



Dekedal Hydro Meteorology Bulletin



Forward

This Dekedal Hydro Meteorological Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopia Meteorological institute (EMI). The ultimate objective of producing and disseminating this bulletin is to inform all level decision makers with the updated and relevant hydro meteorological information. This Dekedal Bulletin reviews the July 1- 10 2026-month climate condition and its impacts over the river catchment across the country and highlights the July 11-20, 2026 climate outlook along with the likely impact over the water dams and the rivers basins.

The information contained in this bulletin is believed to assist the water professionals for planning the capacity expansion of reservoirs, water supply, ecosystem restoration as well as rehabilitation of existing systems including dams, irrigation, canals, pumps, wetlands and the likes. In addition to the aforementioned benefit the bulletin also reveals the aridity levels of each basin, extremes heavy rainfall events and areas where significant amount of moistures loss through evapotranspiration. In the impact outlook section of the bulletin it provides the likelihood of the climate in the coming month and its potential impact over various aspect of the river basins including the hydraulic structures such as culverts, bridges, reservoir spillways, road embankments and dikes. It also indicates the measures need to be taken as the early actions so as to reduce the possible negative impact of the upcoming month climate condition. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objectives of this bulletin a success.



1. Introduction

The provision of hydro meteorological services can contribute a significant role toward water resource management and socio-economic development. Both surface water and groundwater management are essentially linked to climate variability. Therefore, the provided climate information and knowledge in this monthly hydro meteorological bulletin have a critical importance for efficient, equitable and sustainable development and management of the national water resources and for coping with any climate related risks. The information illustrates the impact of previous month climate on each and every water basins and the associated climate risks observed during the month under review. In addition to the previous month impact assessment, the bulletin also provided the expected climate condition for the coming months and its impact on the water resource. The design of water-use and flood-control facilities, mainly dams and reservoirs, is frequently based on these analyses. Estimating the likelihood of precipitation, the distribution of precipitation and the rate of evaporation in location and time, the heavy rainfall and the subsequent runoff, extreme temperature and wind are among issues that hydro meteorologists are concerned with.

Hydro Meteorological Impact Assessment July 1-10, 2026

In the first dekad of July 2026, very high surface water flow was observed in most parts of the Abay (Blue Nile), Omo-Gibe, Baro-Akobo, Tekeze, Upper Rift Valley and parts of the Upper Wabi Shebelle and Genale-Dawa river basins. Surface water flow was also recorded to be moderate to high in the Tekeze, Abay, Upper Awash, Middle Omo-Gibe and Rift Valley basins. These favorable conditions, as shown by hydrometeorological analyses, contributed considerably to the improvement of surface and groundwater resources. They also improved the availability of water for irrigation, hydropower generation and drinking water supply, providing significant benefits to the country's water sector. On the other hand, most parts of the Afar-Danakil, Wabi Shebelle, Aysha, Middle and Lower Genale-Dawa and Awash river basins were characterized by dry surface water conditions indicating relatively limited surface water availability in these basins.



