



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY
KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
TURKANA COUNTY SEASONAL RAINFALL FORECAST
MARCH-APRIL-MAY (MAM) 2026
Date of issue 26th February, 2026

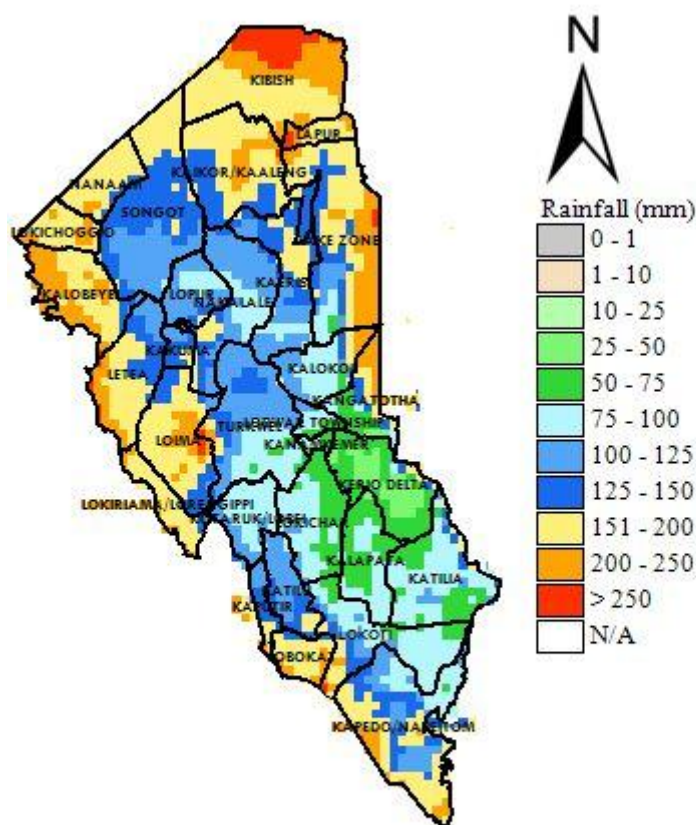


Figure 1: LONG RAINS SEASONAL FORECAST MARCH-APRIL-MAY 2026

The above County forecast map **figure1** depicts volume of rainfall in millimetres (mm) each ward in Turkana County is predicted to receive during March-April-May (MAM) 2026 rainy season.

The wards highlighted in **light green** colour on the county forecast map figure: 1 are likely to receive the lowest amounts of cumulative rainfall in the entire county during March-April-May (MAM) 2026 rainy season.

The lowest cumulative amounts predicted in these wards will be ranging between (10-50) mm during the rainy season. Kerio delta ward will receive the lowest cumulative amounts of rainfall (44.0mm) and Kibish ward in Kibish subcounty is likely to get the highest cumulative seasonal amounts (339.0mm). The rainfall amount will be significant in these wards as it will impact on the regeneration of pasture, browse and availability of water for

both livestock and domestic use. Both flash and riverine floods have high chances of occurrence as normal rains in Turkana County is correlated to both flash and riverine floods in several wards as depicted by flood prone maps on figure 6 and 7 given below.

Residents are advised to adhere and utilize recommended season's community advisories in their planning activities as well as harnessing the opportunities presented by the climate information and be extra vigilant during the course of the rainfall season in order to safeguard and protect their livelihoods

Several wards in Turkana west, north, south, Loima, Lake zone and few areas on east of the county are likely to receive highest amounts of rainfall during the rainy season as depicted on figure:1 above due to their topography and altitude (50-339) mm . Historically, these localities are catchment sources of county seasonal and perennial rivers in Turkana County.

This will literally impact on water level rise in Turkwel, Kachoda, Tarach, Kawalase and Kerio rivers among others which will enhance and promote irrigation farming activities during the dry spells in Katilu, Morulem and other irrigation schemes along these important rivers as well as recharging of Lodwar alluvial aquifer water table

There is a probability of occurrence of both flash and riverine floods in the entire County due to expected normal rains in most of the wards and the neighbouring counties (West Pokot, Transnzoia, Baringo, Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet) and countries (Uganda, S.Sudan and Ethiopia) as they are predicted to receive enhance rainfall during the rainy season.

As a precaution, People living along the riverine and lowlands are advised to move to higher grounds to safeguard their properties and livelihoods. Crossing of swollen laggas by pedestrians and vehicles will be a risk exercise during the rainy season. People are advised not to shelter under trees and near grilled windows to minimize exposure to lightning strikes during the rainy season

Therefore, utmost care must be observed during the rainy season to safeguard life and livelihoods. The flood prone areas mostly likely to be impacted by both flash and riverine floods are highlighted in [bluish](#) colour on figure 6 and 7 given below.

