



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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OUTLOOK FOR THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2026 "SHORT RAINS" SEASON AND REVIEW OF THE JUNE-JULY-AUGUST 2026 SEASON

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Outlook for the October-November-December 2026 Season

Above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita/Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties (Figure 2).

Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in Turkana and few parts of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties.

Mean temperatures are predicted to be warmer than average during the season with higher probabilities over Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and parts of Tana River, Taita/Taveta and Garissa Counties.

1.2 Review of the June-July-August Season

Most parts of the country received below-average rainfall during the June-July-August 2026 season. Only Kisii, Malindi, Lamu, Kericho, Kisumu and Mombasa Meteorological Stations recorded near-average rainfall. Lodwar, Garissa and Mandera Meteorological Stations received no rainfall during the season.

Mean temperatures were warmer than average in most parts of the country.

2.0 RAINFALL FORECAST FOR OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2026

2.1 October-November-December Rainfall Climatology

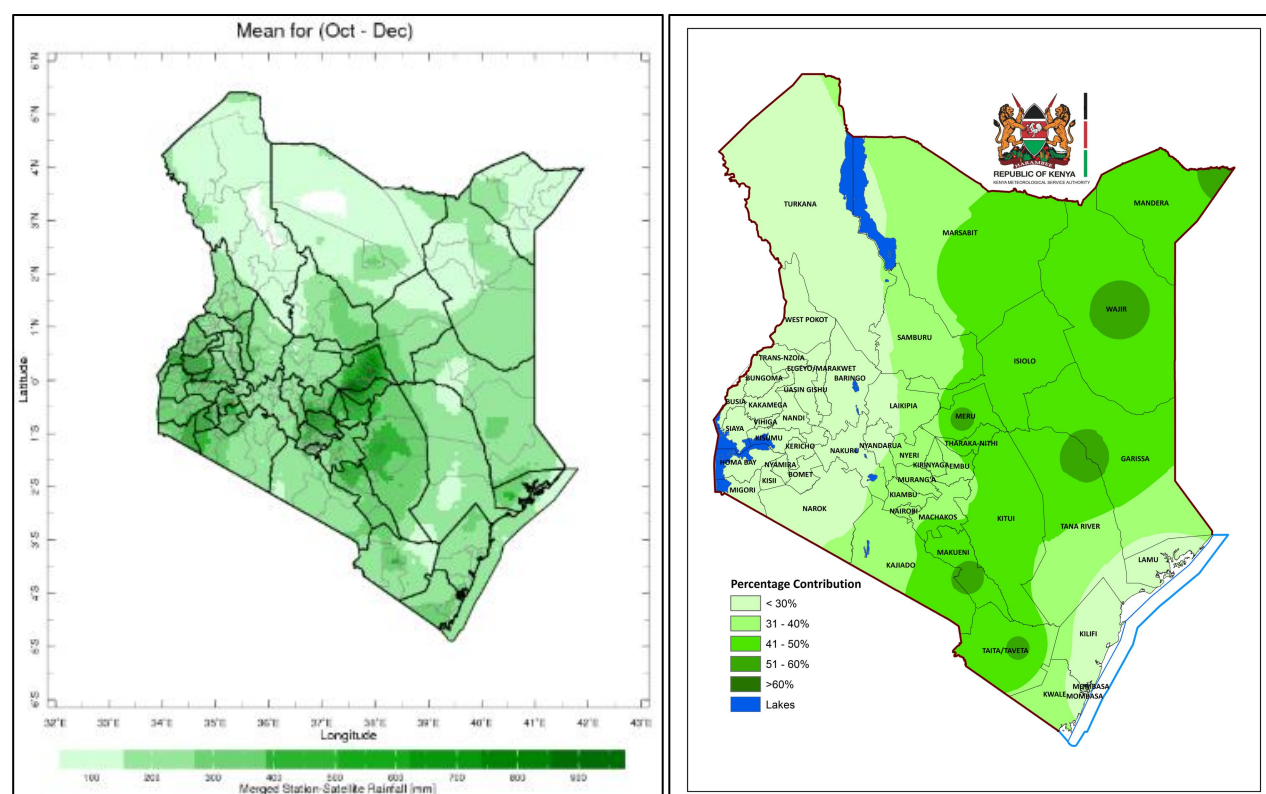


Figure 1: October-November-December Rainfall Climatology (1991-2020) Figure 2: Contribution of OND season to annual rainfall (1991-2020)

The October-November-December rainfall season is a major rainfall season in Kenya. The season contributes more than 30% of annual rainfall received in several counties including Meru, Makueni, Garissa, Taita/Taveta, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Machakos, Kiambu, Embu, Nairobi, Nyeri, Laikipia and Mombasa. More than 700mm of rainfall is received in some parts of the country during this season (Figures 1 and 2).

The season occurs because of the southward migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). The duration and performance of the season is influenced by the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) which enhances rainfall when in the positive phase. The El Nino phenomenon, that is currently strong, also enhances rainfall when it occurs concurrently with a positive IOD.

On shorter timescales, rainfall intensity is influenced by the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) and the development of tropical cyclones over the Indian Ocean.

2.2 Rainfall Forecast for October-November-December 2026

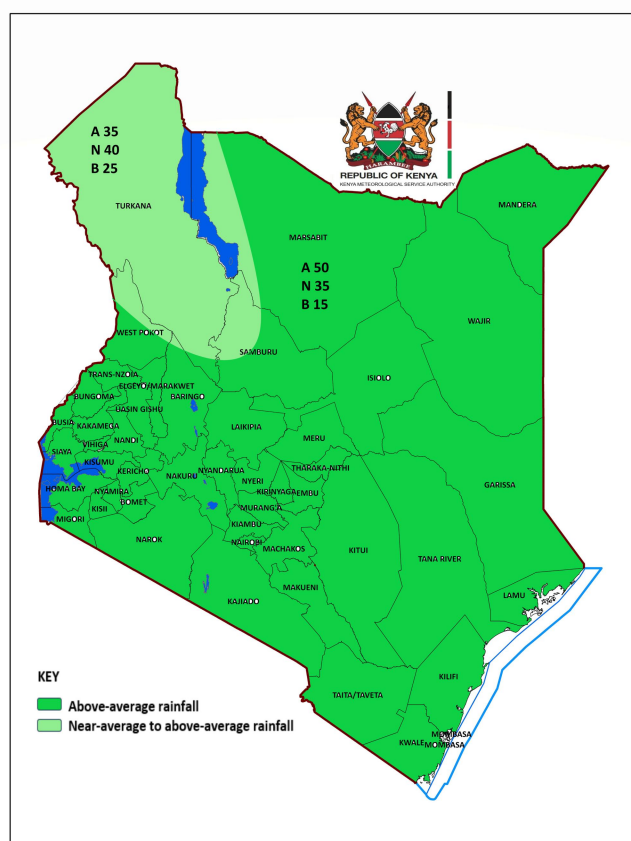


Figure 2: October-November-December 2026 Rainfall Forecast

The outlook indicates that above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita/Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties (Figure 2).

Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in Turkana and a few parts of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties.

2.3 Detailed County Rainfall Forecast for October-November-December 2026

2.3.1 Above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita/Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties. Heavy rainfall events are likely to occur in several parts of these Counties.

2.3.2 Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in Turkana and a few parts of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties. Occasional heavy rainfall events may also occur in a few parts of these areas.

2.4 Onset and Cessation Dates

The expected onset and cessation dates for the various counties are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Onsets, Cessation and Distribution

Counties	Onset Dates	Cessation Dates	Distribution
Nandi, Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Siaya, Busia, Baringo, Nakuru, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu, Elgeyo-Marakwet, West-Pokot, Kisii, Nyamira, Kericho, Bomet, Kisumu, Homabay, Migori and Narok	Continues from September	Continues into January	Fair to good

Nyandarua, Laikipia, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Kiambu, Meru, Embu, Tharaka-Nithi and Nairobi	2 nd to 3 rd week of October	Continues into January	Fair to good
Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado, Taita-Taveta and inland parts of Tana-River County	3 rd to 4 th week of October	Continues into January	Fair to good
Mombasa, Kwale, Lamu, Kilifi and the Tana Delta	2 nd to 3 rd week of October	1 st to 2 nd week of December	Fair to good
Turkana and Samburu	3 rd to 4 th week of October	1 st week of December	Poor to Fair
Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Isiolo	2 nd to 3 rd week of October	1 st to 2 nd week of December	Fair to good

3.0 TEMPERATURE FORECAST FOR OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2026

3.1 October-November-December Temperature Climatology

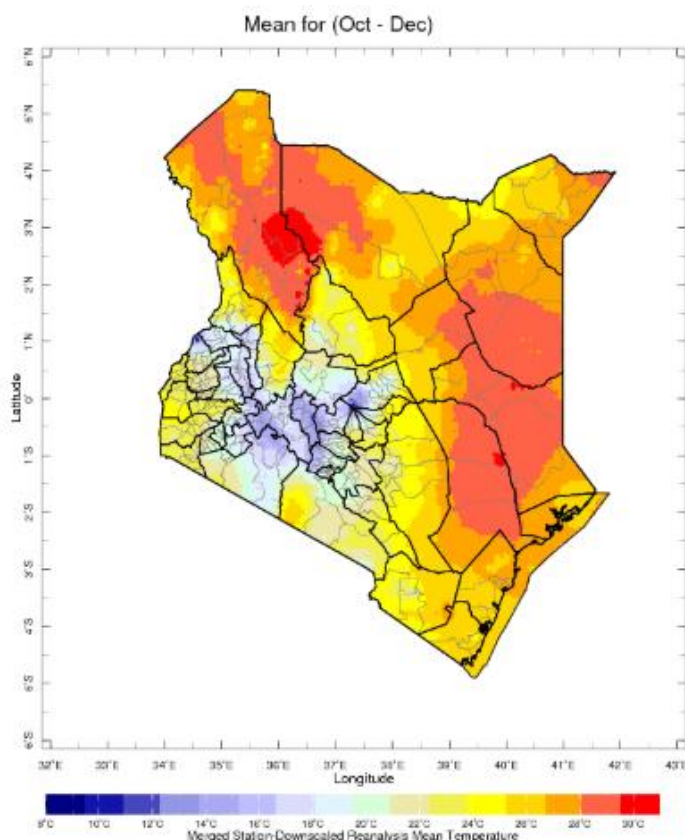
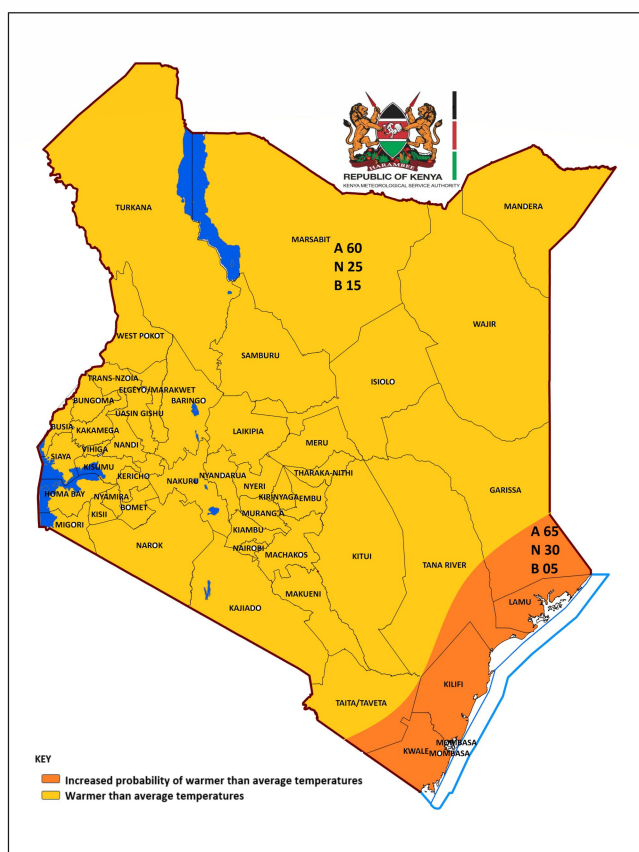


Figure 3: October-November-December Temperature Climatology (1991-2020)

The October-November-December season in Kenya is generally warm with mean temperatures ranging from about 17°C in Kericho and Uasin Gishu Counties to over 30°C in parts of Turkana County (Figure 3).

The warm temperatures are due to the southward migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) that is associated with warm humid air. During this season, day-to-night temperature variations are generally small across much of Kenya.

3.2 Temperature Forecast for October-November-December 2026



Mean temperatures are predicted to be warmer than average during the season with higher probabilities over Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and parts of Tana River, Taita/Taveta and Garissa Counties. (Figure 4).