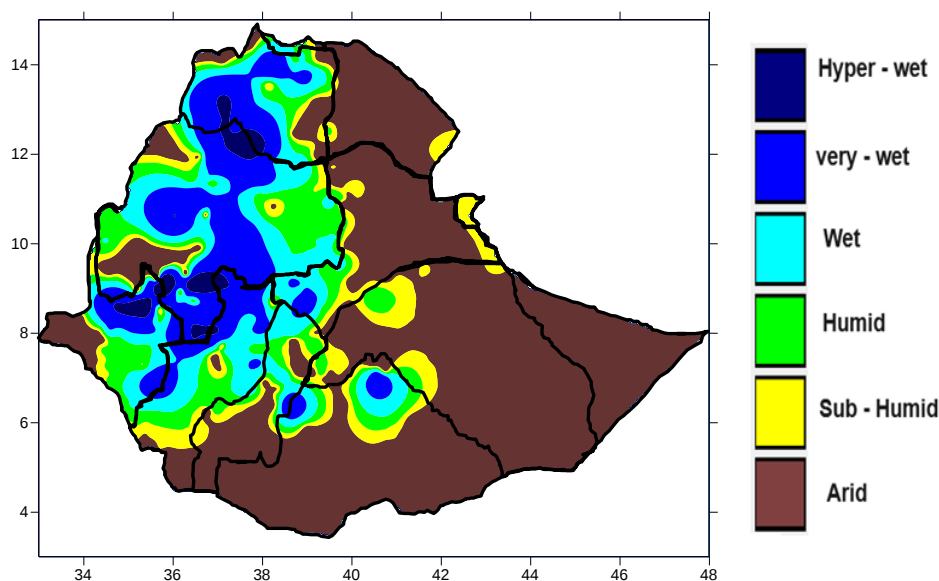


Figure 1 Decadal Hydro Meteorological Assessments from July 1-10, 2026

1.2 Hydro Meteorological Impact Outlook for July 11-20, 2026

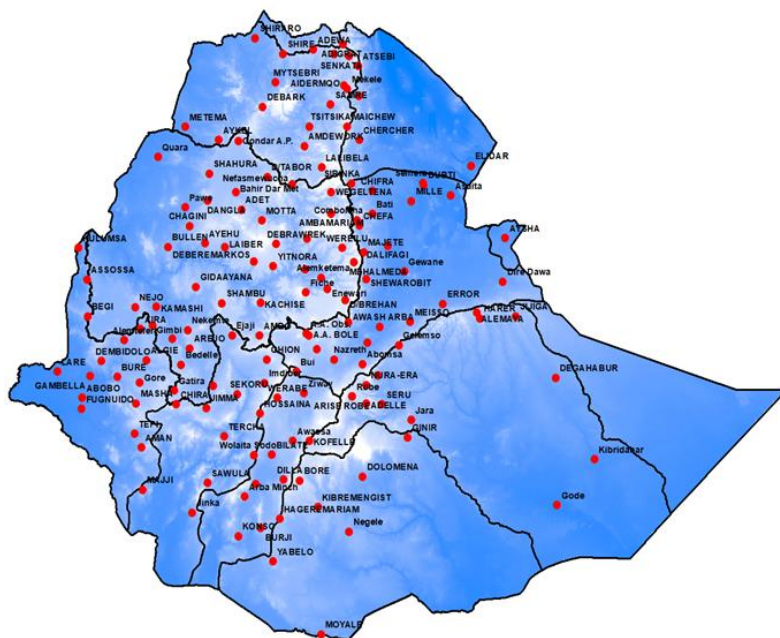
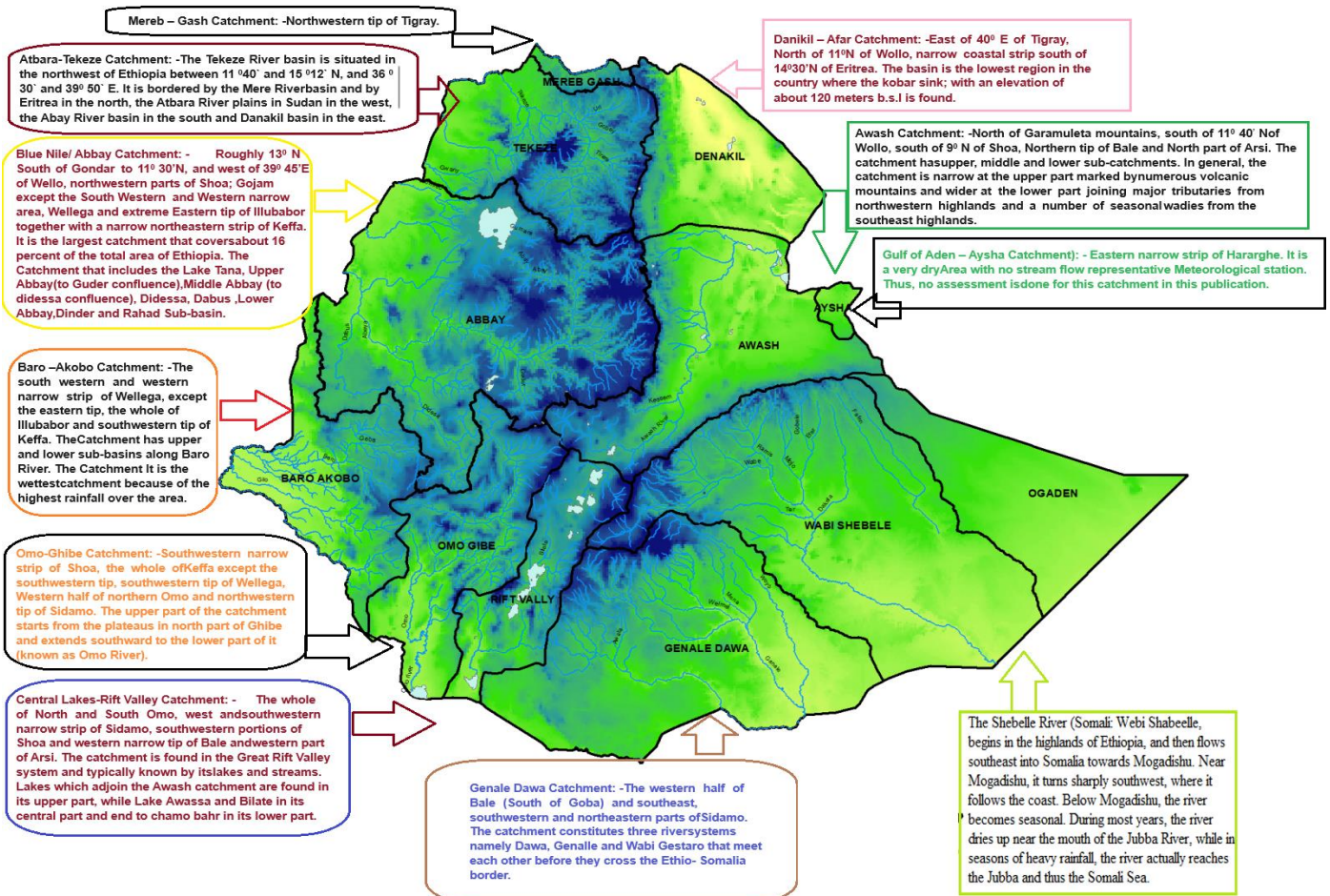
The second dekad of July is expected to have moderate to high surface water flow in the country's Kiremt (main rainy season) dependent river basins. Thus, the relevant sectoral institutions and stakeholders are encouraged to maximize the expected benefits and minimize the possible adverse impacts through the following basin-specific hydro meteorological advisories and actions.

