



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE

KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN DEKAD 23: 21ST – 31ST AUGUST 2026.



Highlights

Rainfall is expected in several counties during the Dekad period, particularly over parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza and the Rift Valley, with light to moderate afternoon showers expected in several areas. Localized showers are also expected over parts of the Central and Eastern Highlands, while intermittent cool and cloudy conditions are likely over parts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Murang'a, Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Makueni, Machakos, Embu, Marsabit, Wajir and Garissa.

Most ASAL counties are expected to remain generally sunny and dry, with high daytime temperatures increasing evapotranspiration and livestock water requirements. The expected rainfall will support soil moisture, crop growth and pasture regeneration in receiving areas, although wet conditions may delay harvesting and drying of mature crops and increase the risk of fungal diseases. Farmers are therefore advised to utilize dry intervals for harvesting, ensure adequate drying and storage of produce, maintain field drainage and monitor crops and stored produce for pests and diseases.

1.0 Expected Weather Conditions for the next ten days 21st - 31st August 2026

Rainfall is expected mainly over Western Kenya, Nyanza and parts of the Rift Valley, with localized light showers over the Central and Eastern Highlands and coastal areas. Most northern and northeastern counties are expected to remain generally dry and sunny, while other areas will experience mainly sunny intervals with isolated showers. **Figure 1.**

Soil moisture is expected to increase slightly to moderately in areas receiving rainfall, particularly across Western Kenya, Nyanza and parts of the Rift Valley. Localized showers in the Central and Eastern Highlands will provide some moisture recharge, while hot and dry conditions in the northern and northeastern counties will lead to increased soil moisture loss through evapotranspiration **Figure 2**

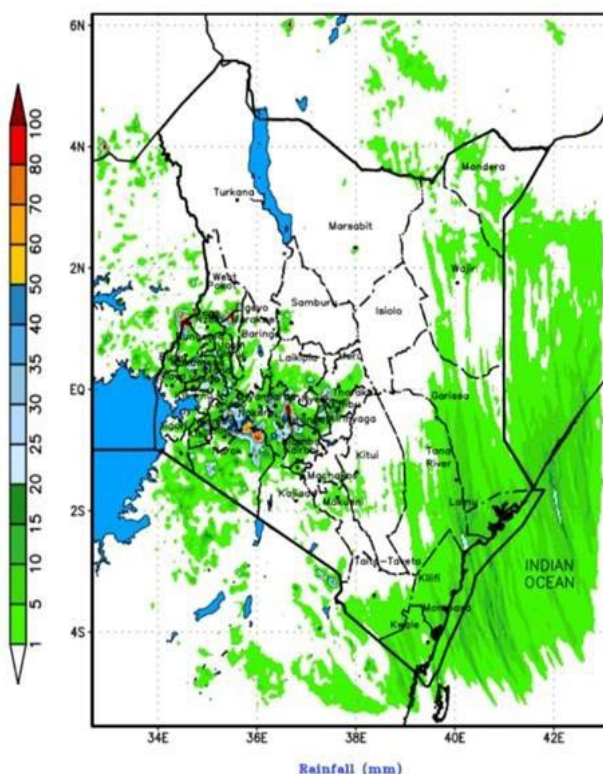


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall forecast for the period 21st - 31st August 2026

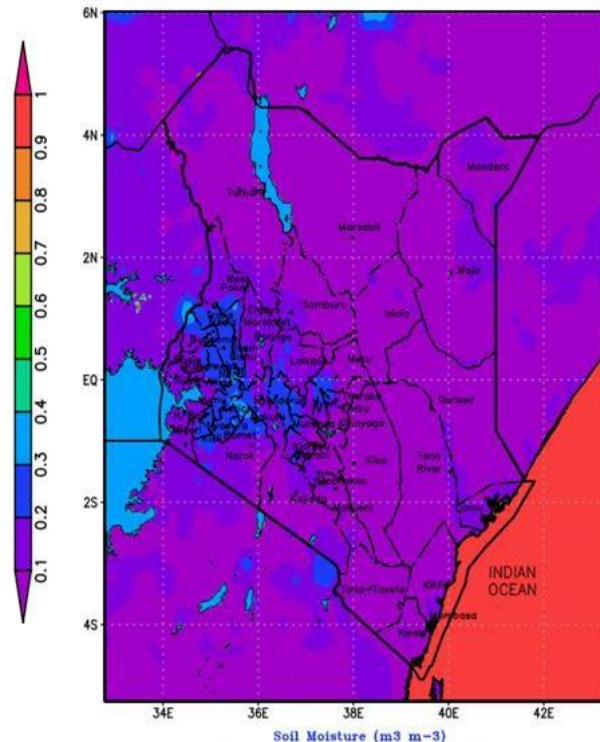


Figure 2: Soil moisture forecast for the period 21st - 31st August 2026

2.0 COUNTY WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

COUNTY	Forecast weather	Expected Crop and Livestock condition	Advisories
Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu	Generally sunny and warm, with light showers mainly during mornings in coastal counties.	Warm conditions will favor drying during sunny intervals, although localized rainfall may interrupt drying.	Harvest and dry mature produce during sunny periods, maintain drainage and protect produce from unexpected showers. Ensure adequate livestock water.
Taita Taveta	Mostly sunny and warm, with an isolated light shower towards the end of the period	Harvesting and drying conditions will generally remain favorable.	Conserve soil moisture, harvest mature crops promptly and protect fodder and stored produce from rainfall.

Garissa Wajir Mandera	Mostly sunny, with partly cloudy or cloudy-to-sunny intervals at times	Dry conditions will maintain moisture stress and limit pasture regeneration. livestock feed and drinking water.	Conserve water and pasture, practice rotational grazing and provide supplementary
Marsabit Isiolo	Marsabit may receive light rain on 23rd August, followed by mainly sunny conditions; Isiolo will remain mainly sunny	Localized rainfall may provide short-term moisture relief, although generally dry conditions will persist.	Harvest rainwater where possible, conserve pasture and water and continue routine crop and livestock husbandry
Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu	Mostly sunny, with light rains/showers mainly during mornings or nights in parts of the area.	Soil moisture may remain adequate in receiving areas while cool conditions reduce evapotranspiration.	Complete harvesting during dry intervals, maintain drainage and monitor fungal diseases.
Kitui Machakos Makueni Kajiado	Predominantly sunny, with localized cloudiness and isolated showers.	Dry conditions may sustain moisture stress, while sunny intervals will favor harvesting and drying.	Prioritize harvesting and drying, conserve soil moisture, harvest rainwater and maintain livestock water and feed supplies.
Nyandarua Nyeri Murang'a	Cool conditions with light rains/showers mainly early in the period, followed by sunny intervals.	Moisture conditions will be favorable in receiving areas, although cool and wet conditions may slow drying.	Harvest mature crops during dry windows, ensure adequate drying and storage, maintain drainage and monitor fungal diseases.
Kirinyaga, Kiambu and Nairobi	Morning cloudiness with occasional light rainfall and cool conditions. Afternoon showers may occur over Nairobi and Kirinyaga.	Soil moisture will remain adequate for most crops. 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	Predominantly sunny and dry, with localized showers mainly over Laikipia.	Moisture stress is likely to persist in drier areas, while localized rainfall may improve pasture conditions.	Conserve pasture and water, practice rotational grazing, harvest rainwater where possible and provide supplementary feed in dry areas.
Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Nakuru	Mostly sunny mornings with light to moderate afternoon showers in several counties;	Rainfall will support soil moisture and pasture/crop conditions but may	Harvest mature crops during dry intervals, maintain drainage and provide

Narok, Kericho and Bomet	moderate showers are indicated over Kericho.	interfere with harvesting and drying.	adequate drying facilities. Monitor crops and stored produce for fungal diseases and pests.
Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira	Sunny mornings followed by light to moderate afternoon showers on several days; moderate showers are expected over Bungoma.	Good moisture conditions will support crop and pasture conditions, but wet periods may delay harvesting and drying and increase fungal disease risk.	Harvest mature crops promptly during dry intervals, ensure thorough drying before storage and maintain proper drainage.

3.0 WEATHER, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING 11TH -20TH AUGUST 2026

3.1 Rainfall

Rainfall during the dekad was mainly concentrated over the western parts of the country, the Lake Victoria Basin and parts of the Rift Valley, while most areas in the eastern, northern, northeastern and coastal regions received little or no rainfall. The highest rainfall totals were recorded at Kericho (76.9 mm), Kisii (55.4 mm), Eldoret (40.3 mm), Kisumu (38.2 mm) and Kakamega (37.0 mm). Most stations in the eastern and northern regions recorded low rainfall amounts, with several stations receiving less than 5 mm.