OUTLINE OF COUNTY RAINFALL OUTLOOK MAM 2026

The rainfall onset in Turkana County is likely to occur during 1st and 2nd week of April and cessation on 2nd and 3rd week of May, 2026. The distribution of rainfall will be poor both in spatial and temporal scales in the whole season. The peak of the rainfall season is likely to crop up in the month of April due to presence of inter tropical converge zone in the region (ITCZ) on its transit to the northern hemisphere

The county is likely to experience intermittent rainfall in February to early March before the onset occurs. The expected rainfall amount is likely to be average for the season as depicted in all the wards on figure 1 above but the amount expected for each ward will vary from ward to ward due topography and altitude above the mean sea level

Table2: EXPECTED ONSET AND CESSATION DATES

SUB-COUNTY	ONSET	CESSATION	DISTRIBUTION
All sub-counties	1 st to 2 nd week of April,2026	3 rd to 4 th week of May,2026	Poor

Rainfall Outlook for March-April-May 2026 “Long-Rains” Season

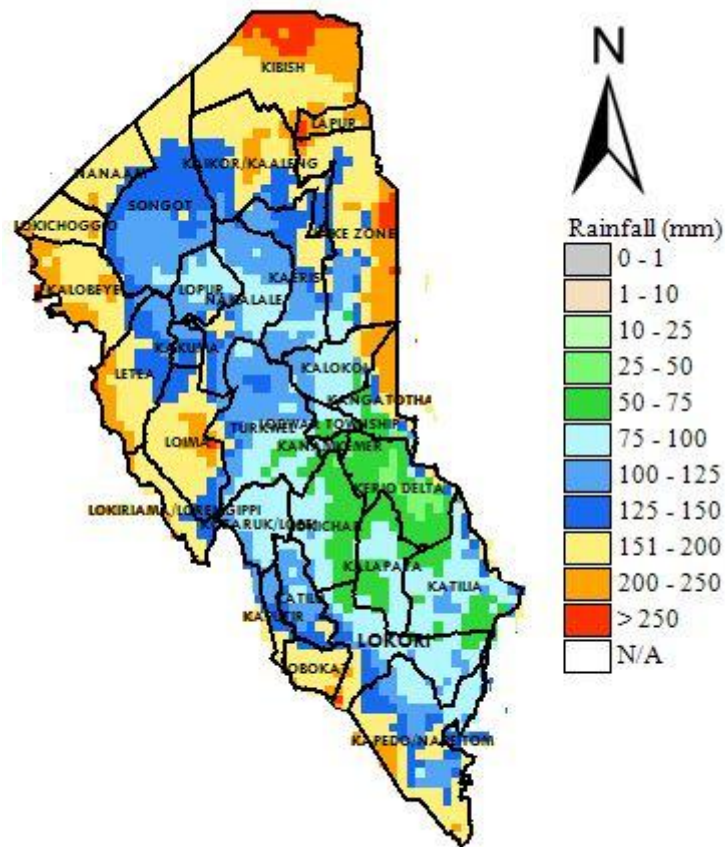
Rainfall that was experienced in February is likely to continue into early March 2026 and is expected to meet the onset criteria over several regions. The onset criteria is defined as the receipt of at least **20 mm of rainfall within three consecutive days**, with **no dry spell exceeding seven (7)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

The forecasted early season rainfall is associated with the presence of favorable 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 country during the late February to early March period.

However, indications suggest that the **Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO)** is likely to transition to **less favorable 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 climate information is essential in management of risks in climate sensitive sectors in the entire county as well as harnessing opportunities presented by it .Climate smart decisions, planning, anticipatory action strategies and contingency response plans ought to be upscaled on areas depicted on figure 6 and 7 in the forecast map likely to experience flash and riverine floods during the rainy season to minimise incidences of loss of life and livelihoods.

Farmers are advised to consult local agriculture extension office for advice on how to plan farming activities in light of this useful climate information inorder to maximize opportunities and mitigate uncertainties associated with the expected rainfall episodes in the entire county



LONG TERM MEAN FOR LONG RAINS SEASON

Figure 2: Turkana County Long term average for March-April-May for 30years

FORECAST AND CLIMATOROGY RAINFALL COMPARISON MAM2026

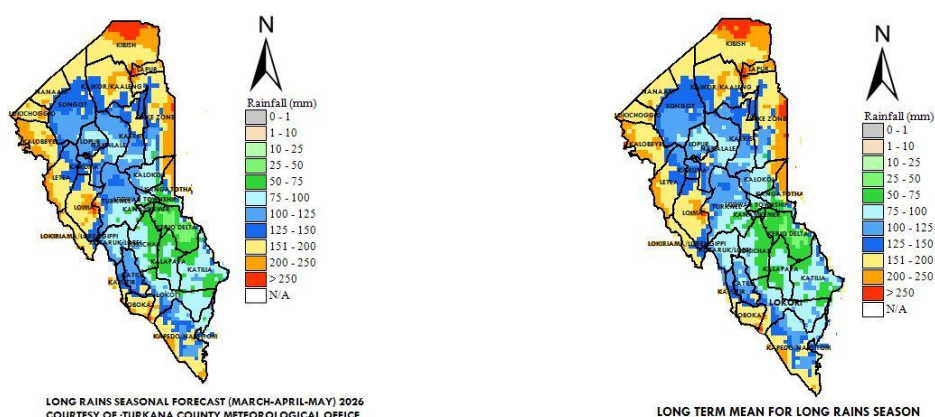


Figure 3: COMPARISON BETWEEN OBSERVED AND FORECAST RAINS



Figure 4: Local Seers examining the patterns of goat's entrails and comparing the notes to predict

