Hydro meteorological and Flood Monitoring Bulletin: Feb 2nd[st] Assessment & Feb 3rd Dekade Impact Outlook, 2026

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Forward

This Dekedal Hydro Meteorological Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopia Meteorological institute (EMI). The ultimate objective of producing and disseminating this bulletin is to inform all level decision makers with the updated and relevant hydro meteorological information. This Dekedal Bulletin reviews the ***February 11-20, 2026*** *climate condition and its impacts over the river catchment across the country and highlights the* ***February 21-28, 2026*** *climate outlook along with the likely impact over the water dams and the rivers basins.*

The information contained in this bulletin is believed to assist the water professionals for planning the capacity expansion of reservoirs, water supply, ecosystem restoration as well as rehabilitation of existing systems including dams, irrigation, canals, pumps, wetlands and the likes. In addition to the aforementioned benefit the bulletin also reveals the aridity levels of each basin, extremes heavy rainfall events and areas where significant amount of moistures loss through evapotranspiration. In the impact outlook section of the bulletin it provides the likelihood of the climate in the coming month and its potential impact over various aspect of the river basins including the hydraulic structures such as culverts, bridges, reservoir spillways, road embankments and dikes. It also indicates the measures need to be taken as the early actions so as to reduce the possible negative impact of the upcoming month climate condition. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objectives of this bulletin a success.

1. *Introduction*

The provision of hydro meteorological services can contribute a significant role toward water resource management and socio-economic development. Both surface water and groundwater management are essentially linked to climate variability. Therefore, the provided climate information and knowledge in this monthly hydro meteorological bulletin have a critical importance for efficient, equitable and sustainable development and management of the national water resources and for coping with any climate related risks. The information illustrates the impact of previous month climate on each and every water basins and the associated climate risks observed during the month under review. In addition to the previous month impact assessment, the bulletin also provided the expected climate condition for the coming months and its impact on the water resource. The design of water-use and flood-control facilities, mainly dams and reservoirs, is frequently based on these analyses. Estimating the likelihood of precipitation, the distribution of precipitation and the rate of evaporation in location and time, the heavy rainfall and the subsequent runoff, extreme temperature and wind are among issues that hydro meteorologists are concerned with.

1.1 Hydro-Meteorological Impact Assessment (February 11-20, 2026)

During the second eight days of February, most of the country's river basins were under arid conditions. However, a few basins experienced moderate surface water flow. While few basins these were mainly observed few areas of Middle and lower Omo-Gibe, upper Baro-Akobo, limited lower divide place Omo Gibe of Rift Valley basins had sub humid to humid Amount that indicates Hydro meteorological analyses , this situation made a moderate contribution to local water resource availability in those areas. On the other hand, the majority of the remaining basins particularly Abay, Wabi Shebelle, Tekeze, Awash, Rift Valley, Aysha, Ogaden and Mereb Gash, remained under arid conditions throughout the period. This condition had a negative impact on surface water availability across these basins.

