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Nigerian Meteorological Agency

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2025 How our weather go be

Wetin Early Warning Dey Do to take fight climate matter ontop aeroplane business (aviation industry) to take help grow economy for we country.

PIDGIN

2025

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A publication of Nigerian Meteorological Agency

Wetin Dey Inside

Foreword

Early warning fit save life for dis time wey climate change dey increase. So, dem dey put plenty emphasis on wetin Meteorology go do for climate change mitigation and adaptation, wey include how to create society wey fit stand strong against climate wahala.

Di aviation industry for Nigeria dey at important point wey di integration of early warnings by di Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) dey crucial to build aviation sector wey go fit stand strong against climate change, save life and property, and support sustainable socio-economic development. For di 2025 edition of di SCP, di Agency don highlight di role of Early Warnings for aviation as dem dey consider di recent extreme weather wey don happen as climate dey change, so di theme of di 2025 SCP be: Role of Early Warnings towards a Climate Resilient Aviation Industry for Sustainable Development.

A climate-resilient aviation industry dey very important for Nigeria's socio-economic development. Reliable air transport dey essential for global trade, tourism, and connectivity, wey dey drive economic growth, create jobs, and promote international cooperation.For im message at di UNFCCC COP29, President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR don emphasize Nigerias commitment to secure international climate financing and improve access to climate funds. E also don talk about di importance of early warning systems and di need to increase resilience against climate impacts.

Di SCP don dey serve Nigerians for different sectors for more than ten years, dey provide climate information with enough time before di beginning of each season.

Di 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) dey based on di Neutral phase of di El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Nino 3.4 Region of di Pacific Ocean (5ºN – 5ºS, 170ºW-120ºW) wey go likely continue. Unlike diprevious year, di 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction dey based on Neutral ENSO phase wey global ENSO prediction centers don predict go dominate for di first 6 to 8 months of 2025.

Di SCP na Early Warning Tool wey dey provide information on di start and end dates of di rainy season, Length of di rainy season; Annual Total amount of rainfall; Dry Spell Occurrence; Little Dry Season (August Break); Temperature (Day & Night) Forecast; climate and health, and plenty more, including di socio- economic implications of di prediction for food security, transportation, energy, water, environment, communication etc. E dey also summarize for easy access and readability for di Nations

policymakers and translate am into Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, and Pidgin English to increase access and improve uptake for better climate-resilient communities.

Di United Nations' Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative (where all di citizens of di world go dey protected by early warnings by di year 2027) still dey go on, and di WMO don repeat di call on Members to quicken di implementation to save lives and livelihoods. NiMets Seasonal Climate Prediction fit well into dis initiative and more.

As di Ministry of Aviation and Aerospace Development dey continue to strengthen Early Warning capabilities through NiMet, I dey encourage ALL, stakeholders, including state governments, to partner with di Nigerian Meteorological Agency to spread di seasonal climate prediction across states, and communities (wey dey vulnerable) to ensure dem dey prepare well for climate disasters. Also, make sure say dem pay critical attention to di 2025 Seasonal Climate Predictions, heed di warnings, make informed decisions, take early actions, and, more importantly, follow up with NiMet for necessary updates and advisories during di season.Together, we fit build a more resilient society and economy wey dey well-prepared to face di challenges of climate change, ensuring a safer and more sustainable world for future generations.

Festus Keyamo, SAN, CON, FCIArb (UK)
Honourable Minister of Aviation and Aerospace Development
(Minister wey dey in charge of Meteorology for Nigeria)
February 2025

Ezecutiv Somari

Di Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet) dey produce di Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) every year to fulfill dem statutory responsibility to advise di Government and people of Nigeria on all di weather and climate matter. Di SCP dey give di outlook of different climate variables, like di rainfall and temperature patterns for di year wey dey happen for Nigeria. NiMet dey use state-of-di-art forecasting techniques, long-term meteorological data, and contemporary scientific knowledge to produce dis forecast. Di information wey dey inside di SCP publication dey relevant for policy formulation, planning, and decision-making by operators, stakeholders, and individuals for both private and public sectors for Nigeria. Di SCP dey provide glimpse of some important climate parameters and how dem dey behave within di season. Furthermore, dem implement co-production process wey involve relevant stakeholders from weather-sensitive sectors like agriculture, aviation, construction, water resources, health, trade, livestock, and tourism to achieve dis remarkable user-tailored forecasts.

Di 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) dey based on di fact say di Neutral phase of di El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Nino 3.4 Region of di Pacific Ocean (5°N – 5°S, 170°W-120°W) go most likely persist. Unlike di previous year, di 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction dey based on a Neutral ENSO phase wey global ENSO prediction centers dey predict go dominate during di first 6 to 8 months of 2025. Both Dynamical and Statistical ensemble model-based probabilistic forecasts from di Institute of Research for Climate and Society (IRI), USA, and di Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Australia dey favor a Neutral ENSO phase from late 2024 to mid-2025. Furthermore, dem factor rainfall, temperature, soil moisture data, water balance, farm management practices, and other phenological and soil type information into dis forecasts.

Pre-Onset Activities (False Onset)

Most parts of di country go experience significant rainfall events for di beginning of 2025, dis rain go likely come before di onset. Dis early rain dey actuated by atmospheric climate drivers like di Madden-Julian Oscillation and di Mid-Latitude Wave. Di occurrence of dis early rainfalls no suppose be taken as di onset of di rainy season. Those wey dey engage for rainfed agriculture and other rainfall dependent activities for Nigeria dey advised to refer to di predicted onset dates for dis publication, or consult NiMet for proper guidance.

Rainfall Onset Dates

Di onset of rain dey predicted to delay over di northern and central states of Plateau as well as parts of Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Nasarawa, Taraba, Adamawa, and Kwara. While early onset dey expected over di southern states of Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Anambra, and sections of Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Edo, Enugu,

[1]https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/?enso_tab=enso-iri_plume

Imo, and Ebonyi. Di rest of di country dey predicted to have a normal onset.

Rainfall Cessation Dates

Di predicted end-of-rainy season compared to di long-term average dey indicate say parts of Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Niger, Kwara, Kogi, FCT, Ekiti, and Ondo states dey expected to be early. A delayed end of season dey expected over parts of Kaduna, Nasarawa, Benue, Lagos, Kwara, Taraba, Oyo, Ogun, Cross River, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Ebonyi, Anambra, and Enugu states.

Length of 2025 Rainy SeasonDi predicted length of rainy season for 2025 dey expected to be mostly normal over most parts of di country. However, Borno and parts of Yobe states fit experience shorter than normal length of season. Lagos, and Nasarawa states dey likely to have longer than normal length of seasons for 2025.

Rainfall Amounts

Di predicted 2025 annual rainfall dey anticipated to be normal to below-normal rainfall for most parts of Nigeria compared to di long-term average. Parts of Kebbi, Kaduna, Ebonyi, Cross River, Lagos, Abia, Akwa Ibom states, and di FCT dey expected to have above-normal annual rainfall amounts. High-intensity rainfall dey expected for May-June wey fit result in flash floods for di coastal cities.

Temperature

Temperatures dey expected to be generally above di long-term average across di country. Both daytime and nighttime temperatures dey predicted to be warmer than di long-term average over most parts of di country for January, February, March, and May 2025. However, April day and nighttime temperatures dey predicted to be cooler than normal, while warmer than normal temperatures dey likely over most of di northern states.

Dry Spells

Di Prediction show say for di April – May -June season, there dey likelihood of a severe dry spell of above 15 days after di establishment of rainfall for Oyo state (Saki, Iseyin, Ogbomosho, Atisbo, Orelope, Itesiwaju, Olorunsogo, Kajola, Iwajowa and Ori Ire). Moderate dry spell wey fit last 15 days dey likely to occur for Ekiti, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Ebonyi, Anambra, Imo, Abia, Cross River, Delta, Bayelsa, and Akwa Ibom states for di south. A severe dry spell wey fit last up to 21 days dey predicted for di northern states of Nigeria during di June-July-August season of 2025.

Little Dry Season (LDS)

E dey expected say di Little Dry Season (LDS) event of 2025 go only be severe over parts of Lagos and Ogun states. Di number of days wey go get little or no rainfall go range between 27 to 40 days. Di average start day of di Little Dry Season for 2025 across di southwest na July 22nd. Moderate LDS effect dey expected over parts of Ogun, Oyo, and Ekiti states. Osun, Oyo, Kwara, and parts of Ondo north dey likely to experience light or mild Little Dry Season.

Dis forecasts dey serve as early warning tool to stakeholders, state governments, and di general public for timely preparedness against potential hazards wey dey associated with heavy rains, floods, and high temperatures, as well as dry spells for parts of di country.

Di 2025 SCP dey serve as early warning tool for all Nigerians in line with di United Nations Early Warning for all initiatives and to climate-proof di Eight-point agenda of President Bola Ahmed Tinubu GCFR.

Professor Charles Anosike

Director General/CEO NiMet & Permanent Representative of Nigeria with WMO

February 2025

Chapter One
Di Scientific Basis for di Prediction

1.0 Climate Drivers

1.1 ENSO Synopsiś

Di El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), wey dey show di state of di sea surface temperature for di central Pacific Ocean, dey play beta role among oda climatic drivers, for modulating and influencing atmospheric changes, weather, and climate from one season to anoda all over di world and for Nigeria. Dis na because strong teleconnection dey exist between Sea Surface Temperatures (SST) of di tropical central Pacific Ocean NINO 3.4 region (latitude 5ºN to 5ºS, longitude 170ºW to 120ºW) and weather/climate patterns for different parts of di world, including West Africa and Nigeria. Based on dis, NiMet dey use di prevailing ENSO phase every year and long-term climatological data to drive di NiMet Seasonal Climate Prediction.

According to di Global ENSO Prediction centres, di neutral phase of ENSO go dey predominant for di first 6 to 8 months of 2025. Both di Dynamical and Statistical ensemble model-based probabilistic forecasts from di Institute of Research for Climate and Society (IRI), USA, and di Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Australia dey favour a Neutral ENSO phase from late 2024 to mid-2025. Di 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction na base on Neutral ENSO phase.

E get like 60% probability say neutral phase go dey persist throughout di January-February-March (JFM) season. After dat, di chances go dey increase steadily to about 77% by di March-April-May (MAM) season after which di chances of neutral ENSO phase go decrease steadily to reach 51% by di July-August- September (JAS) season (Figure 1). So, chances dey high say neutral phase go likely dey from January to September 2025. Di implication of a neutral ENSO phase be say di weather pattern over Nigeria during di year go dey near average (near-normal). For di course of di year, di ENSO signal fit also tilt towards a cold (La Niña) or warm (El Niño) phase depending on di dominant SST anomalies (positive or negative) wey go dey happen during di season. Each phase get im characteristic impact ontop Nigeria weather.

Di Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) dey also predicted to be neutral for 2025. (Figure 2)

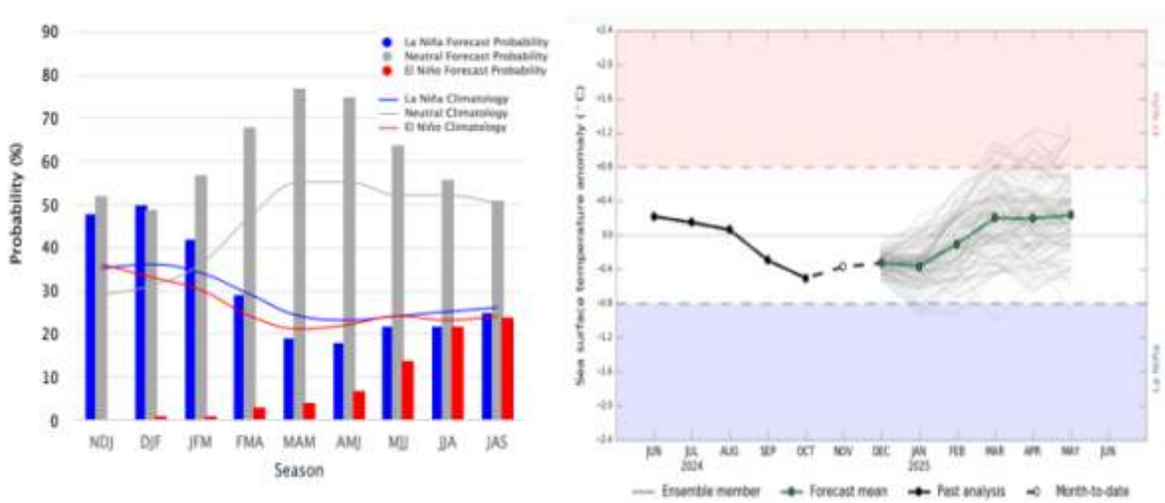

Figure 1: IRI/CPC and Bureau of Meteorology Australia Consensus ENSO Forecast

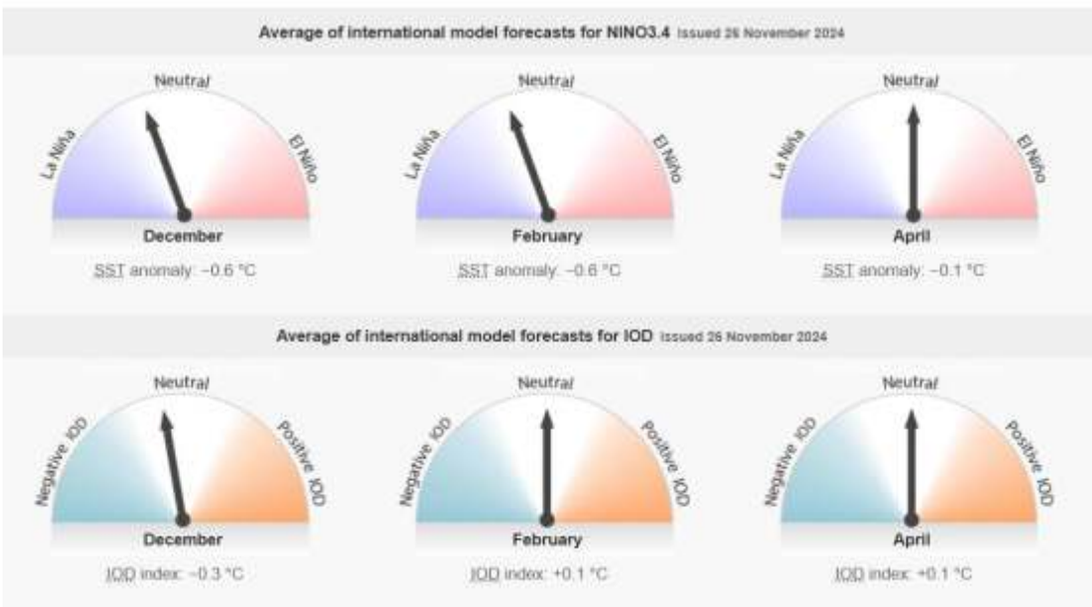

Figure 2:IRI/CPC/BoM Consensus ENSO Forecast

1.0 Pre-Onset Rainfall Events

Di rainy season for Nigeria dey start every year when di southwest monsoon don establish, wey dey carry di moisture wey dey feed di weather systems for Nigeria. But, some isolated rainfall events dey happen for di country every year before di rainy season start well well. Dis pre-onset rains sometimes dey significant for duration and intensity, and dem dey often misinterpret as di start of di rainy season. Some farmers dey rush to plant as soon as dem see di pre-onset rainfall, tink say di rainy season don start, and so di planting season don begin. Di pre-season rainfall no dey enough to support di growth and development of crops. Dis one deyusually lead to crop failure and big losses for di farmers. To avoid such losses, farmers dey advised to check NiMet Seasonal Climate Prediction to sabi di true start date for their location.

Significant rainfall events go happen for di beginning of 2025; dis rains go likely come before di onset don establish.
Di atmospheric phenomena wey dey drive di pre-onset rainfall activities for Nigeria include:

Di Mid-Latitude Wave: One of di biggest challenges wey dey happen now na di further warming of our planet. 2023 end as di warmest year for historical record, and 2024 according to WMO don already set to be di warmest year for record and don pass di 1.5°C limit wey dem set for COP 21 for Paris 2015. Di activity of di Mid-Latitude trough, wey be extension of di Rossby waves, dey also affected by temperature differences between di polar region and di mid-latitudes. As global temperatures dey increase, di extension and passage of di Mid-Latitude trough go dey increase towards and over Northern Africa because of di reduced temperature difference between di Arctic pole and di Mid-Latitude. Dis go increase di chances of rains, and significant ones at dat before di rainy season don establish.

Di Madden-Julian Oscillation: One of di wahala of Global warming na di distortion of di general global circulation wey dey affect convective atmospheric phenomena like di Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). Di speed, strength and domain time of di MJO go likely dey very erratic for 2025 because of continuous changes of di general global circulation. Di MJO get di potential to bring significant rains before di establishment of di 2025 rainy season wey dey come from meridional moisture influx.

Chapter Two
2025 Seasonal Climate Predictions

2.0 Rainfall and Temperature Predictions

The 2025 SCP forecast dey based on El Niño (Neutral) phase of the ENSO projection wey get normal temperatures, lower-than-normal rainfall, and shorter length of season for most part of the country.

2.1 Rainfall Predictions

2.1.1 When Rainy Season Go Start & How E Go Change from Normal (Long-term Average)

When Rainy Season Go Start - when di water wey dey available for di root zone reach. 2025 prediction show say the rain season go start for Nigeria first for coastal area, wey go cover Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and some part of Delta between 23rd February and 10th March 2025.

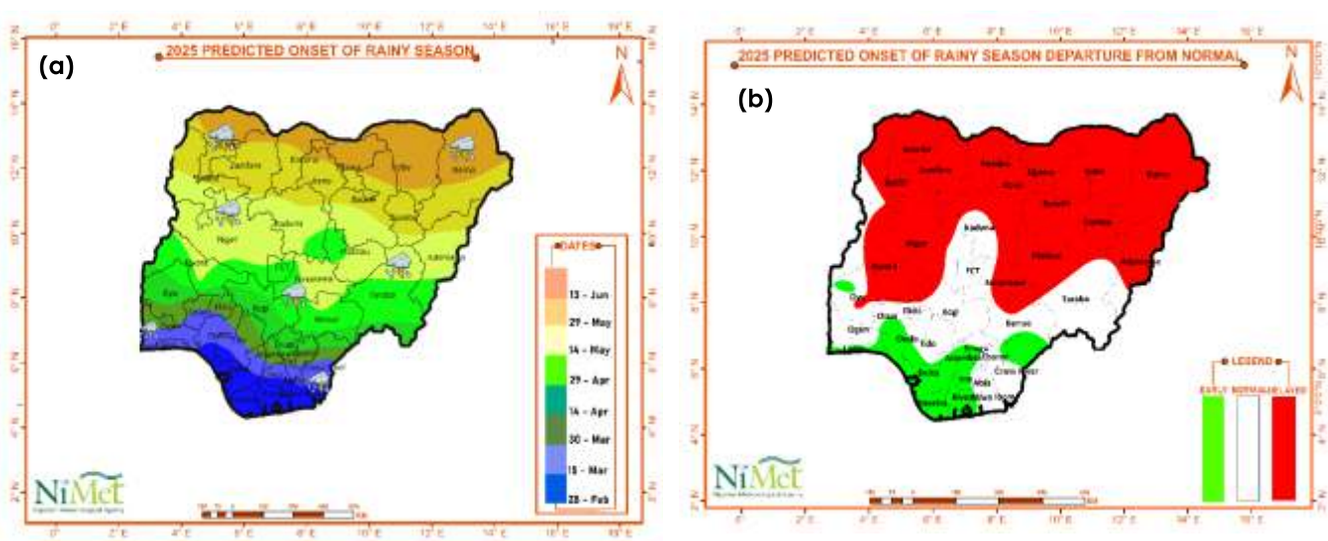

Figure 3: Predicted onset dates of the rainy season and Departure from normal.

Dem expect say the rain season go start between March and April for southern states like Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Ekiti, Edo, Cross River, Enugu, Ebonyi, Imo, Abia, and Anambra, and between April and May for central states like Niger, Kwara, Kogi, Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa, Taraba and FCT. For Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, and Borno states, dem dey expect say rain season go start between early June and July 2025.

