REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE
KENYA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE AUTHORITY

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MONTHLY FORECAST FOR NOVEMBER, OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS (NOVEMBER-DECEMBER-JANUARY) AND REVIEW OF OCTOBER 2026

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Monthly Forecast for November 2026

Above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties.

Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in parts of Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo and Marsabit Counties.

Mean temperatures are expected to be warmer than average throughout the country.

1.2 Outlook for November-December-January 2026

Above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties.

Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in Turkana and few parts of West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo and Marsabit Counties.

Mean temperatures are predicted to be warmer than average during the season.

1.3 Review of October 2026

Rains were observed in some parts of the country in October 2026. Some counties such as Bungoma, Busia, Kisii, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Kakamega, Marsabit, Mandera Lamu, Wajir and Kilifi, just to mention a few received rainfall.

Mean temperatures were warmer than average throughout the country.

2.0 RAINFALL FORECAST FOR NOVEMBER 2026

2.1 November Rainfall Climatology

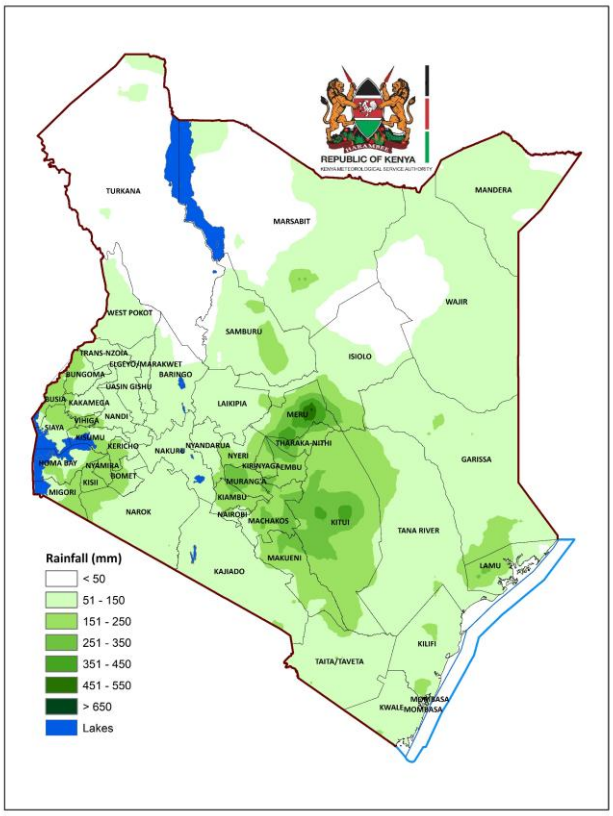


Figure 1: November rainfall climatology (1991-2020)

November is a key month of the October–November–December short rains season, with rainfall playing an important role in supporting agricultural activities, replenishing water resources and sustaining livelihoods across the country. The distribution and amount of rainfall vary across different counties particularly in areas that climatologically experience substantial rainfall during this period like Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Embu, Murang'a and Busia (Figure 1).

The evolution, distribution and intensity of rainfall during November is influenced by large-scale climate drivers, including the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO), intra-seasonal atmospheric systems such as the Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO), tropical cyclones over the Indian Ocean.

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2.2 Rainfall Forecast for November 2026

