nov	200	1368
	Doma	3-May	20-Nov	202	1392
	Karu	17-May	13-Nov	180	1152
	Keana	3-May	20-Nov	201	1382
	Keffi	13-May	15-Nov	186	1218
	Kokona	14-May	14-Nov	184	1193
	Lafia	11-May	16-Nov	189	1251
	Nasarawa	6-May	19-Nov	197	1338
	Nassarawa Egon	11-May	16-Nov	189	1241
	Obi	5-May	19-Nov	197	1340
	Toto	5-May	19-Nov	199	1354
	Wamba	15-May	13-Nov	182	1174
Niger	Agaie	14-May	9-Nov	180	1200
	Agwara	10-Jun	26-Oct	138	889
	Bida	16-May	8-Nov	176	1161

	Borgu	4-Jun	29-Oct	147	934
	Bosso	23-May	4-Nov	165	1060
	Chanchaga	24-May	4-Nov	164	1055
	Edati	15-May	9-Nov	177	1177
	Gbako	19-May	7-Nov	172	1122
	Gurara	19-May	6-Nov	171	1115
	Katcha	16-May	8-Nov	176	1161
	Kontagora	5-Jun	28-Oct	146	929
	Lapai	13-May	10-Nov	180	1208
	Lavun	17-May	7-Nov	174	1146
	Magama	4-Jun	29-Oct	147	937
	Mariga	8-Jun	26-Oct	140	899
	Mashegu	26-May	3-Nov	160	1026
	Mokwa	17-May	7-Nov	174	1147
	Muya	26-May	2-Nov	160	1025
	Paikoro	22-May	5-Nov	167	1081
	Rafi	1-Jun	30-Oct	152	965
	Rijau	13-Jun	24-Oct	132	863
	Shiroro	29-May	1-Nov	156	992
	Suleja	18-May	7-Nov	173	1139
	Tafa	19-May	7-Nov	172	1124
	Wushishi	24-May	4-Nov	163	1049
Ogun	Abeokuta North	11-Apr	28-Nov	230	1675
	Abeokuta South	10-Apr	28-Nov	232	1699
	Ado-Odo/Ota	2-Apr	3-Dec	244	1901
	Egbado North	10-Apr	28-Nov	233	1713
	Egbado South	5-Apr	1-Dec	240	1829
	Ewekoro	7-Apr	30-Nov	237	1774
	Ifo	4-Apr	1-Dec	241	1845
	Ijebu East	6-Apr	30-Nov	238	1802
	Ijebu North	4-Apr	1-Dec	241	1843
	Ijebu North East	8-Apr	29-Nov	235	1755
	Ijebu Ode	5-Apr	1-Dec	240	1837
	Ikenne	7-Apr	30-Nov	237	1786
	Imeko-Afon	17-Apr	24-Nov	221	1541
	Ipokia	2-Apr	3-Dec	244	1901
	Obafemi-Owode	7-Apr	30-Nov	237	1775
	Odeda	12-Apr	27-Nov	229	1658
	Odogbolu	5-Apr	1-Dec	240	1824
	Ogun waterside	30-Mar	4-Dec	249	1988
	Remo North	8-Apr	29-Nov	236	1759
	Shagamu	5-Apr	1-Dec	240	1825
Ondo	Akoko North-East	16-Apr	25-Nov	223	1571

	Akoko South-East	14-Apr	26-Nov	225	1605
	Akoko South-West	14-Apr	26-Nov	227	1621
	Akoko North-West	18-Apr	24-Nov	220	1534
	Akure North	11-Apr	28-Nov	230	1678
	Akure South	11-Apr	28-Nov	231	1687
	Ese-Odo	28-Mar	5-Dec	252	2035
	Idanre	8-Apr	30-Nov	236	1768
	Ifedore	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1639
	Ilaje	26-Mar	7-Dec	256	2113
	Ile-Oluji-Okeigbo	12-Apr	27-Nov	229	1662
	Irele	1-Apr	3-Dec	246	1931
	Odigbo	4-Apr	2-Dec	242	1862
	Okitipupa	1-Apr	3-Dec	245	1921
	Ondo East	9-Apr	29-Nov	234	1736
	Ondo West	8-Apr	29-Nov	235	1756
	Ose	9-Apr	29-Nov	234	1735
	Owo	10-Apr	28-Nov	233	1714
Osun	Atakumosa East	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1642
	Atakumosa West	16-Apr	25-Nov	223	1577
	Aiyedade	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1644
	Aiyedire	16-Apr	25-Nov	223	1571
	Boluwaduro	21-Apr	22-Nov	215	1458
	Boripe	20-Apr	23-Nov	217	1481
	Ede North	18-Apr	24-Nov	220	1522
	Ede South	17-Apr	24-Nov	221	1542
	Egbedore	19-Apr	23-Nov	218	1503
	Ejigbo	19-Apr	23-Nov	218	1500
	Ife East	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1641
	Ife North	11-Apr	28-Nov	230	1675
	Ife South	11-Apr	28-Nov	230	1676
	IfeCentral	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1601
	Ifedayo	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1450
	Ifelodun	21-Apr	22-Nov	215	1462
	Ila	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1451
	Ilesha East	16-Apr	25-Nov	222	1560
	Ilesha West	17-Apr	24-Nov	221	1545
	Irepodun	20-Apr	23-Nov	216	1478
	Irewole	14-Apr	26-Nov	227	1625
	Isokan	12-Apr	27-Nov	229	1663
	Iwo	17-Apr	24-Nov	221	1545
	Obokun	19-Apr	23-Nov	218	1505
	Odo-Otin	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1442
	Ola-Oluwa	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1515

