

ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGY INSTITUTION

Agrometeorological Bulletin

MONTHLY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

MARCH 2026 VOLUME 42 No.6 DATE OF ISSUE: - APRIL 3, 2026



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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 ማርች 2026

ባሳለፍነው የማርች ወር የመጀመሪያው አስር ቀናት በአብዛኛው የበልግ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከዕለት ወደ ዕለት የተሻለ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበራቸው። በተለይም በደቡብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ እና መካከለኛው እንዲሁም በተወሰኑ የደቡብ ምስራቅ የአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የተሻለ ገፅታ ነበረው ። ይህም ሁኔታ ለበልግ ወቅት የግብርና ሥራዎች ለማሳደግ ዝግጅትና ዘር ለመዝራትና፣ ቀድመው ለተዘፋ ሰብሎችና ለቋሚ ተክሎች እድገት፣ እንዲሁም ለእንሰሳት የመጠጥ ውሃና የመኖ አቅርቦት ምቹ ሁኔታዎችን የፈጠረ ነበር ። በተጨማሪም የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ቀድመው ለሚዘፋ አካባቢዎች የማሳደግ ዝግጅት ለማድረግ አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅኦ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል የእርጥበት እጥረት በሚኖርባቸው አካባቢዎች አልፎ አልፎ የተገኘውን እርጥበት በማሳቸው ላይ የማቆየት ስራዎችን ለመስራት እንዲሁም የዝናብ ውሃን ለመሰብሰብና ለማከማቸት መልካም አጋጣሚን የፈጠረ ነበር።

ባሳለፍናቸው የማርች ወር ሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት በተለይም በደቡብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብና በመካከለኛው እንዲሁም በተወሰኑ የሰሜንና የሰሜን ምስራቅ የበልግ ሰብል አብቃይ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከቀላል እስከ መካከለኛ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት እንደነበራቸው ከተለያዩ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የተሰበሰቡና የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ። ይህም የተገኘው እርጥበት ለበልግ ወቅት የእርሻ አንቅስቃሴ የማሳደግ ዝግጅት ለማከናወንና የበልግ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት ከፍትኛ አስተዋጾ የነበረ ከመሆኑም ባሻገር ለቋሚ ተክሎች የውኃ ፍላጎት መሟላት፣ ለአርብቶ አደርና ለከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለግጥሽ ሣርና ለመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ለመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ አካባቢዎች የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት የማሳደግ ዝግጅት ለማከናወን ምቹ ሁኔታን የፈጠረ ነበር ። በሌላ በኩል በተለይም በደቡብና በደቡብ ምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከነበረው ተደጋጋሚ እርጥበት ጋር ተያይዞ በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች የመሬት መንሸራተትና የአፈር መሸርሸር አደጋዎች በመከሰታቸው በአጠቃላይ በበልግ የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ አሉታዊ ተጽእኖ ነበረው።

ባሳለፍነው የማርች ስለተኛው አስራ አንድ ቀናት በአብዛኛው የበልግ ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎች በተለይም በደቡብ፣ ደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ መካከለኛው፣ ምስራቅ፣ ሰሜን ምስራቅ እና የስምጥ ሸለቆ እና አዋሳኝ አካባቢዎች በመጠንም ሆነ በስርጭት የተሻለ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበራቸው። ይህም ሁኔታ በተለይም የበልግ ሰብል አብቃይ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የማሳደግ

ዝግጅት ለማድረግ እና የተለያዩ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት አዎንታዊ ሚና የነበረው ሲሆን፤ አስቀድመው ለተዘፋ የበልግ ወቅት ሰብሎችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች እንዲሁም ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት በጎ ጎን ነበረው። በተጨማሪም የነበረው እርጥበት የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለሚዘፋ አካባቢዎች ጥሩ አጋጣሚን የፈጠረ ከመሆኑም ባሻገር ውሃ አጠር ለሆኑት አካባቢዎች የዝናብ ውኃን ለማሰባሰብና ለማከማቸት ጥሩ አጋጣሚን የፈጠረ ነበረ። በሌላ በኩል በደቡብና በደቡብ ምዕራብ በተለይም በጋሞ ዞን ከባድ ዝናብ ከመኖሩ ጋር ተያይዞ የወንዞች መሙላት የመሬት መንሸራተት በመከሰቱ በእንሰሳት፣ በሰዎችና በንብረት ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረው ።