Expected Surface Water Condition	River Basins	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Hydro meteorological Advisories
Moderate to High Surface Water Flow	Most of the Abay, Baro-Akobo, Tekeze, Upper Omo-Gibe, Rift Valley, Genale-Dawa, and Awash basins	• Increased water levels in rivers, lakes, and other water bodies. • Increased storage in reservoirs and dams. • Improved drinking water supply. • Enhanced hydropower generation.	• Increased risk of flash floods. • River overbank flooding. • Pollution of rivers and ponds by debris and waste. • Damage to water infrastructure. • Increased sediment transport. • Flooding of roads and transport infrastructure.	• Implement flood preparedness and mitigation measures. • Clean and maintain drainage systems and culverts. • Promote safe and efficient use of drinking water. • Drive cautiously and avoid crossing flowing water on foot or by vehicle.



		• Increased groundwater recharge.		
Low to Moderate Surface Water Flow	Upper and Middle Omo-Gibe, Rift Valley, Awash, Wabi Shebelle, Middle and Lower Tekeze, and parts of the Upper Afar-Danakil basins	• Moderate improvement in surface water availability. • Slight improvement in drinking water supply.	• Relatively high evapotranspiration. • Increased occurrence of dry spells. • Declining water levels in rivers and other water bodies.	• Manage available water resources efficiently. • Use weather and climate information for planning and decision-making.
Dry Surface Water Conditions	Most of the Afar-Danakil, Wabi Shebelle, Genale-Dawa, Ogaden, Aysha, and Middle and Lower Awash basins	• Reduced risk of flooding and sediment-related hazards. • Minimal pollution from flood-borne debris.	• Reduced river flows and declining water levels in reservoirs and other water bodies. • Increased evaporation losses. • Reduced drinking water availability.	• Promote efficient and economical water use. • Strengthen water harvesting and storage practices. • Enhance water conservation measures.





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