Dem predict say rain go delay for northern and central states like Plateau, and some part of Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Nasarawa, Taraba, Adamawa, and Kwara states, while early start go happen for southern states like Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Anambra, and some part of Oyo, Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Edo, Enugu, Imo, and Ebonyi. Normal start dates dey expected for the rest of the country.

E important make we note say strong windstorm for the country and sandstorm for the extreme northern states na sign wey dey show say rain season dey come. Safety precautions dey advise.

2.1.2 Predicted 2025 Cessation Dates and Departure from Normal

Cessation Date - when the water wey dey for ground drop to 20% for end of rain season.
Onset Date - when water wey dey inside root zone reach 50% cumulative from the beginning of the rain season.

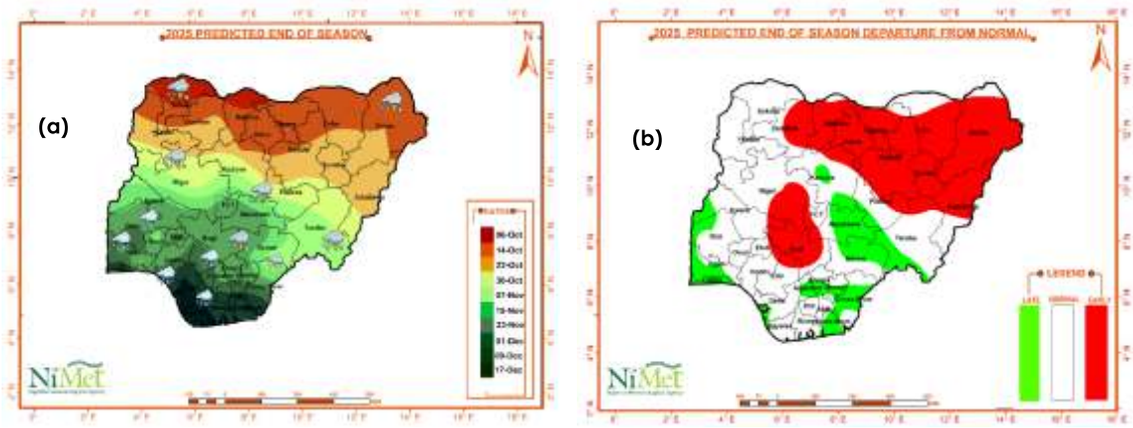

Figure 4: Predicted Cessation and Departure from normal.

2025 end-of-season go happen between 6th October and 17th December for di whole country as e show for Figure 4(a). Dem expect say for di northern part of di country, di end go start from di first week of October till late October and go dey move south, reach di central states for early November and finish for mid- December for di southmost coastal states.

Di earliest date wey dem dey expect say di rainy season go stop for di country na about 6th October 2025. Dis one go happen for some parts of Sokoto, Zamfara, and Katsina states. Other northern states like Kano, Jigawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Borno, Kebbi, Kaduna, Niger, Gombe, and Adamawa go see di end of di rainy season from around 14th October to 30th October. Di end of di season for di central states like Plateau, Nasarawa, Kwara, Kogi, Benue, and di FCT, go happen from 7th November to 23rd November. Plus, di inland states like Oyo, Osun, Ekiti, Edo, Imo, Anambra, Enugu, Abia, Ebonyi, and Cross Rivers, and di coastal states like Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Delta, Bayelsa, Ondo, Ogun, and Lagos go experience di end of di season from 23rd November to 17th December.

Di prediction show say earlier-than-normal dates for di end of di rainy season dey expected for Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Plateau, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Niger, Kwara, Kogi, Ekiti, Ondo states and di FCT. Delayed end of di rainy season dey expected for some parts of Kaduna, Nasarawa, Benue, Lagos, Kwara, Taraba, Oyo, Ogun, Cross River, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Ebonyi, Anambra and Enugu states. (See Figure 4(b)).

2.1.3 Length of Rainy Season wey dem pridict & Departure from Normal (Long-term Average)

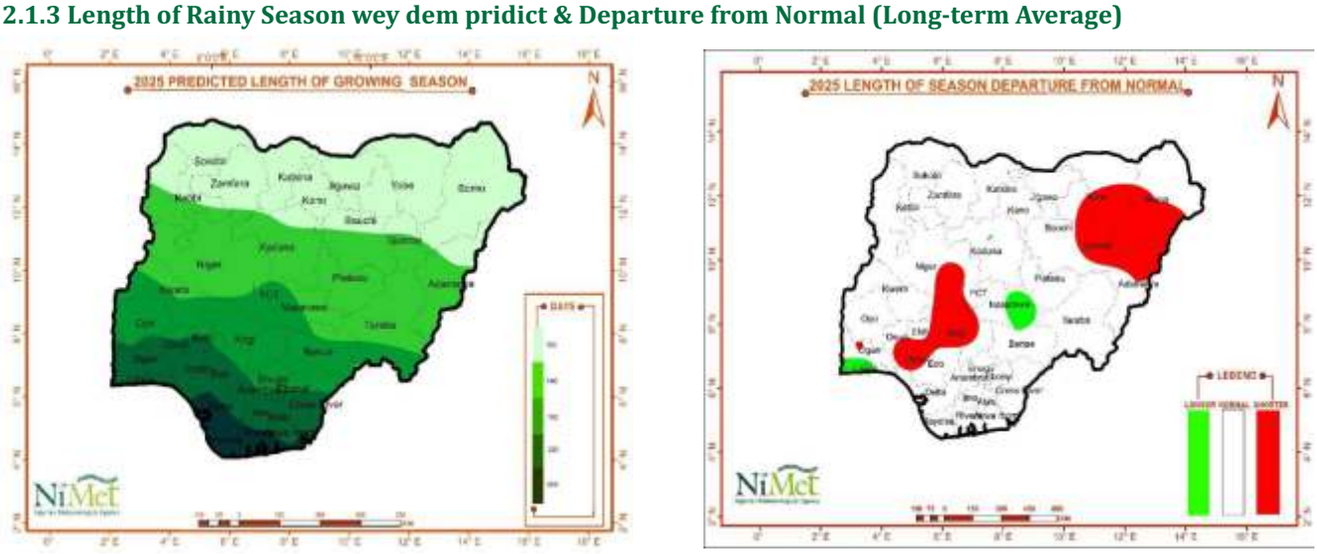

Figure 5: Predicted Length of growing season and Departure from normal.

For 2025, dem dey expect rainy season go last between 250 to 290 days for di southernmost part of di country. Dis one include Lagos, Delta, Bayelsa, Cross Rivers, Rivers, and Akwa Ibom states.

Di length of season for di inland part of di south go range between 200 to 250 days. Di states wey dey for dis region na Ogun, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, Ebonyi, Anambra, and Enugu.

For di central states, di length of di 2025 rainy season go dey from 150 to 200 days. For di north, di length of di season go range from 110 to 150 days. Places wey dey inside dis range include Sokoto, Kastina, Zamfara, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe, and Borno states.

More informate about dis forecast according to states dey for Table 4.

Di length of di season forecast dey expect to be mostly normal for di country as e show for Figure 5(b). But, parts of Borno, Yobe, Gombe, and Adamawa states for di north, as well as some parts of Kogi, Niger, and Ondo states fit get below normal length of season for 2025. For di other hand, Lagos and some parts of Nasarawa states fit get above normal length of season.

2.1.4 Yearly amount of Rainfall wey dem pridict & Departure from Normal (Long-term Average)

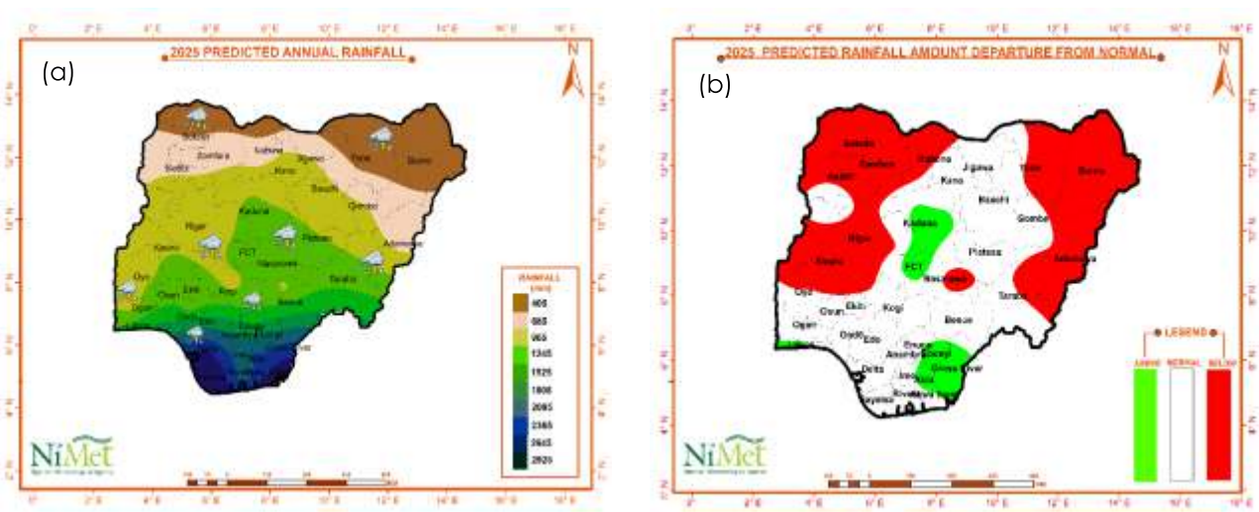

Figure 6: Predicted Annual rainfall amount and Departure from normal.

Total rainfall wey go fall for Nigeria for 2025 go dey between 405 mm for far north and 3010 mm for coastal states of di country. E dey predict say di annual rainfall total for Borno, Yobe, Sokoto, and Katsina states go likely be less than 685 mm. Rainfall for di central states (some parts of Niger, Kwara, Plateau, Nasarawa, Benue states, and di FCT) go dey range from 970 mm to 1500 mm. E dey project say Rivers, Bayelsa, Cross River, and Akwa Ibom states go get between 2700 mm and 3010 mm of annual rainfall total.

Di forecast show say for 2025, di total rainfall wey go fall for most parts of Nigeria go dey normal to below normal when you compare am to di long-term average. Some parts of Kaduna, Ebonyi, Cross River, Lagos, Abia, Akwa Ibom states, and di FCT go expect to get above-normal annual rainfall amounts as e show for Figure 6(b).

Evri informate and updates you need to know and advise go dey inside nimet website (www.nimet.gov.ng)

2.1.5 Dry Spell Prediction for 2025 Rainy Season

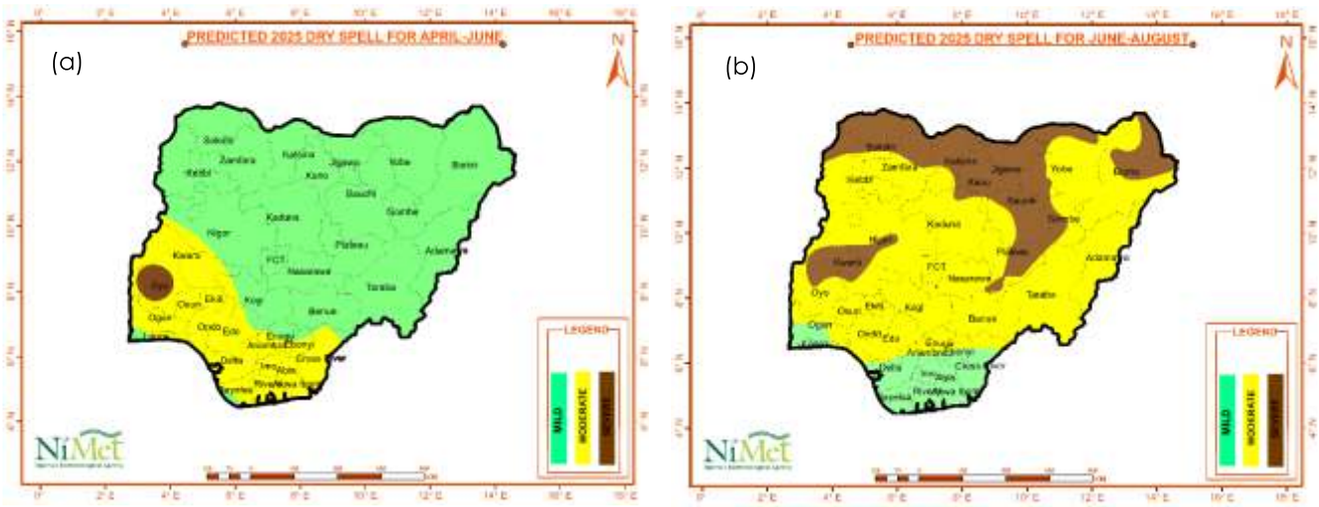

Figure 7: Predicted areas of occurrence of dry spell in April – June (a) and June - August 2025 (b)

Di Prediction show say for di April – May - June season, e get chance say severe dry spell go happen wey go last pass 15 days after rain don start for Oyo state (Saki, Iseyin, Ogbomosho, Atisbo, Orelope, Itesiwaju, Olorunsogo, Kajola, Iwajowa and Ori Ire). Moderate dry spell wey fit last 15 days dey expect for Ekiti, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Edo, Ebonyi, Anambra, Imo, Abia, Cross River, Delta, Bayelsa, and Akwa Ibom states for di south. Severe dry spell wey fit last up to 21 days dey predict for di northern states of Nigeria during di June- July-August season.

Table 1: Severe Dry Spell Prediction June – August 2025

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. Jamaáre, 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

2.1.6 2025 Little Dry Season (LDS) Pridiction

Figure 8: Predicted 2025 little dry season.

E dey expected say di Little Dry Season for 2025 go fit dey severe for Lagos and Oyo states. Di number of dry days for Lagos and Oyo states go range between 27 and 40 days. Dem dey predict say di Little Dry Season for 2025 for di southwest go start by July 22nd, 2024.

Moderate LDS effect dey expected for Ogun, Oyo, and Ekiti states. Osun, Oyo, Kwara, and some parts of Ondo north fit experience light or mild Little Dry Season dis year.

Table 2: Predicted Onset Dates of 2025 Little Dry Season (LDS) for Southwest of Nigeria.

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

2.2 2025 Temperature Pridiction

Di temperature wey dem dey predict for day and night, and di way e go different from di long-term average (1991 – 2020) for di five important months – January, February, March, April, and May 2025 dey here. Di impact of temperature dey mostly feel for di country during dis months, dat is, di cold season dey happen for January while di hot season dey come for March, April, and May, depending on di place for di country. Temperature for some parts of di country go dey warmer than normal (dat is, hotter than di average seasonal temperature).

2.2.1 Day-Time Temperatures Across Nigeria for January 2025 wey Dem Pridict

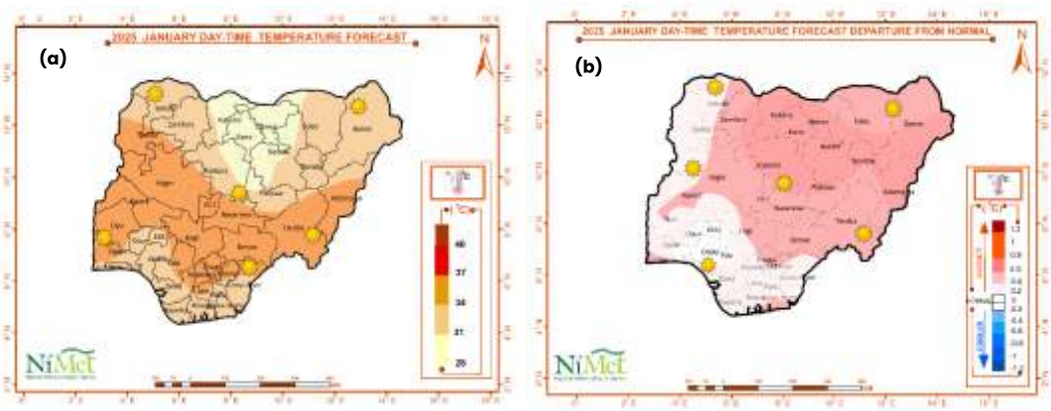

Figure 9: Predicted January 2025 Daytime temperature and departure from normal.

Di daytime temperature for 2025 go dey range between 28.8 °C and 35.9 °C for di whole country. Di central states, some parts of di northeast, southeast, and southwest go dey expect daytime temperatures wey pass 34 °C. Di coastal areas go get temperatures wey dey between 31°C to 34 °C, while Kano, Katsina, Jigawa, Bauchi, and Plateau states go dey expect di lowest maximum temperature.

As e show for Figure 9(b), during di daytime, most of di country go dey warmer than normal for January 2025. But, Osun, Ekiti, Ondo, and Edo states fit experience normal daytime temperatures for di month.

2.2.2: Night-Time Temperatures Across Nigeria for January 2025 Wey Dem Pridict

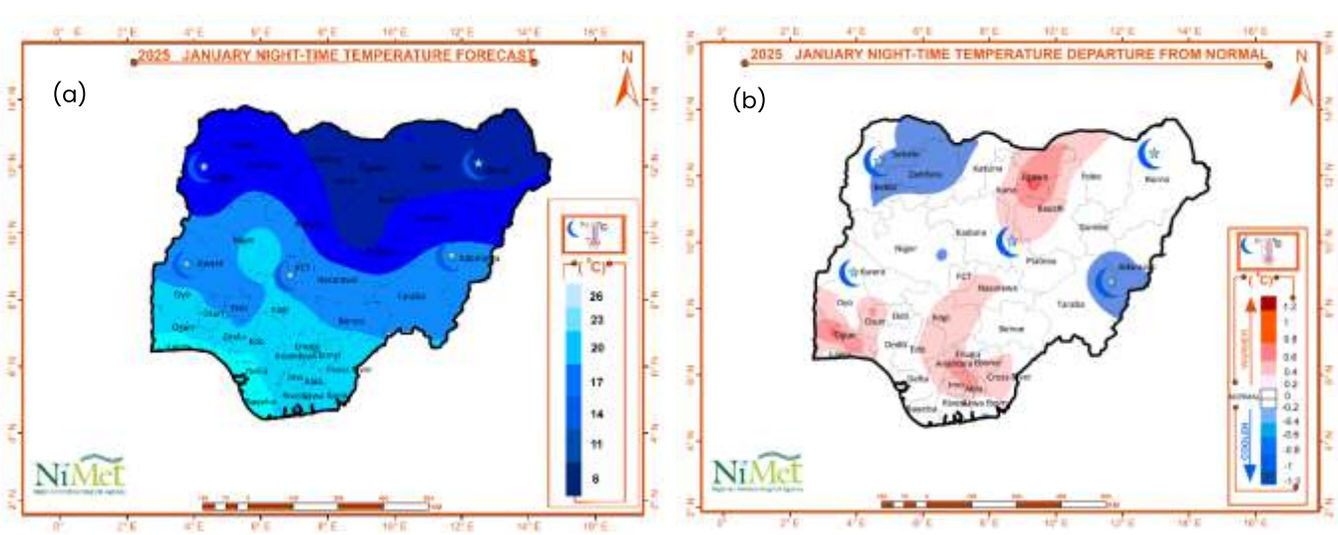

Figure 10: Predicted January 2025 Night-time temperature and departure from normal..

Di night temperature for January 2025 go dey vary between 11°C and 23 °C for di whole country. Di northern part of di country go record lower-than-normal night temperature, while di coastal area go get higher-than-normal night temperature as e show for Figure 10 (b).

Di night temperature for January 2025 go dey normal for most part of di country except for some area for Jigawa, Kano, Bauchi, Ogun, Anambra, Osun, Abia, and Imo states wey go experience warmer than normal night temperature, while some part for Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, Adamawa and Taraba states go get cooler than normal temperature as e show for Figure 10(b).