Figure 4: October-November-December 2026 Temperature Forecast

4.0 STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI) FORECAST FOR OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2026

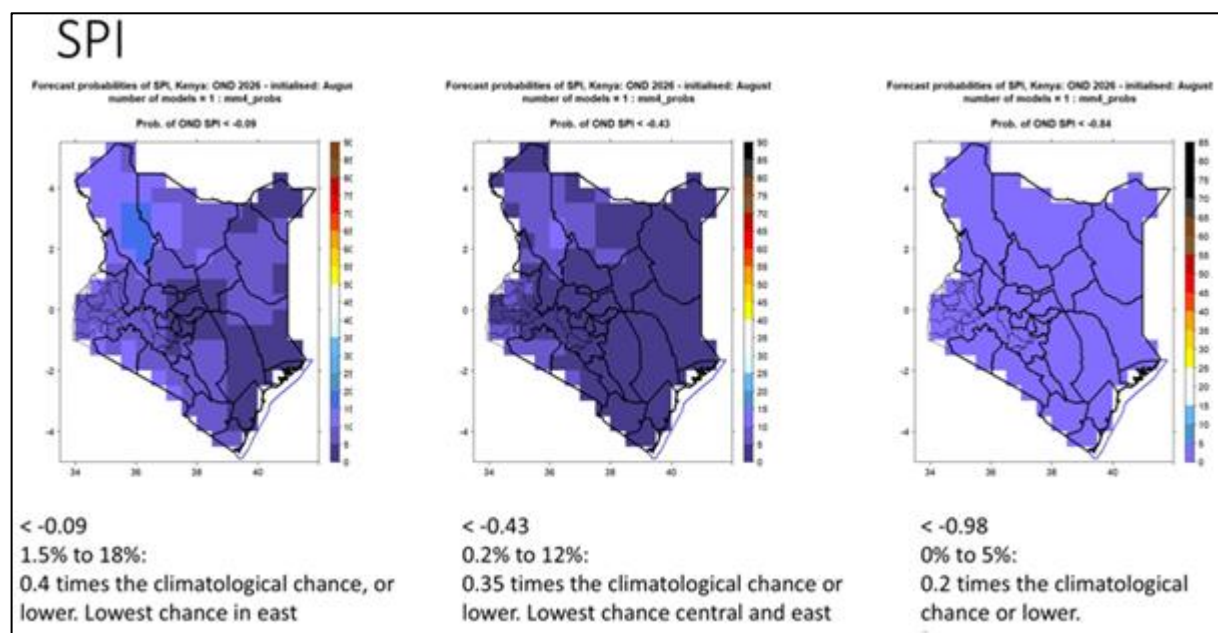


Figure 5: SPI Forecast for October-November-December 2026

The probabilities of the occurrence of mild, moderate or severe drought events is low over most parts of the country. There is however a 15 to 20% chance of a mild drought event in Turkana.

5.0 POTENTIAL SECTORAL IMPACTS OF THE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2026 RAINS

5.1 Agriculture and Food Security

Positive Impacts

1. Extended growing seasons supporting relay cropping, multiple harvests, and improved yields.
2. Enhanced water availability through groundwater recharge and adequate soil moisture for crop growth.
3. Improved agricultural performance, boosting household incomes and helping ease inflationary pressures.
4. Enhanced food and nutrition security through increased availability of diverse crops.
5. Increased production creating opportunities for food preservation and storage.
6. Opportunities for promotion of agroforestry and perennial crops (coffee, tea, avocado etc.) establishment.
7. Reduced irrigation costs.

Negative Impacts

1. Water logging, soil erosion and nutrient leaching associated with flooding compromising soil health and degrading arable land.
2. Overflowing rivers and landslides may destroy crops and lead to livelihood loss.
3. Planting fertilizer applied after rainfall onset is likely to be washed away.
4. High humidity levels may lead to increased crop pests and diseases.
5. Agricultural produce may rot or get contaminated due to high moisture leading to pre- and post-harvest losses.
6. High weed growth rate necessitating weed management strategies resulting in increased production costs.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Sensitize stakeholders on appropriate pre- and post-harvest best practices, including the promotion of essential post-harvest infrastructure such as solar dryers, cooling facilities, and storage systems.
2. Promote value chain-based agro-processing initiatives through county-led industrial parks and processing hubs.
3. Strengthen surveillance systems to monitor pests and diseases affecting crops and livestock across counties.
4. Enhance strategic marketing approaches, including value addition for surplus feed and fodder, food conservation, and market aggregation.
5. Promote early acquisition of agricultural inputs by issuing advisories to farmers and input suppliers on the timely procurement of quality seeds, fertilizers, and other essential inputs.
6. Enhance surveillance of grain reserves and trading markets to monitor and manage aflatoxin contamination in cereal produce.
7. Ensure timely dissemination of early warning information and agrometeorological advisories to sector stakeholders across all 47 counties.
8. Advise farmers to undertake early land preparation and dry planting, and to plant long-maturing, high-yielding maize varieties that are better suited to potentially extended rainfall conditions.
9. Promote climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices, including conservation agriculture, water harvesting, integrated pest and disease management, and investment in soil and water conservation structures.

10. Undertake timely desilting and maintenance of water harvesting and other excavated earth structures to improve their efficiency and storage capacity.

5.2 Livestock Development

Positive Impacts

1. Sustained forage regeneration and livestock water availability.
2. Improved livestock production and productivity.
3. Better household access to livestock and livestock products.
4. Surplus livestock and livestock products.
5. Reduced migration of livestock in the pastoral production system.
6. Continued recovery of the rangelands and recharge of water sources.
7. Lower incidence of livestock pests e.g. ticks and fleas.

Negative Impacts

1. Increased incidents of livestock diseases e.g. foot and mouth disease, Rift Valley fever etc.
2. Flooding-related livestock displacement and deaths.
3. "Lush grass" may lead to reduced palatability, bloating and diarrhoea.
4. Increased costs of disease control due to emerging diseases.
5. Proliferation of invasive plant species e.g. "Mathenge" (*Prosopis juliflora*).

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Increased use of crop residues as livestock fodder.
2. Implementation of livestock resilience measures, including feed conservation (hay and silage), water harvesting, and water conservation.
3. Rehabilitation of dams and boreholes.
4. Rollout of livestock vaccination programmes and campaigns, alongside disease outbreak monitoring through surveillance.
5. Provision of livestock insurance to cover losses resulting from livestock mortality.
6. Rangeland pasture reseeding and restoration programmes e.g. under FLLoCA.
7. Promotion of paddocking management practices.

5.3 Water Resources Management

Positive Impacts

1. Enhanced groundwater recharge, leading to improved aquifer replenishment and increased water availability for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use.
2. Increased surface water resources, improving water security across many parts of the country.
3. Increased inflows into reservoirs, dams and water pans, boosting water storage capacity.
4. Improved localized water quality through dilution of pollutants in some water bodies.
5. Improved water availability is expected to reduce competition and conflicts over water resources.

