

Ethiopian Meteorology Institute

Bio-Meteorology Bulletin

Climate and Health Seasonal Bulletin — June 2025 to January 2026

1. Climate Impact Assessment – June to September 2025

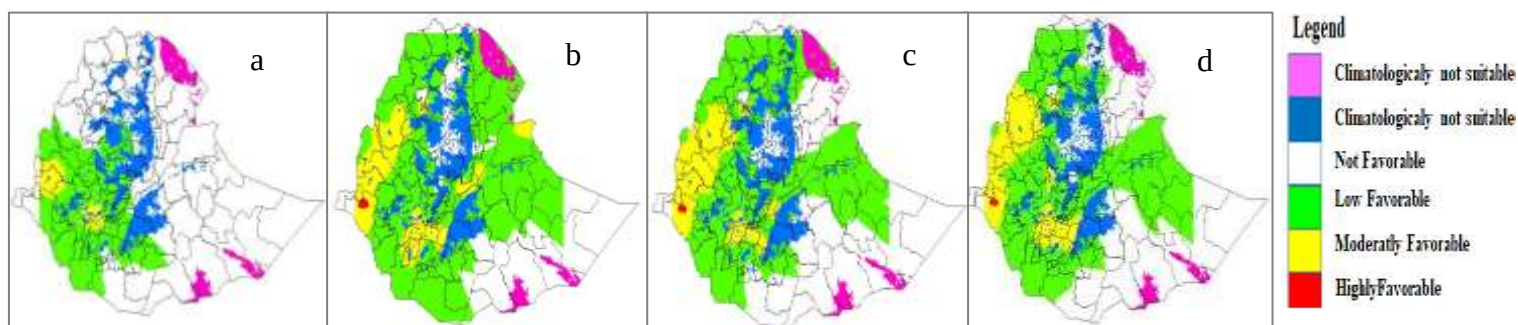
1.1. Malaria Breeding and Transmission Suitability

June 2025 (Figure a): Favorable conditions for malaria breeding and transmission were observed across southern and western Ethiopia, notably in western and southern Oromia, South, Southwest, Central Ethiopia, Sidama, parts of Gambela, Benishangul-Gumuz, and East Gojam (Amhara).

July 2025 (Figure b): Suitability expanded toward eastern and northern zones, affecting Hararghe, Shewa, Wellega, Jimma, Illu Aba Bora, Guji, and Buno Bedelle; all zones of South, Southwest, Central Ethiopia, and Sidama; Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara, Tigray, Dire Dawa, Harari, and Somali (Siti and Fafan).

August 2025 (Figure c): Most Kiremt rainfall areas in the southwestern, western, northern, and central regions remained suitable for malaria transmission. Favorable areas included western Oromia, East Shewa, South, Southwest, and Central Ethiopia, Sidama, Gambela, Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara lowlands, Tigray, Dire Dawa, and Somali.

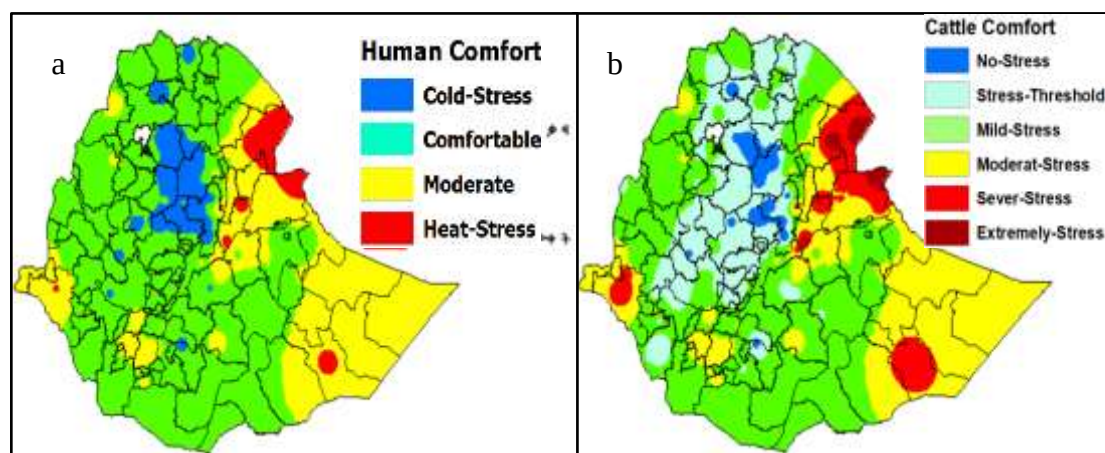
September 2025 (Figure d): Malaria transmission risk persisted across Kiremt rainfall–benefiting areas, including western and southern Oromia, South and Central Ethiopia, Sidama, eastern Gambela, Benishangul-Gumuz, western and northwestern Amhara, western Tigray, Dire Dawa, and the Somali region.



