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FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopia Meteorology Institute (EMI). 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 Institute 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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አህፅሮት
እ.ኤ.አ ክረምት 2025

የክረምት ወቅት ዝናብ በኤፕሪልና ሜይ ወሮች ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ የሚኖረው አስተዋፅየ ከፍተኛ ሲሆን እንዲሁም ከጁን ጀምሮ ለሚዘሩ የተለያዩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ አዝርዕቶች ያለው ጠቀሜታ ከፍተኛ ነው። በተጨማሪም በአርብቶ አደርና በከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት የሚኖረው አስተዋፅየ የጎላ ነው።

እ.ኤ.አ በጁን ወር 2025 የጁን ወር ለክረምት ዝናብ መኖር አመቺ ሁኔታን የሚፈጥሩ የአየር ሁኔታ ክስተቶች መደበኛውን ፈር ተከትለው የጀመሩ ከመሆናቸው ጋር በተያያዘ የእርጥበት ስርጭትና መጠን አብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎችን ያደረሰ ነበር። ይህም የተገኘው የአፈር ዉስጥ እርጥበት ከሰኔ ጀምሮ የዘር ጊዜና የማሳ ዝግጅት በሚካሄድባቸው አካባቢዎች በወቅቱ ለመዝራትና ማሳ ዝግጅት አመቺ ሁኔታ የነበረው ሲሆን ፍሬ በማፍራት ላይ ለነበሩ የበልግ ሰብሎች የውኃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከሚሟላት አንፃር የጎላ ሚና ከመኖሩም በላይ ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ክረምት እርጥበት ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የተገኘው መጠነኛ እርጥበት ለመጠጥ ውሃና ለግጦሽ ሳር ልምላሜ ጥሩ አስተዋጽኦ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ ተከታታይነት የነበረው ዝናብ በአብዛኛው ለግብርና ስራ አንቅስቃሴ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረዉ።

እ.ኤ.አ በጁላይ ወር የተገኘዉ እርጥበት በአብዛኛዉ የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎችን ያዳረሰ ከመሆኑ ጋር ተያይዞ አብዛኛው መኸር አብቃይ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ጥሩ የአፈር ዉስጥ እርጥበት ነበራቸው። ይህም የተገኘው እርጥበት ከጁላይ ጀምሮ ለሚዘሩ የተለያዩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎች ለመዝራትና አስቀድምው ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የመኸር ሰብሎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከሚሟላት አንፃር የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች እንዲሁም ለተለያዩ ቋሚ ተክሎች፣ ለጓሮ አትክልቶችና ለፍራፍሬዎች በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል በሰሜን ምስራቅ እና በምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው እርጥበት ለአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የመጠጥ የውሃ ፍላጎትን ለማሻሻል፣ ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለአረንጓዴ እፅዋት ልምላሜ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከፍተኛና ተከታታይነት የነበረው እርጥበት ለጎርፍ መከሰትና በሰብል ማሳዎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛት ያስከተለ ሲሆን ይህም ሁኔታ እየተከናወነ በሚገኘው የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ በመጠኑ

አለታዊ ጎን ነበረው፡፡ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች በተለይም በአሪ ዞን ደቡብ አሪ ወረዳ ከመር ቀበሌ በተፈጠረዉ የመሬት ናዳ ምክንያት አምስት የአንድ ቤተሰብ አባላት በሙሉ ህይወታቸዉ አልፏል። በተጨማሪም በረዶ ቀላቅሎ ከጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ ጋር ተያይዞ በቅንብቢት እና በመሃል ሜዳ በሰብሎች ላይ መጠነኛ ጉዳት ያደረሰ ሲሆን ከእርጥበት መብዛት ጋር ተያይዞ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች የጎርፍ ክስተቶች የተስተዋሉ ሲሆን፣ በእርሻ ማሳ ላይ ዉሃ የመተኛት እና በተወሰነ ቦታዎች በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት እንዳደረሰ ከጣቢያ የተሰበሰቡ መረጃዎች ያሳያሉ።

እ.ኤ.አ በነሃሴ ወር 2025 በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ለግብርናው የስራ እንቅስቃሴ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡ በተለይም በማደግ፣ በማበብና ፍሬ በመሙላትም ላይ ባሉ ለረጅም፣ ለመካከለኛ እና ለአጭር ጊዜ ሰብሎችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች፣ ለጓሮ አትክልቶችና ለፍራፍሬዎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንጻር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው፡፡ ከዚህም በተጨማሪ በተለይም በምስራቅና በሰሜን ምስራቅ አካባቢዎች ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የመጠጥ ውሃ እና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት በተሻለ ሁኔታ እንዲኖራቸው ያስቻለ ነበር፡፡ በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከነበረው ከባድና ተከታታይነት ካለው እርጥበት ጋር ተያይዞ ለጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የጎርፍ ክስተቶች፣ የመሬት አቀማመጣቸው ከፍተኛና ተዳፋታማ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የመሬት መንሸራተት፣ መሰንጠቅና ናዳ እንዲሁም በሰብሎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛትና መጥለቅለቅ ሁኔታዎች ተከስተዋል፡፡ በተለይም በገዋኔ ወረዳ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በእንስሳት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በዋግህምራ ብሔረሰብ አስተዳደር ጋዝጊብላ ወረዳ በረዶ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በተዘሩ ሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በሸሬ ከተማ እና ቢሾፍቱ ከተማ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በምሁር አክሊል ወረዳ መገራን ቀበሌ ላይ በነበረ የጎርፍ እና የመሬት ናዳ በንብረትና በሰብል ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በጋምቤላ ክልል በተከሰተው የጎርፍ አደጋ በተዘሩ ሰብሎችና በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፣ በሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን ኤፍራታና ግድም ወረዳ ከባድ ነፋስ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ዝናብ ባስከተለው ጎርፍና በተከሰተው የመሬት መንሸራተት በሰዎች ሕይወትና ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በከምባታ ዞን በአንጋጫ ወረዳ በዞቤቾ ቀበሌ በመሬት መንሸራተት አደጋ በሰዉ ህይወት፣ እንዲሁም በጌዴኦ ዞን በራጴ ወረዳ ለሁለት ተከታታይ ቀናት የጣለዉን ከባድ ዝናብ ተከትሎ በጨራቃ ቀበሌ የመሬት ናዳ ተከስቶ በንብረትና በሰው ህይወት ላይ ጉዳት እንዳደረሰ ከመስክ የተሰበሰቡ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ፡፡

የክረምቱ የመጨረሻ ወር በነበረው የሴፕቴምበር ወር 2025 በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚና የመኸር አብቃይ አካባቢዎች ከቦታ ቦታ በመጠን ይለያይ እንጂ በስርጭት ረገድ ብዙ ቦታዎችን ያደረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበራቸዉ፡፡ ይህም ሁኔታ ቀደም ሲል ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃና ፍሬ በመሙላት ላይ ለሚገኙት እንደ ማሽላና በቆሎ ለመሳሰሉት የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎች፣ ለፍራፍሬዎችና ለጓሮ አትክልቶች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን

ከመሚላት አንጻር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው፡፡ በተጨማሪም ፍሬ በመሙላትና በማበብ ላይ ባለ የመካከለኛና የአጭር ጊዜ ሰብሎች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሚላት ምቹ ሁኔታን ከመፍጠሩም በላይ በሰሜን ምስራቅና በምስራቅ ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅየ ከማበርከቱም በላይ ሰው ሰራሽም ሆነ የተፈጥሮ ምንጮችን ከማጎልበት አንፃር ጠቀሜታዉ የጎላ ነበር። እንዲሁም ቀስ በቀስ በተለይም በሁለተኛው እና የመጨረሻዎቹ አስር ቀናት ላይ ወደ ደቡብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የተስፋፋ እርጥበት በአካባቢው ለሚካሄደው የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ከመኖሩም በላይ ለአርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች የግጦሽ ሳርና የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦትን ከማሻሻል አንጻር በጎ ሚና ነበረው።