	Olorunda	20-Apr	23-Nov	217	1483
	Oriade	16-Apr	25-Nov	224	1580
	Orolu	21-Apr	22-Nov	216	1470
	Osogbo	19-Apr	24-Nov	219	1509
Oyo	Afijio	19-Apr	23-Nov	219	1508
	Akinyele	16-Apr	25-Nov	224	1578
	Atiba	26-Apr	20-Nov	207	1365
	Atigbo	28-Apr	19-Nov	205	1339
	Egbeda	13-Apr	26-Nov	227	1627
	Ibadan North	14-Apr	26-Nov	226	1617
	Ibadan North East	13-Apr	27-Nov	227	1630
	Ibadan North West	14-Apr	26-Nov	226	1620
	Ibadan South East	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1642
	Ibadan South West	13-Apr	27-Nov	228	1635
	Ibarapa Central	14-Apr	26-Nov	226	1607
	Ibarapa East	17-Apr	25-Nov	222	1551
	Ibarapa North	17-Apr	24-Nov	221	1543
	Ido	15-Apr	26-Nov	224	1589
	Irepo	7-May	14-Nov	190	1178
	Iseyin	20-Apr	23-Nov	217	1484
	Itesiwaju	25-Apr	20-Nov	209	1383
	Iwajowa	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1443
	Kajola	23-Apr	21-Nov	212	1424
	Lagelu	15-Apr	26-Nov	225	1595
	Ogbomosho North	25-Apr	20-Nov	210	1392
	Ogbomosho South	24-Apr	21-Nov	211	1412
	Ogo Oluwa	22-Apr	22-Nov	214	1450
	Olorunsogo	4-May	15-Nov	195	1228
	Oluyole	11-Apr	28-Nov	231	1690
	Ona-Ara	12-Apr	27-Nov	230	1666
	Orelape	4-May	15-Nov	195	1221
	Ori Ire	27-Apr	19-Nov	206	1345
	Oyo East	21-Apr	23-Nov	216	1472
	Oyo West	21-Apr	22-Nov	215	1464
	Saki East	3-May	16-Nov	197	1248
	Saki West	1-May	17-Nov	200	1275
	Surulere	24-Apr	21-Nov	211	1414
Plateau	Barikin Ladi	20-May	1-Nov	165	861
	Bassa	27-May	29-Oct	155	788
	Bokkos	15-May	4-Nov	173	936
	Jos East	24-May	30-Oct	159	818
	Jos North	25-May	30-Oct	158	806
	Jos South	23-May	31-Oct	161	829

	Kanam	19-May	2-Nov	167	878
	Kanke	18-May	3-Nov	169	897
	Langtang North	13-May	5-Nov	177	969
	Langtang South	6-May	9-Nov	186	1070
	Mangu	18-May	3-Nov	169	896
	Mikang	12-May	5-Nov	177	973
	Pankshin	16-May	4-Nov	172	926
	Qua'an Pan	10-May	7-Nov	181	1018
	Riyom	20-May	1-Nov	165	866
	Shendam	9-May	7-Nov	182	1021
	Wase	13-May	5-Nov	176	965
River	Abua/Odual	8-Mar	16-Dec	284	2678
	Ahoada East	10-Mar	15-Dec	280	2585
	Ahoada West	10-Mar	15-Dec	280	2597
	Akuku Toru	3-Mar	19-Dec	291	2841
	Andoni	3-Mar	19-Dec	291	2840
	Asari-Toru	6-Mar	17-Dec	287	2735
	Bonny	3-Mar	19-Dec	291	2845
	Degema	4-Mar	19-Dec	290	2811
	Eleme	6-Mar	17-Dec	287	2740
	Emohua	7-Mar	17-Dec	284	2689
	Etche	10-Mar	15-Dec	280	2582
	Gokana	5-Mar	18-Dec	288	2778
	Ikwerre	10-Mar	15-Dec	280	2584
	Khana	4-Mar	18-Dec	289	2789
	Obia/Akpor	7-Mar	17-Dec	285	2704
	Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni	15-Mar	12-Dec	272	2422
	Ogu/Bolo	5-Mar	18-Dec	288	2778
	Okrika	5-Mar	18-Dec	289	2780
	Omumma	11-Mar	15-Dec	279	2564
	Opobo/Nkoro	3-Mar	19-Dec	291	2846
	Oyigbo	7-Mar	17-Dec	284	2681
	Port-Harcourt	6-Mar	17-Dec	286	2729
	Tai	6-Mar	17-Dec	287	2736
Sokoto	Binji	7-Jul	29-Sep	72	525
	Bodinga	2-Jul	1-Oct	79	510
	Dange-Shuni	2-Jul	1-Oct	79	511
	Gada	14-Jul	25-Sep	61	558
	Goronyo	10-Jul	27-Sep	68	535
	Gudu	11-Jul	26-Sep	65	543
	Gwadabawa	11-Jul	26-Sep	66	541
	Illela	14-Jul	25-Sep	61	557
	Isa	8-Jul	28-Sep	71	527