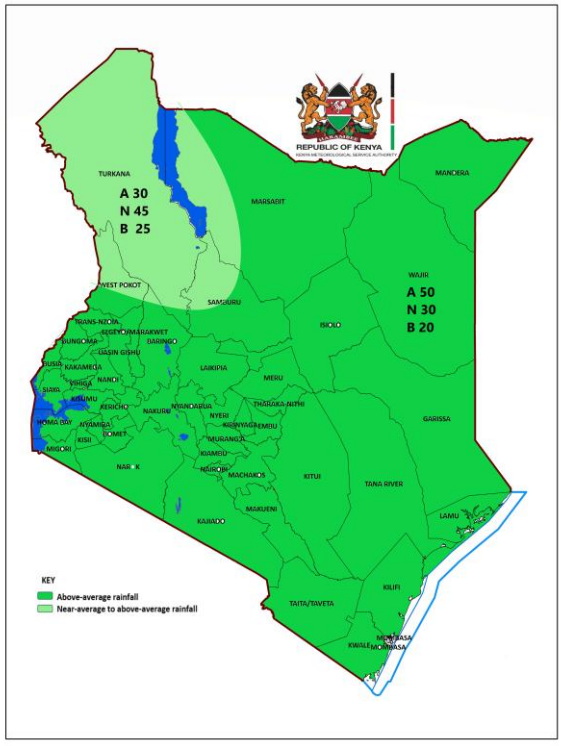


Figure 2: November 2026 rainfall forecast

Above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties. Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in parts of Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo and Marsabit Counties. (Figure 2)

Near-average to above-average rainfall is expected in parts of Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Baringo and West Pokot Counties. Counties.

3.0 TEMPERATURE FORECAST FOR NOVEMBER 2026

3.1 November Temperature Climatology

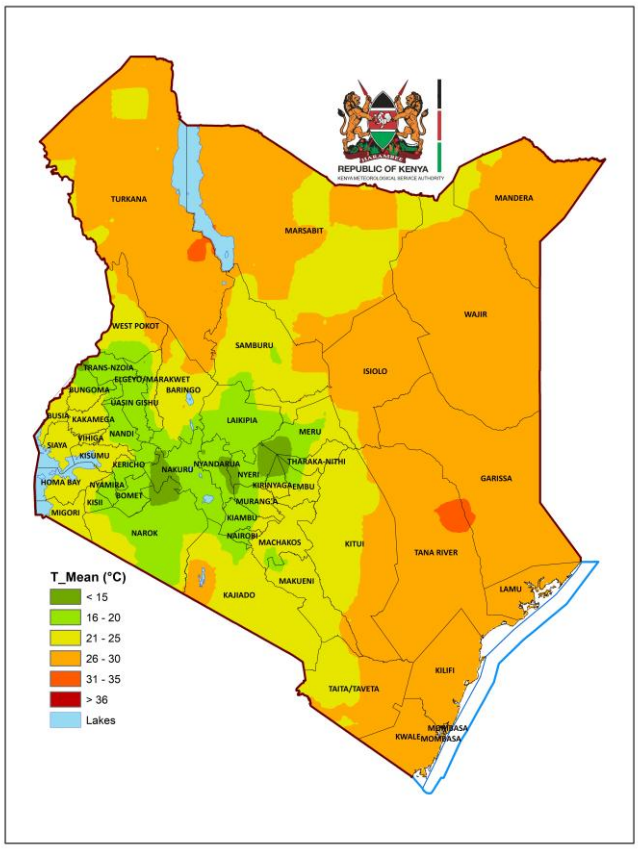


Figure 3: November mean temperature climatology (1991-2020)

November is generally a warm month across Kenya. As the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) continues its southward migration across East Africa, temperatures are expected to remain relatively high over much of the country, accompanied by increasing humidity and cloud cover associated with the October–December (OND) rainfall season.

Mean temperatures in November 2026 are expected to vary considerably with elevation and geographical location (Figure 3). The coolest conditions are generally expected over the highlands, where mean temperatures range between 15°C and 20°C, while the arid and semi-arid lowlands are likely to experience warmer conditions, with mean temperatures exceeding 28°C.

3.2 Detailed Regional Temperature Forecast for November 2026

Mean temperatures are expected to be warmer than average throughout the country. Predicted maximum and minimum temperature ranges for individual counties are shown in Table 1.