በአጠቃላይ እ.ኤ.አ ክረምት 2025 በግብርና እንቅስቃሴ ላይ የነበረውን ሁኔታ ስንመለከት ዝናብ ሰጪ ክሰተቶች በአብዛኛዎቹ የክረምት ተጠቃሚ የአገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ በመጠንና በስርጭት የተስተካከለ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ የነበራቸው ቢሆንም በተለይም በሰሜን ምእራብ፤ በሰሜን ምስራቅ እና በምስራቅ የሃገሪቱ ክፍሎች በአጀማመር ረገድ የቀነሰ ነበር ፡፡ ይህም የተገኘው እርጥበት ቀደም ሲል በሚያዝያና በግንቦት ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለነበሩ የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎችም ሆነ ከጁን ጀምሮ የዘር ጊዜና የማሳ ዝግጅት በሚካሄድባቸው አካባቢዎች እንደ ስንዴ፣ ገብስ፣ አጃ እና ጤፍ ለመሳሰለት የብርዕ ሰብልች፣ የጥራጥሬና የቅባት እህልች በወቅቱ ለመዝራትና በተሚላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ በተጨማሪም ለቋሚ ተክልች የዉሃ ፍላጎት መሚላት ምቹ ሁኔታን ከመፍጠሩም ባሻገር የወቅቱ ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት በምስራቅና በሰሜን ምስራቅ አርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ለግጦሽ ሣርና ለመጠጥ ውሀ አቅርቦት ጥሩ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ በአወጣጥ ረገድም ከመካከለኛውና ምሥራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ለተወሰኑ ቀናት በመዘግየቱ ምክኒያት እድገታቸውን ላልጨረሱ እና ዘግይተው ለተዘሩ የመኸር ሰብሎች በጎ ጎኑ የነበረው ሲሆን በሌላ በኩል አልፎ አልፎ በአንዳንድ መኸር አብቃይ አካባቢዎች ከባድ ዝናብ ከመስተዋለ ጋር ተያይዞ በሰብሎች ማሣ ላይ የውኃ መተኛት፣ ለወንዞች ሙላትና ለቅጽበታዊ ጎርፍ መከሰት እና የመሬት መንሸራተት ያስከተለበትና ይህም ሁኔታ በሰብሎች፣ በእንሰሳት፣ በንብረትና በሰው ሕይወት ጭምር ጉዳት ያስከተለበት ሁኔታ እንደነበረ ከተለያዩ ምንጮች የተገኙ መረጃዎች ያሳያሉ። በአጠቃላይ በክረምት ወቅት የነበረው የእርጥበት ሁኔታ በመጠንና በስርጭት የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የእርጥበት መብዛት ከታየባቸውና አልፎ አልፎ በአጀማመር ረገድ በሰሜን ምእራብ፤ በሰሜን ምስራቅ እና በምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ መጠነኛ የእርጥበት እጥረት ከመኖሩ በስተቀር የክረምት 2025 ወቅት የዝናብ መጠንና ስርጭት በግብርናዉ ላይ የነበረዉን ሁኔታ ስንመለከት ለአብዛኛው የመኸር ሰብሎችና አጠቃላይ የእርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ በቂና አመቺ ሁኔታ ነበረው።

SUMMARY
Kiremt 2025

Kiremt is the season that fulfills the water requirement of long cycle crops which are planted in the months of April-May and Meher crops that achieve maturity during the Bega season. In addition to the Kiremt rain, the Belg seasonal rainfall, the rainfall amount and distribution during the months of April and May has significant impact on the performance of long cycle crops (maize and sorghum).

During the month of June 2025, due to the intensification of weather events that create favourable conditions for the existence of Kiremt rains, especially the southwest, west and central parts of the country, there was a widespread across kiremt benefiting areas of the country. This condition was favourable for timely sowing in the areas where seeding time and land preparation have been held since June. In addition to having a significant role in satisfying the water needs of Meher crops that are sown late and at different stages of development, it also had a significant contribution to long-term crops such as maize and sorghum that were sown early, from April, to continue their growth under appropriate conditions. In addition, the moderate moisture obtained in the pastoral and semi-pastoral areas that have contributed to the provision of drinking water and the growth of pasture grass. On the other hand, the heavy rains in some areas, which were consistent, were mostly positive for agricultural activities.

During the month of July 2025, due to the intensification of weather events that create favorable conditions for the on-going Meher agricultural activities, especially the amount of moisture has been spreading across kiremt benefiting areas of the country. Agricultural meteorology data collected and analyzed from different parts of the country indicate that kiremt rain expand all over Meher producing parts of the country that benefit from kiremt rains, improving in terms of quantity and distribution. This condition was favorable for timely sowing in the areas where seeding time and land preparation have been held since June. In addition to having a significant role in satisfying the water needs of Meher crops that are sown late and at different stages of development, it also had a significant contribution to long-term crops such as maize and sorghum that were sown early, from April to continue their growth under appropriate conditions as well as satisfy the water need of perianal plants and availability of pastors and drinking water across the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, the heavy rains in some areas, especially in the western, central, south-western and eastern parts of the country, as well as in the areas that have been receiving

continuous rain for the past few days, may cause excessive moisture favourable for the occurrence of land slide over Ari zone south Ari woreda killed five person from the same family. In addition, in some places of the country especially in northern Amhara Kinbebit and Mehal meda heavy rain with hailstorm affected early planted crops and flash floods caused some damage to crops, animals and permanent plants.

During the month of August 2025, large areas of Kiremt rain-benefiting and Meher crop- growing regions continuously received enhanced moisture, ranging from moist to hyper-humid conditions. The western, northwestern, southwestern, northern, central, and northeastern parts of the country experienced better cloud cover and accumulation during the month of August. Along with this, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in the western, southwestern, northwestern, and central parts of the country. This situation benefit from the kiremt rains during the past month of August played a positive role in agricultural activities. It was especially important in terms of meeting the water needs of long, medium and short-term crops, as well as perennial plants, vegetables and fruits that are growing, flowering and fruiting. In addition, it allowed pastoral and semi-pastoral areas, especially in the east and northeast, to have better access to drinking water and pasture. On the other hand, in some parts of the country, due to the severe and continuous moisture, flooding events in flood-prone areas, and landslides in high and sloping areas, as well as waterlogging and inundation of crops occurred. In particular, heavy rains in Gewane Woreda have caused damage to livestock; heavy rains mixed with hail in Gazgibla Woreda of Waghmare National Administration have caused damage to crops; heavy rains in Shire Town and Bishoftu Town have caused damage to property; floods and landslides in Megran Kebele of Mhur Akli Woreda have caused damage to property and crops; floods in Gambella Regional State have caused damage to crops and property; floods in Efrata and Gedem Woreda in North Shewa Zone have caused damage to people's lives and property due to floods and landslides caused by heavy rains mixed with hail. Data collected from the field indicate that a landslide occurred in Zobecho Kebele in Angacha Woreda in Kembata Zone, resulting in loss of life, while a landslide occurred in Cheraka Kebele in Rapa Woreda in Gedeo Zone, following two consecutive days of heavy rains, causing damage to property and human life.

During the month of September 2025, most of the areas that benefit from the kiremt rains and the meher growing areas had a humid moisture condition that reached many places in terms of distribution and amount. In line with this, Western, Southwestern, Central and Eastern parts of the country recorded medium to heavy rainfall in many areas and also after

the mid of the month in the half of southern part of the country, which is experiencing its second rainy season in Bega received light to medium rainfall. This was of great importance for long-term crops such as sorghum and maize, perennials, fruits, and garden vegetables that were already planted and were at various stages of growth and fruiting. In addition, it created favorable conditions for meeting the water needs of medium- and short-term crops that were fruiting and flowering, and it contributed significantly to the provision of pasture and drinking water for pastoralists and semi-pastoralists in the northeast and east, as well as significantly enhancing both man-made and natural water sources. Also, the gradual spread of moisture to the southern parts of the country, especially in the second and third dekad, was of great benefit to agricultural activities in the area and played a positive role in improving the supply of pasture and drinking water for pastoralists and semi-pastoralists.

Generally during Kiremt 2025, Well-organized and strong seasonal-rain-producing systems fully established led to a wet Kiremt season, with exceptional decreasing of rain at the begning of the season. Recurrent heavy rainfall resulted in wetter than normal over most parts of Kiremt benefiting areas of the country. However, there has been decreasing rainfall in some parts of north western, eastern and north eastern parts. The situation was a significant and positive contribution with respect to satisfying the water need of early sown long cycle crops (Maize, sorghum) which were at different phenological stages, late sown cereal crops like (Teff, wheat and barley) and pulses (beans, peas and haricot beans) and perennial plant as well as it improved pasture and drinking water availability over eastern and north-eastern pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. Moreover under normal condition, Kiremt rains start to retreat by the second dekad of September from northeastern Ethiopia. However, as the major rain-producing systems the June-to-September rainy season has remained active, with continuous rainy conditions across the central and northern half of Ethiopia. The situation had been favor the existing Meher crops where not yet fully matured and late sown crops including pulses and oil seeds. On the other hand the observed continuous and heavy rainfall particularly over north western, central and eastern parts of the country might have caused soil erosion, water logging and land slide as well as the flood affected crops, livestocks and property. Generally with the exception of the observed slight moisture stress at the beginning of the season over some areas of north western, northern, north eastern, eastern and central parts and crops and livestock affected by heavy rain, floods, hailstorms as well as fire and Land slide hazards the overall situation was favorable for Kiremt season's agricultural activities.

