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/8/001/17 Date: 3RD September 2026

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN DEKAD 24: 1ST – 10TH September 2026.

Highlights

Most parts of the country are expected to remain generally dry, with localized rainfall over parts of Central, Eastern Highlands, Western Kenya, Rift Valley and the Coast. The dry conditions will favor harvesting and drying of mature crops, while occasional rainfall may interrupt these activities in some areas. Farmers are advised to utilize dry intervals for harvesting, ensure proper drying and storage, conserve soil moisture and water.

Farmers should monitor crops and livestock for moisture stress and diseases.

Expected Weather Conditions for the next ten days, 1ST – 10TH September 2026.

Most parts of the country are expected to remain generally dry. However, rainfall is likely over some parts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Nyandarua, Meru, Nyeri, Murang'a, Laikipia, Nakuru and Kilifi Counties. Morning showers may occur in few parts of Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu, while afternoon showers are likely in few parts of Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu, Kirinyaga, Embu, Tharaka-Nithi, Nyeri, Meru, Nyandarua, Murang' a, Laikipia and Garissa. Afternoon showers and thunderstorms may occur over few parts of Bungoma, Trans Nzoia, Kisii, Migori, Nandi, Narok, Nakuru and Kakamega. Night showers may also occur over parts of the Central Highlands, Nairobi, Western Kenya and Nyanza.

Occasional cool and cloudy conditions are expected over parts of Embu, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Meru, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Tharaka-Nithi, Nakuru, Machakos, Kajiado and Taita/Taveta during the first half of the forecast period. Daytime maximum temperatures above 30°C are expected in several counties, including Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Garissa, Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia and Turkana. Minimum temperatures below 10°C are expected in parts of Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Embu, Nyeri, Nyandarua, Laikipia, Nakuru and Narok **figure 1.**

Soil moisture is expected to remain generally favorable in areas receiving rainfall, while dry conditions elsewhere will lead to gradual moisture depletion through evapotranspiration. The expected sunny conditions will generally favor harvesting, drying and post-harvest activities, although localized rainfall may temporarily interrupt drying operations **figure 2**.

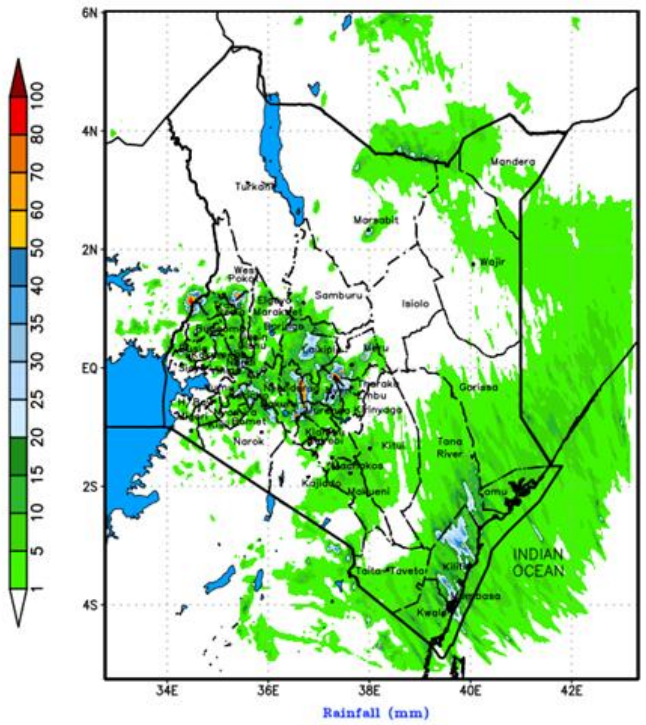


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall forecast for the period 1st - 10th september 2026

