FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

METEOROLOGICLA DATA AND CLIMATOLOGY LEAD EXECUTIVE

REMOTE SENSING AND CLIMATOLOGICAL DESK

MONTHLY CLIMATE BULLETIN APRIL 2026

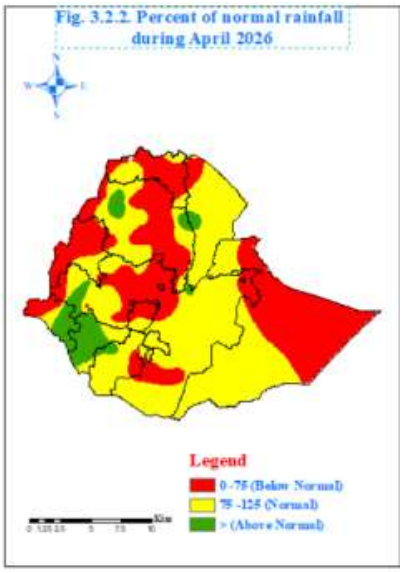
HIGHLIGHTS

During April 2026, daytime temperatures remained warm across several lowland areas of Gambella Region, Somali Region, Benishangul-Gumuz Region, northwestern parts of Amhara Region, and Tigray Region (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, extreme maximum temperatures were recorded in these regions, indicating persistent heat conditions during the month. (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 42.2, 42, 40, 40, 38.5, 38, 37.8, 37.6, 36.6, 36.1, and 35.2 for, Metema, Fugnuido, Gambella, Gode, Aysha, Sherkole, Metehara (NMSA), Kibridahar, Ayehu, Chewka, and Dire Dawa, respectively (Table 3.1.1).

On the other hand, extreme minimum temperature values below 8 °C were recorded in some highland areas of Amhara, parts of Oromia, and other elevated regions of the country. (Fig. 3.1.1). Specifically, the extreme minimum temperature values were 4.5, 4.4, 3.2, 8, 6.2, 7.6, 6.2, and 6.2 over D/Brehan, Bui, Jijiga, Mehalmeda, Debrezeit (Af), Alemketema, Sholagebaya, and Wegeltena, respectively (Table 3.1.2)

monthly rainfall typically exceeds 100 mm in the southern, southwestern, and southeastern parts of the country. In April 2025, monthly rainfall exceeded 250 mm, with heavier rainfall over Central Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, Sidama, and the southern part of the Oromia region (Fig. 3.2.1).

In general, the monthly total rainfall in April 2026 was below normal in Eastern and southeastern Ethiopia (Somali region). Large portions of Central Ethiopia and Southern regions received relatively average rainfall, though not enough to offset deficits elsewhere. Above-Normal Rainfall Areas (>125%) concentrated mainly in: Southwestern Ethiopia (e.g., Gambella, western Oromia).



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Foreword

This climate bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopian 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 sideband 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 benefit most from 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.

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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 37□S, 8□E.

The Azores high, with a mean central pressure value of 1020hPa, was centered at about 35□N, 40□W.

1.2 Lower Troposphere (850 hPa vector wind)

Easterly flow with from 0 to 8m/s mean vector wind flow was originating from the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

1.3 Middle Troposphere Geopotential (500 hPa height)

Cross-equatorial and southeastern flow of above 3 to 9 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 subtropical westerly jet had 0 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 April 2026, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were near 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 the equatorial Pacific. The corresponding sub-surface temperatures were 1-7°C above-average across the equatorial Pacific

Reference: NOAA, Climate Diagnostic Bulletin of April 2026

3. Weather

3.1 Temperature

During April 2026, daytime temperatures remained warm across several lowland areas of Gambella Region, Somali Region, Benishangul-Gumuz Region, northwestern parts of Amhara Region, and Tigray Region (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, extreme maximum temperatures were recorded in these regions, indicating persistent heat conditions during the month. (Fig. 3.1.2). Specifically, the extreme maximum temperature values were as high as 42.2, 42, 40, 40, 38.5, 38, 37.8, 37.6, 36.6, 36.1,and 35.2 for, Metema, Fugnuido, Gambella, Gode, Aysha, Sherkole, Metehara (NMSA), Kibridahar, Ayehu, Chewka, and Dire Dawa, respectively (Table 3.1.1).

On the other hand, extreme minimum temperature values below 8 °C were recorded in some highland areas of Amhara, parts of Oromia, and other elevated regions of the country (Fig. 3.1.1). Specifically, the extreme minimum temperature values were 4.5, 4.4, 3.2, 8, 6.2, 7.6, 6.2, and 6.2 over D/Brehan, Bui, Jijiga, Mehalmeda, Debrezeit (Af), Alemketema, Sholagebaya, and Wegeltena, respectively (Table 3.1.2)

April 2026 was characterized by predominantly warmer-than-normal conditions across most parts of Ethiopia. The widespread green shading indicates that temperatures were generally above the climatological average, suggesting a nationally consistent pattern of elevated temperatures However, localized cooler conditions were observed in some areas. These include parts of northwestern Ethiopia, the central highlands, and isolated regions in the south and southeast. Although these areas experienced below-normal temperatures, their spatial extent was

limited and did not significantly alter the overall warming trend.effects. (Fig. 3.1.3)

Table 3.1.1 Stations with extreme maximum temperatures greater than or equal to 35.0 in °C during April 2026.

