



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE
KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Dagoretti Corner, Ngong Road, P. O. Box 30259, 00100 GPO, Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone: 254 (0) 20 3867880-7, 0724 255 153/4

E-mail: director@meteo.go.ke, info@meteo.go.ke **Website:** <https://www.meteo.go.ke>

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AGROMETEOROLOGICAL MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR JULY 2026.



Highlights

During July the month of 2026, sunny and dry conditions over most parts of the country will favour harvesting, drying and storage of mature crops. The cool and cloudy conditions over the Central Highlands and Nairobi may help conserve soil moisture. Depressed rainfall over Western Kenya, Central and Southern Rift Valley will lead to crop moisture stress and reduce pasture regeneration. However, enhanced rainfall along the Coastal region is expected to support crop and pasture development.

1.0 Expected Weather Conditions for month of July 2026.

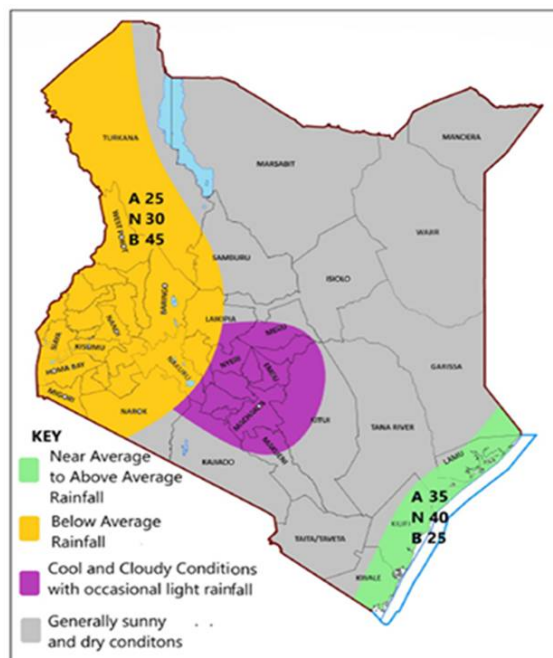


Figure 1: Rainfall forecast for July 2026

The outlook indicates that several parts of the country will be generally dry and sunny during the month. However, below average rainfall is expected over Counties in the Lake Victoria basin, Western Kenya, Central and South Rift Valley and the Northwestern region. The Coastal strip is likely to receive near to above average rainfall which will favour sustenance of soil moisture. Intermittent cool and cloudy conditions with light rainfall are likely over the Central Highlands and Nairobi region which may help slow down moisture loss in some regions (Figure 1).

Soil moisture is likely to decline across most parts of the country due to the predominantly dry conditions, with the greatest depletion expected in areas forecast to receive below-average rainfall. Mean temperatures will be warmer than average over the country. However, cool and cloudy conditions are expected over the Central Highlands and Nairobi.

1.1 General Advisory for Farmers

Farmers should take advantage of the prevailing dry conditions to harvest, properly dry, and safely store mature crops such as maize and beans to minimize post-harvest losses. Where crops are still in the field, conserve soil moisture through mulching and other appropriate practices, and irrigate where possible. In areas receiving occasional rainfall, regularly monitor crops for pests and diseases and ensure harvested produce is adequately protected from moisture. Livestock keepers should provide adequate water, supplementary feed where pasture is limited, and shelter during cool periods and from daytime heat. Farmers are also encouraged to keep following weather updates and guidance from agricultural extension officers to support timely farm decisions.

SUMMARY REVIEW FOR MONTH OF JUNE 2026

Several parts of the country remained relatively dry during the month. However, the Coastal region, Lake Victoria Basin and parts of Western Kenya received occasional rainfall. The highest rainfall totals concentrated along the Coast with Lamu recording the highest amount of 169 mm, Msabaha 148.2 mm and Malindi 147.5 mm. Mean temperatures were warmer than average across most parts of the country.

2.0 REVIEW OF WEATHER AND SOIL CONDITION DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026

2.1.0 Rainfall

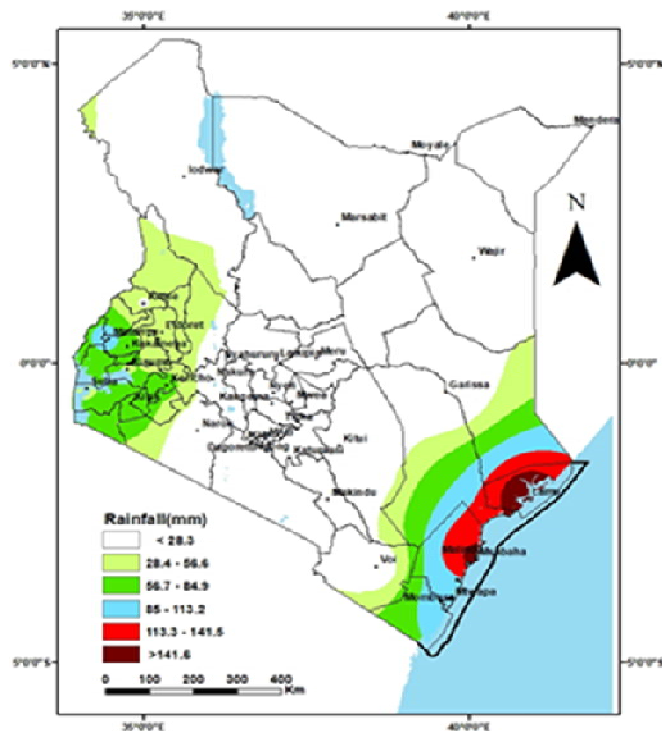


Figure 2: Cumulative observed rainfall for month of June 2026

Most parts of the country remained relatively sunny and dry during the month of June 2026.

