Ref. No. KMD/FCST/4-2025/MO/11 **Date: 31st October 2025**

THE CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER 2025 AND THE CLIMATE REVIEW FOR OCTOBER 2025

1. HIGHLIGHTS

1.1. The Rainfall Outlook for November 2025

November is typically the peak month for the October-November-December (OND) "short rains" season. The outlook for November 2025 indicates that the Lake Victoria Basin, the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Central and South Rift Valley, parts of Northwest are likely to experience near to above-average rainfall. In contrast, Highlands east of the Rift Valley, including Nairobi, Northeast the southeastern lowlands, and some areas in the Northeast are expected to receive near to below-average rainfall. The Coastal region, most of the Northeast, and parts of Southeast are likely to experience below-average rainfall. Rainfall distribution is expected to be poor, with isolated storms and dry spells over several parts of the country.

Temperature is expected to be warmer than usual over most parts of the country with highest probabilities for warmer temperatures over the Central and Eastern sectors of the country. However, a few areas over the western half of the country may experience normal to cooler than average temperatures.

1.2. Outlook for November 2025 to January 2025

The outlook for the next three months indicates that most parts of the country will receive rainfall in November and part of December, while January is expected to be generally hot and dry. However, a few areas in the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Lake Basin, and the Central and South Rift Valley may experience occasional rainfall in January. Rainfall is anticipated to be below the November-to-January long-term mean (LTM) across most areas, except for the western Kenya, where near-average rainfall is expected.

Temperatures are likely to be warmer than usual throughout the country.

1.3. The Rainfall Review for October 2025

Dry weather conditions prevailed over the central and eastern parts of the country during the month though rainfall was received towards the end of the month. The western half of the country received rainfall with some breaks during the month. Cumulatively several parts of the country received near to above average rainfall except over the Northeast and parts of the central highlands, Southeastern lowlands and the Coastal region where below average rainfall was recorded.

The onset of the rains has not been realized in many areas, except in the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Lake Basin, and the Central Rift Valley, where rainfall continued from September and the Highlands east of the Rift Valley including Nairobi and the Southern Rift Valley where onset was realized during the fourth week. The Southeastern lowlands and a few areas over the Coast and Northeast

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received significant amounts of rainfall towards the end of October but is likely to be followed by a dry spell. Maximum temperatures were warmer than average over the Northeast, Southeast, Coastal region, Central Highlands and most parts of Nairobi and cooler than average over the rest of the country. Minimum temperatures were warmer than usual across the entire country.

2. The Climate Outlook for November 2025

The November 2025 climate outlook is based primarily on empirical statistical models that account for the expected evolution of global sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies and the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI). Current projections indicate that La Niña conditions are likely to persist through December 2025 to February 2026, with a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions expected during January to March 2026 (55% probability). The latest weekly Niño 3.4 SST index (week ending 26 October 2025) is −0.86°C. Values have fluctuated around the La Niña threshold since mid-to-late September. Index readings between −0.8°C and +0.8°C are classified as ENSO-neutral, while sustained readings below −0.8°C for at least three months are indicative of La Niña conditions. The negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) remains active, with the latest index at −1.61°C for the week ending 26 October. Both La Niña and a negative IOD are typically associated with below-average rainfall over Kenya. These climate drivers are being closely monitored by the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), which will continue to provide regular updates.

2.1 Rainfall Forecast for November 2025

The outlook for November 2025 indicates that the Lake Victoria Basin, the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Central and South Rift Valley, as well as parts of the Northwest are likely to experience near-average to above-average rainfall. In contrast, the Highlands east of the Rift Valley, including Nairobi, most of the southeastern lowlands, and a few areas over the Northeast, are expected to receive near to below-average rainfall. The Coastal region, most of the Northeast and parts of the Southeastern lowlands are likely to experience below-average rainfall, as shown in Figure 1.

Episodes of heavy rains are likely over the Lake Victoria Basin, the Highlands West of the Rift Valley and the South Rift Valley during the period. Occasional flash floods are also likely to occur in some parts of the South-eastern and North-eastern regions as the seasonal rain peaks in these regions.