Counties	**Maximum Temperature Range**	**Minimum Temperature Range**
Nandi, Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Siaya, Busia, Baringo, Nakuru, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, West-Pokot, Kisii, Nyamira, Kericho, Bomet, Kisumu, Homabay, Migori and Narok Counties.	20°C to 30°C	08°C to 20°C
Turkana and Samburu Counties	20°C to 38°C	08°C to 28°C
Nyandarua, Laikipia, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Kiambu, Meru, Embu, Tharaka-Nithi and Nairobi Counties	20°C to 30°C	04°C to 20°C
Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Isiolo Counties	20°C to 38°C	15°C to 28°C
Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado and Taita Taveta Counties as well as the inland parts of Tana River County	20°C to 35°C	10°C to 20°C
Mombasa, Kilifi, Lamu and Kwale Counties and the Tana Delta	25°C to 35°C	20°C to 25°C

4.0 POTENTIAL SECTORAL IMPACTS OF THE NOVEMBER 2026 RAINS

4.1 Agriculture and Livestock

The forecast rainfall conditions for November 2026 are expected to influence soil moisture, pasture regeneration and water availability for livestock across the country. In areas receiving adequate rainfall, improved soil moisture and water resources are likely to support crop development, pasture growth and livestock production. However, areas experiencing enhanced rainfall may face waterlogging, delayed agricultural operations, increased incidence of crop pests and diseases, and disruptions to the transportation of agricultural produce due to poor road conditions.

4.2 Transport and Infrastructure

Rural access roads are particularly vulnerable to deterioration and may become impassable following prolonged rainfall, affecting the movement of people, goods and essential services. Urban areas may also experience traffic congestion and transport disruptions where drainage systems are overwhelmed.

4.3 Health

The enhanced rainfall expected during November 2026 may create favourable conditions for mosquito breeding due to increased water accumulation in stagnant pools and poorly drained areas, potentially raising the risk of malaria transmission in susceptible regions. Additionally, flooding and inadequate drainage may contaminate water sources, compromise sanitation facilities and increase the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhoeal infections.

4.4 Disaster Management and Humanitarian Response

The enhanced rainfall may increase the risk of weather-related hazards, including flash floods, riverine flooding, landslides and damage to infrastructure. Areas at heightened risk include low-lying coastal regions, flood-prone river basins, urban centres with inadequate drainage systems and steep highland areas susceptible to soil erosion and landslides. These hazards may disrupt transport, damage property, affect livelihoods and threaten human safety.

4.5 Water Resources Management and the Energy Sectors

The enhanced rainfall expected during November is likely to increase river flows, replenish dams, water pans and groundwater reserves, thereby improving water availability for domestic, agricultural and industrial use. In arid and semi-arid areas, the rainfall may support the recovery of water sources affected by prolonged dry conditions, improving access to water for communities and livestock. However, episodes of heavy rainfall may generate increased surface runoff, raise river levels and trigger localized flooding, particularly in flood-prone catchments and areas with inadequate drainage infrastructure.

5.0 OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER-DECEMBER-JANUARY 2026

Above-average rainfall is expected in Baringo, Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kakamega, Kericho, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Machakos, Makueni, Mandera, Meru, Migori, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Vihiga, Wajir and much of West Pokot, Samburu and Marsabit Counties.

Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely to occur in Turkana and few parts of West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo and Marsabit Counties.

Mean temperatures are predicted to be warmer than average during the season.