Kiremt 2025 Soil Moisture Status

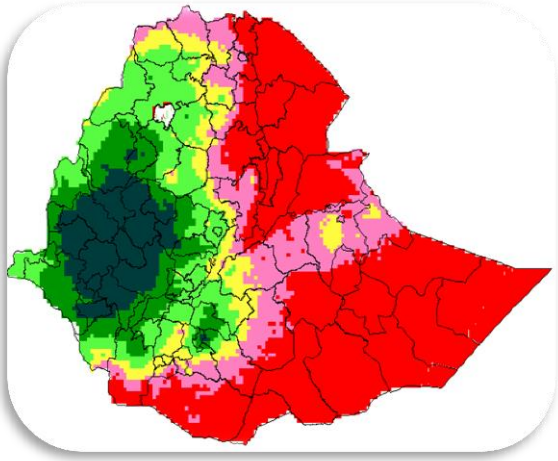


Figure 1. Moisture status for the month of June 2025

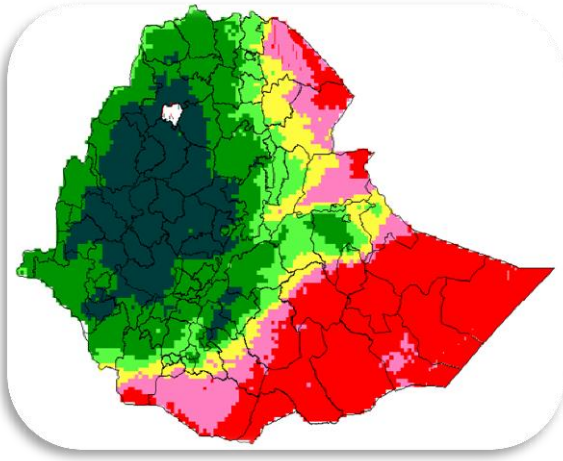


Figure 2. Moisture status for the month of July 2025

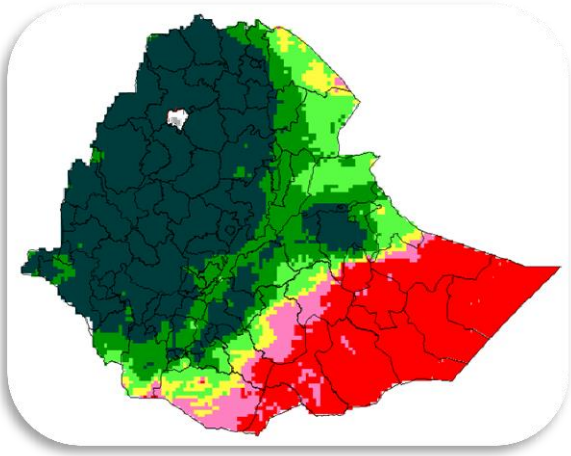


Figure 3. Moisture status for the month of August 2025

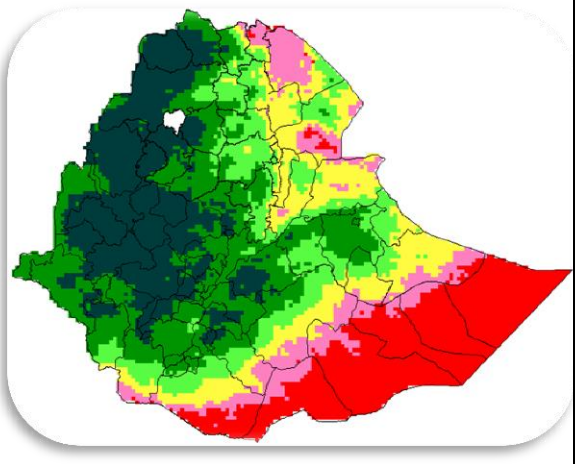
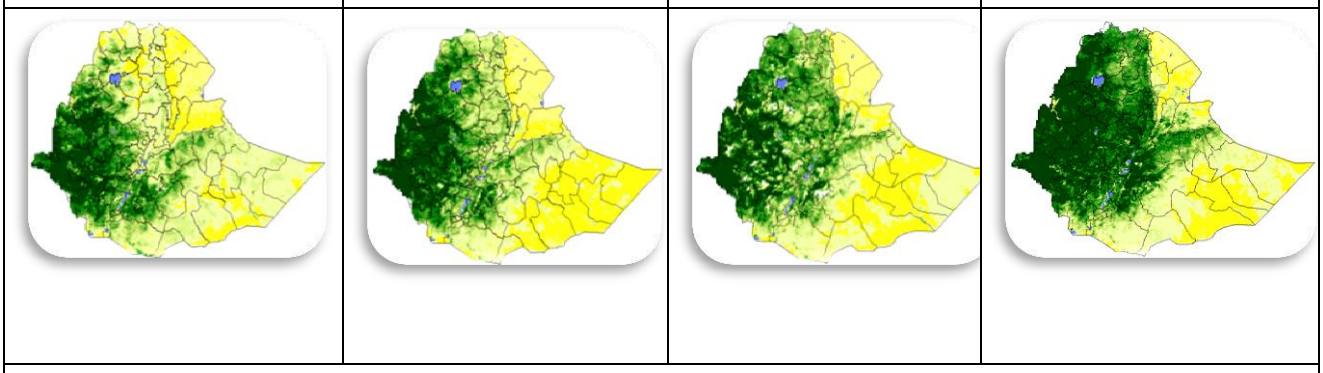


Figure 4. Moisture status for the month of September 2025

Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction **Kiremt 2025**



Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction - [Compared to Normal]

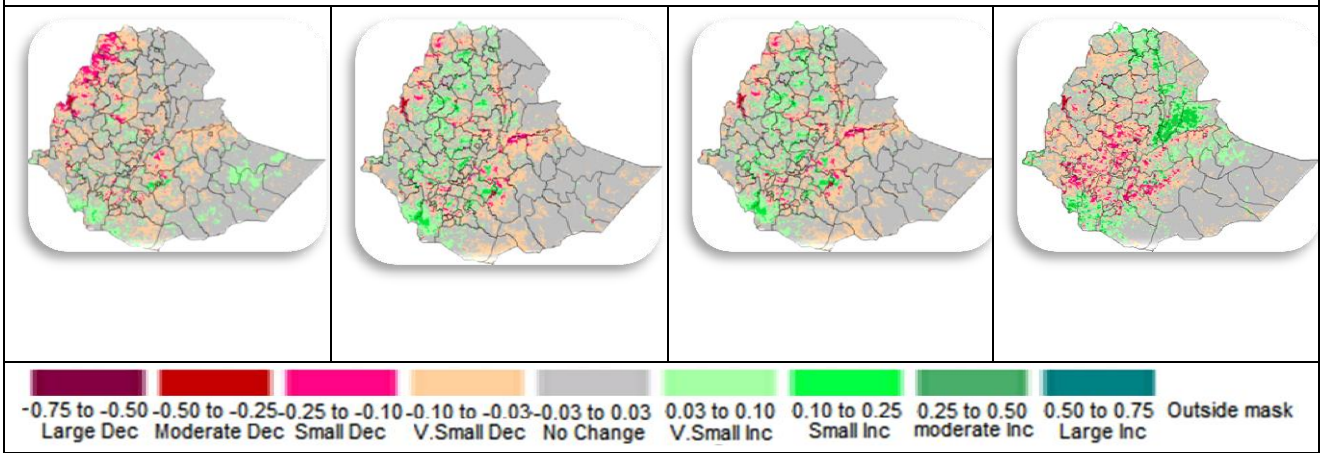


Fig. 5. Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction and Compared to Normal Kiremt (June-September) 2025