ባሰለፍነው የማርች ወር አብዛኛዎቹ የበልግ ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች የተስፋፋ እርጥበት አግኝተዋል። ይህም ሁኔታ በተለይም የበልግ ሰብል አብቃይ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የተሻለ የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት ነበራቸው። ይህም ሁኔታ የማሳ ዝግጅት ለማድረግ እና የተለያዩ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት አዎንታዊ ሚና የነበረው ሲሆን አስቀድመው ለተዘፋ የበልግ ወቅት ሰብሎችም ሆነ በአካባቢዎቹ ለሚበቅሉ ቋሚ ተክሎች በጎ ጎን ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ከመጀመሪያው አስር ቀን በኋላ ወደ ደቡብና ደቡብ ምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ስፍራዎች ተስፋፍቶ የነበረው እርጥበት ለአርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለመጠጥ ውኃን ለግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በአንፃሩም በብዙ ሥፍራዎች ላይ በ24 ሰዓት ውስጥ ከ30 ሚ.ሜ በላይ ዝናብ ከመኖሩ ጋር ተያይዞ የተገኘው ከፍተኛ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት በተለይም ውሃ አጠር ለሆኑት አካባቢዎች የዝናብ ውሃን ለማሰባሰብና ለማከማቸት መልካም አጋጣሚን የፈጠረ ሲሆንም በደቡብና በደቡብ ምዕራብ በተለይም በጋሞ ዞን ከባድ ዝናብ ከመኖሩ ጋር ተያይዞ የወንዞች መሙላትና የመሬት መንሸራተት በመከሰቱ በእንሰሳት፣ በሰዎችና በንብረት ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረው ።

SUMMARY

MARCH 2026

During the first dekad of march 2026, the moisture conditions in most of the Belg-benefiting areas are better distribution. Especially in the south, southwest and central, as well as in some pastoral and semi-pastoral areas of the country in the southeast, there was a better distribution. This situation created favourable conditions for Belg agricultural activities, such as field preparation and sowing, the growth of early-sown crops, as well as the provision of drinking water and fodder for animals. It also had a positive impact on field preparation in areas where long-term crops are sown early. On the other hand, it created a good opportunity for areas experiencing moisture shortages to carry out occasional moisture conservation works on their fields and to collect and rainwater harvesting.

During the Second dekad of march 2026, especially in the south, southwest and central regions of the country, as well as in some parts of the north and northeast, showed light to moderate moisture status observed, according to agricultural meteorological data collected and analyzed from various parts of the country. This moisture contributed significantly to the preparation of fields for Belg agricultural activities and the sowing of Belg crops, and also played a positive role in meeting the water needs of permanent crops, providing pasture and drinking water for pastoral and semi-pastoral areas. It also created favourable conditions for the preparation of fields for sowing long-term crops in Meher crop-growing areas. On the other hand, the frequent moisture in the south and southwest regions of the country, especially in some places, has had a negative impact on Belg agricultural activities.

During the third dekad of March 2026, most of the areas benefiting from the Belg rains, especially in the South, Southwest, Central, East, Northeast, and the Rift Valley and adjacent areas, had better moisture conditions in terms of quantity and distribution. This condition played a positive role, especially in the areas of the country that are growing Belg crops and for sowing various crops, it had a positive side for the provision of pre-sown Belg crops and perennial plants, as well as for pasture grass and drinking water. In addition, the moisture created a good opportunity for areas that sow long-term crops, and it created a good opportunity for areas with limited water to collect and store rainwater. On the other hand, in the South and Southwest, especially in the Gamo Zone, landslides occurred due to the heavy rains, which had a negative impact on animals, people and property.

