ETHIOPIA METEOROLOGY INSTITUTE

Agrometeorological Bulletin

TEN DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 Agency 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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SUMMARY

During the first dekad of February 2026, analyzed agro-meteorological observations indicate that dry season moisture conditions predominated over most parts of the country. This generally dry weather created favorable conditions in Meher-producing areas for the timely and effective completion of post-harvest activities**, i**ncluding crop harvesting, drying, and storage operations. On the other hand, some moisture conditions observed on some days over the southern, southwestern, western, and central parts of the country were beneficial for agricultural activities. In particular, this moisture supported the water requirements of perennial crops and provided important advantages for areas that begin Belg season farming activities earlier than usual**,** especially by facilitating land preparation and early field operations**.** Overall, while dry conditions dominated most regions during this dekad, the localized and occasional moisture availability played positive role for perennial vegetation and supporting the initial stages of Belg season agricultural activities in selected areas.

During the second dekad of February 2026, agro-meteorological observations and analyses revealed that moderate soil moisture conditions prevailed across the southern and southwestern regions of the country. These favorable moisture conditions contributed positively to several agricultural and livelihood-related activities. In particular, they supported land preparation operations in Belg-producing areas by improving soil moisture. In addition, the available soil moisture helped to meet the water requirements of perennial crops**.** Furthermore, the prevailing soil moisture conditions enhanced the availability of pasture and drinking water in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, which is critical for maintaining livestock health and productivity during this period. Notably, in the southwestern Belg-producing areas, the relatively higher soil moisture levels created favorable conditions for the timely preparation of agricultural fields and facilitated the early planting of various Belg season crops**.** Overall, the moderate soil moisture conditions observed during this dekad played an important role in supporting agricultural activities, enhancing pasture resources, and improving water availability for both crops and livestock in the affected regions.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (11 – 20 February 2026)

During 2nd dekade of February 2026 the rain fall distribution was over pocket areas of Bench Maji, Basketo, Godere, South Omo and Sheka Zones are recived 25-50 mm rainfall. And also tip areas of Borena , South Omo, Dirasho, Konso, Amarao, Bench maji, Sheka, Jimma and Illibabur Zones are recived 5-25 mm rain fall. On the other hand the rest part of the region was recived <5 mm rainfall.

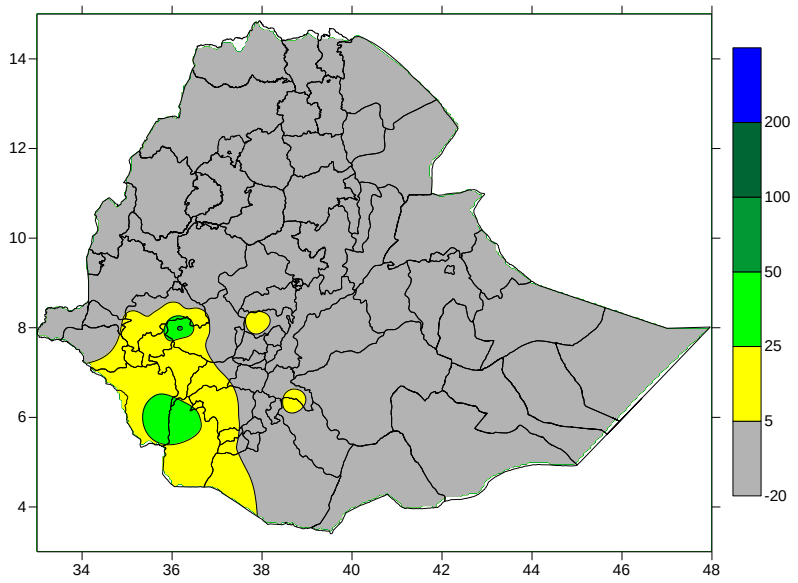


Figure.1 Rainfall distribution in mm (11 – 20) February 2026

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (11 – 20 February 2026)

During 2nd dekade of February 2026 percent of normal rain fall distribution was over south west regions of the country including Gambella Zone1&2, Sheka, Godere, Keffa, Jimma, Dawero, Bench Maji, Basketo, South Omo, Konso and Amaro Zones are exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall condition. On the other hand the rest part of the region exhibited Much Below Normal rainfall.