6.0 OCTOBER 2026 REVIEW (AS AT 29TH OCTOBER 2026)

6.1 Review for OCTOBER 2026 Rainfall Performance

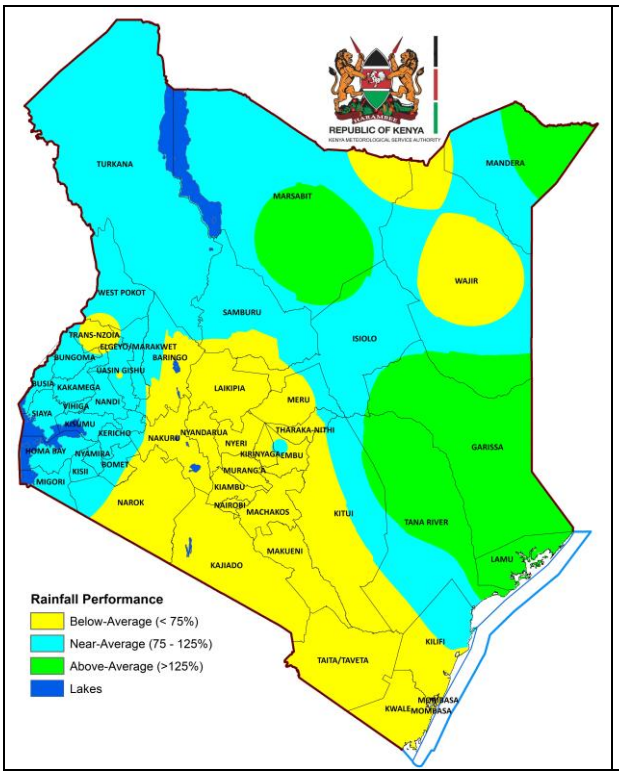


Figure 4: Rainfall Totals as a percentage of October LTMs

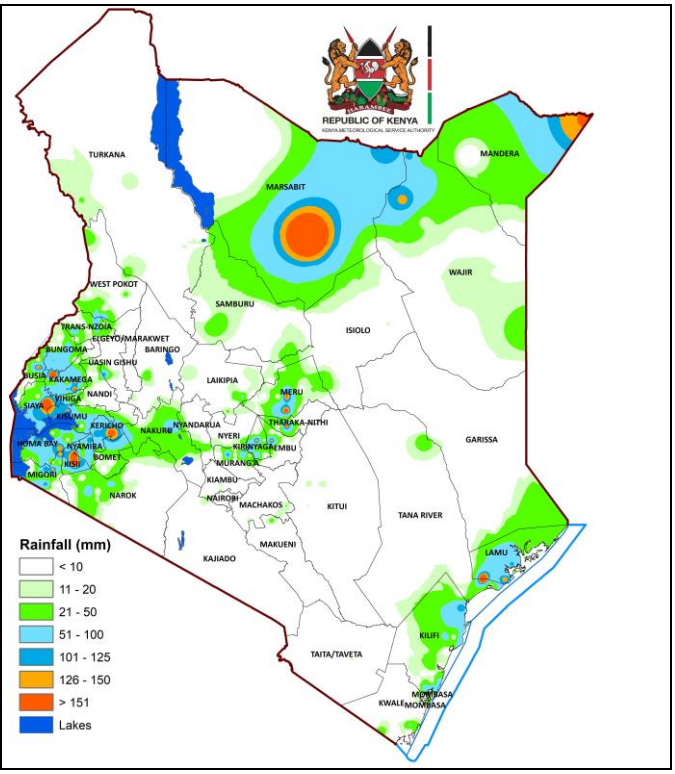


Figure 5: October 2026 rainfall totals.

Rains were observed in some parts of the country in October 2026. Some counties such as Bungoma, Busia, Kisii, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Kakamega, Marsabit, Mandera, Lamu, Wajir and Kilifi, just to mention a few received rainfall. Most of the counties reported below average to near average rainfall in the month of October (Figure 4).

The automatic weather station (AWS) at Ngiya Primary School in Siaya County recorded the highest monthly rainfall total: 264.4mm.

The automatic weather station (AWS) at NYS Witu in Lamu County recorded the highest amount of rainfall within 24-hours: 113.0mm on 11th September 2026.

Figure 6 below compares the total rainfall amounts recorded in October (Blue bars) to October LTMs (Red bars). From this figure several stations including Marsabit, Garissa, Mandera, Kisii, Kisumu and Lamu surpassed their October LTMs. Conversely, all other stations recorded rainfall that was below their October LTMs.

