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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 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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እ.ኤ.አ ኤፕሪል 2026

ባሳለፍነው የኤፕሪል የመጀመሪያው አስር ቀናት በአብዛኛው የበልግ ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎች በተለይም በደቡብ፣ ደቡብ ምዕራብ እና በሰሜን ምዕራብ አካባቢዎች ላይ በመጠንም ሆነ በስርጭት የተስፋፋ እርጥበት የነበራቸው ሲሆን በሌላ በኩል በጥቂት የምስራቅ፣ የሰሜን ምስራቅ እና አዋሳኝ የስምጥ ሸለቆ አካባቢዎች ላይ መካከለኛ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት ነበራቸው። ባሳለፍነው አስር ቀናት የተገኘው እርጥበት ቀደም ብለው ተዘርተው በቀሪ ደረጃ ለሚገኙ የበልግ ሰብሎች እና ቋሚ ተክሎች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት እንዲሁም እንደ በቆሎ እና ማሽላ የመሳሰሉ የረዥም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ለአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የግጦሽ ሳርና የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት መሻሻል አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። የተገኘው እርጥበት ውሃ አጠር ለሆኑት አካባቢዎች የዝናብ ውኃን ለማሰባሰብና ለማከማቸት አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በአንጻሩ ግን በአርሲ ዞን በጎሎልቻ ወረዳ በሚኔ አዶቤ ቀበሌ በጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በንብረት ላይ እንዲሁም እንደ ሙዝ፣ ማንጎ፣ ጫት እና ሸንኮራ አገዳ በመሳሰሉ ሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት አድርጓል።

ባሳለፉናቸው የኤፕሪል ወር ሁለተኛ አስር ቀናት በአብዛኛዎቹ የበልግ አብቃይ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ የተሻለ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ የነበራቸው ሲሆን በተጨማሪም በምዕራብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምስራቅና በአንዳንድ የምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከፍተኛ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት እንደነበራቸው የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ። ይህም ሁኔታ ቀደም ብለው ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የበልግ ሰብሎች እና ቋሚ ተክሎች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት እንዲሁም የረዥም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችን ለመዝራት የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ለአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የግጦሽ ሳርና የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት መሻሻል አዎንታዊ ሚና የነበረው ሲሆን እንዲሁም ውሃ አጠር ለሆኑት አካባቢዎች የዝናብ ውኃን ለማሰባሰብና ለማከማቸት አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው።

ባለፉት የኤፕሪል ወር የመጨረሻዎቹ አስር ቀናት በደቡብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብና በደቡብ ምሥራቅና በምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ የበልግና የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከቀላል እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት ቀደም ብለው ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የበልግ ሰብሎች እድገት የጎላ ጠቀሜታ እንደነበረው የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ። እንዲሁም ለረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች ዘር ለመዝራትና ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ የመኸር ሰብሎች እድገትና ለቋሚ ተክሎች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ለመጠጥ ውኃና ለግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት እንዲሁም ለእርሻ ስራ የጎላ አስተዋፅኦ የነበረው ሲሆን በአንጻሩ ግን በደቡብ ምዕራብ ክልል በወይታ ዞን

በዳሞ ጋሌ ወረዳ የነበረው ከባድ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት የመሬት መንሸራተት በማስከተሉ በሰው ህይወት፣ ንብረትና በሰብሎች ላይ አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረው።

ባሳለፍነው የኤፕሪል ወር በምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምእራብ፣ በደቡብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በደቡብ ምስራቅ እንዲሁም በተወሰኑ የሰሜን ምሥራቅ የበልግና የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከቀላል እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት በተለያዩ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የበልግ ሰብሎች እንዲሁም ለመሀር ሰብል አብቃይ አካባቢዎች የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራትና ለቋሚ ሰብሎች የውሀ ፍላጎት መሟላት አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በተጨማሪም ለመጠጥ ውሃና ለግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት ጥሩ አጋጣሚን የፈጠረ የነበረው ሲሆን የተፈጥሮና ሰው ሰራሽ የውሃ ማጠራቀሚያዎችን ከማጎልበት አንጻር የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል በተለይም በወሩ የመጨረሻዎቹ አስር ቀናት በደቡብ ምዕራብ አካባቢዎች ከነበረው ከባድ መጠን ያለው እርጥበት ጋር ተያይዞ የመሬት መንሸራተት በመከሰቱ በተወሰኑ ሰብሎች ላይ አሉታዊ ጎን የነበረው ቢሆንም በአጠቃላይ በወሩ የነበረው እርጥበት ለእርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ የጎላ አስተዋፅኦ ነበረው ።

