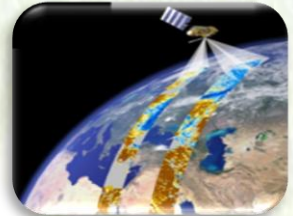


ETHIOPIA METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Agrometeorological Bulletin

TEN DAY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

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FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopian 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 decade of May 2026, moist to humid moisture condition was recorded across the Belg and Meher crop-producing areas of southern, southwestern, southeastern, northern, western, and central parts of the country. Analysis of agrometeorological data indicates that this rainfall provided substantial benefits to the growth and development of Belg crops that had been planted earlier and were at various phenological stages. The rainfall also played a positive role in facilitating the sowing of long-cycle crops, supporting the growth of early-planted Meher crops, and meeting the water requirements of perennial crops. Furthermore, it contributed significantly to the availability of drinking water and grazing resources, while also enhancing the implementation of agricultural activities across the affected areas. However, in contrast to these generally favorable conditions, a hailstorm accompanied by heavy rainfall in Rappe Woreda of the Gedeo Zone had adverse effects on vegetation and agricultural crops, resulting in localized damage to crop fields and plant cover.

During the second decade of May 2026, moist to humid moisture conditions were recorded across the Belg and Meher crop-growing areas of southern, southwestern, southeastern, northwestern, and western Ethiopia. The substantial moisture that was highly beneficial for the growth and development of early-planted Belg crops at various phenological stages. It also played a positive role in facilitating the sowing of long-cycle crops, supporting the growth of early-planted Meher crops, and meeting the water requirements of perennial crops. Furthermore, the rainfall significantly contributed to improving the availability of drinking water and pasture resources in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, thereby enhancing livestock production conditions and supporting local livelihoods. In contrast, dry moisture conditions prevailed over the northeastern, central, and eastern Belg rainfall-receiving areas. These moisture deficits adversely affected the satisfaction of crop water requirements and may have constrained crop growth and development in locations where rainfall was insufficient to meet agricultural moisture demands. Consequently, continued monitoring of moisture conditions and crop performance is recommended in these areas to mitigate potential impacts on agricultural production.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (11 – 20 May 2026)

The rainfall distribution during the second decade of May 2026 indicates that substantial rainfall was recorded across several parts of the country. In the major Belg rainfall-receiving areas, including the zones of the South Ethiopia Region; Borena, East Borena, East Guji, Guji, Jimma, Buno Bedele, Bale, East Bale, West Hararghe, and East Hararghe zones of the Oromia Region; Dawa, Liben, Afder, and Nogob zones of the Somali Region; all zones of the Southwest Ethiopia Region; from Sidama Region; the Gambella Region; and the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, as well as Bahir Dar Zuria, East Gojjam, and West Gojjam zones of the Amhara Region, cumulative rainfall totals ranging from 16 mm to 177 mm were recorded during the dekadal period. On the other hand the rest part some areas was received <16 mm rainfall.