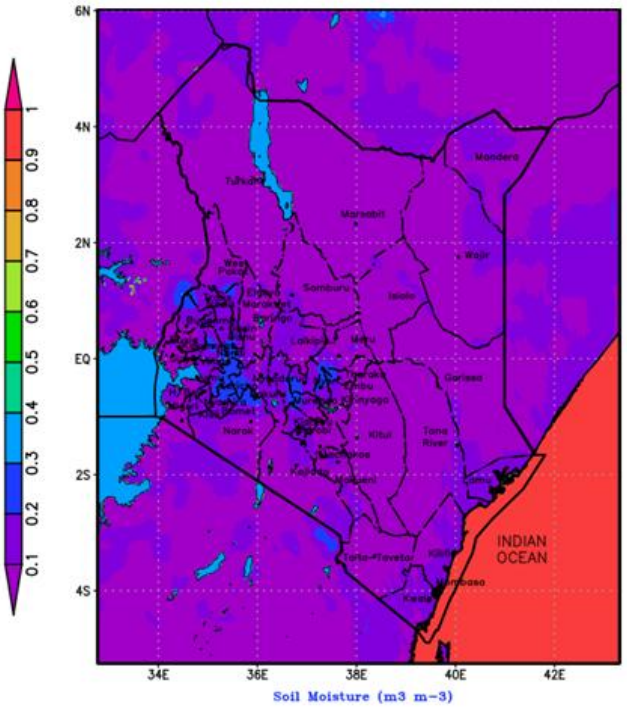


Figure 2: Soil moisture forecast for the period 1st - 10th september 2026

1.0 COUNTY WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

COUNTY	Forecast weather	Expected Crop and Livestock condition	Advisories
Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu	Morning showers in few areas, with sunny intervals during the day.	Warm conditions will generally favour crop maturation and drying, although rainfall may interrupt drying.	Harvest and dry mature produce during sunny periods, protect produce from unexpected showers and maintain adequate livestock water.
Taita Taveta	Occasional morning cloudiness and isolated afternoon showers, with sunny intervals.	Generally favorable harvesting and drying conditions.	Harvest mature crops promptly during dry periods and protect harvested produce from rainfall.

Garissa Wajir Mandera	Mainly sunny, with partly cloudy conditions at times	Dry conditions likely to sustain moisture stress and limit pasture regeneration.	Conserve water and pasture, practice rotational grazing and provide supplementary livestock feed where necessary.
Marsabit Isiolo	Generally sunny, with partly cloudy conditions at times.	Limited rainfall will maintain moisture stress	Conserve water and pasture, harvest rainwater where possible and continue routine livestock husbandry.
Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu	Occasional morning cloudiness and afternoon showers, with sunny intervals.	Soil moisture likely to remain adequate in receiving areas; cool conditions may reduce evapotranspiration.	Utilize dry intervals for harvesting and drying, maintain drainage and monitor crops for diseases.
Kitui Machakos Makueni Kajiado	Generally sunny, with occasional 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 and cloudy at times, with occasional rainfall and sunny intervals.	Moisture conditions likely to remain favorable in receiving areas; cool conditions may slow drying.	Harvest during dry windows, ensure thorough drying and proper storage, maintain drainage and monitor fungal diseases.
Kirinyaga, Kiambu and Nairobi	Morning cloudiness with occasional light rainfall; afternoon showers may occur in some areas.	Soil moisture likely to remain adequate for most crops. Pasture conditions generally fair.	Continue routine crop management, conserve soil moisture and monitor crops for diseases favored by cool and wet conditions.
Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and Laikipia	Mainly sunny, with occasional showers, particularly over Laikipia.	Moisture stress likely to persist in drier areas, while localized rainfall may improve pasture conditions.	Conserve water and pasture, practice rotational grazing, harvest rainwater and provide supplementary feed in dry areas.
Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Nakuru	Sunny mornings with afternoon showers and thunderstorms in some areas.	Rainfall will support soil moisture, crops and pasture, but may interfere with harvesting and drying.	Harvest mature crops during dry intervals, maintain drainage, ensure adequate drying facilities and monitor crops for fungal diseases.

Narok, Kericho and Bomet	Sunny intervals with possible afternoon showers and thunderstorms, particularly over Narok and surrounding areas.	Moisture conditions likely to support crops and pasture where rainfall occurs.	Take advantage of dry periods for harvesting, maintain drainage and protect harvested produce from rainfall.
Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira	Sunny intervals with possible afternoon showers and thunderstorms in some areas.	Rainfall will support crop and pasture conditions, although wet periods may delay harvesting and drying.	Harvest mature crops promptly during dry intervals, ensure thorough drying before storage and maintain proper drainage.