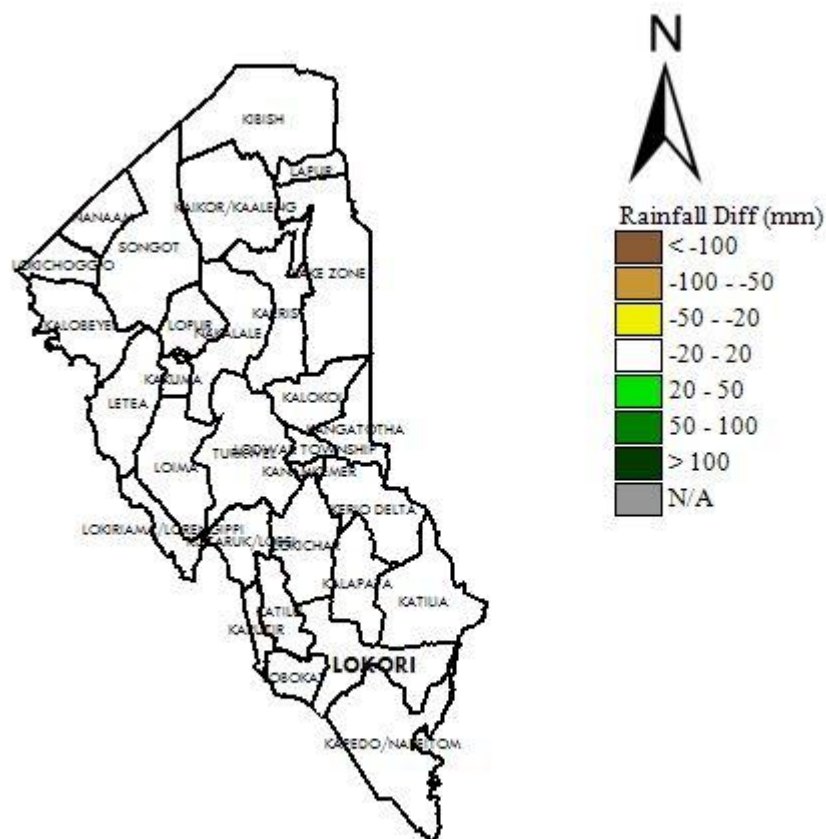
Analysis on Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4 illustrate high chances of normal rains in Turkana County during the **March-April-May, 2026** rainy season as depicted on the forecast maps from both the Local seers and KMD conventional forecast

CONVERGENCE BETWEEN ITK AND CONVENTIONAL FORECAST (MARCH-MAY 2026)

Table: 1

EPISODES	ITK (LOCAL FORECAST)	CONVENTIONAL	CONVERGENCE
Rainfall	Normal	Normal	Yes
Onset	4 th week of March to 1 st April,2026	1 st to 2 nd Week of April	Yes
Cessation	End of May	3 rd to 4 th week of May	Yes
Peak month	April	April	Yes
Distribution	Poor	Poor	Yes
Flash floods and Riverine floods	Riverine and flash floods	Riverine and flash floods	Yes
Amount	Normal	Normal	Yes
Migration	Uganda to Turkana	Internal migration	Yes
Diseases	Livestock and Humans	Livestock and Humans	Yes
Pasture ,Water and Browse	Plenty	Plenty	Yes
Conflicts	Lorengippi ,musug and Nakitongo	N/A	No.
Temperatures	Above average	Above average	Yes
Drought	After end of rainfall season	After end of rainfall season	Yes

Above table: 1 summarises comparison between the local and conventional forecast in Turkana County during **March-April-May, 2026** rainy season.



Rainfall Difference between climatological and conditioned scenario for 50th percentile rainfall for the TURKANA MAM2026 region, conditioned on the CDM_TURKANA COUNTY2026 forecast.

