

SEASONAL BIOMETEOROLOGY BULLETIN
(Climate/Weather – Health Impacts)
June-July-August 2026

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1.0 TEMPERATURE FORECAST FOR JUNE-JULY-AUGUST 2026

1.1 June-July-August Temperature Climatology

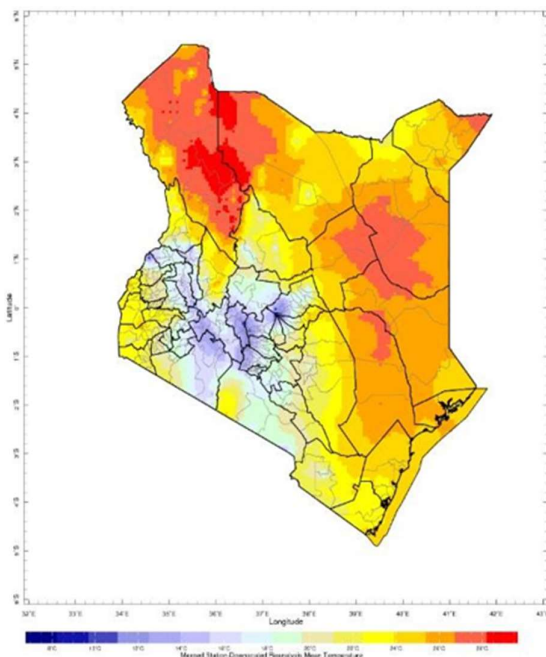


Figure 1: June-July-August Rainfall Climatology (1991-2020)

The June–July–August (JJA) season is typically the coldest period of the year in Kenya. During this season, the southeast monsoon winds transport cool air from the Indian Ocean, while increased cloud cover and the influence of Southern Hemisphere winter conditions contribute to lower temperatures. Cool, cloudy, and occasionally foggy conditions are expected over the Highlands East and West of the Rift Valley, parts of the Rift Valley, South-eastern Lowlands, and Marsabit County, while most arid and semi-arid regions are likely to remain predominantly dry and windy.

2.0 RAINFALL FORECAST FOR JUNE-JULY-AUGUST 2026

2.1 June-July-August Rainfall Climatology

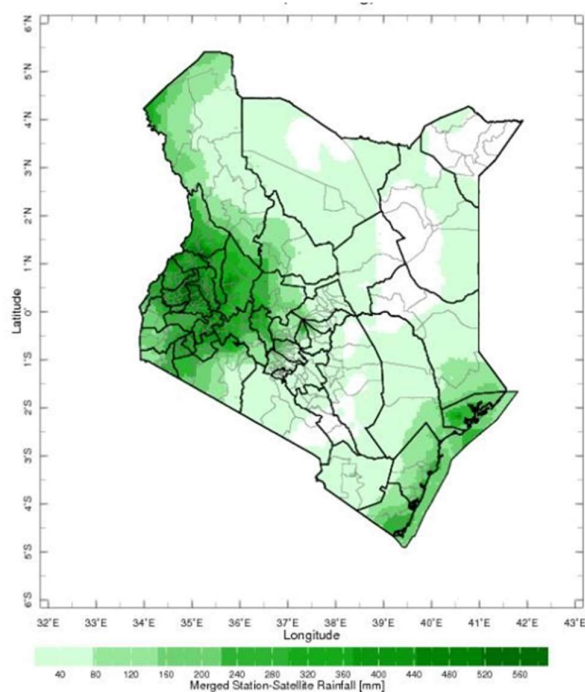


Figure 2: June-July-August Rainfall Climatology (1991-2020)

The Coast region, including Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu, Kwale Counties and the Tana Delta, is likely to experience **near-average to above-average rainfall**, although dry spells are also expected. Despite JJA being generally a dry season over much of Kenya, the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, the Rift Valley, the Coast, and parts of Northwestern Kenya continue to receive rainfall due to the influence of local moisture sources from Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean, topographic uplift, inflow of moist air from the Congo Basin and convergence associated with regional jet systems that support convective rainfall.

3.0 Potential Health Impacts and Climate-Sensitive Disease Outlook

3.1 Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs)

The expected cold, cloudy, and damp conditions in the Highlands East and West of the Rift Valley, parts of the Rift Valley, and the South-eastern Lowlands may increase the incidence of acute respiratory infections, including influenza, pneumonia, common colds, and bronchitis. Cooler temperatures can impair the body's respiratory defenses and promote indoor crowding, thereby enhancing the transmission of respiratory pathogens.

Areas at higher risk: Nairobi, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Murang'a, Kiambu, Kericho, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Bomet, Narok, and surrounding highland counties.

3.2 Malaria Outlook.

Although malaria transmission generally declines during the cooler and drier JJA season, residual breeding sites created during the March–May (MAM) rains may continue to support mosquito populations in some endemic and seasonal transmission areas. As a result, localized malaria transmission may persist, particularly in the Lake Victoria Basin, coastal counties, irrigated agricultural schemes, and areas where standing water remains following the MAM rainfall season

3.3 Cholera and Other Water-Borne Diseases

The risk of cholera is expected to decline during the JJA season compared to the MAM rainy period, due to reduced rainfall and flooding. However, sporadic outbreaks may still occur in areas with limited access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation systems, and poor household water storage practices. Continued vigilance in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices remains essential to prevent transmission.

3.4 Visceral Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar)

Visceral Leishmaniasis remains a public health concern in endemic Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties. The prevailing dry conditions, warm daytime temperatures, and suitable ecological habitats continue to support sandfly populations, sustaining transmission risk in affected areas. Enhanced surveillance is therefore required in Marsabit, Turkana, Wajir, Garissa, and Isiolo counties to ensure early detection, prompt treatment, and effective control of cases.

4.0 Advisory

Health authorities and communities are advised to:

- Strengthen surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases.
- Promote influenza and pneumonia prevention measures, particularly among children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic illnesses.
- Encourage handwashing and respiratory hygiene practices.
- Ensure safe drinking water through treatment and proper storage.
- Intensify vector surveillance and mosquito control in malaria-prone areas.
- Enhance early detection and treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in endemic counties.
- Reduce exposure to dust through protective measures, especially among individuals with respiratory conditions.
- Disseminate climate-informed health advisories to vulnerable communities.

5.0 Review of Climate-Sensitive Diseases During the March–May (MAM) 2026 Season

During the March–May (MAM) 2026 rainy season, climate-sensitive diseases remained a significant public health concern across several parts of Kenya. Above-normal rainfall and localized flooding created favorable conditions for the transmission of water-borne and vector-borne diseases.

Cholera outbreaks were reported in some counties, particularly in areas affected by poor sanitation, flooding, and contamination of water sources. Increased rainfall also enhanced mosquito breeding habitats, raising the risk of malaria transmission in endemic regions around Lake Victoria and seasonal transmission zones in other parts of the country.

In the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), sporadic cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis were reported, with environmental conditions supporting sandfly survival and breeding. Flooding, overcrowding, and displacement of communities also increased the risk of acute respiratory infections and other communicable diseases.

N.B: This outlook should be used together with the 24-hour, 5-day, 7-day, and special regular advisories issued by Kenya Meteorological Department. County specific weekly forecasts and monthly outlooks are available from the offices of respective County Directors of Meteorological Services. For medical interventions, consult your nearest health facility or Veterinary Service providers for Animals.



For: Ag DIRECTOR KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT