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STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE
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Date: 12TH OCTOBER 2026

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN DEKAD 28: 11TH – 20TH OCTOBER 2026.



Highlights

The October–December (OND) 2026 rainfall season is expected to commence in several parts of the country during this dekad, with rainfall onset likely to be gradual and variable across regions. The expected rainfall provides opportunities for land preparation and planting.

Rainfall is expected in parts of Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Machakos, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Turkana, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and West Pokot Counties during the forecast period of 11th–20th October 2026.

Daytime temperatures are expected to exceed 35°C in parts of Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana Counties, while night-time temperatures below 10°C are expected in parts of Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Nyeri, Trans Nzoia, Taita Taveta and Kajiado Counties.

The expected rainfall is likely to support soil-moisture replenishment, crop establishment and pasture regeneration in areas receiving adequate amounts. However, rainfall distribution will be variable, and sunny conditions in parts of the country may sustain high evapotranspiration and soil-moisture depletion.

Expected Weather Conditions for the next ten days, 11TH – 20TH OCTOBER 2026.

Rainfall: During this dekad, rainfall is expected in several parts of the country, marking the anticipated gradual onset of the October–December (OND) 2026 rainfall season. Rainfall distribution is likely to vary across regions, with some areas experiencing showers and thunderstorms. Daytime temperatures are expected to remain high in parts of the northern and northeastern regions, while cooler night-time temperatures are likely in some highland areas (**Figure 1**).

Soil Moisture: Soil moisture is expected to improve in areas receiving rainfall, particularly parts of Western Kenya, Nyanza, the Rift Valley, Central and Eastern Kenya and the Coast. This will support crop establishment, growth and pasture regeneration. However, areas experiencing sunny and hot conditions, particularly parts of the Northern, Northeastern and Eastern regions, may experience increased evapotranspiration and continued soil-moisture depletion. Farmers should conserve available moisture through mulching, timely weeding, water harvesting and appropriate soil-conservation practices (**Figure 2**).