During the month of March 2026, most of the country's areas benefiting from the Belg rains received widespread moisture. This situation, especially in the areas of the country that grow Belg crops, had better soil moisture. This situation had a positive role in preparing the fields and sowing various crops, and had a positive effect on both the already sown Belg crops and the perennial plants growing in the areas. In addition, the moisture that spread to the south and southeast of the country after the first ten days was of great importance for the provision of drinking water and pasture grass for pastoralists and semi-pastoralists. On the other hand, the high amount of moisture obtained in connection with the presence of more than 30 mm of rainfall in 24 hours in many places created a good opportunity for the collection and storage of rainwater, especially in the water-scarce areas, but it had a negative impact on livestock, people and property due to the filling of rivers and landslides associated with the presence of heavy rainfall in the south and southwest, especially in the Gamo zone.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1 Rainfall amount (21 – 31) March 2026

During the third decade of March 2026 on the most part of the country was good the rain fall distribution. Over Guji, Konso, Gedeo, Drashe, south Omo, Basketo, Keffa, Sheka, Jimma, Yem, Arsi, Selti, south west Shewa zones and Addis Ababa city are received 100-200 mm rainfall. Over Borena, Liben, Amaro, Burji, Gamogofa, Welayita, Sidama, Hadiya, Alaba, Dawuro, KT, east Shewa, Bale, Bench Maji, Gambela zone 1, Illubabur, west Wellega, Tongo, east Wellega, west Shewa, north Shewa, east Shewa, west & east Harergie, Harer, Afar zone 5 and Oromia special received 50-100mm rainfall. Over Afder, Fik, Jigijiga, Shinile, Gambela zone 2 & 3, west & east Gojjam, south & north Wollo, Afar zone 2 & 4, and western Tigray zones received 25-50mm rainfall.

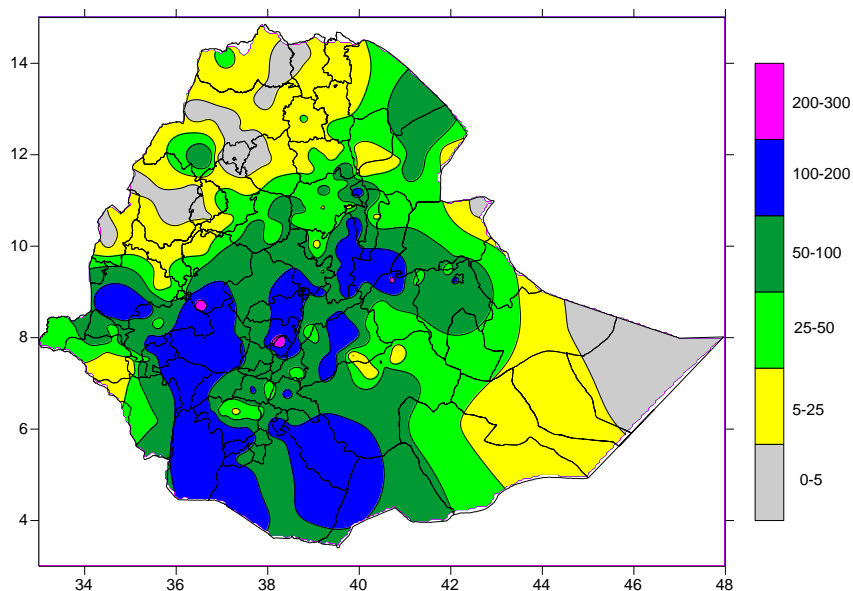


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31) March 2026

1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 31 March 2026)

During the third decade of March 2026, the rainfall anomaly map indicated that most parts of the country experienced normal to above-normal rainfall conditions, except the north western region.