SUMMARY

During the first dekad of April 2026, most Belg rainfall Benefiting areas experienced widespread and well distributed moisture in both amount and coverage. This was particularly evident in the southern, south-western, and northwestern parts of the country. Meanwhile, some eastern, northeastern, and Rift Valley areas received moderate levels of moisture. The moisture obtained during this period played a significant role in meeting the water requirements of early sown Belg crops that are at the germination stage, as well as perennial plants. It also provided favourable conditions for sowing long-cycle Meher crops such as maize and sorghum. Furthermore, it contributed positively to improving the availability of pasture and drinking water in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. The rainfall also supported rainwater harvesting and storage in water-scarce regions. However, heavy rainfall in Mine Adoye Kebele of Gololcha Woreda in the Arsi Zone caused damage to property's and crops, including banana, mango, chat (khat), and sugarcane.

During the Second dekad of April 2026, most Belg-growing areas of the country experienced improved moisture conditions. Furthermore, Western, South-western, Northeastern, and some Eastern parts of the country received high levels of moisture. This condition was significantly beneficial for meeting the water requirements of Belg crops at various growth stages and permanent plantations that had been planted earlier, as well as for sowing long-cycle Meher (main season) crops. Additionally, this weather condition played a positive role in improving pasture and drinking water availability for pastoral and semi-pastoral areas, while also providing a favourable opportunity for harvesting and storing rainwater in water-scarce regions.

During the third dekade of April 2026, the light to heavy rainfall that occurred over the Belg- and Meher-crop-producing areas of southern, southwestern, southeastern, and western parts of the country provided significant benefits to the growth of Belg crops that had been planted earlier and were at different stages of development, according to analyzed agrometeorological information. 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 made a substantial contribution to the availability of drinking water and grazing pasture, as well as to the implementation of agricultural activities. On the other hand, the heavy rainfall that occurred in Damo Gale Woreda of Wolaita Zone in the Southwest Region had negative impacts on human life, property, and crops by triggering landslides.

During the month of April, the light to heavy rainfall that occurred over the Belg- and Meher-crop-producing areas of the western, northwestern, southern, southwestern, southeastern, and some northeastern parts of the country played a positive role in supporting Belg crops at various stages of growth. It also facilitated the planting of long-cycle crops in Meher-producing areas and helped meet the water requirements of perennial

crops. In addition, the rainfall created favorable conditions for the availability of drinking water and grazing pasture, and it provided significant benefits in replenishing both natural and man-made water storage facilities. On the other hand, particularly during the last ten days of the month, the heavy rainfall experienced in southwestern areas triggered landslides, which had adverse effects on some crops. Nevertheless, overall, the rainfall received during the month made a substantial contribution to agricultural activities and farming operations

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1 Rainfall amount (21 – 30) April 2026

During the third decade of April 2026, on the most part of the country was received good rain fall distribution. Over Basketo and Maji zones received 100-200 mm rainfall. Over Amaro, Konso, Derashe, south Omo, Gedeo, Bale, Bench Maji, Keffa, Dawuro, Wolayita, Sidama, KT, Alaba, Jimma, Sheka, north Shewa, north Gonder, Harer and Gode zones received 50-100mm rainfall. Over Bale, Borena, Gamogofa, Hadiya, Selti, Yem, West Shewa, Illubabur, Bahirdar, north Gonder, north Wollo, south & central Tigray and Harergie zones received 25-50mm rainfall. Over Liben, Afder, Guji, Korahe, Arsi, south west Shewa, west Harergie, Deghabur, Jijiga, Gambela zone 1 & 2, west Wellega, Kamashi, Assosa, Metekel, Agew (Awi), west Gojjam, south Wollo, south Gonder, Wagihimra and west Tigray zones received 5-25mm rainfall.