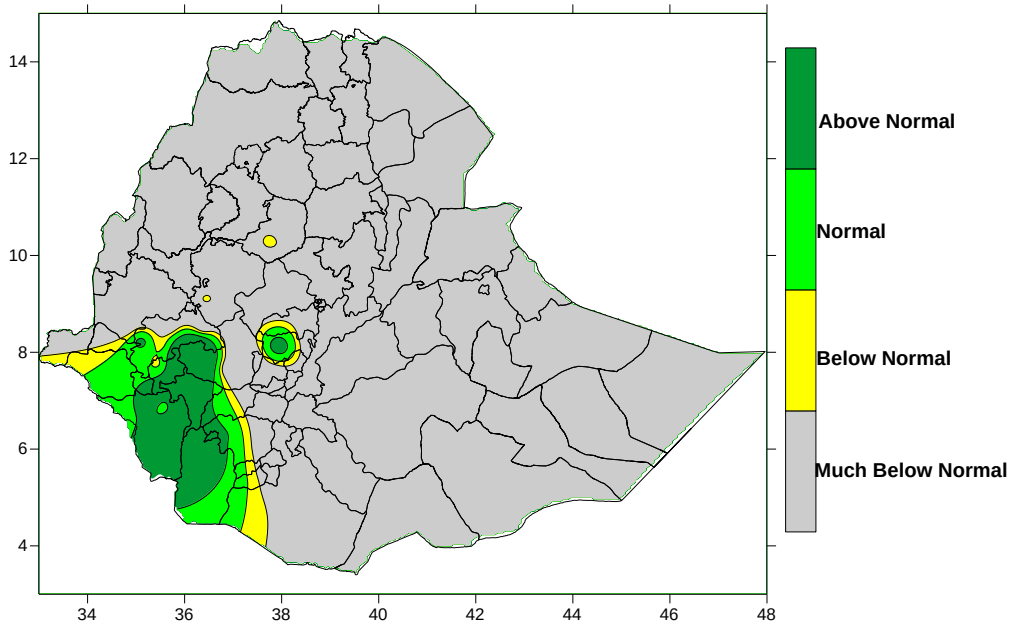


Fig.2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11 – 20 February, 2026)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (11 – 20 February 2026)

As indicated on the moisture status map below during the second dekad of February 2026 most parts of Meher producing areas of the country exhibited Moist to Hyper Moist moisture condition. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately dry too very dry.

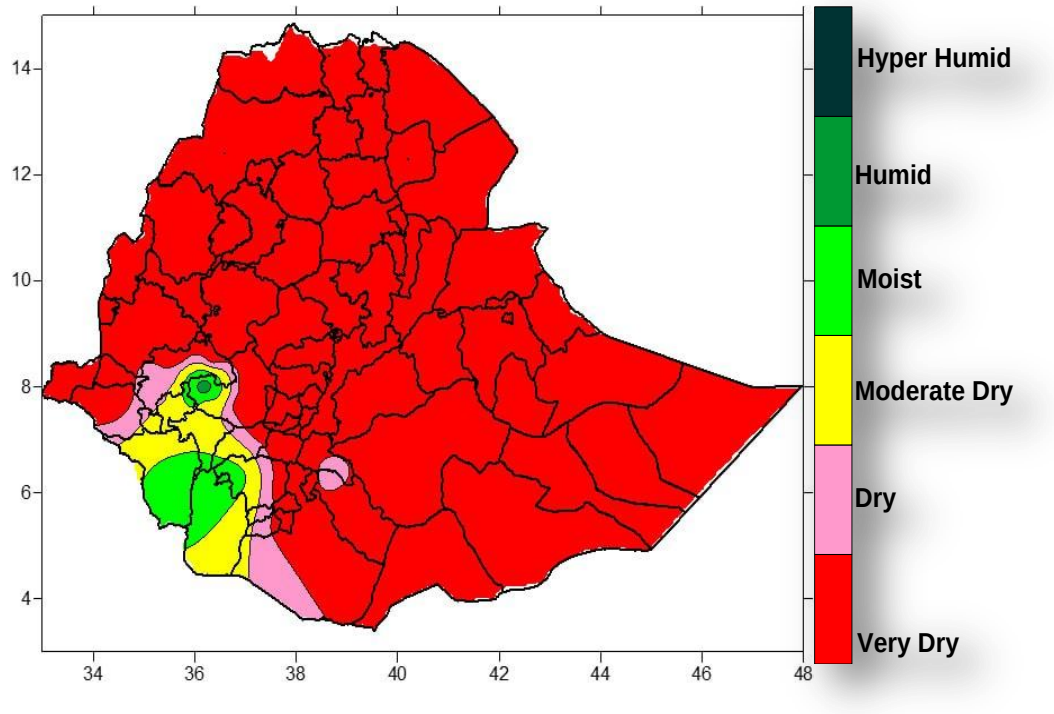


Fig. 3 moisture status for (11 – 20 February, 2026)

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING THIRD DEKAD OF FEBRUARY 2026

Normally, the third dekad of February starts the onset of rainfall over Belg-growing areas, during which moisture conditions begin to strengthen over most Belg crop-growing regions. This period also coincides with the time when areas that start Belg agricultural activities earlier widely undertake land preparation and sowing operations.