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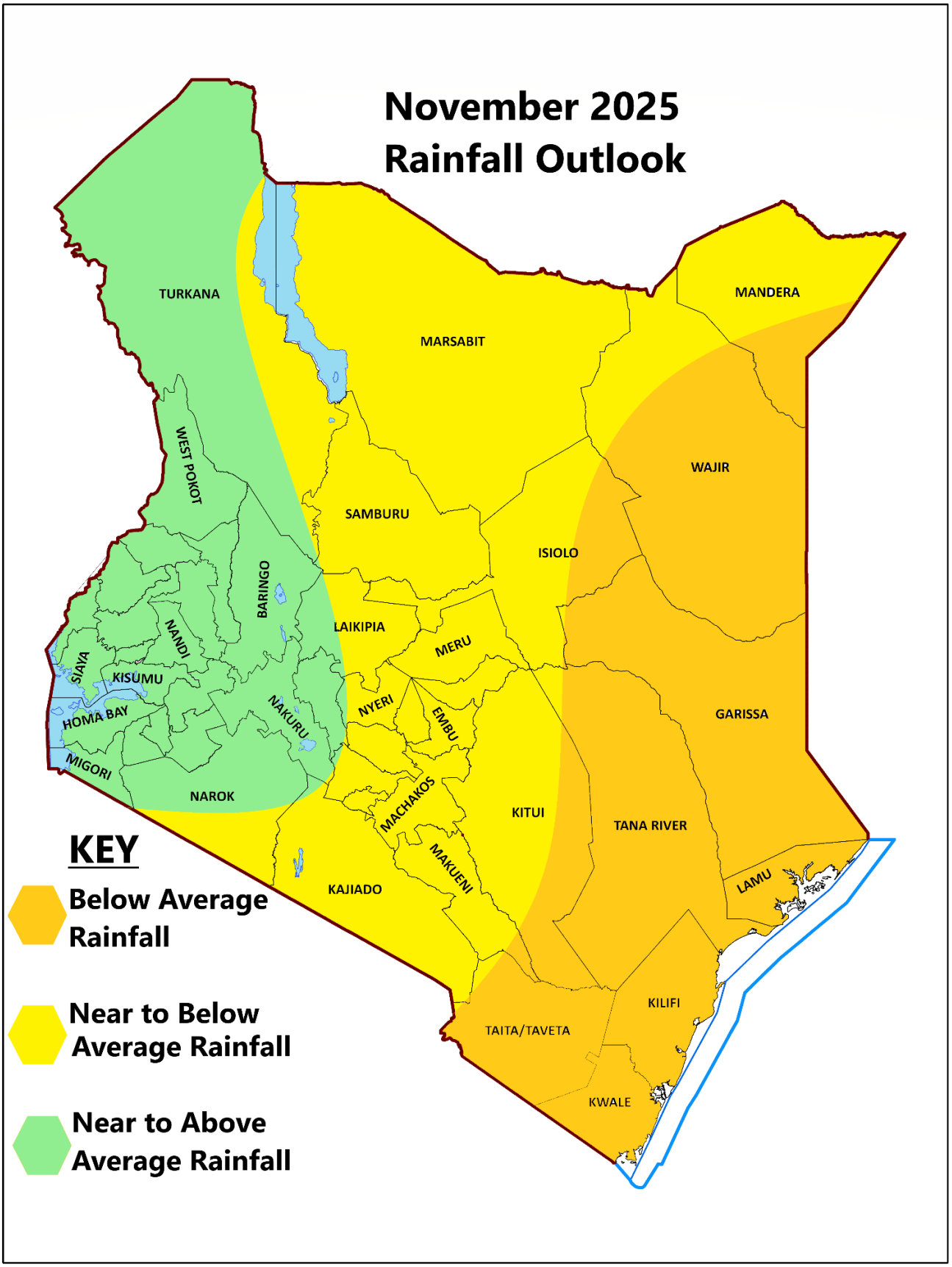

Figure 1: November 2025 Rainfall Forecast

2.2 Specific Outlook for Individual Areas

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2.2.1 The Highlands West of the Rift Valley (Trans Nzoia, Kericho, Bomet, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Kisii, Nyamira); the Lake Victoria Basin (Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Siaya, Busia); the Southern and Central Rift Valley (Nakuru, Narok, Baringo, and western parts of Laikipia): Rainfall is expected during the month which is likely to be near to above the long-term average received during the same period. During this period, heavy storms are likely to be more frequent especially in the afternoons and evenings.