2.2.3 Day-TimeTemperature Across Nigeria for Feb. 2025 Wey dem Pridict

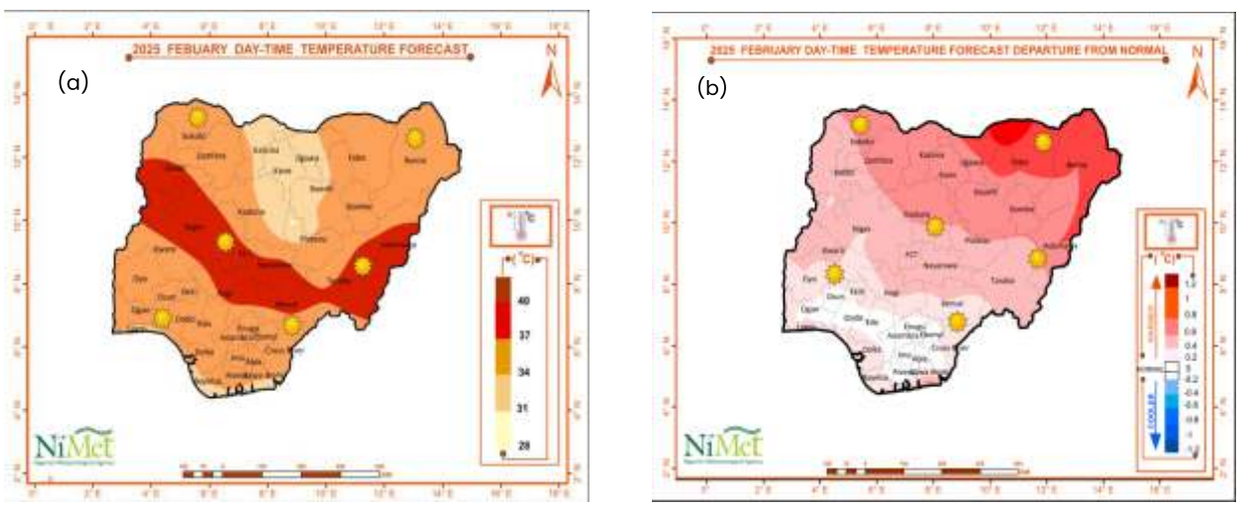

Figure 11: Predicted February 2025 Daytime temperature and departure from normal.

Di forecast show say for February 2025, daytime temperature for Nigeria go range between 30°c and 38.9°c, depending on di location for di country. Di lowest daytime temperature 31°c fit dey observed for Plateau State while some parts of Kebbi, Niger, Kogi, Nasarawa, Benue, Taraba, Adamawa states and di FCT dey predict say dem go get di highest daytime temperatures between 37°C and 38.9°C

Daytime temperatures for February dey expect say go dey mostly warmer than normal for most parts of di country as dem show for Figure 11(b). For some parts of Ogun, Osun, Ondo, Edo, Anambra, Enugu, Imo, Abia, Rivers, and Cross River states, daytime temperatures dey expect say go dey normal during dis period.

2.2.4: Night-Time Temperature Across Nigeria for Feb. 2025 Wey Dem Pridict

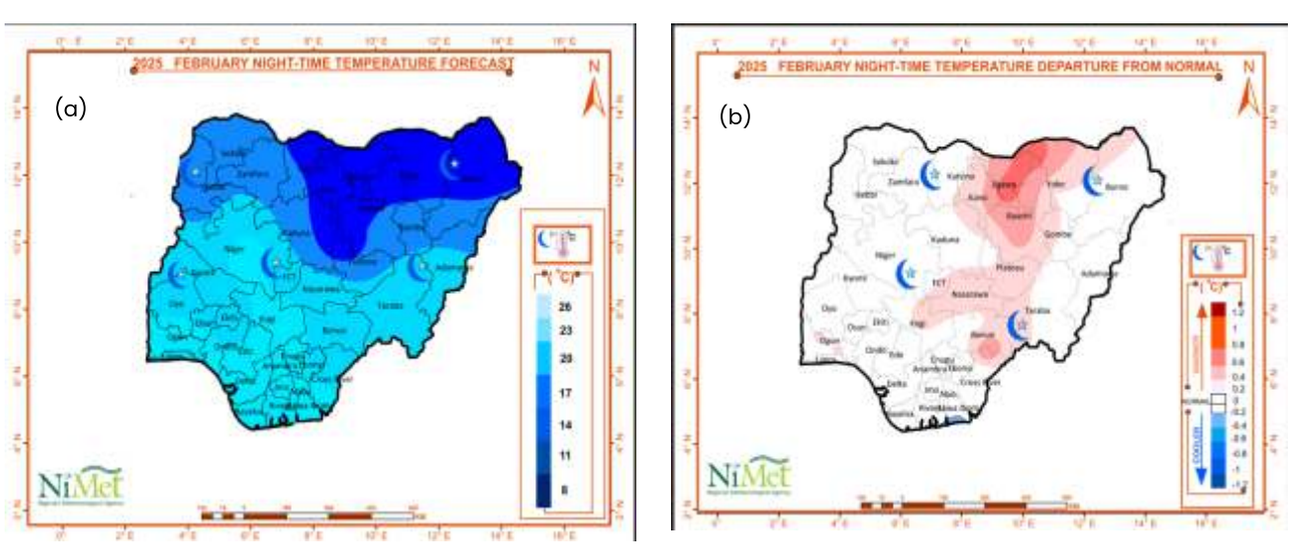

Figure 12: Predicted February 2025 Nighttime temperature and departure from normal.

Di minimum (night-time) temperature for February 2025 go range from 14 °C to 26 °C for di whole country. States for di North Central like Niger, FCT, Kwara, Nasarawa, Taraba, Benue, Kogi, and di coastal States like Cross-River, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Bayelsa, and Delta go likely record night-time temperatures wey dey between 20°C to 26°C. Di Northern States like Plateau, Gombe, Kaduna, Kebbi, Zamfara, Sokoto, Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, and Borno all dey expect to get temperatures wey dey below 20°C.

For 2025, di February night-time temperature go dey normal for most part of di country except for States like Nasarawa, Jigawa, Bauchi, and some part of Yobe, Benue, Kogi, Taraba, Plateau, Gombe, Borno, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna wey go show warmer than normal conditions. One part of Akwa Ibom State dey expect to cool pass normal as e show for Figure 12b.

2.2.5 Daytime Temperatures Across Nigeria for March 2025 wey dem pridict

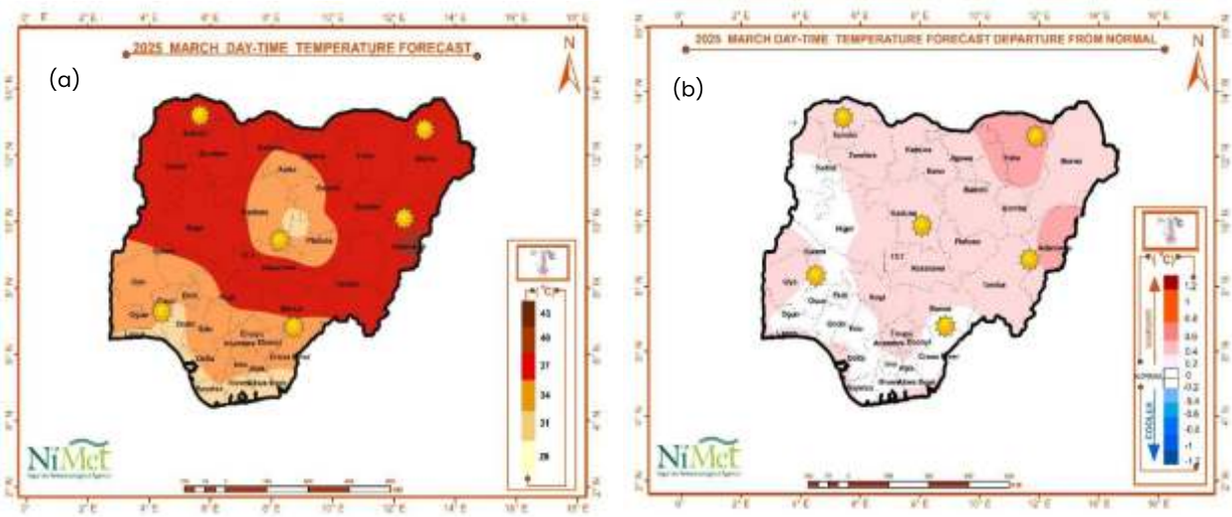

Figure 13: Predicted March 2025 Daytime temperature and departure from normal.

Daytime (Maximum) temperature for March 2025 go range from 31.0 to 43 °C for di whole country. Di lowest temperature range of 31 to 34 °C go dey for Plateau state for north-central Nigeria and di coastal states of Akwa-Ibom, Rivers, Bayelsa, Ondo, Lagos, and some part of Cross River and Delta states, while di highest range of 40 to 43 °C go dey for Adamawa State. Most of di northern and central states go dey record daytime temperature of 37 to 40 °C, while some part of Kano, Kaduna, Bauchi, Plateau for di North, and Oyo, Osun, Ogun, Ekiti, Edo, Enugu, Anambra, Ebonyi, Imo, Abia, some part of Cross River and Delta states go dey expect daytime temperature of 34 to 37 °C for di month Figure 13 (a).

If we compare di predicted March daytime temperature with di 1991-2020 average values, e show say most part of di country go dey slightly warmer than normal by 0.2 to 0.6 °C for di month, while normal temperature go dey for southern Kebbi, Niger, Osun, Ogun, Ekiti, Ondo, Edo, Cross River, Bayelsa and some part of Kwara states (Figure 13 (b)).

2.2.6 Nighttime Temperatures Across Nigeria for March 2025 wey dem Pridict

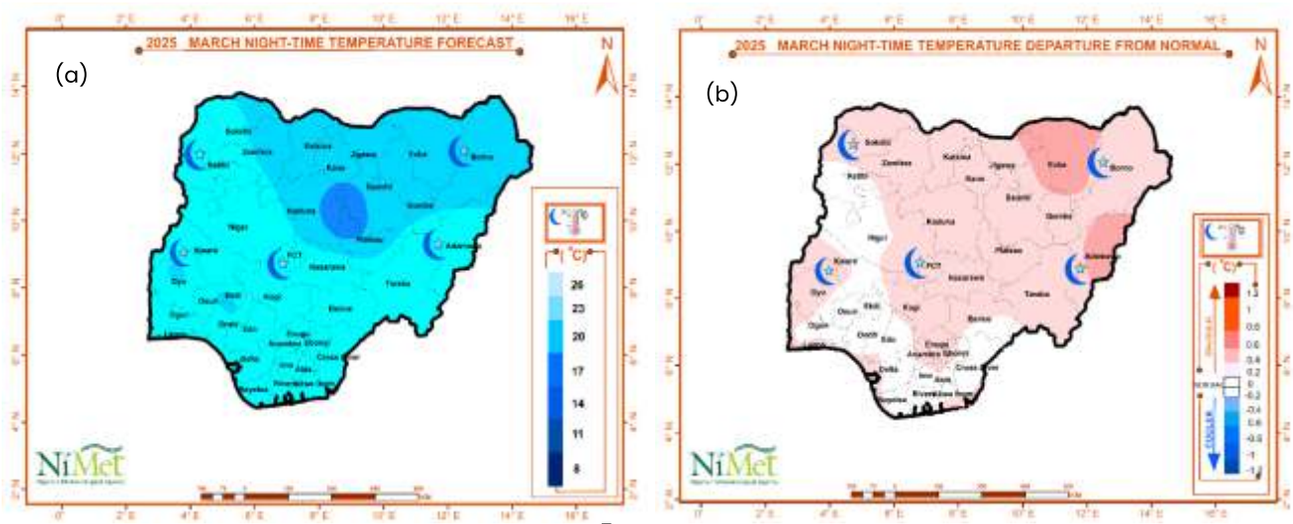

Figure 14: Predicted March 2025 Night-time temperature and departure from normal.

Night temperature for Nigeria for March 2025 go dey between 16.9^{o}C and 26.3^{o}C as e show for (Figure 14(a). The lowest temperature of 16.9^{o}C go dey for Plateau State, while the highest value of 26.5^{o}C go dey for Niger State. Other parts of the country go experience night temperature wey pass 23.0^{o}C The temperature dey generally decrease as you dey go Northeastern part of the country.

For March 2025, night temperature go dey normal for most parts of the country, but e go dey warmer than normal for areas around Yobe, Jigawa, Bauchi, and Benue states, while some parts of Niger, Kebbi, Katsina, Enugu, and Rivers states go dey cooler than normal for that month.

2.2.7 Daytime Temperatures Across Nigeria for April 2025 wey dem predict

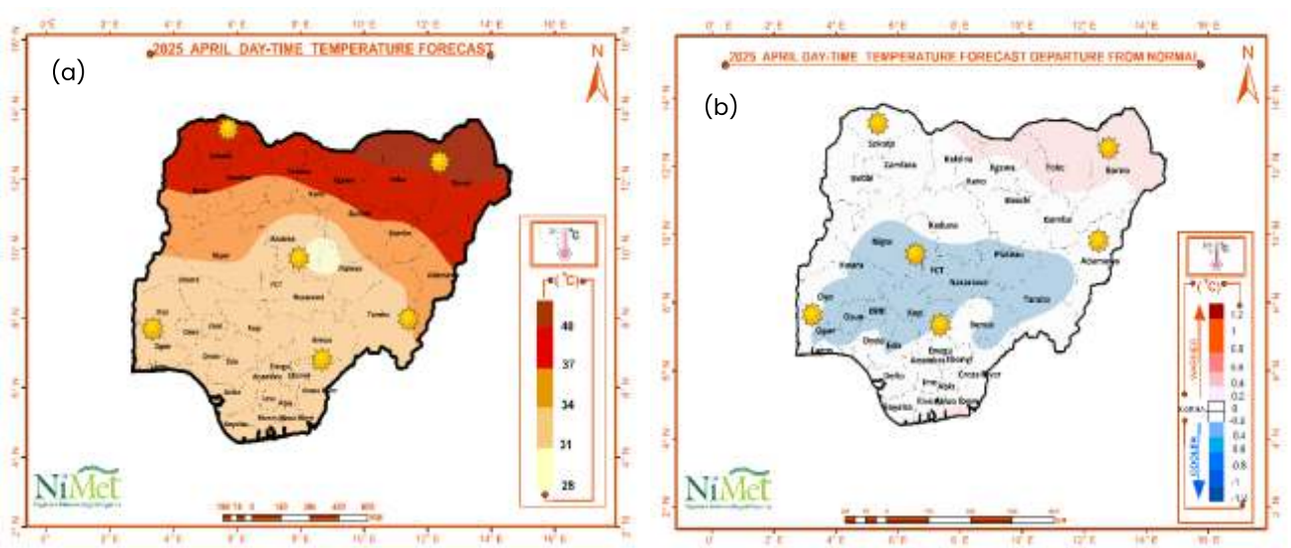

Figure 15: Predicted April 2025 Daytime temperature and departure from normal.

Di daytime temperatures for April 2025 go range from 31^{o}C to 43°C for di whole country. Some parts of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, and di southern states go get di lowest daytime temperatures of 28°C to 34°C.

Di forecast show say for April 2025, daytime temperatures go dey normal for most parts of di country. But, below-normal daytime temperatures go dey for some 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 dey expected for some parts of Katsina, Jigawa, Yobe, Borno, Rivers, and Akwa Ibom states.

2.2.8 Nighttime Temperatures Across Nigeria for April 2025 wey dem predict

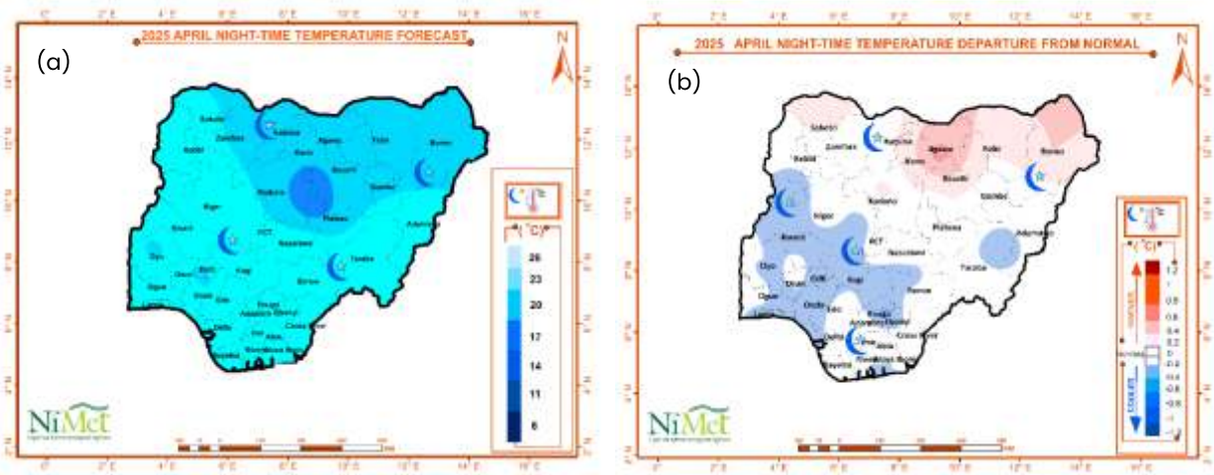

Figure 16: Predicted April 2025 Night-time temperature and departure from normal.

Night temperature for Nigeria for April 2025 go range from 17^{o}C to 26 ℃ for all di states for di country. Most part of di country go feel night temperature wey dey between 23 ℃ to 26 ℃. Some part of Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, and Adamawa go record di highest night temperature wey go pass 26 ℃ while some part of Plateau, Kaduna, Bauchi, Oyo, Osun, and Ekiti states go record di lowest night temperature wey dey between 17^{o}C and 23^{o}C

Normal night temperature go dey expected for di country except for some part of Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Kaduna, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Borno and Ogun states where warmer-than-normal night temperature go dey expected. Below normal night temperature go dey expected for some part of Kebbi, Niger, Kwara, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun, Ondo, Lagos, Delta, Kogi, Benue, Enugu, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Taraba and Adamawa states during di month.

2.2.9 Day-Time Temperatures Across Nigeria in May 2025 wey dem pridict

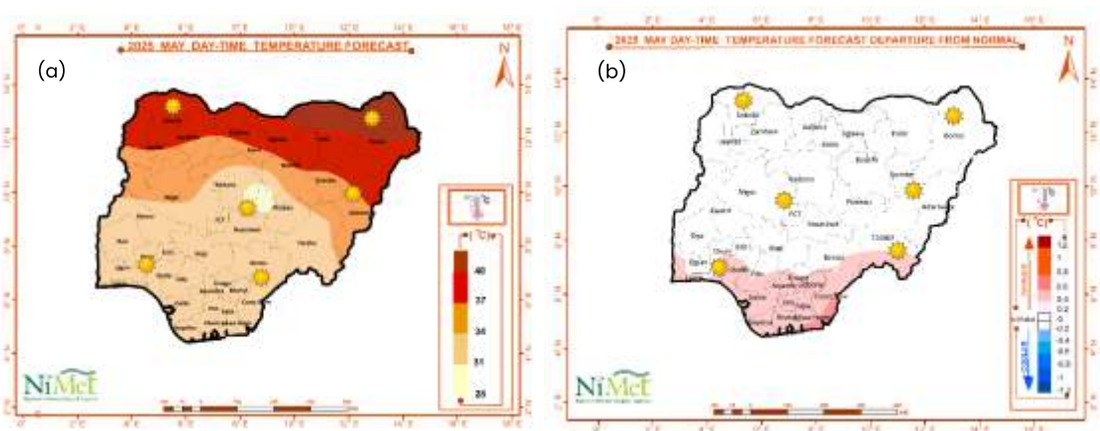

Figure 17: Predicted May 2025 Daytime temperature and Departure from normal.

Figure 17 (a) show di predicted maximum (daytime) temperatures for Nigeria for May 2025. Di highest daytime temperatures wey go range from 28 to 420C dey expect across di country. Di highest daytime temperatures of 400C and above dey expect for di North-Eastern part of di country. Daytime temperatures of 37 to 400C dey anticipate for Sokoto, some parts of Zamfara, Kebbi, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, Borno, Gombe, and Adamawa States during di month. Di Southern and Central States go experience daytime temperatures of 31 to 340C except for some parts of Kaduna and Plateau States wey 280C fit show.

Figure 17 (b) show di predicted maximum (daytime) temperature wey go change from di normal across Nigeria for May 2025. Normal temperature trend dey expect for di whole North and North Central except for di southern parts of Taraba and Benue states. Di Southern States fit experience warmer than normal daytime temperatures, except Oyo, Ekiti, and some parts of Osun, Ogun, Ondo, Enugu, and Edo states, wey dey expect to be normal.