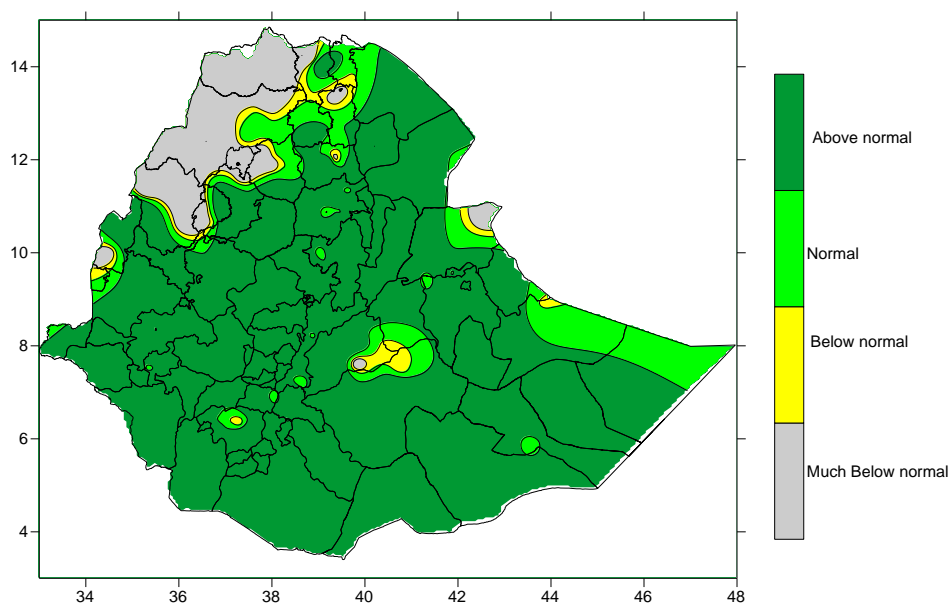


Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 31 March 2026)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3 Moisture status (21 – 31 March 2026)

During the month of March 2026, the moisture status map indicated that most parts of the country experienced Moist to Hyper Moist moisture condition, except the northwestern region. The north western parts indicated dry to very dry moisture conditions.

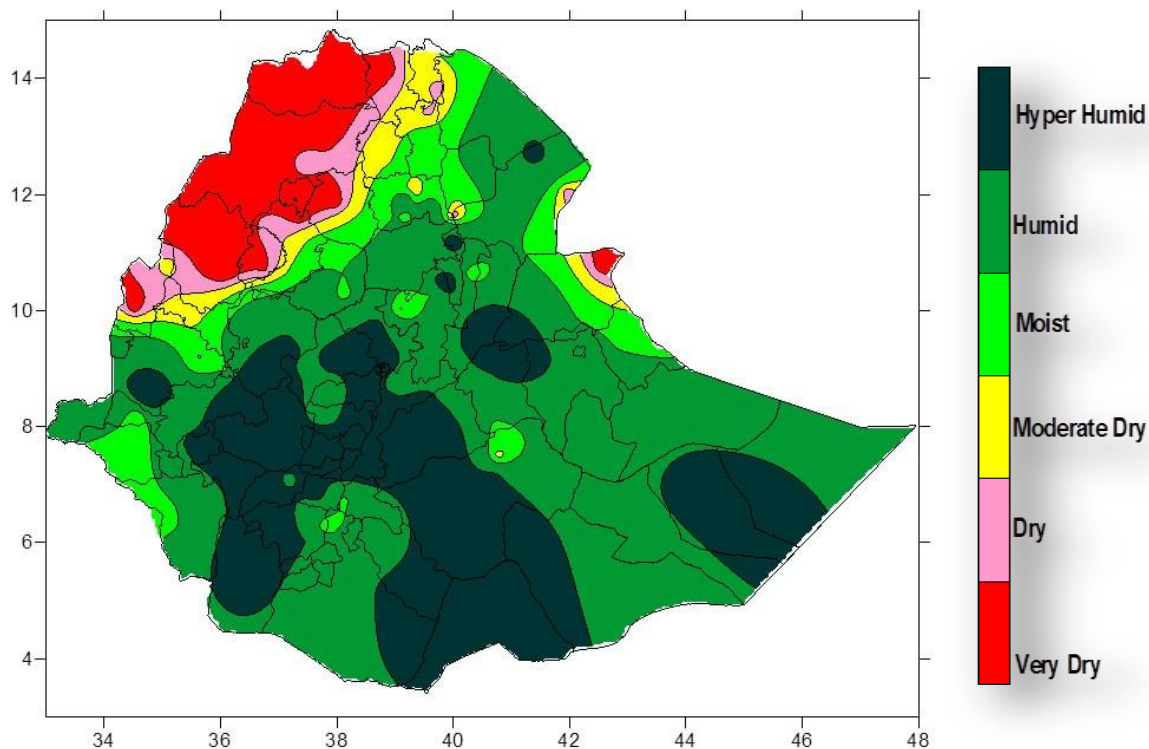


Fig. 3 Moisture Status (21-31 March 2026)

