FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

METEOROLOGICLA DATA AND CLIMATOLOGYLEAD LEAD EXECUTIVE

REMOTE SENSING AND CLIMATOLOGICAL DESK

MONTHLY CLIMATE BULLETIN

February2026

Some Applications of Climate Information

Disaster Management

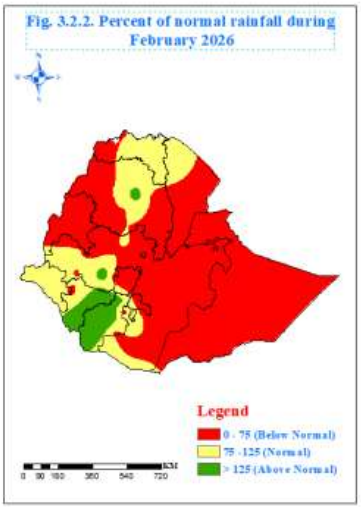
HIGHLIGHTS

During February 2026, days were remained warm over several portions of lowlands of Ethiopia, in particularly over Gambella, Somali,Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Southern Oromia, some part of Southern Ethiopia and Sidama regions (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 44.6, 43.5, 41.4, 40.8, 39.1, 39, 38.4, 38, 37.6, and 37 in OC over over Metema, Fugnuido, Gambella, Elidar, Nazreth, Gode, Gewane, Semera, Kibridahar, and Awash Arba, respectively station respectively (Table 3.1.1).

On the other hand, the extreme minimum temperature values were below 5°C, covering some highland parts of Amhara, the adjoining areas of Oromia, and the Amhara region. Specifically, the extreme minimum temperature values were 44.6, 43.5, 41.4, 40.8, 39.1, 39, 38.4, 38, 37.6, 37 °C over Alemaya, Bui, Jijiga, Ambamariam, D/Brehan, Wegeltena, Mehalmeda, Robe, Alemketema, Adelle, and Dangla, respectively (Table 3.1.2.

During February 2026, monthly rainfall exceeded 50 mm, with heavy rainfall occurring over Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, and pockets in the Oromia region. In particular, the monthly total rainfall values of February 2024 were as high as 148.4, 142.6, 132.8, 80.4, 61.5, 60.7, 56.4, 52 mm over Gatira, Jinka, Sawula, Majji, Tepi, Jimma, Aman, and Wolaita Sodo stations, respectively.

In general, the monthly total rainfall amount of February 2026 was below normal over part of Most parts of eastern, central, northern, and southeastern regions. On the other hand, it was above normal over in the southwestern and some central parts of the country. These areas likely experienced more favorable conditions for early planting, pasture regeneration, and water availability. The rainfall was normal in parts of the northwest, as well as small pockets in the south and central regions(Fig.3.2.2).



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 and giving some highlights about major synoptic situations..

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 Institute, 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 Institute 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.

Director General
EMI
P.O. Box 1090
Tel: +251-11-558-56-00/011-551 22 99
Fax : +251-11-552-8713/+251-11-558-7910
E-mail: emi@ethionet.gov.et
Addis Ababa

1. Synoptic Situation

1.1 Surface

The Mascarene high, with a mean central pressure value of above 1020hPa was centered at about 35°S, 85°E.

The St. Helena high, with a mean central pressure value of above 1020hPa was centered at about 33°S, 8°W.

The Azores high, with a mean central pressure value of 1020hPa was centered at about 32°N, 30°W.

1.2 Lower Troposphere (850 hPa vector wind)

North easterly flow of below 0 – 12 m/s mean vector wind flow from the Indian Ocean and Arabian Peninsula was observed. transboundary

1.3 Middle Troposphere Geopotential (500 hPa height)

Cross-equatorial and southeastern flow of above -3 to 12 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
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 February 2026, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were below average in the east-central 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 1-4°C above-average across the equatorial Pacific.

Reference: NOAA, Climate Diagnostic Bulletin of February 2026

3. Weather

3.1 Temperature

During February 2026, days were remained warm over several portions of lowlands of Ethiopia, in particularly over Gambella, Somali,Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, Southern Oromia, some part of Southern Ethiopia and Sidama regions (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 44.6, 43.5, 41.4, 40.8, 39.1, 39, 38.4, 38, 37.6, and 37 in ^{O}C over over Metema, Fugnuido, Gambella, Elidar, Nazreth, Gode, Gewane, Semera, Kibridahar, and Awash Arba, respectively station respectively (Table 3.1.1).