Rangeland WRSI in % **- Kiremt 2025**

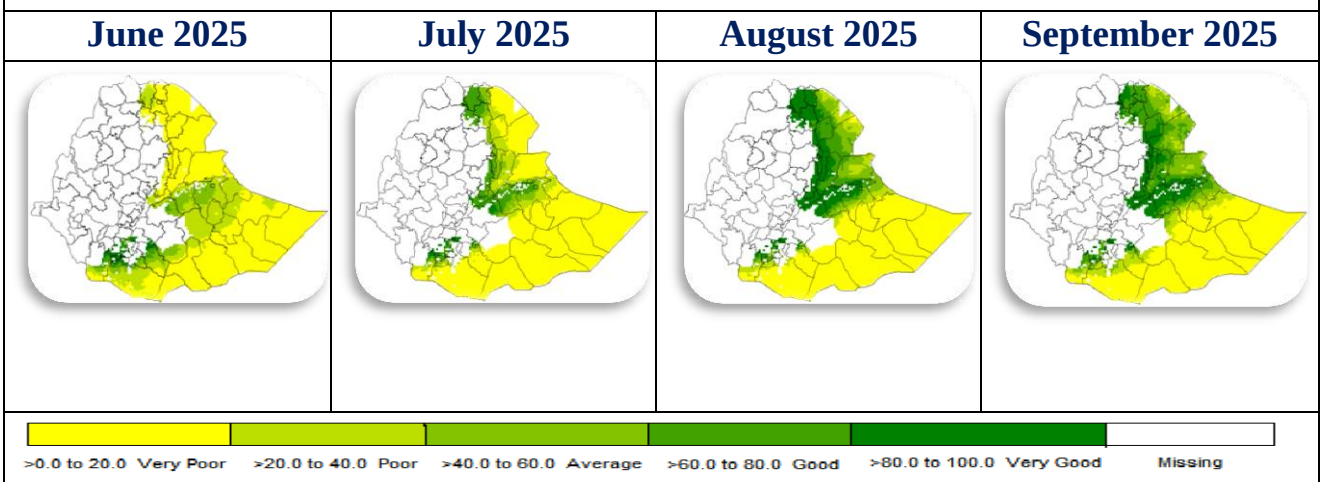


Fig.6. Rangeland WRSI in % Kiremt (June- September) 2025

Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)
For Kiremt 2025

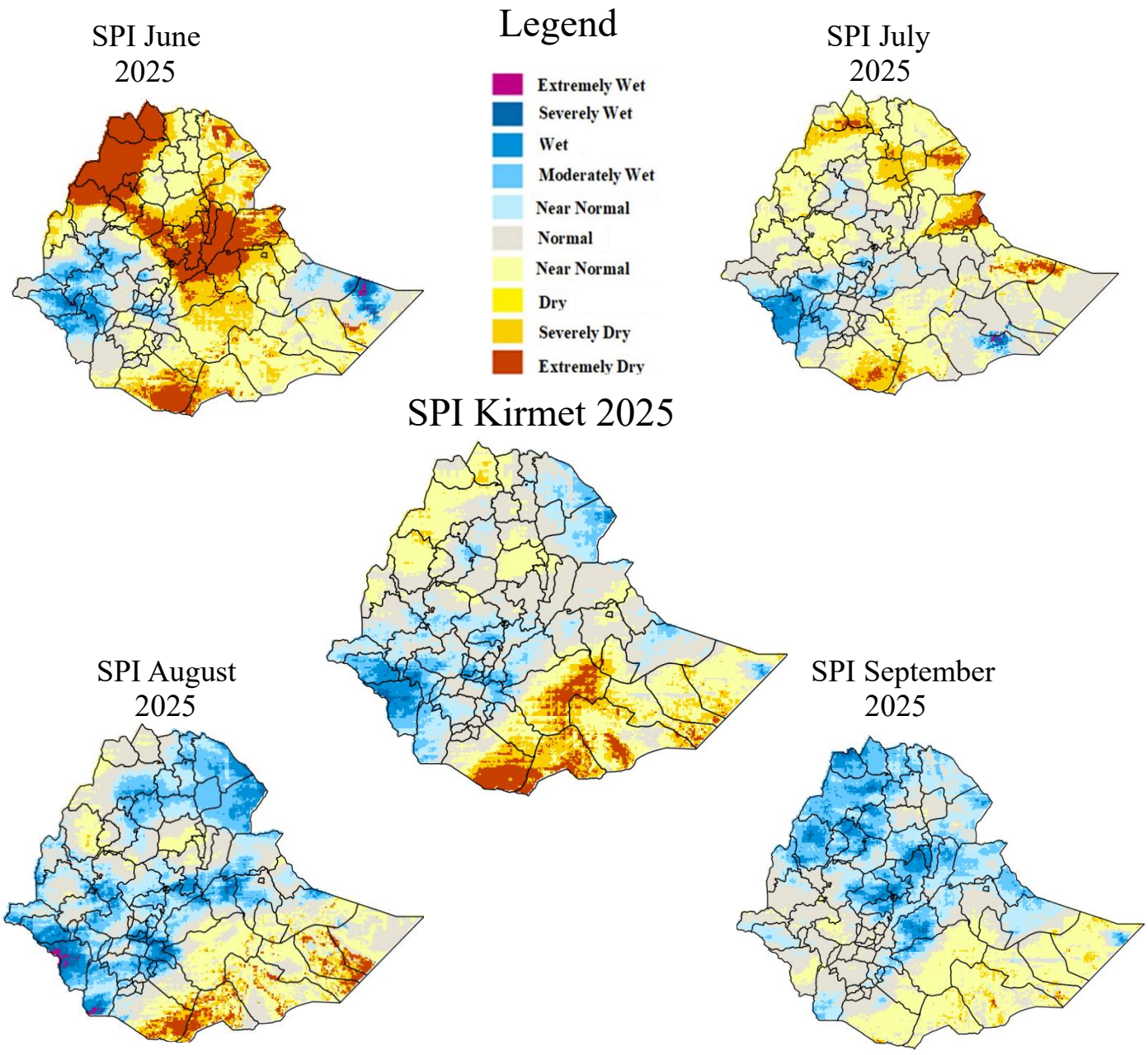


Fig.7. Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) Kiremt (June- September) 2025

Final Index (WRSI) in fraction - Meher 2025

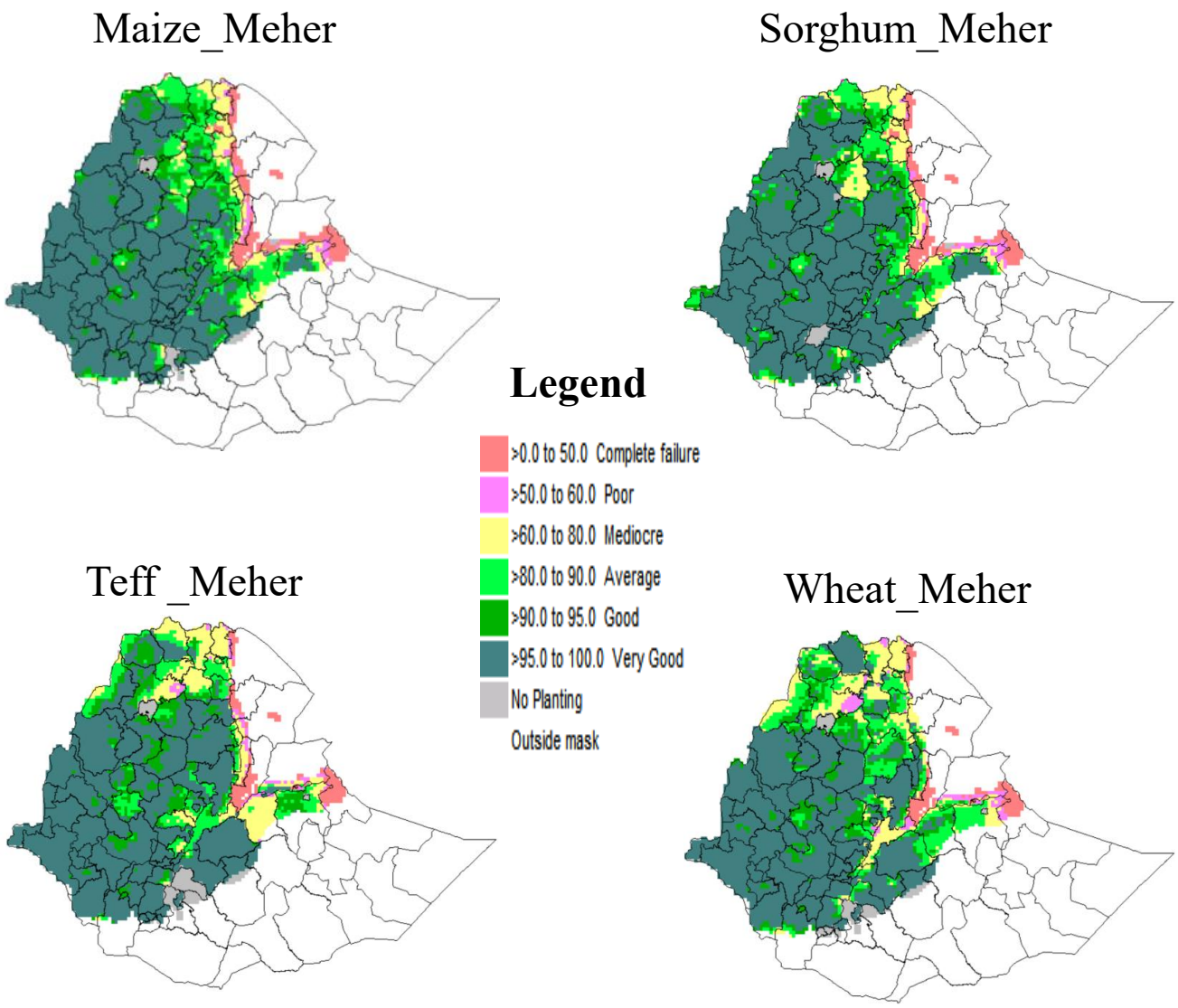


Fig.8. Final Index (WRSI) for Major crops (Maize, Sorghum, Teff and Wheat in fraction - Meher 2025