Negative Impacts

1. Increased occurrence of flash floods and riverine flooding may result in loss of property, displacement of communities, and disruption of socio-economic activities.
2. Elevated water levels may increase the risk of dam and other water-retaining structure failures, posing threats to downstream communities and infrastructure.
3. Flooding may damage water supply and sanitation infrastructure through the washout of pipelines, inundation of water treatment facilities, damage to intakes and boreholes, and failure of sewerage systems.
4. Water supply, sanitation, and sewerage services may be disrupted due to flood-related damage to infrastructure.

5. Increased runoff may lead to siltation of dams, reservoirs, and other water infrastructure, reducing their operational efficiency.
6. Rising water levels in Rift Valley lakes may exacerbate existing inundation and shoreline encroachment risks.
7. Water sources may become contaminated by pollutants from agricultural runoff and inadequate sanitation systems, leading to deterioration in water quality.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Mapping flood-prone areas and strengthening water level monitoring and early warning systems to support timely preparedness and response to flood events.
2. Clearing storm drains and drainage channels regularly and deploying sandbags in vulnerable locations to minimize the impacts of localized flooding.
3. Promotion of public awareness on water conservation and encouraging water harvesting to maximize the benefits of increased rainfall.
4. Desilting dams, reservoirs, and water pans to maintain their storage capacity and operational efficiency.
5. Monitoring the structural integrity of dams and managing reservoir water levels to reduce the risk of overtopping and structural failure.
6. Mapping and monitoring small-scale water pans to improve management of increased runoff and water storage.
7. Identifying areas prone to water supply disruptions and rehabilitating critical infrastructure such as pipelines, intakes, and related facilities.
8. Enhancing rainwater harvesting initiatives to supplement water supplies and improving water security during and after the season.
9. Strengthening water quality surveillance, distributing water treatment chemicals where necessary, and promoting household water treatment practices such as boiling drinking water.

5.4 Health

Positive Impacts

1. Enhanced rainfall may result in improved food production and incomes, thereby potentially improving access to healthcare and nutrition.
2. Enhanced rainfall is likely to support water recharge—supporting hygiene, sanitation, and reducing health risks associated with water scarcity.
3. Improved availability of essential health commodities, supported by three-month buffer stocks of medicines and resilient vaccine cold-chain systems.

Negative Impacts

1. Increased risk of disease outbreaks, including vector-borne and water-borne diseases such as malaria, Rift Valley fever, yellow fever, chikungunya, and cholera.
2. Flooding and mudslides may result in injuries, trauma, fatalities, and damage to infrastructure.
3. Population displacement and overcrowding may increase the risk of communicable disease transmission.
4. Compromised water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services may increase exposure to water-borne diseases.
5. Heat-related illnesses and stress may occur among vulnerable populations such as children, pregnant women, older persons, and people with chronic illnesses.
6. Disruption of healthcare services due to flooding, damaged infrastructure, and limited access to health facilities.

7. Food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable populations resulting from localized production and access challenges.
8. Mental health and psychosocial challenges associated with disasters, displacement, loss of livelihoods, and disease outbreaks.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Strengthen epidemic preparedness and response through risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), disease surveillance and response, pre-positioning of medical commodities and equipment, and implementation of WASH interventions.
2. Enhance multi-sectoral collaboration to support coordinated response efforts, psychosocial support services, and the provision of emergency health services.
3. Promote hygiene practices through the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), provision of temporary shelters with adequate ventilation, active disease surveillance, and adequate WASH facilities.
4. Improve access to safe water and sanitation through the provision of WASH facilities, distribution of water treatment supplies, hygiene promotion activities, and community sensitization by Community Health Promoters (CHPs).
5. Provide outreach health services to vulnerable populations, including mothers and children, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and individuals with chronic illnesses.
6. Strengthen access to healthcare through outreach programmes, mobile clinics, medical camps, deployment of search teams, establishment of alternative supply routes, and maintenance of buffer stocks of essential medical supplies.
7. Support vulnerable populations, particularly undernourished children, through food supplementation programmes, nutrition screening and treatment services, unconditional cash transfers, and provision of double rations of nutritional food commodities for malnutrition cases.
8. Integrate mental health and psychosocial support services into emergency preparedness and response interventions.

5.5 Disaster Management

Negative Impacts

1. Increased loss of livestock and human lives due to floods.
2. Disruption of school learning calendar and exams due to flooding of schools.
3. Increased incidences of lightning strikes resulting in loss of life, property and livelihoods.
4. Displacement of families due to flooding and landslides.
5. Increased cases of power outages and disruption of telecommunication services.
6. Accidents leading to loss of property and lives in the ocean and major lakes due to strong winds and high waves.
7. Increased cases of destruction of crops due to waterlogging, floods and landslides.
8. Increased cases of damage of the infrastructure due to floods, landslides.
9. Collapsing of buildings in urban areas due to lack of curing during construction and heavy rainfall.
10. Strong gusty winds may lead to destruction of buildings and crops in high-risk areas.
11. High risk of urban flooding.
12. Hail stones may lead to destruction of crops and death of livestock.
13. Disruption of movement of essential goods and services due to floods and infrastructure damage.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Issue early warnings, sensitize communities, evacuate high-risk areas, and pre-position rescue teams.

2. Strengthen drainage, vector control, community awareness, and preparedness of health supplies and response systems.
3. Identify and prepare alternative evacuation centres away from schools.
4. Enhance public lightning safety awareness and install lightning arresters in vulnerable locations.
5. Monitor hazard-prone areas and support early evacuation, relocation, and temporary shelter provision.
6. Strengthen protection of power infrastructure and implement contingency plans for critical services.
7. Promote livestock insurance and farmer awareness on livestock protection measures.
8. Disseminate early warnings and enforce marine safety measures, including use of life jackets.
9. Improve farm drainage and promote appropriate land and water management practices.
10. Inspect, repair, and reinforce critical infrastructure and promote alternative water sources.
11. Enforce building standards and strengthen inspection of structures in high-risk areas.
12. Disseminate early warnings and promote protective and nature-based risk reduction measures.
13. Clear and maintain urban drainage systems, reinforce water-retention structures, and enforce proper waste management.
14. Promote protective measures, including crop netting, livestock shelters, and early warning information.
15. Pre-position relief supplies and maintain strategic stocks in accessible locations.

