



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: 22nd September 2026

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN DEKAD 26: 21ST – 30TH SEPTEMBER 2026.



Highlights

Most parts of the country are expected to experience sunny intervals, with rainfall occurring in several parts, particularly over Western Kenya, Nyanza, parts of the Rift Valley, Central and Eastern Kenya and the Coast.

Afternoon showers and thunderstorms are likely in parts of Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Siaya, Trans Nzoia and Vihiga, while morning showers are expected mainly along the Coast and may occur in parts of northern Kenya.

High daytime temperatures are expected in parts of the Coast, Northern and Northeastern Kenya, increasing evapotranspiration and moisture loss. The conditions will generally support harvesting and drying during sunny periods, although intermittent rainfall may disrupt these activities. Farmers are advised to take advantage of dry periods for harvesting and drying, protect harvested produce from unexpected rainfall and conserve soil moisture and water.

Expected Weather Conditions for the next ten days, 21ST – 30TH September 2026.

Rainfall: Rainfall is expected in several parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central and Eastern Kenya and the Coast, with afternoon showers and thunderstorms likely in some areas. Coastal areas may experience morning showers (**Figure 1**).

Temperature: High daytime temperatures are expected mainly in the Coast, Northern and Northeastern Kenya, while cooler night and early morning temperatures are likely over parts of the Central Highlands and Rift Valley.

Soil Moisture: Soil moisture is expected to improve or remain favorable in areas receiving rainfall parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central and Eastern Kenya and the Coast, in contrast, Northern and Northeastern Kenya, where sunny and hot conditions are expected, may experience increased evapotranspiration and continued soil-moisture depletion (**Figure 2**).

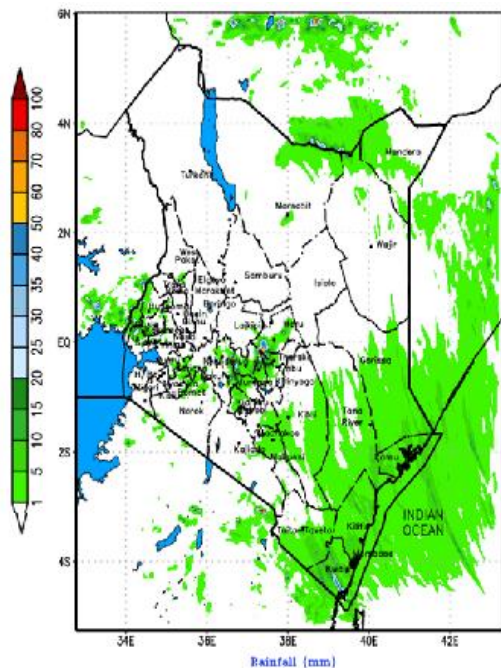


Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall forecast for the period 21st - 30th September 2026

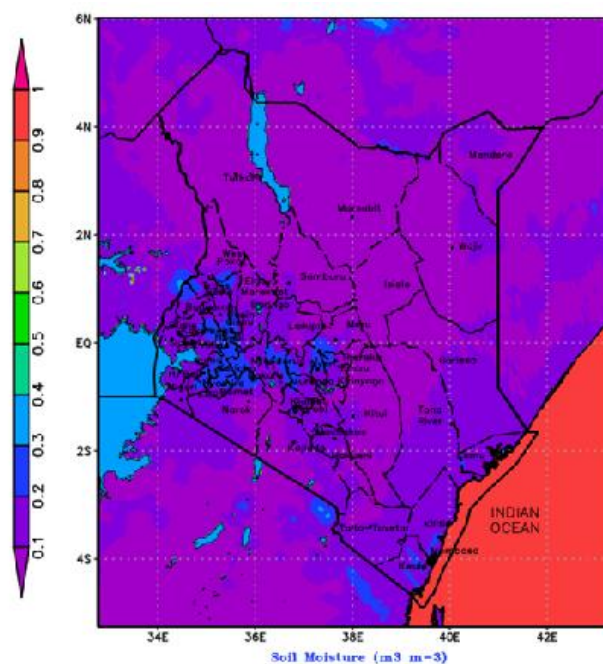


Figure 2: Soil moisture forecast for the period 21st - 30th September 2026

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. Afternoon and night showers may occur in some areas. Warm conditions expected.	Rainfall will support crop and pasture conditions, although localized rainfall may interrupt harvesting and drying.	Harvest mature produce during sunny periods, protect harvested produce from unexpected showers, ensure proper drying and maintain adequate livestock water.

