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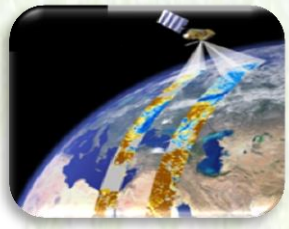

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FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA). The aim is to provide those sectors of the community involved in Agriculture and related disciplines with the current weather situation in relation to known agricultural practices.

The information contained in the bulletin, if judiciously utilized, are believed to assist planners, decision makers and the farmers at large, through an appropriate media, in minimizing risks, increase efficiency, maximize yield. On the other hand, it is vital tool in monitoring crop/ weather conditions during the growing seasons, to be able to make more realistic assessment of the annual crop production before harvest.

The Agency disseminates ten daily, monthly and seasonal weather reports in which all the necessary current information's relevant to agriculture are compiled.

We are of the opinion that careful and continuous use of this bulletin can benefit to raise ones agro climate consciousness for improving agriculture-oriented practices. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objective of this bulletin a success.

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SUMMARY

During the third dekad of August 2025, rainfall both in amount and distribution was cover over most Meher producing areas of the country. The western, north-western, central and south-western parts of the country have had better cloud cover and accumulation over the past eleven days. In connection with this, moderate to heavy rainfall has been recorded, especially in the last few days, over the western, north-western and central parts of the country. This situation might have great importance in terms of meeting the water needs of long, medium and short-term crops at different stages of growth, as well as perennial crops, vegetables and fruits. In addition, it was of great importance in providing drinking water and pasture grass, especially for pastoral and semi-pastoral areas in the East and North-East. On the other hand, in some parts of the country, due to the severe and continuous moisture, there were flooding incidents in flood-prone areas, and landslides in high and sloping areas, as well as waterlogging and inundation of crops. In particular, in the Central Ethiopian Region, a landslide occurred in Zobecho Kebele in the Kembata Zone of the Angacha Woreda, causing loss of life. In the Southern Ethiopian Region, a landslide occurred in Cheraka Kebele in the Rapa Woreda of the Gedeo Zone, following two consecutive days of heavy rain, causing damage to property and human life, according to information collected from the field.

During the first dekad of September 2025, the rainfall both in amount and distribution was cover over most of Kiremt rain benefiting and Meher growing areas of the country. In line with this, Western, north western, central and south western parts of the country experienced moderate to heavy rains at many places. This situation was great importance in terms of meeting the water requirements for the long-term crops such as sorghum and maize, which were sown earlier and found in different stages of growth, as well as the situation, was very important on the water need of Meher crop which found in different stage of development, perennial plans, fruit and vegetables. In addition to this the observed moisture over eastern and north eastern parts included the extended moisture over the southern parts of the country would have great importance in providing drinking water and pasture, especially for pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, in some parts of the country, due to heavy and continuous moisture, there were flooding incidents in flood-prone areas, water logging there have been flood events in flood-prone areas, landslides and there was weed infestation and disease outbreaks in some parts.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (1 – 10 September 2025)

During 1st dekade of September 2025 the rain fall distribution was pocket areas of North and South Gonder, Metkel, Kamashe, most part of East Wellega, Tip areas of West Wellega and Illibabur Zones are received 100-200 mm rainfall. Moreover, West Tigray, North and South Gonder, Bahirdar, Age awi, East Gojjam, Metkel, Kemashe, West Wellega, Gambella Zone1,2&3, Gode Bench Maji,Keffa, Jimma Illibabur, West and South West Shewa, Gurage, Siliti, Alaba, Hadiya, Arsi Zones are received 50-100 mm rainfall. Furthermore, tip areas of Assosa, Tango Sheka, South Tigray, Afar Zone 2\&4, North and South Wello, most areas of Afar Zone 3&5, West and East Hararaghe, Jijiga, Arsi, Basketo, South omo, Dawero, Konso, Dawero, Godere,some areas of Guji,Bale Fik and Degahabur Zones are received 25-50 mm rainfall. And also, East Tigray, Mekele, Waghimera, Afara Zone 1,2, &4, Shinile, Deghabur, Fik, Bale, Gode, Bale, Guji and Borena Zones are received 5-25mm rainfall. On the other hand, the rest part of the country received <5mm rainfall.

