KMD

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO



KAJIADO CLIMATE INFORMATION AND SECTOR WEATHER ADVISORIES FOR

MARCH - APRIL - MAY (MAM) 2026 LONG RAINS SEASONS

PARTNERS:

KCCWG KENYA CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP

christian aid

PASS ON THE GIFT HEIFER INTERNATIONAL

actionaid Kenya

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Three (3) Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) held on 11-13 February 2026 was very successful. It was attended by a team of scientists and practitioners from the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), Kajiado County Government departments (Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change, Administration, Ministry of Interior and National Coordination) the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Non-Governmental Organizations, Indigenous Weather Forecasters, and farmers.

The Kenya Climate Change Working Group, Christian Aid, Action Aid Kenya and Heifer International partnered and supported the activity.. This collaborative effort considers farmers' preferences and their views on the adaptability and usefulness of the proposed management practices. The end product - the weather advisory aims to support household-level decision-making in Kajiado County for planning livelihood activities and strategies in the March - April - May (MAM) 2026 long rains season.

1.1 UPDATED MAM 2026 Long Rains Seasonal Forecast Overview and timings

Rainfall that is currently being experienced is likely to continue into early March 2026 and has met the onset criteria over several places. The onset criteria is defined as the receipt of at **least 20 mm of rainfall within three consecutive days, with no dry spell exceeding seven (7) days thereafter.**

The forecasted early season rainfall is associated with the presence of favourable mesoscale and large-scale atmospheric systems, including the enhanced convective activity linked to the **Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO)**. These systems are expected to temporarily enhance moisture convergence and rainfall amounts over several parts of the county during the late February to early March period.



However, indications suggest that the Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) is likely to transition to **less favourable phases from mid-March, which may result in a reduction in rainfall amounts and an increased likelihood of dry spells, as the convective environment becomes suppressed over some regions.**

This outlook should be used together with the **24-hour, weekly and monthly and special forecasts,** as well as **regular updates and advisories** issued by this Department,. Farmers are advised to consult the Department of Agricultural Officers for further guidance and decision-making.

The MAM 2026 Long Rains onset has been realized from **Mid-February over several places in the county.**

The MAM 2026 season will be influenced by Tropical Cyclones and the Madden-Julian Oscillation. These weather phenomena are expected to cause both near-average to above-average rainfall in some areas and near-average to below-average rainfall in others. However, these phenomena are expected to be short-lived and will be closely monitored throughout the season.

- **Rainfall Amount:** Near-average to above-average rainfall is expected in the northern and upper West sub-counties, while the eastern, central, southern, and lower West sub-counties may experience near-average to below-average rainfall.
- **Rainfall Distribution:** Rainfall will be erratic, with prolonged dry spells and occasional isolated, intense storms.
- **Timing of Rains:** To continue from mid February with cessation expected in the 3rd to 4th week of May 2026.
- **Temperatures:** Higher - than - average temperatures are anticipated throughout the season.



