REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Ref. No. KMD/FCST/6-2025/MO/07 **Date: 30th June 2025**

CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR JULY 2025 AND A REVIEW OF THE CLIMATE IN JUNE 2025

1. HIGHLIGHTS

1.1. The Forecast for July 2025

The month of July marks the peak of the June-July-August cold season, particularly over the Highlands east of the Rift Valley—including Nairobi County and much of the country. The July 2025 outlook indicates that the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, parts of the Highlands east of the Rift Valley (including Nyandarua and western Laikipia), and parts of northwestern Kenya are likely to experience near- to above-normal cumulative rainfall. This rainfall may occasionally extend eastwards into other areas of the Highlands east of the Rift Valley and Nairobi County. The northeastern and southeastern lowlands are, in the same period, expected to remain generally dry and sunny.

Cool and cloudy conditions with occasional light rains are expected in the Central Highlands, the Nairobi area, parts of western Kenya, parts of the Central Rift Valley, and parts of the southeastern lowlands as the cold season continues. The coastal region is expected to receive near-normal rainfall. Temperatures are anticipated to be warmer than average across the entire country in July except over parts of Turkana and West Pokot counties where temperatures are likely to be lower than normal.

1.2 Review for June 2025

In June 2025, several parts of the country remained relatively dry. However, significant rainfall was recorded in the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, the Central and Southern Rift Valley and the Coastal Strip. The rainfall was near to above average except over a few areas in Kisumu, Kisii and Nakuru, where below average rainfall was recorded. The rest of the country was generally dry with intermittent cool and cloudy conditions and occasional rainfall over the Highlands East of the Rift Valley and Nairobi county, and isolated areas over the Southeastern lowlands.

Both daytime (Maximum) and night time (Minimum) temperatures were warmer than normal over most parts of the country with the exception of Eldoret and Kisumu, where daytime temperatures were lower than normal.

Please address all replies to the Director of Meteorological Services.
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
Follow us on X: x.com/MeteoKenya and Facebook: fb.com/KenyaMeteorologicalDepartment

2. JULY 2025 OUTLOOK

The weather forecast for July 2025 is based on regression of Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs), SST gradients and the expected evolution of global SST patterns as well as upper air circulation patterns over Western Kenya and the Coastal region as illustrated in the rainfall climatology map for July.

