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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 third dekad of May 2026, Agrometeorological data analysis indicates that, moist to Hyper humid conditions prevailed over the western, south western, northwestern, eastern, and central parts of the country. This condition was highly beneficial in meeting the water requirements of various Belg crops at different growth stages, as well as for garden vegetables and permanent plants. Additionally, it contributed positively to the growth of long-cycle Meher crops, such as maize and sorghum, which have been sown since April. The resulting moisture was also advantageous for pastoral and semi-pastoral regions. Although occasional heavy rainfall caused minor negative impacts in a few localized areas, its overall benefit to most farming activities was highly significant. Furthermore, the moisture received across many Meher-producing areas was of great benefit, enabling farmers to carry out early land preparation and make adequate arrangements for the upcoming season.

During the first dekad of June 2026, The analyzed Agrometeorological data indicates that Moist to Humid moisture conditions prevailed over the western, south western, central, and a few eastern parts of the country. This condition was highly beneficial in meeting the water requirements of various Belg crops currently at the fruiting stage, as well as for garden vegetables and permanent plants. Additionally, it contributed positively to the growth of long-cycle Meher crops, such as maize and sorghum, which have been sown since April, and provided a favourable opportunity for land preparation to sow mid-season Meher crops. Furthermore, the limited moisture received in pastoral and semi-pastoral areas was of great significance for the availability of grazing pasture and drinking water supply.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (1 – 10 June 2026)

Assessing the rainfall received over the past 1st Dekade of June 2026 in terms of the country's spatial coverage, rainfall amounts ranging from 11 mm to 137 mm were recorded in parts of the Oromia Region including Illubabor, BunoBedele, Jimma, Kellem Wollega, West Wollega, East Wollega, Horo Guduru Wollega, East and West Hararghe, Arsi, and East Bale; in the Amhara Region including West and Central Gondar, areas around Bahir Dar, North and West Gojjam zones, and Awi; in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region including Kamashi, Metekel, Assosa, and Mao Komo Special Woreda; in the Gambela Region including Anywaa, Mejang, Nuer, and Itang Special Woreda; in the South West Ethiopia Region including Sheka, Bench Sheko, Kafa, West Omo, Konta, and Dawuro zones; across the zones of the Sidama Region; in the Central Ethiopia Region including Gurage, Silt'e, Hadiya, Halaba, Kembata, and Yem zones; in the South Ethiopia Region including Gedeo and Wolayita; in the Somali Region including Fafan, Siti, Erer, and Jarar zones; as well as in Dire Dawa and Harar.

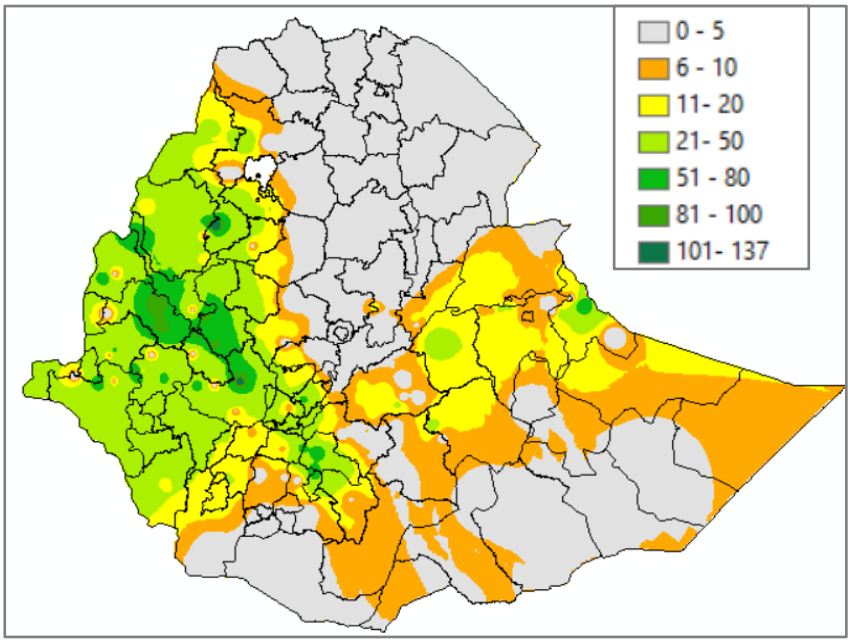


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (1 – 10) June 2026

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (1 – 10 June, 2026)

During first Dekade of Jun 2026 Percent of Normal rainfall distribution was most part of the country exhibited much below Normal to Below Norma rainfall condition. While some parts of Western (Gambella, Kellem Wellega, West Wellega, Jimma Zones), small areas of South Western and some part of Eastern (Fafan, West and East Hararghe, Siti Zones) are exhibited Normal to Above Normal Rainfall condition.

