FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

METEOROLOGICLA DATA AND CLIMATOLOGY LEAD EXECUTIVE

REMOTE SENSING AND CLIMATOLOGICAL DESK

MONTHLY CLIMATE BULLETIN

January 2026

Some Applications of Climate Information

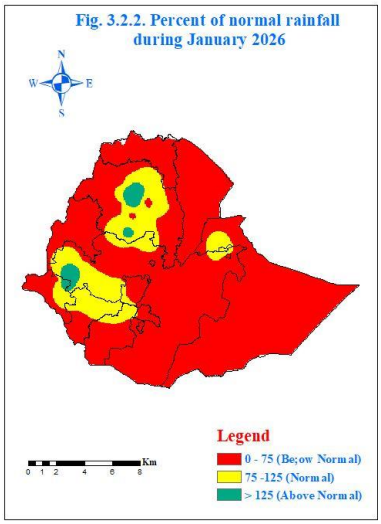
HIGHLIGHTS

During January 2026, days were remained warm over several portions of lowlands of Ethiopia, in particularly over Gambella, Somali, Afar and Benishangul Gumuz regions (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 37.5, 37.5, 37.8, 38.4, 40.4, 40.8, 41.8, and 42.5 in °C Assossa. Dembidolo, Gode, Aysha, Melena, Gambella, Elidar, and Fugnuido station respectively

.On the other hand, the extreme minimum temperature values were below 3° OC cover some highland parts of Amhara, some parts of Oromia, and central Ethiopia. Specifically, the extreme minimum temperature values -3.4, -2.2, -0.4, 0, 0.2, 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 1.2, 1.2, 2, 2.53 in °C over. Alemaya, Debrezeit(Af), D/Brehan, Arise Robe, Bui, Jijiga, Wegeltena, Robe, Mehalmeda, Werabe, Bati, Alemketema, and Adigrat respectively.

During January 2026, the monthly rainfall amount exceeded 20 mm or heavier rainfall was occurring over South Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia, and SNNP, western and eastern Oromia regions. In particular, the monthly total rainfall values of January 2026 were as high as 50.7, 42.83, 42.7, 27, 25, 24.5, 23.8, 22.5, and 21.5in mm over Aman, Imdiber, Bure, Bilate, Gore, D/Tabor, Jimma, Tepi,, and Deberemarkos, respectively. The daily rainfall values of more than 20 mm were as high as 26.5, 24, 21.5, 17.3, 15.7, 15.5, 14, 12.2, 11.2, 10.6, and 10 observed over Bure, D/Tabor, Deberemarkos, Aman, Bilate, Imdiber, Jimma, Gore, Tepi, Masha, andTercha respectively.

In general, the monthly total rainfall amount of January 2026 was below normal most of Afar, Tigrai. Oromia and Somalia and Benishangul Gumuz, some parts of Amara and Gambella.on the other hand normal rainfall amount were at most parts of Amhara south western SNNP, western Oromia eastern Gambela and pocket areas of Somalia Finally the rainfall was above normal in central Amhara and western pocket areas of Oromia pocket areas of Amhara, regions.



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Foreword

This climate bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopia Meteorological Institute (EMI). It is aimed at providing climatological information to different services of the community involved in various socio-economic activities.

The information contained in this bulletin is believed to assist planners, decision-makers and the community at large by providing details of the climatic conditions of the nation in a given period.

This bulletin differs from the other real time and near real time bulletins issued by the Agency, which for their input depend only on meteorological stations equipped with single side band radio for data transmission. Though this bulletin is not real time, published with a delay of at least two months, the information contained in this bulletin is based on data coming from a much larger number of meteorological stations. Moreover, the information contained in this bulletin is not sector-specific and a wide range of users can benefit from it. The Agency disseminates monthly, seasonal and annual climatological bulletins in which all-necessary climatological information and significant climatic anomalies are highlighted.

We have a strong belief that various socio-economic activities related to planning disaster mitigation, water resources management, construction, environmental protection, transportation, recreation, tourism and others will be benefited most by the careful and continuous use of this bulletin. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objectives of this bulletin success.

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1. Synoptic Situation

1.1 Surface

The Mascarene high with a mean central pressure value of above 1020 hPa was centered at about 35°S, 10°E.

The St. Helena high with a mean central pressure value of above 1020hPa was centered at about 30°S, 5°W.

The Azores high with a mean central pressure value of 1020 hPa was centered at about 30°N, 12°W.