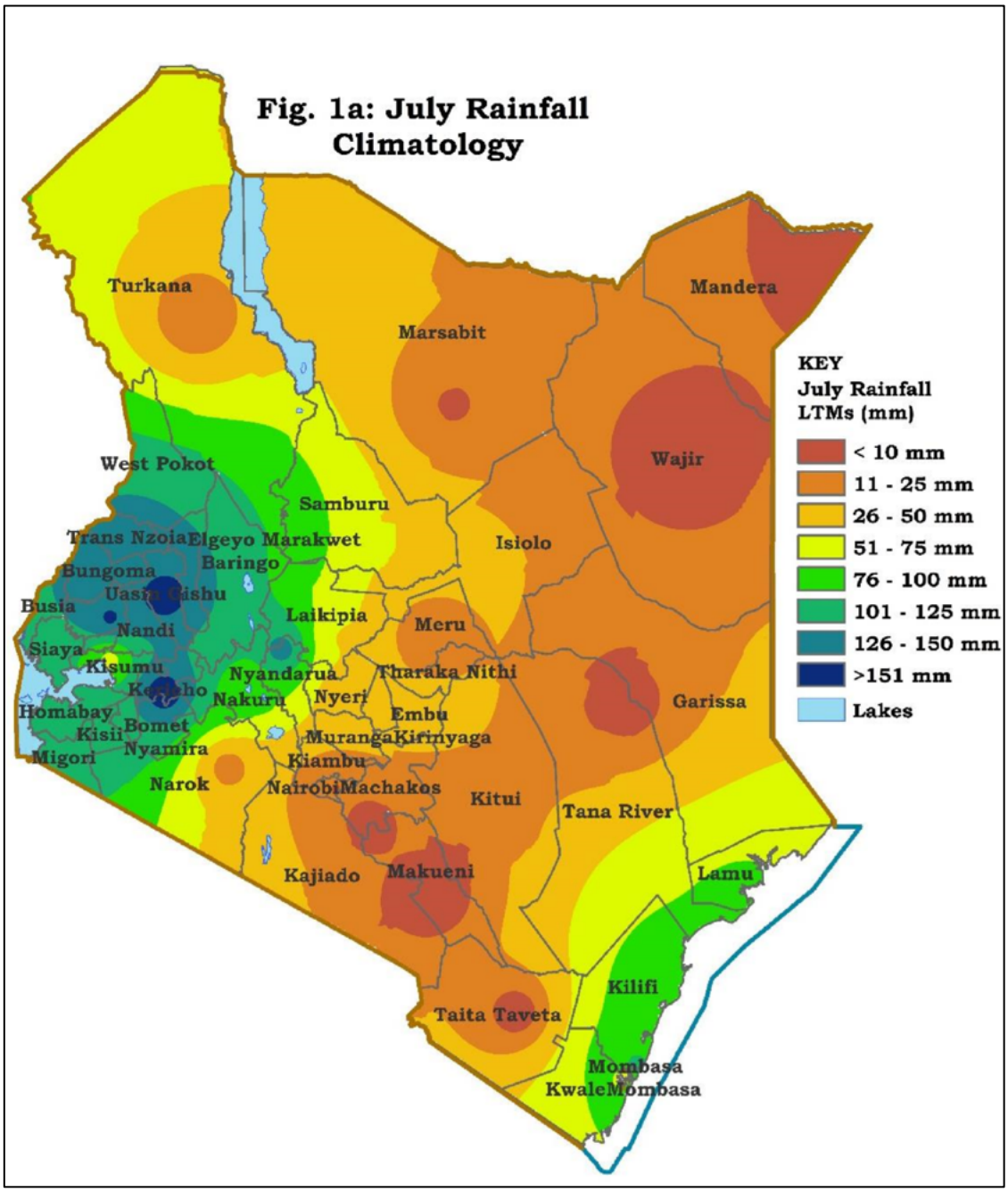

Fig 1a: July rainfall climatology

2.1. Rainfall Forecast for July 2025

The forecast indicates that the Highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, parts of the Highlands east of the Rift Valley (including Nyandarua and western Laikipia), and parts of northwestern Kenya are likely to experience near- to above-normal cumulative rainfall. This rainfall may occasionally extend eastwards into other areas of the Highlands east of the Rift Valley and Nairobi County. Most parts of the northeastern and southeastern lowlands will generally remain dry and sunny.

Cool and cloudy conditions with occasional light rains are expected in the Central Highlands, including the Nairobi area, as well as parts of western Kenya, parts of the Central Rift Valley, and parts of the Southeastern lowlands, as the cold season continues. Additionally, occasional afternoon showers originating from western Kenya may also be experienced over the Central Highlands and Nairobi County. Figure 1b illustrates the July 2025 rainfall forecast.