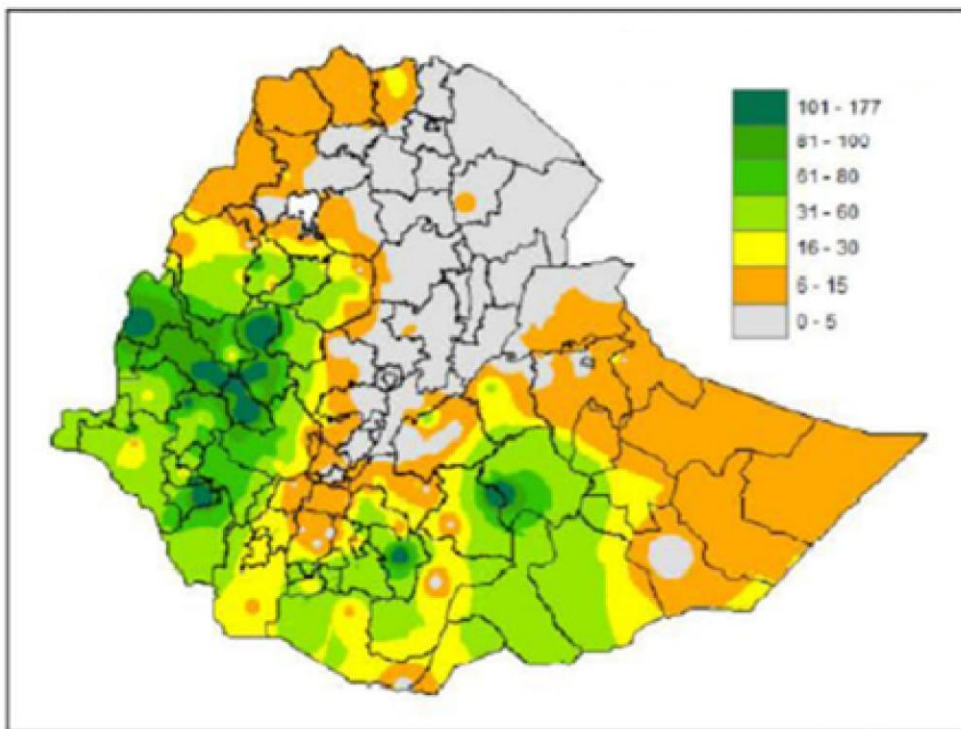


Figure 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (11 – 20) May 2026

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (11 – 20 May, 2026)

During the dekad of May 2026, the recorded rainfall amount was compared with the climatological normal. The analysis indicated that most areas of Borena, East Borena, East Guji, Guji, Jimma, Buno Bedele, Bale, and East Bale Zones of the Oromia Region; the zones of the Southwest Ethiopia Region; Dolo, Nogob, Afder, Daawa, and Liben Zones of the Somali Region; and Awi, East Gojjam, and West Gojjam Zones of the Amhara Region received rainfall amounts that were generally within the normal range. In addition, some localized areas within these zones experienced above-normal rainfall during the dekad.

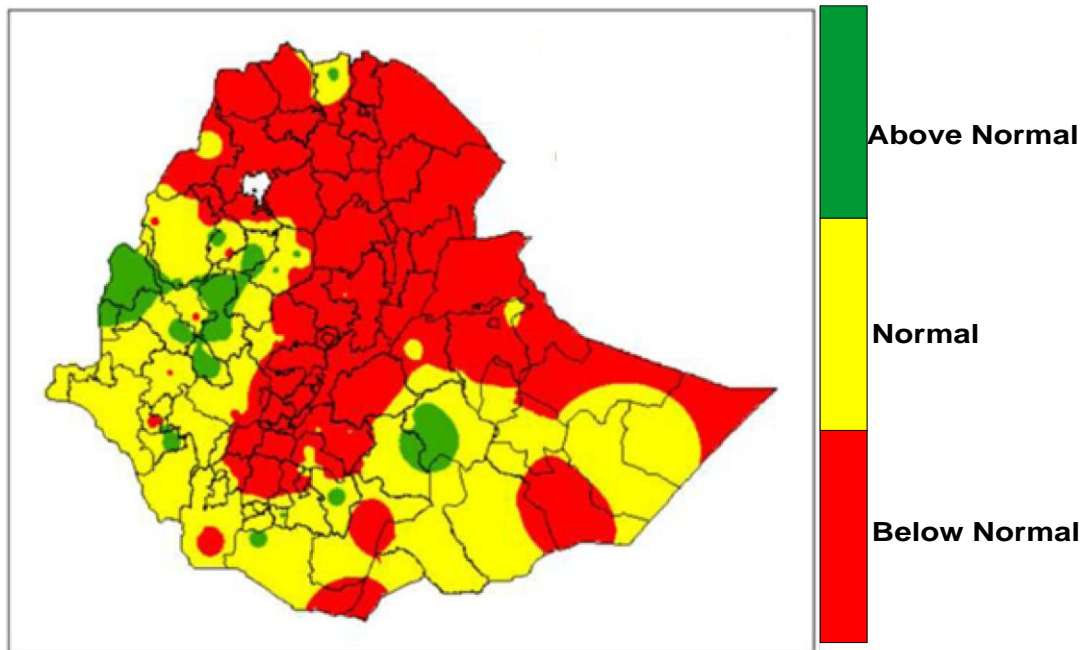


Figure.2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (11 – 20 May, 2026)