Stations	Extreme maximum temperature (^{o}c)	Date
Metema	42.2	20
Fugnuido	42	19
Gambella	40	18
Gode	40	8
Aysha	38.5	23
Sherkole	38	14
Metehara (NMSA)	37.8	21
Kibridahar	37.6	7
Ayehu	36.6	3
Chewka	36.1	17
Dire Dawa	35.2	27

Table 3.1.2 Stations with extreme minimum temperature values of below or equal to 8 °C during April 2026.

Stations	Extreme minimum temperature (^{o}c)	Date
D/Brehan	4.5	13
Bui	4.4	11
Jijiga	3.2	16
Mehalmeda	8	13
Debrezeit (Af)	6.2	29
Alemketema	7.6	19
Sholagebaya	6.2	21
Wegeltena	6.2	27

1.1 Rainfall

April is one of the key months of the Belg rainy season (FMAM) across much of Ethiopia, except in the northern and northwestern regions where Belg rainfall is less pronounced. During this month, the mean monthly rainfall typically exceeds 100 mm in the southern, southwestern, and southeastern parts of the country. During April 2025, the monthly rainfall exceeded 250 mm, with heavier rainfall occurring over Central Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, South Ethiopia, Sidama, and the southern part of the Oromia region (Fig. 3.2.1).

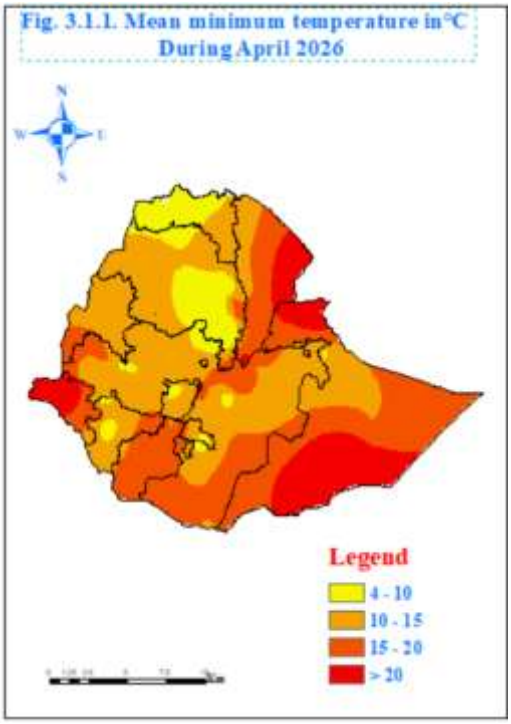
In particular, the monthly total rainfall for April 2026 was as high as 375.8. 332.7, 324.6, 307.8, 298.6, 276.6, 274.5, 270.1, 266.4, 258.5, 256.5 mm at Sawula, Bure, Gatira, Arejo, Dilla, Masha, Chewka, Majji, Aman, Chira, and Wolaita Sodoa stations, respectively (Table 3.2.2). The daily rainfall values more than 60mm were observed over Kachise, Gimbi, Gode, Bure, DolomenaMasha, Sirinka and Aykel stations the amount of 88.4, 76.1, 73.2, 72.7, 70.5, 70.267.7, and 64.3, respectively.

In general, the monthly total rainfall amount of April 2026 was below normal in the Eastern and southeastern Ethiopia (Somali region) almost entirely red Severe rainfall deficit, likely dry conditions and delayed seasonal progress. Northern and northeastern parts (Afar, eastern Amhara, parts of Tigray) also experienced significant shortages. Central Rift Valley and parts of Oromia: patchy but largely below normal. Near-Normal Rainfall Areas (75–125%) Large portions of: Central Ethiopia, Southern regions These areas received relatively average rainfall, though not enough to offset deficits elsewhere. Above-Normal Rainfall Areas (>125%) Concentrated mainly in: Southwestern Ethiopia (e.g., Gambella, western Oromia) Localized pockets in western/northwestern highlands. Areas with Higher Rainfall (Wetter than 2025) Large portions of: Southern Ethiopia Southwestern regions Central highlands These areas experienced improved rainfall performance, which likely supported:

Better crop growth (Belg season) Improved soil moisture Areas with Lower Rainfall (Drier than 2025) Significant dry anomalies observed in: Eastern Ethiopia