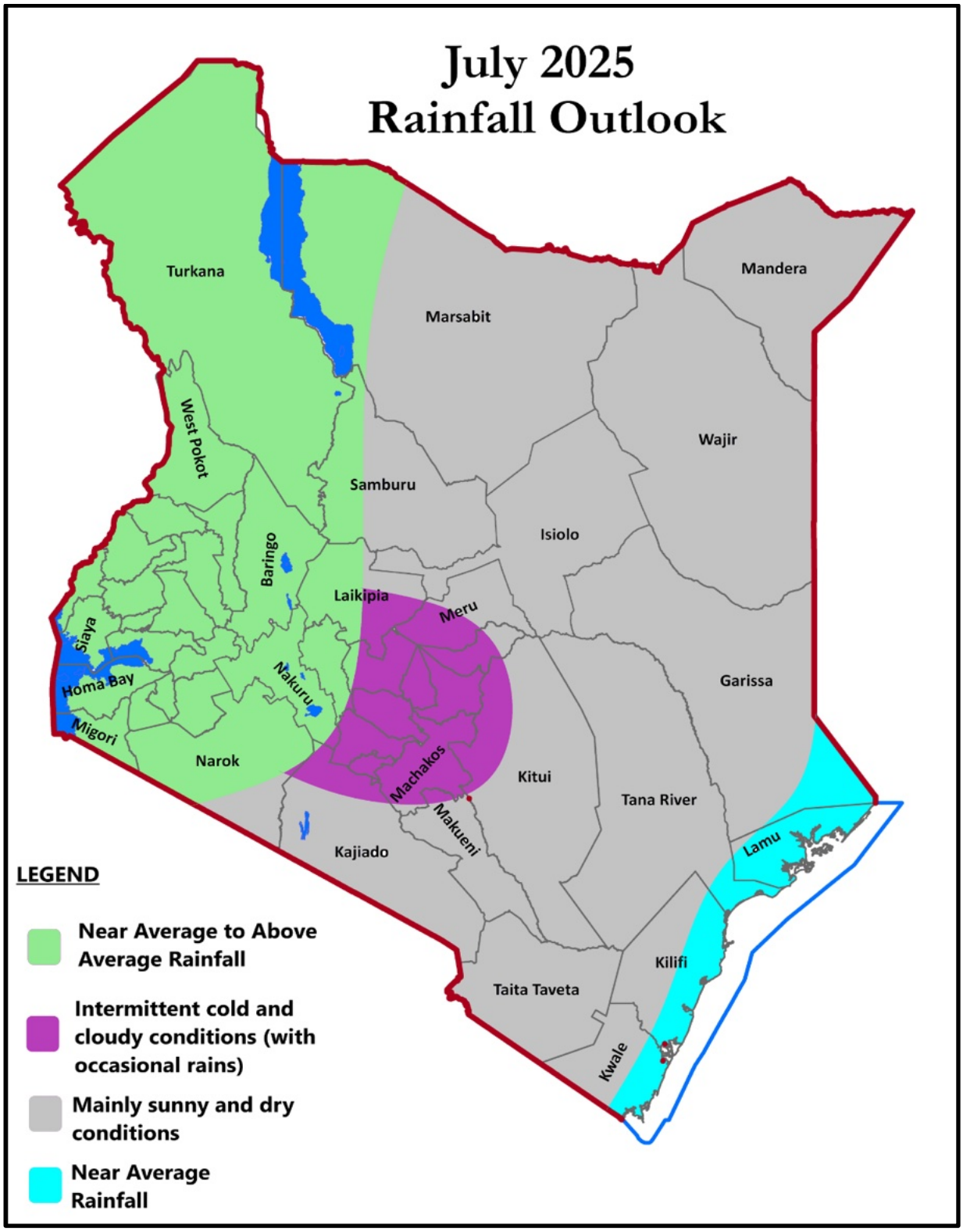

Fig. 1b: July 2025 Rainfall Forecast

2.2. Rainfall Outlook for Specific Areas

2.2.1. The Lake Victoria Basin, Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Central and South Rift Valley (Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii, Nyamira, Trans Nzoia, Baringo, West Pokot, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok, Kericho, Bomet, Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma and Busia, Parts of the Highlands East of the Rift Valley (Nyandarua and Western Laikipia):

These counties are expected to receive rainfall with some breaks during the month. The total rainfall is likely to be near to above the long-term average for July.

2.2.2. Northwestern (Turkana and Samburu):

Mainly sunny and dry weather conditions are expected to prevail over most areas during the month. However, occasional rainfall is likely in a few areas, with total amounts expected to be near or above the long-term average for July.

2.2.3. The Coastal Strip (Mombasa, Tana River, Kilifi, Lamu, Kwale)

These counties are expected to receive occasional rainfall during the month. The expected total rainfall amount is likely to be near the long-term average for July.

2.2.4. The Highlands East of the Rift Valley and Nairobi County: (Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Kiambu, Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Nairobi)

These counties are expected to experience cool and cloudy conditions (overcast skies), with occasional light morning rains from time to time. Cumulative rainfall in this region is likely to be near to above the long-term average amounts for July. Some days are expected to be extremely cold and chilly, with daytime (maximum) temperatures falling below 20°C in various areas due to persistent overcast skies. Occasional afternoon and evening showers are also likely to occur over a few areas.