1.2. Heat Stress and Comfort Assessment for Human and Cattle

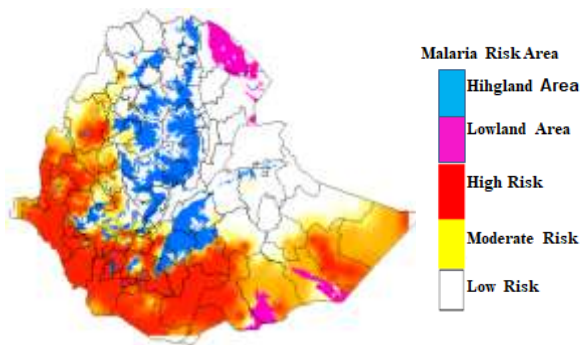
During Kiremt 2025 season, Comfortable conditions prevailed in most regions, with heat stress limited to lowlands of Afar, Gambela, South-Ethiopia, and northern and southern Somali areas for human day to day activity figure a.

During the season, Cattle productivity remained largely unaffected, except for moderate to mild heat stress in Afar, Somali, and Gambela regions for cattle productivity figure b.



2. Climate Outlook and Health Advisory for the Coming Bega Season 2025/26

When we look at the expected impact of the upcoming Bega 2025/26 climate on health, the western, southwestern, southern, and southeastern parts of the country are expected to be favorable for malaria occurrence and transmission in the coming seasons. These include areas with low to moderate altitudes such as western and southern Oromia, south and southwestern Ethiopia, Sidama, central Ethiopia, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, and southern Somali regions. On the other hand, areas that were favorable for malaria transmission during the Kiremt season may still be affected during the Bega season. Since the Bega effect may also extend into the early months of the following Belg season, it is recommended that communities and concerned body take preventive measures to reduce exposure to malaria. Moreover, the areas shown on Map “below” are those expected to experience moderate to high levels of malaria transmission during the Bega season.



On the other hand, when we consider the possible impact of the upcoming Bega 2025/26 climate on human daily activity and livestock productivity, from October to January, temperature tends to gradually decrease while cold conditions increase month by month. Therefore, in the central, northern, southern, and western highlands of the country, cold conditions in the morning and evening are expected to intensify. Hence, both communities and concerned body's should take preventive measures to avoid potential harm caused by cold exposure. In contrast, the lowland areas of the country are not expected to experience any stressful heat conditions for humans or livestock.

In general, during the coming Bega season, to minimize the possible negative climatic impacts across most parts of the country, the following climate and health advisory measures are recommended to be implemented at all levels.

Health Meteorological Advisory

- Eliminate and clean up environments that are favourable for mosquito breeding.
- Properly use chemically treated mosquito nets.
- Spray anti-mosquito chemicals based on professional training and guidance.
- Strengthen community awareness by providing accessible information in malaria-prone areas.
- In areas affected by cold stress, it is recommended to wear warm clothing.
- Regularly follow and use meteorological information released over time.