2.2.2 North-western (Turkana and parts of Samburu): Occasional rainfall is expected during the month. The expected amounts of rainfall are likely to be near to above the long- term average amounts received in November over Turkana and near to below average in Samburu. Episodes of heavy rains accompanied by strong winds may occur during the month.

2.2.3 Highlands East of the Rift Valley and Nairobi County (Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Kiambu, and Meru): Morning rains and afternoon/evening showers are expected over several places in the month. The expected total amounts are likely to be near to below the long-term average amounts for November. However, near to above average rainfall is likely in Nyandarua. Occasional episodes of heavy rainfall accompanied by strong winds may occur during the period.

2.2.4 North-eastern (Mandera, Marsabit and a few areas in Isiolo): Occasional rainfall is expected during the month. The expected amount of rainfall is likely to be near to below the long-term average for November. Episodes of isolated heavy rains accompanied with strong winds may occur during the period. Garissa, most parts of Wajir and parts of Isiolo are however likely to receive occasional rainfall that is likely to be below the long-term average amounts for November.

2.2.5 South-eastern Lowlands (Kajiado, Kitui, Makueni, Machakos, Tana River and Taita Taveta): Occasional rainfall is expected during the month of November 2025. The expected amount of rainfall is likely to be near to be below the long-term average amounts received in November over Machakos, Makueni, Kajiado and parts of Kitui and below average over the remaining parts.

2.2.6 The Coastal Strip (Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu, Kwale and Coastal Tana River): Occasional rainfall is expected during the month and the expected amount of rainfall is likely to be below the long-term average amounts received in November.

2.3 Potential Impacts

The following are the likely impacts during the month of October 2025:

2.3.1 Agriculture and Food Security

The expected near to above average rainfall in the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Central and North Rift Valley is likely to provide sufficient soil moisture to sustain agricultural production. The rains are however likely to disrupt harvesting of crops in areas that are ongoing with harvesting. The near to below normal rainfall coupled with poor distribution may negatively affect crop production especially

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over parts of the Central and eastern sectors of the country including the Coastal region. Over the ASAL areas of Northeast and parts of Southeast, the rainfall may affect pasture regeneration which may in turn lead to reduced livestock production.

2.3.2 Disaster Management

Cases of isolated flooding may occur especially in poorly drained urban centers and along rivers. The public is advised not to drive or walk through flooded areas to avoid loss of lives.
There may be cases of lightning strikes in the Highlands West of the Rift Valley especially in Kisii, Kisumu, Nandi, Kakamega and Narok Counties as well as on Mt. Elgon and its environs.

2.3.3 Water Resources Management

The water needs of communities and livestock over the eastern half of the country may not be sufficiently met due to the depressed rainfall expected. The public is therefore encouraged to practice rain water harvesting to boost their water needs.

2.3.4 Environment

The expected rainfall over the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, and the Central Rift Valley is likely to maintain conducive soil moisture for tree growth. The public should therefore take advantage of these favorable conditions to plant trees and adopt measures to conserve the environment. This recommendation aligns directly with Kenya's Mission 15B (JazaMiti) — a presidential campaign launched to plant 15 billion trees and restore degraded landscapes by 2032. Under this national initiative, planting efforts are being promoted across the country, especially in areas with suitable moisture and soil conditions.

2.3.5 Health

In areas expected to receive near to above average rainfall and have poor drainage systems, pools of stagnant water may form and lead to vector borne diseases such as Malaria as the stagnant water becomes conducive breeding areas for disease causing
pathogens. Dry areas are likely to be susceptible to dust storms which may lead to an increase in respiratory tract diseases.

2.3.6 Transport and Public Safety Sector

The expected rainfall may cause slippery roads in some parts of the country increasing the risk of accidents. Flash floods may cause transport challenges especially during rush hours and more so in areas where the roads become impassable when it rains.

3 OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER 2025 TO JANUARY 2025

The outlook for the next three months indicates that most parts of the country will receive rainfall in November and part of December, while January is expected to be generally hot and dry. However, a few areas in the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, and the Central and South Rift Valley may experience occasional rainfall in January. Rainfall is anticipated to be below the November-to-January long-term mean (LTM) across most areas, except for the western Kenya, where near-average rainfall is expected. Temperatures are likely to be warmer than usual throughout the country.