2.2.10 Nighttime Temperatures Across Nigeria for May 2025 wey dem pridict

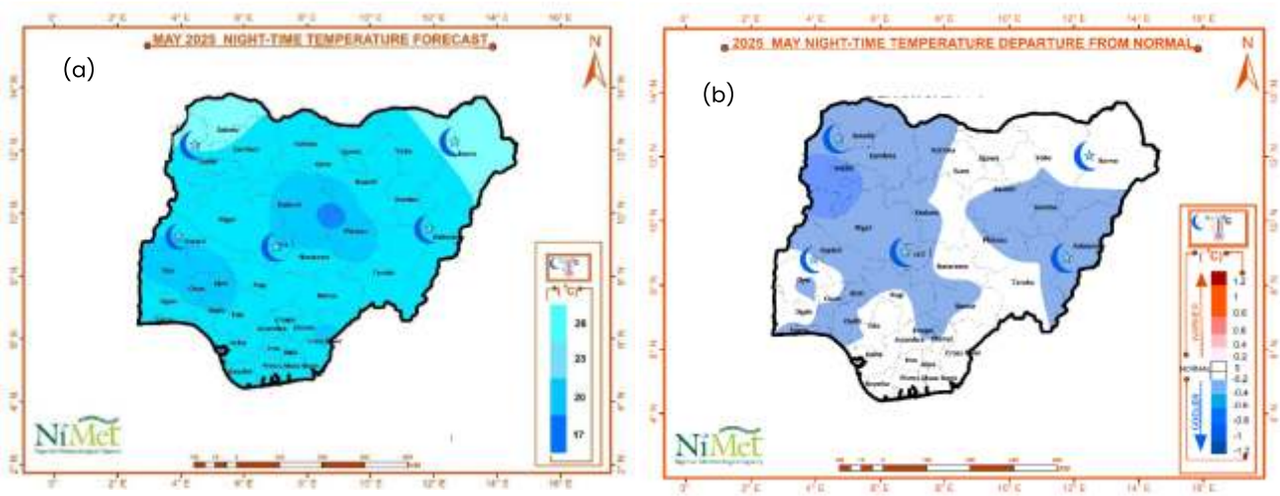

Figure 18: Predicted May 2025 Night-time temperature and Departure from normal.

Figure 18 (a) show di predicted minimum (nighttime) temperature for Nigeria for May 2025. Di nighttime temperature range wey go dey 17 to 26 °C dey expected for di country. Di lowest nighttime temperature range of 17 to 20 °C dey expected for di northern part of Plateau and small part of Kaduna states. Di highest nighttime temperature of 26 °C and above dey anticipated for some part of di northeast and northwest.

Figure 18 (b) show di predicted nighttime temperature wey go differ from di normal for Nigeria for May 2025. Colder than normal nighttime temperatures dey expected for some part of di north: Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, some part of Katsina, Kaduna, Kano, Adamawa, Gombe, Bauchi, some part of Taraba, Borno, and Yobe states, some part of North Central and di South. Normal nighttime temperatures dey predicted for di remaining part of di country during di month.

2.3 Climate and Health

Change for weather condition, especially temperature, rainfall, and relative humidity, dey affect di survival, spatial distribution, and behaviour of insects (like mosquitoes) and other organisms wey dey transmit or cause diseases. During di rainy season, e dey get greater chances of outbreak of water-borne diseases like cholera; especially for flood-prone areas wey get poor sanitation. For di coastal part of di country, increase for rainfall, storm surge, and sea temperature rise fit cause more kasala and increase di chances of water-related diseases. Climate change fit also affect people health and well-being by changing di frequency or intensity of extreme weather events and di spread of some pests and diseases.

2.3.1 Seasonality of Malaria, Meningitis and Heat Stress

Malaria na common disease and public health challenge for di world and Nigeria na one of di five countries wey get di highest malaria burden. For 2023, dem get 263 million malaria cases globally and Nigeria account for 68.14 million or about 26% of di cases. Di outbreak and geographical distribution of malaria, meningitis, and heat stress for Nigeria dey highly seasonal. Accumulated rainfall and temperature dey affect malaria outbreaks, while di incidence of meningitis dey determined by relative humidity and dust concentration for di atmosphere.

Figure 19: Anopheles Mosquito

Source: http://www.frepik.com/premium-photo gedes-mosquito-is-sucking-blood-human skin 15383001.ltm

Seasonal change for weather fit affect malaria transmission well well because the parasite dey sensitive to temperature, rainfall, and humidity. Malaria parasites dey transfer from person wey don catch am to healthy person by female anopheles mosquitoes. The number of mosquitoes, and so the rate wey malaria dey spread, dey also depend on weather and other environmental factors.

Weather wey fit make malaria dey happen

According to International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), seasonal climate wey fit allow malaria transmission na when rain wey go fall pass 80 mm, average temperature dey between 18 °C and 32°C, and relative humidity dey pass 60%. The way these climate factors dey combine for one place or region show the lower limit for malaria transmission for that area. This mean say malaria cases go likely happen once these conditions don dey.

Meningitis na serious infection wey dey affect the meninges, the membranes wey dey cover brain and spinal cord. Na devastating disease wey still dey pose major public health challenge. The disease dey caused by different species of bacteria, fungi, or viruses, but the highest global burden na with bacterial meningitis. Meningococcal meningitis fit affect anybody of any age but e dey mainly affect babies, preschool children, and young people. The disease fit happen for different situations from small cases and small clusters to large epidemics for the whole world, with seasonal changes.

The biggest burden of meningococcal meningitis dey happen for Meningitis Belt, area for sub-Saharan Africa, wey stretch from Senegal for West to Ethiopia for East as e show for Figure 20. Nigeria na one of the 26 countries wey World Health Organization don categorize as meningitis hyper-endemic for Africa.

The incidence of Cerebrospinal Meningitis (CSM) dey highly seasonal. Dry, dusty weather wey dey happen seasonally for this belt dey favor the outbreak and spreading of meningitis. All the 19 states for Northern region of Nigeria, plus the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) dey inside Meningitis Belt. Outbreaks of meningitis dey common for these states during dry season. Some southern states like Ekiti, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, parts of Bayelsa, Cross River and Delta states dey also report cases of Cerebrospinal Meningitis (CSM) during dry season.

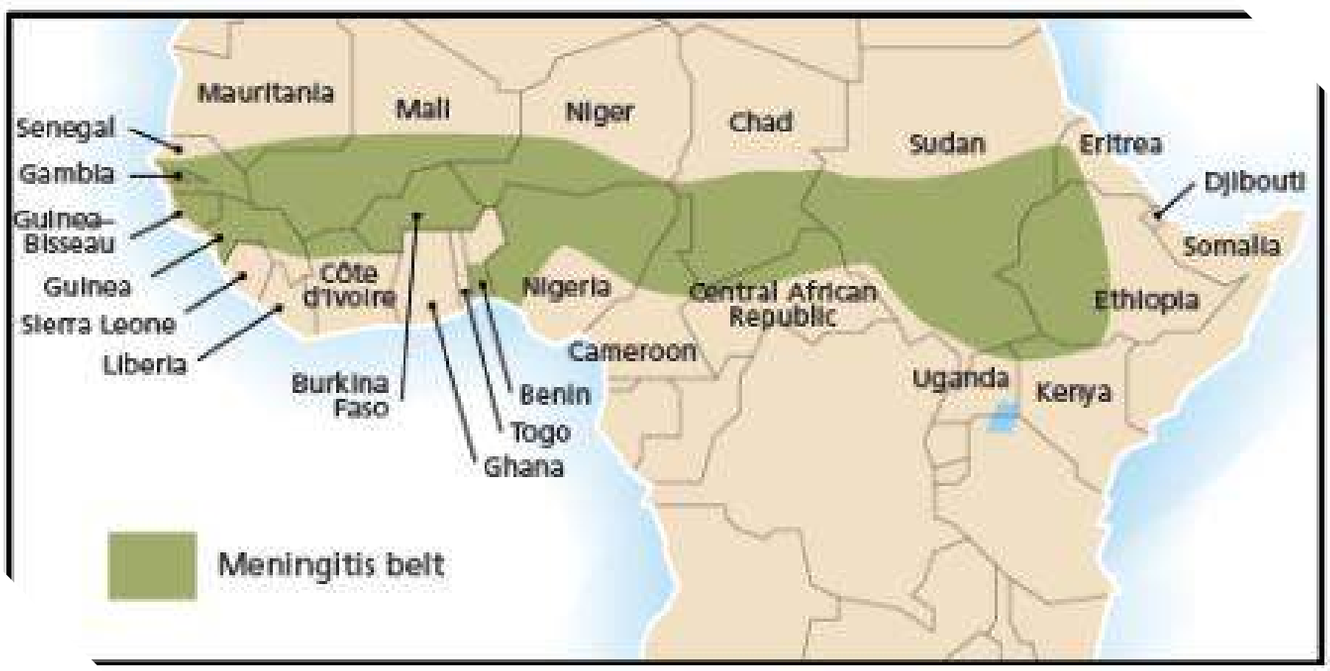

Figure 20: African Meningitis Belt (Meningitis Belt Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

Weather Threshold for Outbreak of Meningitis

Dem suppose dey expect outbreak of di sickness when relative humidity dey between 20-40%, temperature dey around 20 ℃ to 25 ℃ and dust concentration dey 200 to 500 µg/m3. Di chance of di outbreak dey increase as relative humidity dey drop and dust concentration dey increase.

Relative humidity, dust and mean air temperatures na wetin dem dey use to predict di chance of occurrence and di vigilance thresholds for meningitis. For high vigilance, relative humidity wey less than 20%, temperature wey dey between 25 ℃ to 32 ℃, and atmospheric concentration of dust wey dey between 500 and 2000 µg/m3 na wetin dem dey apply. For moderate vigilance, relative humidity wey dey between 20 to 40%, temperature wey dey 20 ℃ to 25 ℃ and dust concentration wey dey 200-500 µg/m3 na di signs. Low vigilance dey when relative humidity dey above 40%, temperature dey below 25 ℃ and dust concentration dey between 50 and 200 µg/m3 while no vigilance dey needed if plenty rain fall.

Impact of Weather Conditions on top di Stability of Drugs Wey be medicine

Di stability of medications dey also affected by di climate conditions. Di stability and potency of drugs dey affected by hot and humid conditions. Di forecasts for di Seasonal Climate Prediction (SCP) na wetin dem dey use to predict di possible instability of medications for across di country.

2.4 Disease Vigilance

2.4.1 Malaria

2.4.1.1 January 2025 Malaria Vigilance

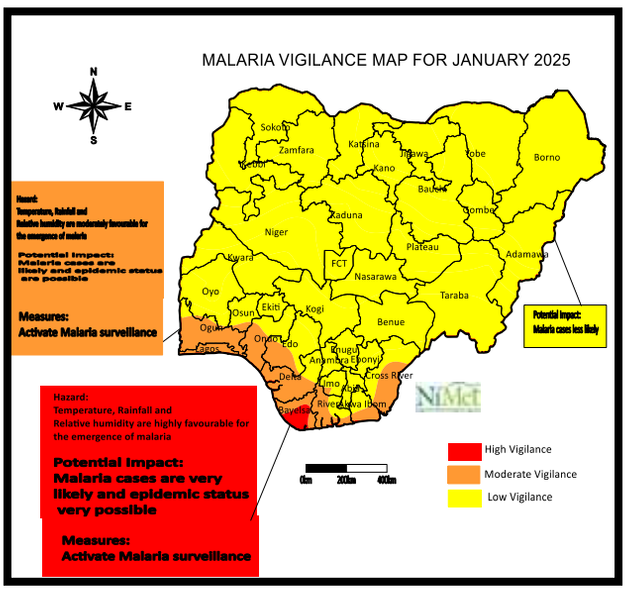

Figure 21:January 2025 Malaria Vigilance

2.4.1.2 February 2025 Malaria Vigilance

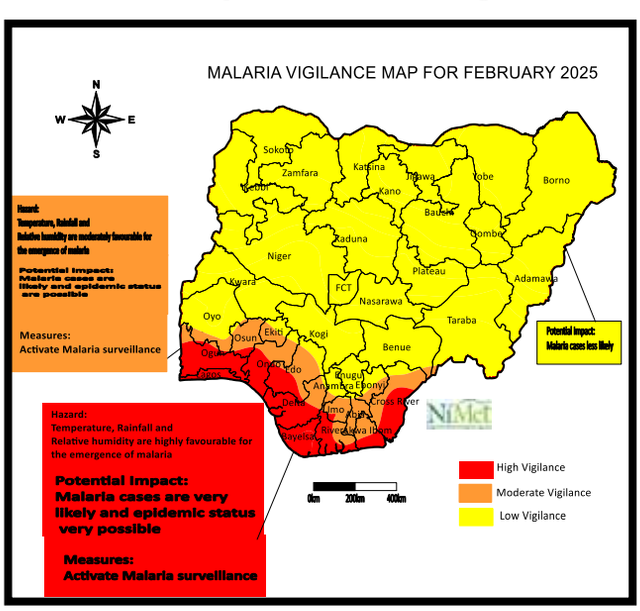

Figure 22: February 2025 Malaria Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for February 2025 show say di chances of malaria go dey low for many part of di country. So therefore, e go better make people no dey too worry for malaria cases for most part of di country, except for di coast and some inland area; where di chance of malaria dey high and moderate for Delta, Rivers, Edo, Lagos, Cross River, Bayelsa, Akwa Ibom, Imo, Abia, some part of Anambra, Ebonyi, Osun, Ekiti and Oyo states. So, high and moderate vigilance dey recommended for dose states during di month. (See Figure 22)

2.4.1.3 March 2025 Malaria Vigilance

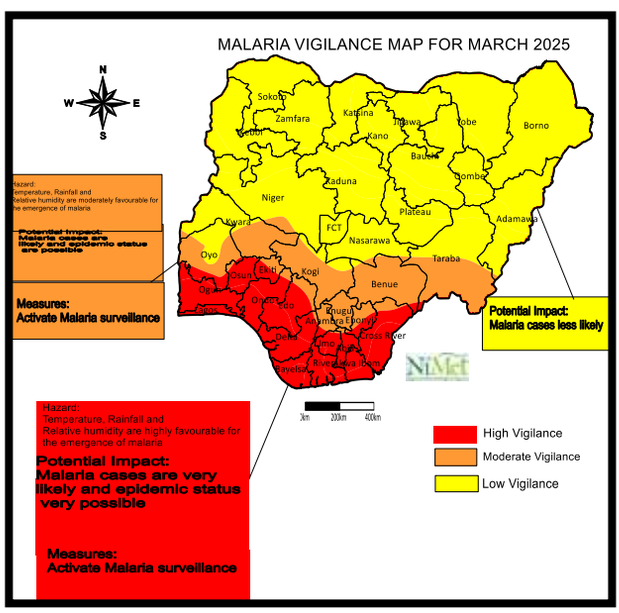

Figure 23: March 2025 Malaria Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for March 2025 show say di chance of malaria happen for dat month dey low for di northern states of Nigeria and di FCT. So, dem go need low vigilance for malaria cases for dose states during di month. But, di chance of malaria occurrence dey high and moderate for di southern states like Delta, Rivers, Edo, Lagos, Cross River, Bayelsa, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Imo, Abia, some parts of Anambra, Ebonyi, Osun, Ekiti and Oyo states. So, high and moderate vigilance dey recommended for dose states during di month. (Figure 23).

2.4.1.4: April 2025 Malaria Vigilance

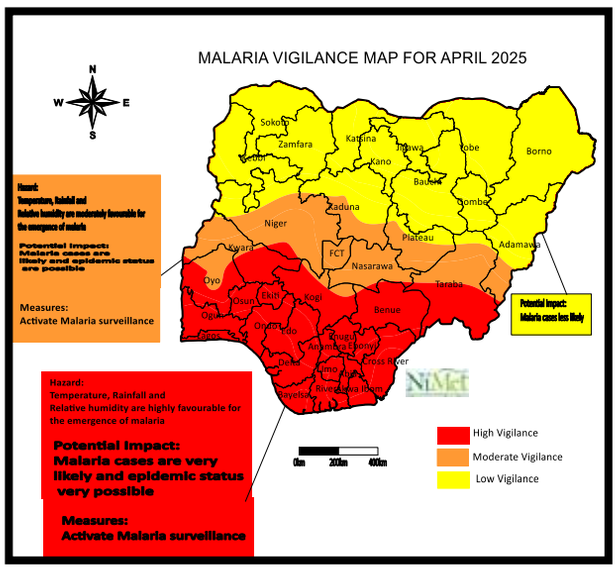

Figure 24: April 2025 Malaria Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for April 2025 show say malaria no go plenty for most of di northern states. Low alert for malaria dey recommended for di states as e show for Figure 24. But, di chance say malaria fit showdace dey moderate for some parts of di central states like Kogi, Kwara, Benue, Taraba, and some parts of di southern states. High alert dey likely for di southern states. So, high and moderate alert dey recommended for dis areas. (Figure 24).

2.4.1.5 May 2025 Malaria Vigilance

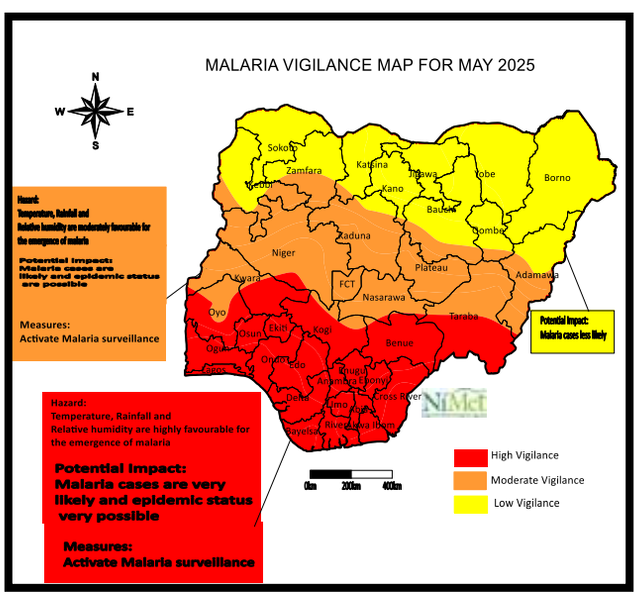

Figure 25: May 2025 Malaria Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for May 2025 show say malaria no go plenty for di extreme northern states of Nigeria. Low watch for malaria cases dey recommended for dis states during di month. But, di chance say malaria go happen dey high for some parts of di central states like Kogi, Kwara, Benue, and Taraba, and for di southern states except some parts of Oyo state. High watch for malaria dey recommended for dis states during di month. Moderate watch fit dey for some parts of di central states. So, high and moderate watch dey recommended. (Figure 25)

2.5 Meningitis Vigilance

Di relative humidity, dust wey dey for di atmosphere, and di average air temperature dey determine di chance of meningitis to happen, and di watch level for meningitis. NiMet dey predict di chance of meningitis and how e go spread for Nigeria using dis three factors.

2.5.1 January 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

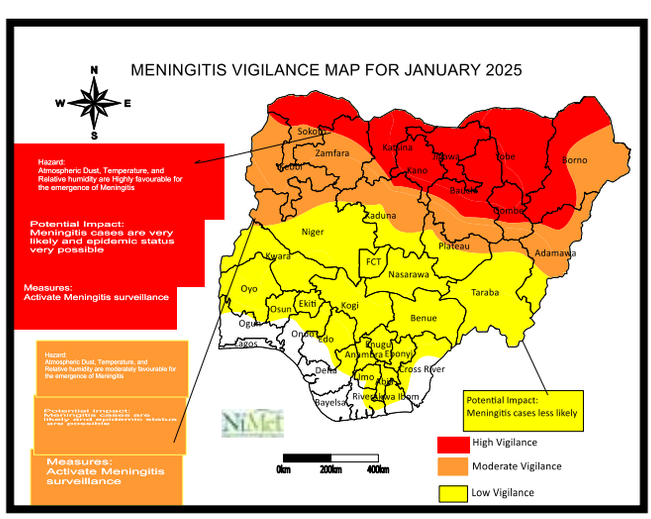

Figure 26: January 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for January 2025 show say high and moderate chance of meningitis go happen for di northern part of di country. So, high alert dey recommended for dis states. Di states wey go dey affected na Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Yobe, and Borno. Moderate alert dey advised

for Kebbi, Adamawa, some parts of Sokoto, Katsina, Kaduna, Bauchi, and Gombe states. Low alert dey recommended for most parts of di central states and plenty part of di south. Di weather condition for di coastal states for January 2025 no dey good for meningitis to happen. So, no alert dey needed for di coastal states during dis period.
(See Figure 26).