Figure 5: TURKANA COUNTY RAINFALL DIFFERENCE FOR LONG RAINS (MAM 2026)

The graph on figure 5 above displays the rainfall difference between the long term average for 30years (1991-2020) and the forecast for March-April-May, 2026

The rainfall difference in this season depicts neutral condition implying normal rains during the rainy season but the amount expected to be received by ward will be heterogeneous due to altitude and topography of the locality in the county

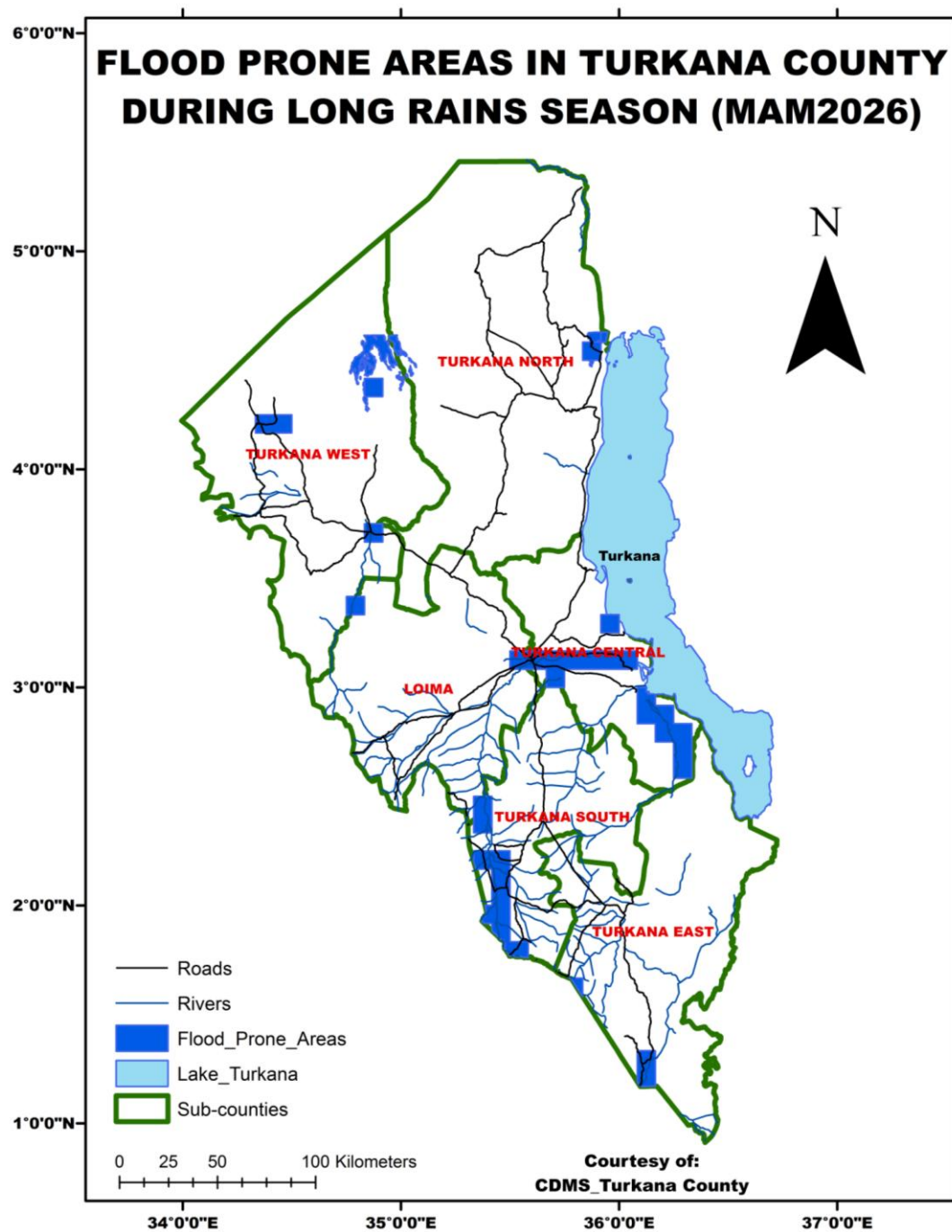


Figure 6: Flood prone subcounties

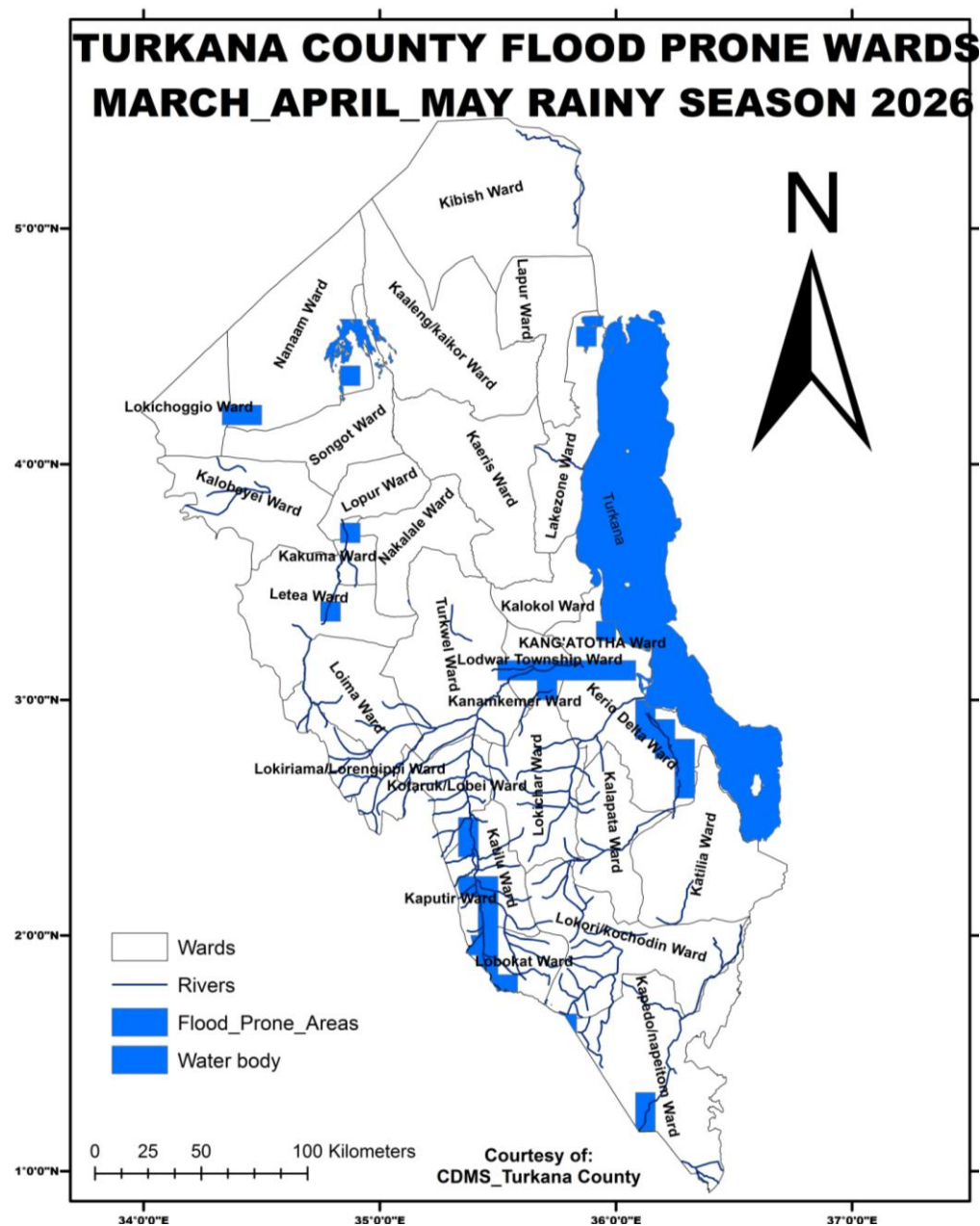


Figure 7: Flood prone Wards

The above **figure 7** shows areas in **bluish** colours prone to flash and riverine floods in Turkana County. As a result of expected normal rains in the County, there is a likelihood of occurrence both flash floods and riverine floods in the County

Following the early warning information from both the conventional and local seers (ITK), disseminations and communication of season's advisories ought to be prioritised, communicated and shared in advance through use of appropriate channels to reach the last mile for immediate planning and management of risks as well as exploiting the opportunities presented by climate information for adaptation and resilient building in coping up with increasing uncertainty of climate risks in the entire county

SPECIFIC SECTOR AND LIVELIHOODS ADVISORIES

FOR MARCH-APRIL-MAY, 2026

Agriculture Sector

IMPLICATION Sector	On	RAINFED FARMS- Farmer Messages	IRRIGATED FARMS-Farmer messages	Sector Messages
Increased availability	water	-Timely land preparation for planting -Procure drought tolerant crops. -Plant early maturing crops by end of February 2026. -Repair of storage facilities	-Timely land preparation and procure certified seeds. -Harnessing of surface runoff for spate irrigation. -Repair of storage facilities	-Sensitize farmers on early land preparation, planting and preferred crop seeds for planting. -Support vulnerable farmers with subsidy seeds -Sensitize farmers to cultivate home gardens to boost household nutrition. -Enlarge farming fields to plant more crops varieties -Sensitize community on impending rainfall to enhance community resilience on climate risk and uncertainties
Water logging in farmlands		-Divert or drain water from main rain fed farms. -Establish drainage trenches in the farms.	-Adjust irrigation schedules, avoid watering crops during the season -Ensure that drainage canals and water conveyance channels in your irrigation Schemes are well-maintained & de-silted. -Desilting of canals	-Establish cut off drains and trenches to redirect excess water in farms to the rivers.

