



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 25: 11th – 20th September 2026.



Highlights

Most parts of the country are expected to remain generally dry during the forecast period, with localized rainfall mainly over parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza, the Rift Valley, Central Highlands and the Coast. Morning showers are expected in several parts of the coastal counties, while afternoon showers and thunderstorms may occur in a few areas of Western Kenya, Nyanza and the Rift Valley. Sunny intervals are expected over most parts of the Eastern, Northern and Northeastern regions, where high daytime temperatures will continue to enhance evapotranspiration and soil-moisture depletion. The expected dry conditions will generally favour harvesting, drying and other post-harvest activities, although localized rainfall may interrupt harvesting and drying in receiving areas.

Farmers are advised to take advantage of dry intervals to harvest mature crops, ensure thorough drying and proper storage of produce, maintain field drainage, conserve soil moisture and water, and monitor crops and livestock for moisture stress, pests and diseases.

Expected Weather Conditions for the next ten days, 11th – 20th September 2026..

Most parts of the country are expected to experience generally dry conditions, with sunny intervals prevailing over much of the country. Based on the available forecast for 8th–14th September, localized rainfall is expected over parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza, the Rift Valley, Central Highlands and the Coast. Morning showers are likely in several parts of Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu. Afternoon showers and thunderstorms may occur in a few parts of Baringo, Bungoma, Busia, Siaya, Kakamega, Vihiga, Nandi, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Bomet, Kisumu, Kericho, Nyamira, Kisii, Migori, Narok, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia **figure 1**.

Soil moisture is expected to remain relatively favourable in areas receiving rainfall, particularly parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza, the Rift Valley, Central Highlands and Coast. Elsewhere, continued dry conditions and high daytime temperatures are expected to result in gradual depletion of soil moisture through evapotranspiration. The predominantly sunny conditions will

favour harvesting, drying and post-harvest handling, although rainfall in localized areas may temporarily interrupt these activities **figure 2**.

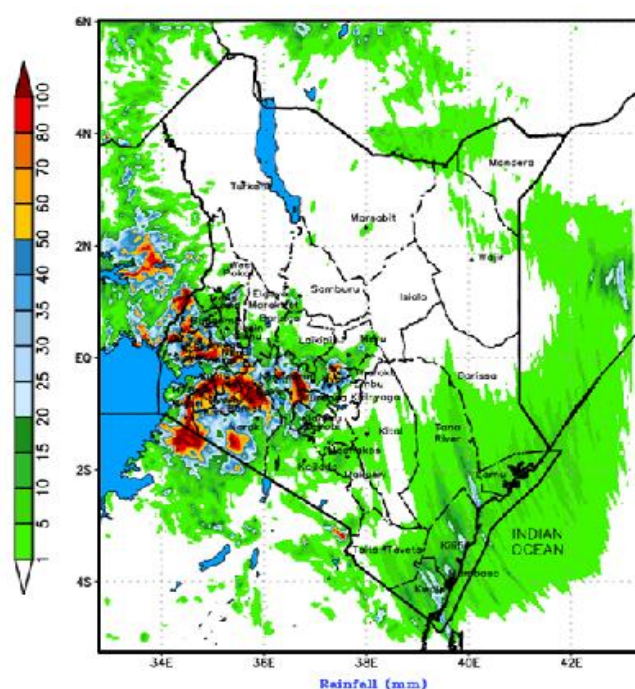


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall forecast for the period 11th - 20th September 2026