2.5.2 February 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

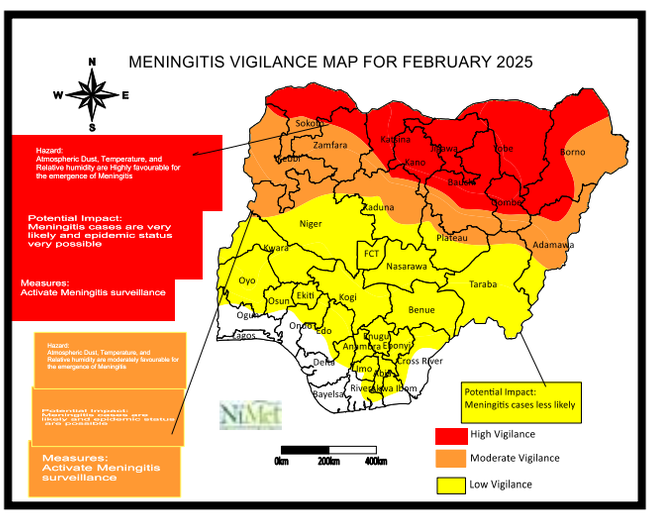

Figure 27: February 2024 Meningitis Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for February 2025 show say high and moderate chances of meningitis go dey happen for di northern part of di country. So, high alert dey recommended for dis states: Kano, Jigawa, northern parts of Sokoto and Zamfara, plenty of Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, and Borno states. Moderate alert dey advised for Kebbi, some parts of Sokoto, Adamawa, Katsina, Kaduna, Bauchi and Gombe. Low alert dey recommended for di central states, but no alert dey needed for most parts of di south except for some parts of Oyo, Ekiti, Edo, Enugu, Anambra, and Ebonyi states where low alert fit happen. (Figure 27).

2.5.3 March 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

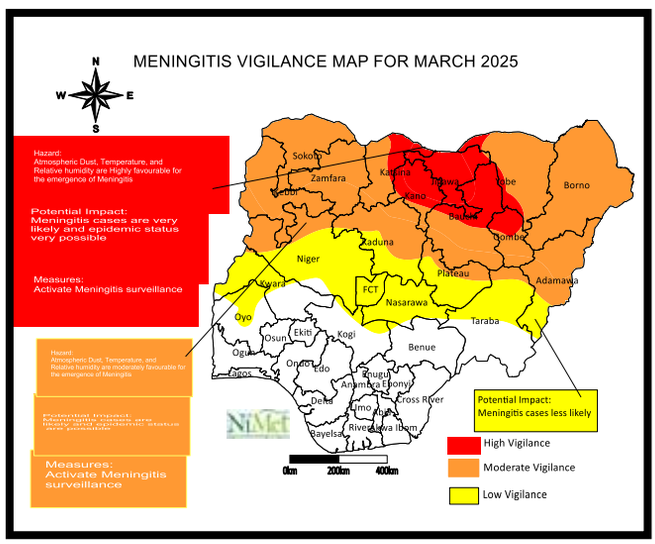

Figure 28: March 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

The weather we dey expect for March 2025 show say meningitis fit happen plenty for the northern part of the country. So, we go need high and moderate alert for Jigawa, Katsina, Yobe, Borno, Bauchi and Gombe. For most part of the central states and some part of Oyo state, we go need low alert, while for other parts of the country, no alert dey needed. (Figure 28).

2.5.4 April 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

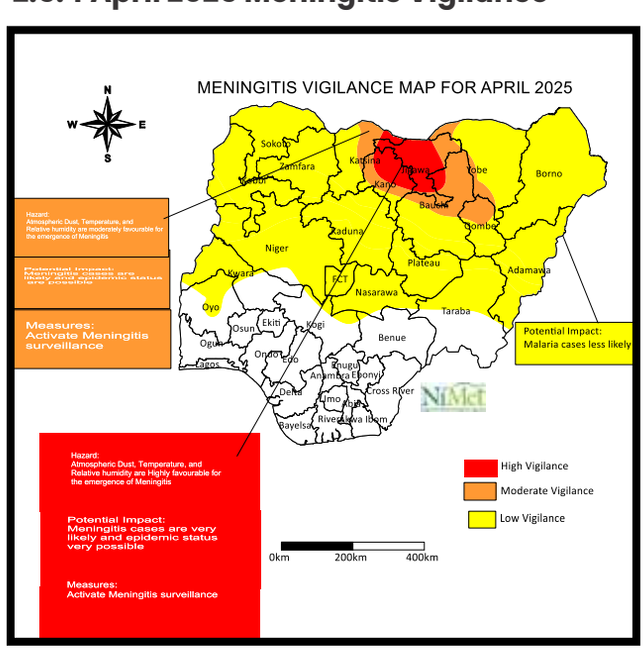

Figure 29: April 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for April 2025 dey show say meningitis fit happen plenty for Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe, Bauchi, and Gombe state. So, e go good make people dey very alert. Low alert dey expected for some parts of Niger, Kaduna, and Plateau states, while no alert dey needed for di central and southern states (Figure 29).

2.5.5 May 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

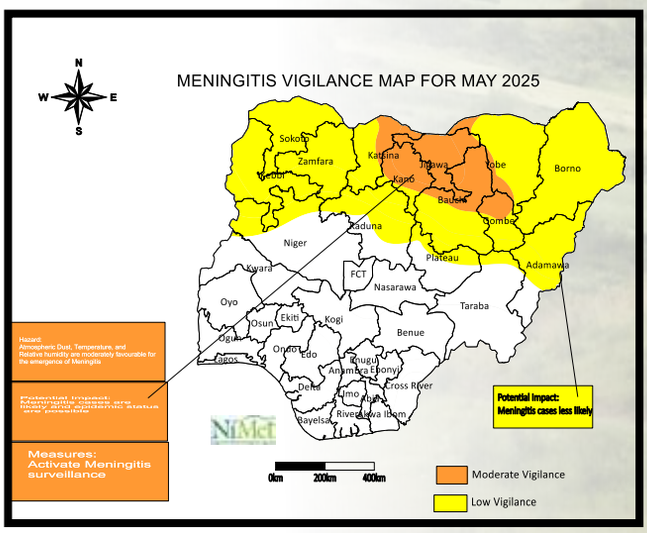

Figure 30: May 2025 Meningitis Vigilance

Di expected weather condition for May 2025 dey show say meningitis fit happen plenty for Jigawa, some part of Katsina, Kano, Bauchi, Gombe and Yobe states. So, high and moderate alert dey recommended. Low alert dey recommended for di other part of di northern states, while no alert dey needed for di central and southern states. (Figure 30).

Chapter Three

Wetin 2025 Seasonal Climate Prediction Go Mean for Some Ogbonge Economic Sectors

Weather dey affect every sector of di economy and every aspect of human activities. Di predicted condition of di climate for Nigeria for 2025 go affect different sectors of di economy for different ways and ontop different levels, and di response from operators go dey different from one sector to another.

3.1 Aviation

Weather dey play kajad role for aviation. E dey affect every stage of fly fly operations, from planning and routing to safety and efficiency. Bad weather fit affect aeroplane performance and passengers' comfort and safety. So, weather forecasts/early warnings dey help pilots, air traffic controllers, airline operators and others to prepare well to avoid aviation-related accidents. Even though NiMet dey provide regular weather forecasts and other aeronautical meteorological products according to ICAO and NCAA guidelines, e dey important to also keep aviators informed of di likely weather/climate for di year to make dem fit plan their activities well for di year.

NiMet prediction show say for 2025, di temperature for most parts of di country go dey normal or small bit warmer than normal. Warmer temperatures dey usually cause air density to decrease, and as a result, e go reduce lift wey aircraft wings fit generate during take-off. Dis fit put weight restriction for take-off/landing and go reduce di aircraft efficiency and increase fuel consumption and operational cost.

Warmer than normal air temperatures fit also cause Clear Air Turbulence (CAT) wey fit lead to significant discomfort and physical injury for some cases. High atmospheric temperature fit easily cause tyre pressures to rise quickly wey fit burst easily when e land.

Even as some places dey expect to experience serious rainfall for di peak of di rainy season for Kebbi, Kaduna, Ebonyi, Cross River, Lagos, Abia, Akwa Ibom states, and di FCT, wet runways fit happen wey fit lead to runway excursions and di potential damages dey during di rainy season. Serious rainfall fit reduce visibility (wetin eye dey see), wey go make take-off/landing and taxiing operations get issues.

Thunderstorms, wind shear, and squally conditions wey dey common during di beginning and end of di rainy season fit also cause accidents and result in significant financial losses. Flight cancellations, rescheduling, and diversion dey common during dis period. Furthermore, during di beginning and end of rains, cumuli clouds dey more plenty, bringing turbulent flights.

Figure 31: Commercial Aircraft in Nigeria

Dust haze na weather condition wey dey make visibility no clear and dey make aircraft take-off and landing more difficult and dangerous. E dey happen pass from November to February, and flight wey go cancel, reschedule, and divert dey common for dis period.

Table 3: Implication of the prediction to aviation

Pre-Onset	**Implication**
Influx of migratory birds (increased bird activities)	Increase in bird strikes
High wind strength (especially during onset and cessation) wind shear and squall	Excursion or skidding, if tailwind or crosswind. Especially dangerous for smaller aircraft and helicopters. Could shift aircraft from parked positions, if not restrained thereby causing a serious incident
High-Intensity Rainfall	
Excess water on the runway	Aquaplaning (less friction/reduction of breaking action)
Increased Rainfall	Low visibility which leads to flight delays/cancellation
Cloud base drop	Low visibility
Warmer than normal temperatures	
Longer landing run	Increased fuel consumption
Evaporation of fuel in storage	Fuel loss
Severe thunderstorm activities (microburst, downdraft, etc.)	Flight delay or cancellation, discomfort/bumpiness during flight.
Prevalence of waves and Jets (African Easterly Wave)	Clear Air Turbulence (CAT), Bumpy Flights
Thermals on runway	Affects the smooth landing of aircraft

Advise:

Airline operators make dem follow the Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of ICAO and NCAA regulations for safety of aerodrome and flight operations, dem suppose use technology and innovation to make safety better.

Pilot and crew make dem dey attend flight weather briefing for all NiMet Forecast Offices wey dey across the country to make sure say the whole crew dey follow Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA) regulations wey concern aero-meteorological information.

Onset and cessation dey come with birds wey fit disturb flight operations, so the body wey dey responsible for bird control make dem follow NiMet's onset and end-of-season prediction when dem dey plan their bird control activities.

All aviation operators (airlines, ground operations, etc.) suppose always listen to routine NiMet advisories and warnings.

Airport operators suppose make sure say dem get enough drainage for Runways and activate the GRF procedure when e necessary.

Wildlife unit of the airport operators suppose dey active to always control bird activities.

Light aircraft and helicopters suppose pay attention to NiMet warnings and advisories, especially during pre-onset activities.

Relevant authorities suppose dey check and maintain airport drainage systems regularly.

3.2 Agriculture

For 2025, the onset of the growing season suppose dey normal or delayed for most parts of the country. But, early onset dates dey expected for the southern states. Normal to early cessation dates dey expected across the country. Below-normal rainfall amounts dey predicted for most parts of the northern states. This fit cause water stress for those states. Farmers make dem follow these precautionary measures during the year:

3.2.1 Crop Production

Farmers suppose follow the predicted onset dates well before dem start rainf farming operations. Farmers no suppose plant before rain start.

If onset dey delay, farmers suppose use drought-tolerant and early-maturing crop varieties.

Some crops dey do well when dem plant dem during pre-onset for some areas (for example, melon and sweet potato for North Central), e go better make dem dey careful and get proper informate before dem plant.

Since early onset dey expected for the southern parts of the country, farmers and state governments suppose start early preparation and gather input like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Farmers for areas wey dry spells dey expected around July and August make dem use drought-tolerant varieties. Plus, farmers suppose use soil water conservation techniques like mulching, rainwater harvesting, and drip irrigation/irrigation scheduling to help conserve soil moisture.

Farmers for coastal and wetland areas suppose find oda livelihood sources like petty bizness and other activities wey no be farm, wey fit support household livelihood if extreme weather happen.

To avoid leaching of nutrients, farmers suppose no apply fertilizers just before rain start. The use of short-range forecasts from NiMet like the three-day forecast dey effective for this matter.

Use shading techniques and mulching to protect crops from extreme temperatures.

Monitor pests, as warmer temperatures fit increase pest activities, especially Army Worms wey dey cause serious damage to maize plants.

Plant drought and water-logging tolerant varieties.

Farmers for Southwest make dem plant drought-tolerant varieties during the major season and during the Small Season (Second) make dem plant extra early maturing varieties.
Supplementary irrigation systems and rainwater harvesting.

Figure 32: Maize farm in Nigeria

3.2.1 Livestock Production

Poultry/ Piggery Farming

For 2025, daytime temperature for most part of di country fit dey normal or small above normal for January, February, March, April, and May. Dis go fit affect domestic animals and fit cause economic loss. So, di following advice dey recommended.

a) Poultry pen suppose dey well ventilated and di temperature for di poultry pen suppose dey regulated.

b) Farmers suppose consider to reduce stocking density during di stress period and make sure say biosecurity dey good.

c) To boost livestock performance and reduce stress wey dey come from rising temperatures, farmers suppose provide dem animals with clean and enough drinking water (fortified with multivitamins).

d) Adopt climate-smart poultry housing (Elevated poultry housing)

e)Modify di microenvironment to help heat dissipation process.

f) Plant shade trees (natural or artificial)

g) Improve ventilation

h) Provide cooling systems and change litter regularly (wood shavings, beddings, etc)

I) Use sawdust as bedding for pigs to improve moisture absorption.

j) Change beddings for poultry frequently

k) Use anti-stress for poultry, and supplement with yeast product to increase digestibility of nutrients

l) Poultry pen suppose dey sanitized regularly and di floor suppose dey dry during di rainy season to avoid breeding of fungi, bacteria, and other pathogens.

m) To increase and enhance feed intake and reduce selective feeding, feed fit dey given in pelleted forms.

n) Adequate lighting system suppose dey provided for extra warming to maintain optimum production during di cold night-time temperatures.

o) Provide clean and cold water ad lib.

p) Make sure say housing get adequate ventilation.

q) Reduce stocking density during di hot periods of di year (February to June).

r) No rear broilers during hot periods where climate-smart practices no dey affordable.

s) Use cheaper sources of feed wey no dey compete

t) Culling of extremely stressed animals (Weak and vulnerable)

u) Feed early for di morning and late for di evening (provide light at night to help feeding during di cool hours of di day)

v) For periods of cold night-time temperatures, livestock farmers suppose provide extra sources of heating while ensuring proper lighting of di housing/pen.

Figure 33: Poultry farm in Nigeria

Dairy production

Di warm temperature wey dem dey expect for plenty part of di country for 2025 fit affect dairy production for instant example:

a. During di time wey temperature high, di amount of feed wey animals dey chop go reduce.
b. Milk production and milk quality go dey decline small-small when temperature dey high. Dis fit cause stunted growth and make dem no fit reproduce well.
c. Change for hormone levels and metabolic processes because of heat stress.
d. Di rate wey water dey loss from di body go increase because of high evaporation rate. Dis one go also increase di water wey dem need per day.
e. Bad temperature go weaken di immune system of di animals and make dem more prone to diseases.

Advise

1. Make dem do artificial insemination during cool hours of di day and make di time wey insemination happen to di time wey di calf go born align with di start of di rainy season.
2. Dem suppose adopt correct biosecurity measures.
3. Fresh and clean running water suppose dey provided often and di number of water drinking points suppose increase.
4. Dem suppose dey monitor di evolution of disease-causing organisms well, as warm temperature fit help dem to grow.
5. Make dem reduce feeding of farm animals when temperature dey high.
6. Ginger commercial pasture production with early maturing and drought-resistant seed variety.
7. Farmers suppose stock animals wey don climatize wella for di area; animal breeds wey dey drought tolerant/resistant among di high production breeds.
8. Dem dey encourage rearing of cattle wey get shorter hair, hair wey dey bigger diameter, and lighter coat color, as dem dey adapt better to hot weather.
9. Sprinkling water on cattle or make dem dey wallow for clean water go help improve fertility during di hot months.
10. Provide clean cool water as dem like.
11. Livestock farmers suppose make effort to cultivate fodder crops using marginal lands.
12. Because di rainy season dey stop early for di north, farmers suppose try gather crop residues and store dem for future use.
13. Encourage pasture processing into hay and silage.
14. Proper management and utilization of rangelands.
15. Planting of browse plants.

16. Govment and di Ministry of Livestock Development suppose make effort to rehabilitate di grazing reserve/route.
17. All year pasture production by providing irrigation facilities for commercial pasture farms dey encouraged.
18. Dem suppose plan and control reproductive activities to prevent birth of young ones during bad conditions.
19. Culling of animals wey dey extremely stressed (weak and vulnerable).
20. Feeding with green pasture or grazing during di cooler hours of di day go help overcome heat stress.
21. Feeding cows forage wey get lower fibre concentration during heat stress fit reduce di overall heat load wey di animal dey experience.

Figure 34: Traditional milking of a cow

Low Temperature (Cold Stress)

1. Animals dey use more energy to maintain body temperature.
2. Feed wey dem dey chop go reduce because metabolic rate don decrease.
3. Stunted growth fit happen, especially for young animals
4. Lower conception rates and more lamb/kid mortality go dey happen.
5. Immune system dey weak, and this go make animals dey prone to respiratory and other health diseases.

Advisories

Provide better shelter and shade during extreme weather conditions (when temperature go high).

Make sure say dem get access to clean, fresh water all the time.

Adjust diet to meet increased energy demands during cold stress or when feed dey reduce during heat stress.

Use fans, sprinklers, or misting systems to reduce heat stress.

Provide warm, dry housing and bedding during cold weather.
Adjust breeding seasons to avoid extreme weather periods.

Implement effective vaccination and deworming programs.

3.2.3 Aquaculture

The following precautionary measures dey recommended;

- Dredge out mud and weeds from the pond to increase pond depth.
- Farmers dey advised to plant shade trees like plantain, banana, etc., around the pond to help modulate temperature around the pond.
- Ponds suppose dey clean frequently to minimise eutrophication.
- No build ponds for waterways/flood-prone areas.
- For concrete and plastic aquaculture, water suppose dey change continuously and adequate aeration suppose dey provided.
- Reduce stocking density.
- Provide shade during hot periods.
- Efficient water management.
- For farmers wey dey use earthen ponds, water

reservoirs suppose dey and water suppose jabrata during dry spell.
- Breeding Wey get Control and planning
- Feed early for morning and late for night for hot periods.

Figure 35: Catfish and fingerlings

3.3 Water Resources Management

Effective water resources management dey very important to solve water wahala wey dey grow, especially with climate change, population growth, and pollution wey dey happen. Rain wey fall, how e dey available, how we dey use am, and how we dey store am na key parts of correct water resource management system. Dis one mean say we go balance the different demands for water, like drinking water, sanitation, agriculture, energy production, and environmental conservation.

So, we need to forecast and monitor rainfall, temperature, runoff, groundwater, and streamflow characteristics well well to fit respond and adapt to climate change and wetin dey happen.

NiMet's rainfall prediction for 2025 fit summarize like dis:

- Normal-to-delayed start of rainfall for some parts of Nigeria,
- Normal-to-early end of rainfall
- Normal-to-shorter growing season for different parts of the country,
- Normal-to-below-normal rainfall amounts, and
- Normal-to-slightly warmer temperatures for most parts of the country.

Even though overall rainfall dey expected to be normal for many parts of the country, we no fit rule out the risk of flash floods, especially for areas wey get poor drainage and soil wey no dey absorb water well.

The delayed start of rainy season and normal to below-normal rainfall fit cause delayed groundwater recharge and surface water availability for 2025. Dis one go affect drinking water supply, agriculture, and other industrial uses.