1.3. Moisture Condition (11 – 20 May 2026)

During the second dekad of May 2026, moist to humid and hyper-humid moisture condition over the Belg and Meher crop-producing areas of southern, southwestern, southeastern, northwestern, and western parts of the country provided substantial benefits for the growth and development of early-planted Belg crops that were at various phenological stages. The prevailing moisture conditions also played a positive role in facilitating the sowing of long-cycle crops, supporting the growth of early-planted Meher crops, and meeting the water requirements of perennial crops. Furthermore, the rainfall contributed significantly to the availability of drinking water and grazing resources in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. In contrast, dry moisture conditions prevailed over parts of the northeastern, central, and eastern Belg growing areas. These moisture deficits adversely affected the fulfillment of crop water requirements, thereby posing challenges to crop growth and development in the affected areas.

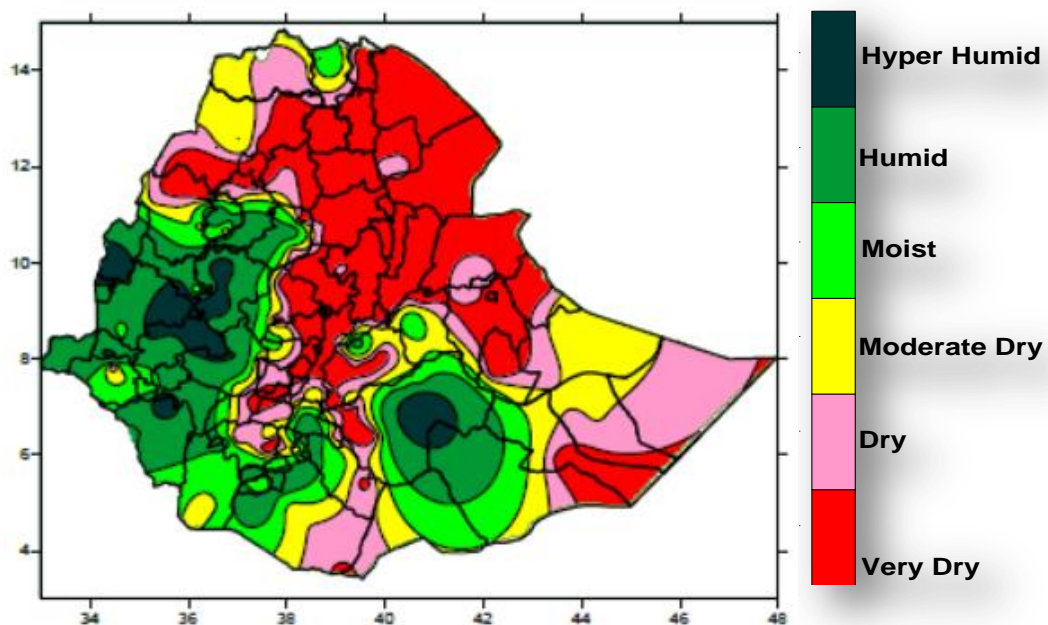


Figure. 3 Moisture status for (11 – 20 May, 2026)

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. OBSERVED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE SECOND DEKAD OF MAY 2026

During the second dekad of May 2026, vegetation conditions across much of Ethiopia were generally favorable, with moderate to high NDVI values observed over western, southwestern, and central parts of the country, reflecting the positive impact of seasonal rainfall. Rangeland conditions ranged from fair to good across most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, supporting pasture growth and livestock water availability. Compared to normal conditions, most areas exhibited near-normal to above-normal vegetation and rangeland performance, although localized pockets of below-normal conditions and moisture stress persisted in some southern and eastern regions.