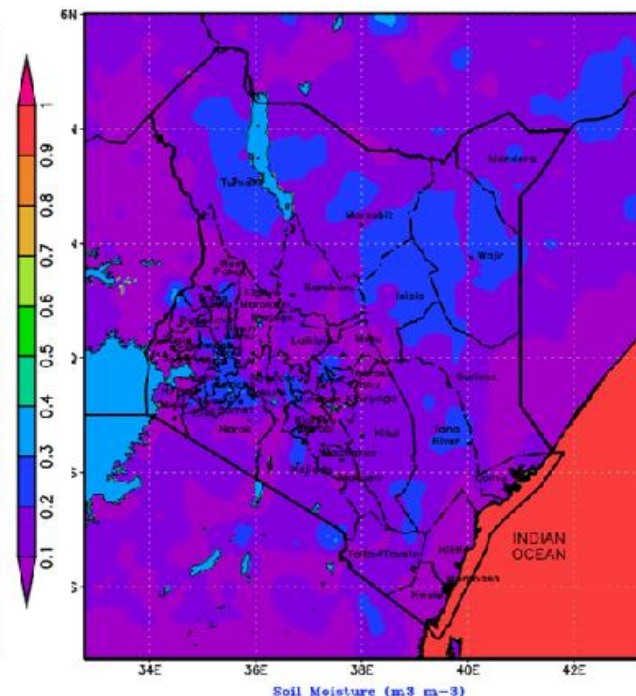


Figure 2: Soil moisture forecast for the period 11th - 20th September 2026

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 several areas with sunny intervals during the day. Warm conditions expected.	Conditions will generally favour crop maturation, harvesting and drying. Localized rainfall may interrupt drying.	Harvest mature produce during sunny periods, protect harvested produce from unexpected showers and maintain adequate livestock water.
Taita Taveta	Mainly sunny intervals with occasional cloudiness and possible isolated showers.	Generally favourable conditions for harvesting and drying.	Utilize dry periods for harvesting and protect harvested produce from rainfall. Maintain livestock water supplies..
Garissa Wajir Mandera	Mainly sunny with partly cloudy conditions at times. High daytime temperatures expected.	Continued dry conditions may sustain moisture stress and limit pasture regeneration.	Conserve water and pasture, practice rotational grazing and provide supplementary feed where necessary.

Marsabit Isiolo	Generally sunny with partly cloudy conditions at times.	imited rainfall is likely to maintain moisture stress in some areas.	Conserve water and pasture, harvest rainwater where possible and maintain livestock feed supplies.
Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu	Sunny intervals with occasional morning cloudiness and afternoon showers.	Rainfall in receiving areas will support soil moisture, while cooler conditions may reduce evapotranspiration.	Utilize dry intervals for harvesting and drying, maintain drainage and monitor crops for fungal diseases.
Kitui Machakos Makueni Kajiado	Mainly sunny with occasional cloudiness and isolated showers.	Dry conditions may sustain moisture stress, while sunny intervals favour harvesting and drying.	Prioritize harvesting mature crops, conserve soil moisture, harvest rainwater and maintain livestock water and feed supplies.
Nyandarua Nyeri Murang'a	Cool and partly cloudy at times, with occasional rainfall and sunny intervals.	Moisture conditions will remain favourable where rainfall occurs, although 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	Sunny intervals with occasional morning cloudiness and afternoon showers in some areas.	Soil moisture is expected to remain adequate in receiving areas.	Continue routine crop management, utilize dry periods for harvesting and drying, conserve soil moisture and monitor crops for diseases favoured by cool and wet conditions.
Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and Laikipia	Mainly sunny, with occasional showers, particularly over parts of Laikipia, Baringo and Elgeyo-Marakwet.	Moisture stress is 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 where necessary.
Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Nakuru	Sunny intervals 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 field drainage, provide adequate drying facilities and monitor for fungal diseases.
Narok, Kericho and Bomet	Sunny intervals with possible afternoon showers and thunderstorms.	Rainfall will support crops and pasture where received, but wet periods may delay harvesting and drying.	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; occasional night showers over parts of Kakamega and Bungoma.	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, maintain drainage and monitor for fungal diseases.
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2.0 WEATHER, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING 1st -10th SEPTEMBER 2026

2.1 Rainfall

Rainfall during the dekad was highly variable across the country, with the highest totals recorded over parts of western Kenya, the Lake Victoria Basin and the coastal region. The highest rainfall totals were recorded at Kisii (70.8 mm), Mtwapa (45.5 mm), Mombasa (40.5 mm), Malindi (33.41 mm), Suba (29.01 mm), Nyahururu (28.42 mm), Kakamega (28.2 mm), Msabaha (19.41 mm), Kisumu (9.1 mm), Lamu (6.11 mm), Kericho (5.83 mm), Eldoret Airport (5.81 mm), Eldoret (5.7 mm) and Kangema (5.11 mm). Other stations recorded generally low rainfall, with several stations receiving less than 1 mm or no rainfall during the dekad. 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.