Reduced reservoir inflows fit happen for those parts of the country wey dem don predict say temperatures go dey above normal and rainfall amounts go dey below normal. Dis one fit affect hydropower generation and cause electric power shortages.

The slightly warmer-than-normal temperatures wey dem predict between January and May 2025 fit increase drought vulnerability through evaporation from water bodies, reservoirs, and soil, wey go reduce overall water availability and cause scarcity for vulnerable areas.

The below-normal rainfall wey dem predict for the 2025 rainy season mean say competitive demand for water go increase among agriculture, industry, and domestic consumption.

Stress for aquatic ecosystems because of reduced inflows and drying of wetlands fit increase with the forecasted slightly warmer-than-normal temperatures for 2025.

To manage water resources well and reduce potential risks for the year, we dey recommend the following advisories to all stakeholders, especially dam managers, Water Boards, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSAs), and other relevant agencies.

1. Early Preparedness:

Proactive water management systems wey go use the forecasts wey NiMet don provide for 2025 Seasonal

Climate Prediction.
Use forecasts to plan water release activities wey go fit match the predicted characteristics of the 2025 rainy season.
Implement water rationing or prioritize water use during peak demand periods using NiMet's short- term and intra-seasonal forecasts.

2. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM):

- Strengthen coordination among water/rainfall-dependent sectors (agriculture, power generation, health) to balance competing demands for limited water resources because of the expected below-normal rainfall amounts for some places for the year.
- Ensure fair water allocation between water-dependent sectors to avoid wahala.
- Optimize water storage for reservoirs and prioritize essential water uses (e.g., drinking water, health care, hydropower generation, etc.).
- Explore water harvesting techniques to support surface water resources.
- when temperatures dey above normal, wey dey make algae grow for reservoirs, we need to treat water for domestic use well well.
- Encourage the removal of obstructions for drainage systems and waterways.

3. Irrigation Development

- Expand and maintain irrigation infrastructure for the northern states to ginger agricultural production during delay for start of rainy season.
- Promote efficient water use practices, plus including drip irrigation and mulching, to reduce the effect of evaporation losses and optimize water use.

Figure 36: River Niger in Onitsha, Anambra State.

3.4.1 Road Transportation

Roads na the backbone of Nigeria transport system, and the road network for the country dey cover about 200,000km wey include Federal, State, and Local Government roads. Road transportation na key part of the country economy and infrastructure, e dey help goods, services, and people to move across big geographical area.

Figure 37: Typical Nigerian Highway.

Even though dem don predict say normal length of rainy season go dey, mostly normal rainfall amounts and warmer-than-normal temperatures go dey for plenty part of di country for 2025, di rainfall and temperature wey dem dey expect fit still affect road infrastructure in different ways.

i. Flooding: Heavy rainfall fit overwhelm drainage systems wey go cause plenty flooding wey fit damage roads, create traffic wahala, and increase commute time.Road Degradation: Normal length of season go mean plenty rainfall events. Persistent high- intensity rainfall fit cause road collapse, bridges go dey cut off, increase potholes and washouts.

ii. Accidents: Wet, slippery roads and reduced visibility during heavy rainfall fit increase accident rates.

iii. Dust Hazards: During di Harmattan wey be dry dusty period (January, February, November, and December), poor horizontal visibility fit make road transport difficult.

iv. Highways: Di predicted warmer-than-normal temperature conditions fit increase chances of road warping and buckling. E fit increase chance of tyre burst for long-distant journey.

Advise:

- Dem advice say make drainages dey clean and free of rubbish, and make dem remove accumulated sand from time to time for free flow of surface runoff water. Dis go reduce di spillover of runoff waters onto roads and reduce di impact of flash flooding on di roads.

- Pipo wey dey use Road dey advice say make dem watch out heavy rainfall events before dem start their journey, maintain speed limits wey road traffic authorities recommend, and make sure say headlamps dey bright and dey work well.

- Pipo wey dey use Road dey also advise say make dem drive carefully during dust haze events wey get reduced horizontal visibility conditions.

- Drivers suppose make sure say dem check dem tyres well and e dey okay before dem start long-distance journey, especially during di predicted months wey go get warmer-than-normal temperatures

3.4.1 Rail Transport

Di rail transport sector for Nigeria na important part of di country economy and transportation infrastructure, with di potential to reduce road congestion, lower logistics costs, and support industrialization. Di rail network get Narrow gauge lines and di Standard gauge line, wey dem just introduce to improve speed, efficiency, and capacity. But, di rail transport system no dey immune to di effects of weather and climatic conditions wey fit influence their operational safety, and infrastructure wey go last and last.

Figure 38: Abuja Light Rail

Some kain Impacts of Weather for 2025 ontop Rail Transportation Wey Dem predict

i. Storms and strong winds: Strong winds and storms wey go happen when rain season start and when e finish fit bring down trees and power lines wey go fall for rail tracks.

ii. High temperatures fit make rail tracks expand and bend, wey fit increase chance of derailment.

iii. Rainfall fit cause flooding for rail tracks, erosion of track beds, and rail embankments fit get risk of subsidence and heave.

iv. Increased wind speeds fit damage infrastructure for railway lines, like signals, sensors, and lights.

Advise:

Railway Corporation suppose make sure say dem dey do routine and regular inspections of rail tracks to fix gallop before rain season show.

Regular inspection of rail tracks for debris and trees wey fit fall on the rail tracks, especially during rainstorms.

Dem suppose provide cooling equipment and shades to protect from the heat for inside and around train terminals.

3.4.1 Marine Transportation and Blue Economy

The Nigerian coastline, wey dey border seven southern states (Lagos, Ondo,

Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River), dey very important for marine and blue economy inside we country. The sector dey use marine resources to drive economic growth, create jobs, and improve pipo life. E dey include different activities like fisheries, maritime transport, oil and gas, and coastal tourism. The 2025 SCP get the potential to benefit the maritime sector well-well by providing valuable information for decision-making, resource management, and risk mitigation.

SUB-SECTORS:

A. Fisheries

The river discharge for September go likely enrich coastal waters with nutrients, wey go stimulate wetin dem call phytoplankton blooms and attract fish many plenty fish.

figure 39: Fisherman in the coastal region of Nigeria

Advisory:

- Demdey advise make Fisherfolks take advantage of di nutrient-rich water for September and use di updates from NiMet daily weather forecast and marine bulletin to reduce di effect of potential hazards like storms, sea level rise, and strong currents during fishing activities.

B. Maritime Transport

Di normal to above-normal rainfall wey dem dey predict for 2025 for di coastal area go affect maritime navigation, especially for di inland waterways. Di water level go dey enough for larger vessel navigation during June – October.

Figure 40: Ferry boats at a jetty in the coastal city of Lagos

Advise:
Mariners make sure say dem plan dem route well for vessels wey dey inland waterways during di peak of rain when dem dey expect water level go high.

Tidal currents fit strong, especially during di monthly change wey dey happen between high and low tides. Dis currents fit cause wahala for navigation for smaller vessels or inexperienced local boat operators. So, navigators dey advised make dem collect daily tidal information from NiMet and other relevant agencies to ensure safety.

C. Coastal Tourism

Pleasant weather like sunshine and moderate temperatures dey make coastal destinations more attractive to tourists. Outdoor activities like swimming, sunbathing, surfing, and other water sports dey attract more visitors.

Di 2025 SCP show say from January to May go dey normal to small warmer conditions with projected daytime temperature of 31 to 34 °C, while rainfall go start for di coastal region from late February to mid-March.

Figure 41: Recreational beach in the coastal region of Nigeria

Advise:
Di mild tempreture and normal rainfall wey dem dey expect from January to March make dis period beta time to dey hang around beach and other coastal recreational centers.

Tourists suppose wear sunscreen, hat, and sunglasses to protect dem skin if dem go dey under di sun for long.

Tourists dey advised to drink plenty water because dehydration for sunny weather fit cause health wahala.

D. Oil and Gas

Di oil and gas industry dey contribute plenty to Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and na major source of foreign exchange earnings for di government. Di industry dey create jobs and dey stimulate economic growth.Di weather wey dem predict for 2025 fit affect oil installations, especially when di rainy season go start. Dis period dey characterized by thunder activities and fit get serious kasala for oil installations for Nigeria coastal region.

Figure 42: Oil and gas installations in the coastal region of Nigeria

Advise:
To make sure say everybody dey safe, organizations suppose always check NiMet daily marine forecast to dey updated on the latest offshore and onshore weather conditions.
Dem suppose dey check the structural integrity of offshore platforms and onshore facilities well well to fit withstand thunder activities and kata-kata breeze (winds).

3.5 Power Sector

Figure 43: Renewable Energy, Power Generation and Distribution

3.5.1 Hydropower Generation

Dem don predict say rain go delay to start, go stop early, and rain go dey below normal for North. Dis one fit affect the amount and level of water wey dey for dam for hydropower generation during di season. Dis fit lead to reduced electricity generation and power shortage. On di other hand, for di South, dem don predict say rain go plenty, about 2700 to 3010 mm for Rivers, Bayelsa, Cross River, and Akwa Ibom states, and dis fit threaten power installations. If dis heavy rain cause flooding, e fit collapse and damage electric poles and submerge transformers, wey fit cause long power outage.

High monthly mean temperatures of 38.0 to 41.0°C wey dem don predict for di hot season (March to May) for Yobe, Borno, Kano, Sokoto, Adamawa, Niger, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Kebbi and Bauchi states fit increase demand for energy to power cooling systems, and dis go put pressure on di existing power grid. Dis high temperatures, especially during di dry season, fit also cause melting and burning of electric transmission cables, reduce di efficiency of power plants, and fit bring operational challenges wey go affect power transmission to users.

3.5.1 Renewable Energy (Solar and Wind)

Di high temperatures and delayed onset wey dem don predict for di North dey good for clear and less cloudy skies wey go make sunshine dey long and increase di potential for solar power generation. Dis kind opportunity fit be fully used to support power generation from hydropower sources.Long dry seasons for di North fit create conditions wey dey good for wind energy projects, especially for states like Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Plateau, and Borno, where di flow of dry northeast (NE) trade winds from Sahara desert fit increase wind speeds wey fit be used for power generation with wind turbines.

Advisory

Investors, individuals, and Government suppose take advantage of di better solar and wind energy potential/opportunity for northern Nigeria to invest for renewable energy generation wey go fit reduce dependence on traditional power source.

3.5 Telecommunication Sector

Figure 44: Mobile Network Tower

Telecommunication dey rely plenty on wetin dey happen for environment to make equipment perform well, signal fit transmit, and infrastructure dey intact. Weather matter like rainstorm, windstorm, thunderstorm, and high temperature get big influence ontop telecommunication infrastructure and how e dey operate, e dey affect both wireless and wired communication systems.

Di impact of dis weather matter fit increase,

especially before rain season go start, wey dey usually get high humidity, temperature dey change, and atmosphere dey unstable as dem don predict for SCP projections for 2025Di normal to warmer temperature wey dem dey predict for January to May fit bring wahala like overheating, dust dey gather, and power shortage for telecommunication sector. If dem fit add meteorological information for how dem dey operate, dem go fit improve service delivery.

Likely Impact of Di Predicted Weather for 2025 on Telecommunication Sector for Nigeria

- Heavy rain fit cause signal distortion, wey go reduce di quality of service and make network dey fluctuate.
- Strong wind fit scatter towers, remove antennas, and damage infrastructure like cables and poles.
- Wind wey dey shake fit misalign satellite dishes and antennas, wey go affect signal strength.
- Windstorm dey often cause power outage, wey go disrupt telecommunication equipment wey no get strong backup system.
- Direct lightning wey strike fit damage equipment, wey go lead to outage and make signal quality dey poor for wireless networks.
- Voltage surge from lightning fit destroy sensitive components for telecom systems if dem no get proper surge protection.
- Strong wind fit damage telecom towers, wey go increase di risk of collapse.
- High temperature fit cause equipment like servers, routers, and switches to dey overheat, wey go lead to system malfunction or shutdown.

Advise:

Collaborate with di Nigerian Meteorological Agency to add weather forecast for operational planning.

Regular inspection and maintenance of di existing infrastructure to protect am from moisture and wind damage.

Use weather-resistant materials for towers, antennas, and cables wey fit withstand extreme heat, dust storm, and rain matter.

Use real-time weather monitoring to adjust network operations as e dey happen.

Use cooling systems to handle high temperature when you wan reduce energy consumer.

Install lightning arresters and grounding systems to protect against strikes and surges.

·Strengthen redundancy for network design to maintain service quality during weather- related wahala

Use mobile towers and satellite communication units as backup during bad weather.

Use weather informate to adjust signal routing and use coverage before e happen.

3.5 Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster events dey affect humans for many levels—physically, emotionally, socially, and economically. Floods, droughts, and heat waves na examples of weather-related calamities wey dey get major impact for society and di effects fit dey plenty, wey dey affect ecosystems, infrastructure, pipo life, and bodi mata (health).

Di prediction for 2025 dey show normal to below-normal rainfall activities for most parts of di country. Low-lying areas for Niger, Benue, Kogi, Rivers, and coastal states dey more vulnerable to floods.

Plenty disasters like billboard wey collapse, electrical poles wey fall, roof wey remove, and so on fit happen during di start and end period of di rainy season because of di strong wind wey dey come with di period. Flash floods no fit rule out because of di high-intensity rainfall wey dem dey expect for some areas like parts of Kaduna, Lagos, Ebonyi, Cross-River, Abia, Akwa-Ibom, and di FCT. For di northern states, flooding fit still happen when rainfall dey peak for July, August, and

September. Places for di urban cities of di country wey get poor drainage dey also vulnerable to floods during di rainy season.

Di predicted normal to slightly warmer conditions fit make di atmosphere dey drier especially for di month for January, February, November, and December wey fit support fire outbreaks becos of dry and windy condition wey dey follow am come..`

Figure 45: Flood in Maiduguri, Borno state, Nigeria September 15, 2024.

Table 4: Implication of the Prediction to Disaster Risk Management

IMPLICATION	Advisory	Communication Strategy
1. Windstorms that may destroy properties such as destruction of power and telecommunication infrastructure and roofs	• Planting of Trees • Prevent outside burning/ wildfire • Getting meteorological information on wind direction and speed from NiMet before mounting • Strategically placing of infrastructures • Using quality and disaster-reliance materials • Monitoring, maintenance, and upgrading of existing infrastructure e.g. dams, telecommunications infrastructure	• Making Use of Early Warning Advisories • Translation of all 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, community /religious leader • Adding DRR strategies to the school curriculum • Print and Electronic Media/social media
2. Flash flood due to heavy/high-intensity rainfall	• Environmental clean-up (waterways and drainage system	
	• Discourage people on waterways • Proper town planning • Sensitization (See NEMA Flood Advisory)	• Organizing workshops/trainings • Use of influencers • Stakeholder engagement • Downscaling of the SCP
3. Building collapses due to heavy rainfall/windstorm	• Authorities should enforce developers to follow building standards and code in project development	

	• Use of substandard materials should be discouraged • Avoid building on floodplains • Construction of drainages
4. Dry Spell –	• Encourage water harvesting
5. Erosion	• Afforestation • Erecting of windbreakers • Construction of retaining wall and embarkment in erosion-prone areas
6. Internal displacement of people due to damage to homes	• Provision of temporary shelters/camp • Provision of humanitarian assistance • Advocacy and Sensitization •
7. Epidemics (cholera, airborne diseases, malaria and meningitis	• Proper health care measures such as stocking up on vaccines and Personal Protective Equipment (i.e. gloves, mask, etc) • Sensitization and risk communication • Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) advocacy and facilities
8. Fire outbreak	• Discourage/control of bush burning • Turning off electrical appliances • Fire defence equipment
	• Fire prevention sensitization • Abiding by fire safety code • Relevant authority should install fire emergency monitoring

i. Federal, state, and local authorities suppose make sure say enough money dey ground and make dem release am on time to take tackle am before time.
ii. Research and innovation wey fit help understand and manage disaster risks, like hazard mapping, risk assessment, and forecasting models, suppose get support.

3.5 Health

Weather and climate get serious impact ontop bodi mata. Dem fit get both direct and indirect effects on pipo and communities, plus including social and economic conditions as well as how healthcare systems dey operate. Climate change na risk multiplier wey dey threaten to undo decades of progress for health.

The climate and health section of this document dey show how health sector partners fit use climate information and services well to detect, monitor, predict, and manage climate-related health risks. As climate parameters dey change, storms, extreme heat, floods, and droughts dey happen more often and dey more intense. These weather and climate hazards get health implications, include increase for communicable and noncommunicable diseases, the start and spread of infectious diseases, health emergencies, and risk of death.

The Neutral phase of the ENSO projection, wey be the basis for the 2025 SCP prediction, dey marked by near-normal climate situation for the country. High intensity rainfall fit cause flash flooding even where near normal rainfall dey expected.

Heavy rains get the potential to contaminate drinking water, dey raise the risk of flood-related health issues like malaria and waterborne diseases like cholera, dysentery, and diarrhoea

The growth of fungi dey increase for damp conditions, wey dey lead to increase for respiratory illnesses. Access to medical facilities fit dey hindered by infrastructure damage and displacement wey heavy rains dey cause.

Flooding wey fit lead to cholera outbreaks fit happen for places like parts of Kaduna, Lagos, Ebonyi, Cross River, Abia, Akwa Ibom, and the Federal Capital Territory where heavy rainfall dey predicted. The bacteria wey dey cause cholera mostly dey for faeces of infected persons, so areas wey people dey practice open defecation, faeces fit easily dey carried by run-off water and deposited into water bodies wey communities dey use for domestic purposes. To reduce these health risks, e require adequate sanitation, public health campaigns, and disaster readiness.

E dey expected say nationwide temperatures from January to May 2025 go dey close to normal or small warmer. This dey suggest say during this time of the year, heat-related conditions like heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and dehydration fit worsen and directly endanger lives. People wey get underlying health conditions fit dey affected by prolonged high temperatures,
wey fit worsen respiratory and cardiovascular disorders as well as the quality of the air. Infectious diseases wey dey spread by vector like mosquitoes dey facilitated by rising temperatures. Furthermore, heatwaves fit disproportionately affect vulnerable communities and put pressure on healthcare service

The harmattan season, wey dey happen for January, February, November, and December for most parts of the country, dey characterized by dry and dusty winds wey fit raise the risk of respiratory tract conditions like cough and asthma as well as cardiovascular problems. Additionally, the meningitis outbreak dey influenced by low relative humidity and dusty conditions of the harmattan season..

Advisory on Malarial Risk

- 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 dem suspect say you get the disease.
- Take antimalarial tablets under the guidance of health professionals.
- Give the vaccine to children wey dey live for places wey malaria dey common.
- Relevant stakeholders suppose provide mosquito nets.

Advisory on the Meningitis Risk

- Seek proper diagnoses and treatment at medical facilities if sudden neck stiffness or high fever occur.
- Frequent thorough hand washing dey advised. This dey help prevent the spread of germs.

Advisory on cholera risk

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

Advisory on Heat Stress

- Drink water from time to time.
- No go outside when weather seriously hot if you fit avoid am or try arrange your activities earlier or later for the day when everywhere dey cool.
- Stay for shade areas, wear sun screen, sunglasses, hats, or use umbrellas when you dey outside.
- Keep the home cool by to close curtains during hot period of the day and open am for nighttime to cool down the house.
- Use fans and coolers for home if e dey available.

Figure 46: Parents/care givers waiting for their babies to be immunize during Measles campaign/routine immunization for children under 0 – 5 years at Town Hall clinic Gwagwalada FCT-Abuja on Tuesday 12th December 2023

Chapter Four

Evaluation of 2024 Seasonal Climate Prediction

Evaluation of di SCP for di year wey don pass na di process wey dem dey compare di forecasts wey dem issue for di beginning of di year with di observed data from di Agency's weather observatories for Nigeria. Na assessment of di level of accuracy of di predictions. NiMet dey use di result of di evaluation as guide to improve di accuracy of predictions for di next year.

4.1 Evaluation of Predicted Onset, Cessation of Rainy Season and Rainfall Amounts for 2024

Di performance of di 2024 Seasonal Climate Predictions for di onset of di rainy season, end of di rainy season, length of di season, and yearly rainfall amounts don dey assessed. Di evaluation results of di rainfall forecasts naim dem present for Figure 47.