5.6 Macroeconomy

Positive Impacts

1. Improved agricultural production (both crops and livestock) is expected to lead to overall economic growth, both directly and indirectly through linkages to related sectors – manufacturing (through agro-processing), wholesale and retail trade, and transport.
2. Higher incomes from increased agricultural production.
3. Sustained hydroelectricity generation and water supply due to recharged dams and reservoirs/aquifers.
4. Increased food supply and electricity generation hence reduced inflation.

Negative Impacts

1. Flash floods and landslides may lead loss of lives, destruction of property, crop losses and consequent disruption of economic activities.
2. Disruptions to transport and trade (impassable roads) could disrupt food supply chains leading to inflationary pressure.
3. Increased fiscal pressure due to additional government spending to mitigate impact of floods e.g. repair of infrastructure, search and rescue, evacuations etc.
4. Lower revenue collection due to disruptions to economic activities.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Strengthening existing crop and livestock insurance programs.
2. Facilitating triggering of Disaster Risk Financing Instruments such as Catastrophe Bonds.
3. Promotion of economic diversification through incentivization climate-resilient industries to minimize GDP sensitivity to seasonal weather shocks (Green Finance Facilities of MSMEs).
4. Revision of Projected Economic Growth.
5. Resourcing of all contingency funds and suspending expenditure from such funds for a specified period.

6. Development food/freight subsidies in anticipation of price stabilization.
7. Development temporary tax deferrals and emergency low-interest liquidity credit lines in anticipation of support to enterprises likely to be affected.
8. Facilitate mapping and strengthening of food distribution channels.

5.7 Environment and Forestry

Positive Impacts

1. Widespread afforestation, reforestation and restoration opportunities.
2. Improved food security through Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS)
3. Increased seedlings production in nurseries.
4. Enhanced water availability in forest catchments areas.
5. Reduced forest fire incidences.
6. Increased livelihoods through nature-based enterprises (NBEs) e.g. bee keeping, agroforestry and carbon markets for communities.
7. Improved forest biodiversity.

Negative Impacts

1. Flooding and water logging.
2. Increased incidences of landslides and mudslides .
3. Soil erosion and siltation of water bodies.
4. Increased incidences of pests and diseases.
5. Leaching and soil nutrient loss.
6. Damage of infrastructure in forests.
7. Population eruption of invasive species.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Conduct widespread afforestation, reforestation and ecosystem restoration activities to increase forest and tree cover.
2. Enhance community awareness and engagement in tree growing initiatives.
3. Increase seedling production and strengthen tree nursery enterprises to meet growing demand.
4. Promote appropriate site-species matching and diversification of tree species to improve survival and resilience.
5. Restore and protect degraded water catchments to enhance water availability in forest ecosystems.
6. Promote the Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS) to support food security and community livelihoods.
7. Support nature-based enterprises such as agroforestry, beekeeping and carbon-market opportunities through capacity building, value addition and improved market access.
8. Strengthen forest protection measures to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
9. Improve drainage systems and establish raised seed beds in flood-prone areas to reduce the impacts of flooding and waterlogging.
10. Promote tree growing in catchment areas to enhance watershed protection and reduce flood risks.
11. Conduct public awareness campaigns on landslide and mudslide risks and encourage tree planting in vulnerable areas.
12. Strengthen hazard mapping and early warning systems for landslides and other climate-related hazards.

13. Implement afforestation, agroforestry, riparian buffer establishment and gabion construction to control soil erosion and reduce siltation of water bodies.
14. Enhance forest health monitoring, surveillance and reporting to support early detection and management of pests and diseases.
15. Promote mulching, cover cropping and improved drainage practices to minimize soil nutrient loss and leaching.
16. Undertake regular maintenance, repair and upgrading of forest infrastructure to reduce vulnerability to weather-related damage.
17. Strengthen invasive species management through surveillance, research, bush clearing, certification of planting materials and promotion of species diversity.
18. Enhance community participation in forest conservation, sanitation and ecosystem management activities to improve forest resilience.

5.8 Transport

Negative Impacts

1. Disruption of aviation and marine operations e.g. landing and taking off procedures, fuelling of aircraft, docking, ferry services, communication system etc. due to heavy rainfall, strong winds, lightning, thunderstorms and hailstones.
2. Disruption of air, sea and ground passengers supply chain during extreme weather events causing traffic, delays during boarding and disembarking, flight cancellations, diversions etc.
3. Floods are likely to cause aquaplaning, waterlogging and excursion of runways, roads and railways.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Continuous monitoring of extreme weather events to identify the appropriate time for undertaking aviation and marine activities.
2. Early planning of travel by air, sea or ground to avoid delays.
3. Identifying and using alternative assets and routes for both ground and air transport.
4. Identification and monitoring of road, rail and runway surfaces that are prone to flooding during extreme weather events.
5. Reinforcement of road signage, unclogging and construction of proper drainage systems.

5.9 Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Groups

Negative Impacts

1. Children under the age of 18 may:
 - a) Be exposed to flooding and face an increased risk of drowning.
 - b) Be more exposed to waterborne diseases.
 - c) Experience disruption or closure of schools, as well as damage to school infrastructure.
 - d) Experience displacement and increased separation from caregivers.
 - e) Face greater risk of malnutrition where household food supplies are disrupted.
2. Older persons (60 years and above) may:
 - a) Face barriers in accessing, understanding, and acting on early warning messages.
 - b) Face difficulties in accessing evacuation services due to mobility limitations, increasing their vulnerability during disasters.
 - c) Be increasingly exposed to cold and diseases.
3. Pregnant and lactating women may:
 - a) Face food insecurity and reduced dietary diversity.
 - b) Risk excessive engagement in farm labour.