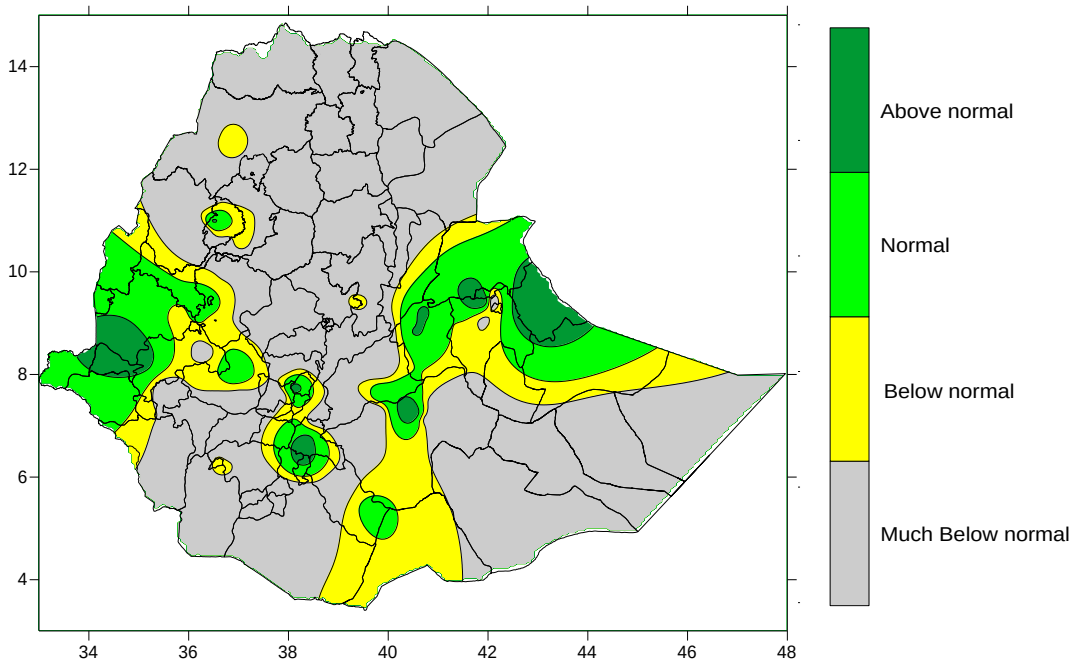


Fig.2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (1 – 10 June, 2026)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (1 – 10 June 2026)

As indicated on the moisture status map below during the first dekad of June 2026, over South western, western, Central and eastern parts of the country are exhibited Moist to Humid moisture condition. The other parts of the countries exhibited moderately dry to very dry.