1.4 Rainfall amount on the month of March 2026

During the Month of March 2026 the rain fall distribution was most part of the county particularly Belg Rain Benefiting areas received high amount of rain fall. Over south Omo, Konso, Drashe and Basketo zones are received 300-400 mm rainfall. Over Borena, Amaro, Burji, Gedeo, Sidama, Welayita, Gurage, Selti and Arsi zones are received 200-300 mm rainfall. Over Liben, Guji, Bale, Hadiya, Alaba, KT, Dawuro, Gamogofa, Bench Maji, Keffa, Sheka, Jimma, south west Shewa, east Shewa, Addis Ababa, west Shewa, east Wellega, north Shewa, east Harergie and Harer zones are received 100-200 mm rainfall. Over Liben, west & east Harergie, Shinile, Afar zone 5, south & north Wollo, Afar zone 2, east Gojjam, east Wellega, Illubabur, west Wellega, Gambela zone 1 & 2, Tongo and Wagihimra zones are received 50-100mm rainfall. Over Fik, Gambela zone 3, Kamashi, Agew (Awi), Bahirdar, west Gojjam, south Tigray, Afar zone 4, west Tigray, east Tigray and Afar zone 4 received 25-50mm rainfall. Over Afder Gode, Korrahe, Deghabur, Assosa, Metekel, south & north Gonder central Tigray and Mekelle received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest part of the country was received 0-5 mm rainfall.