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (21 – 30) September 2025

During the third dekad of September 2025, pocket areas of Metkel zone received 100-200 mm rainfall and also half of Western Tigray nd Northern Gonder, Metkel, Bahir dar, Agw Awi, Assosa, Kamashi, East and West Wellega, Tango, West Shewa, Illibabur, Jimma, Guragi, Siliti, Alaba, Hadiya, Sidama, Gedeo, Keffa, pocket areas of Bench Maji, Basketo, South Omo and Konso, tip areas of Arsi West Harargh and Bale Zones are received 50-100 mm rainfall. Moereover Tip areas of Western Tigray and North Gonder, East Goijjam, and South Wello East Shewa and Arsi West and East Hararghr, Fik, some part of Bale tip areas of Guji, Amaro, Borena, South Omo, Bench Maji, Dawero, Godere, Sheka, Gambella 1,2&3 Zones are received 25-50 mm rain fall. On the other hand pocket areas of Eastern and Southern Tigray, Waghimera, North Gonder, North Wello Afar Zone 1,3,4,5 Oromia, East Shewa, Shinile, Jijiga, Degahabur, Korahe, Gode, Afder, Bale and Borena Zones are received 5-25 mm rainfall. The rest part of the country was received <5 mm rainfall.

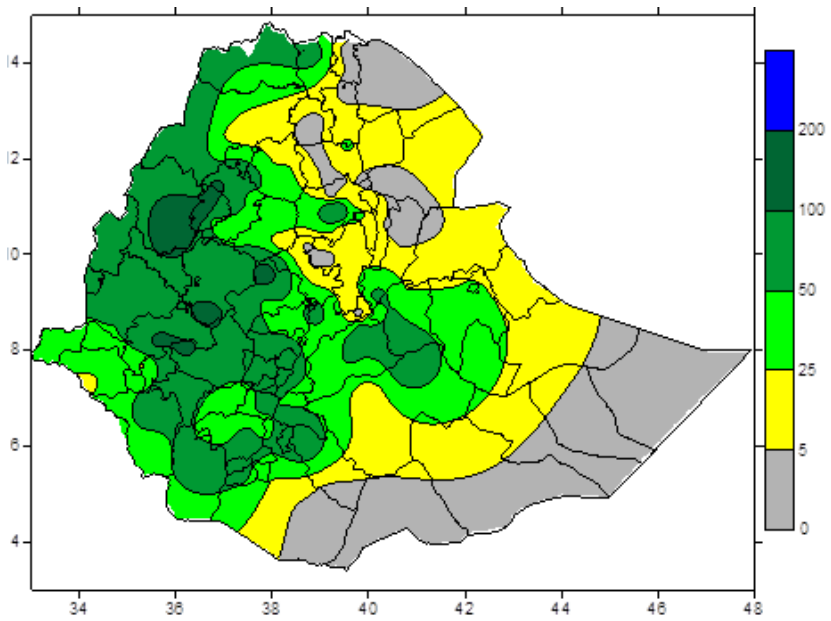


Fig 9. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 30) September 2025

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 30) September 2025

During the third dekad of September 2025 percent of normal rain fall distribution was most part of Kirmt rain benefiting areas of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rain fall condition except some part of and pocket areas of Northern North Eastern Western and bega rain benefiting areas of Southern and South Eastern part of the country was exhibited Below Normal too Much Below Normal rain fall.

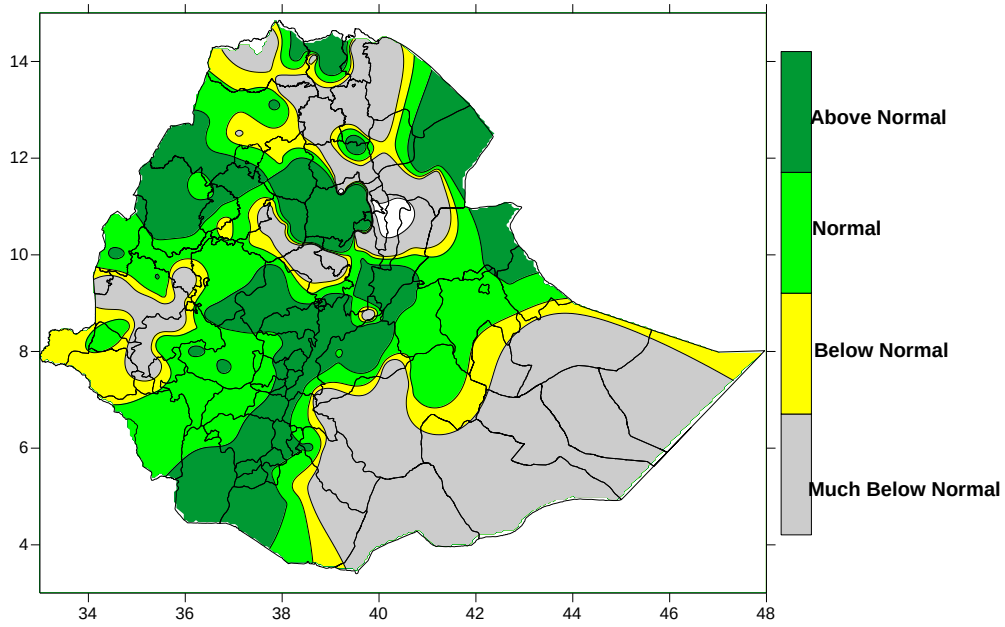


Fig. 10. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 30September 2025)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture status (21 – 30) September 2025

During the third dekad of September 2025, much of Kiremt and Meher rain fall benefiting areas of the country except eastern Amhara, Afar and northern Somali exhibited moist to hyper humid moisture conditions. The rest parts of the country experienced moderately dry to very dry moisture condition

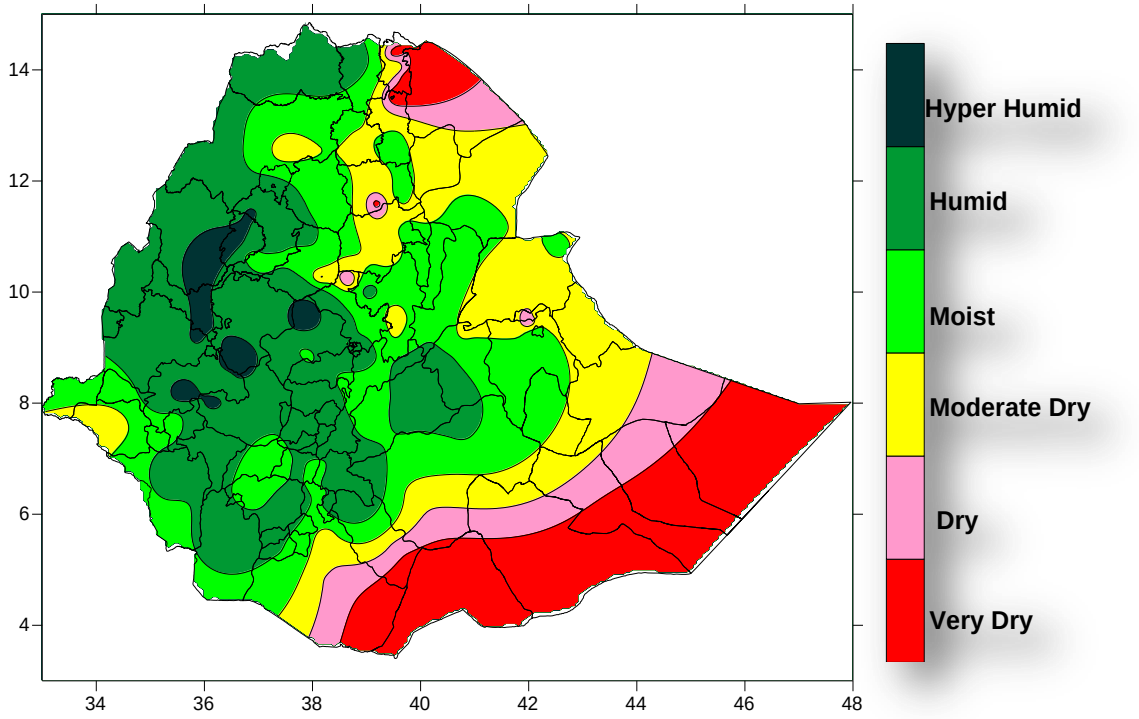


Fig. 12. Moisture status for (21 – 30 September 2025)

1.4. Rainfall amount on the month of September 2025

During the Month of September the rain fall distribution was pocket areas of North and South Gonder, Bahir dar, Metkel, East Wellega, West Shewa Tip areas of West Wellega and Illibabur , most part of Jimma Zones are received >2mm rainfall. Moreover North and South Gonder Agew Awi, East Gojjam, North and South Wello, Assosa, Kamashi, West Wellega, Gambella Zone 1,2&3, Illibabur, Sheka, Godere, Bench Maji, Keffa, Basketo, South Omo, Dawero, Konso, Amaro,Gedeo, Sidama. Hadiya, Dawero, Alaba Arsi, West and East Hararaghe, and Addis Ababa Zones are received 100-200mm rainfall. Furthermore, Tip areas of West and East Tigray, Wagihemra, North Wello, Oromia Zone Afara Zone 3&5 , most part of Jijiga, Fik, Bale and Borena Zones are received 50-100mm rainfall. and also tip areas of Eastern and Southern Tigray, Shinili, tip areas of Jijiga Deghabur, Gode Afder, Bale and Borena Zones are received 25-50 mm rain fall. In addition most part of Afar Zone 1,2&4 , tip areas of Deghabur, Korahi Gode, Afder, Liben and Borena Zones are received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest part of the country was received<5mm rain fall.

