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AGROMETEOROLOGICAL MONTHLY BULLETIN FOR NOVEMBER 2026



1.0 HIGHLIGHTS AND EXPECTED WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR NOVEMBER 2026

November 2026 is a key month of the October–November–December (OND) short rains season, following the onset of rains in October. Above-average rainfall is expected across most parts of the country, while near-average to above-average rainfall is likely over parts of Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Baringo and Marsabit.

The expected enhanced rainfall is likely to improve soil moisture, pasture regeneration and water availability, providing favorable conditions for land preparation and planting in areas where rains have established. Farmers who planted earlier are expected to undertake weeding, fertilizer application and other crop management activities.

However, heavy rainfall may cause waterlogging, flooding, soil erosion and increased crop pests and diseases, potentially disrupting farm operations. Mean temperatures are expected to be warmer than average across the country, with relatively warmer conditions over the ASALs and Coastal regions shown in **Figure 1.**

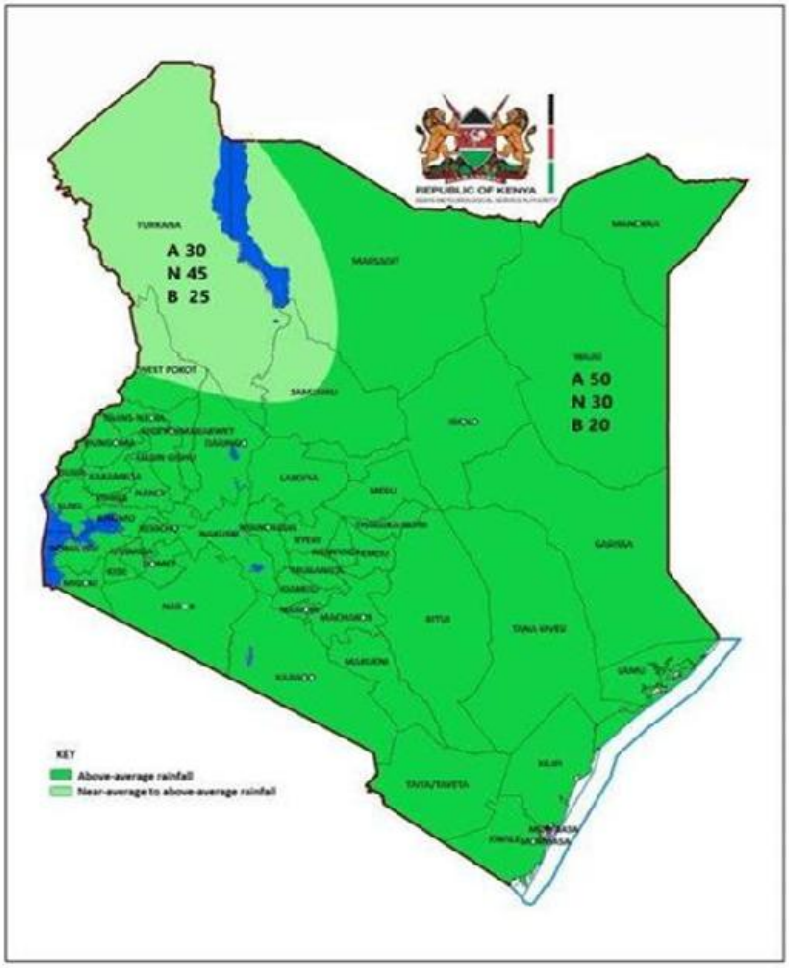


Figure 1: Rainfall forecast for November 2026

1.0 General Advisory for Farmers

Farmers are advised to take advantage of the established OND rains to complete land preparation and planting, undertake timely weeding and fertilizer application, maintain proper field drainage, conserve soil moisture and monitor crops for pests and diseases. Livestock farmers should conserve pasture and ensure adequate water supplies.