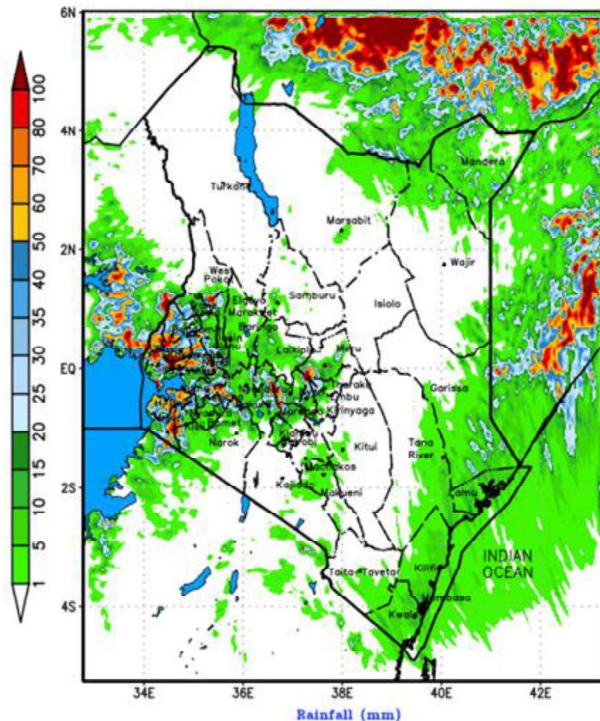


Figure 1: Cumulative Rainfall forecast for the period 11th - 20th October 2026

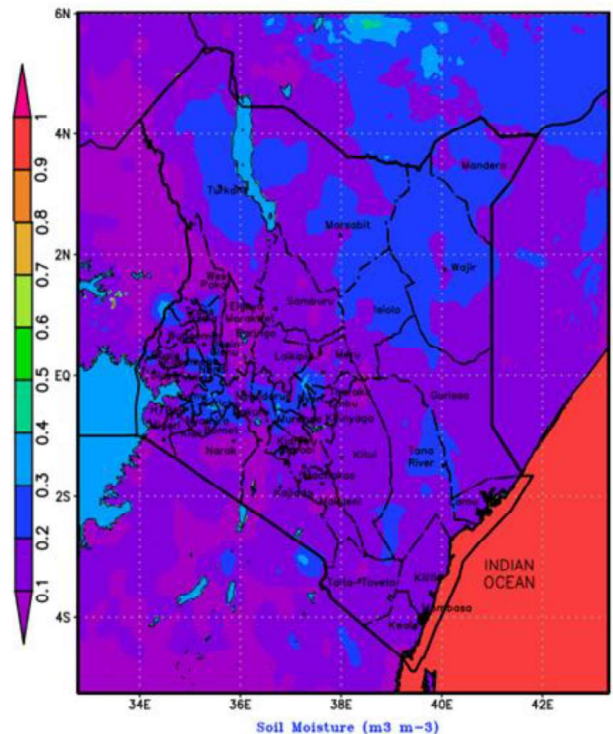


Figure 2: Soil moisture forecast for the period 11th - 20th October 2026

1.0 COUNTY WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

COUNTY	Forecast weather	Expected Crop and Livestock condition	Advisories
Coastal Region: Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Taita Taveta and Lamu	Light to moderate showers are possible in the morning and afternoon in parts of the region.	Rainfall received will improve soil moisture and support pasture regeneration.	Harvest rainwater, maintain drainage and monitor subsequent rainfall to determine suitable planting opportunities during the OND season.
Northern and Northeastern Kenya: Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Mandera and Wajir	Light to moderate rainfall is possible in parts of Turkana, Mandera and Wajir. Rainfall is not indicated for all areas.	Rainfall may support pasture regeneration and livestock water availability, but high temperatures may sustain moisture stress.	Prioritize water and pasture conservation; monitor rainfall persistence before planting and protect livestock from heat stress.
Eastern and Southeastern Kenya: Embu, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Kitui and Machakos, Makueni	Light to moderate showers in parts of the region; sunny intervals are expected in some areas.	localized moisture for planting and pasture regeneration, although moisture deficits may persist in drier areas.	Plant where adequate moisture is available. Maintain terraces and other soil-conservation measures and ensure proper drainage to prevent waterlogging.
Nyanza Region: Kisumu, Siaya, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira	Moderate showers, with locally heavy rainfall possible during thunderstorms.	Improved soil moisture may support crop growth and pasture regeneration.	Take advantage of adequate moisture for planting and weeding; maintain drainage and monitor for localized flooding.
Western Kenya: Bungoma, Busia, Kakamega and Vihiga.	Moderate showers, with locally heavy rainfall during the forecast period.	Rainfall may support crop establishment, vegetative growth and pasture regeneration.	Good conditions for crop establishment. Farmers should maintain drainage.
Rift Valley: Baringo, Bomet, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kericho, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and West Pokot	Moderate showers, with locally heavy rainfall.	Soil moisture available will support planting, crop establishment and pasture regeneration.	Continue planting where moisture is sufficient; maintain terraces and drainage, particularly on slopes, and monitor for soil erosion.

Central Highlands and Nairobi: Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Nyandarua, Nyeri and Nairobi	Light to moderate rainfall.	Improved soil moisture that will support germination and crop establishment.	Prepare land and plant when sufficient moisture is established, maintain terraces and drainage to manage excess water.
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2.0 WEATHER, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING 1ST -10TH OCTOBER 2026

2.1 Rainfall

During the dekad, rainfall was unevenly distributed across the country, with the highest amounts recorded in Nyeri (172.5 mm), Marsabit (152.5 mm), Mandera (124.86 mm) and Meru (121.8 mm). Other stations that recorded relatively high rainfall included Kangema (83.4 mm), Moyale (80.2 mm), Kisii (63.8 mm), Mombasa (62.7 mm), Mtwapa (57.7 mm) and Lamu (57.3 mm). The lowest rainfall amounts were recorded at Dagoretti and Ngong, which received no rainfall, while Lodwar and Makindu each recorded only 0.01 mm.

Compared with the decadal long-term mean, rainfall was above normal in several stations, particularly Nyeri, Marsabit, Mandera and Meru. However, below-normal rainfall was recorded in a number of other stations, including Nyahururu, Kakamega, Eldoret, Kericho, Kitale and Dagoretti. The uneven rainfall distribution resulted in improved soil-moisture conditions in areas that received adequate rainfall, while dry conditions persisted in areas that received little or no rainfall (**Figure 3**).