1.2 Lower Troposphere (850 hPa vector wind)

Cross-equatorial and westerly flow of below 12m/s was flowing from Arabian Peninsula to Africa continent.

1.3 Middle Troposphere Geopotentioal height)

Cross-equatorial and southeastern flow of above 3 to 18 m/s was observed over the northern and western Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, and the adjoining areas of the Horn of Africa.

1.4 Upper Troposphere (200 hPa vector wind)

The westerly wind, associated with the Subtropical westerly jet, had 0- 15 m/s and strengthened further, while the upper-level easterly flow, associated with the tropical easterly jet, weakened further

2. Tropical Oceanic and Atmospheric Highlights

During January 2026, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were below average across the east central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The depth of the oceanic thermocline (measured by the depth of the 20°C isotherm) was above-average across much of the equatorial Pacific. The corresponding sub-surface temperatures were 1-2°C above-average in the east-central equatorial Pacific.

Reference: NOAA, climate, diagnostic bulletin of January 2026

3. Weather

3.1 Temperature

During January 2026, days were remained warm over several portions of lowlands of Ethiopia, in particularly over Gambella, Somali, Afar and Benishangul Gumuz regions (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 37.5, 37.5, 37.8, 38.4, 40.4, 40.8, 41.8, and 42.5 in °C Assossa. Dembidolo, Gode, Aysha, Melena, Gambella, Elidar, and Fugnuido station respectively (Table 3.1.1).

On the other hand, the extreme minimum temperature values were below 3° OC cover some highland parts of Amhara, some parts of Oromia, and central Ethiopia. Specifically, the extreme minimum temperature values -3.4, -2.2, -0.4, 0, 0.2, 0.5, 0.5, 0.6, 1.2, 1.2, 2, 2.53 in °C ove. Alemaya, Debrezeit(Af), D/Brehan, Arise Robe, Bui, Jijiga, Wegeltena, Robe, Mehalmeda, Werabe, Bati, Alemketema, and Adigrat respectively (Table 3.1.2).

In General, the monthly average temperature values were slightly warmer than normal over most of Afar, Tigrai. Oromia, Gambela, Amhara, and eastern parts of Benishangul Gumuz regions colder than normal over eastern Somalia central Amhara, western Benishangul Gumuz some pocket areas of Oromia and SNNP regions (Fig. 3.1.3)

Table 3.1.1 Stations with extreme maximum temperature values of greater than or equal to 37^0C during January2026.

Stations	Extreme maximum temperature (°C)	Date
Assossa	37.5	12
Dembidolo	37.5	13
Gode	37.8	20
Aysha	38.4	17
Metema	40.4	20
Gambella	40.8	8
Elidar	41.8	14
Fugnuido	42.5	26

Table 3.1.2 Stations with extreme minimum temperature values of below or equal to 2ºC during January 2026.

Stations	Extreme minimum temperature (ºC)	Date
Alemaya	-3.4	5
Debrezeit(Af)	-2.2	10
D/Brehan	-0.4	5
Arise Robe	0	6
Bui	0.2	7
Jijiga	0.5	13 / 14
Wegeltena	0.5	15
Robe	0.6	6
Mehalmeda	1.2	14
Werabe	1.2	1.2
Bati	2	14
Alemketema	2.5	14
Adigrat	3	15

3.2 Rainfall

Normally, January is one of the months of the dryer season of Bega (ONDJ) for most part of the country except southern, south east and south western. The monthly total rainfall amount exceeds 20 mm over much areas of Southern, southwest and southeast part of the country.

During January 2026, the monthly rainfall amount exceeded 20 mm or heavier rainfall was occurring over South Ethiopia, South West Ethiopia, and SNNP, western and eastern Oromia regions. In particular, the monthly total rainfall values of January 2026 were as high as 50.7, 42.83, 42.7, 27, 25, 24.5, 23.8, 22.5, and 21.5in mm over Aman, Imdiber, Bure, Bilate, Gore, D/Tabor, Jimma, Tepi,, and Deberemarkos, respectively. The daily rainfall values of more than 20 mm were as high as 26.5, 24, 21.5, 17.3, 15.7, 15.5, 14, 12.2, 11.2, 10.6, and 10 observed over Bure, D/Tabor, Deberemarkos, Aman, Bilate, Imdiber, Jimma, Gore, Tepi, Masha, andTercha respectively (Tables 3.2.1).