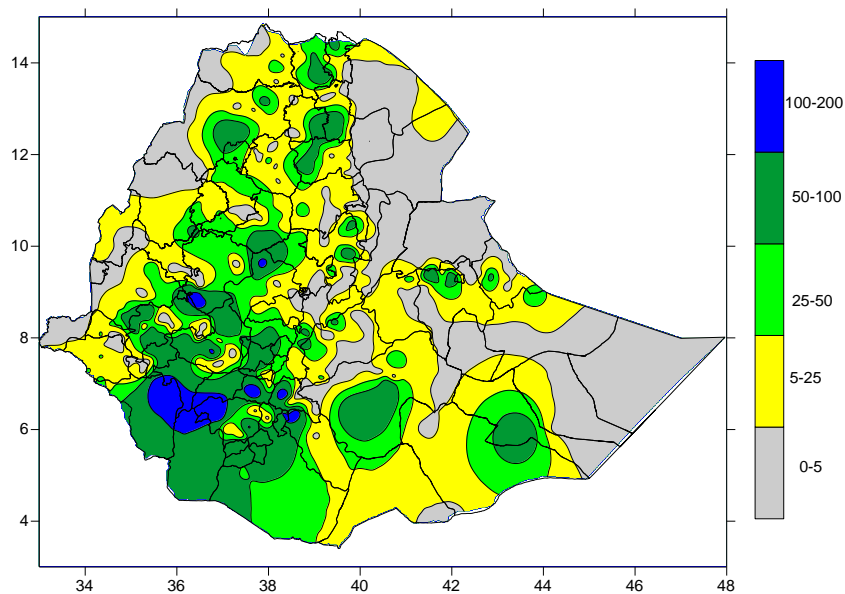


Figure1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 30) April 2026

1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 30 April 2026)

During the third decade of April 2026, the rainfall anomaly map indicated that over Basketo, Maji, Amaro, Konso, Derashe, south Omo, Gedeo, Bale, Bench Maji, Keffa, Dawuro, Wolayita, Sidama, KT, Alaba, Jimma, Sheka, north Shewa, north Gonder, Harer, Gode, Bale, Borena, Gamogofa, Hadiya, Selti, Yem, West Shewa, Illubabur, Bahirdar, north Gonder, north Wollo, south & central Tigray and Harergie zones experienced normal to above-normal rainfall conditions. The rest parts of the country experienced to Below normal to much below normal rainfall.

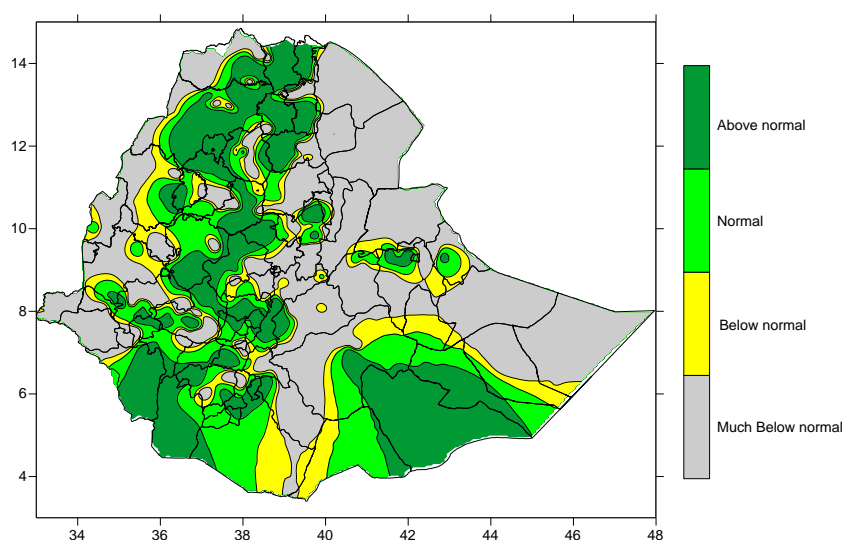


Figure 2. Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 30 April 2026)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (21 – 30 April 2026)

