MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

EMBU COUNTY

MONTHLY WEATHER FORECAST FOR OCT, 2026

Forecast Period: 1st – 31ST Oct, 2026

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THE FORECAST FOR OCTOBER 2026 AND REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER 2026, FOR EMBU COUNTY

1. summary

1.1 The Review for September 2026

Mainly sunny and dry weather conditions were observed in September 2026. Only a few wards in manyatta and Runyenjes Sub-Counties.

Mean temperatures were warmer than average throughout the county

1.2 FORECAST FOR OCTOBER 2026

October marks the Onset of October to December short rains that are expected from the second week of the month.

The month of October is expected to receive above normal rainfall with high probability in Manyatta and Runyenjes sub-counties.

Near to above normal rainfall expected in Mbeere North and Mbeere South Sub-Counties.

Warmer than average temperatures with higher probability in Mbeere North and Mbeere South Sub-Counties with max temp ranging from 20°C to 32°C and min temp 04°C to 18°C.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The following are the likely impacts of the October 2026 rainfall in different sectors across the county:

1.3 Agriculture:

Above-average rainfall is expected to improve soil moisture, support land preparation and planting activities, enhance pasture regeneration, and improve water availability for livestock.

However enhanced rainfall in some areas may also lead to waterlogging, delayed farm operations, increased crop diseases and difficulties in transporting agricultural produce.

1.4 Water Resources and Flood Management

Above-average rainfall is likely to increase river flows, replenish dams, water pans, and groundwater resources, and improve water availability for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use. In arid and semi-arid regions, the rains may contribute significantly to the recovery of water sources that are often stressed during the dry season. At the same time, heavy rainfall could increase runoff and cause localized flooding in some catchments, especially where drainage systems are inadequate.

1.5 Transport and Infrastructure:

Enhanced rainfall may improve water availability for construction and support some infrastructure projects, but heavy rainfall may also disrupt road transport through flooding, waterlogging, and erosion of roads and bridges. Rural access roads are particularly vulnerable to becoming impassable after sustained rainfall. Urban areas may also experience traffic disruptions when drainage systems are overwhelmed.

1.6 Health

Increased stagnant water may create favourable breeding conditions for mosquitoes, potentially increasing the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria in susceptible areas.

Flooded or poorly drained settlements may also face higher risks of water-borne diseases where water quality and sanitation are compromised.

1.7 Disaster Management and Humanitarian Response

Enhanced rainfall is likely to increase the probability of weather-related hazards such as flash floods, riverine flooding, landslides, and localized infrastructural damage.

Low-lying coastal zones, floodprone river basins, urban centres with poor drainage, and steep highland areas are particularly vulnerable.

NB: This outlook should be used together with the Weekly County Forecasts developed and availed by the County Meteorological Office, as well as any other weather updates and advisories that may be communicated when necessary.

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