4 CLIMATE REVIEW FOR OCTOBER 2025

4.1 Rainfall

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The month of October marks the onset of the October–November–December (OND) short-rains season in Kenya. In 2025, the start of the seasonal rains over the Highlands east of the Rift Valley including Nairobi and the South Rift Valley was realized during the fourth week of October as had been predicted. A few areas however received significant amounts of rainfall during the first week of October but this was followed by a prolonged dry spell, thus the onset criteria was not met during this period. Onset over the Southeastern lowlands and the Coastal region was expected during the third to fourth week of November. However, significant amounts of rainfall was received over a few areas towards the end of October including some parts of the Northeastern region as a result of tropical cyclone Chenge. This rainfall is likely to be followed by a dry spell.

Dry weather conditions dominated over a large portion of the country throughout the month. However, several areas over the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin and the Central Rift Valley experienced rainfall with some breaks. The South Rift Valley and the Central highlands including Nairobi received rainfall during the first and last weeks of the month. The rainfall received in these regions was near to above the October Long-Term Mean (LTM) at several stations, except for Nyeri, Thika, Kangema, Embu and Meru where below average rainfall was recorded. In contrast, most stations in the Northeast, Southeast lowlands and the Coast recorded below-average rainfall except in Machakos and Makueni where above average rainfall was recorded and in Mtwapa and Mombasa where near average rainfall was recorded.

Analysis of rainfall performance up to 29th October 2025 shows that the highest percentage of the October LTM was recorded at JKIA with 244.4%, followed by Moi Air Base (203.2%), Makindu (189.3%), Kisumu (185.3.0%), Machakos (181.9%), Narok (167.5), Eldoret (166.5%), Wilson Airport (163.6%) Nakuru (159.8%), Lodwar (144.2%), Kabete (136.9%) and Eldoret (133.7%). Kakamega, Laikipia Dagoretti, Kitale, Kericho Nyahururu, Mtwapa and Mombasa recorded between 123 and 79%. (near average rainfall) All the other remaining stations recorded less than 75% of the October LTM (Depressed rainfall). Lamu, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir recorded less than 25% of the October LTM with Wajir reporting no rainfall at all throughout the month. The rainfall distribution was poor both in time and space especially over the Central and the Eastern half of the country which were characterized with prolonged dry spells and isolated storms especially at the beginning of the month in Nairobi and towards the end of the month over parts of Southeast, Northeast and the Coastal regions.