During third dekade of April 2026, the moist to humid moisture that occurred over the Belg and Meher crop producing areas of southern, southwestern, southeastern, and western parts of the country provided significant benefits to the growth of Belg crops that had been planted earlier and were at different stages of development, according to analyzed agrometeorological information. The moisture 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 made a substantial contribution to the availability of drinking water and grazing pasture, as well as to the implementation of agricultural activities. On the other hand, the heavy rainfall that occurred in Damo Gale Woreda of Wolaita Zone in the Southwest Region had negative impacts on human life, property, and crops by triggering landslides.

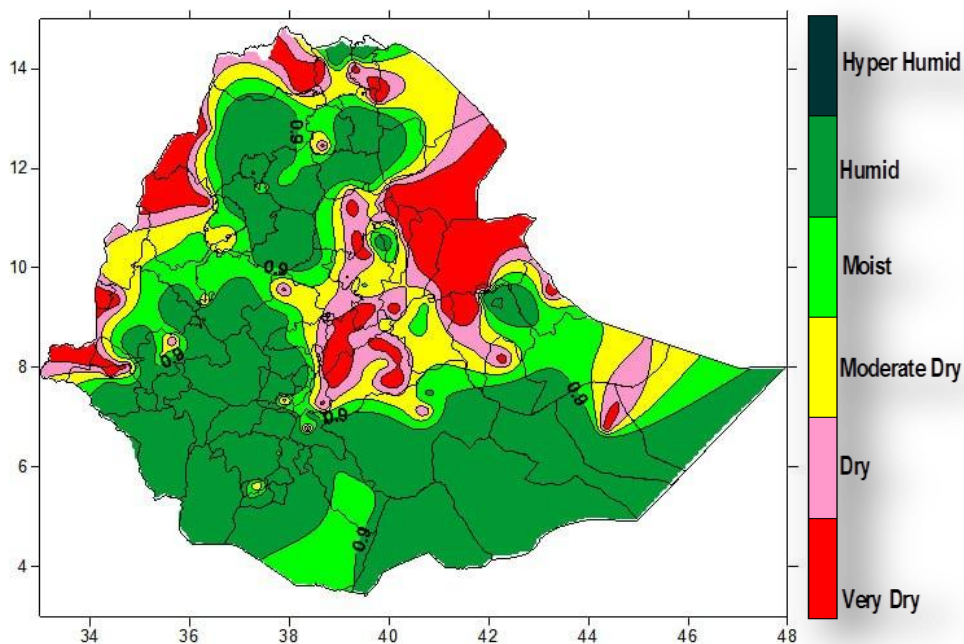


Figure3. Moisture status for (21 – 230 April, 2026)

1.4 Rainfall amount on the month of April 2026

During the Month of April 2026 the rain fall distribution was most part of the county particularly Belg Rain Benefiting areas received different amount of rain fall. Over Bench Maji and Basketo zones are received 200-300 mm rainfall. Over Borena, south Omo, Derashe, Konso, Wolayita, Bale, Alaba, Keffa, Jimma, Sheka, Gambela zone 1, north Shewa, north Gonder and north Wollo zones are received 100-200 mm rainfall. Over Liben, Afder, Gambela zone 2, Jimma, Gurage, Selti, west Shewa, Arsi, west Harergie, Jijiga, west & east Wellega, Agew (Awi), central, east & west Tigray, Afar zone 5 and west Harergie zones are received 50-100 mm rainfall. Over Gode, east Harergie, Shinile, Guji, Arsi, Tongo, Assosa, Kamashi, Metekel, Bahirdar, west Gojjam, south Gonder and west Tigray zones are received 25-50mm rainfall. Over Korahe, Fik, Deghabur, east Shewa, Addis Ababa and Afar zone 3 received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest part of the country was received 0-5 mm rainfall.