Taita Taveta	Sunny intervals with possible afternoon showers.	Rainfall in receiving areas will support soil moisture, crops and pasture, while dry periods will favor harvesting and drying.	Utilize dry periods for harvesting and drying, protect harvested produce from rainfall and maintain livestock water supplies.
Garissa, Wajir and Mandera	Mainly sunny intervals with occasional showers, particularly over a few areas. High daytime temperatures expected.	Continued dry conditions in many areas may sustain moisture stress and limit pasture regeneration.	Conserve water and pasture, practise rotational grazing, harvest rainwater where possible and provide supplementary livestock feed where necessary.
Marsabit and Isiolo	Generally sunny, with possible morning showers over a few areas.	Localized rainfall may improve soil moisture, while dry conditions elsewhere may sustain moisture stress.	Conserve water and pasture, harvest rainwater where possible and maintain livestock feed supplies.
Meru, Tharaka-Nithi and Embu	Intermittent cloudy conditions and possible afternoon showers; partly cloudy conditions at night.	Rainfall will improve soil moisture in receiving areas, while cool conditions may reduce evapotranspiration.	Utilize dry intervals for harvesting and drying, maintain drainage and monitor crops for fungal diseases.
Kitui, Machakos, Makueni and Kajiado	Mainly sunny intervals with possible afternoon showers.	Dry conditions may sustain moisture stress, while rainfall in receiving areas may provide temporary moisture relief.	Prioritize harvesting of mature crops, conserve soil moisture, harvest rainwater and maintain livestock water and feed supplies.
Nyandarua, Nyeri and Murang'a	Intermittent cloudy conditions with possible rainfall and sunny intervals.	Rainfall will improve soil moisture where received, while cool conditions may slow drying.	Harvest during dry windows, ensure thorough drying and proper storage, maintain drainage and monitor for fungal diseases
Kirinyaga, Kiambu and Nairobi	Intermittent cloudy conditions with possible afternoon showers and partly cloudy nights.	Localized rainfall will improve soil moisture, although cool and wet conditions may affect drying and favour fungal diseases.	Utilize dry periods for harvesting and drying, conserve soil moisture and monitor crops for diseases.

Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo and Laikipia	Mainly sunny conditions, with possible localized showers over parts of Baringo and Laikipia.	Moisture stress is likely to persist in drier areas, while localized rainfall may improve pasture conditions.	Conserve water and pasture, practise rotational grazing, harvest rainwater where possible and provide supplementary feed where necessary.
Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Nandi	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, ensure proper drying and monitor for fungal diseases.
Nakuru, 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 afternoon showers and thunderstorms in some areas. Night showers may occur over parts of Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Kisumu and Vihiga.	Rainfall will support crop and pasture conditions, although wet periods may delay harvesting and drying and increase fungal disease risk.	Harvest mature crops promptly during dry intervals, ensure thorough drying before storage, maintain drainage and monitor for fungal diseases.

2.0 WEATHER, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING 11TH -20TH SEPTEMBER 2026

2.1 Rainfall

Rainfall during the dekad was highly variable across the country. The highest rainfall total was recorded at Mombasa, with 168.81 mm, while the lowest rainfall was recorded at Lodwar, which received no rainfall (0.0 mm) during the period.

Other stations across the country recorded varying amounts of rainfall, with relatively higher totals observed mainly over parts of the Coastal, Rift Valley, Western, Nyanza and Central regions, while generally low rainfall amounts were recorded over parts of the Eastern, Northern and Northeastern regions.

Compared with the previous dekad, rainfall increased in several parts of the country, particularly over the Coastal region and some areas of Central and Rift Valley regions, while some areas experienced a decline. Overall, rainfall distribution remained uneven, resulting in improved soil-moisture conditions in areas that received moderate to high rainfall, while areas that received little or no rainfall continued to experience gradual soil-moisture depletion.

Compared with the long-term mean, rainfall was above normal in some localized areas, particularly parts of the Coastal region, while most other areas recorded rainfall below their respective long-term means **Figure 3**.