Compared with the long-term mean, rainfall was above normal in several stations in the western and Rift Valley regions, particularly Kericho and Kisii, while below-normal rainfall persisted over most of the eastern, northern, northeastern and coastal areas. The rainfall received in the western and parts of the Rift Valley improved soil moisture conditions and supported crop development and pasture regeneration. However, the continued dry conditions in the eastern, northern and northeastern regions resulted in declining soil moisture and increased moisture stress, particularly in rain-fed agricultural areas and pastoral zones, **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**

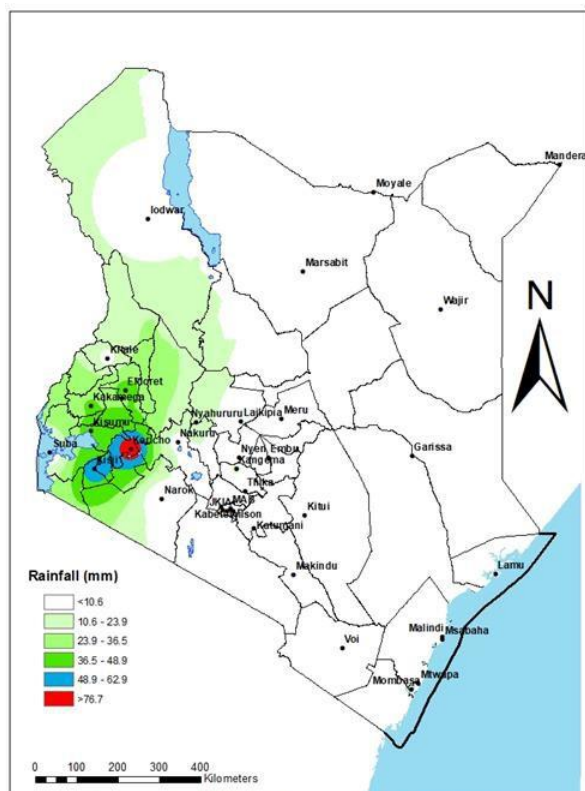


Figure 3: Cumulative observed rainfall for the period 11th - 20th August 2026

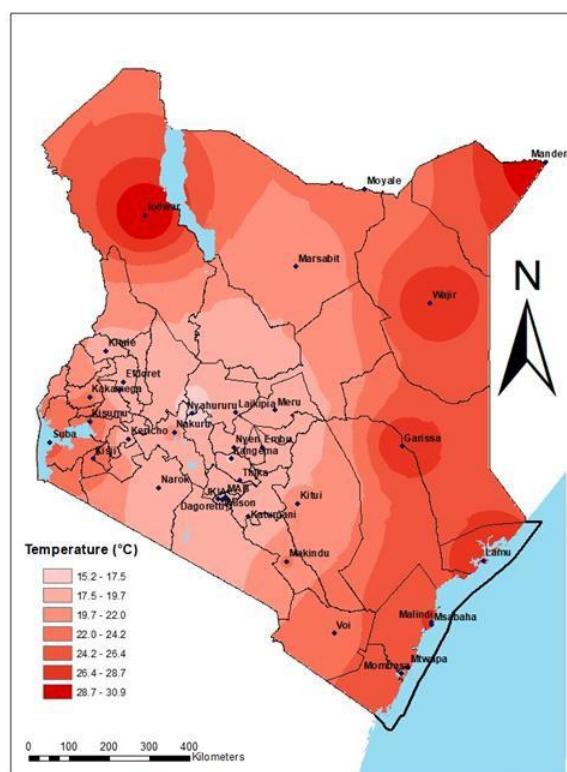


Figure 4: Observed mean air temperature for the period 11th - 20th August 2026

3.2 Temperature

Mean air temperatures increased slightly across most parts of the country compared with the previous dekad, resulting in generally warmer conditions. The highest mean air temperatures were recorded over Lodwar and Mandera, while relatively cooler conditions prevailed over Nyahururu and parts of the Rift Valley and Central Highlands.

The warmer conditions, particularly in areas that received little or no rainfall, increased evapotranspiration and contributed to further depletion of soil moisture. This is likely to increase water requirements for crops and livestock and may aggravate moisture stress in the drier eastern, northern and northeastern regions. Conversely, the relatively cooler and wetter conditions over western Kenya reduced evapotranspiration and maintained more favourable soil-moisture conditions for crops and pasture.