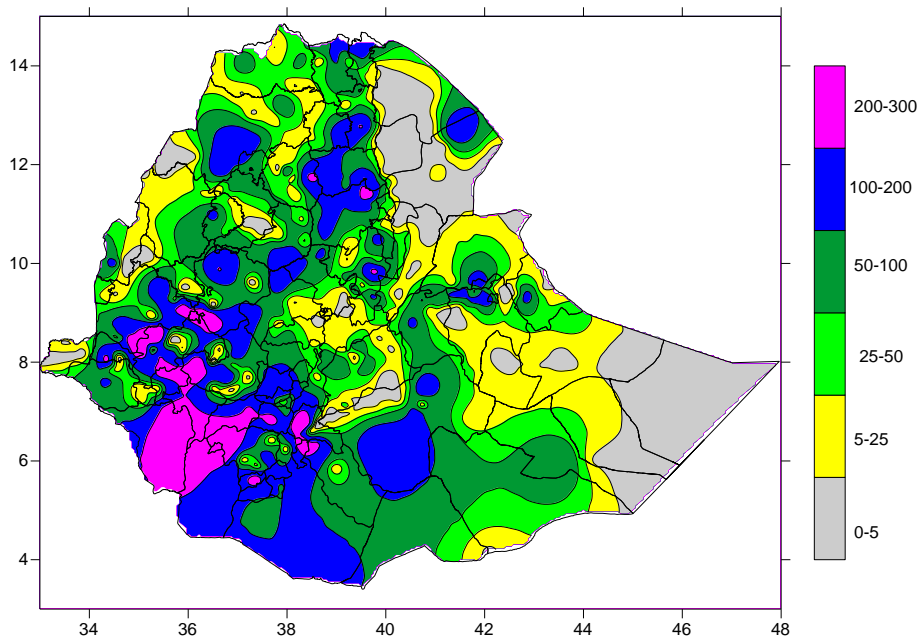


Figure4. Rainfall amount in mm for the month of April 2026

1.5 Rainfall Anomaly on the month of April 2026

During the month of April 2026, the rainfall anomaly map indicated that, over Bench Maji, Basketo, Borena, south Omo, Derashe, Konso, Wolayita, Bale, Alaba, Keffa, Jimma, Sheka, Gambela zone 1, north Shewa, north Gonder, north Wollo, Liben, Afder, Gambela zone 2, Jimma, Gurage, Selti, west Shewa, Arsi, west Harergie, Jijiga, west & east Wellega, Agew (Awi), central, east & west Tigray, afar zone 5, west Harergie, Gode, east Harergie, Shinile, Guji, Arsi, Tongo, Assosa, Kamashi, Metekel, Bahirdar, west Gojjam, south Gonder and west Tigray zones experienced normal to above-normal rainfall conditions. The rest parts of the country experienced to Below normal to much below normal rainfall.