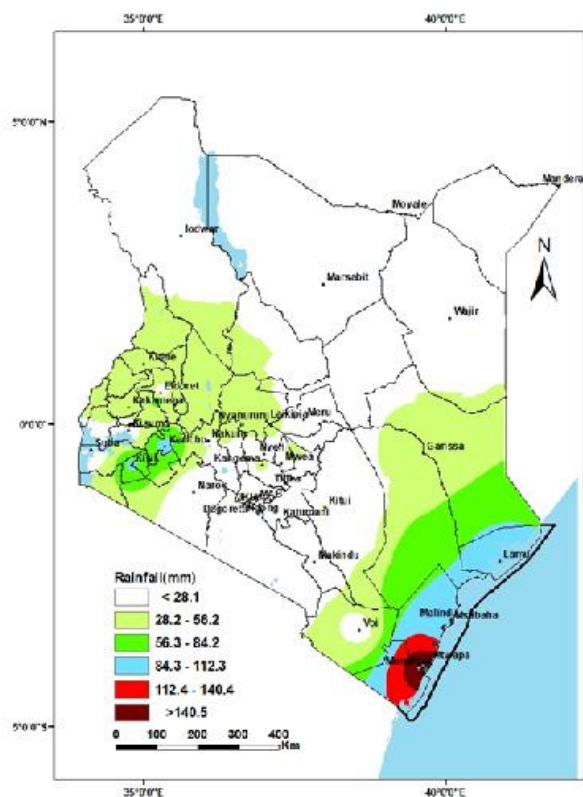


Figure 3: Cumulative observed Rainfall for the period 11th - 20th September 2026

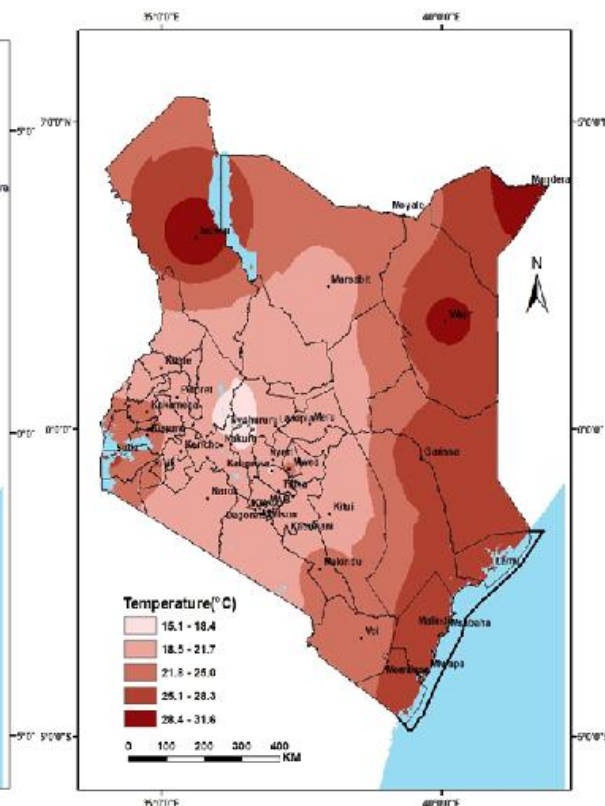


Figure 4: Observed mean air temperature for the period 11th - 20th September 2026

2.2 Temperature

Mean air temperatures during the dekad varied considerably across the country. The highest mean temperature was recorded at Mandera, at 31.6°C, while the lowest mean temperature was recorded at Nyahururu, at 15.1°C.

Other stations generally recorded mean temperatures within the range expected for their respective climatic zones, with relatively high temperatures observed over the Northern, Northeastern and parts of the Coastal regions, while cooler conditions prevailed mainly over the Central Highlands and parts of the Rift Valley.

The relatively high temperatures experienced in the Northern and Northeastern parts of the country enhanced evapotranspiration and moisture loss, increasing water requirements for crops, pasture and livestock. In the cooler highland areas, lower temperatures moderated evapotranspiration and moisture loss.

Overall, temperature conditions during the dekad remained generally warm over the low-lying and arid areas and cooler over the highland areas, with implications for soil moisture availability, crop water requirements and pasture conditions.