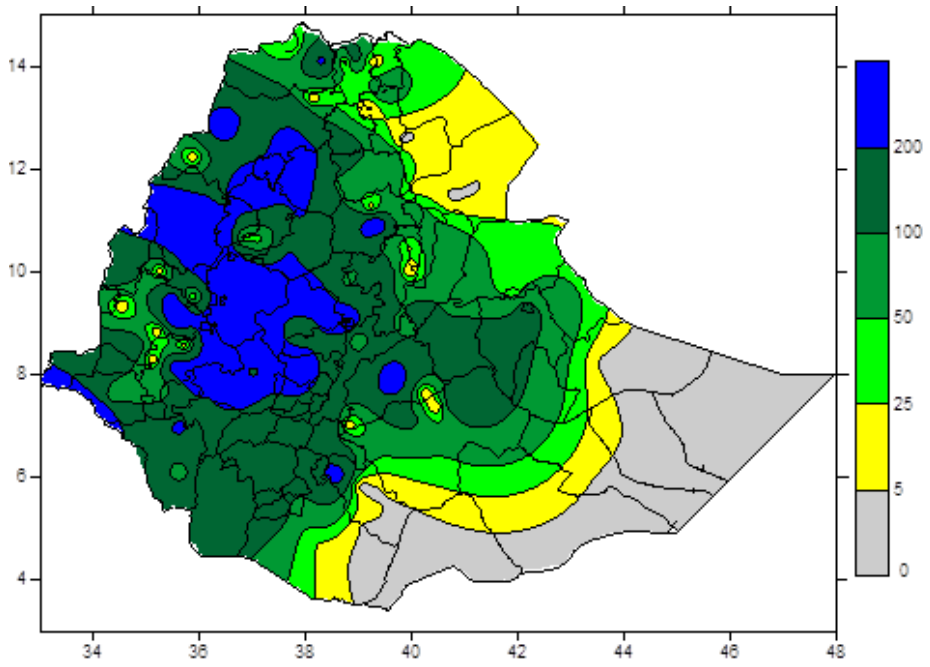


Fig. 12. Rainfall amount in mm for the month of September 2025

1.5. Rainfall Anomaly on the month of September 2025

During the Month of September 2025 percent of Normal rain fall Distribution was Most part of Kirmt rain benefiting areas of the country particularly Northern North Western and North Eastern, Western Central , Eastern and South western areas of the country except tip areas was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall condition. On the other hand the rest part of the country was received Much Below Normal to Below Normal rain fall condition.

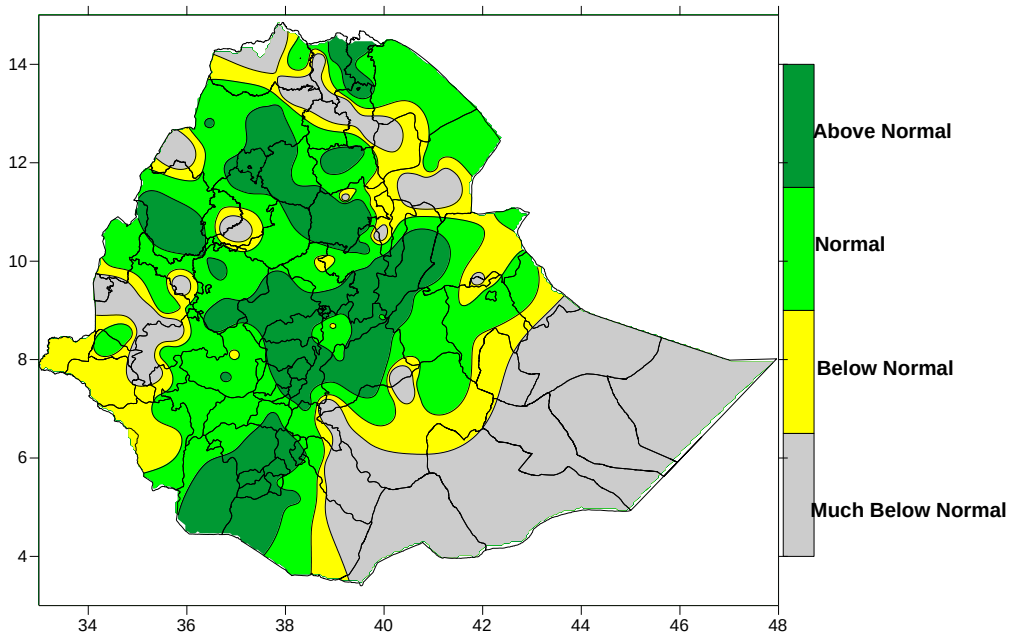


Fig. 13.Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of September 2025

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.6. Moisture status on the month of September2025

During the month of September 2025, much of Kiremt and Meher rain fall benefiting areas of the country western half central and most of eastern and north eastern parts of the country exhibited moist to hyper humid moisture conditions. The rest parts of the country moderately dry to very dry moisture condition