On the other hand, the extreme minimum temperature values were below 5°C, covering some highland parts of Amhara, the adjoining areas of Oromia, and the Amhara region. Specifically, the extreme minimum temperature values were 44.6, 43.5, 41.4, 40.8, 39.1, 39, 38.4, 38, 37.6, 37 °C over Alemaya, Bui, Jijiga, Ambamariam, D/Brehan, Wegeltena, Mehalmeda, Robe, Alemketema, Adelle, and Dangla, respectively (Table 3.1.2).In General, The departure of the monthly average temperature from normal for February 2026 in Ethiopia. Green areas (Positive Departure): Temperatures were above normal (warmer than average). Red areas (Negative Departure): Temperatures were below normal (cooler than average)—dominantly warmer conditions. Most parts of the country are shaded green, indicating that February 2026 was generally warmer than the long-term average across Ethiopia. Localized cooler regions. Scattered red patches appear in: Parts of northwestern Ethiopia, some areas in the central highlands, and isolated spots in the south and east.

These indicate localized cooling anomalies, possibly due to cloud cover, rainfall events, or regional circulation patterns. Strong cooling in the east. A large red region in eastern Ethiopia suggests a significant negative temperature departure, meaning temperatures there were noticeably cooler than normal. (Fig. 3.1.3).

Table 3.1.1 Stations with extreme maximum temperature values of greater than or equal to 37 °C during February 2026

Stations	Extreme maximum temperature(ºc)	Date
Metema	44.6	12
Fugnuido	43.5	7
Gambella	41.4	4
Elidar	40.8	17
Nazreth	39.1	21
Gode	39	27
Gewane	38.4	10
Semera	38	16
Kibridahar	37.6	9
Awash Arba	37	18

Table 3.1.2 Stations with extreme minimum temperature values of below or equal to 5ºc during February 2026

Stations	Extreme minimum temperature(oc)	Date
Alemaya	2.4	5
Bui	2.7	17
Jijiga	3	18
Ambamariam	3.2	17
D/Brehan	3.2	14
Wegeltena	4.2	11
Mehalmeda	4.5	16
Robe	4.6	19
Alemketema	4.8	16
Adelle	5	13
Dangla	5	8

3.2 Rainfall

Normally, February is one of the months of the second rainy season of Belg (FMAM) for most parts of the country except the north and northwest. The mean monthly rainfall amount exceeds 50 mm over much of the south, southwest, and southeast parts of the country.

During February 2026, monthly rainfall exceeded 50 mm, with heavy rainfall occurring over Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, and pockets in the Oromia region. In particular, the monthly total rainfall values of February 2024 were as high as 148.4, 142.6, 132.8, 80.4, 61.5, 60.7, 56.4, 52 mm over Gatira, Jinka, Sawula, Majji, Tepi, Jimma, Aman, and Wolaita Sodo stations, respectively. The daily rainfall more than 20 mm values was observed Arba Minch, Jinka, Jimma, Wolaita Sodo, Sawula, Majji, Hageremariam, and Limugenet stations was 36.6, 34, 31.2, 28.8, 25.6, 24.3, 23, and 20.7 mm respectively (Tables 3.2.1).

In general, the monthly total rainfall amount of February 2026 was below normal over part of Most parts of eastern, central, northern, and southeastern regions. On the other hand, it was above normal over in the southwestern and some central parts of the country. These areas likely experienced more favorable conditions for early planting, pasture regeneration, and water availability's. The rainfall was normal in parts of the northwest, as well as small pockets in the south and central regions (Fig. 3.2.2). February 2026 was characterized by widespread dryness across most parts of Ethiopia, as indicated by the dominance of red areas on the map. This shows that rainfall totals were generally lower than those recorded in February 2025, reflecting a negative rainfall anomaly over large portions of the country. However, localized wetter conditions were observed in parts of the southwestern regions, where green patches indicate higher rainfall compared to the previous year. These areas likely experienced a more favorable onset of the Belg season, in contrast to the drier conditions prevailing elsewhere (Fig. 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.1. Stations with more than 20 mm of rainfall in 24 hours during February 2026

Stations	Amount (mm)	Date
Arba Minch	36.6	27
Jinka	34	26
Jimma	31.2	26
Wolaita Sodo	28.8	25
Sawula	25.6	27
Majji	24.3	15
Hageremariam	23	22
Limugenet	20.7	1

Table 3.2.2. Stations with more than 50 mm of monthly total rainfall during February 2026

Station	Amount
Gatira	148.4
Jinka	142.6
Sawula	132.8
Majji	80.4
Tepi	61.5
Jimma	60.7
Aman	56.4
Wolaita Sodo	52