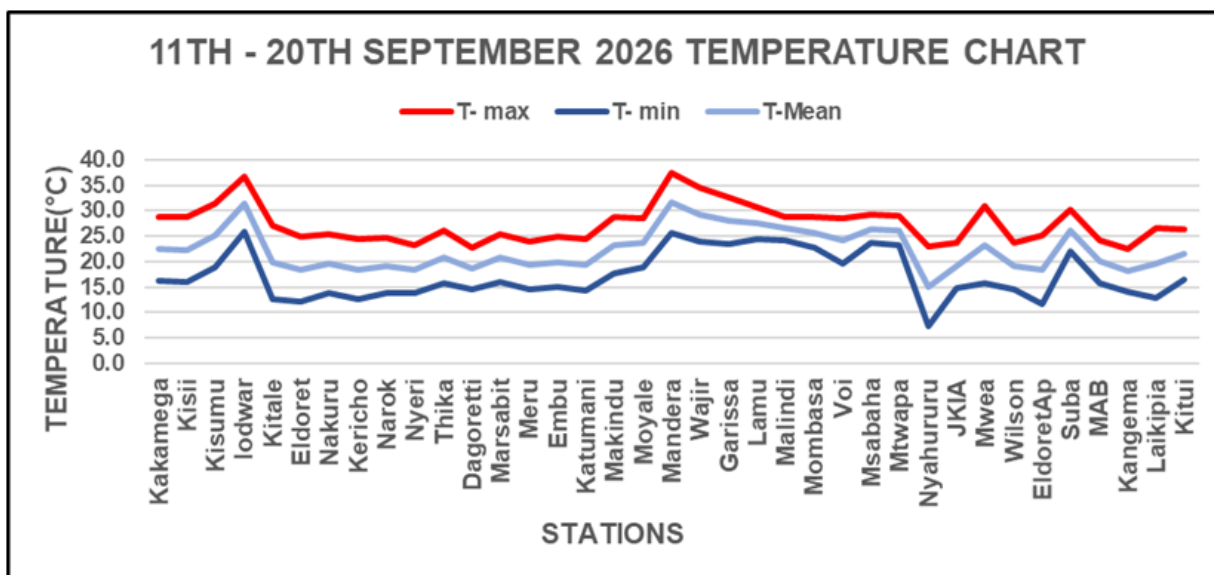


Figure 5: Observed Temperatures for the period 11th - 20th September 2026

2.2 Soil Moisture and Crop Conditions

Soil moisture conditions were generally variable across the country, with improvement in areas that received moderate to high rainfall, particularly parts of the Coastal, Western and Rift Valley regions. Drier areas, especially parts of the Eastern, Northern and Northeastern regions, experienced declining soil moisture due to limited rainfall and relatively high temperatures.

Crop conditions were generally favorable in areas with adequate soil moisture, while moisture-stressed areas experienced slower crop development and increased water requirements. Pasture and browse conditions also improved locally where rainfall was received, but remained limited in drier areas.

REGIONAL WEATHER AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

1. Western and Nyanza Regions

Rainfall distribution was highly variable across the region. Kisii recorded 89.60 mm, Kakamega 40.30 mm, Kisumu 5.82 mm and Suba 2.50 mm during the dekad. The rainfall received in wetter areas supported soil-moisture recharge, crop growth and pasture conditions.

The relatively warm conditions at Kisumu (25.1°C), Suba (26.1°C) and Kakamega (22.4°C) enhanced evapotranspiration. Wet conditions in areas such as Kisii and Kakamega may increase the risk of fungal diseases and interfere with harvesting and drying. Farmers should take advantage of dry intervals to harvest mature crops and ensure adequate drying before storage.

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. Relatively higher amounts were recorded at Embu (37.11 mm), Kangema (35.61 mm), Nyeri (25.71 mm) and Dagoretti (12.01 mm), while lower amounts were recorded at Thika (2.61 mm), MAB (2.63 mm) and JKIA (1.60 mm).

The localized rainfall improved soil moisture in receiving areas, while the generally cool conditions helped reduce evapotranspiration. Crops approaching maturity generally benefited from the available moisture, although areas receiving inadequate rainfall experienced gradual moisture depletion.

Farmers should utilize dry intervals for harvesting and drying while maintaining adequate drainage in areas that received rainfall.

4. Eastern Region

Most parts of the Eastern region experienced relatively dry and variable conditions, although localized rainfall was recorded. Rainfall totals included Kitui (28.50 mm), Voi (16.71 mm), Meru (16.00 mm), Moyale (13.00 mm), Makindu (5.71 mm) and Katumani (3.51 mm).

The localized rainfall provided temporary soil-moisture relief, while dry areas experienced gradual moisture depletion. Relatively warm conditions, particularly at Makindu (23.2°C), Moyale (23.66°C) and Kitui (21.49°C), 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 high and widespread across several parts of the Coastal region. **Mombasa recorded 168.81 mm, Mtwapa 145.41 mm, Lamu 95.51 mm, Msabaha 91.40 mm and Malindi 85.43 mm.**

The substantial rainfall provided useful soil-moisture recharge and supported crop and pasture conditions. However, the frequent wet conditions may interrupt harvesting and drying activities and could increase the risk of fungal diseases in susceptible crops.

Mean temperatures remained relatively warm, with Lamu recording 27.6°C, Malindi 26.5°C, Msabaha 26.4°C, Mtwapa 26.1°C and Mombasa 25.7°C.

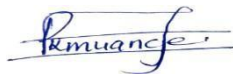
These conditions continued to support evapotranspiration during dry intervals.

6. Northeastern Region

Rainfall remained unevenly distributed across the Northeastern region. Mandera recorded 25.60 mm, Garissa 45.10 mm and Wajir 4.02 mm, while Marsabit recorded 5.50 mm. Lodwar recorded no rainfall during the dekad.

The generally limited rainfall, combined with high temperatures, resulted in continued soil-moisture stress in several areas. The highest mean temperatures were recorded at Mandera (31.6°C), Lodwar (31.4°C), Wajir (29.2°C) and Garissa (28.0°C). These high temperatures increased evapotranspiration and livestock water requirements.

Pasture and browse regeneration remained constrained in drier areas, 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.



For: Ag. Director Meteorological Services

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