Compared with the previous dekad, rainfall increased substantially at Kisii, Mtwapa, Mombasa, Malindi, Suba, Nyahururu, Kakamega, Kisumu, Eldoret and Eldoret Airport, while marked decreases occurred at Kericho, Moyale, Lamu, Wajir, Nyeri, Ngong and several stations in Central and Eastern Kenya. Compared with the long-term mean, rainfall was above normal at Mtwapa, Mombasa, Malindi, Msabaha and Kericho, while it was below normal at most other stations with available long-term means. The largest rainfall deficits were recorded at Eldoret Airport, Kakamega, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyahururu and Kisii **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**.

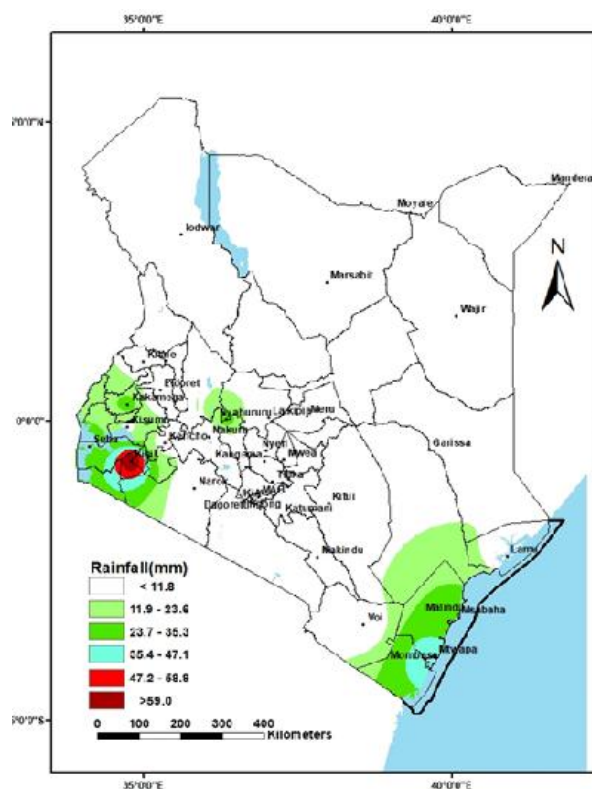


Figure 3: Cumulative Observed rainfall for the period 1st - 10th September 2026

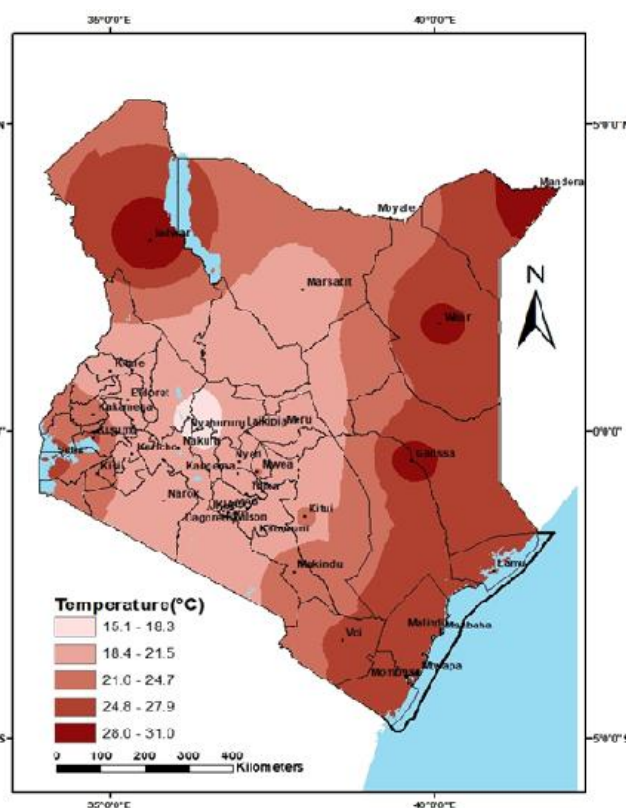


Figure 4: Observed mean air temperature for the period 1st - 10th September 2026

2.2 Temperature

Mean air temperatures during the dekad varied widely across the country. The highest mean temperatures were recorded at Lodwar (31.0°C), Mandera (30.9°C), Garissa (29.1°C), Wajir (28.5°C), Lamu (27.8°C), Suba (26.8°C), Msabaha (26.7°C), Malindi (26.4°C), Mtwapa (26.1°C) and Mombasa (26.0°C). Relatively cool conditions prevailed at Nyahururu (15.1°C), Nyeri (18.4°C), Eldoret Airport (18.4°C), Eldoret (18.4°C), Kangema (18.4°C), Kericho (18.4°C) and Narok (18.5°C).