COUNTY WEATHER OUTLOOK AND ADVISORIES

COUNTY	Forecast weather	Expected Crop and Livestock condition	Advisories
Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Taita Taveta and Lamu	Above-average rainfall is expected during November as the OND rains continue.	Improved soil moisture is expected to support crop establishment, particularly in areas that have experienced delayed onset.	Farmers should complete planting, maintain drainage channels, practice soil conservation and monitor crops for fungal diseases. Livestock farmers should conserve pasture and provide adequate shelter during wet conditions.
Garissa Wajir Mandera Marsabit Isiolo	Above-average rainfall is expected in most areas, although near-average to above-average rainfall is likely in parts of Marsabit.	Improved soil moisture, pasture regeneration and water availability are expected, providing favorable conditions for livestock production.	Harvest and conserve rainwater, protect available pasture, provide adequate livestock water and avoid overstocking. Livestock farmers should monitor animal health and prepare for possible flooding in low-lying areas.
Meru Tharaka-Nithi Embu Kirinyaga Kiambu and Nairobi Nyandarua Nyeri Murang'a	Above-average rainfall is expected across the region as the short season OND rains continue.	Improved soil moisture is expected to favor planting, crop establishment and development.	Complete planting in suitable fields, undertake timely weeding and fertilizer application, maintain drainage and monitor crops for moisture related diseases.
Kitui Machakos Makueni Kajiado	Above-average rainfall is expected during this month.	Improved soil moisture is likely to support planting and crop establishment	Farmers should take advantage of reliable rainfall to complete planting, practice moisture conservation, maintain terraces and

			water-harvesting structures.
West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and Laikipia Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Nakuru Narok, Kericho and Bomet	Above-average rainfall is expected across most of the region.	Improved soil moisture is expected to support crop establishment and development.	Practice rotational grazing, conserve pasture, provide supplementary feed and adequate drinking water.
Turkana and Samburu	Near-average to above-average rainfall is likely, although rainfall distribution may vary across the counties.	Some improvement in soil moisture, pasture and water availability is expected. Livestock production conditions are likely to improve, although localized moisture deficits may persist.	Livestock farmers should identify suitable grazing areas, protect water sources and conserve available fodder.
Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia, Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira	Above-average rainfall is expected across the region during the month.	Adequate to improved soil moisture is expected to favor crop establishment and development.	Farmers should complete planting, undertake timely weeding and fertilizer application, maintain proper drainage and monitor crops for pests and diseases associated with excessive moisture.

2.0 AGRICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS AND ADVISORIES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

2.1 Crop Production and Harvesting

The expected above-average rainfall across most parts of the country is likely to provide favorable conditions for land preparation, planting and crop establishment during November. Farmers in areas where the OND rains have established are expected to intensify planting activities, while those who planted during the onset of the season should undertake timely weeding, thinning, gap filling and fertilizer application.

In areas that experienced delayed onset or uneven rainfall distribution, farmers are advised to continue preparing land and plant once reliable soil moisture conditions are established. The improved moisture conditions are also expected to support the development of already established crops.

However, excessive rainfall may cause waterlogging, soil erosion, nutrient leaching and increased crop disease incidences. Farmers should maintain drainage channels, practice soil conservation and monitor crops regularly.

2.2 Livestock

The expected rainfall is likely to improve pasture, browse and water availability across most parts of the country, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), where pasture and water resources have been affected by previous dry conditions. The improved availability of forage and water is expected to support livestock body condition and production.

However, warmer-than-average temperatures are expected throughout the country, potentially increasing livestock water requirements, particularly in the Northeastern and Southeastern lowlands. Prolonged wet conditions may also expose livestock to diseases and increase the risk of parasites.

Livestock farmers are advised to conserve surplus pasture, maintain adequate water supplies, provide appropriate animal shelter and monitor livestock for diseases.

2.3 Pests and Diseases

The expected enhanced rainfall and increased humidity may create favorable conditions for the development and spread of fungal and other moisture-related crop diseases. Waterlogging may weaken crops and increase their susceptibility to diseases, while warmer conditions may favor the multiplication of certain crop pests.