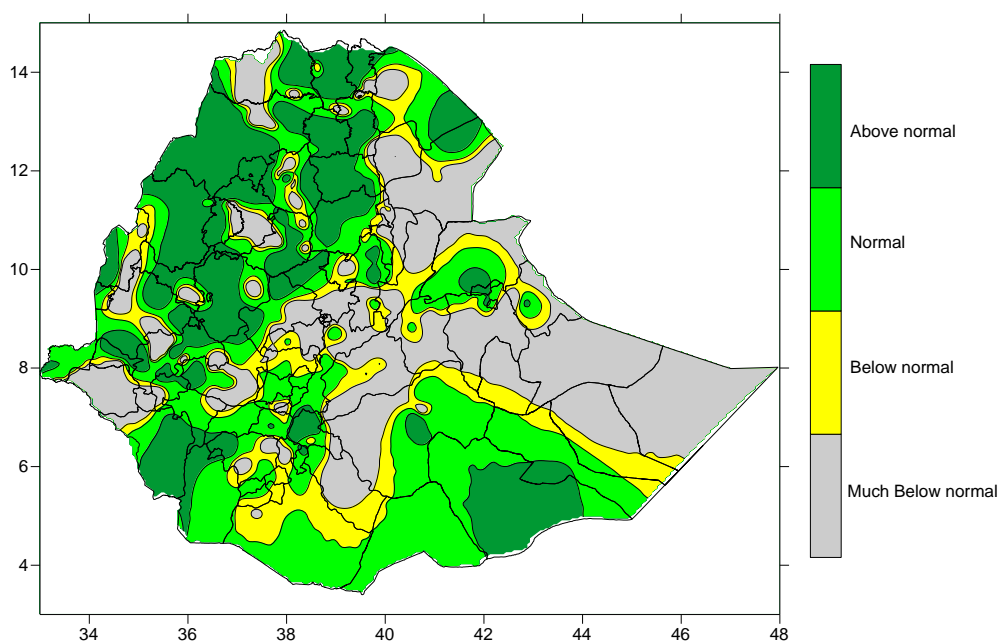


Figure5. Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of April 2026

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 April 2026

During the month of April, the moist to Humid moisture condition that occurred over the Belg and Meher crop-producing areas of the western, northwestern, southern, southwestern, southeastern, and some northeastern parts of the country played a positive role in supporting Belg crops at various stages of growth. It also facilitated the planting of long-cycle crops in Meher-producing areas and helped meet the water requirements of perennial crops. In addition, the rainfall created favorable conditions for the availability of drinking water and grazing pasture, and it provided significant benefits in replenishing both natural and man-made water storage facilities. On the other hand, particularly during the last ten days of the month, the heavy rainfall experienced in southwestern areas triggered landslides, which had adverse effects on some crops. Nevertheless, overall, the rainfall received during the month made a substantial contribution to agricultural activities and farming operations.

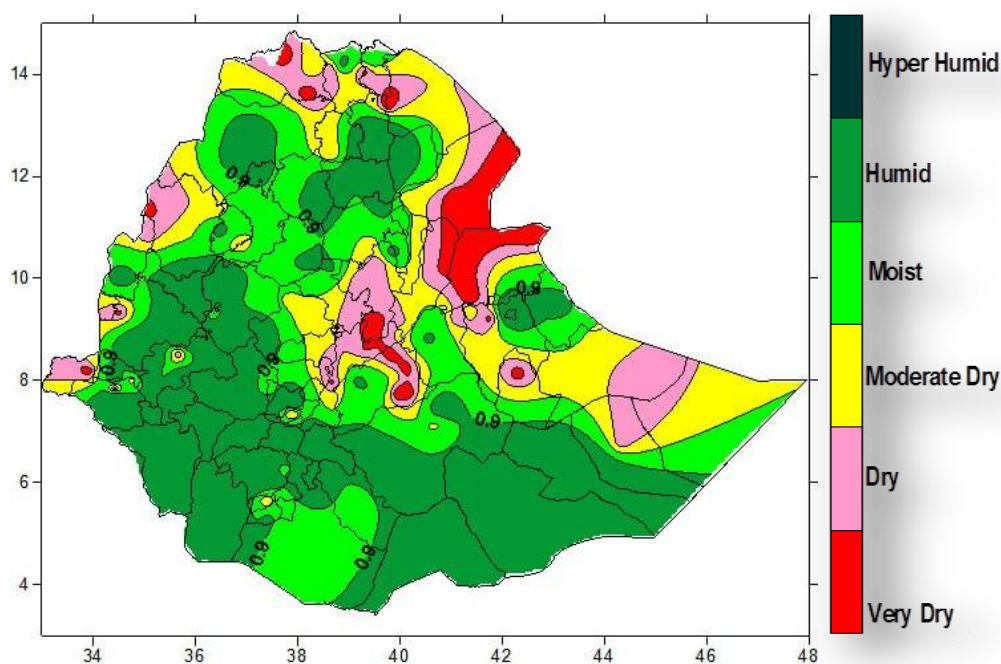


Figure6. Moisture status for the month of APRIL 2026

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

During the first decade of April, due to the relative strengthening of rain bearing meteorological systems good moisture conditions has been experienced over Belg Growing a and rain benefiting areas of the country, according to this increment the vegetation condition expanded across that area Fig.4. (NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in %). This condition might have positive impact to land preparation and sowing of Belg season crops, perennial plants and availability of pastors and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