Fig. 3.1.1. Mean maximum temperature in °C during February2026

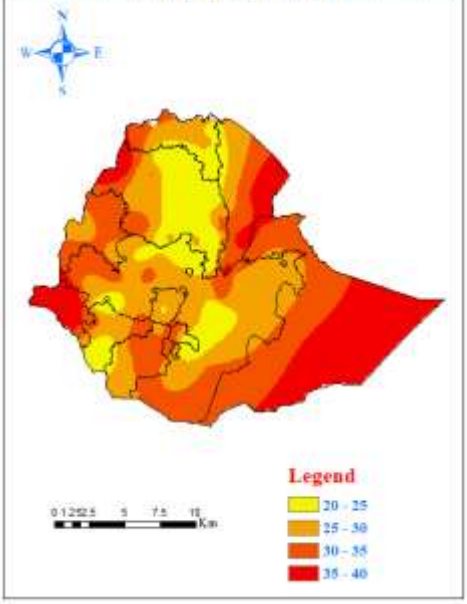


Fig. 3.1.2. Mean minimum temperature in oc during February2026

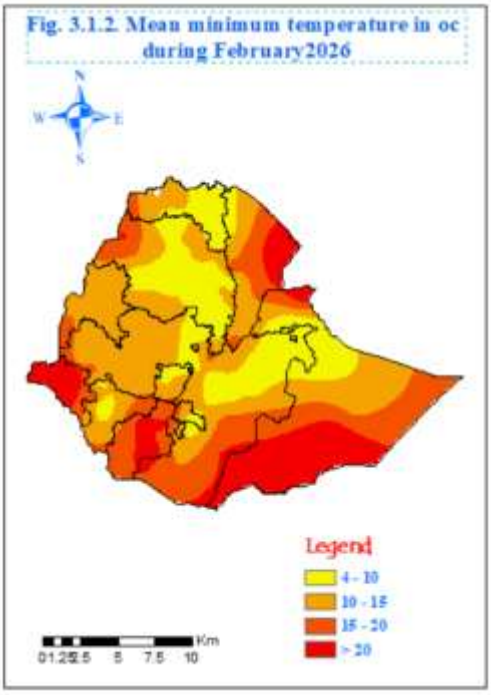


Fig.3.1.3. Departure of monthly average temperature from normal during February 2026.

Fig. 3.2.2. Percent of normal rainfall during February 2026

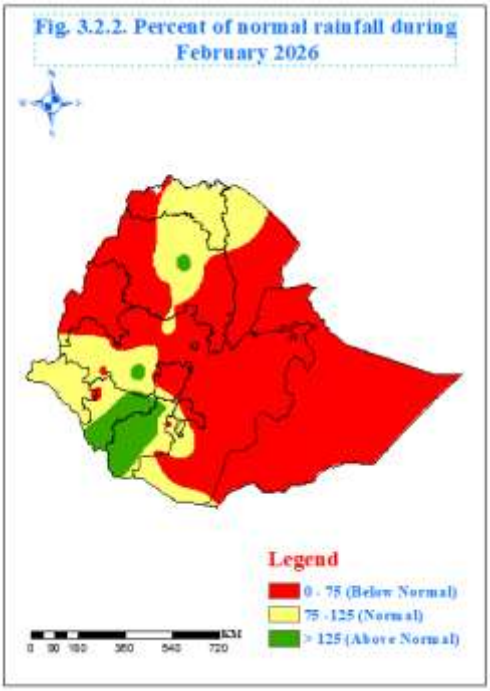
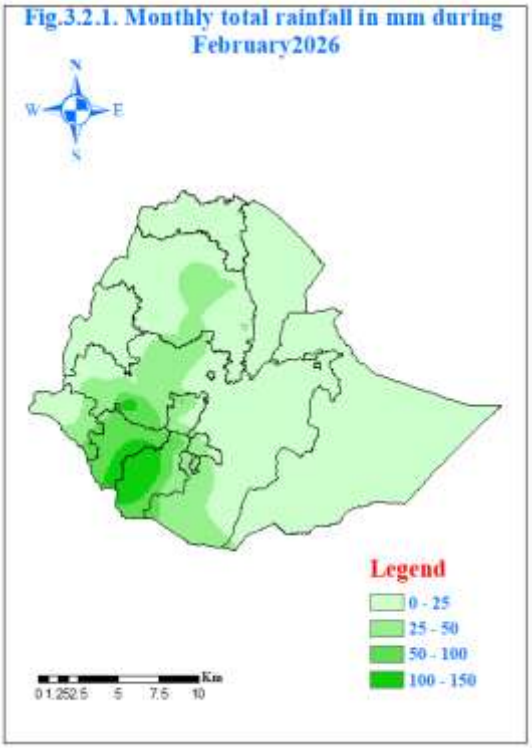


Fig.3.2.1. Monthly total rainfall in mm during February2026



3.2.3. Monthly total rainfall ofFebruary 2026 minus the monthly total rainfall of February 2025