Compared with the previous dekad, mean temperatures increased notably at Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Eldoret, Nyahururu, Suba and other stations, while decreases were observed at Nyeri, Embu, Moyale, Mandera, Malindi and several coastal and Central Kenya stations. The largest positive temperature differences were recorded at Kitale (about 1.23°C), Kisii (1.13°C), Kisumu (0.92°C), Makindu (0.89°C), Suba (0.84°C) and Eldoret (0.83°C).

The warmer conditions, particularly over areas with little or no rainfall, enhanced evapotranspiration and contributed to continued depletion of soil moisture. This increased water requirement for crops and livestock and may aggravate moisture stress in the drier Eastern, Northern and Northeastern regions. In areas that received moderate to high rainfall, the available moisture helped to offset evaporative losses and maintain relatively favorable conditions for crops and pasture.

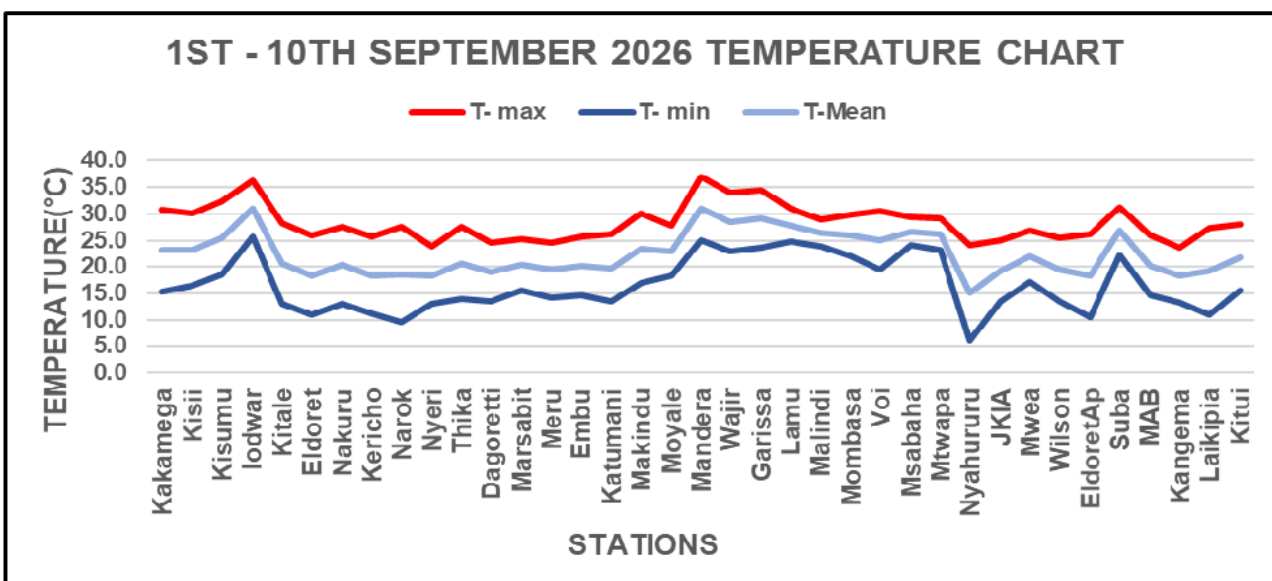


Figure 5: Observed temperatures for the period 1st - 10th September 2026

2.2 Soil Moisture and Crop Conditions

Soil-moisture conditions improved in areas that received moderate to high rainfall, particularly parts of western Kenya, the Lake Victoria Basin and the Coast. The improved moisture conditions supported crop growth, maturation and pasture conditions. Kisii, Mtwapa, Mombasa, Malindi, Suba, Nyahururu and Kakamega received the highest rainfall totals and therefore experienced the most useful moisture recharge during the dekad. However, wet conditions in some receiving areas may increase the risk of fungal diseases and temporarily interfere with harvesting and drying.