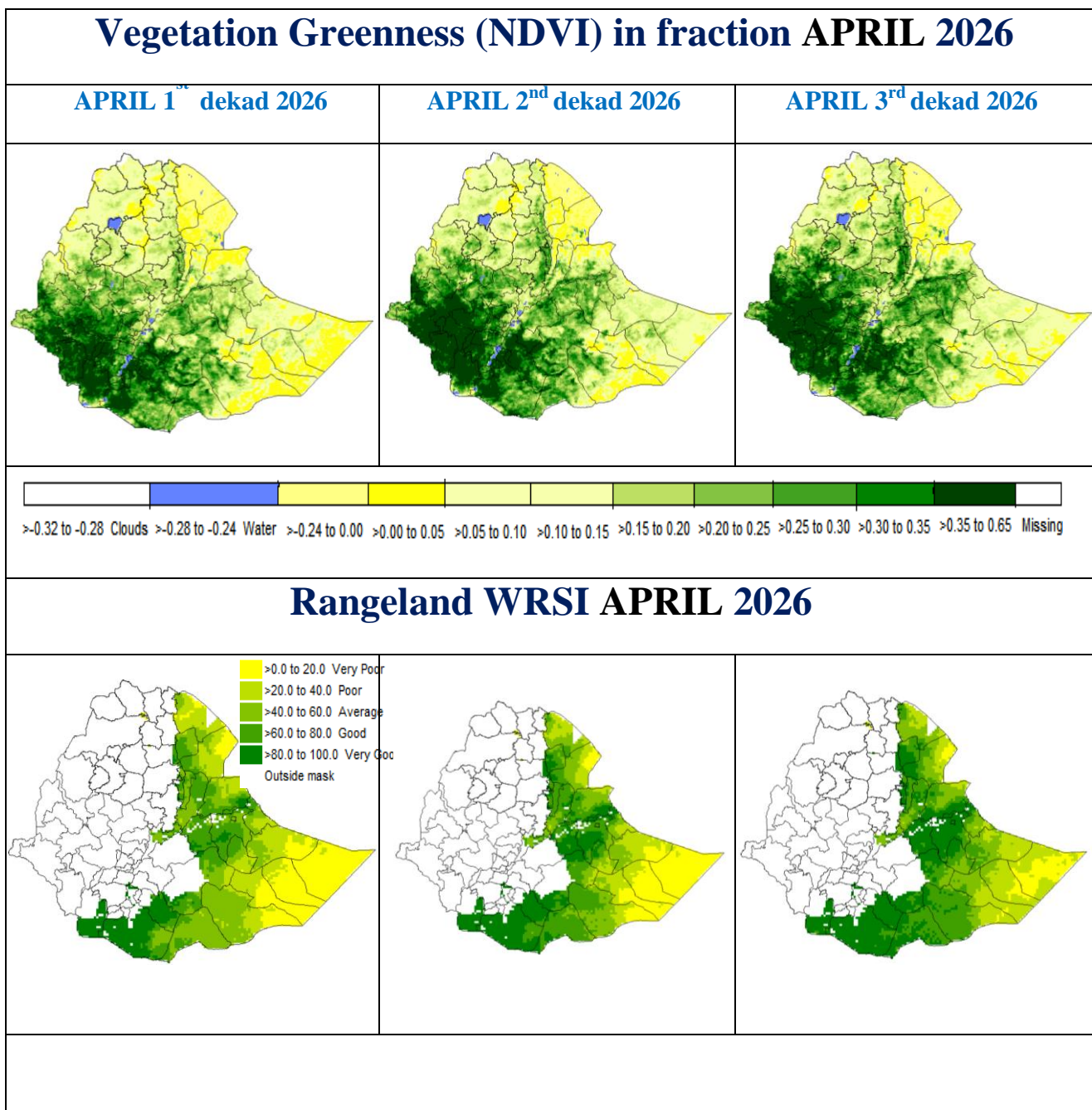


Figure4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % April, 2026

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

During the upcoming month of May 2026, the light to heavy rainfall expected over most Belg crop-growing areas of the country, including the southern, southeastern, southwestern regions, the Rift Valley, and adjacent areas, is anticipated to play a significant role in meeting the water requirements of Belg crops at various stages of growth as well as perennial crops. It is also expected to greatly benefit pastoral and agro-pastoral communities by improving the availability of grazing pasture and drinking water. Furthermore, the relatively widespread and well-distributed rainfall expected over the western half of the country is likely to provide substantial benefits to areas that begin Meher agricultural activities early. In particular, it is expected to create favorable conditions for the planting of long-cycle crops. On the other hand, heavy rainfall anticipated in some areas may lead to several adverse impacts. In locations characterized by steep and vulnerable terrain, there is a risk of waterlogging in crop fields, flash flooding, soil erosion, and landslides. In addition, there may be an increased risk of weed infestation and the spread of crop diseases. Concerns