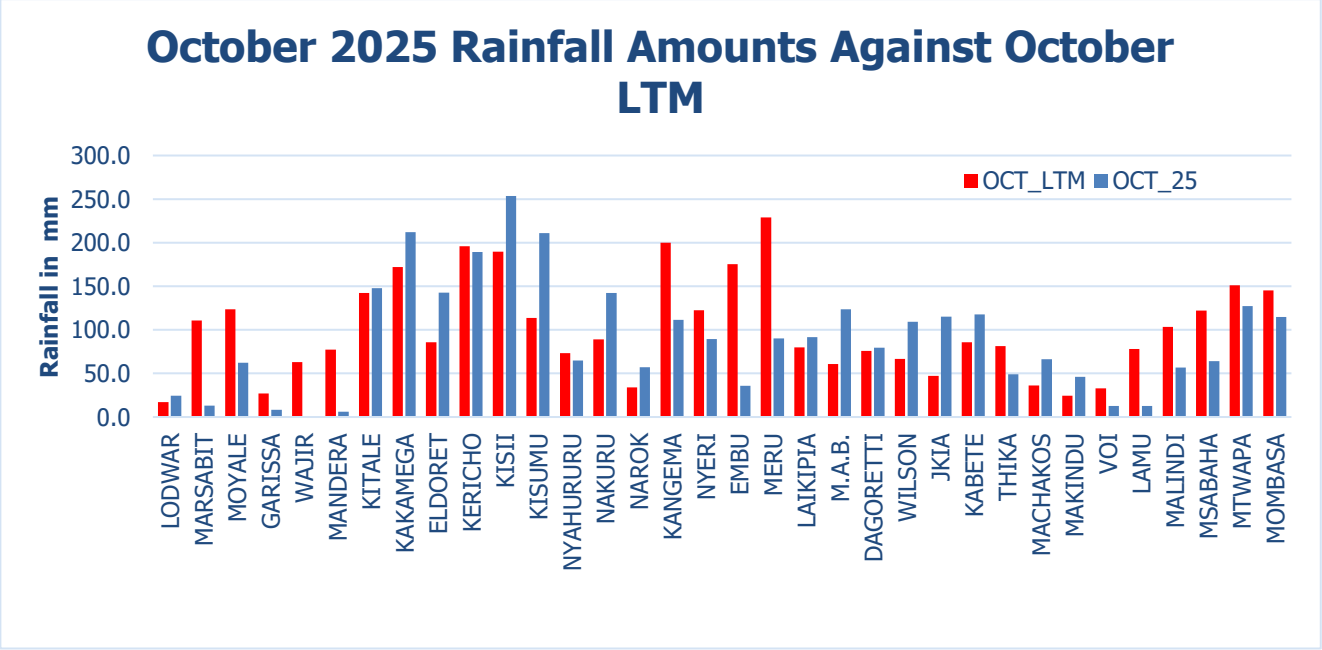

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Figure 2a: October 2025 Rainfall Totals Against October LTMs