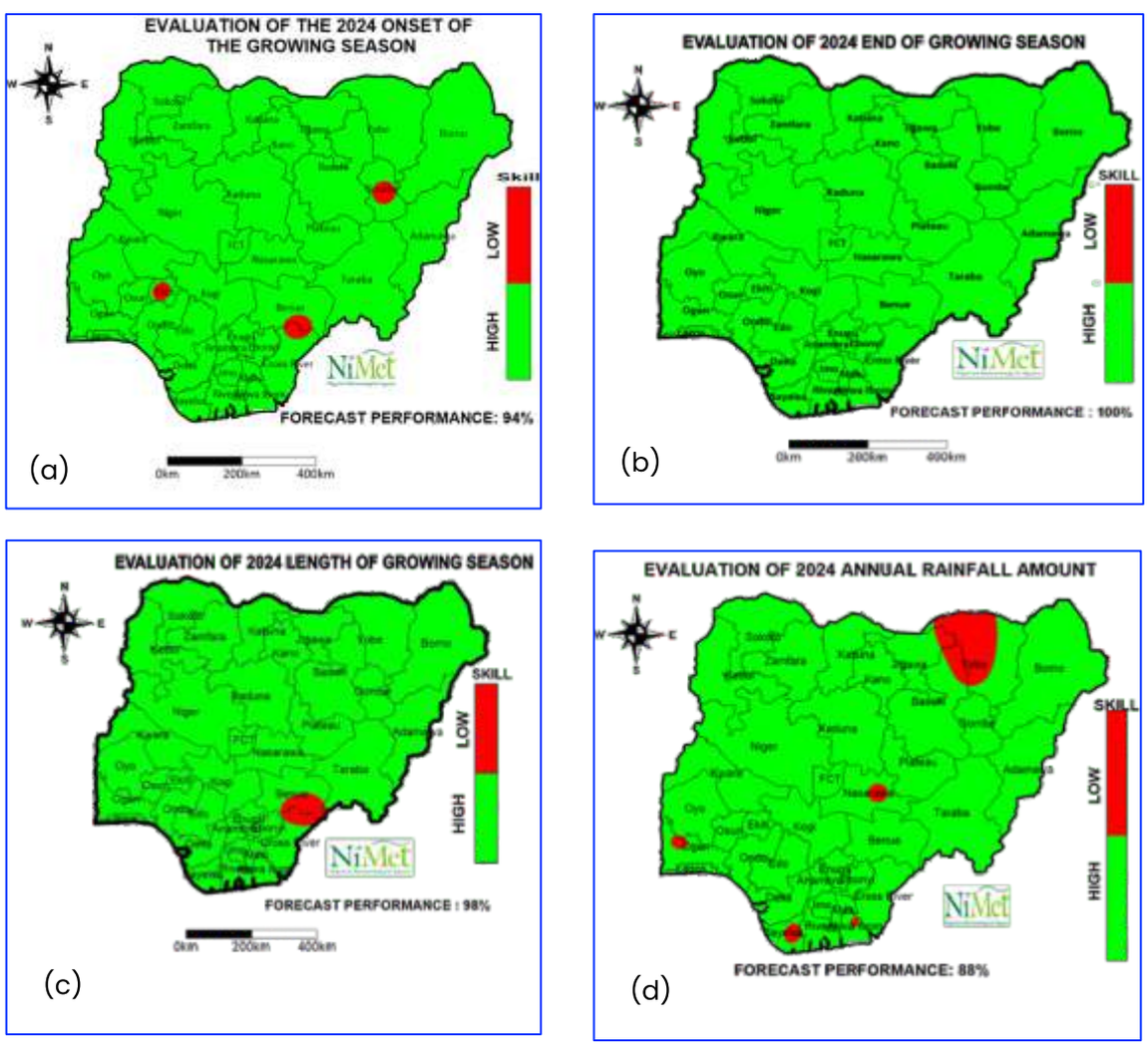

Figure 47: Performance Skills (or Accuracy) of Onset, Cessation, Length of season and Rainfall amount across Nigeria

Di forecast for di start of di 2024 rainy season for di country get high accuracy of 95%. But, di level of accuracy low for some parts of Gombe, Ekiti, and communities wey dey along Benue and Cross River state borders. For anoda one, di forecast for di end of di season get 100% accuracy all over Nigeria.

Di forecast for di length of di season still perform well, with accuracy level of 98% for most parts of di country.

But, di forecast accuracy low for di border areas of Benue and Cross River states. Among di four forecasts, di prediction for annual rainfall amount get di lowest performance skill of 88%. Poor performance skills show for di western part of Yobe, di eastern parts of Jigawa and Bauchi states, as well as some parts of Nasarawa, Ogun, Bayelsa, and Akwa Ibom states.Overall, high performance skill level of about 95% dey achieved for NiMet's 2024 forecasts for di start, end, length of di season, and yearly rainfall amount.

Table 5.: Performance Of 2024 Rainfall Forecasts

RAINFALL FORECAST PARAMETER	PERFORMANCE (in %)
Onset of Rainy Season	94
Length of Rainy Season	100
End of Rainy Season	98
Annual Rainfall Amount	88
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE	95%

4.2 Evaluation of 2024 Temperature Predictions

4.2.1 January 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperatures

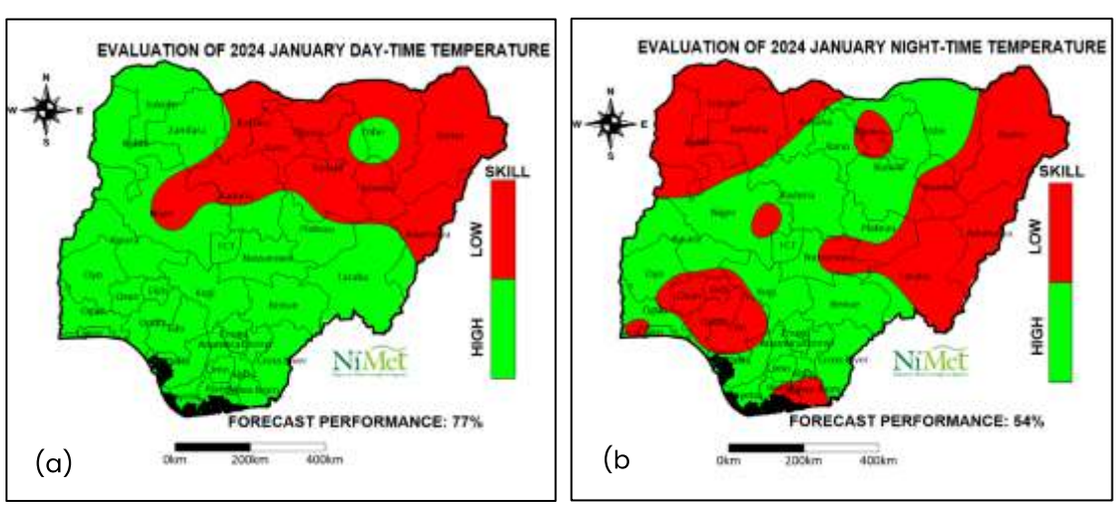

Figure 48: Performance Skills (or Accuracy) of January 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperature Forecasts Across Nigeria

Figure 48 (a) show how January 2024 daytime temperature forecast dey perform for different part of Nigeria. The evaluation show say dem record 77% performance skill. The daytime temperature wey dem observe higher pass wetin dem predict for most of the northeastern states, except some part of Yobe and Bauchi states.

The predicted January nighttime temperature get performance score (accuracy) of 54%.

4.2.2 February 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperatures

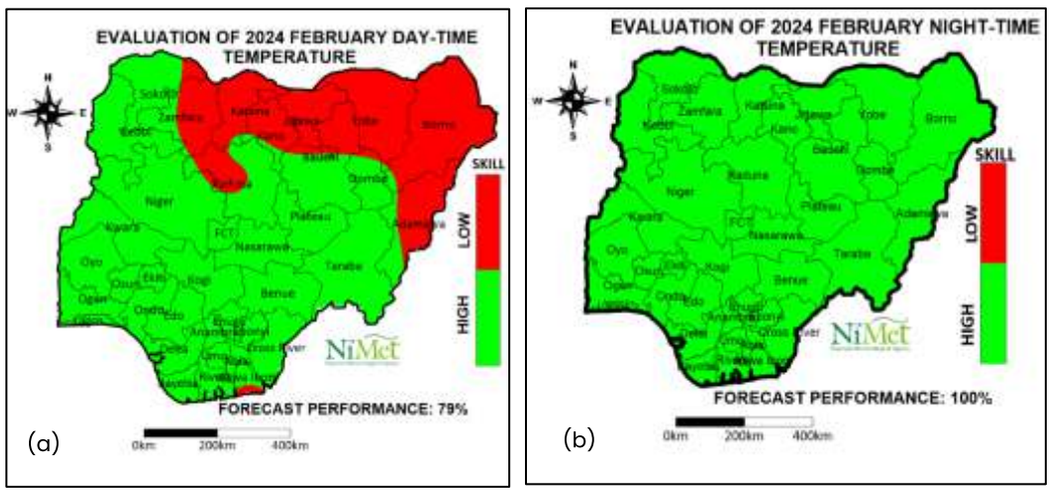

Figure 49: : Performance Skills (or Accuracy) of February 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperature Forecasts Across Nigeria

Di predicted February 2024 daytime temperature show say e dey over most part of di country with performance score of 79%. Akwa Ibom, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe and Borno States still cool pass wetin dem predict.

Di predicted nighttime temperature show accuracy (performance skill) of 100%, meaning say di forecast work wella as dem predict all over di country.

4.2.3 March 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperatures

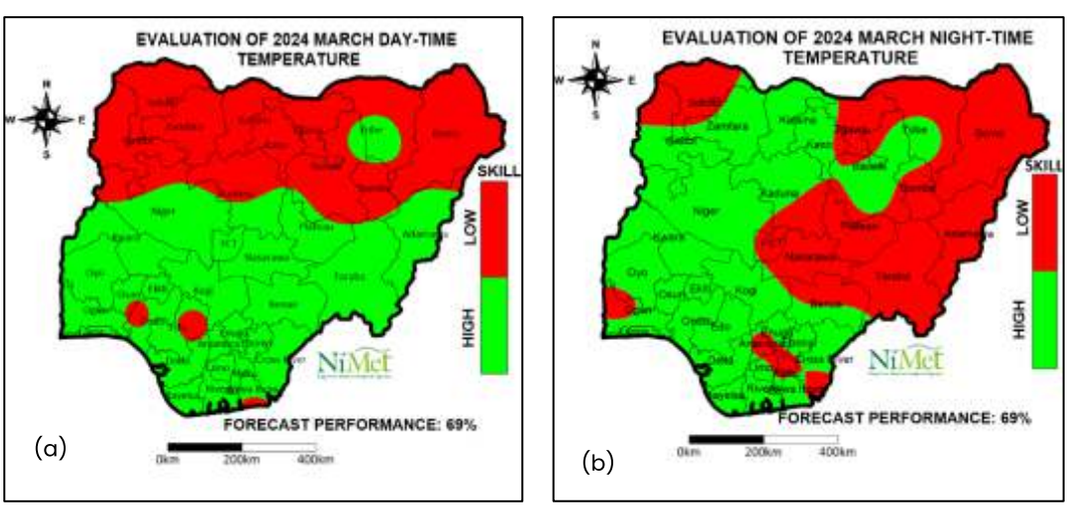

Figure 50: Performance Skills (or Accuracy) of March 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperature Forecasts Across Nigeria

Day temperature for March 2024 follow wetin dem predict for most of di southern and central states, except for some places for Edo, Ondo and Eket for di southern side of Akwa Ibom state. Di prediction still correct for some parts of Yobe and Bauchi states.

Di overall performance skill for di daytime temperature prediction for March 2024 na 69%. Di daytime temperatures wey dem observe for March 2024 no match wetin dem predict for some states for northern Nigeria as e show for Figure 50 (a). Di low skills wey dem see for most of di northern and southern states na because of di unusual warming wey happen for di year.

Di daytime temperatures wey dem observe higher pass di predicted and long-term average values by 1.1 to 3.2. Di predicted nighttime temperatures for March 2024 confirm high level of correctness, with score of 69%.

Di nighttime temperatures wey dem observe mostly agree with di prediction. For some parts of northeast, di nighttime temperatures wey dem observe low pass wetin dem predict. Abuja and di area around am dem predict go get cooler than normal nighttime temperatures but wetin dem observe show say e dey warmer than normal.

4.2.4 April 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperatures

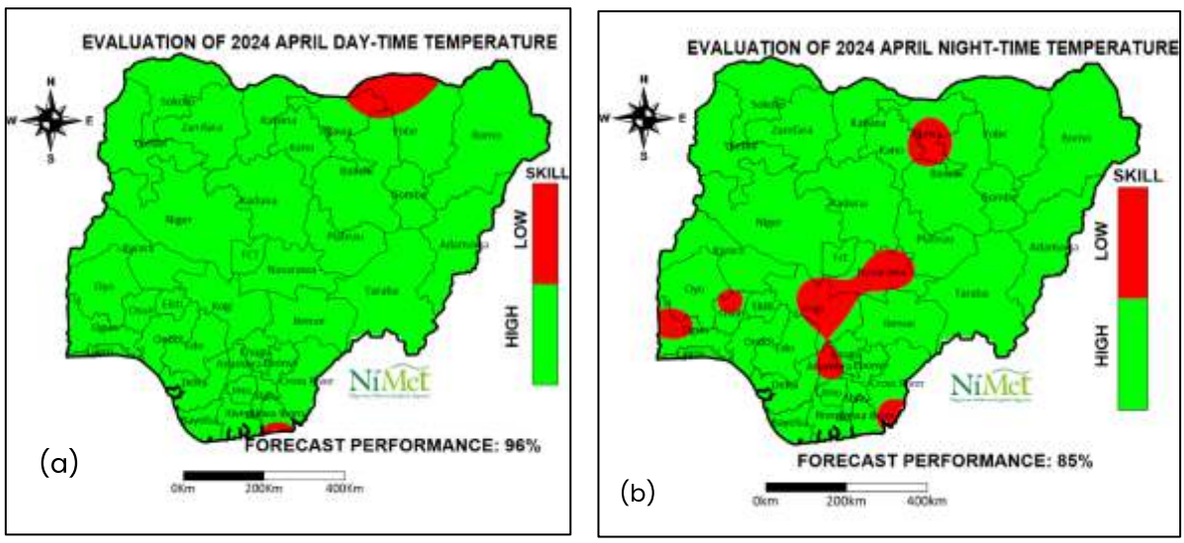

Figure 51: Performance Skills (or Accuracy) of April 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperature Forecasts Across Nigeria

Daytime (maximum) temperature forecast evaluation for April 2024 show say the forecast model performance na 96%. But for Yobe state, di daytime temperatures wey dem observe dey higher than wetin dem predict, while Akwa Ibom state record lower (cooler) daytime temperatures than wetin dem predict. (Figure 51 (a)).

Nighttime (minimum) temperature forecast evaluation for April 2024 show say di forecast model performance na 85%. But Ogun, Anambra, Cross River, Jigawa, Nasarawa, Kogi and Osun States wey dem observe get low forecast skills because di nighttime temperatures wey dem experience for those places dey lower (cooler) than wetin dem predict. (Figure 51 (b))

4.2.5 May 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperatures

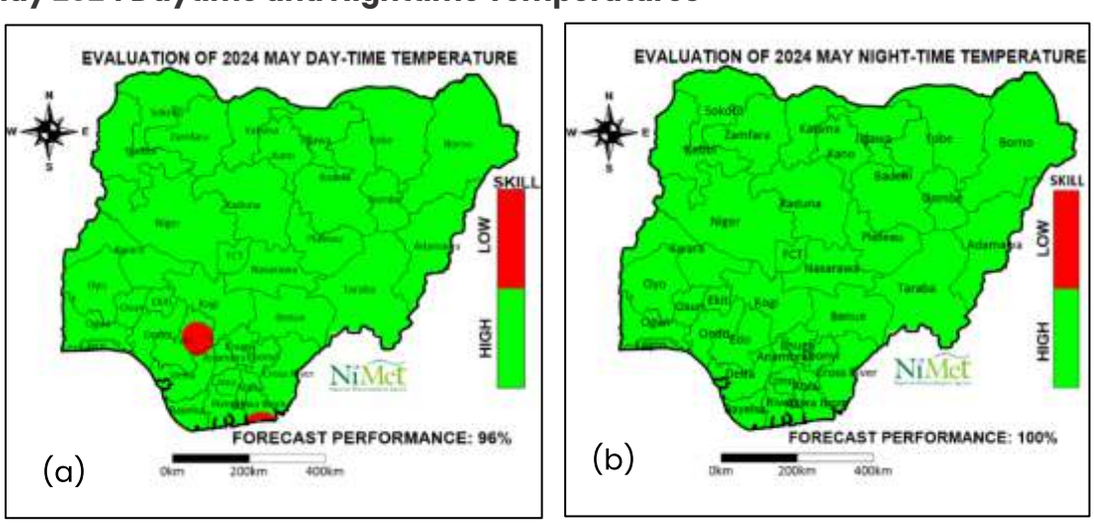

Figure 52: Performance Skills (or Accuracy) of May 2024 Daytime and Nighttime Temperature Forecasts Across Nigeria

Forecast model performance of 96% show for May 2024 daytime temperature. The model get low skill for Delta and Akwa Ibom states as those places dey experience lower (cooler) than wetin dem predict daytime temperatures for May 2024.

The evaluation of the May 2024 nighttime temperature forecast show performance of 100% (See Figure 52(b)). This mean say the nighttime temperatures wey dem observe for the country for May 2024 be exactly as dem predict am.

Table 6: Summary of the Forecast performance in 2024

PERFORMANCE OF 2024 TEMPERATURE FORECASTS			
S/N	**Month**	**Daytime Temperature Forecast Performance (%)**	**Nighttime Temperature Forecast Performance (%)**
1	January	77	54
2	February	79	100
3	March	69	69
4	April	96	85
5	May	96	100

Chapter Five
5.0 Day and Night Temperature Predictions

Dis chapter go show wetin dem dey expect for day and night temperature from January to May 2025 for some selected places for di 36 states of di country and di FCT.

