



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>

REF.NO: MET/27/8/ (8)

Date: 3rd AUGUST 2026

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR AUGUST 2026.



Highlights

August 2026 is expected to be predominantly dry across much of Kenya, with near-average to below-average rainfall over parts of the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin, Central and Southern Rift Valley, and the Coastal region, while the ASAL counties will remain generally sunny and dry. Intermittent cool, cloudy conditions with occasional light rainfall are expected over the Central Highlands and Nairobi, helping conserve soil moisture but slowing the drying of harvested produce. Warmer-than-average temperatures are likely across the country, increasing evapotranspiration, crop moisture stress, and livestock water demand, particularly in the ASALs. Farmers are advised to harvest and properly store mature crops, conserve soil moisture, monitor pests and diseases in wetter areas, and provide adequate water and supplementary feed for livestock.

1.0 Expected Weather conditions for August 2026.

August 2026 is expected to be generally sunny and dry over most parts of the country. However, near-average to below-average rainfall is expected over parts of the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin, Central and Southern Rift Valley, and the Coastal region, while intermittent cool, cloudy conditions with occasional light

rainfall are likely over the Central Highlands and Nairobi. Mean air temperatures are expected to remain warmer than average across the country, increasing evapotranspiration and soil moisture loss, particularly over the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Consequently, soil moisture is expected to remain adequate in areas receiving rainfall but decline across the drier regions, leading to increased crop moisture stress, reduced pasture availability, and higher livestock water demand. The expected weather conditions will generally favor harvesting and post-harvest handling of mature crops, although farmers in wetter areas should maintain proper field drainage and monitor crops for pests and fungal diseases.

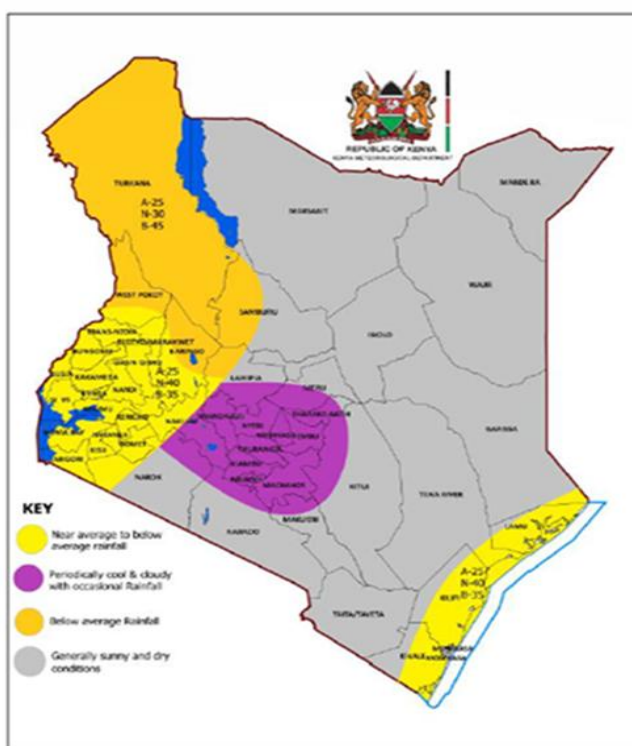


Figure 1: Rainfall forecast for August 2026

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.