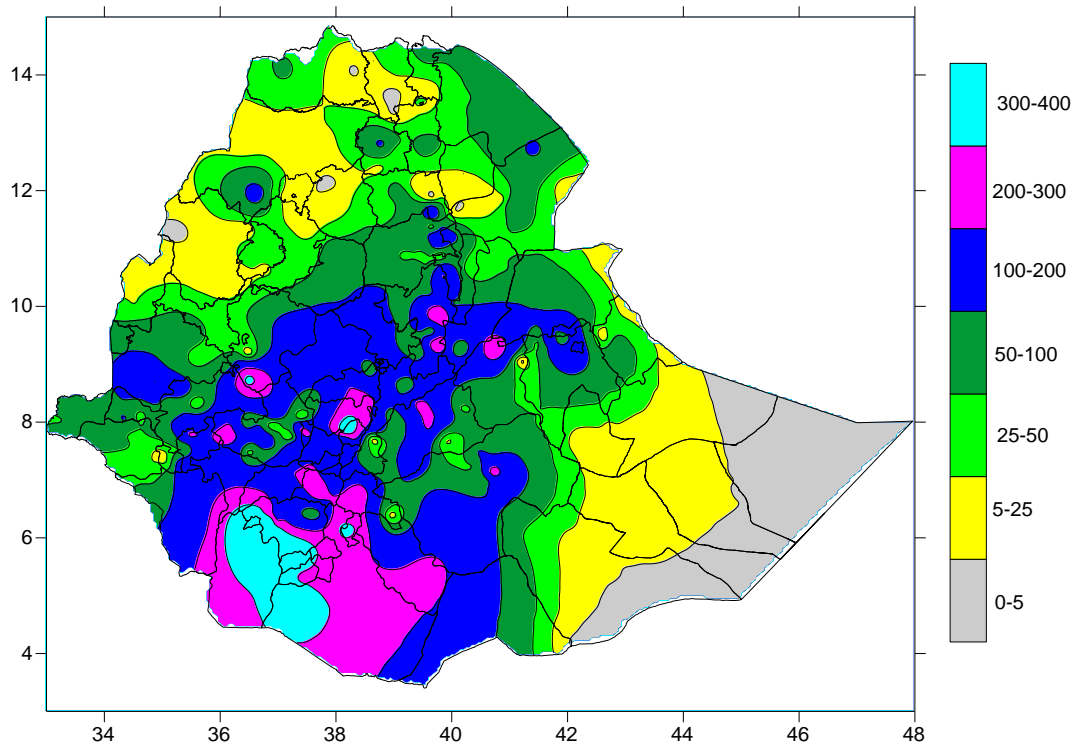


Fig. 4 Rainfall amount in mm for the month of March 2026

1.5 Rainfall Anomaly on the month of March 2026

During the month of March 2026, the rainfall anomaly map indicated that most parts of the country experienced normal to above-normal rainfall conditions, except the northwestern region.

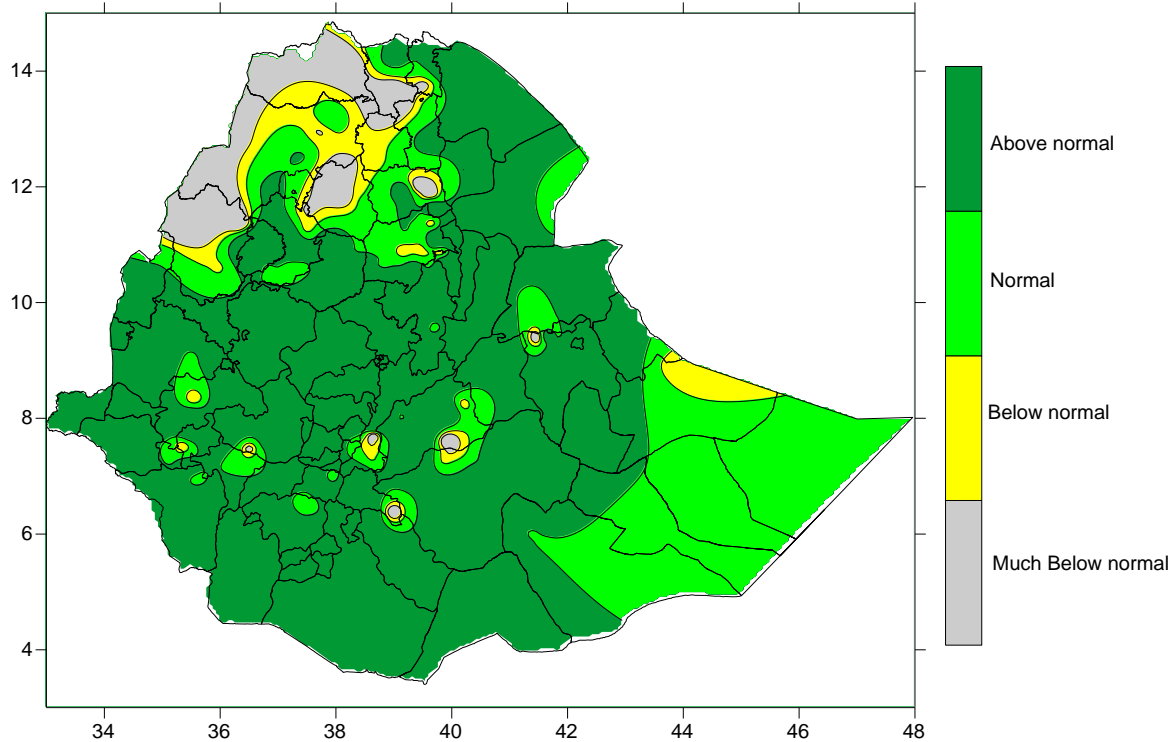


Fig. 5 Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of March 2026

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 March 2026

During the month of March 2026, the moisture status map indicated that most parts of the country experienced Moist to Hyper Moist moisture condition, except the northwestern region.