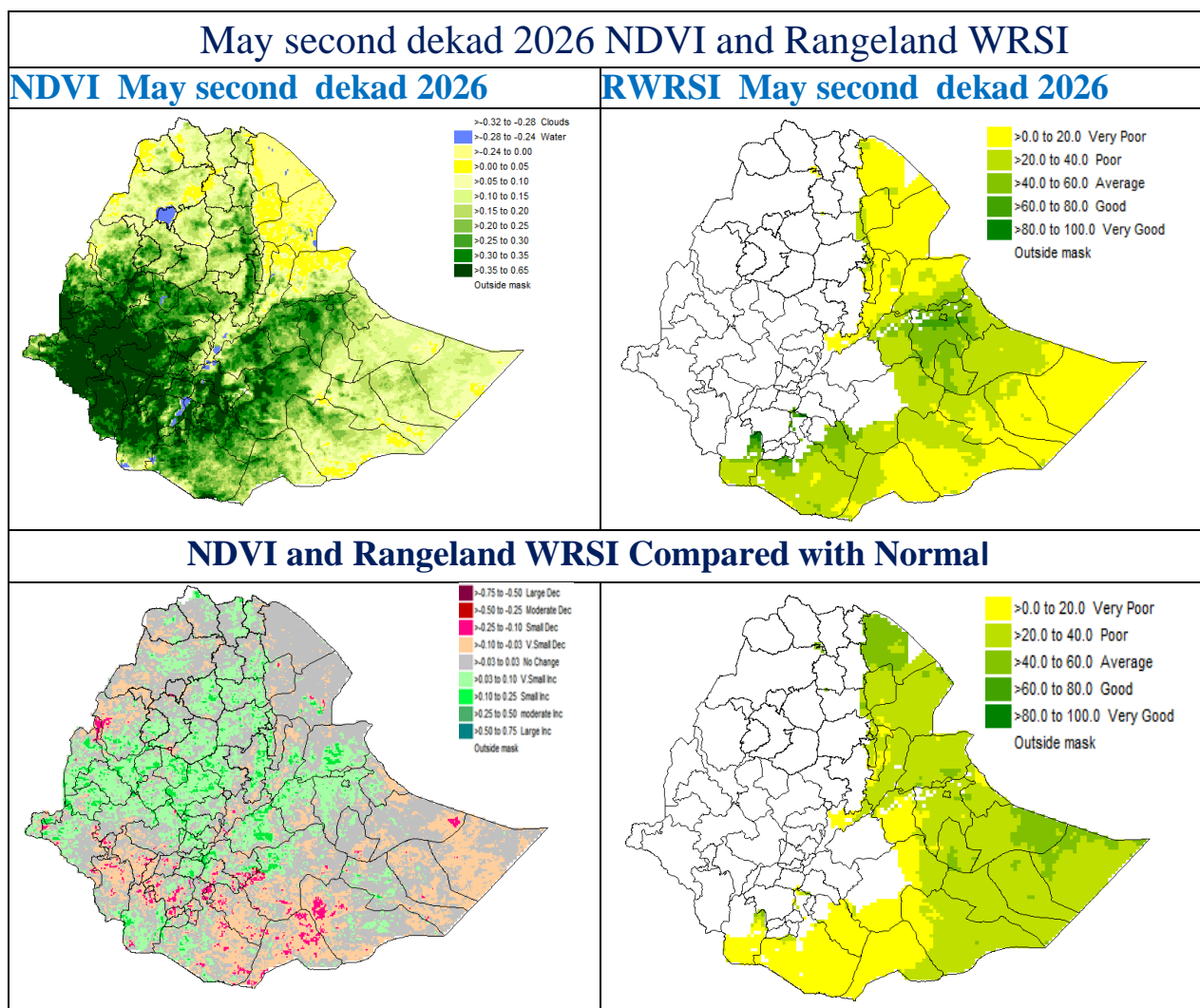


Figure.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal - May 11-20, 2026

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING THIRD DEKAD OF MAY 2026

During the coming third dekad May 2026, light to moderate rainfall is expected over most Belg-growing, pastoral, agro-pastoral, and early Meher-cropping areas of the country. The anticipated moisture conditions are expected to provide favorable soil moisture for ongoing agricultural activities, support the growth and development of Belg crops at various phenological stages, facilitate land preparation and planting of long-cycle Meher crops, and satisfy the water requirements of perennial crops. In addition, the expected rainfall is likely to enhance vegetation regeneration, improve the availability of drinking water and pasture resources for livestock, and contribute to the replenishment of natural and artificial water storage systems. However, areas receiving relatively higher rainfall may face localized challenges, including waterlogging of croplands, excessive soil moisture, soil erosion, landslides in vulnerable terrain, and increased incidence of weeds, crop pests, and diseases. Conversely, areas expected to receive only light rainfall may experience intermittent dry spells, increased evapotranspiration, and moisture stress that could adversely affect crop growth and agricultural productivity. Therefore, farmers, pastoralists, extension services, and other relevant stakeholders are advised to take advantage of the favorable moisture conditions by undertaking timely planting of long-cycle crops, strengthening soil and water conservation practices, harvesting and storing rainwater, and making efficient use of available pasture and water resources. In addition, proactive measures should be implemented to prevent crop pests, diseases, and weed infestations, while drainage systems should be maintained in areas susceptible to waterlogging and erosion. Continuous monitoring and utilization of weather and climate information are also recommended to minimize potential risks and maximize agricultural production and productivity.