June 2026 rainfall distribution varied across the country, with relatively wetter conditions occurring over the Coastal region and parts of the Lake Victoria Basin, while many other areas experienced below-average rainfall. Northeastern region remained generally dry.

These conditions influenced agricultural activities, water availability, pasture conditions, and soil moisture across the country.

Lamu station in the Coast region recorded the highest rainfall amount of 169mm, followed by Msabaha station in the same region with 148.2mm. Overall, several parts of the country experienced below-average rainfall during the period under review (Figure 2).

2.1.1 Soil Moisture

Soil moisture declined across most parts of the country due to the predominantly dry conditions and warmer-than-average temperatures. However, occasional rainfall over the Coastal region and parts of the Lake Victoria Basin and the Highlands West of the Rift Valley helped maintain relatively favorable soil moisture levels in those areas.

2.1.2 Mean Temperature

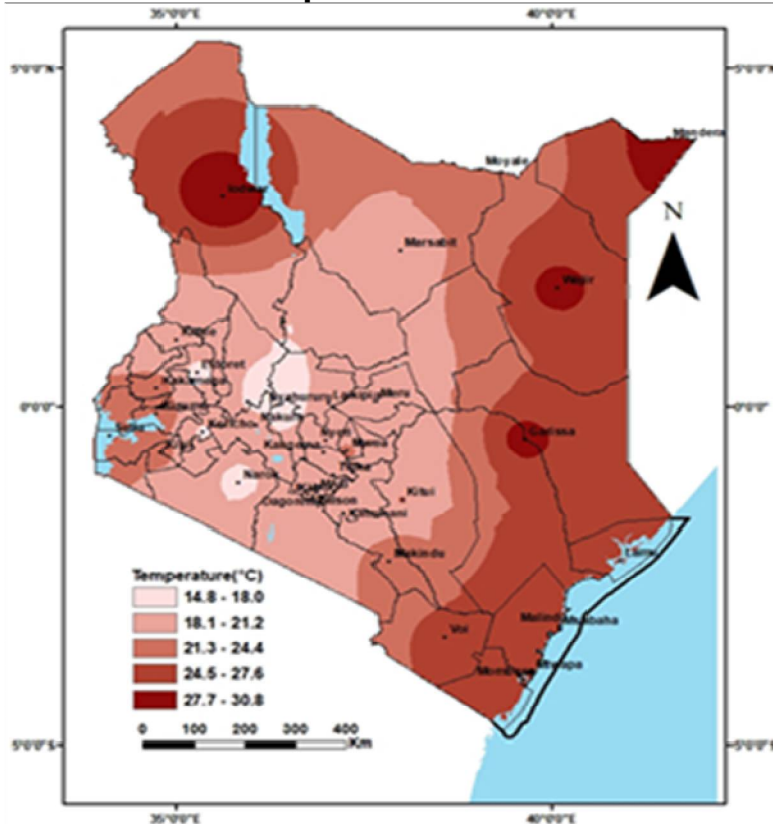


Figure 3: Observed Mean air temperature for month of June 2026

During June 2026, mean air temperatures across Kenya were warmer than averages with variations observed across different regions of the country.

High mean air temperatures were observed over Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale and Turkana Counties. Low mean air temperatures were observed over Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Narok and Uasin Gishu Counties. Counties over the Central Highlands and Nairobi also recorded low mean air temperatures

The highest mean temperature was recorded at Lodwar with 30.8°C while the lowest was recorded at Nyahururu with 14.8°C. (Figure 3)

3.0 CROP REVIEW FOR JUNE 2026

3.1 Western & Nyanza Region: The region received below normal rainfall during the month. Kisii station recorded 83.6 mm while Kakamega recorded 65mm of rainfall. Mean air temperature in June was warmer than April. Maize crop is being harvested in Kakamega.

3.2 Rift Valley Region: The region experienced below normal rainfall. The mean air temperature slightly decreased compared to the month of May. Depressed rainfall amounts have negatively affected the crop development in Kitale and Kericho areas.

3.3 Central and Nairobi Regions: The region received below normal rains compared to the long term averages. Maize crop is at wax ripeness across many parts of the region.

3.4 Eastern Region: The region recorded below normal rainfall and the mean air temperature slightly decreased compared to May. Maize has attained maturity in Machakos and Embu.

3.5 Coastal Region: Experienced near-average to above-average rainfall, resulting in improved soil moisture and favorable conditions for agricultural activities.

3.6 North Eastern Region: The region remained predominantly dry during the month, with

no rainfall recorded. This led to declining soil moisture, causing moisture stress in crops and reduced pasture availability.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'PO', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Paul Oloo

For: Ag. Director Kenya Meteorological Services

NB: For inquiries or any clarification, please use the email below Email:
agrometkenya@gmail.com