Soil fertility loss through erosion	-Repairing of water harvesting structures to reduce soil erosion -Establish micro & small water harvesting structures-Zai pits, Deep/Chisel /Contour ploughing. -Soil and water conservation measures (terraces, retention ditches, water spreading bund)	-Slow down water movement in furrow by having check bunds and ensure basins are well leveled -Avoid ploughing 30m from the river banks. -Plant fruit trees on the riparian area	-Support soil testing/ analysis & soil health management. -Support water harvesting of run offs for crop production. - Soil and water conservation measures (terraces, retention ditches, water spreading bund)
Irrigation scheme infrastructure damage		-Activate already established horticultural demonstration farms for planting	-Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes infrastructures in rain fed areas (intake gates, division boxes gates) in parts of Turkana south, Loima and west to minimize the speed of surface runoff along the fields for crop production e.g. trapezoidal bunds
Disruption of food supply chain	-Community to purchase and stock enough cereals/pulse to last 3 months.	-Community to purchase and stock enough cereals/pulses to last 3 months.	-Sensitize businesses around the lake and areas that are flood prone like Nasinyono to stock enough cereals/pulses
Increased prevalence of crop pests & Diseases	-Monitor crops closely and apply appropriate pest /disease control using both chemical and biological control measures. -Farmers are advised to do Surveillance and reporting of any cases of pests and diseases to the nearest agricultural offices.	-Monitor crops closely and apply appropriate pest /disease control using both chemical and biological control measures -Farmers are advised to do Surveillance and reporting of any cases of pests and diseases to the nearest agricultural offices	-Sensitize agro-dealers to strategically stock pesticides & fungicides associated with high humidity. -Support in pest & disease diagnosis & mgt. -Activate migratory pest's surveillance scouts/teams.

Increased yields	-Sale the surplus crop produce to generate income, -Properly dry the cereals/pulses and store properly.	-Sale the surplus crop produced -Preserve the vegetables. -Properly dry the cereals/pulses and store properly.	-Sensitize on proper post-harvest, handling, food preservation and value addition. -Support repair of storage facilities and support with storage equipment e.g. tauplins and pallets -Sensitize farmers on good crop husbandry e.g. timely weeding, top dressing, pest and disease control
Opportunities for Increased acreage under rainfed and irrigation	-Farmers on the rainfed localities are advised to increase fields under cultivation to enhance harvests	-Farmers on the irrigated farmlands are advised to enlarge their acreage under irrigation for diversification and improve crop outputs	- Farmers are encouraged to increase the land meant for crop production in the coming season
Displacement of farmers	-Move to higher grounds for safety	-Move to higher grounds for safety	-Sensitize farmers in flood prone areas to move to higher grounds for safety and protection of livelihoods
Loss of farm implements and equipment	-Ensure proper storage of implements and equipment	-Ensure proper storage of implements and equipment	
Post-harvest losses for already matured crops.	-Improve storage of farm produce to reduce post-harvest losses due to excess rainfall	-Timely harvesting of already matured crop. - Ensure proper post-harvest handling -Ensure Proper drying and storage	-Harvest during dry spell (no rains) to avoid losses -Post-harvesting handling and storage by use of air tight bags and containers and use of dust chemicals

Livestock sector

Potential impact of MAM 2026 on the Sector

- Minimum migration of livestock in search of green forages and water
- Floods along riverine areas and Laggas and weather variation- resulting to livestock deaths
- Uneven distribution of pasture and browse growth as results of poor rains distribution both in time and space
- Presence of Livestock diseases
- Good livestock body conditions
- Destruction of livestock water sources
- Rangeland degradation as results of soil erosion
- Availability of pasture, browse and water for the livestock
- Increased in milk production Increased in kidding, lambing and calving in livestock/high breeding

Advisories

Sector/ Partner Advisories	Community Advisory
-Strengthen community livestock grazing/rangeland management committees to practice organized grazing patterns. -Enhanced livestock disease surveillance for RVF & other priority zoonotic diseases and animal health to Vet Dept -Procurement and prepositioning of essential veterinary supplies at the hotspot wards -County Government Directorate of Veterinary Services to stock and preposition drugs and vaccines for common animal diseases. -County Government Directorate of Veterinary Services in partnership with Development actors to treat, vaccinate and deworm animals against common diseases such as Contiguous Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP), Camel pox, Sheep/goat pox. -County Directorate of Livestock production to carry out rangeland	-Livestock keepers are advised to move to safer grounds from laggas and flood prone areas such as in Lokichogio, Nanam, Nasinyono, Lodwar, Kerio, Katilu and Letea -Deworm animals - Communities to be encouraged to carry out commercial livestock offtake - Communities to embrace livestock insurance. Service providers to also be encouraged to market their policies -Enhance livelihood diversification - Implement 'One Health approach' -Report immediately occurrence of livestock diseases. -Pastoral communities through Rangeland Management Committees to practice deferred/reserved grazing on the hills and ranges of Loima, Moruedou, Loru, Pelekech, Lokirama/Lorengippi -Pasture producers groups and crop farmers to conserve fodder (hay grass and pods) and crop residues in Naremetio, Pelekech, Turkwel, Namakat, Nadapal, Naotin -Pastoral communities to participate in peace building dialogue meetings in conflict hotspot areas identified; Lorengippi/Lokirima, Nakitong, Nawontos, Kaputir, Lokwamosing and Lopii

reseeding in partnership with development partners along the hills	-Community to take livestock for vaccination, treatment and slaughter centers
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Water Sector