2.2 Temperature

Mean air temperatures varied considerably across the country during the dekad. The highest mean temperature was recorded at Lodwar at 31.56°C, followed by Mandera at 30.9°C, Wajir at 29.6°C and Garissa at 29.1°C. The lowest mean temperature was recorded at Nyahururu at 16.06°C, followed by Kericho at 18.7°C, Laikipia at 19.0°C and Eldoret at 19.3°C.

Compared with the previous dekad, mean temperatures increased at several stations, with the largest increases recorded at Garissa (1.5°C), Katumani (0.9°C), Wajir (0.9°C) and Wilson (0.6°C). Slight decreases were observed at some stations, including Kisumu (-0.7°C), Kisii (-0.4°C) and Kitale (-0.3°C). The relatively high temperatures in northern and northeastern Kenya increased the potential for evapotranspiration and crop-water stress, while cooler conditions in the highlands were generally more favorable for crop growth (**Figure 4**) and (**Figure 4**).

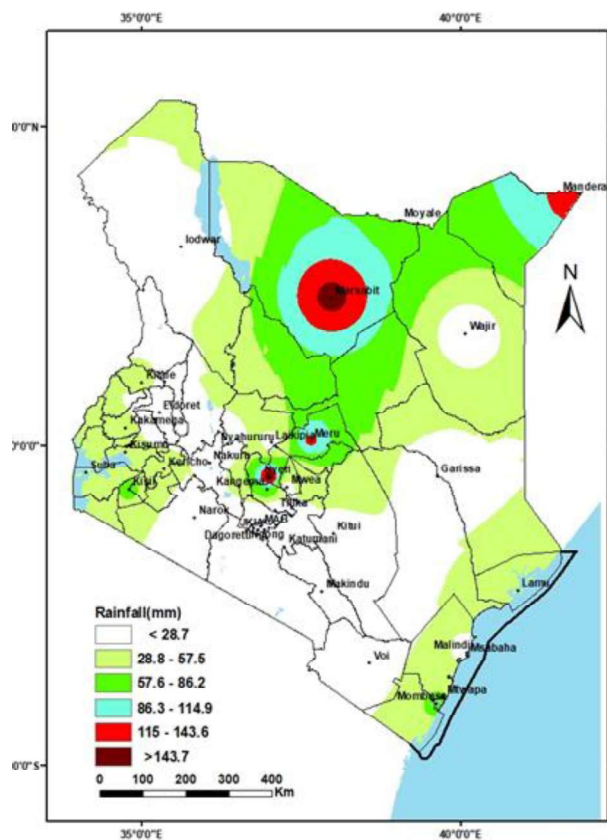


Figure 3: Cumulative observed Rainfall for the period 1st - 10th October 2026

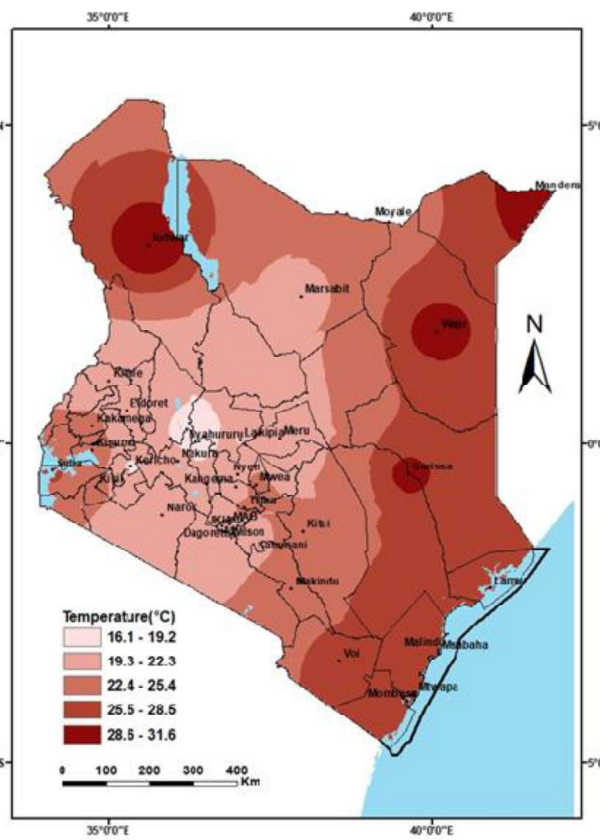


Figure 4: Observed mean temperature for the period 1st - 10th October 2026

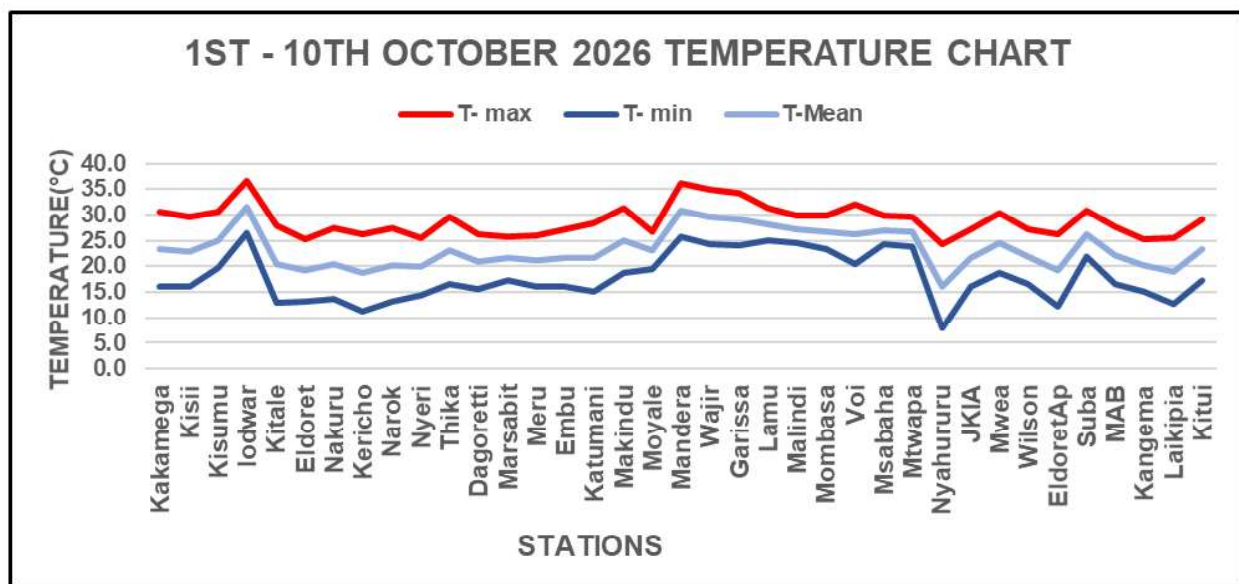


Figure 5: Observed Temperatures for the period 1st - 10th October 2026

2.2 Soil Moisture and Crop Conditions

Soil-moisture conditions varied across the country, reflecting the uneven distribution of rainfall. Areas that received substantial rainfall, particularly parts of Central, Eastern, Northeastern, Coastal, Western and Nyanza regions, experienced improved soil-moisture recharge. In contrast, areas that received little or no rainfall, including parts of Nairobi, Eastern and northern Kenya, remained susceptible to soil-moisture deficits. The improved moisture conditions are likely to

support crop establishment and growth, as well as pasture and browse regeneration, where rainfall was adequate.

REGIONAL WEATHER AND AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Western and Nyanza Region

Rainfall was variable across the region. Kisii recorded the highest rainfall at 63.8 mm, followed by Kisumu at 54.1 mm, Suba at 43.1 mm and Kakamega at 38.1 mm. Compared with the long-term mean, rainfall was above normal in Kisii, Kisumu and Suba, but below normal in Kakamega.

Mean air temperatures also varied, with Kisumu recording 25.1°C, Suba 26.3°C, Kisii 22.8°C and Kakamega 23.3°C. Temperatures increased at Kakamega but decreased at Kisii and Kisumu compared with the previous dekad. The rainfall received improved soil-moisture availability in areas with adequate amounts, supporting crop growth.