COUNTY WEATHER OUTLOOK AND ADVISORIES

COUNTY	Forecast weather	Expected Crop and Livestock condition	Advisories
Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu	Near-average to below-average rainfall is expected with occasional light showers, especially along the coastal strip. Warm and humid conditions will prevail. Conditions will prevail	The expected rainfall will support crop growth and maintain fair pasture conditions, although high humidity may favor fungal diseases.	Harvest mature crops promptly, maintain proper field drainage, monitor fungal diseases and ensure adequate livestock water and pasture management.
Taita Taveta	Generally sunny and dry conditions with occasional cool and cloudy mornings over a few areas.	Soil moisture is expected to decline gradually, reducing pasture regeneration and moisture availability for crops.	Conserve soil moisture, irrigate where possible, conserve fodder and provide supplementary feed and water for livestock.
Garissa Wajir Mandera	Predominantly sunny and dry conditions with warmer-than-average temperatures throughout the month.	Crop moisture stress is expected to increase while pasture and water resources continue to decline. Livestock water demand will remain high.	Practice pasture conservation, provide supplementary livestock feed and water, avoid overstocking and harvest rainwater where possible.
Marsabit Isiolo	Mostly sunny and dry conditions with isolated cool and cloudy mornings in a few places.	Poor pasture regeneration and declining water sources are expected due to persistent dry weather.	Practice rotational grazing, conserve pasture, provide supplementary livestock feed and adequate drinking water.
Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu	Intermittent cool and cloudy conditions with occasional light rainfall are expected.	Soil moisture will remain favorable for most crops, while cool conditions will reduce evapotranspiration.	Continue routine crop husbandry, monitor fungal diseases and maintain good field drainage.
Kitui Machakos Makueni Kajiado	Generally sunny and dry conditions with occasional cool mornings over a few places.	Soil moisture is expected to decline, resulting in increased moisture stress and reduced pasture availability.	Conserve soil moisture, irrigate high-value crops where possible, harvest rainwater and provide supplementary livestock feed and water.

Nyandarua Nyeri Murang'a	Cool, cloudy conditions with intermittent light rainfall and drizzle are expected during the month.	Adequate soil moisture will support crop growth, although cool conditions may delay drying of harvested produce.	Continue weeding and fertilizer application, monitor fungal diseases, maintain proper drainage and dry harvested produce properly before storage.
Kirinyaga, Kiambu and Nairobi	Cool and cloudy conditions with occasional light rainfall and morning drizzle are expected.	Soil moisture will remain favorable for crop growth while pasture conditions remain fair.	Continue routine crop management, monitor diseases favored by cool conditions and conserve soil moisture.
Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and Laikipia	Generally sunny and dry conditions are expected, with below-average rainfall over parts of West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo. High daytime temperatures are expected over Turkana and Samburu.	Reduced pasture and browse availability are expected together with increased livestock heat stress and water demand.	Practice rotational grazing, conserve pasture, provide supplementary livestock feed and adequate drinking water.
Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Nakuru Narok, Kericho and Bomet	Near-average to below-average rainfall is expected, with occasional showers over several places.	Rainfall will support crop growth and harvesting activities, although localized fungal diseases may occur where rainfall persists.	Harvest mature crops during dry intervals, maintain field drainage and monitor crops for pests and diseases.
Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira	Near-average to below-average rainfall with occasional showers and thunderstorms is expected.	Soil moisture will remain adequate for crop growth and pasture regeneration, although persistent wet conditions may delay harvesting and increase disease incidence.	Continue routine crop husbandry, monitor pests and fungal diseases, maintain good drainage and harvest mature crops promptly during dry period.

SUMMARY REVIEW FOR JULY 2026

July 2026 was characterized by uneven rainfall distribution across Kenya, with substantial rainfall occurring over parts of the Lake Victoria Basin and the western Highlands, while much of the Central, Eastern, Coastal and ASAL regions remained drier than normal. Kisii recorded the highest monthly rainfall total (181.9 mm), followed by Kakamega (137.4 mm), Kericho (116.7 mm), Eldoret (84.2 mm) and Kisumu (76.5 mm). Despite these amounts, many stations still recorded below-normal rainfall relative to the Long-Term Mean (LTM), except for a few stations such as Kisii and Dagoretti that recorded above-normal rainfall. Mean air temperatures were generally close to the July climatological average, although persistently warm conditions prevailed over the ASAL counties, contributing to high evapotranspiration and declining soil moisture. Consequently, favorable soil moisture and crop conditions were maintained over western Kenya, while moisture stress persisted across much of the eastern, northern and coastal regions.