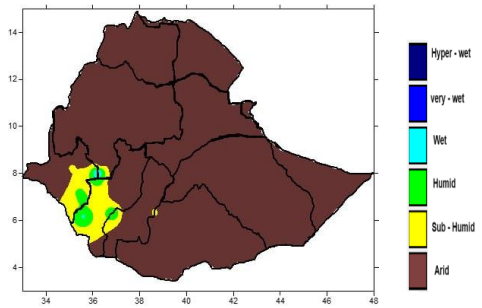
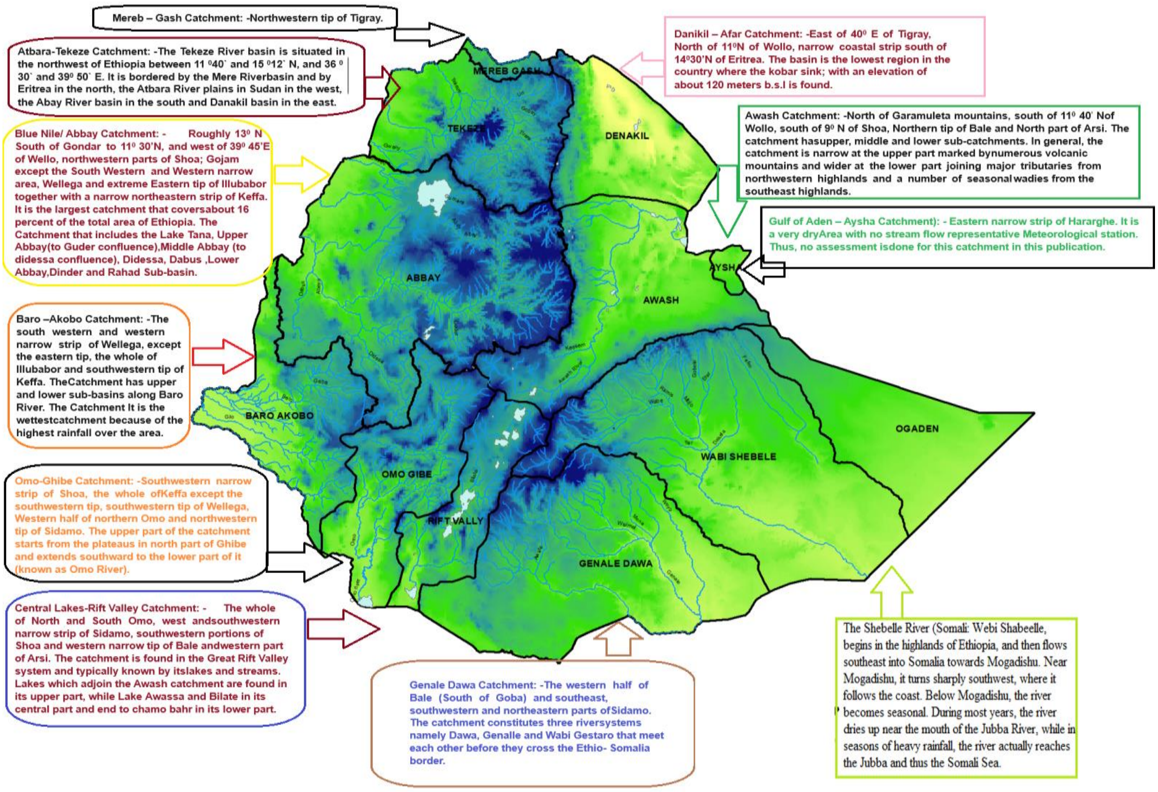


Figure 1 Dekad Hydro-Meteorological Assessments from February 01-10, 2026

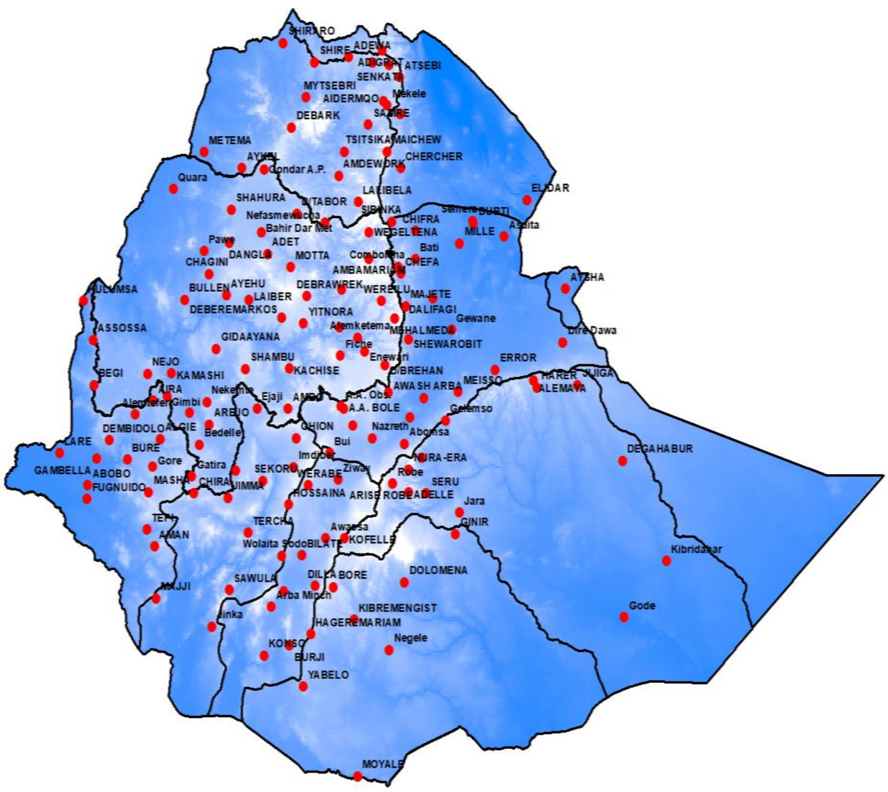
1.2 Hydro-Meteorological Impact Outlook (February 21-28, 2026)