Farmers are advised to undertake regular field scouting, maintain appropriate spacing, ensure proper drainage and apply recommended pest and disease management practices. Livestock farmers should also remain vigilant against diseases associated with wet conditions.

2.4 Preparation for October Rains

November is an important month for the establishment and development of crops during the OND short rains season. Following the onset of rains in October, farmers should take advantage of the improving soil moisture conditions to complete land preparation and planting, particularly in areas where planting was delayed.

Farmers who planted during the onset of the rains should prioritize weeding, fertilizer application, thinning and other crop management activities to enhance crop establishment and productivity. Water-harvesting structures should be maintained to capture excess runoff, while drainage channels should be cleared to minimize waterlogging and flooding.

SUMMARY REVIEW FOR OCTOBER 2026

October 2026 was characterized by generally enhanced rainfall across several parts of the country, although the distribution remained uneven. Kisii recorded the highest monthly rainfall total of 239.7 mm while Wajir recorded the lowest a total of (24.3 mm).

Compared with the October long-term mean (LTM), 12 stations recorded above-average rainfall, while 22 stations recorded below-average rainfall among stations with available climatological data.

Compared with September 2026, rainfall increased considerably across the Western and Nyanza, Central and Eastern regions, particularly in Kisumu, Nyeri, Meru and Embu. The North Eastern region also experienced substantial increases, especially in Marsabit, Mandera and Moyale. In contrast, the Coastal region generally recorded a decline in rainfall, particularly in Mombasa, Mtwapa, Msabaha and Malindi, while the Rift Valley experienced a mixed pattern, with notable increases in Eldoret, Kitale and Narok.

Mean air temperatures generally increased compared with September, with 32 stations recording higher temperatures and five recording decreases.

2.0 WEATHER AND SOIL CONDITION ASSESMENT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2026

2.1.0 Rainfall

Rainfall during October 2026 was generally enhanced over several parts of the country, although its distribution varied considerably across the different regions. Compared with the September long-term mean, most stations recorded above-average rainfall while some stations recorded below-average rainfall.

Compared with September 2026, rainfall increased significantly in several stations, with notable increases recorded in Marsabit, Nyeri, Meru, Kisumu and Suba. However, decreases were observed in Mombasa, Mtwapa, Malindi and Garissa **Figure 2.**

2.2.0 Mean air temperature

Mean air temperatures during October 2026 remained generally warm across the country, although considerable spatial variations were observed. The highest monthly mean temperatures were recorded at Lodwar (31.8°C), Mandera (30.4°C), Wajir (29.9°C), Garissa (29.9°C) and Lamu (28.4°C). Relatively cooler conditions were observed in Nyahururu (16.6°C), Kericho (18.8°C), Eldoret Airport (19.2°C), Eldoret (19.3°C) and Embu (19.3°C).

Compared with September 2026, mean air temperatures increased in 32 stations and decreased in five stations. The highest increases were recorded in Thika, Katumani, Wilson, Dagoretti and JKIA, while decreases were observed in Mandera, Suba, Kisumu, Kisii and Laikipia.

The relatively warm conditions, particularly over the northern and eastern lowlands, enhanced evapotranspiration and increased moisture loss from soils, as well as livestock water requirements. Conversely, cooler conditions over some highland areas generally reduced moisture loss (**Figure 3 and 4**)