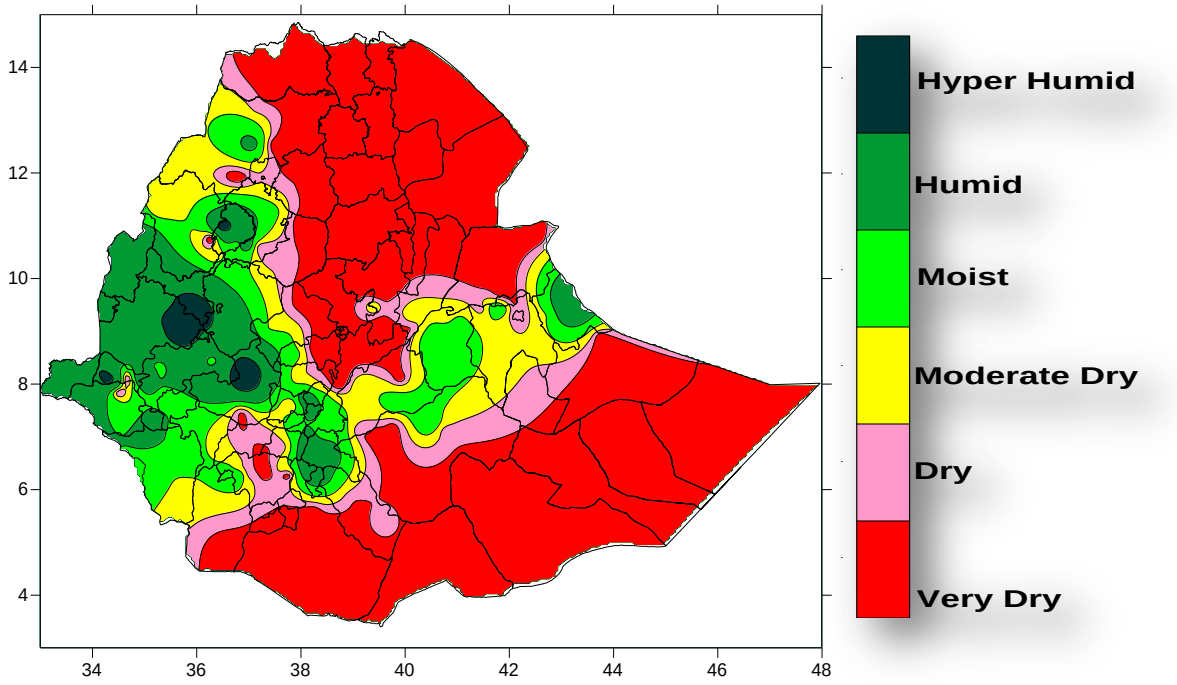


Fig. 3 moisture status for (1 – 10 June, 2026)

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. OBSERVED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE FIRST DEKAD OF JUNE 2026

During the first dekad of June, better moisture has been improving particularly south western, western, central, eastern parts of the country experienced moist to humid moisture conditions. The vegetation condition across the country increases (Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in %). This condition might have positive contribution to perform water requirements of Belg season crops. In addition, the condition had been favourable toward improving the availability of pasture and drinking water.