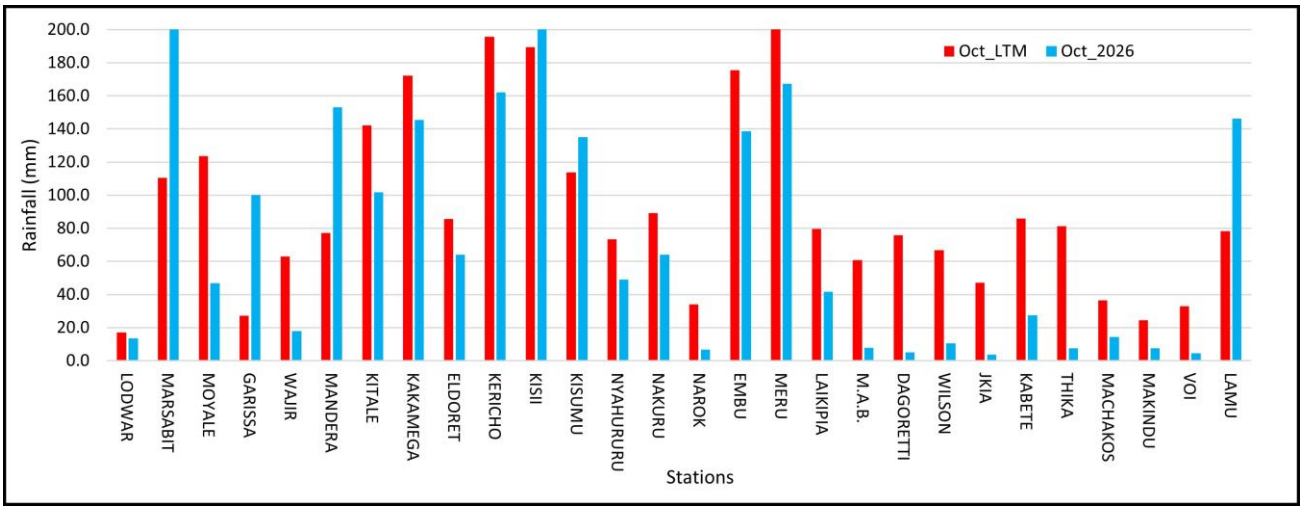


Figure 6: October 2026 rainfall totals against October LTMs

6.2 Review for October 2026 Temperatures

6.2.1 Maximum Temperature Review

Most parts of the country recorded warmer than average maximum (daytime) temperatures (Figure 6). The highest positive anomaly (3.3°C) was recorded at Kisii Meteorological Station. Lodwar Meteorological Station recorded the highest daily maximum temperature: 40.0°C on 22nd October 2026.