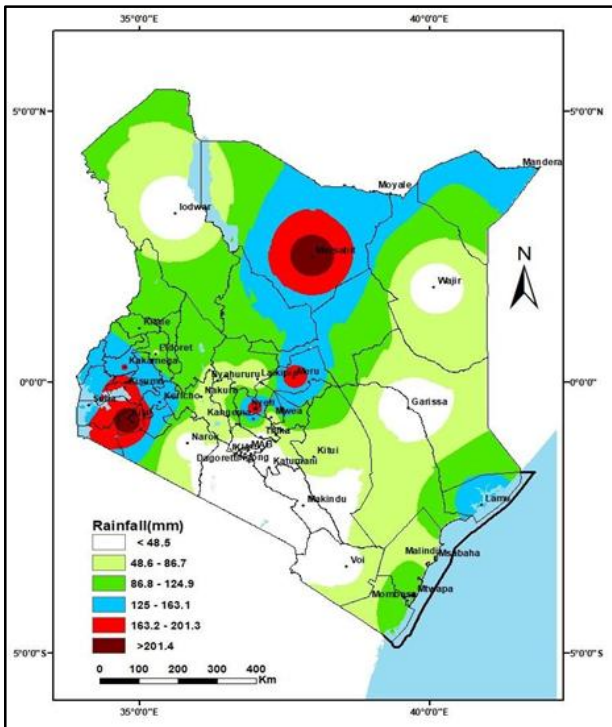


Figure 2: Cumulative observed rainfall for October 2026

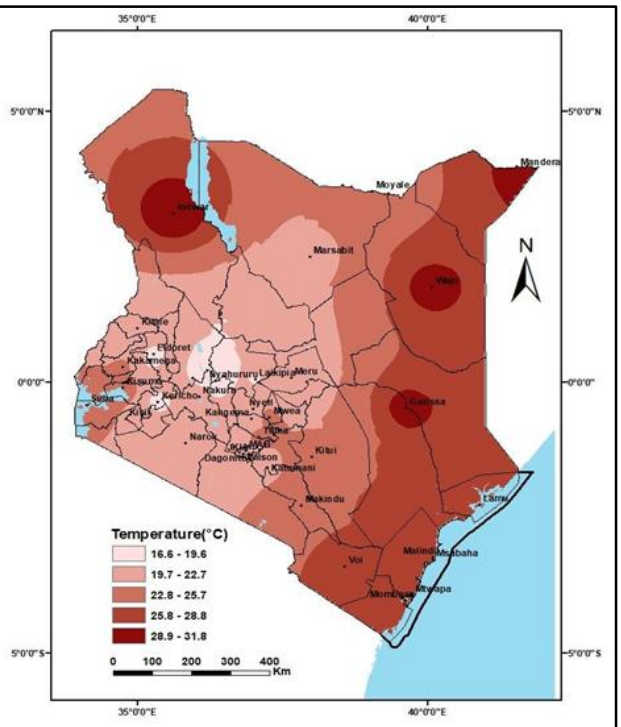


Figure 3: Observed mean air temperature for October 2026

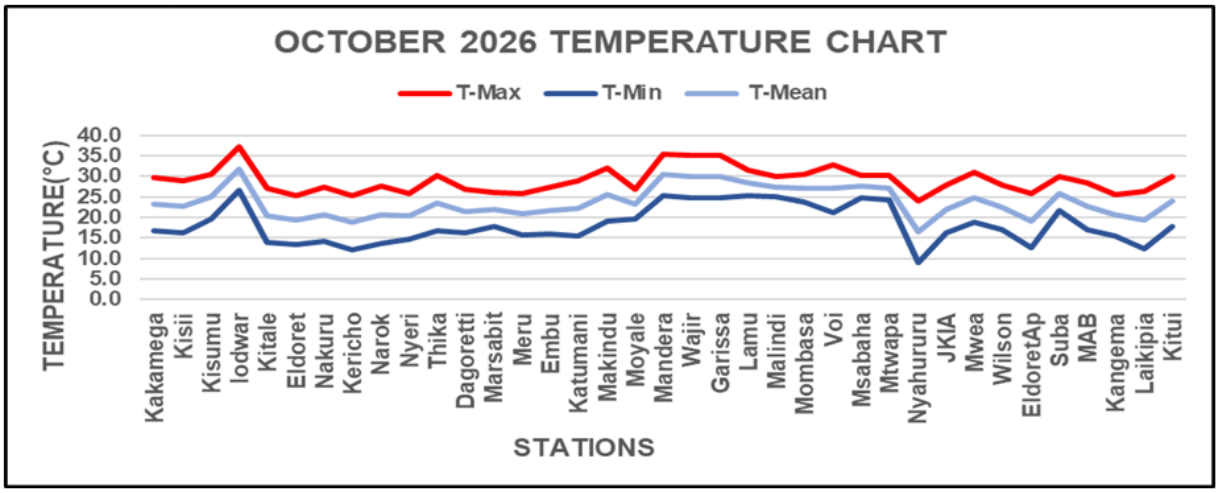


Figure 4: Observed Temperature for October 2026

2.1.1 Soil Moisture

The spatial distribution of rainfall during October resulted in varying soil moisture conditions across the country. Areas that received substantial rainfall, particularly Kisii, Marsabit, Nyeri, Meru, Kisumu, Embu, Kakamega and Kericho, generally experienced improved soil moisture conditions, providing favourable conditions for crop establishment, pasture regeneration and livestock production.

However, relatively low rainfall in parts of the northern, eastern and central regions, particularly Garissa, Lodwar, Wajir, Makindu, Katumani and parts of Nairobi, may have resulted in comparatively low soil moisture reserves. The situation was further aggravated by relatively high temperatures, which increased evapotranspiration and moisture loss.

3.0 REGIONAL WEATHER AND CROP REVIEW FOR OCTOBER 2026

3.1 Western and Nyanza Region

Rainfall was generally substantial across parts of the region, with Kisii recording 239.7 mm, Kisumu 179.0 mm, Kakamega 164.4 mm and Suba 159.3 mm. These rainfall amounts generally improved soil moisture conditions and provided favorable conditions for crop establishment and development.

3.2 Rift Valley Region

Rainfall varied considerably across the region. Kericho recorded 163.5 mm, Eldoret Airport 135.6 mm, Kitale 103.2 mm, Eldoret 77.4 mm, Nakuru 77.2 mm, Laikipia 43.5 mm and Narok 31.0 mm. The rainfall received generally supported soil moisture replenishment and crop development in several areas.

3.3 Central and Nairobi Region

Rainfall distribution across the region was variable, with Nyeri recording 217.9 mm,