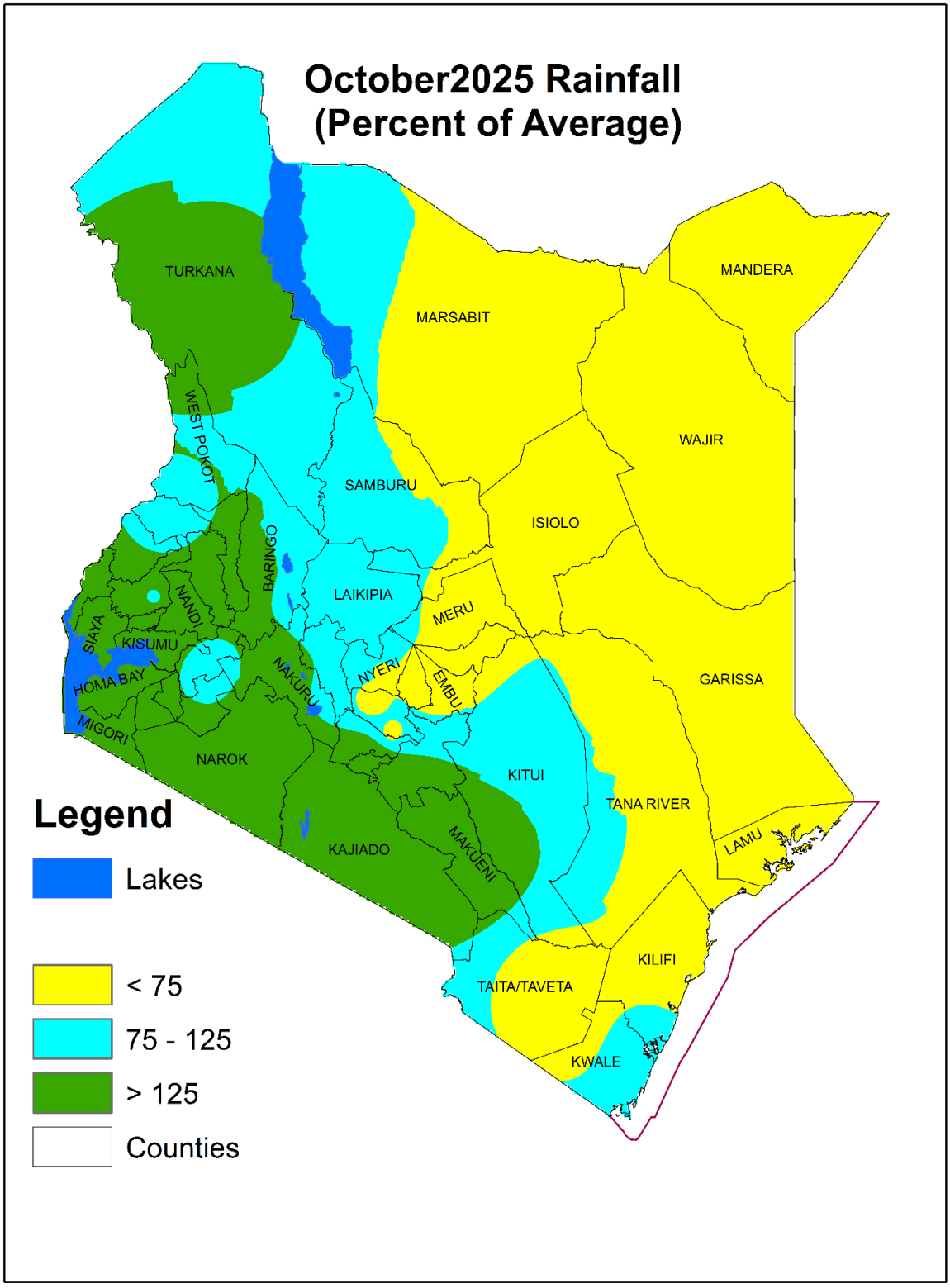

Figure 2b: October 2025 Rainfall Totals as a percentage of October LTMs

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4.2 Temperature

Maximum temperatures were warmer than average over the Northeastern, Southeastern lowlands, the Coastal region and the Central highlands including Nairobi except in Jomo Kenyatta International Airport where the temperature was cooler than average. The western sector of the country including the Lake Victoria region and the Rift Valley experienced cooler than average temperatures while the Northwest experienced maximum temperatures that were near the October LTM as shown in figure 3a.

Minimum temperatures were warmer than average over the whole country except in Vpoi where the temperature was near the October LTM as shown in figure 3b.