In the upcoming eleven days of February, relatively moist conditions are expected over most Belg-growing areas. This is anticipated, particularly over the southwestern, southern, and central lowland areas, to improve soil moisture availability. The expected moisture conditions will be favorable for the timely initiation of Belg agricultural activities, including land preparation and early planting. In addition, the existing soil moisture is likely to support the growth of perennial crops and contribute to improved pasture conditions and drinking water availability in agro-pastoral and pastoral areas. However, despite the expected improvement in moisture conditions, the amount of moisture may not be sufficient in some areas to fully support crop sowing activities. The presence of intermittent dry spells and an increase in evapotranspiration rates may limit effective soil moisture of the crop. On the other hand, in the remaining Belg rainfall-benefiting areas of the southern and southeastern parts of the country, dry conditions are expected to persist, according to forecast information. When combined with the previously prevailing dry conditions, this situation is likely to negatively affect pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in terms of pasture regeneration and the availability of drinking water. In order to minimize the anticipated negative impacts and to properly utilize the existing favorable conditions, it is strongly recommended that areas which start Belg agricultural activities earlier make effective use of the available soil moisture for land preparation. Farmers are advised to carry out timely field operations and closely monitor rainfall conditions before undertaking sowing activities.

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 June 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.

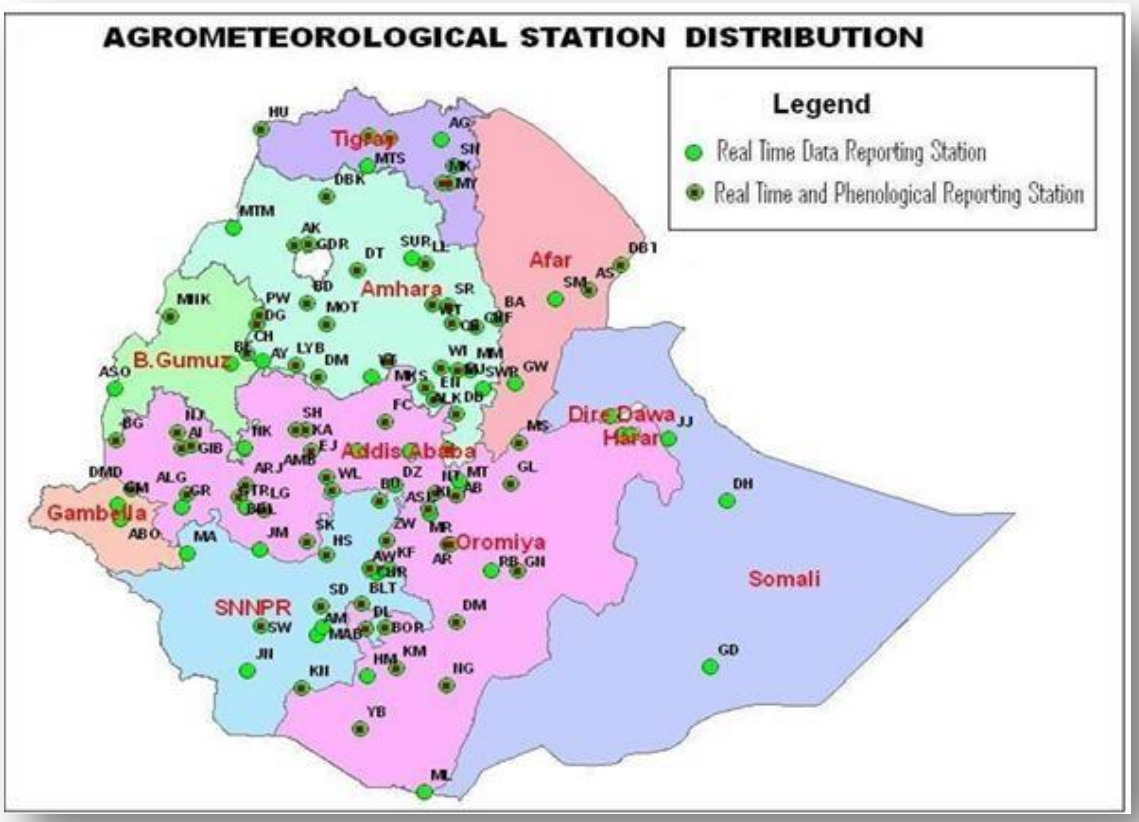
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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
AleJunea	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		
D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		

4.