Table 7: Predicted 2025 Day time Temperatures

State	Location	January	February	March	April	May
Abia	Arochukwu	32.2	33.0	32.7	32.3	32.0
	Ukwa West	32.9	33.5	32.8	32.3	32.2
	Umuahia	33.6	35.2	34.3	33.6	32.3
	Umunneochi	32.4	33.4	33.1	32.6	32.1
Adamawa	Ganye	32.6	35.1	38.0	36.0	34.0
	Madagali	32.3	35.8	38.3	39.5	38.1
	Numan	33.8	37.0	38.1	36.8	34.0
	Yola	33.9	37.6	39.8	40.1	37.5
Akwa-Ibom	Eket	31.0	32.4	31.8	31.6	30.7
	Oni	29.6	31.0	30.7	30.5	29.6
	Oron	29.0	29.4	29.1	28.8	28.2
	Oruk	30.5	31.5	31.0	30.6	29.8
	Uyo	33.2	34.8	33.9	33.1	32.1
Anambra	Anambara West	30.4	31.9	31.5	31.0	29.9
	Awka	34.3	35.8	35.3	34.6	32.9
	Idemi South	29.7	31.2	30.8	30.6	29.6
	Ogbaru	29.7	31.2	30.8	30.6	29.6
Bauchi	Bauchi	30.3	33.8	36.9	38.5	36.7
	Bogoro	31.1	33.8	35.0	34.7	32.4
	Darazo	31.7	35.4	37.8	39.1	37.8
	Zaki	31.2	35.1	38.0	40.5	40.2
Bayelsa	Brass	29.7	30.7	30.2	29.4	28.7
	Ekeremor	29.6	30.5	30.2	29.8	29.0
	Southern Ijaw	29.7	30.7	30.2	29.4	28.7
	Yenegoa	33.2	34.4	34.1	33.7	32.7
Benue	Katsina Ala	30.9	33.5	33.7	32.9	31.2
	Makurdi	34.8	37.5	37.5	36.2	33.7
	Oturkpo	31.7	34.1	34.4	33.6	31.6
	Vandeikya	30.4	32.5	32.3	31.8	30.4
Borno	Abadam	30.7	34.6	38.0	41.5	42.2
	Dikwa	33.7	37.1	40.0	42.1	41.6
	Maiduguri	30.9	34.8	38.2	41.2	40.9

	Nganzai	32.0	35.7	38.8	41.5	41.3
Cross-river	Abi	29.9	31.5	31.2	30.9	29.8
	Calabar	32.6	34.1	32.7	32.2	31.3
	Ikom	33.3	35.6	35.1	34.0	32.9
	Obudu	30.4	31.9	31.6	31.0	29.8
	Ogoja	35.0	37.0	36.6	35.4	33.3
Delta	Asaba	34.5	36.2	35.7	35.1	33.4
	Ndoka East	31.0	32.5	32.0	31.7	30.7
	Patani	30.0	31.1	30.7	30.1	29.4
	Warri	29.3	30.4	30.1	29.6	28.7
	Warri North	33.2	34.4	34.1	33.7	32.7
Ebonyi	Abakaliki	30.4	32.2	31.9	31.3	30.1
	Afikposi South	29.9	31.5	31.1	30.8	29.8
	Ishielu	30.4	32.2	31.9	31.3	30.1
Edo	Akoko Edo	32.2	34.1	33.9	33.1	31.0
	Benin	33.6	35.2	34.5	34.2	33.0
	Esan East	30.4	31.8	31.2	30.6	29.6
	Ovia Southwest	29.7	31.1	30.5	29.9	28.8
Ekiti	Ado Ekiti	33.2	34.9	34.2	33.4	31.7
	Ide Orun	31.4	33.0	32.5	31.5	29.6
	Ijero	32.1	34.0	33.5	32.2	30.2
	Ikole	33.0	35.0	34.8	34.0	31.5
Enugu	Aninri	29.9	31.5	31.1	30.8	29.8
	Enugu	33.7	35.8	35.3	34.5	32.6
	Igboeze North	30.4	32.3	31.9	31.3	29.9
	Uzo Uwani	30.4	31.9	31.5	31.0	29.9
FCT	Abaji	33.0	34.5	34.7	33.8	31.5
	Abuja	34.8	37.0	37.0	36.3	33.6
	Bwari	32.7	34.6	35.1	33.7	31.0
	Kuje	32.9	34.8	35.1	34.1	31.5
Gombe	Balanga	34.7	37.8	39.1	37.8	34.8
	Dukku	31.7	35.4	37.8	39.1	37.8
	Gombe	30.5	34.4	37.1	38.6	36.5
	Shomgom	32.9	36.4	37.6	36.3	33.3
Imo	Ideato North	29.7	31.2	30.8	30.6	29.6
	Ngorokpala	29.9	31.3	31.0	30.7	29.8
	Obowo	29.6	31.0	30.7	30.5	29.6
	Owerri	33.7	35.2	34.5	33.9	32.4
Jigawa	Dutse	31.0	32.4	31.8	31.6	30.7
	Gwaram	29.7	33.8	36.6	39.0	38.8
	Gwiwa	31.5	35.1	37.5	39.0	38.0

	Suletankarkar	30.5	34.5	37.5	40.2	40.0
Kaduna	Birnin Gwari	30.0	33.8	35.5	35.6	33.0
	Kachia	32.7	35.4	36.2	35.0	31.9
	Kaduna	30.6	34.4	35.6	36.2	33.8
	Lere	31.2	34.1	35.6	35.8	33.9
	Zaria	29.2	33.1	35.5	37.0	34.8
Kano	Dambatta	30.1	34.2	37.1	39.8	39.8
	Gwarzo	29.6	33.7	36.3	38.2	37.6
	Kano	28.6	33.4	36.4	39.4	38.8
	Sumaila	30.0	33.9	36.4	38.1	37.2
Katsina	Danmusa	29.5	33.5	35.9	37.6	36.5
	Katsina	29.1	33.0	36.2	39.3	38.9
	Sabuwa	29.8	33.7	35.7	36.5	34.4
	Zango	29.7	33.9	36.9	39.9	40.1
Kebbi	Arewa	33.1	36.9	39.2	40.7	39.1
	Dokonwasagu	32.4	36.0	37.7	37.8	35.1
	Suru	33.5	37.0	38.9	39.3	37.0
	Yelwa	34.9	37.9	39.4	39.2	36.4
Kogi	Ibaji	31.4	32.9	32.5	31.8	30.4
	Lokoja	34.8	37.3	37.6	36.5	34.1
	Yagba West	33.0	35.0	34.8	34.0	31.5
Kwara	Baruten	34.1	36.2	35.7	34.2	32.0
	Ekiti	32.1	34.0	33.5	32.2	30.2
	Ilorin	33.8	35.9	35.9	34.8	32.7
	Pategi	34.0	36.2	36.3	35.9	33.4
Lagos	Badagry	29.8	30.7	30.3	29.8	29.1
	Ikeja	33.0	34.1	33.9	33.5	32.2
	Ikorodu	29.4	30.4	30.1	29.6	28.9
	Lagos Island	31.0	31.5	31.7	31.4	30.6
Nasarawa	Akwanga	34.1	36.2	36.6	34.9	31.6
	Awe	31.6	34.5	34.9	33.7	31.8
	Doma	32.4	34.8	35.4	34.5	32.2
	Lafia	35.1	37.8	37.9	36.5	33.7
Niger	Bida	34.9	37.8	38.3	37.8	35.0
	Borgu	32.1	35.4	37.0	37.1	35.1
	Lapai	33.0	34.5	34.7	33.8	31.5
	Magama	32.5	35.8	37.2	36.7	34.2
	Mashigi	34.0	36.5	37.0	36.5	34.1
	Minna	34.7	37.5	38.1	37.6	34.5
	Rijaw	26.5	26.5	27.2	28.4	29.3
Ogun	Abeokuta	35.1	36.9	35.9	35.0	33.3

	Ijebu Ode	33.5	35.1	34.4	33.7	32.3
	Imeko Afon	31.4	33.0	32.5	31.3	30.2
	Ipokia	30.8	31.6	31.0	30.1	29.3
	Ogun Waterside	29.2	30.4	30.1	29.5	28.7
Ondo	Akoko Northwest	31.4	33.0	32.5	31.5	29.6
	Akure	33.3	34.9	34.1	33.4	31.7
	Ilaje Eseodo	29.3	30.4	30.1	29.6	28.7
	Ondo	33.5	35.0	34.5	33.0	31.5
	Ose	30.9	32.1	31.3	30.4	29.3
Osun	Atakumosa East	30.7	32.3	31.8	30.6	29.0
	Ifedayo	32.1	34.0	33.5	32.2	30.2
	Ife North	30.3	31.9	31.3	30.2	29.1
	Oshogbo	34.0	35.7	35.1	33.8	32.1
Oyo	Ibadan	33.7	35.7	35.2	34.1	32.4
	Iseyin	34.2	35.6	35.0	33.6	31.8
	Iwajowa	32.0	33.8	33.5	32.0	30.6
	Oluyole	30.5	31.7	31.1	30.3	29.4
	Shaki	33.8	35.8	35.4	33.6	31.7
Plateau	Bokkos	33.8	35.9	36.2	34.4	31.1
	Jos	27.7	30.2	31.5	31.3	28.8
	Langtang South	33.6	36.6	37.1	35.0	32.4
	Wase	34.9	37.5	38.1	36.1	33.0
Rivers	Akukutor	29.8	30.7	30.1	29.4	28.6
	Ogba Egbe	29.9	31.3	31.0	30.7	29.8
	Opobo Nkoro	29.6	30.2	29.7	29.1	28.4
	Port Harcourt	33.3	34.5	33.5	33.1	32.1
Sokoto	Gudu North	31.8	35.9	38.5	41.0	40.4
	Illela	31.5	35.6	38.4	40.9	40.2
	Isa	31.5	35.4	38.0	40.1	39.1
	Kebbe	33.0	36.7	38.7	39.3	37.0
	Sokoto	32.4	36.0	38.7	41.0	40.0
Taraba	Bali	34.1	37.1	37.5	35.4	31.7
	Jalingo	34.7	37.7	38.6	37.7	34.6
	Sardauna	29.6	31.9	32.2	30.7	28.2
Yobe	Gulani	32.9	36.2	38.5	39.4	37.3
	Nguru	29.8	33.7	37.0	40.8	41.1
	Potiskum	30.3	34.3	37.0	39.6	39.2
	Tarmuwa	30.8	34.7	37.8	40.7	40.7
	Yunusari	30.3	34.2	37.5	40.8	41.3
Zamfara	Gummi	33.0	36.7	38.7	39.3	37.0
	Gusau	30.9	34.9	37.8	39.4	37.5

	Maru	31.4	35.2	37.0	37.3	34.9
	Shinkafi	31.5	35.4	38.0	40.1	39.1

Table 8: Predicted 2025 Night-Time Temperatures

State	Location	January	February	March	April	May
Abia	Arochukwu	19.3	22.2	23.4	24.0	23.7
	Ukwa West	20.1	22.9	23.9	24.2	23.9
	Umuahia	21.9	24.1	24.4	24.2	23.7
	Umunneochi	18.6	21.8	23.3	24.0	23.7
Adamawa	Ganye	14.4	17.6	20.3	21.8	21.6
	Madagali	13.6	17.3	21.4	24.2	25.3
	Numan	15.9	19.8	23.5	25.4	25.2
	Yola	17.6	20.9	25.0	27.3	26.4
Akwa-Ibom	Eket	22.6	24.0	24.3	24.1	23.5
	Oni	19.3	22.2	23.4	24.0	23.7
	Oron	25.2	26.8	27.2	27.3	26.9
	Oruk	20.1	22.9	23.9	24.2	23.9
	Uyo	21.8	23.9	24.2	24.2	23.7
Anambra	Anambara West	18.5	22.0	23.4	24.1	23.9
	Awka	21.2	24.5	25.0	24.7	24.0
	Idemi South	19.0	22.2	23.5	24.1	23.9
	Ogbaru	19.0	22.2	23.5	24.1	23.9
Bauchi	Bauchi	13.9	16.8	21.4	24.0	24.6
	Bogoro	14.7	18.0	20.6	21.7	21.7
	Darazo	13.5	17.2	21.5	24.3	25.2
	Zaki	13.1	16.6	20.8	23.8	25.5
Bayelsa	Brass	22.2	24.6	25.1	25.3	24.9
	Ekeremor	21.9	24.7	25.3	25.5	25.1
	Southern Ijaw	22.2	24.6	25.1	25.3	24.9
	Yenegoa	20.9	23.7	24.4	24.6	24.3
Benue	Katsina Ala	17.2	20.8	23.0	24.2	23.9
	Makurdi	18.5	22.7	25.4	25.7	24.5
	Oturkpo	17.3	21.2	23.3	24.4	24.0
	Vandeikya	17.4	20.8	22.9	24.0	23.8
Borno	Abadam	13.1	16.7	21.2	25.1	27.5
	Dikwa	14.8	18.4	22.5	25.7	27.4
	Maiduguri	12.5	16.0	20.6	24.7	26.8
	Nganzai	13.9	17.6	21.9	25.3	27.1
Cross-river	Abi	18.8	21.9	23.5	24.3	24.0
	Calabar	22.6	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.7
	Ikom	20.2	22.7	23.8	24.0	23.2
	Obudu	18.4	21.3	23.0	23.9	23.7
	Ogoja	20.4	22.5	23.8	24.0	23.4
Delta	Asaba	21.5	24.3	24.8	24.7	24.0
	Ndoka East	19.9	23.0	24.0	24.4	24.1
	Patani	20.9	23.7	24.4	24.6	24.3
	Warri	23.2	24.9	25.2	25.0	24.2
	Warri North	21.9	24.8	25.6	25.8	25.4

Ebonyi	Abakaliki	18.0	21.3	23.1	24.1	23.9
	Afikposi South	18.6	21.8	23.3	24.0	23.7
	Ishielu	18.0	21.3	23.1	24.1	23.9
Edo	Akoko Edo	18.3	21.6	23.2	23.8	23.3
	Benin	22.7	24.9	24.8	24.7	24.3
	Esan East	18.6	21.9	23.2	23.7	23.5
	Ovia Southwest	19.8	23.1	24.1	24.5	24.1
Ekiti	Ado Ekiti	19.0	22.3	23.1	23.2	22.6
	Ide Orun	18.1	21.2	22.5	23.1	22.7
	Ijero	17.6	21.1	22.6	23.0	22.6
	Ikole	18.0	21.4	23.0	23.7	23.1
Enugu	Aninri	18.6	21.8	23.3	24.0	23.7
	Enugu	21.0	23.9	25.1	25.0	23.9
	Igboeze North	17.5	20.9	22.6	23.7	23.4
	Uzo Uwani	18.5	22.0	23.4	24.1	23.9
FCT	Abaji	16.8	20.2	22.6	24.2	23.9
	Abuja	17.9	21.4	23.4	24.5	23.7
	Bwari	16.5	19.7	22.1	23.3	23.0
	Kuje	17.5	20.9	23.2	24.4	23.9
Gombe	Balanga	16.1	20.0	23.5	24.8	24.6
	Dukku	13.5	17.2	21.5	24.3	25.2
	Gombe	15.2	18.4	22.3	24.7	24.4
	Shomgom	15.2	19.2	22.9	24.6	24.4
Imo	Ideato North	19.0	22.2	23.5	24.1	23.9
	Ngorokpala	19.7	22.6	23.7	24.2	23.9
	Obowo	19.3	22.2	23.4	24.0	23.7
	Owerri	21.7	23.8	24.3	24.2	23.6
Jigawa	Dutse	13.0	16.5	20.8	24.3	25.8
	Gwaram	13.3	16.9	21.1	24.1	25.1
	Gwiwa	12.3	15.6	19.7	22.7	24.5
	Suletankarkar	12.7	16.1	20.5	23.8	25.8
Kaduna	Birnin Gwari	13.2	16.6	20.0	22.0	22.6
	Kachia	14.9	18.3	20.8	21.7	21.8
	Kaduna	13.2	16.6	20.9	24.4	25.7
	Lere	13.1	16.4	19.6	21.3	21.7
	Zaria	14.1	17.3	21.2	23.3	23.0
Kano	Dambatta	12.3	15.6	20.0	23.2	25.3
	Gwarzo	11.9	15.2	19.4	22.3	24.0
	Kano	13.2	16.6	20.9	24.4	25.7
	Sumaila	11.9	15.3	19.5	22.5	24.1
Katsina	Danmusa	12.4	15.7	19.7	22.2	23.5

	Katsina	13.3	16.4	20.6	24.6	26.0
	Sabuwa	13.1	16.5	20.1	22.2	22.9
	Zango	12.6	16.1	20.4	23.9	26.0
Kebbi	Arewa	15.7	18.9	22.7	26.3	27.1
	Dokonwasagu	14.6	18.1	21.8	24.0	24.2
	Suru	15.5	19.0	22.9	26.0	26.2
	Yelwa	16.0	19.6	24.1	26.7	25.9
Kogi	Ibaji	18.4	21.8	23.3	24.1	23.8
	Lokoja	19.4	24.0	26.1	26.3	25.1
	Yagba West	18.0	21.4	23.0	23.7	23.1
Kwara	Baruten	17.7	20.9	22.8	23.4	23.1
	Ekiti	17.6	21.1	22.6	23.0	22.6
	Ilorin	19.5	22.6	23.8	24.0	23.0
	Pategi	18.1	21.9	24.0	24.9	24.3
Lagos	Badagry	23.0	25.3	26.0	26.1	25.7
	Ikeja	23.1	25.1	25.5	25.4	24.6
	Ikorodu	22.9	25.4	26.1	26.3	25.9
	Lagos Island	24.4	26.3	26.5	26.2	25.4
Nasarawa	Akwanga	17.4	20.7	22.9	23.7	23.3
	Awe	17.1	20.9	23.4	24.7	24.4
	Doma	17.5	21.3	23.7	24.8	24.4
	Lafia	18.6	22.7	25.6	26.0	24.8
Niger	Bida	20.9	24.2	26.2	26.3	24.9
	Borgu	16.2	20.0	23.9	26.0	25.8
	Lapai	16.8	20.2	22.6	24.2	23.9
	Magama	15.0	18.6	22.5	24.7	24.8
	Mashigi	16.7	20.6	23.7	25.1	24.8
	Minna	20.7	23.3	25.6	25.7	24.3
	Rijaw	25.9	25.9	26.6	27.8	28.7
Ogun	Abeokuta	21.6	24.6	25.3	25.2	24.4
	Ijebu Ode	21.9	24.3	24.9	24.8	23.9
	Imeko Afon	19.0	22.3	23.5	23.7	23.4
	Ipokia	23.1	25.4	25.9	26.0	25.6
	Ogun Waterside	21.8	24.6	25.4	25.7	25.3
Ondo	Akoko Northwest	18.1	21.2	22.5	23.1	22.7
	Akure	18.9	22.4	23.2	23.3	22.7
	Ilaje Eseodo	21.9	24.8	25.6	25.8	25.4
	Ondo	21.6	23.5	24.0	23.8	23.3
	Ose	18.8	21.8	23.0	23.6	23.2
Osun	Atakumosa East	18.1	21.2	22.5	23.0	22.6
	Ifedayo	17.6	21.1	22.6	23.0	22.6

	Ife North	19.5	22.6	23.6	24.0	23.6
	Oshogbo	17.9	22.0	23.1	23.3	22.6
Oyo	Ibadan	22.2	24.3	24.6	24.3	23.6
	Iseyin	20.7	22.5	23.6	23.5	22.8
	Iwajowa	18.4	21.7	23.2	23.5	23.2
	Oluyole	20.0	23.1	24.0	24.3	23.9
	Shaki	19.6	22.2	23.2	23.2	22.4
Plateau	Bokkos	17.6	20.5	22.3	22.8	22.4
	Jos	11.5	14.3	17.0	18.6	18.6
	Langtang South	17.3	21.2	24.2	25.1	24.7
	Wase	18.3	21.7	24.2	24.9	24.5
Rivers	Akukutor	22.2	24.6	25.2	25.4	25.0
	Ogba Egbe	19.7	22.6	23.7	24.2	23.9
	Opobo Nkoro	23.6	25.9	26.4	26.5	26.1
	Port Harcourt	21.1	23.3	23.9	24.0	23.6
Sokoto	Gudu North	14.8	18.0	21.7	25.6	27.6
	Illela	14.3	17.6	21.6	25.2	27.2
	Isa	14.0	17.3	21.4	24.6	26.2
	Kebbe	15.2	18.6	22.4	25.3	25.8
	Sokoto	17.0	19.9	23.8	27.0	27.8
Taraba	Bali	17.7	21.2	23.6	24.3	23.4
	Jalingo	19.1	22.4	25.0	26.0	24.3
	Sardauna	15.3	17.8	19.4	19.8	19.4
Yobe	Gulani	14.9	18.4	22.2	24.4	24.7
	Nguru	13.7	16.3	20.8	24.5	26.1
	Potiskum	12.8	16.3	21.0	24.5	26.0
	Tarmuwa	13.3	16.9	21.2	24.9	26.7
	Yunusari	12.9	16.4	20.8	24.6	26.7
Zamfara	Gummi	15.2	18.6	22.4	25.3	25.8
	Gusau	15.5	18.4	22.5	25.1	25.2
	Maru	14.1	17.6	21.1	23.2	23.7
	Shinkafi	14.0	17.3	21.4	24.6	26.2

Chapter Six
Detailed 774 Local Government Area Seasonal Rainfall Prediction

Naija na country wey get plenty land, with different climate and agroecological zones. Most states get about 2 or 3 agroecological zones and this one dey affect how rain go fall, like when e go start, when e go stop, how long season go last and how much rain go fall for each state. Below na detailed breakdown of the forecast for the 774 local government areas for the country.

Table 9: Summary of Onset Date, Cessation Date, Length of Season and Annual Rainfall Amounts for States and Local Government Areas of Nigeria Wey Dem Predict

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
	Arochukw	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
	Ugwunagbo	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
	Ibeno	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	Alkaleri	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/Gadau	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
	Damboa	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
	Ndokwa East	19-Mar	10-Dec	267	2311
	Ndokwa 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
	Orelope	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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