Availability of surface and roof run off	Procure and install water harvesting structures especially in institutions. Conduct desilting of water harvesting structures e.g. water pans, dams , rock dams etc
High possibility of water infrastructure damage	-Alternative water sources should be drilled in case of damage -Rehabilitate and desilting of earth-dams, sand dams and water pans -Protection of water infrastructures
High recharge level of water sources; (underground and surface)	-Ensure all storage tanks are in good condition and carry out water harvesting during the rainy season -Procure fast moving spare parts -Procure, distribute and install water storage tanks
Spread of water borne diseases	Ensure all water sources are functional to avoid using flood water that might be contaminated hence causing water borne diseases. Sensitization of communities on benefits of strictly drawing water from protected water sources like boreholes. Public health department to ensure availability of water treatment chemicals in all facilities. -Treatment of piped drinking water at storage tanks to prevent water borne diseases. (Boiling and chlorination using Aquatabs, PUR, etc -Create awareness and sensitization of communities on proper water hygiene practices
Instant ceasing of pumps due to excess water and silt	-Procure and stock fast moving spare parts. -Activate and equip the BRRT with necessary tools and equipment's

Community advisories

- People living on flood prone areas to move to safer grounds.
- Practice proper water hygiene at household levels and encourage regular hand washing
- Clear drainage systems and water ways to allow continuous flow of surface run off around homesteads.
- Communities to observe any possible weak points and leakages of water pans/dam's embankment and immediately report to relevant authorities.

-Communities are encouraged to take advantage of the current rains to plant trees and pasture for catchment protection. -Households and institutions are advised to maximize on roof water harvesting and ensure regular cleaning of the systems. - Communities, institutions and partners encouraged to invest in roof water catchment infrastructures -Ensure that children do not litter the water point environs. -Ensure Proper water usage to avoid flooding at the water points

Health Sector

Health Facilities overstretched due to high demand for health and nutrition services – as results of diseases upsurge e.g Malaria, URTI and diarrhea cases	MOH to intensify prepositioning of health products such as drugs and nutrition commodities. -The regional warehouses to stock the drugs and LLITNs The community and HHs to be sensitized on preventive measures including sleeping under insecticide treated nets -Regularly drain off stagnant water and clear bushes around the homestead to reduce breeding of mosquitoes. -CHVs to intensify home visits and messaging on hygiene practices (use of latrines), water treatment and regular hand washing. before eating, after visiting toilet/latrine, before breastfeeding and after changing babies' nappies to prevent diseases -Encourage continuous and regular health check-up and seeking of health services for those with signs of illnesses such as fever, diarrhea etc -Ensure Community Maintain latrine use and personal hygiene
Access to health services is negatively affected-few people show up for health and nutrition services as results infrastructure damage in flood hotspot areas	The county to put measures in place to mitigate effects caused by flooding . -MOH support outreaches in affected areas and carry out continuous disease surveillance during the rainy season to ensure continuous access of health services. -All household to stock enough food for health and nutritional household needs
Reduced health seeking due to competing priorities	-CHVs to accelerate key messaging on Hygiene
Displacement and migration; disruption of routine immunization	-ANC and post-natal mothers to comply with clinic immunization schedules and adhere to exclusive breastfeeding of babies

nization services	
Likelihood of spread and increased health complications as results of shortage of supplies	-MOH to intensify prepositioning of health products such as drugs -The community and HHs to be sensitized on water born diseases, prevention and treatment by the CHPs
Increased water-borne diseases such as cholera resulting from latrines damage, open defecation etc	-MOH to continue health Education across the areas CHPs to sensitize communities' and households on the need to build durable pit latrines -In case of any disease outbreak, communities should report to the nearest health facility for immediate action
Poor child care practices leading to malnutrition among the under-fives – this can be due to competing activities in farms	-Need to create a balance between making a living and ensuring good child care practices are adopted
Negative WASH indicator performance leading to consumption of contaminated water, high diarrhea cases	-CHPs to intensify home visits and messaging on hygiene, water treatment and hand washing
MOH ensure preposition of Adequate supply of water treatment products e.g purr	-Treat water all the time to prevent water borne diseases e.g diarrhea, Cholera
Disruption of health services (facilities cut off, drug shortages).	- Report any suspected disease outbreak early

Education Sector

Implications	Sector Advisories	
<u>Physical impacts</u> -Flooding of classrooms and playgrounds -Leaking classrooms, submerging of latrines	Assessment and Reinforcement of weak buildings, -Rechanneling of water ways -Construction of gabions	Community Advisories -Parents to accompany learners to school during rainy days. -Parents to provide protective clothing and