Kangema 135.7 mm, Kabete 60.4 mm and Mwea 40.2 mm. Relatively lower rainfall was recorded in Thika (31.0 mm), Dagoretti (31.0 mm), Wilson (25.3 mm) and JKIA (12.1 mm). The substantial rainfall in Nyeri, Embu and Kangema generally supported soil moisture improvement and crop development, while relatively low rainfall in parts of Nairobi and surrounding areas may have resulted in localized moisture deficits.

3.4 Eastern Region

The Eastern region experienced variable rainfall, with Meru recording 195.4 mm, Embu 169.8 mm, Kitui 60.7 mm, Katumani 47.0 mm and Makindu 22.4 mm. The substantial rainfall received in Meru and Embu generally improved soil moisture conditions and supported crop establishment. However, relatively low rainfall in Katumani and Makindu, combined with warm temperatures, may have resulted in localized moisture stress and increased livestock water requirements.

3.5 Coastal Region

Rainfall across the Coastal region was generally variable. Lamu recorded the highest rainfall at 160.0 mm, followed by Mtwapa (122.5 mm), Malindi (89.1 mm), Mombasa (88.9 mm) and Msabaha (77.7 mm). The rainfall received generally supported soil moisture improvement and pasture regeneration in several areas.

3.6 North Eastern Region

The North Eastern region experienced considerable variations in rainfall. Marsabit recorded 228.0 mm and Mandera 152.6 mm, while Wajir and Garissa recorded relatively low rainfall amounts of 24.3 mm and 10.2 mm, respectively. Substantial rainfall received in Marsabit, Moyale and Mandera generally improved pasture and water availability, supporting livestock production. However, limited rainfall in Garissa, Wajir and Lodwar, coupled with relatively high temperatures, may have contributed to increased evapotranspiration and continued pressure on pasture and water resources.



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