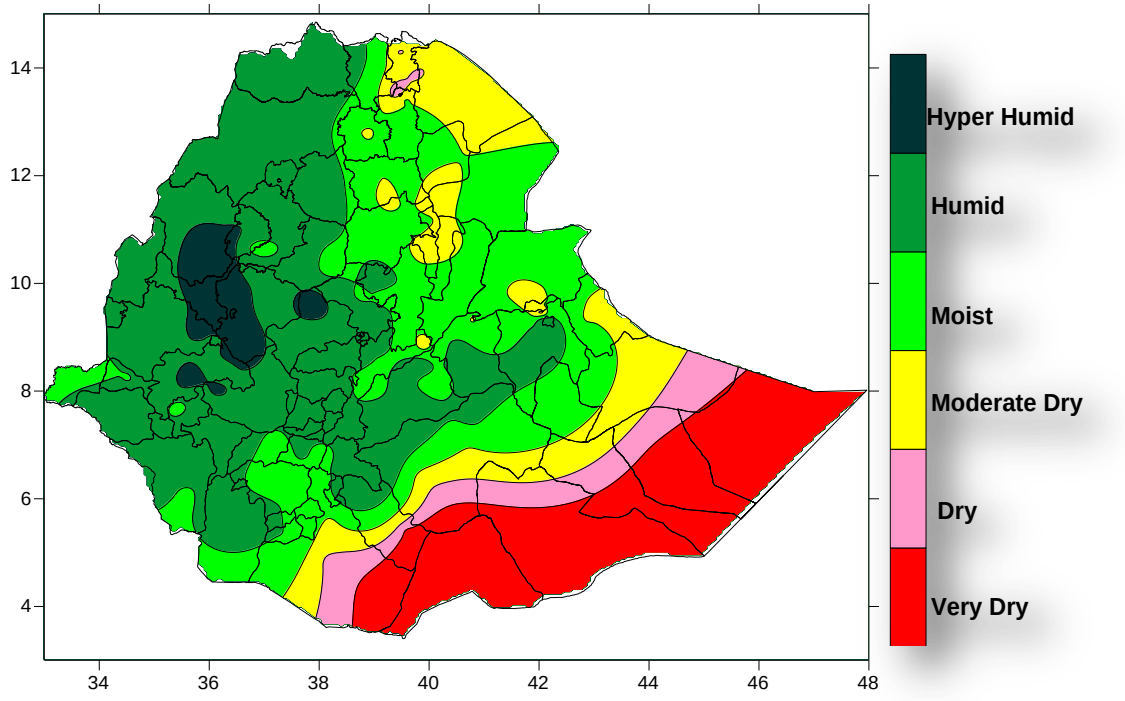


Fig.14. Moisture status for the month of September 2025

1.7. Rainfall Amount on Kiremt season 2025

During Kiremt Season of 2025 the rain fall distribution was Tip areas of South Gonder Metkel, East Wellega Zones are received>1200 mm rainfall. And also Tip areas of South Gonder Metkel, East Wellega, Jimma and Keffa zones are received 1000-1200 mm rainfall. Some part of North and South Gonder, Bahir Dar, East Gojjam, tip areas of West and South West Shewa, Gurage Addis Ababa Zone some areas of Jimma, Keffa and Sheka Zones are received 800-100 mm rainfall. Moreover North Gonder, Waghimera, Oromia Zone, North and South Wello, Arsi, some areas of West and East Hararghe, Siliti, Alalaba, Hadiya, Woliyta, Dawero, Gedeo, Basketo, South Ome, Bench Maji, Godre, Gambella Zone 1,2&3 and Assosa Zones are received 400-800mm rainfall. Some areas of Western Tigray Afar Zone 23&5 , Shinili , EAST Hararghr, Tip areas of West Hararghe and Bale, tip[Areas of Goffa abd South omo Zones are received 200-400 mm rainfall. Furthermore Eastern and South Tigray, Afar Zone 1&4, Jijiga tip areas of Fik, Bale , Borena and Amaro Zones are received 100-200 mm rainfall. Moreover pocket areas of Deghabur, Gode, Afder, Bale, Guji and Borena Zones are received 50-100 mm rainfall. Tip areas of Deghabur, Gode, Afder, Bale, Guji and Borena Zones are received 25-50 mm rainfall. And also Deghabur, Korhi, Gode Bale and Borena Zones are received 5-25 mm rainfall. On the other hand the rest part of the country was received<5 mm rainfall.

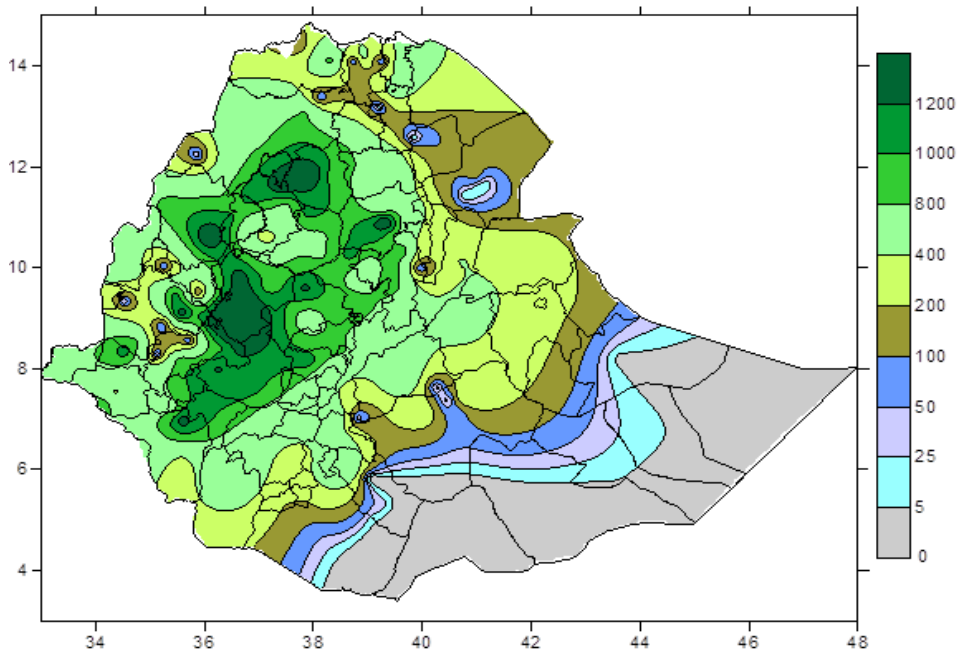


Fig.15. Rainfall amount in mm for Kiremt 2025

1.8. Rainfall Anomaly on Kiremt Season 2025

During Kirmt Seasone 2022 Jijiga, Fik, Degahabur, Warder, Afder, Liben, Borena, Konso, half of Blie, pocket areas of East Hararaghe and South omo zones are exhibited Much Below Normal to Below Normal rain fall distribution. The rest parts of the countries exhibited Normal to Above Normal.

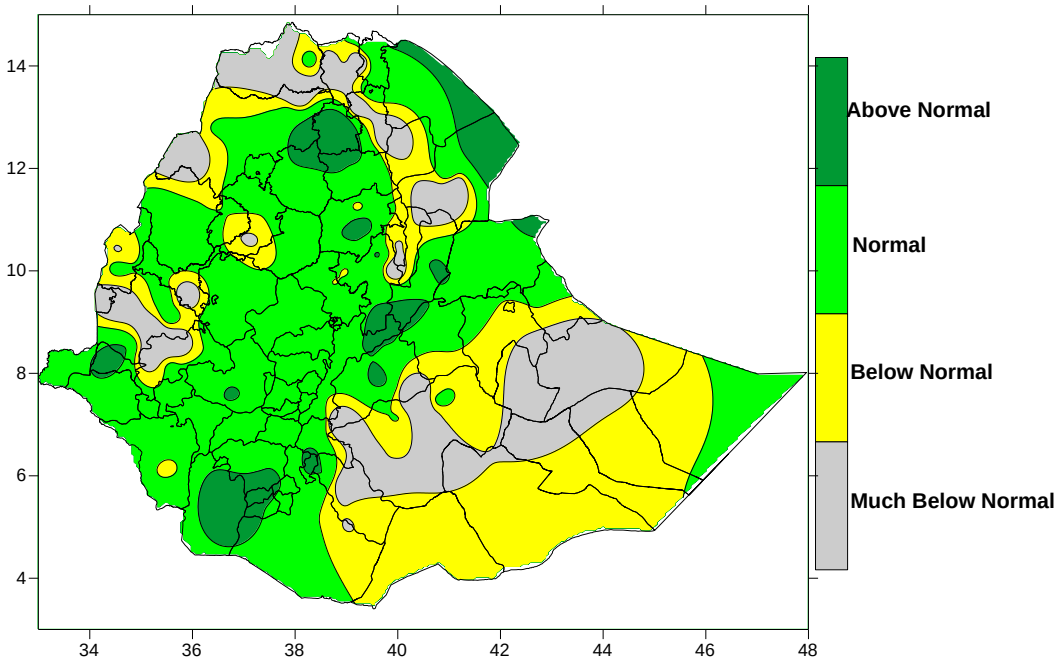


Fig.16. Percent of Normal Rainfall for Kiremt 2025

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

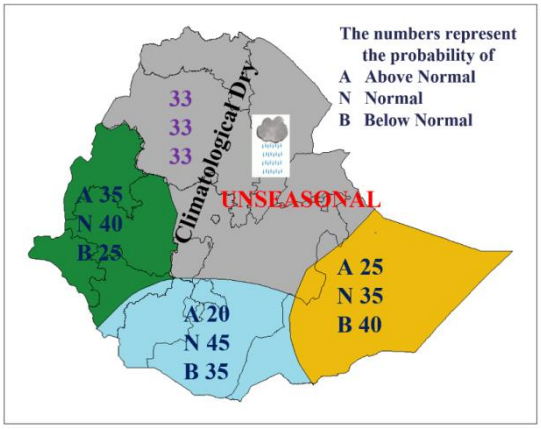
2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING KIREMT 2025

During Kiremt 2025, the observed good moisture condition throughout the months (figure 1 to 4) benefited Meher agricultural activities, availability of pasture and drinking water over eastern and north-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, without considerable the observed moisture stressed at the begning of the season over north western, eastern and north eastern parts. Recurrent heavy rainfall resulted in wetter than normal over most parts of Kiremt benefiting areas of the country and crops affected due to heavy fall in some areas of the country. The computed WRSI (figure.8) for Meher Maize, Sorghum, Teff and Wheat indicates that Meher rain performed well. It indicates a good prospect for Meher crop production. The range land index based on WRSI (figure.6) and NDVI (figure.5) computed for Meher 2025 month to month shows good improvement. The situation was highly favorable for availability of pasture and water over eastern and north-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. Generally with the exception of the observed slight moisture stress at the beginning of the season over some areas of north western, northern, north eastern, eastern and central parts and crops and livestock affected by heavy rain, floods, hailstorms as well as fire and Land slide hazards the overall situation was favorable for Kiremt season's agricultural activities.

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING BEGA, 2025_26 SEASON

Normally during Bega season, harvest and post-harvest activities are the major practices over most parts of Meher growing areas. It is time to perform water-harvesting activities for pastoral and agro pastoral areas of southern and south-eastern lowlands. The weather situation would favor the outbreak of pests if there were favorable environment, susceptible host and the pest itself. The season's dry and windy weather can sometimes favor the spread of fire. Under normal circumstance, there is a possibility of frost hazard during the season, mainly over north-eastern, central, eastern and southern highland, posing risks to crops and livelihoods.