Next eight day most of our country's watersheds are expected to remain under dry conditions in line with, in most of our country's watersheds, the rate of evaporation is expected to increase due to the expected high daytime temperatures, and the water content of both natural and manmade water reservoirs is expected to decrease. Therefore, it is recommended that the relevant parties take precautionary measures to utilize the available water resources in a waste free and pollution-free manner.

River Basins	Moisture	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations
Upper Awash; Upper and Middle Baro-Akobo; Omo-Gibe; Rift Valley; parts of Upper Genale-Dawa	Moderate to Near Normal	• Reduced flood risk • Moderate water availability for irrigation, hydropower generation, and drinking water supply	• Relatively increased evaporation • Pressure on available water resources	• Proper water harvesting and storage • Protect available moderate rainfall from wastage and contamination
Most parts of Tekeze; Wabi Shebelle; Awash; Genale-Dawa; Afar-Danakil; Mereb-Gash; Ogaden and Aysha	Dry Condition	• Reduced flood and sedimentation risk • Reduced pollution from runoff into rivers and other water bodies	• Impacts on drinking water and other water services • Reduced river flow and declining water levels in other water bodies	• Use water efficiently • Implement water conservation techniques



Mereb – Gash Catchment: -Northwestern tip of Tigray.
Atbara-Tekeze Catchment: -The Tekeze River basin is situated in the northwest of Ethiopia between 11 º40΄ and 15 º12΄ N, and 36 º 30΄ and 39º 50΄ E. It is bordered by the Mere Riverbasin and by Eritrea in the north, the Atbara River plains in Sudan in the west, the Abay River basin in the south and Danakil basin in the east.
Blue Nile/ Abbay Catchment: - Roughly 13º N South of Gondar to 11º 30'N, and west of 39º 45'E of Wello, northwestern parts of Shoa; Gojam except the South Western and Western narrow area, Wellega and extreme Eastern tip of Illubabor together with a narrow northeastern strip of Keffa. It is the largest catchment that coversabout 16 percent of the total area of Ethiopia. The Catchment that includes the Lake Tana, Upper Abbay(to Guder confluence),Middle Abbay (to didessa confluence), Didessa, Dabus ,Lower Abbay,Dinder and Rahad Sub-basin.
Baro –Akobo Catchment: -The south western and western narrow strip of Wellega, except the eastern tip, the whole of Illubabor and southwestern tip of Keffa. TheCatchment has upper and lower sub-basins along Baro River. The Catchment It is the wettestcatchment because of the highest rainfall over the area.
Omo-Ghibe Catchment: -Southwestern narrow strip of Shoa, the whole ofKeffa except the southwestern tip, southwestern tip of Wellega, Western half of northern Omo and northwestern tip of Sidamo. The upper part of the catchment starts from the plateaus in north part of Ghibe and extends southward to the lower part of it (known as Omo River).
Central Lakes-Rift Valley Catchment: - The whole of North and South Omo, west andsouthwestern narrow strip of Sidamo, southwestern portions of Shoa and western narrow tip of Bale andwestern part of Arsi. The catchment is found in the Great Rift Valley system and typically known by itslakes and streams. Lakes which adjoin the Awash catchment are found in its upper part, while Lake Awassa and Bilate in its central part and end to chamo bahr in its lower part.
MEREB GASH
TEKEZE
DENAKIL
ABBAY
AWASH
AYSHA
BARO AKOBO
OMO GIBE
RIFT VALLY
WABI SHEBELE
OGADEN
GENALE DAWA
Danikil – Afar Catchment: -East of 40º E of Tigray, North of 11ºN of Wollo, narrow coastal strip south of 14º30'N of Eritrea. The basin is the lowest region in the country where the kobar sink; with an elevation of about 120 meters b.s.l is found.
Awash Catchment: -North of Garamuleta mountains, south of 11º 40΄ Nof Wollo, south of 9º N of Shoa, Northern tip of Bale and North part of Arsi. The catchment hasupper, middle and lower sub-catchments. In general, the catchment is narrow at the upper part marked bynumerous volcanic mountains and wider at the lower part joining major tributaries from northwestern highlands and a number of seasonalwadies from the southeast highlands.
Gulf of Aden – Aysha Catchment): - Eastern narrow strip of Hararghe. It is a very dryArea with no stream flow representative Meteorological station. Thus, no assessment isdone for this catchment in this publication.
Genale Dawa Catchment: -The western half of Bale (South of Goba) and southeast, southwestern and northeastern parts ofSidamo. The catchment constitutes three riversystems namely Dawa, Genalle and Wabi Gestaro that meet each other before they cross the Ethio- Somalia border.
The Shebelle River (Somali: Webi Shabeelle, begins in the highlands of Ethiopia, and then flows southeast into Somalia towards Mogadishu. Near Mogadishu, it turns sharply southwest, where it follows the coast. Below Mogadishu, the river becomes seasonal. During most years, the river dries up near the mouth of the Jubba River, while in seasons of heavy rainfall, the river actually reaches the Jubba and thus the Somali Sea.