In general, the monthly total rainfall amount of January 2026 was below normal most of Afar, Tigrai. Oromia and Somalia and Benishangul Gumuz, some parts of Amara and Gambella.on the other hand normal rainfall amount were at most parts of Amhara south western SNNP, western Oromia eastern Gambela and pocket areas of Somalia. Finally the rainfall was above normal in central Amhara and western pocket areas of Oromia pocket areas of Amhara, regions (Fig. 3.2.2).

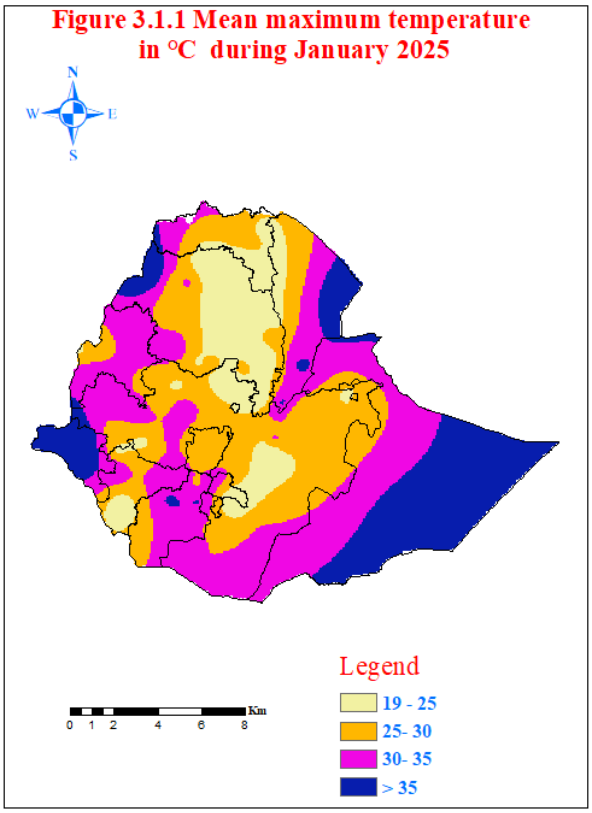
During January 2026 most of Tigrai, Afar Benishangul Gumuz Oromia western Somalia western Gambela east- west Amhara and southern parts of SNNP the rainfall was dryer than January2025. On the other hand, east tips of Afar, central Amhara, east and northern parts of Somalia, western parts of Oromia, and eastern Gambela January 2026 was Wetter than January 2025 rainfall (Fig. 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.1. Stations with more than 10mm of rainfall in 24 hours during January 2026.

Stations	Amount (mm)	Date
Bure	26.5	19
D/Tabor	24	7
Deberemarkos	21.5	31
Aman	17.3	2
Bilate	15.7	1
Imdiber	15.5	29
Jimma	14	25
Gore	12.2	30
Tepi	11.2	2
Masha	10.6	19
Tercha	10	28

Table 3.2.2. Stations with more than 70 mm of monthly total rainfall during January 2026.

Station	Amount
Aman	50.7
Imdiber	42.83
Bure	42.7
Bilate	27
Gore	25
D/Tabor	24.5
Jimma	23.8
Tepi	22.5
Deberemarkos	21.5



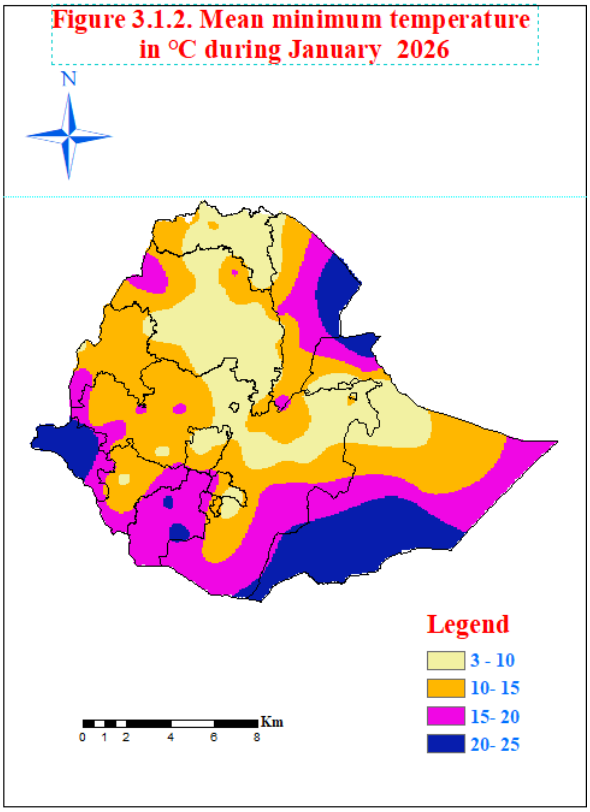


Figure 3.1.3. Departure of monthly average temperature from normal during January 2026