- c) Experience difficulties accessing health services, particularly for women in remote or flood-prone areas.
 - d) Face increased risk of waterborne and vector-borne disease.
 - e) Experience disruption of breastfeeding and infant feeding practices.
 - f) Experience challenges accessing emergency evacuation and transport.
4. Female headed households may:
 - a) Suffer damage to household food stocks and crops, increasing food insecurity and malnutrition risks.
 - b) Experience limited access to farm inputs.
 - c) Have limited access to early warning information and advisories.
 - d) Have increased caregiving responsibilities.
 - e) Face challenges securing safe shelter and essential household items following displacement or housing damage.
 5. Households living in informal settlements may:
 - a) Be exposed to poor sanitation leading to disease outbreaks.
 - b) Be adversely affected by inadequate drainage.
 - c) Be exposed to overcrowding and insecure housing in evacuation sites.
 - d) Have limited access to basic services, making evacuation and recovery more difficult.
 - e) Suffer loss of livelihoods.
 6. Youth (18–34 years) may:
 - a) Be unable to fully benefit from favourable rainfall due to limited access to agricultural inputs, land, and credit.
 - b) Be left out when traditional channels and methods are used to disseminate early warning information.
 7. People with communicable and non-communicable diseases may:
 - a) Experience disruption of treatment and access to essential health services.
 - b) Experience difficulties accessing medication, follow-up care, and health information during displacement.
 - c) Face increased health risks when health facilities are damaged or inaccessible.
 8. Persons with disabilities may:
 - a) Face difficulties accessing and understanding early warning messages due to communication or sensory barriers.
 - b) Face challenges evacuating due to mobility limitations or inaccessible evacuation routes.
 - c) Have difficulty accessing essential health services, medication, assistive devices, and other support during displacement.
 - d) Experience increased protection risks when separated from caregivers or support networks.
 - e) Experience difficulty accessing relief assistance and basic services where facilities are not disability-inclusive.
 9. Pastoralist communities may:
 - a) Be unable to access grazing areas due to flooding and waterlogging leading to reduced access to pasture and increasing livestock stress.
 - b) Lose livestock due to flooding.
 - c) Face increased risk of livestock diseases due to wet conditions, overcrowding, and contamination of water and grazing areas.
 - d) Experience difficulty relocating livestock to safer grazing areas where there may be increased competition over resources and potential conflict.

- e) Experience disruption of livestock markets and movement leading to reduced household income and access to essential goods.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Disseminate timely and accessible early warning information through multiple channels, including schools, community networks, youth-friendly platforms, sign language, audio messages, and simplified formats.
2. Activate preparedness, evacuation, and contingency plans in flood-prone areas.
3. Prioritize the evacuation of vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, older persons, children, and persons with disabilities.
4. Establish assisted evacuation mechanisms and community support systems for older persons and persons with disabilities.
5. Ensure the availability of safe shelters and continuity of essential services, including education, healthcare, and social protection.
6. Strengthen child protection, family tracing, and reunification mechanisms during displacement.
7. Pre-position essential medicines, maternal and new-born health commodities, assistive devices, veterinary supplies, safe water, and hygiene materials in high-risk areas.
8. Maintain continuity of healthcare services through mobile clinics, outreach services, strengthened referral systems, and alternative healthcare facilities.
9. Provide timely food assistance, nutritional support, social protection, and cash transfers to vulnerable households where necessary.
10. Promote continued breastfeeding and appropriate infant feeding practices during emergencies.
11. Establish community-based referral, transport, and emergency support mechanisms for vulnerable populations.
12. Prioritize female headed households in the provision of relief assistance, agricultural inputs, and social protection interventions.
13. Ensure women actively participate in decision-making processes related to preparedness, response, and recovery.
14. Support drainage improvement initiatives, including cleaning blocked culverts and drainage channels in informal settlements.
15. Pre-position water treatment supplies and hygiene kits and strengthen public health interventions to reduce disease outbreaks.
16. Identify safe evacuation sites and develop temporary shelter plans before the onset of flooding.
17. Map vulnerable households, service access points, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups to support targeted interventions.
18. Facilitate youth access to agricultural opportunities through access to land, organized labour groups, and agricultural services.
19. Promote equal pay for female and male workers performing work of equal value.
20. Ensure continuity of treatment and access to medication for people living with communicable and non-communicable diseases.
21. Ensure evacuation centres, WASH facilities, and relief distribution points are accessible to persons with disabilities.
22. Identify and map alternative grazing areas and support pastoralist communities with supplementary livestock feed and water where necessary.
23. Establish livestock early warning, evacuation, vaccination, and disease surveillance systems.

24. Support pastoralist households with timely market information, livelihood assistance, and measures to facilitate safe livestock movement.

5.10 Education

Negative Impacts

1. National examinations may be disrupted by flooding, impassable roads, transport challenges, sickness, and damage to examination centres and school infrastructure.
2. Food supply and school feeding programmes may be disrupted by delayed deliveries and destruction of food stocks.
3. Learning activities may be disrupted by harsh weather conditions and disease outbreaks, affecting curriculum delivery and learner attendance.
4. Floods and heavy rainfall may damage school infrastructure, including classrooms, laboratories, kitchens, offices, and WASH facilities.
5. Access to schools may be hindered by flooded or damaged roads and bridges, preventing learners and teachers from reaching schools safely.
6. Learners and teachers may experience trauma and psychosocial stress resulting from the impacts of severe weather events.
7. Breakdowns in telecommunications, injuries, and loss of life may occur due to heavy rainfall, flooding, and associated hazards.

Key response measures/mitigation and management strategies

1. Coordinate alternative transport arrangements, including airlifting and water transport where necessary, to ensure continuity of national examinations and education services.
2. Decentralize examination administration and strengthen emergency support mechanisms, including disease control measures and safe handling of food and water.
3. Pre-position food supplies before the onset of rains and strengthen food storage and handling practices to safeguard school feeding programmes.
4. Adjust learning schedules and dress codes to minimize disruptions caused by adverse weather conditions.
5. Renovate, retrofit, and climate-proof school infrastructure, and relocate learning activities to safer locations where necessary.
6. Enhance preparedness through school hazard profiling, mapping of safe routes, community awareness campaigns, and timely evacuation from high-risk areas.
7. Strengthen disease surveillance, emergency health support, and infection prevention measures in schools.
8. Provide mental health and psychosocial support services, including screening, counselling, psychosocial first aid, and adapted learning assessments.
9. Strengthen communication resilience through alternative communication systems such as satellite and high-frequency radio technologies.
10. Enhance early warning dissemination, rescue and evacuation capacity, first aid services, and rapid response mechanisms to protect learners, teachers, and education personnel.

5.11 Media

Key Role During OND 2026

1. Translate the seasonal forecast into clear, practical public information.
2. Track emerging risks and communicate early warnings before hazards escalate.
3. Give communities trusted, timely information on preparedness and response.
4. Counter misinformation, rumours and sensational reporting.
5. Amplify voices from affected communities, responders and technical agencies.
6. Maintain continuity of broadcasting and digital communication during the season.

Media Response Strategy: Before the Rains

1. Pre-position seasonal information packages for radio, TV, print and digital platforms.
2. Develop simple messages on floods, landslides, boating, lightning, disease and road safety.
3. Report on mapped local hazard hotspots and identify credible technical sources.

4. Conduct interviews with government agencies, county authorities and community experts on topical issues.
5. Produce local-language advisories for vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities.
6. Encourage households, schools, businesses and transport operators to prepare emergency plans.