Rift Valley Region

Rainfall distribution was uneven across the region. Kericho recorded the highest rainfall among the principal stations at 43.6 mm, followed by Kitale at 34.1 mm and Nakuru at 16.6 mm. Lower amounts were recorded at Laikipia (15.0 mm), Eldoret (5.5 mm), Narok (3.1 mm) and Nyahururu (1.1 mm). Most reporting stations received below-normal rainfall compared with their respective long-term means.

Mean air temperatures ranged from 16.0°C at Nyahururu to 20.5°C at Nakuru, while Kitale recorded 20.4°C and Kericho 18.7°C. Rainfall supported localized soil-moisture recharge in the wetter areas, while low rainfall in other locations may constrain crop establishment and pasture growth. Farmers should monitor soil moisture and undertake planting where sufficient moisture is available.

Central and Nairobi Region

Rainfall varied considerably across the region. Nyeri recorded the highest amount at 172.5 mm, followed by Kangema at 83.4 mm. Mwea recorded 12.8 mm, Kabete 8.0 mm and Thika 2.0 mm, while no rainfall was recorded at Dagoretti and Ngong. Rainfall was substantially above normal at Nyeri, while below-normal conditions prevailed at several other stations.

Mean air temperatures included 24.5°C at Mwea, 23.0°C at Thika, 21.8°C at Wilson, 21.7°C at JKIA and 20.0°C at Nyeri.

Temperatures increased at several stations compared with the previous dekad. The substantial rainfall at Nyeri and Kangema improved soil-moisture availability, whereas the low or absent rainfall elsewhere may have limited moisture replenishment. Most farmers are underway planting and others are at land preparation.

Eastern Region

Rainfall was highly variable across the region. Meru recorded the highest amount at 121.8 mm, followed by Embu at 33.8 mm and Kitui at 15.6 mm. Lower amounts were recorded at Katumani (4.6 mm), Makindu (0.01 mm) and Garissa (1.1 mm). Rainfall was above normal at Meru and Embu, while Katumani and Makindu recorded below-normal amounts, Planting underway at Embu while land preparation at Thika.

Mean air temperatures were relatively high, reaching 24.9°C at Makindu and 23.2°C at Kitui, while Meru and Embu recorded 21.1°C and 21.7°C, respectively. The substantial rainfall at Meru and Embu improved soil-moisture availability, but dry conditions in parts of the southeastern lowlands may continue to constrain crop establishment. Farmers are advised to conserve moisture and plant when adequate and sustained rainfall is received.

Coastal Region

Rainfall was unevenly distributed across the Coastal region. Mombasa recorded the highest rainfall at 62.7 mm, followed by Mtwapa at 57.7 mm, Lamu at 57.3 mm, Malindi at 27.6 mm and Msabaha at 24.7 mm. Voi recorded the lowest amount among these stations at 3.5 mm. Rainfall was above normal at Mombasa, Mtwapa and Lamu, while Voi and Msabaha recorded below-normal rainfall land preparation and planting ongoing in most lands.

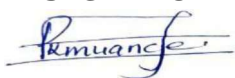
Mean air temperatures ranged from 26.2°C at Voi to 28.1°C at Lamu. Mombasa recorded 26.6°C, Mtwapa 26.8°C and Malindi 27.1°C. Temperatures increased at the reporting stations compared with the previous dekad. The rainfall received improved soil-moisture availability in wetter locations and supported crop and pasture conditions, while the limited rainfall at Voi may sustain moisture stress.

Northeastern Region

Rainfall varied markedly across the Northeastern region. Mandera recorded 124.86 mm, while Moyale received 80.2 mm and Wajir 13.0 mm. Garissa recorded only 1.1 mm. Rainfall was substantially above normal at Mandera and Moyale, whereas Garissa recorded below-normal rainfall.

Mean air temperatures remained high, with Mandera recording 30.9°C, Wajir 29.6°C and Garissa 29.1°C, while Moyale recorded 23.1°C. Temperatures increased at Wajir and Garissa but decreased slightly at Mandera and increased marginally at Moyale. The substantial rainfall at Mandera and Moyale improved moisture availability and is likely to support pasture and browse regeneration. However, the combination of high temperatures and low rainfall in parts of Garissa and Wajir may sustain moisture stress and constrain pasture recovery.

SIGNATURE



For: DDMAS

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