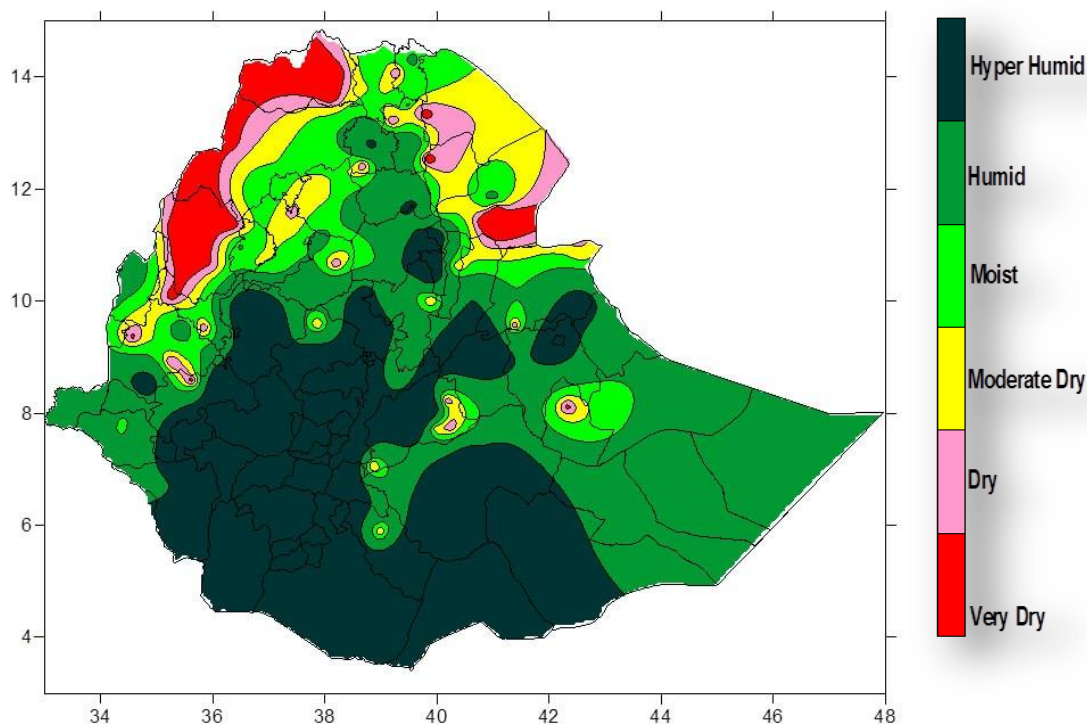


Fig. 6 moisture status for the month of March 2026

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE ON THE MONTH OF MARCH 2026

During the month of March, better moisture has been steadily improved, after the first dekad of the month over Belg rain benefiting areas particularly the south-western, north-eastern and central parts of the country including southern and south-eastern pastoral and agro-pastoral areas due to increment of moisture the vegetation condition across the country indicated average and above average vegetation condition (Fig.7. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in %) which condition was satisfying the Belg crops and water need of perennial plants. the generation of pasture and the availability of drinking water as well as.