TERCILE PROBABILITY FOR BEGA (ONDJ) 2025_26



IMPLICATION OF THE SEASON

- Neutral IOD and NEUTRAL-LA NINA episode projected
- *Near Normal to Below rainfall conditions are expected to prevail across Borena, Guji, Sidama and Southern portions of Ethiopia.*
- On the other hand, below normal rainfall will dominate across southern portions of Somali region.
- Early onset and early cession of Bega 2025/26 rainfall will be expected.
- However, during October to November, most parts of northern, north-eastern, eastern, and central Ethiopia are expected to experience unseasonal rainfall.
- The south-western and western portions of the country dominantly will receive Normal to above normal rainfall with occasional heavy rainfall pattern.
- Above-normal temperature expected over eastern, central and south eastern.
- After mid-November, daily minimum temperatures are expected to drop below 5°C across north-eastern, eastern, and southern areas.
- There will be a probability occurrence frost during NDJ

The indicated selected analogue year for Bega 2025_26 are 2020/21 and 2017/18, particularly in the months of October and November experienced extended rainfall, resulting in favorable moisture conditions, SPI, vegetation cover, and good Rangeland index distribution across southwestern and western parts of Meher producing areas, as well as the southern pastoral and agro-pastoral regions, the expected slight moisture conditions to the

south where Bega is the second rainy season will create favorable conditions for land preparation and sowing crops over the highland parts and insure the availability of pasture and drinking water. Also for the selected analogue years of temperature frost indicated in frost-prone areas of the Northern, Northeastern, Eastern, and Southern highlands. Moreover, the expected to receive moisture in the upcoming month of January important for land preparation for the Belg season.

The normal and below-normal moisture expected in the second rainy season of Borena, Guji, Sidama and some parts of the south of the country during the upcoming 2025/26 Bega season is expected to slightly improve the availability of pasture and drinking water, but the expected moisture is expected to be insufficient due to the lowland and vulnerability of the areas to moisture deficiency. On the other hand, the below-normal moisture expected in most parts of southern Somalia during the second rainy season will have a negative impact on the availability of drinking water and pasture.

On the other hand, the unseasonal rains expected in the northern, northeastern, eastern, and central Ethiopia during October and November, which are the main harvest seasons, will have a negative impact on the harvest and post-harvest activities. In contrast, the above-normal rainfall in Benishangul-Gumuz, West Oromia, Gambella and Southwestern Ethiopia will have a positively contribute to full fill the water needs of crops still in growth stages, perennial plants, fodder and drinking water for livestock, but will have a negative impact on the harvest and post-harvest activities in the lowlands and areas where crops are harvested early. However, the expected moisture could negatively affect crop harvesting and post-harvest activities in areas where crops are fully matured. Additionally, the expected extreme minimum temperatures might lead to frost in highland areas prone to frost occurrence.

Positive impact

- The dry and sunny Bega weather expected in the northern half of the country, where crops have fully matured, will be favourable for Meher harvest and post-harvest activities.
- It creates a favourable condition for transportation of harvested crops and for creating market linkages.
- The current soil moisture will play a positive role in sowing crops such as Guwaya and chickpeas after the harvest.

- Satisfy the water need for not fully matured Meher crops, late sown pulses seed crop, and perennial plants.
- The Bega moisture will play a positive role in preparing fields and sowing seeds for farmers and semi-pastoralists in southern Oromia who benefit from Bega moisture.
- It will have a positive impact in animal fodder and drinking water supply in the pastoral areas of Southern and South-western pastoral areas.
- In areas where expected normal to above normal moisture condition will reduce the occurrence of night and morning cold and frost, so it will have a positive impact for both perennial plants and irrigated crops.
- The expected moderately moisture conditions during January will have a positive impact for land preparation, especially Belg crop growing areas.

Negative impact

- The Expected below normal moisture condition over southeastern areas will have a negative impact on the availability of moisture for Bega crops, animal feed and drinking water.
- The extended rainfall may affect fully matured crops that are the time to be harvested and will be favorable for occurrence of rust.
- Below-normal humidity expected in the southern part of Somali Region will have a negative impact on livestock feed and drinking water supply.
- Unseasonal rains in the North, Northeast, East and Central parts of the country will have a negative impact on crop collection and post-harvest activities. May cause crop damage and reduce yield and yield quality
- Due to Night and morning cold in the north eastern, central, eastern and southern highlands of the country that are vulnerable to frost, especially after the month of October, has a negative impact on the growth and productivity of various crops and permanent plants.

Agro-met Advisory.

- It is necessary to make harvest and post harvesting activities in the meanwhile to reduce crop damaged due to unseasonal rains.
- Make advance preparations to collect and store the harvested produce in a dry place to protect it from pests and crop losses;

- We recommend farmers wisely utilize proper moisture conservation and rain water harvesting techniques
- Necessary to take necessary precautions by monitoring closely to avoid a shortage of feed for livestock.
- In areas of the country where frost is expected, it is recommended to implement measures such as smoking fields in the morning and evening, covering garden plants, and applying supplementary irrigation to minimize damage to crops, vegetables, and fruit plants.
- Properly and regularly visit their farm fields for monitoring frost and rust.
- The dry and windy weather since November increases water evaporation, it can have a negative impact on irrigation water; therefor, the relevant authorities should ensure that irrigation water is used properly.
- It is recommended to properly collect and store moisture during the early Bega months to prevent irrigated crops from experiencing water shortages.
- It is necessary to practices irrigation and land preparations for Belg growing areas.
- Finally, we advise immediately disseminate this early warning information to decision makers, timely activation of the task force(s) on drought that involves the different sector ministries and also farmers advised using climate and weather updates as provided by the Ethiopia Meteorology Institute (EMI).

3. 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.

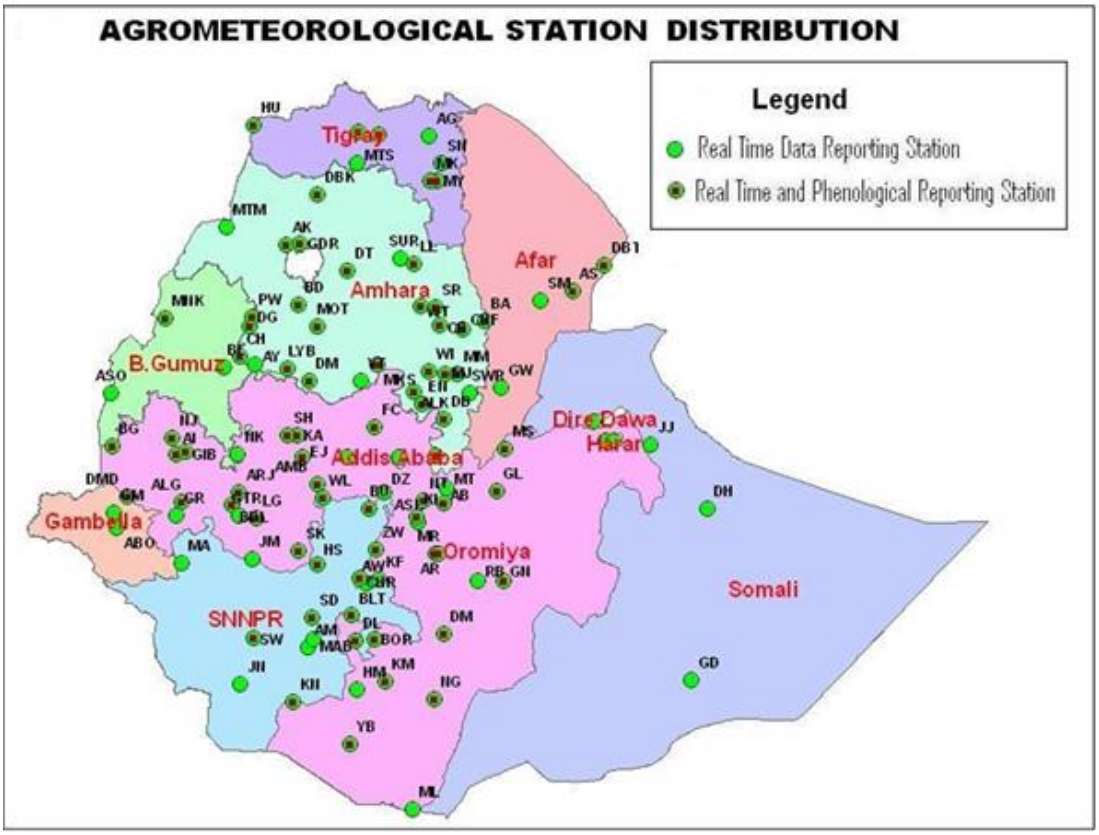
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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		