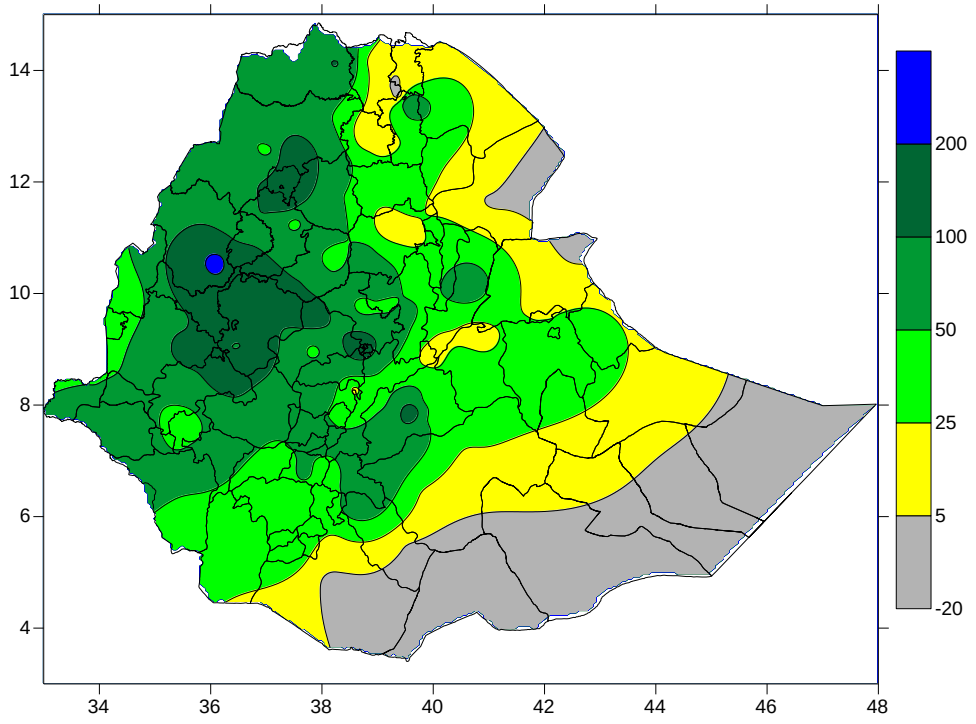


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (1 – 10) September 2025

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (1 – 10 September, 2025)

During first Dekade of August 2025, percent of Normal rainfall was most part of the country particularly, some part of North west and Eastern, Central South Western, Southern areas of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rain fall. On the other hand, pocket areas of the country specifically, North western and Eastern, Central and south Eastern part of the country was exhibited Much Below Normal to Below Normal rain fall.