2.0 WEATHER, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING 2 1 ST -31ST AUGUST 2026

2.1 Rainfall

Rainfall during the dekad was generally concentrated over parts of the western region, the Lake Victoria Basin, the central highlands and the coastal areas, while most parts of the Rift Valley, eastern, northern and northeastern regions received little or no rainfall. The highest rainfall totals were recorded at Kericho (74.0 mm), Mtwapa (43.3 mm), Mombasa (29.91 mm), Malindi (29.71 mm), Lamu (29.53 mm), Kisii (26.3 mm), Msabaha (22.11 mm), Ngong (20.7 mm) and Kakamega (20.0 mm). Other notable rainfall amounts were recorded at Moyale (19.22 mm), Kangema (15.3 mm), Nyeri (12.3 mm), Wajir (10.4 mm) and Kitale (9.2 mm). Most stations in the northern, northeastern and parts of the eastern regions recorded low rainfall amounts, with several stations receiving less than 5 mm.

Compared with the previous dekad, rainfall increased considerably over several stations, particularly in the coastal region, parts of Central Kenya and Moyale, while rainfall decreased over several stations in western Kenya and parts of the Rift Valley. Compared with the long-term mean, rainfall was above normal at Kericho, while most other stations recorded rainfall below their respective long-term means. The largest rainfall deficits were recorded at Eldoret Airport, Kitale, Nyahururu and Kakamega.

The rainfall received over parts of western Kenya, the central highlands and the coastal region provided some soil-moisture recharge and supported crop and pasture conditions. However, the continued dry conditions over parts of the Rift Valley, eastern, northern and northeastern regions resulted in gradual soil-moisture depletion and increased moisture stress, particularly in rain-fed agricultural and pastoral areas. **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**.