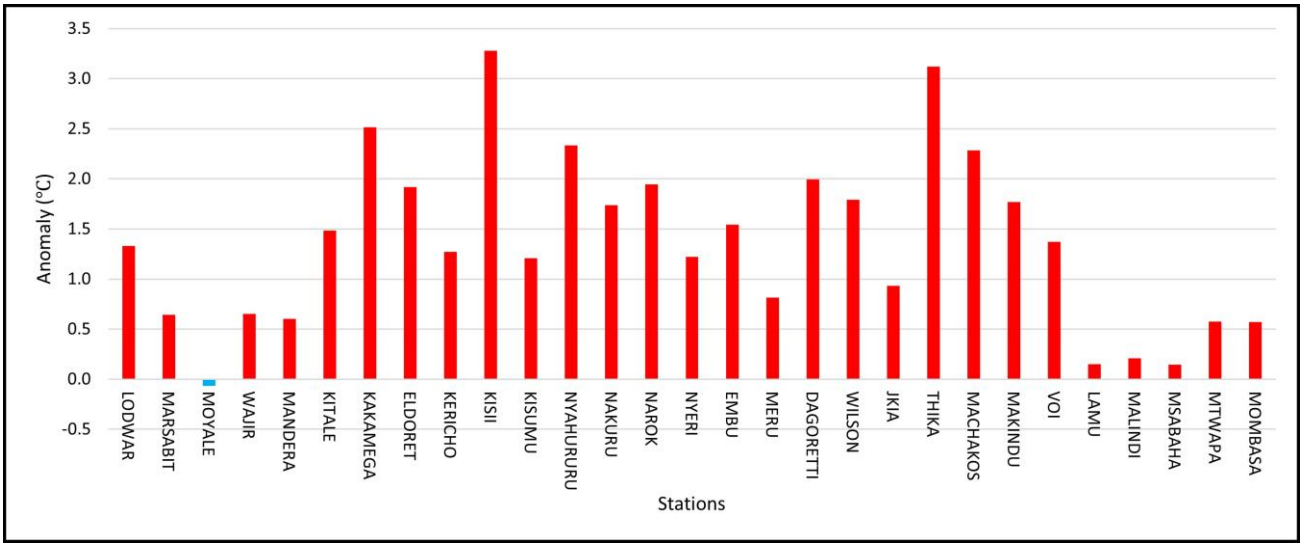


Figure 7: October 2026 maximum temperature anomalies

6.2.2 Minimum Temperature Review

Minimum (night-time) temperatures were generally warmer than the long-term average across the country (Figure 7), with no station recording a negative temperature anomaly. The lowest daily minimum temperature was recorded at Nyahururu Meteorological Station, where temperatures dropped to 4.7°C on 1st October 2026.

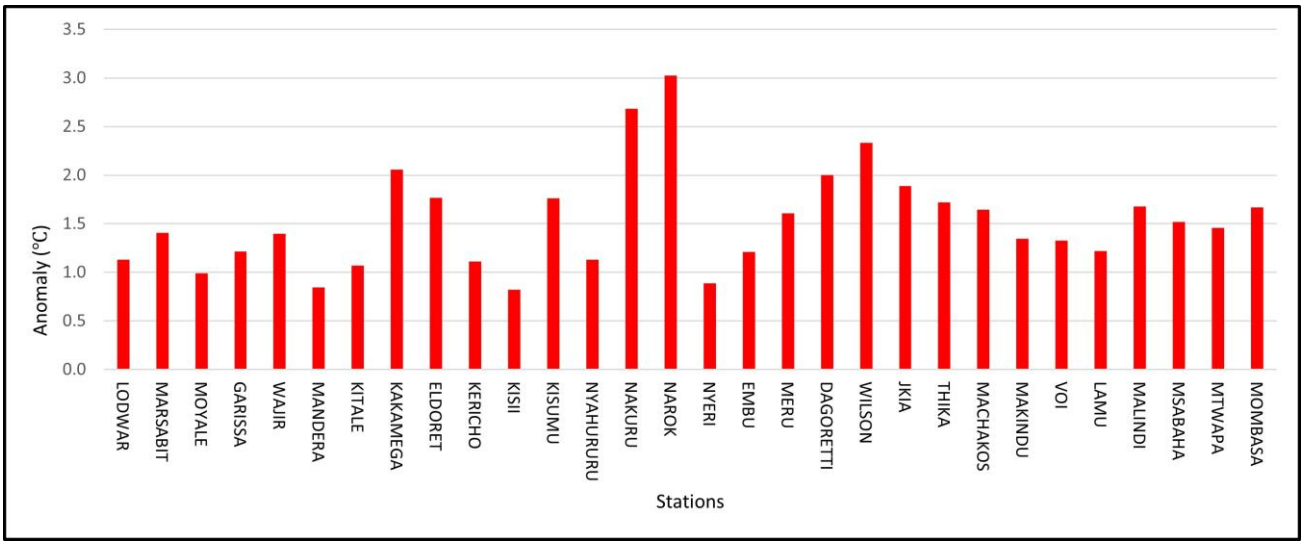


Figure 8: October 2026 minimum temperature anomalies

6.2.3 Mean Temperature Review

Mean temperatures were warmer than average throughout the country. Kakamega Meteorological Station recorded the highest mean temperature anomaly: 2.3°C (Figure 8).