Media Response Strategy: During Hazard Events

1. Prioritise verified, life-saving information over speculation.
2. Issue frequent updates when official alerts change.
3. Use call-ins and community reporters to capture emerging needs, while verifying reports.
4. Give clear instructions on evacuation routes, safe areas and emergency contacts when officially provided.
5. Avoid broadcasting unverified casualty figures, locations or causes.
6. Protect the dignity and privacy of affected people, especially children and survivors.
7. Maintain backup power, communication links and alternative transmission arrangements.

Media Response Strategy: Recovery & Accountability

1. Track restoration of roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, water systems and businesses.
2. Follow up on displaced households and humanitarian assistance.
3. Document lessons from affected communities and responders.
4. Report on reconstruction, mitigation projects and use of public resources.
5. Highlight successful community preparedness and locally led solutions.
6. Continue public-health messaging after floods to reduce disease outbreaks.
7. Build a post-season evidence base to improve future climate-risk communication.

5.12 International Partners, NGOs and CBOs

Priority response measures for OND 2026

1. Translate KMSA information into county-, livelihood- and value-chain-specific advisories; simplify the message so users know what action to take and when.
2. Promote timely planting, appropriate seed/variety choices, drainage, soil and water conservation, water harvesting and climate-smart agronomic practices.
3. Strengthen crop and livestock pest/disease surveillance and pre-position public health, and extension guidance.
4. Prepare for excess rainfall: clear drainage, protect flood-prone farms and water points, safeguard inputs/assets and identify alternate access/market routes.
5. Protect harvest quality through drying capacity, safe/hermetic storage, aflatoxin surveillance, aggregation and rapid market linkages.
6. Activate forecast-based/anticipatory actions for vulnerable households and hotspots when agreed thresholds are reached.
7. Treat the seasonal outlook as a planning envelope: update actions using shorter-range, monthly/county forecasts, observed rainfall, crop conditions, prices and food-security indicators.

Key actions for OND 2026

1. Address flood-related access and service disruptions through community preparedness, early warning systems, contingency logistics, and identification of alternative access routes.
2. Improve the reach and understanding of climate information by simplifying, localizing, and disseminating actionable advisories through media, digital, and community channels.
3. Reduce livelihood and food security deterioration through forecast-based anticipatory action, livelihood protection measures, cash assistance, and targeted support to vulnerable households.

4. Minimize agriculture, livestock, and value-chain impacts through integrated advisories covering production, livestock management, transport, storage, and marketing.
5. Strengthen coordination among partners through common messaging, joint hotspot analysis, clearly defined roles, and coordinated monitoring.

6.0 REVIEW OF THE JUNE-JULY-AUGUST 2026 SEASON

6.1 Review of June-July-August 2026 Rainfall Performance

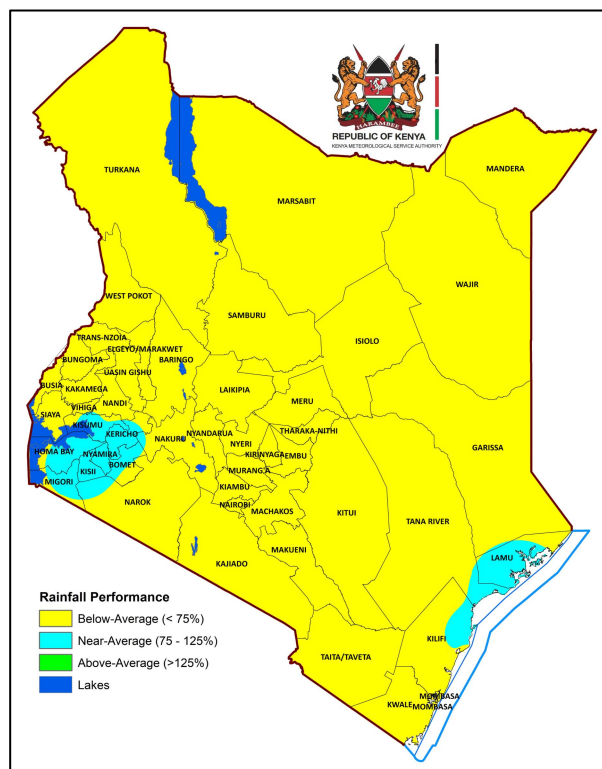


Figure 6: JJA 2026 performance as a percentage of JJA LTMs

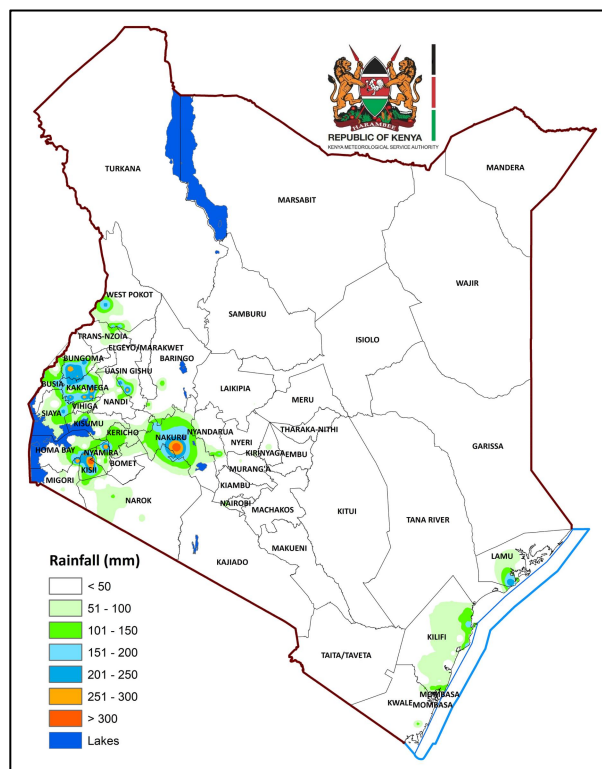


Figure 7: June-July-August 2026 rainfall totals

An analysis of the June-July-August 2026 season reveals that most parts of the country received below-average rainfall (Figure 6). Only Kisii, Malindi, Lamu, Kericho, Kisumu and Mombasa Meteorological Stations recorded near-average rainfall (98%, 94.1%, 94.0%, 93.5%, 78.3% and 75.4% of their JJA LTMs). Lodwar, Garissa and Mandera Meteorological Stations recorded 0% having received no rainfall during the season.

The highest JJA rainfall total (448.7mm) was recorded at Kericho Meteorological Station (Figure 7). Kuna Rainfall Station in Migori County recorded the highest amount of rainfall within 24-hours: 72.9mm on 29th July 2026.