3. 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.

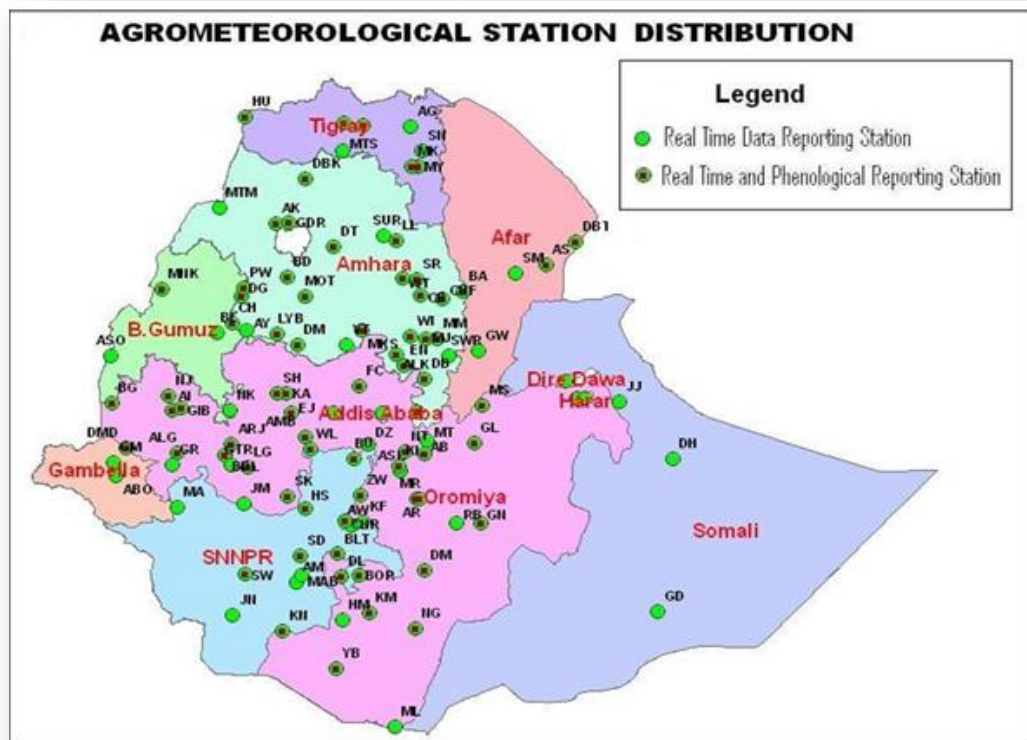
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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



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
Alemaya	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	SG
Assosa	ASO	Filtu	FL	M/Abaya	MAB	Gebeya	SR
Awassa	AW	Gambela	GM	Maichew	MY	Sirinka	SR
Aykel	AK	Gelemso	GL	Majete	MJ	Sodo	SD
B. Dar	BD	Ginir	GN	Masha	MA	WegelTena	WT
Bati	BA	Gode	GD	Masha	MA	Woliso	WL
Bedelle	BDL	Gonder	GDR	Mekele	MK	Woreilu	WI
BUI	BU	Gore	GR	Merraro	MR	Yabello	YB
Combolcha	CB	H/Mariam	HM	Metehara	MT	Ziway	ZW
D. Berehan	DB	H/Mariam	HM	Metema	MTM		
D. Habour	DH	Harer	HR	Mieso	MS		
D. Markos	DM	Holleta	HL	Moyale	ML		
		Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		