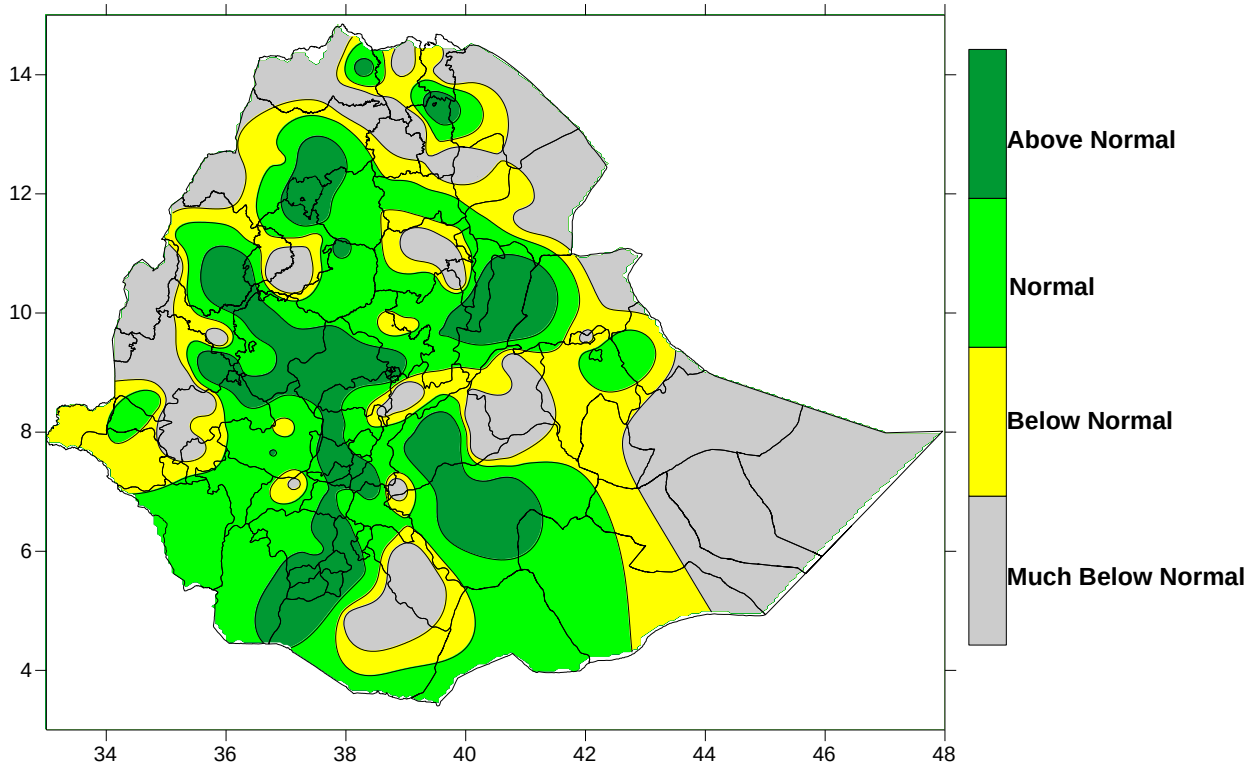


Fig.2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (1 – 10 September, 2025)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

< 50-Much below normal
50-75%-Below normal
75-125%- Normal
> 125% - Above normal

1.3. Moisture Condition (1 – 10 September 2025)

As indicated on the moisture status map below, during the first dekad of September 2025, most of Kiremt rain benefiting parts of the country exhibited Hyper Moist to Moist. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately Dry to Very Dry.