(Somali region) very pronounced dryness Parts of northern Ethiopia Localized central pockets Implications: Possible delayed or weak Belg rains Increased risk of moisture stress Potential impact on pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, especially in the east

Unlike February (which was mostly dry), April shows a recovery in many areas, though it is not uniform; Eastern Ethiopia remains vulnerable. Finally, April 2026 rainfall performance was spatially uneven good improvement in the south, southwest, and central regions. Persistent deficits in the east and some northern are(Fig. 3.2.3)



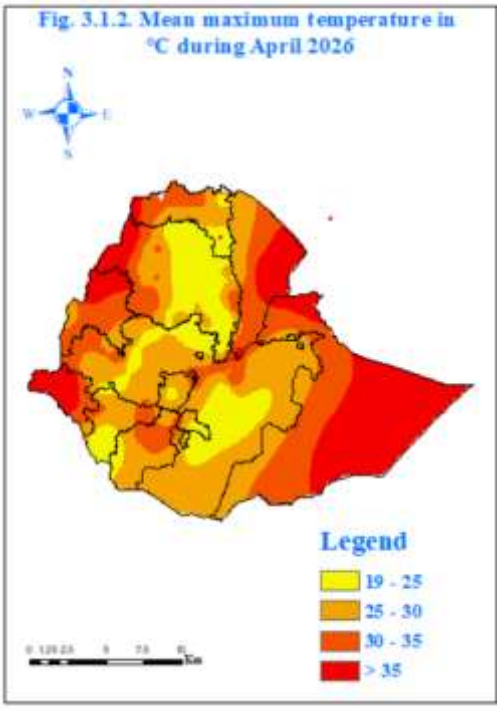


Table 3.2.2. Stations with more than 250 mm of monthly total rainfall during April 2026

Station	Amount
Sawula	375.8
Bure	332.7
Gatira	324.6
Arejo	307.8
Dilla	298.6
Masha	276.6
Chewka	274.5
Majji	270.1
Aman	266.4
Chira	258.5
Wolaita Sodo	256.5

Table 3.2.1. Stations with more than 60 mm of rainfall in 24 hours during April 2026

Stations	Amount (mm)	Date
Kachise	88.4	24
Gimbi	76.1	3
Gode	73.2	24
Bure	72.7	21
Dolomena	70.5	23
Masha	70.2	2
Sirinka	67.7	8
Aykel	64.3	6

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

Fig. 3.2.2. Percent of normal rainfall during April 2026

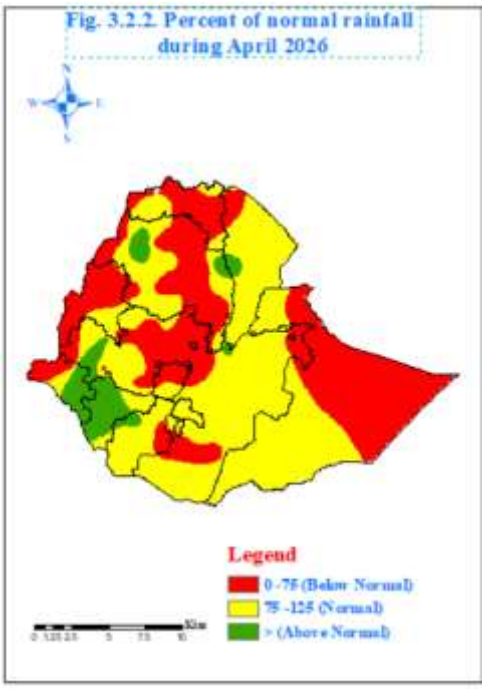


Fig.3.2.1. Monthly total rainfall in mm during April 2026

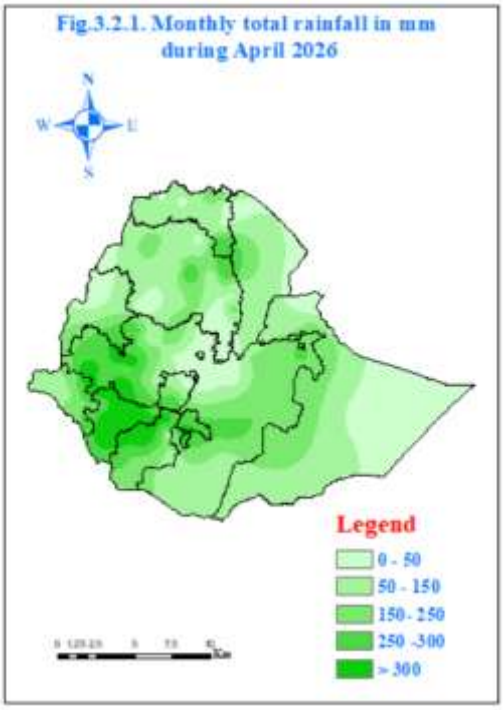


Fig. 3.2.3. Monthly total rainfall of April 2026 minus monthly total rainfall of April 2025