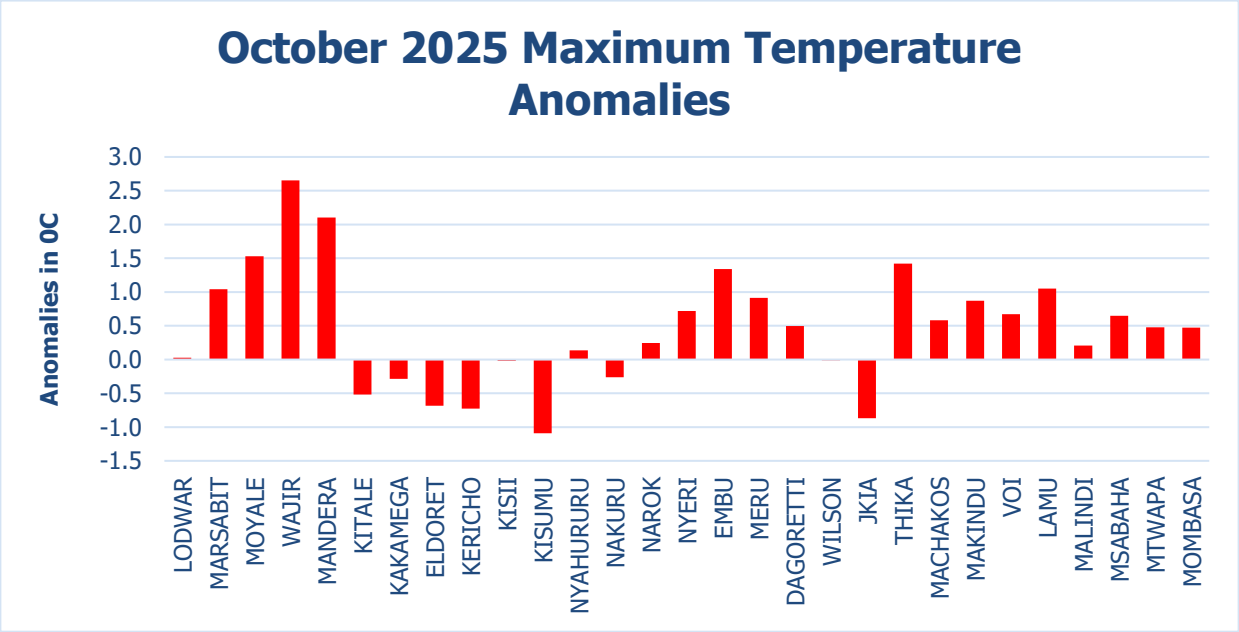

Figure 3a: October 2025 Maximum Temperature Anomalies

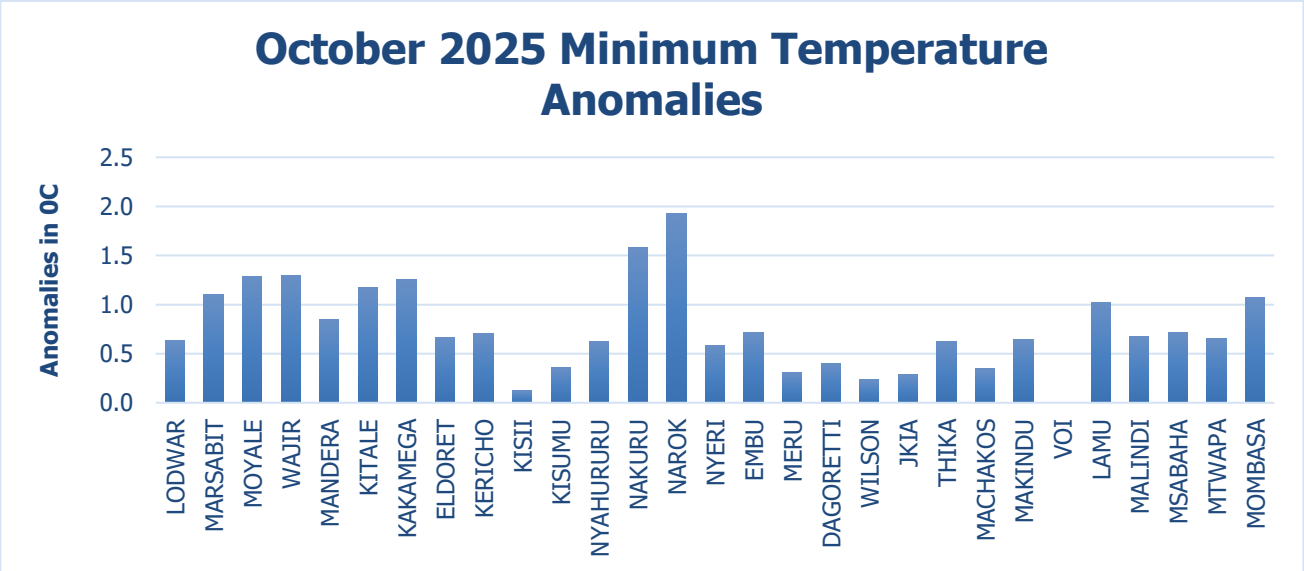

Figure 3b: October 2025 Minimum Temperature Anomalies

4.3 Experienced Impacts in October 2025

4.1.1 Agriculture and Food Security

In Kajiado, a number of sheep and goats were swept away by raging floods on the 29th October.

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4.1.2 Disaster Management

A young girl lost her life and her mother was injured on 27th October after they were swept by raging floods while trying to cross a lagger in Embobut, Elgeyo Marakwet East sub-county. A few homesteads in Karura village, Gilgil sub-county were flooded on 31st October by water from the Kabugi dam after it overflowed following heavy rainfall experienced on 30th October in the area. Meanwhile, the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) confirmed that an aircraft registration number 5Y-CCA, which was flying from Diani to Kichwa Tembo, crashed on October 28, 2025, at 0530Z, resulting in the deaths of 11 people. While investigations into the cause of the crash are ongoing, preliminary reports suggest that unfavourable weather conditions and poor visibility may have contributed to the accident.

4.1.3 Transport

Transport was temporarily disrupted over several parts of the country during the month. For instance, transport was disrupted in Nairobi county after heavy rains caused flooding along the Nairobi express way and other roads in the central business district on 3rd October. Travellers along the Chepsonoi - Kipsugur - Kisia - Ivihiga - Kambiri road were stranded for hours after the Sokobora bridge in Embobut river was submerged by floods following heavy rains experienced throughout the night of 27th October. Transport was disrupted along Garissa-Bangale road on 29th October after heavy rains were experienced over the catchment areas of river Tana from 28th October. In Makueni, floods affected transportation along the Kikima-Machakos highway after river Ikiwe overflowed making it dangerous for vehicles to use the road.

4.1.4 Health

Cholera outbreak was reported in a few villages in Trans Mara West and South sub counties, Narok county.

NB: This outlook should be used together with the 24-hour, 5-day, 7-day, monthly, special forecasts and regular updates/advisories issued by this Department as well as Weekly and Monthly County forecasts developed and availed by County Meteorological Offices.

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