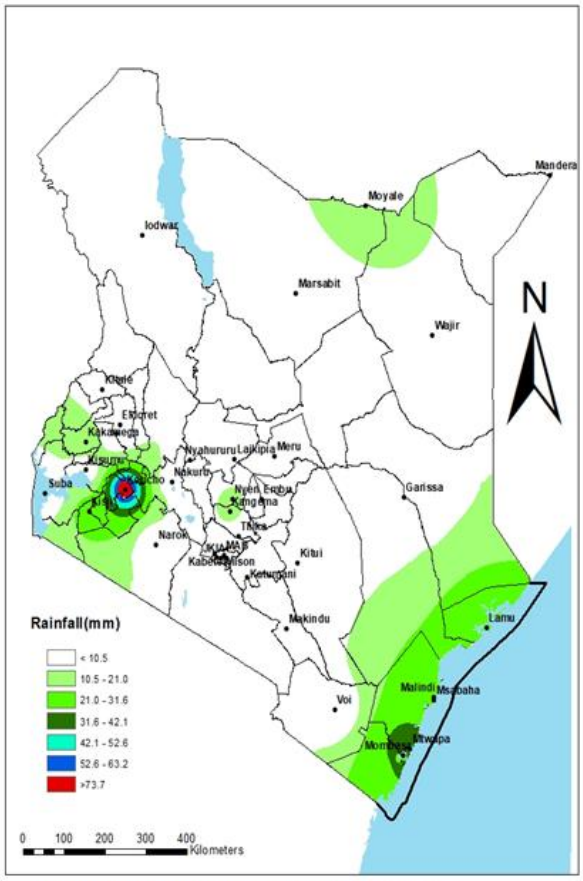


Figure 3: Cumulative observed rainfall for the period 21st - 31st August 2026

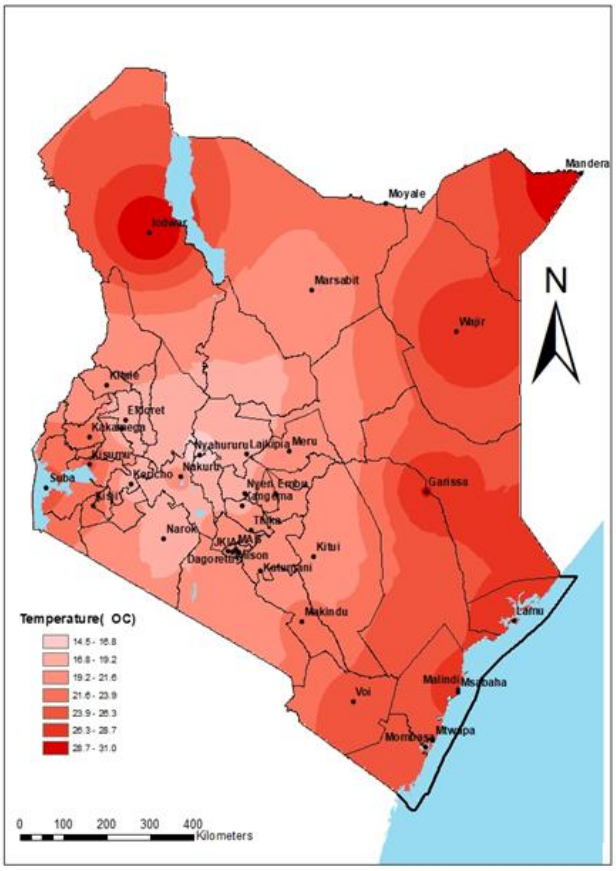


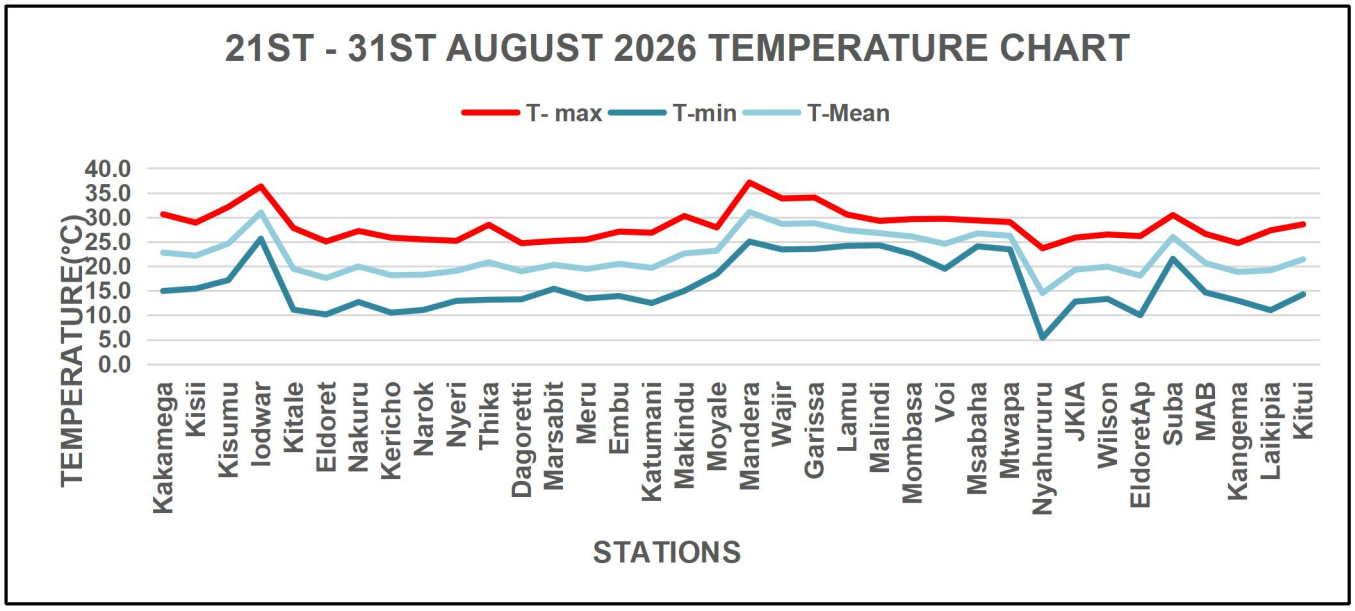
Figure 4: Observed mean air temperature for the period 21st - 31 st August 2026

2.2 Temperature

Mean air temperatures varied across the country during the dekad, with several stations recording warmer conditions compared with the previous dekad. The highest mean air temperatures were recorded over Mandera (31.1° C), Lodwar (31.0° C), Kisumu (24.6° C), Garissa (28.8° C), Lamu (27.4° C), Malindi (26.8° C) and Mtwapa (26.2° C), while relatively cooler conditions prevailed over Nyahururu (14.5°C), Eldoret (17.6°C), Kericho (18.2°C) and Nyeri (19.1°C).