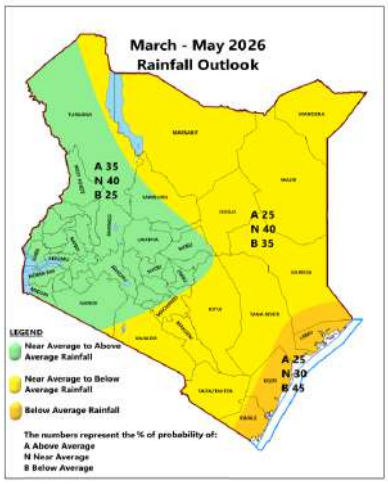


Fig. 1: National rainfall MAM 2026 forecast

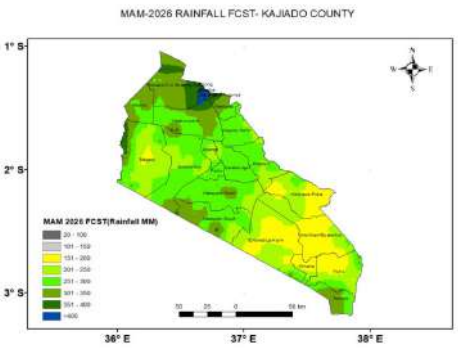


Fig 2. Kajiado ounty downscale rainfall MAM 2026 forecast

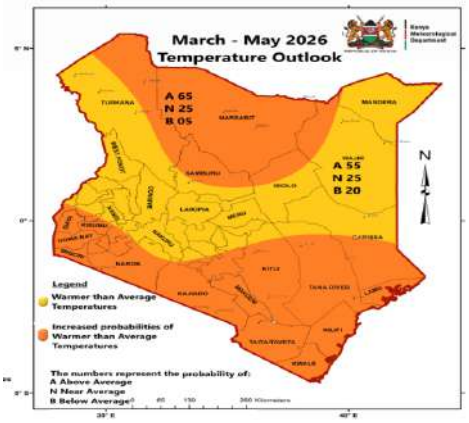


Fig 3. National temperature MAM 2026 forecast

KAJIADO COUNTY SEASONAL RAINFALL FORECAST BY SUB-COUNTY AND WARDS

SUB-COUNTY	WARD	TOPOGRAPHY	NORMAL (LONG-TERM AVERAGE 1991-2020) (MM)	FORECAST FOR MAM 2026 (MM)
Kajiado Central	Dalalekutuk	Medium	251 - 300	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Ildamat	Medium	201 - 250	251 - 300
	Purko	Medium	250 - 300	250 - 300
	Matapato North	High/Medium	251 - 300 / 301 - 350	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Matapato South	High/Medium	251 - 300 / 301 - 350	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
Kajiado West	Keekonyoike	Medium	251 - 300 / 301 - 350	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Mosiro	Medium	251 - 300 / 301 - 350	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Ewuaso Nkidong'	Medium	301 - 350 / 351 - 400	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Iloodokilani	Medium	201 - 250 / 251 - 300	251 - 300
	Magadi	Low	151 - 200 / 201 - 250 / 251 - 300 / 301 - 350	201 - 250 / 251 - 300 / 301 - 350
Kajiado East	Kaputiei North	Medium	351 - 400	351 - 400
	Kitengela	Medium	251 - 300 / 301 - 350	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Oloorsirkon/ Sholinke	High	400	351 - 400
	Kenyawa Poka	Low	151 - 200 / 201 - 250	151 - 200 / 201 - 250
	Imaroro	Medium	201 - 250 / 252 - 300	201 - 250 / 252 - 300
Kajiado South	Rombo	High/Medium	251 - 300 / 301 - 350	251 - 300 / 301 - 350
	Kimana	High/Medium	151 - 200 / 201 - 250 / 251 - 300	151 - 200 / 201 - 250
	Kuku	High/Medium	151 - 200 / 201 - 250 / 251 - 300	151 - 200 / 201 - 250
	Imbirikani/ Eselenkei	Low	151 - 200 / 201 - 250	151 - 200 / 201 - 250
	Entonet/Lenkism	Low	151 - 200 / 201 - 250	151 - 200 / 201 - 250
Kajiado North	Ngong	High	400+	400+
	Oloolua	High	400+	400+
	Olkeri	High	400+	400+
	Ongata Rongai	Medium	400+	400+
	Nkaimurunya	High	400+	400+

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KAJIADO COUNTY SECTOR WEATHER ADVISORIES FOR MAM 2026 SEASON

A. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

PART 1: GENERAL ADVISORY

• **Diversify Crops:** Avoid relying on a single crop to mitigate risks and ensure a more resilient harvest.

• **Plant Ahead of Rain:** Aim to plant at least one week before the expected onset of rain to optimize crop growth.

• **Practice Conservation Agriculture:** Implement practices such as mulching, minimum tillage, and fertility trenches to enhance soil health and water retention.