In Central Kenya and Nairobi, soil-moisture conditions remained generally variable. Most stations recorded little or no rainfall, including Thika, JKIA, Wilson and MAB, while small amounts were recorded at Dagoretti. These conditions favoured drying and harvesting of mature crops but also allowed gradual moisture depletion where rainfall was inadequate.

In the Eastern, Northern and Northeastern regions, rainfall was generally limited or absent. Stations such as Lodwar and Mandera recorded no rainfall, while Marsabit and Garissa also remained dry. Combined with relatively high temperatures, the limited rainfall contributed to declining soil moisture, increased crop water requirements and reduced pasture and browse regeneration. Late-planted rain-fed crops and livestock in pastoral areas therefore remained vulnerable to moisture stress.

REGIONAL WEATHER AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

1. Western and Nyanza Regions

Rainfall was highly variable across the region. Kisii recorded the highest total of 70.8 mm, followed by Suba (29.01 mm), Kakamega (28.2 mm) and Kisumu (9.1 mm). Rainfall increased substantially at Kisii, Kakamega and Kisumu compared with the previous dekad, although most stations remained below their long-term means. The rainfall received supported soil-moisture recharge, crop maturation and pasture conditions in receiving areas. The relatively warm conditions at Kisumu and Suba enhanced evapotranspiration, while wet conditions at Kisii and Kakamega may increase the risk of fungal diseases and delay harvesting and drying.

2. Rift Valley Region

Rainfall distribution remained variable across the Rift Valley. Nyahururu recorded 28.42 mm, Kericho 5.83 mm, Eldoret Airport 5.81 mm, Eldoret 5.7 mm and Kangema 5.11 mm, while several other stations received little or no rainfall. The rainfall received in wetter areas provided localized soil-moisture recharge and supported crop and pasture conditions. However, continued rainfall deficits at several stations resulted in localized moisture stress, particularly for rain-fed crops.

Temperatures remained relatively cool at several stations, with mean temperatures of 18.4°C at Eldoret, 18.4°C at Eldoret Airport, 18.4°C at Kericho and 18.5°C at Narok. The relatively cool conditions reduced evapotranspiration, although areas receiving little rainfall continued to experience gradual moisture depletion.

3. Central and Nairobi Region

Rainfall remained variable across Central Kenya and Nairobi. Nyahururu recorded 28.42 mm and Kangema 5.11 mm, while several other stations recorded little or no rainfall. The localized rainfall improved soil moisture in receiving areas, while the generally cool conditions helped reduce evapotranspiration.

Crops approaching maturity generally remained in fair condition. However, areas receiving inadequate rainfall experienced gradual soil-moisture depletion, and late-planted crops remained vulnerable to moisture stress. Farmers are advised to take advantage of dry intervals for harvesting and drying while maintaining drainage where rainfall is received.

4. Eastern Region

Most areas of the Eastern region continued to experience relatively dry conditions, with limited and localized rainfall. The generally dry conditions resulted in gradual soil-moisture depletion, while relatively warm conditions increased evapotranspiration.

The warmer conditions increased crop and livestock water requirements and may aggravate moisture stress in rain-fed agricultural areas. 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 during the dekad. Mtwapa recorded 45.5 mm, Mombasa 40.5 mm, Malindi 33.41 mm, Msabaha 19.41 mm and Lamu 6.11 mm. The improved rainfall provided useful soil-moisture recharge and supported crop and pasture conditions.

However, intermittent rainfall may interrupt harvesting and drying activities. The warm conditions recorded at the Coast, including mean temperatures of 27.8°C at Lamu, 26.7°C at Msabaha, 26.4°C at Malindi, 26.1°C at Mtwapa and 26.0°C at Mombasa, continued to promote evapotranspiration during dry intervals.

6. Northeastern Region

Rainfall remained generally limited and unevenly distributed. Persistent dry conditions over much of the region resulted in continued soil-moisture deficits. The highest temperatures were recorded in this region, with mean temperatures of 31.0°C at Lodwar, 30.9°C at Mandera, 29.1°C at Garissa and 28.5°C at Wajir.

The high temperatures increased evapotranspiration and livestock water requirements. Pasture and browse regeneration remained limited, increasing pressure on available grazing and water resources. Late-planted rain-fed crops remained vulnerable to moisture stress.

Farmers and pastoralists are advised to conserve available water and pasture, practise rotational grazing, harvest rainwater where possible and provide supplementary livestock feed where necessary.



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