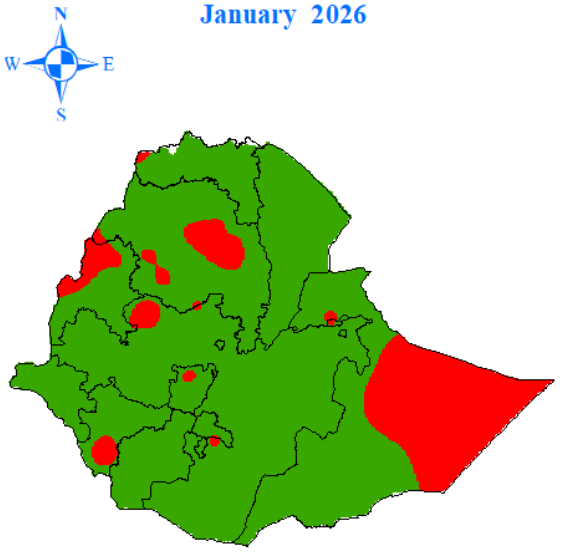


Fig. 3.2.2. Percent of normal rainfall during January 2026

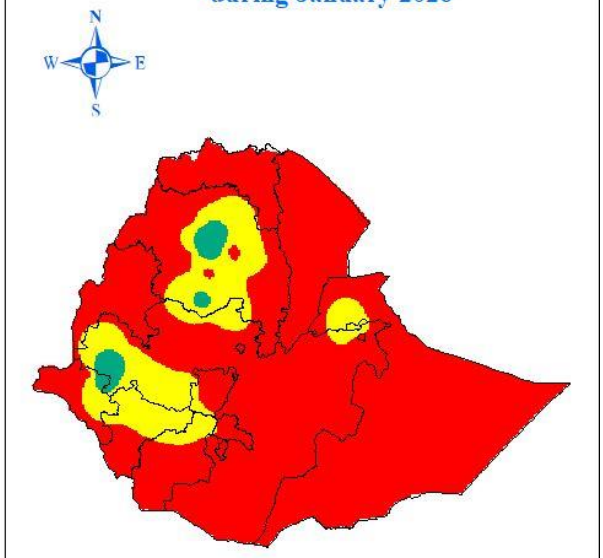


Figure 3.2.1. Monthly total rainfall in mm during January 2026

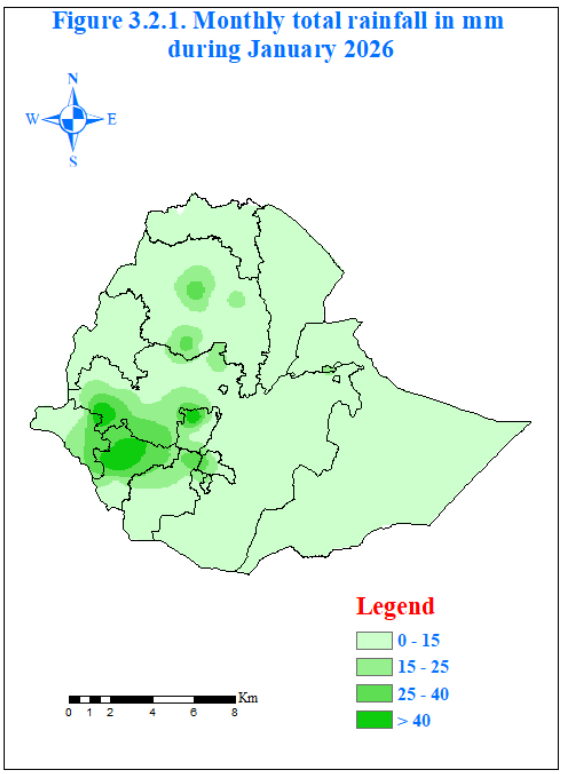


Figure 3.2.3. Monthly total rainfall of January 2026 minus monthly total rainfall of January 2025