• **Establish Soil and Water Conservation Structures:** Install structures on farms to prevent soil erosion and improve water retention.

• **Enhance On-Farm Water Harvesting:** Increase water storage capacity by installing efficient rainwater-harvesting systems to support crops during dry spells.

• **Utilize Water-Efficient Technologies:** Invest in water-saving technologies, such as drip irrigation, to optimize water use for crop production.

• **Implement Timely Pest and Disease Control:** Regularly monitor crops for pests and diseases, and respond promptly to any outbreaks.

• **Prepare for Irrigation and Supplementary Watering:** Be ready to supplement rainfall with irrigation during dry periods to ensure crop survival.

• **Ensure Availability of Farm Inputs:** Ensure stockists provide the necessary, high-quality farm inputs, including seeds, fertilizers, and tools, to farmers in a timely manner.





PART 2: SPECIFIC PLANTING ADVISORY

SCENARIO	NEAR AVERAGE TO ABOVE AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE TO BELOW AVERAGE
Areas	Kajiado North, Ewuaso Kedong, Upper Kekoonyokie, Rombo	Magadi, illdokilani, lower Keekonyokie, Kajiado East, Kajiado Central and Kajiado South
CROP	**VARIETIES**	**VARIETIES**
Maize	Duma 43, Tsavo 4141, Tsavo 3601, DK 8031, H513, Pioneer	SC Sungura 301, Tsavo 4141, DH 04, KDV Series, Local Varieties
Beans	Nyota, KAT B1, KAT X56, KAT B9, KATX69, GLP 2	Nyota, GLP 92, KAT B1, KAT B9,
Irish potato	Shangi, Tigoni, Asante,	-
Cow Peas	K80, M66, KVU27-1,	K80, M66, KVU27-1,
Pigeon peas	-	Maintain the short rain crop, Plant Mituki, Mbaazi 1, Mbaazi 2,
Dolichos	DL 1002, DL 1009	Maintain the short rain crop (DL 1002, DL 1009)
Sorghum	Jasiri, Pato F1, Gadam, Serena, Seredo, Kari Mtama 1,	Jasiri, Pato F1, Gadam, Serena, Seredo, Kari Mtama 1,
Cassava	Maintain the existing crop KME 1, Mucericeri, KME 61, Locals	Maintain the short rain crop (KME, Tajirika, Mucericeri, Locals)
Sweet Potatoes	Maintain the existing crop Locals, KSP 20, Kemb 10, SPK 004,	Locals, KSP 20, Kemb 10, Kabonde
Sorghum	-	Jasiri, Pato F1, Gadam, Serena, Seredo, Kari Mtama 1,
Millets	-	Pearl millet, finger millet

B. WATER SECTOR

SCENARIO	NEAR AVERAGE TO ABOVE AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE TO BELOW AVERAGE
Areas	**Kajiado North, Ewuaso Kedong, Upper Kekoonyokie, Rombo**	**Magadi, Illdokilani, Lower Keekonyokie, Kajiado East, Kajiado Central and Kajiado South**
Water Sector	Northern Areas • **Enhance Water Management Techniques:** Regularly monitor and manage flood risks, especially flash floods, to prevent damage and loss. • **Ensure Safe Water Storage:** Treat stored water to prevent contamination and waterborne diseases. • **Maintain Drainage Systems:** Unclog and maintain drainage systems to ensure proper water flow and prevent flooding. • **Monitor Weather Alerts:** Stay alert to weather forecasts and, if necessary, relocate from flood-prone areas to safeguard lives and property.	• **Maximize Water Harvesting and Storage:** Expand water harvesting efforts and increase storage capacity to ensure a sustainable water supply. • **Enhance Water Management Techniques:** Regularly monitor and manage flood risks, treat stored water to prevent waterborne diseases, and ensure proper drainage systems are in place. • **Maintain Urban Drainage Systems:** Unclog and maintain drainage systems in urban areas to prevent flooding and ensure smooth water flow. • **Promote Groundwater Recharge:** Protect groundwater recharge zones and enhance water infiltration through conservation practices to improve water table levels. • **Desilt Water Pans:** Regularly remove sediment from water pans to ensure optimal water storage and availability.