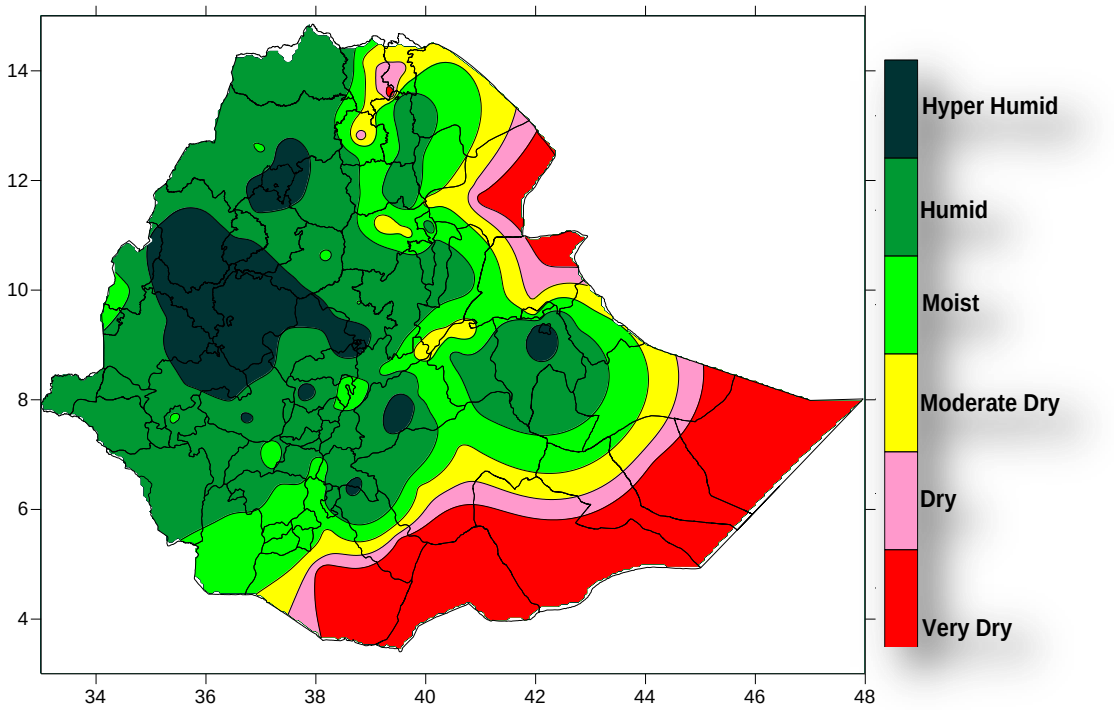


Fig. 3 moisture status for (1 – 10 September, 2025)

2.0. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING SECOND DEKAD OF AUGUST 2025

During the first dekad of September, due to the relative strengthening of rain bearing weather systems good moisture conditions has been experienced over Meher producing and rain benefiting areas of the country, according to this increment the vegetation condition enhancing across the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country (Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in %). Improve water needs of Meher crops that were sown earlier and found at different stages of development, as well as perennial plants and availability of pastors and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