SHIRARO
SHIRE
ADWA
ADIGRAT
ATSEBI
SENKATA
MYTSEBRI
AIDERMQO
Mekele
DEBARK
SAMRE
METEMA
TSITSIKA
MAICHEW
AYKEL
Gondar A.P.
AMDEWORK
CHERCHER
Quara
LALIBELA
ELIDAR
SHAHURA
DEBRETABOR
Nefasmewcha
SIRINKA
CHIFRA
DUBTI
Bahir Dar Met
WEGELTENA
MILLE
Asaita
Pawe
ADET
Bati
DANGLA
MOTTA
Combolcha
CHAGINI
AMBAMARIAM
CHEFA
AYSHA
BULLEN
AYEHU
DEBRAWREK
WEREILU
MAJETE
LAIBER
DEBEREMARKOS
YITNORA
DALIFAGI
Gewane
ASSOSSA
GIDAAYANA
Alemketema
MEHALMEDA
Dire Dawa
Fiche
SHEWAROBIT
NEJO
SHAMBU
Enewari
ERROR
BEGI
KAMASHI
KACHISE
DEBREHAN
MEISSO
HARER
JIJIGA
ALEMAYA
AIRA
Nekemte
Ejaji
AMBO
A.A. Obs
AWASH ARBA
Alemteferi
Gimbi
A.A. BOLE
Gelemso
ARJO
DEMBIDOLO
ALGIE
Bedelle
GHION
Nazreth
Abomsa
LARE
BURE
Bui
Imdibir
MIRA-ERA
DEGAHABUR
Gore
Gatira
GAMBELLA
ABOBO
SEKORU
WERABE
Ziway
Robe
SERU
FUGNUIDO
MASHA
CHIRA
JIMMA
HOSSAINA
ARISE
ROBE
ADELLE
Jara
TEPI
TERCHA
AMAN
Awassa
GINIR
Wolaita Sodo
BILATE
KOFELLE
Kibridahar
DILLA
BORE
DOLOMENA
SAWULA
MAJJI
Arba Minch
Gode
Jinka
KIBREMENGIST
HAGEREMARIAM
Negele
KONSO
BURJI
YABELO
MOYALE