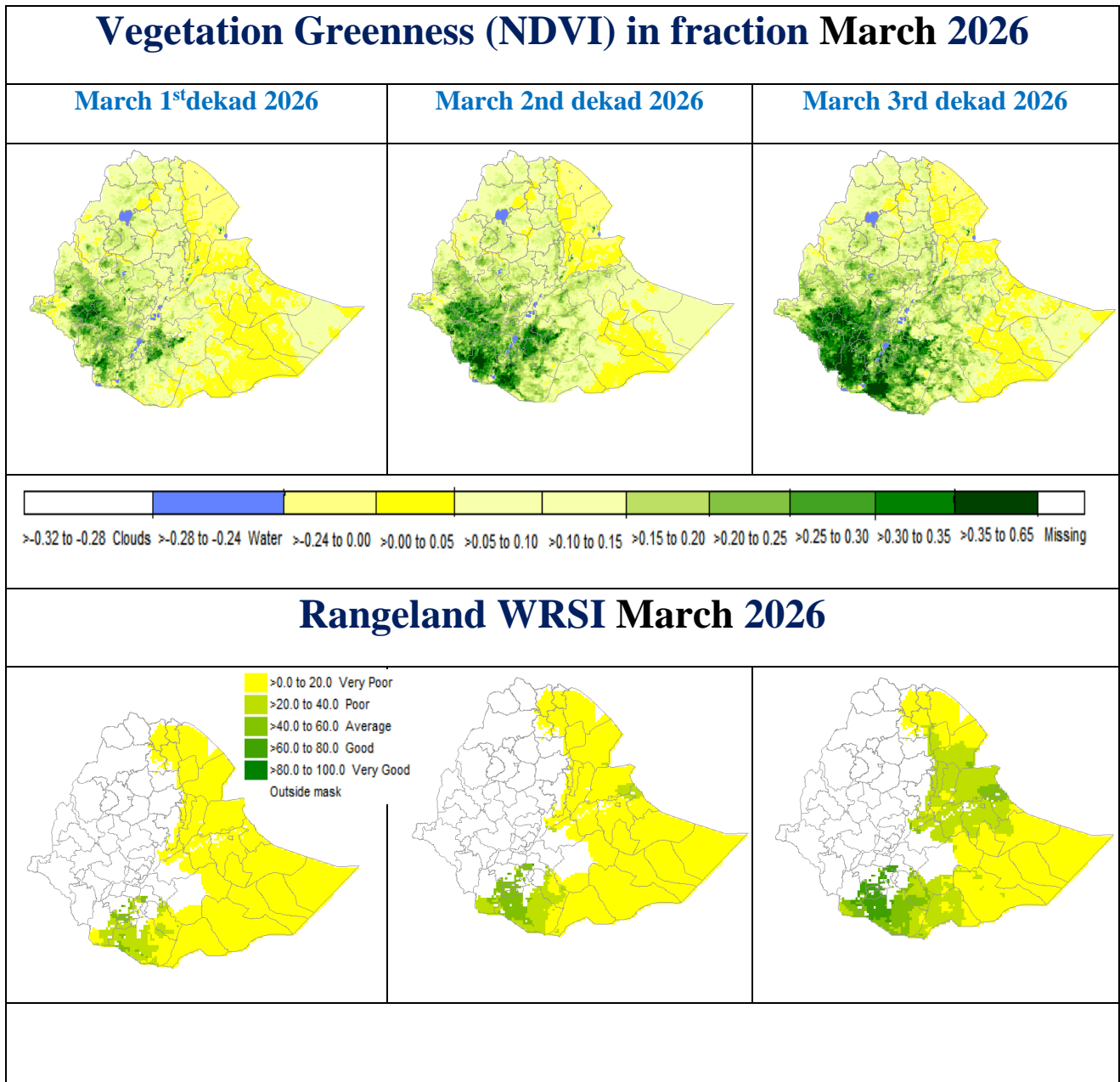


Fig.7 Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) and Rangeland WRSI March 2026

2.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING MONTH OF APRIL 2026.

In the normal condition, the month of April rain producing systems are expected to be strength over Belg rain benefiting and growing areas of the country. Hence, the situation is very important for moisture requirement of different Belg and sowing of long cycle Meher crops, perennial plants, improve pasture and drinking water availability over pastoral and agro pastoral areas.

In the coming month of April 2026, moist moisture conditions are expected to be better in April than in the previous two Belg months in most areas of the country that benefit from the Belg rains, both in terms of quantity and distribution, which is expected to create favorable conditions for agricultural activities in Belg-growing and using areas. In particular, since the beginning of March, the areas that have been receiving moisture for consecutive days will meet the water needs of early-sown Belg crops and perennial plants that are in bud and at various stages of growth, and the expected moist conditions in the south and southeast of the country will be of great importance for semi-pastoral areas such as Borena and Guji, as well as for the provision of pasture and drinking water for animals. In addition, those who have started agricultural activities late in the Belg season for various reasons and for sowing long-term crops are advised to make preparations in advance to use sufficient resources, considering that the expected moisture will create favourable conditions for sowing. On the other hand, due to the fluctuating nature of Belg rainfall, consecutive dry spells may occur in some areas with low moisture, so it is necessary to carry out activities to store the available moisture and maintain it in the fields. On the other hand, it is recommended that farmers and relevant parties pay due attention to the fact that there will be heavy rainfall in some areas, which may cause landslides, soil erosion, and flash floods.

2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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 covers 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