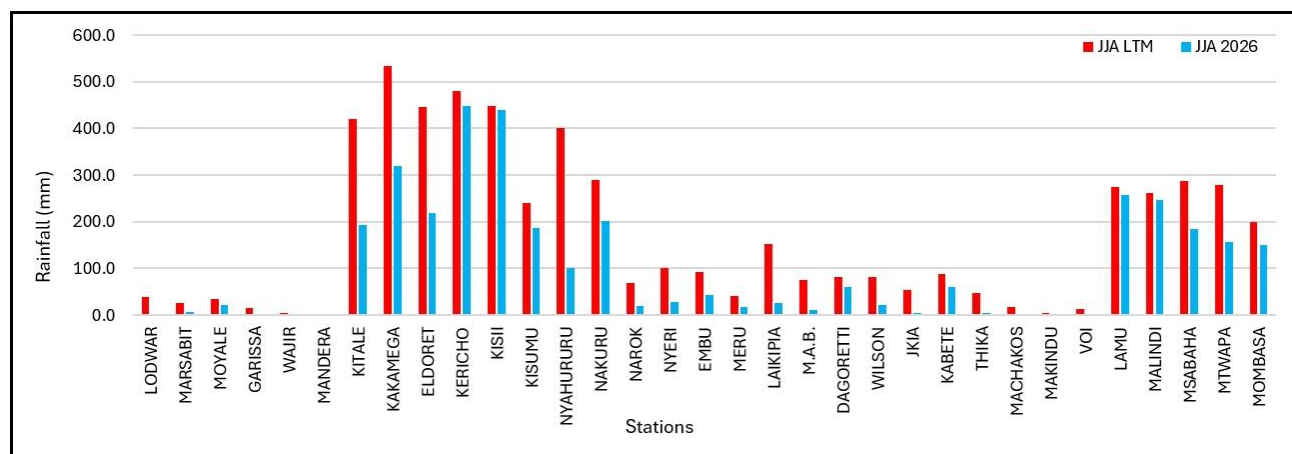


Figure 8: JJA 2026 rainfall totals against JJA LTMs

Figure 8 compares the total rainfall amounts recorded in JJA 2026 (Blue bars) to JJA LTMs (Red bars). From this figure, most stations recorded rainfall that was below their JJA LTMs.

6.2 Review of June-July-August 2026 Mean Temperatures

Mean temperatures were warmer than average in most parts of the country (Figure 9).

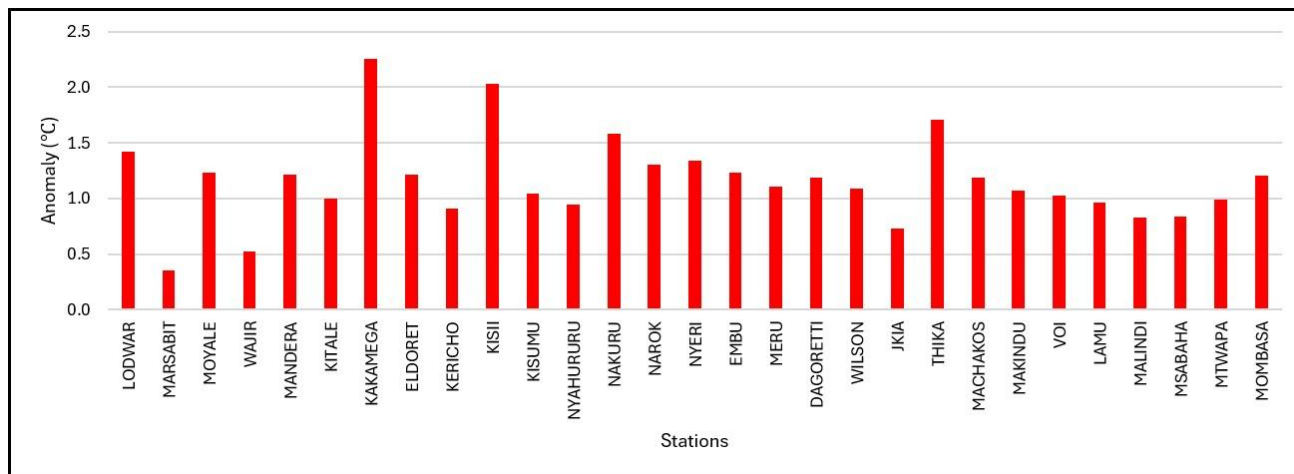


Figure 9: JJA 2026 mean temperature anomalies

N.B: This outlook should be used together with the 24-hour, 5-day, 7-day, monthly and special forecasts as well as regular updates/advisories issued by this Authority. County specific weekly forecasts, monthly and seasonal outlooks are available from the offices of respective County Directors of Meteorological Services.

Charles Mugah

For Ag. DIRECTOR GENERAL, KENYA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE AUTHORITY

APPENDIX I: INTERPRETATION OF TERMS USED

Term	Rainfall Amount (24 hrs.)	Description
Below normal/average	< 75% of the LTM	Depressed rainfall.
Normal/average	75% to 125% of the LTM	Near average rainfall.
Above normal/average	>125% of the LTM	Enhanced rainfall.
LTM		Long term mean

Term	Rainfall Amount (24 hrs.)	Description
Light	< 5 mm	Gentle rain, drizzle.
Moderate	5–20 mm	Steady, noticeable rain.
Heavy	21–50 mm	Intense rain, possible thunder.
Very Heavy	> 50 mm	Prolonged rain, high intensity.

Term	Area Affected	Description
Few places	< 33%	Rain in a small portion of the region.
Several places	33% to 66%	Rain in multiple but not most parts of the region.
Most places	> 66%	Rain in nearly all parts of the region.

Term	Area Affected	Description
Isolated	Less than 25%	Very few areas affected.
Scattered	25–50%	Several, but not most, areas affected.
Numerous	51–70%	Many areas affected.
Widespread	Over 70%	Almost all areas affected.

Term	Time Coverage (%)	Meaning
Occasional	Less than 25%	Happens rarely or a few times.
Intermittent	25% – 50%	Starts and stops, comes and goes.
Frequent	51% – 75%	Occurs regularly.
Very Frequent / Common	More than 75%	Happens almost all the time.

Term	Probability of Occurrence	Description
Possible	10–30%	There is low confidence.
Chance of/ May	31–50%	There is moderate confidence.
Likely	51–75%	The event is more probable than not.
Expected	76–90%	There is high confidence.
Very Likely	91–99%	There is very high confidence. Almost certain.
Certain	100%	The event is guaranteed to occur.