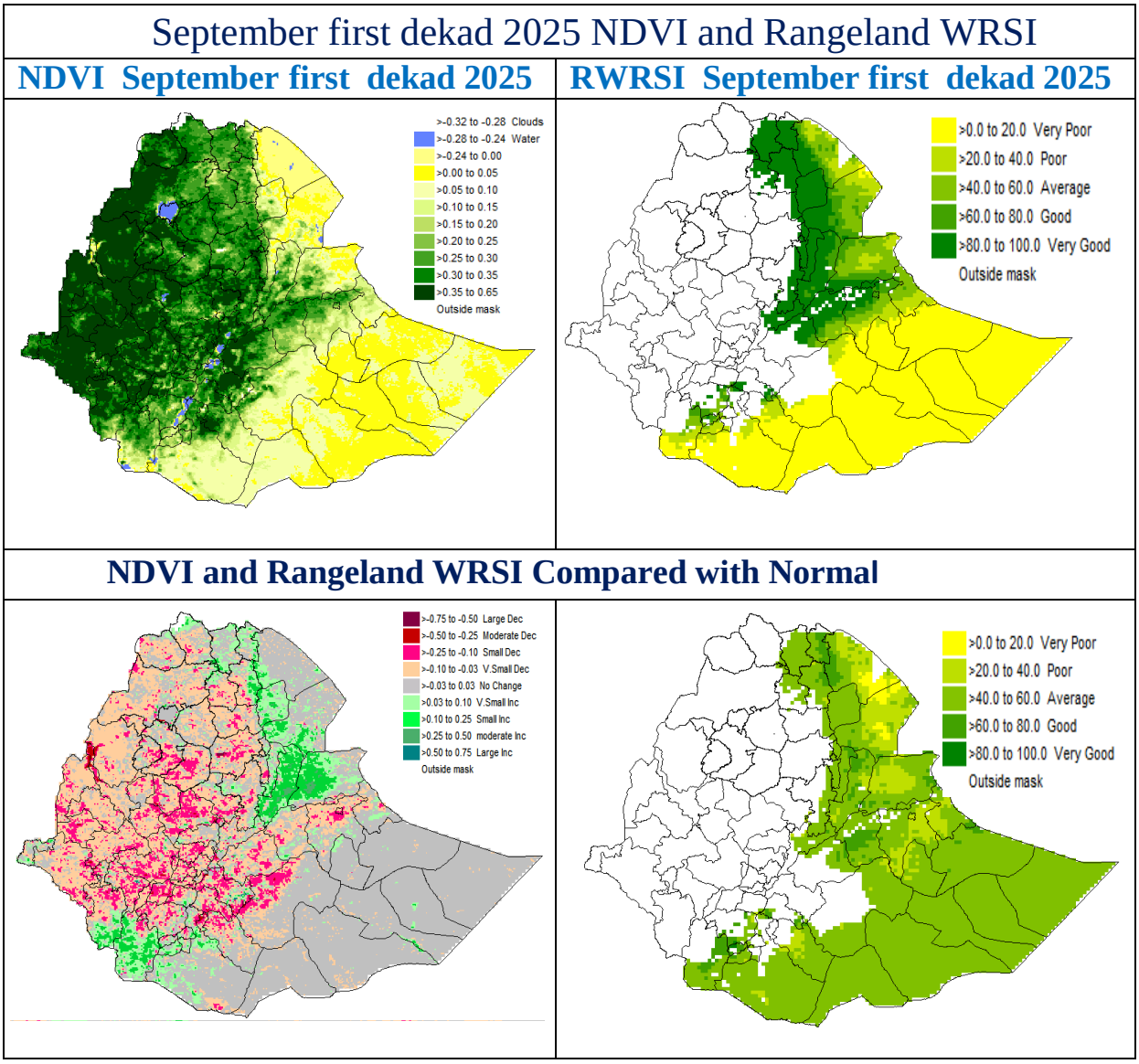


Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal - September 1-10, 2025

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING SECOND DEKAD OF SEPTEMBER 2025

In the coming second dekad of September 2025, the meteorological forecasted information indicates that the seasonal rainfall activity is expected to continue over various Kiremt rain benefiting and Meher producing area of the country. In line with this over nort-western, south-western and central parts expected better moisture. The expected moisture over Kiremt rains benefiting areas will be important to the water needs of perennial plants, vegetables and fruits and the water requirement of the existing Meher crops, which are at different phenological phases, as well as to improve the supply of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas in the east and northeast parts of the country. On the other hand, the predicted forecast indicates that there will be expect heavy rain in the west, north-west, north, and north-east and central parts of the country causing flash floods in some places of flood prone areas. Thus it might lead to water logging and landslides in the sloping areas, and crop damage on crop fields found in low-lying areas and near riverbanks including in areas where the soil type is clay. It can also cause crop disease and weed infestation in humid areas. Therefore, the farmers and the concerned bodies should prepare flood reversal and drainage canals. It is necessary to regularly monitor the crop fields, to spray the necessary inputs for crops with help of agricultural experts, and to apply herbicides and pesticides according to the weather conditions, and also to keep the community away from areas that are prone to landslides.

3.0. DEFNITION OF TERMS

ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall in excess of 125% of the long termmean

BELOW NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall below 75 % of the long term mean.

NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall amount between 75 % and 125 % of the long term mean.

BEGA: - It is characterized with sunny and dry weather situation with occasional falls. It extends from October to January. On the other hand, it is a small rainy season for the southern and south eastern lowlands under normal condition. During the season, morning and night times are colder and daytime is warmer.

BELG: - Small Rainy season that extends from February to May and cover s southern, central, eastern and north-eastern parts of the country.

CROP WATER REQUIREMENTS: - the amount of water needed to meet the water loss through evapotranspiration of a disease free crop, growing under non-restricting soil conditions including soil water and fertility.