2.0 WEATHER AND SOIL CONDITION ASSESMENT DURING THE MONTH JULY 2026

2.1.0 Rainfall

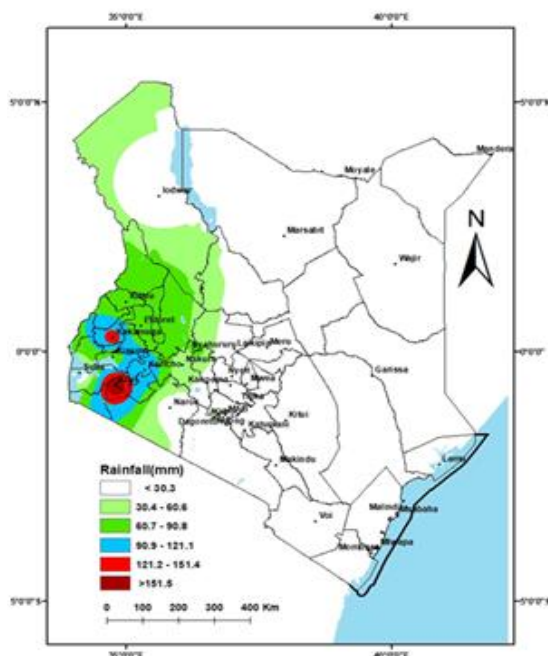


Figure 2: Cumulative Observed rainfall for July 2026

Rainfall during July 2026 was concentrated over western Kenya and parts of the Rift Valley. Kisii recorded the highest monthly rainfall total (181.9 mm), followed by Kakamega (137.4 mm), Kericho (116.7 mm), Eldoret (84.2 mm), Kisumu (76.5 mm) and Kitale (65.8 mm). Moderate rainfall was also recorded in Nyahururu (69.4 mm), Nakuru (48.3 mm) and Dagoretti (47.2 mm). However, most stations in the Eastern, Coastal and Northern regions recorded very little rainfall, with Lodwar and Marsabit receiving no rainfall, while Nyeri (1.9 mm), Thika (1.3 mm), Embu (3.5 mm), Garissa (0.2 mm), Mandera (0.0 mm) and Wajir (0.0 mm) remained virtually dry. Compared to the Long-Term Mean (LTM), rainfall was below normal over most parts of the country, with above-normal rainfall occurring only in isolated areas such as

2.2.0 Mean Temperature

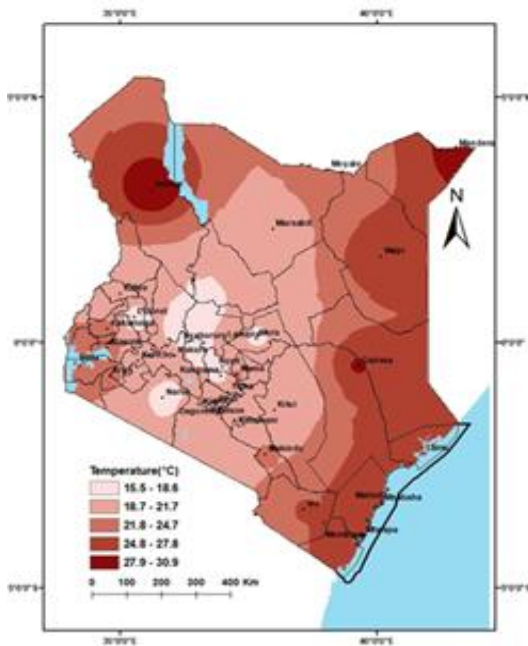


Figure 3: Observed mean air temperature for July 2026

Mean air temperatures showed little variation compared to June. The highest monthly mean temperatures were recorded in Lodwar (30.9°C), Mandera (29.7°C), Wajir (28.0°C), Garissa (27.6°C), Mombasa (26.4°C) and Malindi (26.2°C), while the coolest conditions occurred in Eldoret (17.8°C), Narok (18.0°C), Nyeri (18.1°C), Dagoretti (18.2°C) and Kericho (18.7°C). The persistently warm conditions over the ASAL counties continued to increase evapotranspiration and crop water demand as shown in **figure 3**