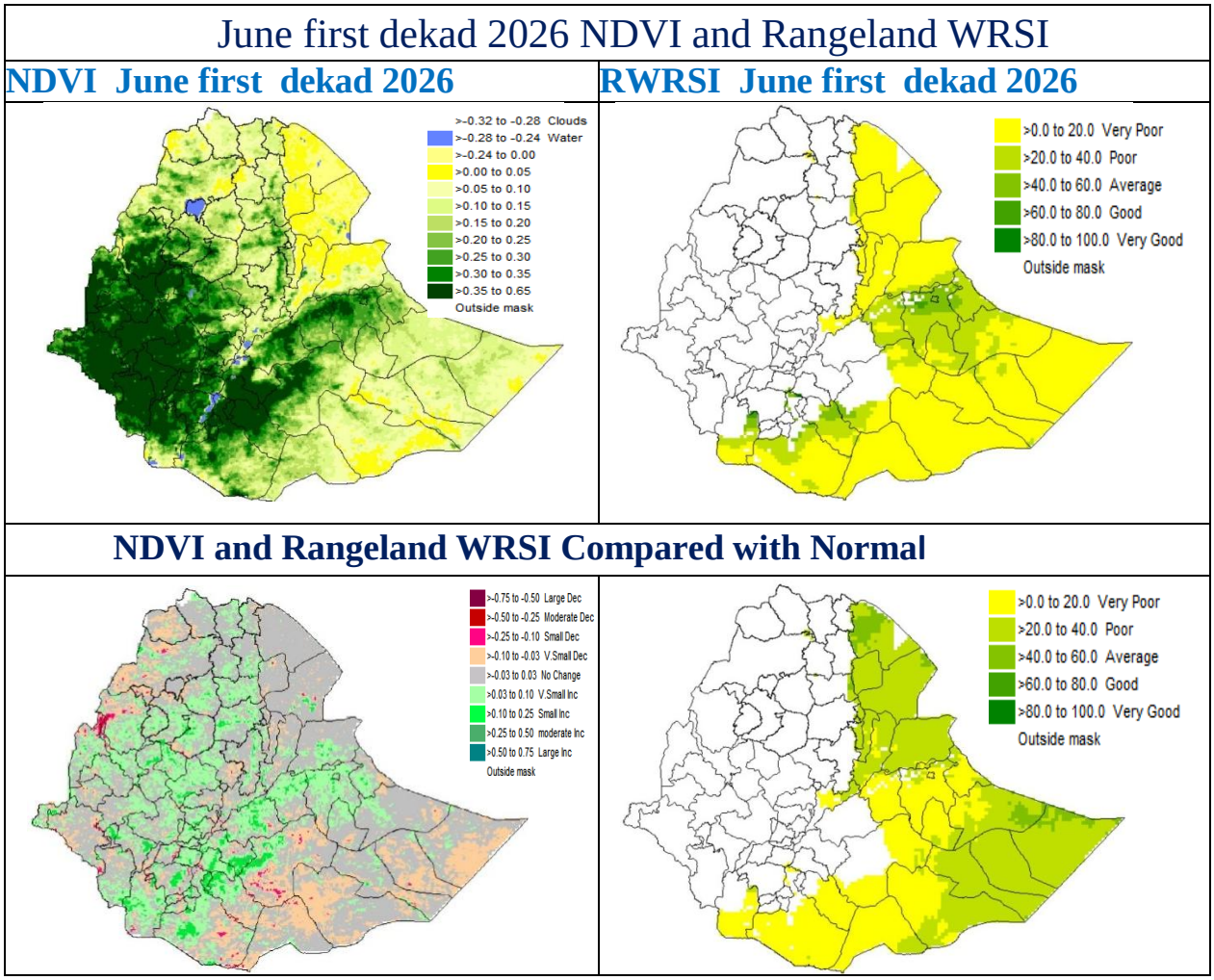


Fig.4. NDVI and Rangeland WRSI in % and Compared to Normal - June 1-10, 2026

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING SECOND DEKAD OF JUNE 2026

In the coming second dekad of June 2026, the meteorological forecast information indicates that light to moderate moisture is expected across the south western, western, and northwestern parts of the country, benefiting both Meher crop-producing and Belg-utilizing areas. This situation expects to improve moisture requirement of Belg and long cycle Meher crops found at different phases of growth, perennial plants, pasture and drinking water availability in pastoral and agro pastoral areas. 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 affect crop growth and agricultural productivity. Therefore, farmers, pastoralists, extension services, and other relevant stakeholders are advised to take advantage of the favourable 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.

3. DEFNITION OF TERMS

ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL: - Rainfall in excess of 125% of the long termmean

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 cover s 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.

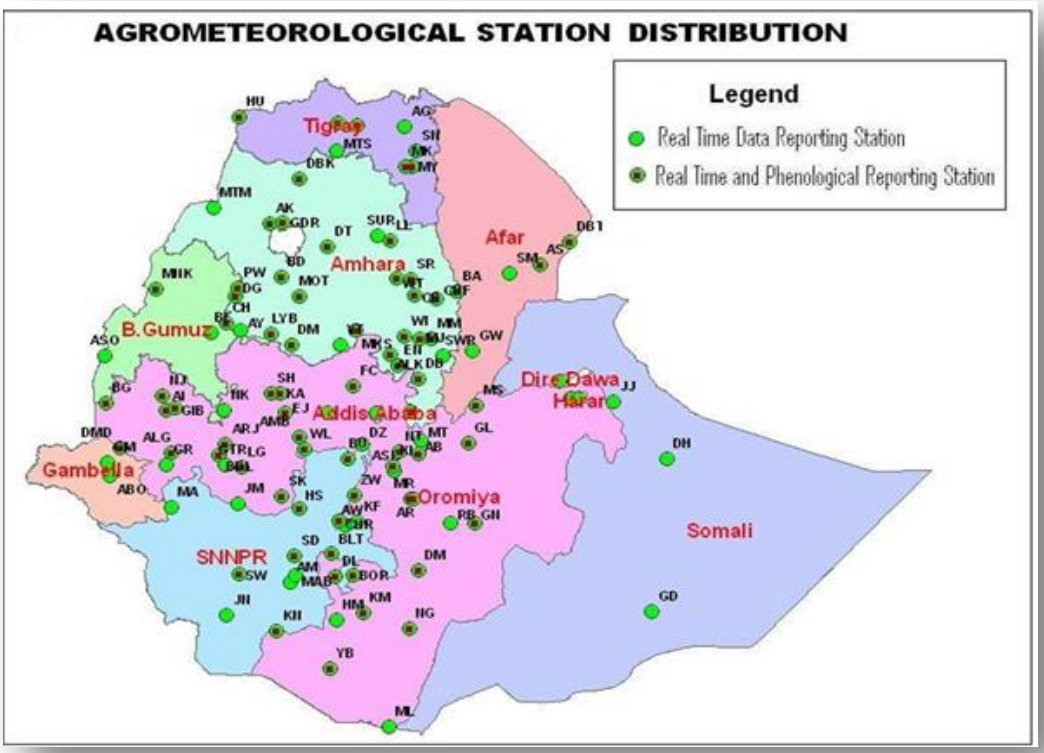
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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