-Strong wind blowing off the roofs -Formation of gulley's in school compounds -destruction of roads leading to schools -destruction of solar panels	-enhance water harvesting systems, -Planting of trees within the compound, -Cordoning off possible risk areas -Unclogging stagnant water around school compound	shoes -Parents to prevent children from playing outside when raining. -Local administrators to share weather forecast with BOM and community. -Child protection to be enhanced by elders and law enforcers
<u>Curriculum implementation</u> -Absenteeism will increase among learners -Minimal teacher contacts hours -Destruction of learning materials e.g text books to floods.	Sector Advisories -Schools to compensate time lost during rainy days through extra classes -Learning materials to be stored in protected areas	Community Advisories -Community or Household leaving near the lake to move away from the lake. -Early warning messages be done in local media available -Community and implementing agency to ensure availability of stand by boats around flooded areas. enhance safety
<u>Student welfare</u> -SMP distribution will be affected due Inaccessibility of roads -Inadequate food may lead to closure of schools -outbreak of water borne related diseases	Sector Advisories -Schools to plan for safety drills to prepare students before onset of rains -Students to be cautioned not to cross or swim in flooded rivers and pools -Adequate food to be distributed before the onset -Clearing of vegetation around school compound and fumigate the school to control mosquitoes -Observation of good hygiene and sanitation practices hand washing facilities -Students to be advised to wear shoes to avoid being electrocuted by lightening. -Pupils should be advised not play within the lake area. -Pupils advised to wear heavy	Community Advisories -Parents to observe safety guidelines when sending children to school during rainy days -Sensitization of parents on low enrollment in school through public barazas -Parents to maintain maximum hygiene at home for the pupils

	clothes during rainy season to avoid coldness	
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Peace and Security

Implications Reduced in-Migrations and increased Intra-migrations	Sector advisory -Community sensitization on rotational grazing patterns and safety practices -Organize inter-county and cross border peace dialogues Increase number of NPRs	Community Advisory -Alert authorities incase of increased migration from neighboring counties/countries and any other suspicious movements. -Pastoralist to Enhance vigilance on security matters
Expected reduction of raids cases internally	-Peace committees to monitor and report security incidences -Regular operations along Turkana East and Aroo sub counties to security incidences -Provision of security escorts to public and consignments of humanitarian aids	-Pastoralist to move away from conflict prone areas. along Aroo, T. East sub county hot spots areas and East of River Kerio
Challenges of access and response to incidences	-Monitor security incidences remotely using the available peace structures	-Report incidences of raids to local administration for ease of escalation

Food and Safety Net

IMPLICATION	ADVISORY	ACTORS
Human Displacement	-Relocate to higher grounds for safety and protection of livelihoods -Identify safe evacuation routes, which can be used on foot and other forms of transport available.	Community
	-Update mapped flash floods prone areas and share information to all stakeholders -Identify temporary relocation camps	Sector
Infrastructure damage	-Redirect water away from homes and other household structures	Community

	-Unblock drainage system prior to floods in urban areas	Sector
Loss of lives (human and livestock)	-Avoid crossing, swimming and driving through flooded rivers and streams -Avoid crossing water-covered roads or bridges -Avoid touching electrical items exposed to wet or water that is in contact with electrical appliances -Open windows of submerged vehicles for escapes -Initiate coordination and emergency response strategies	Community
Loss of lives (human and livestock)	-Sensitization and re-activation of DRM structures like DRM committees and climate change committees at sub-county, ward and village levels -Continuous update and timely dissemination of weather forecasts information to communities and relevant partners -Contingency plans preparation and activation -Provide hotline Numbers for reporting	Sector
Loss of property/livelihood assets	-Practicing better food storage practices	Community
	-Preposition NFIs and food items -Upscale Anticipatory cash transfers programs -Activate Rapid response teams -Establish Situational room for timely information sharing	Sector

Fishing sector

Potential impact of MAM 2026 on the Sector

- Lake level rise resulting to lake back flow
- Deposition of sediments, debris and nutrients in the lake
- Heavy rains and strong winds hindering fishing during the day
- Increased fish production due to plenty of nutrients and planktons in the lake
- Increased fish catchment by the fisherforks
- Increased supply of fish in the local markets impacting price reduction

Advisories

Sector/ Partner Advisories

- Awareness creation of fishermen on lake status during long rainy season
- Expand preservation and storage facilities
- Rescue units are advised to be on alert mode incase of emergency
- Unblock drainage systems at Lodwar fish market
- Discourage fishing on the breeding sites around Ferguson gulf
- Control over fishing during the rainy season
- Enhance lake patrols during the day and night to maintain security of fisherforks
- Enforce fishing regulations at fishing sites as well as in the Lodwar fish market

Community Advisory

- Avoid fishing during windy or rainy occasions
- Avoid fishing during windy or rainy occasions
- Wear life jackets while fishing
- Ensure adequate hygiene measures in equipment and at landing beaches
- Observe personal hygiene and wear aprons when handling fish
- Cover flied fish on sale with polythene papers to avoid dust
- Be keen on the weekly early warning information released by KMD every Tuesdays and put proactive measures in advance

Recommendations

This forecast should be used as guidance in advance planning and preparedness by decision- makers and public in various climate sensitive sectors and should be used in conjunction with 24- hour, 5- day, 7-day and monthly forecast and regular updates issued by Kenya Meteorological Department

For further information, please contact:
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You can as well find more information about weather and climate in Kenya on the KMD website ***<http://www.meteo.go.ke>***