also exist regarding possible rainfall interruptions and increased evapotranspiration. Therefore, relevant sector stakeholders are advised to take proactive measures to minimize potential adverse impacts and to make the best use of the favorable opportunities in order to enhance agricultural production and productivity.

3. DEFINITION OF TERMS

ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall in excess of 2125% of the long term mean

BELOW NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall below 75 % of the long term mean.

NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall amount between 75 % and 2125 % 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 April to June 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.

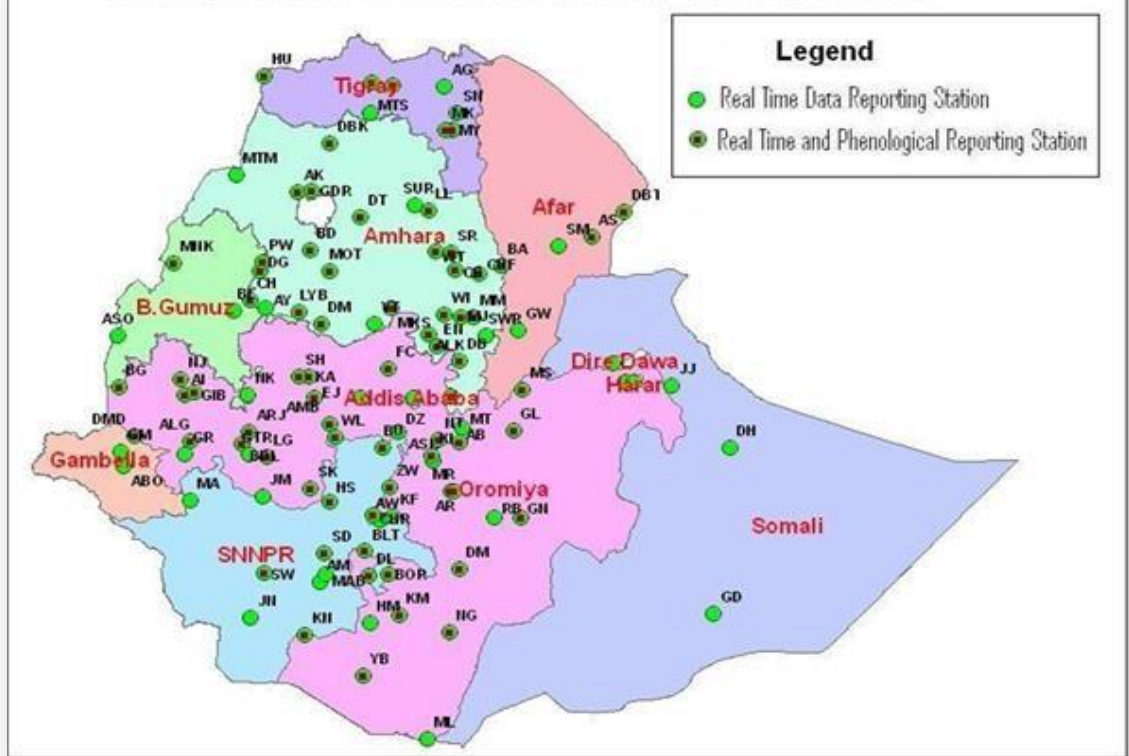
EXTREME TEMPERATURE:- The highest or the lowest temperature among the recorded maximum or minimum temperatures respectively.

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 21 or more mm of rainfall amount

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL STATION DISTRIBUTION



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	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	Harer	HR	Metema	MTM		
D. Habour	DH	Holler	HL	Mieso	MS		
D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	Moyale	ML		
				M/Selam	MSL		