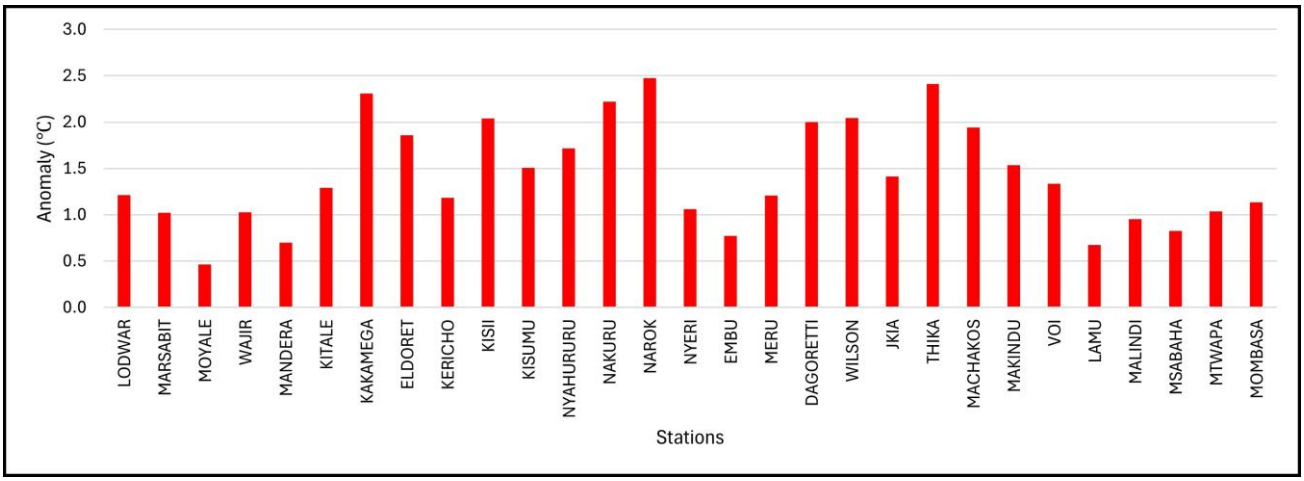


Figure 9: October 2026 mean temperature anomalies

N.B: This outlook should be used together with the 24-hour, 5-day, 7-day and special forecasts as well as updates/advisories issued by this Authority. County specific weekly and monthly forecasts are available from the offices of respective County Directors of Meteorological Services.

Edward M. Muriuki
Ag. DIRECTOR GENERAL, KENYA METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE AUTHORITY

APPENDIX I: INTERPRETATION OF TERMS USED

Term	Rainfall Amount (24 hrs.)	Description
Below normal/average	< 75% of the LTM	Depressed rainfall.
Normal/average	75% to 125% of the LTM	Near average rainfall.
Above normal/average	>125% of the LTM	Enhanced rainfall.
LTM		Long term mean

Term	Rainfall Amount (24 hrs.)	Description
Light	< 5 mm	Gentle rain, drizzle.
Moderate	5–20 mm	Steady, noticeable rain.
Heavy	21–50 mm	Intense rain, possible thunder.
Very Heavy	> 50 mm	Prolonged rain, high intensity.

Term	Area Affected	Description
Few places	< 33%	Rain in a small portion of the region.
Several places	33% to 66%	Rain in multiple but not most parts of the region.
Most places	> 66%	Rain in nearly all parts of the region.

Term	Area Affected	Description
Isolated	Less than 25%	Very few areas affected.
Scattered	25–50%	Several, but not most, areas affected.
Numerous	51–70%	Many areas affected.
Widespread	Over 70%	Almost all areas affected.

Term	Time Coverage (%)	Meaning
Occasional	Less than 25%	Happens rarely or a few times.
Intermittent	25% – 50%	Starts and stops, comes and goes.
Frequent	51% – 75%	Occurs regularly.
Very Frequent / Common	More than 75%	Happens almost all the time.

Term	Probability of Occurrence	Description
Possible	10–30%	There is low confidence.
Chance of/ May	31–50%	There is moderate confidence.
Likely	51–75%	The event is more probable than not.
Expected	76–90%	There is high confidence.
Very Likely	91–99%	There is very high confidence. Almost certain.
Certain	100%	The event is guaranteed to occur.