Compared with the previous dekad, mean temperatures increased notably at Embu, Katumani, Voi, Dagoretti, Kangema, Meru and Kitui, while relatively small decreases were observed at Kisii, Nyahururu, Nakuru, Lamu and Kericho. The highest increase in mean temperature was recorded at Katumani, followed by Embu, Voi, Kangema and Meru.

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, rainfall received over wetter areas helped to offset moisture losses and maintain relatively favorable conditions for crops and pasture.



2.2 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 favorable moisture conditions, although wet conditions in some areas may increase the risk of fungal diseases and delay harvesting.

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.

REGIONAL WEATHER AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

1. Western and Nyanza Regions

Rainfall distribution was variable across the region. Kakamega recorded 20.0 mm, Kisii 26.3 mm and Kisumu 1.01 mm, while Kitale recorded 9.2 mm. Compared with the previous dekad, rainfall declined at Kakamega, Kisii and Kisumu, although rainfall at Kitale increased slightly. The rainfall received supported soil-moisture availability, crop development and pasture conditions in receiving areas. However, rainfall remained below the long-term mean at most stations, indicating the persistence of moisture deficits in some parts of the region.

2. Rift Valley Region

Rainfall varied considerably across the Rift Valley, with Kericho receiving the highest total of 74.0 mm, while Eldoret and Narok recorded no rainfall and Nakuru received only 4.5 mm. Kericho rainfall was above the long-term mean and supported favourable soil-moisture

conditions, crop development and pasture regeneration. However, the dry conditions experienced in Eldoret, Narok and other parts of the region resulted in localized moisture deficits and increased moisture stress, particularly in rain-fed areas.

3. Central and Nairobi Region

Rainfall was generally variable, with moderate rainfall recorded at Ngong (20.7 mm), Kangema (15.3 mm) and Nyeri (12.3 mm), while Dagoretti, Kabete, Thika, JKIA, MAB and Wilson recorded lower amounts. The localized rainfall improved soil moisture in some areas, while warmer conditions increased evapotranspiration and may have contributed to gradual moisture depletion in areas receiving limited rainfall. Crops approaching maturity generally remained in fair condition, although late-planted crops may be vulnerable to moisture stress where rainfall was inadequate.

4. Eastern Region

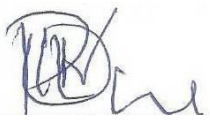
Most areas of the Eastern region continued to experience relatively dry conditions, although isolated rainfall was recorded at Embu (6.8 mm), Kitui (3.9 mm), Makindu (1.1 mm), Katumani (1.0 mm) and Meru (0.02 mm). Rainfall provided limited soil-moisture recharge, while warmer conditions at several stations increased evapotranspiration. Dry weather generally favoured harvesting and drying of mature crops, but late-planted rain-fed crops remained vulnerable to moisture stress.

5. Coastal Region

Rainfall was relatively more significant and widespread than during the previous dekad. Mtwapa recorded 43.3 mm, Mombasa 29.91 mm, Malindi 29.71 mm, Lamu 29.53 mm and Msabaha 22.11 mm. The improved rainfall provided useful soil-moisture recharge and supported crop and pasture conditions. However, intermittent rainfall may interrupt harvesting and drying activities, while warm conditions during dry intervals continued to promote evapotranspiration.

6. Northeastern Region

Rainfall remained generally limited and unevenly distributed. Wajir recorded 10.4 mm, Moyale 19.22 mm, Garissa 1.11 mm and Mandera only 0.01 mm, while Marsabit received no rainfall. The localized rainfall at Moyale and Wajir provided temporary moisture relief, but persistent dry conditions over much of the region resulted in continued soil-moisture deficits. High temperatures, particularly over Mandera, increased evapotranspiration and livestock water requirements. Pasture and browse regeneration remained limited, increasing pressure on available grazing and water resources.



Paul Oloo
For: Ag. Director Meteorological Services

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