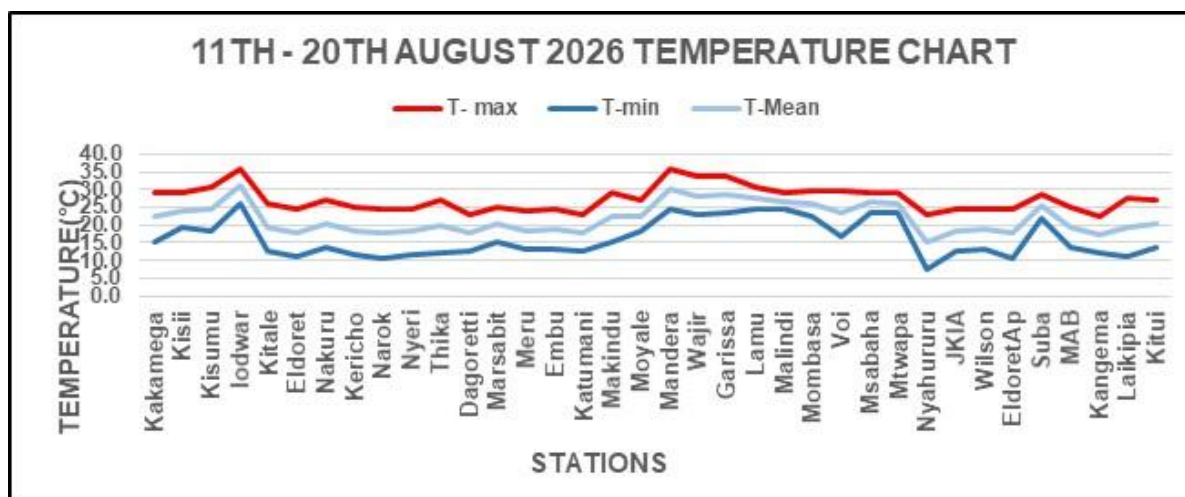
3.3 Soil Moisture and Crop Conditions

Soil moisture conditions improved in areas that received moderate to high rainfall, particularly in western Kenya, the Lake Victoria Basin and parts of the Rift Valley. The improved moisture conditions supported crop growth, crop maturation and pasture regeneration. Maize and other crops approaching maturity benefited from the favourable moisture conditions, although wet conditions in some areas may increase the risk of fungal diseases and delay harvesting.

In **Central Kenya and Nairobi**, soil moisture conditions remained variable, with localized improvements following rainfall, while areas that received little rainfall

experienced gradual moisture depletion. The prevailing cool conditions reduced evapotranspiration, helping to conserve available soil moisture.

In the **eastern, northern and northeastern regions**, persistent dry conditions and increased temperatures contributed to declining soil moisture. Crops in rain-fed areas, particularly those planted late, may experience moisture stress. Pasture and browse availability also continued to decline in pastoral areas, increasing livestock dependence on available water sources and supplementary feed.



*Figure 5: Observed Temperature for the period
11th - 20th August 2026*

REGIONAL WEATHER AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

1. Western and Nyanza Regions

Rainfall was generally more favourable over the region compared with most other parts of the country. Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu and Kakamega recorded significant rainfall amounts. The improved soil moisture supported crop growth, maize development and pasture regeneration. Crops approaching maturity and harvesting benefited from the favourable moisture conditions, although persistent wetness in some areas may increase fungal disease incidence and delay harvesting.

2. Rift Valley Region

The Rainfall distribution varied considerably across the region, with some areas receiving moderate to substantial rainfall while others remained relatively dry. Eldoret recorded significant rainfall, which supported maize development and pasture regeneration. The combination of rainfall and relatively cool temperatures maintained generally favourable agricultural conditions in the wetter areas. However, localized moisture deficits persisted in areas that received little rainfall.

3. Central and Nairobi Region

Rainfall remained generally below normal, although isolated rainfall improved soil moisture in some locations. Cool and cloudy conditions prevailed at times, reducing

evapotranspiration and helping to conserve available soil moisture. Maize and other crops at maturity and harvesting stages generally remained in fair condition, although moisture depletion may affect late-planted crops in drier areas.

4. Eastern Region

Most areas continued to experience relatively dry conditions, with limited rainfall recorded during the dekad. The warmer conditions increased evapotranspiration and contributed to declining soil moisture. Dry weather generally favored harvesting and drying of mature crops, but crops planted late under rain-fed conditions remained vulnerable to moisture stress.

5. Coastal Region

Rainfall remained generally low and unevenly distributed. Warm conditions persisted and increased evapotranspiration, particularly in areas receiving little rainfall. The available soil moisture supported crop maturation in some areas, but continued dry conditions may lead to moisture deficits. Livestock water demand remained moderate to high in the drier areas.

6. Northeastern Region

Most areas remained predominantly dry, with very limited rainfall recorded. High temperatures increased evapotranspiration, resulting in persistent soil-moisture deficits. Pasture and browse regeneration remained limited, while livestock water requirements increased. Continued dry conditions may worsen pasture shortages and increase pressure on available grazing and water resources.



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