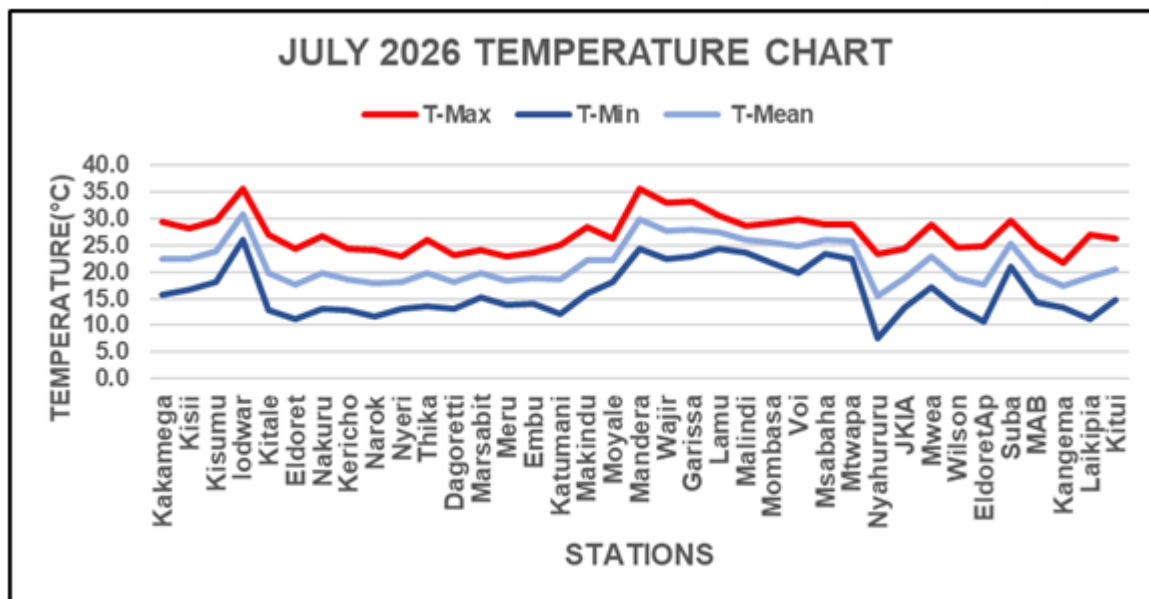


Figure 4: Observed temperatures for July 2026

2.1.1 Soil Moisture

The rainfall received over western Kenya maintained favorable soil moisture conditions, supporting crop development, pasture regeneration and replenishment of water resources. In contrast, below-normal rainfall across the Central Highlands, Eastern, Coastal and Northern regions resulted in declining soil moisture reserves, increasing moisture stress for rain-fed crops and reducing pasture availability in the ASAL counties.

3.0 CROP REVIEW FOR JULY 2026

3.1 Western and Nyanza Region

The region recorded the highest rainfall totals in the country, with Kisii (181.9 mm), Kakamega (137.4 mm) and Kisumu (76.5 mm). Soil moisture remained adequate throughout the month, supporting maize at maturity and harvesting stages while maintaining favourable conditions for tea production and pasture growth.

3.2 Rift Valley Region

Rainfall varied considerably across the region. Kericho received 116.7 mm, Eldoret 84.2 mm, Kitale 65.8 mm and Nakuru 48.3 mm. These rainfall amounts supported crop development and harvesting activities, although several locations remained below their long-term average rainfall, resulting in localized soil moisture deficits.

3.3 Central and Nairobi Region

Rainfall was generally below normal across most stations. Nyahururu recorded 69.4 mm and Dagoretti 47.2 mm, while Nyeri (1.9 mm) and Thika (1.3 mm) remained relatively dry. Maize was mainly at maturity and harvesting stages, with localized improvement in soil moisture around Nyahururu and Nairobi.

3.4 Eastern Region

The region experienced predominantly dry conditions. Embu recorded only 3.5 mm, Meru 2.4 mm and Katumani less than 1 mm of rainfall. Dry conditions favoured harvesting activities but continued to reduce soil moisture, particularly in late-planted rain-fed fields.

3.5 Coastal Region

Rainfall remained generally low across the Coast. Malindi recorded 30.1 mm, Msabaha 23.8 mm, Mtwapa 18.8 mm and Mombasa 14.0 mm. While the rainfall slightly improved soil moisture in localized areas, warm conditions continued to increase evapotranspiration and livestock water demand.

3.6 North Eastern Region

The region remained exceptionally dry throughout July. Wajir and Mandera recorded no rainfall, while Garissa received only trace amounts. Combined with mean temperatures above 27°C, these conditions maintained severe soil moisture deficits, poor pasture regeneration and high livestock water requirements.



Paul Oloo

For

Ag. Director Meteorological Services

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