	Kebbe	19-Jun	8-Oct	100	509
	Kware	6-Jul	29-Sep	73	522
	Rabah	5-Jul	30-Sep	75	518
	Sabon Birni	12-Jul	26-Sep	64	546
	Shagari	27-Jun	4-Oct	86	504
	Silame	4-Jul	30-Sep	76	516
	Sokoto North	5-Jul	29-Sep	74	519
	Sokoto South	5-Jul	30-Sep	75	518
	Tambuwal	25-Jun	5-Oct	90	503
	Tangaza	12-Jul	26-Sep	64	545
	Tureta	28-Jun	4-Oct	86	504
	Wamako	5-Jul	30-Sep	75	518
	Wurno	8-Jul	28-Sep	70	530
	Yabo	1-Jul	2-Oct	81	508
Taraba	Ardo-Kola	5-May	7-Nov	171	966
	Bali	24-Apr	13-Nov	188	1165
	Donga	17-Apr	16-Nov	198	1291
	Gashaka	14-Apr	18-Nov	203	1360
	Gassol	28-Apr	11-Nov	182	1083
	Ibi	27-Apr	11-Nov	183	1098
	Jalingo	6-May	6-Nov	170	950
	Karim-Lamido	10-May	4-Nov	164	891
	Kurmi	10-Apr	20-Nov	209	1459
	Lau	9-May	4-Nov	164	897
	Sardauna	6-Apr	23-Nov	216	1564
	Takum	14-Apr	18-Nov	203	1363
	Ussa	7-Apr	22-Nov	215	1540
	Wukari	22-Apr	14-Nov	190	1186
	Yorro	5-May	7-Nov	170	955
	Zing	6-May	6-Nov	170	952
Yobe	Bade	30-Jun	1-Oct	79	507
	Bursari	30-Jun	1-Oct	80	506
	Damaturu	17-Jun	8-Oct	99	512
	Fika	11-Jun	11-Oct	108	532
	Fune	17-Jun	8-Oct	99	512
	Geidam	29-Jun	2-Oct	81	506
	Gujba	10-Jun	12-Oct	110	537
	Gulani	5-Jun	15-Oct	118	568
	Jakusko	26-Jun	3-Oct	85	503
	Karasuwa	3-Jul	30-Sep	74	513
	Machina	5-Jul	28-Sep	71	519
	Nangere	17-Jun	8-Oct	99	513
	Nguru	3-Jul	29-Sep	74	514

	Potiskum	15-Jun	9-Oct	102	517
	Tarmua	24-Jun	5-Oct	89	503
	Yunusari	7-Jul	28-Sep	69	523
	Yusufari	7-Jul	27-Sep	68	527
Zamfara	Anka	20-Jun	7-Oct	95	607
	Bakura	27-Jun	3-Oct	83	604
	Birnin Magaji	27-Jun	3-Oct	84	603
	Bukkuyum	19-Jun	7-Oct	96	608
	Bungudu	22-Jun	6-Oct	92	604
	Gummi	19-Jun	7-Oct	96	708
	Gusau	19-Jun	8-Oct	97	710
	Kaura Namoda	27-Jun	3-Oct	84	604
	Maradun	1-Jul	1-Oct	78	608
	Maru	16-Jun	9-Oct	102	717
	Shinkafi	4-Jul	29-Sep	72	616
	Talata Mafara	25-Jun	4-Oct	86	603
	Tsafe	18-Jun	8-Oct	97	610
	Zurmi	3-Jul	30-Sep	75	612

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