	Upper West Areas • **Desilt Water Pans and Earth Pans:** Regularly clear water pans and earth pans to ensure efficient water storage and availability during dry periods. • **Promote Water Harvesting:** Implement roof catchment systems and ensure proper repair and maintenance of water infrastructure to optimize water use. • **Ensure Water Quality:** Continuously monitor water quality and enhance surveillance of water sources to prevent contamination and ensure safe water access.	**Lower West Areas** • **Desilt Water Pans and Earth Pans:** Clear sediment from water pans and earth pans to maintain proper water storage and improve water accessibility. • **Water Harvesting Practices:** Implement roof catchment systems and ensure the repair and maintenance of water infrastructure for efficient water management. • **Monitor Water Quality:** Continuously monitor the quality of water and increase surveillance of water sources to ensure access to clean and safe water.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

Environment Sector	**Northern Areas** • **Solid Waste Management:** Implement effective solid waste management practices to minimize the risk of disease outbreaks. • **Promote Agroforestry:** Encourage the integration of trees into crop farms to improve biodiversity, soil health, and water retention. • **Expand Green Spaces:** Increase the area of forested land in Ngong and Oloolua by promoting the protection and expansion of these forests. **Upper West Areas** • **Promote FMNR and Indigenous Tree Planting:** Support the Forest Management and Natural Regeneration (FMNR) approach and encourage the planting of indigenous trees to restore ecosystems and enhance biodiversity. • **Tree Planting and Resource Management:** Foster tree planting initiatives and natural resource management programs in institutions to promote sustainable environmental practices. • **Soil Conservation Techniques:** Adopt soil conservation practices such as building terraces, increasing vegetation cover, and using Zai pits to improve soil fertility and prevent erosion.	• **Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands:** Focus on rehabilitating degraded lands by controlling invasive species, such as uprooting Ipomea, to restore soil health and biodiversity. • **Construction/Rehabilitation of Sand Dams:** Construct and rehabilitate sand dams to improve water retention and enhance access to water in arid regions. **Lower West Areas** • **Promote FMNR and Indigenous Tree Planting:** Encourage Forest Management and Natural Regeneration (FMNR) and the planting of indigenous trees to restore ecosystems and improve environmental resilience. • **Grazing Management:** Implement grazing management practices to control overgrazing, preserve pastures, and ensure the sustainable use of grazing lands. • **Soil Conservation Techniques:** Adopt soil conservation methods, including constructing terraces, increasing vegetation cover, and using Zai pits to improve soil fertility and prevent erosion.



D. LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Livestock Sector	• **Pasture and Fodder Reseeding:** Reintroduce and reseed pastures to improve forage availability and enhance livestock nutrition. • **Control Invasive Weeds:** Implement measures to control invasive weeds that compete with desirable pasture and forage species. • **Pasture Harvesting and Conservation:** Establish practices for harvesting and conserving pasture to ensure year-round availability of feed for livestock. • **Grazing Management Plans:** Implement grazing management strategies where applicable to ensure sustainable pasture use and prevent overgrazing. • **Strategic Restocking:** Plan and manage livestock numbers based on available pasture and water resources to maintain a healthy herd. • **Efficient Use of Available Feeds:** Optimize the use of available feed resources to ensure proper livestock nutrition throughout the season. • **Controlled Breeding:** Implement controlled breeding programs to improve herd genetics and ensure sustainable livestock production. • **Livestock Disease Control:** Ensure vaccination programs are in place and regularly manage parasites through spraying and deworming. • **Enhanced Animal Disease Surveillance:** Strengthen disease surveillance systems to detect and report any outbreaks promptly. • **Livestock Movement Control:** Regulate livestock movement to prevent the spread of diseases and ensure proper management of grazing lands.	• **Pasture and Fodder Establishment and Management:** Establish and manage pastures and fodder crops to ensure sufficient feed for livestock. • **Pasture Harvesting and Conservation:** Implement practices to harvest and conserve pasture to maintain a steady supply of feed year-round. • **Grazing Management Plans:** Develop and implement grazing management plans to optimize pasture use and prevent overgrazing. • **Strategic Destocking:** Undertake strategic destocking to reduce pressure on available pasture and water resources during dry spells. • **Supplementary Feeding:** Provide supplementary feeding to livestock to ensure proper nutrition when natural pasture is insufficient. • **Controlled Breeding:** Implement controlled breeding programs to improve livestock genetics and enhance production. • **Livestock Insurance (IBLI-DRIVE Project):** Encourage participation in livestock insurance schemes, such as Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI), to mitigate the financial impact of livestock losses due to drought. • **Livestock Disease Control:** Ensure timely vaccination, deworming, and parasite control (e.g., spraying and deworming) to prevent disease outbreaks and maintain healthy livestock. • **Livestock Disease Surveillance and Reporting:** Strengthen livestock disease surveillance systems and encourage prompt reporting of any disease outbreaks to control the spread. • **Livestock Movement Control:** Regulate livestock movement to prevent disease spread and optimize grazing resources.





E. HEALTH SECTOR

Health Sector	• **Disease Surveillance:** Regularly monitor for disease outbreaks and take prompt action to contain and control them. • **WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Commodities:** Ensure the availability of essential WASH commodities to promote hygiene and prevent disease transmission. • **Hand Washing:** Encourage frequent hand washing with soap and water to reduce the spread of infections. • **Boil Drinking Water:** Advise boiling drinking water to ensure it is safe for consumption and to prevent waterborne diseases. • **Use Clean Water for Cooking:** Promote the use of clean, safe water for cooking to avoid contamination and foodborne illnesses. • **Fecal Matter Disposal:** Ensure proper disposal of fecal matter to reduce the risk of water contamination and diseases. • **Stocking of Medical Supplies:** Maintain a well-stocked supply of essential medical supplies and vaccines to address health emergencies. • **Health Sensitization:** Conduct health education campaigns to raise awareness about hygiene practices and disease prevention. • **Avoid Long Storage of Food:** Advise against long-term food storage under poor conditions to prevent contamination and spoilage.	• **Community Outreach for Malnutrition:** Conduct outreach programs in communities affected by malnutrition, including mobile clinics, psychosocial and mental health support, feeding programs, and the provision of clean and safe water. • **Disease Surveillance:** Implement regular disease surveillance to monitor, detect, and respond to potential outbreaks in vulnerable areas. • **WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Commodities:** Ensure the availability of WASH commodities such as soap and sanitation supplies to promote hygiene practices and reduce disease transmission. • **Hand Washing:** Promote hand washing with soap and water as a key hygiene practice to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. • **Fecal Matter Disposal:** Ensure proper disposal of fecal matter to prevent contamination of water sources and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. • **Stocking of Medical Supplies:** Maintain adequate stocks of essential medical supplies and vaccines to respond to health emergencies. • **Health Sensitization:** Raise awareness on health issues through sensitization campaigns, focusing on hygiene practices, disease prevention, and nutrition. • **Avoid Long Storage of Food:** Advise against long-term food storage under poor conditions to prevent contamination and ensure food safety

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

This advisory provides practical guidelines to help households and sectors in Kajiado County plan effectively for the MAM 2026 season. With detailed recommendations for agriculture, water, livestock, environment, and health sectors, the goal is to minimize risks and enhance resilience in the face of the expected weather conditions. By adopting these strategies, communities can better prepare for the challenges posed by the season's forecast.