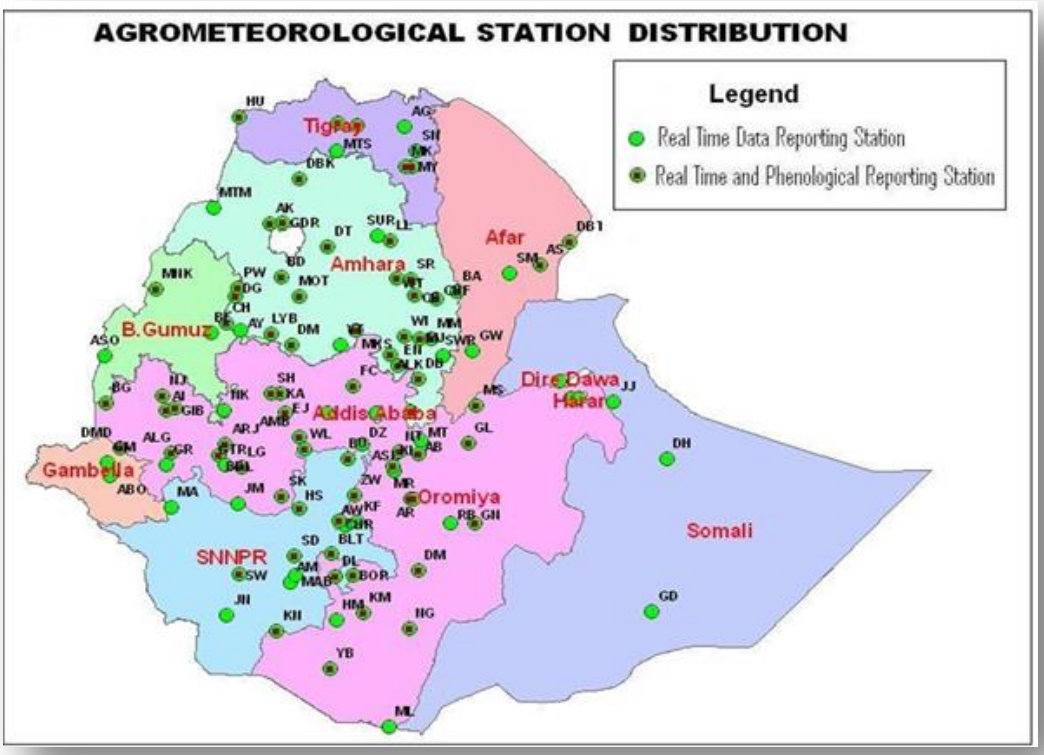
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

EXTREME TEMPERATURE:- The highest or the lowest temperature among the recorded maximum or minimum temperatures respectively.

ITCZ:- Inter-tropical convergence zone (narrow zone where trade winds of the two hemispheres meet.

KIREMT: - Main rainy season that extends from June to September for most parts of the country with the exception of the south-eastern lowlands of the country.

RAINY DAY: - A day with 1 or more mm of rainfall amount



Station	Code	Station	Code	Station	Code	Station	Code
A. Robe	AR	D. Zeit	DZ	Humera	HU	Nazereth	NT
A.A. Bole	AA	D/Dawa	DD	Jijiga	JJ	Nedjo	NJ
Adigrat	AG	D/Mena	DOM	Jimma	JM	Negelle	NG
Adwa	AD	D/Odo	DO	Jinka	JN	Nekemte	NK
Aira	AI	D/Tabor	DT	K.Dehar	KD	Pawe	PW
Alemaya	AL	Dangla	DG	K/Mingist	KM	Robe	RB
AlemKetema	ALK	Dilla	DL	Kachise	KA	Sawla	SW
Alge	ALG	Dm.Dolo	DMD	Koffele	KF	Sekoru	SK
Ambo	AMB	Dubti	DBT	Konso	KN	Senkata	SN
Arba Minch	AM	Ejaji	EJ	Kulumsa	KL	Shambu	SH
Asaita	AS	Enwary	EN	Lalibela	LL	Shire	SHR
Asela	ASL	Fiche	FC	M.Meda	MM	Shola Gebeya	SG
Assosa	ASO	Filtu	FL	M/Abaya	MAB	Sirinka	SR
Awassa	AW	Gambela	GM	Maichew	MY	Sodo	SD
Aykel	AK	Gelemso	GL	Majete	MJ	WegelTena	WT
B. Dar	BD	Ginir	GN	Masha	MA	Woliso	WL
Bati	BA	Gode	GD	Mekele	MK	Woreilu	WI
Bedelle	BDL	Gonder	GDR	Merraro	MR	Yabello	YB
BUI	BU	Gore	GR	Metehara	MT	Ziway	ZW
Combolcha	CB	H/Mariam	HM	Metema	MTM		
D. Berehan	DB	Harer	HR	Mieso	MS		
D. Habour	DH	Holleta	HL	Moyale	ML		
D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		