2.2.5 Northeastern Kenya (Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa and Isiolo counties)

These counties are expected to remain predominantly sunny and dry throughout the month, with minimal chances of rainfall. However, isolated high ground areas—particularly in Marsabit County—may experience occasional early morning cloudy and foggy conditions. These conditions are likely to clear, giving way to late morning and afternoon dry weather. Strong southerly to Southeasterly winds are also likely in these zones.

2.2.6 South-eastern lowlands (Kitui, Makueni, Machakos, Taita Taveta, Kajiado counties and most parts of Tana River County):

These counties are expected to be generally sunny and dry during the month. However, a few areas bordering the Central Highlands and Nairobi (parts of Machakos, Kajiado, Kitui counties), Chyulu and Taita Hills in Makueni and Taita Taveta Counties) are likely to experience occasional cool and cloudy conditions with light rains.

2.3. TEMPERATURE FORECAST FOR JULY 2025

The month of July marks the peak of the cold season, especially over the Highlands East of the Rift Valley and Nairobi County. The temperature forecast for July 2025 indicates that the Highlands East of the Rift Valley, Nairobi County and parts of the Southeastern lowlands are expected to experience low temperatures even though they are likely to be slightly higher than the July average. However, a few days may experience maximum temperatures below 20^0C and minimum temperatures below 10^0C.

Most of the northern sector is likely to experience high temperatures (>30^{0}C) except over Marsabit and parts of Isiolo counties where temperatures are expected to be moderate. The rest of the country is likely to experience moderate temperatures between 20 to 30^{0}C. These temperatures are expected to be warmer than the July long term mean (LTM) except over parts of Northwest (Turkana) and parts of the Highlands West of the Rift Valley (West Pokot) where temperatures are expected to be lower than normal.

2.4. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The following are the likely impacts during the month of July:

2.4.1. Agriculture and Food Security Sector

The expected rainfall is anticipated to be conducive for agricultural production, particularly in the high-potential counties of the Lake Victoria Basin Region, Highlands West of the Rift Valley, as well as Central and parts of the Southern Rift Valley.

There may be incidences of crop damage by frost in parts of the Highlands East of the Rift Valley as the cold season reaches its peak during the month.

2.4.2. Transport and Public Safety

Fog formation in the areas that are expected to experience cold and cloudy conditions may pose a danger to motorists due to low visibility. Motorists should be careful while driving in these areas, especially along the Nairobi-Naivasha Highway and particularly on the Kikuyu-Kinungi stretch.

Light rains and drizzles may also cause roads to be slippery. All road-users are advised to take utmost care to minimize accidents that may result from such weather conditions.

Fog may occasionally pose a challenge to operations at the Wilson and Jomo Kenyatta International Airports.

2.4.4. Health Sector

Due to the expected cool and chilly conditions, cases of respiratory diseases such as asthma, pneumonia, flu, and the common cold are likely to increase in areas such as Nairobi, the Highlands East of the Rift Valley, parts of the Central and South Rift Valley, and parts of the Highlands West of the Rift Valley. To avoid contracting diseases, the general public is advised to dress warmly and to follow the advice of the Ministry of Health. They are also advised not to use charcoal *jikos* in poorly ventilated homes because they emit carbon monoxide gas, which is life threatening if inhaled.

2.4.5. Water Resources Management and the Energy Sectors

Water availability over the ASAL areas may decline due to the dry weather conditions expected in these areas. Residents are advised to use the available water sparingly and embrace water conservation practices to ensure their water needs are met during the month.

2.4.6. Environment

The expected rainfall over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin Region, Central, and parts of the Southern Rift Valley is anticipated to maintain conducive soil moisture for tree growth. Stakeholders are encouraged to seize this opportunity to plant and grow trees.

3.1. Rainfall Review in June 2025

Several parts of the country remained relatively dry in June. However, several stations over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley as well as the Coastal Strip received significant amounts of rainfall. The rest of the country remained generally dry throughout the month. An analysis of the June 2025 rainfall up to 29th June indicates that the Coastal region received above average rainfall while the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin and the Central and South Rift Valley received near to above average rainfall. This is with the exception of Kisii, Nakuru and Kisumu where below average rainfall was recorded.

The Highlands East of the Rift Valley and Nairobi county and a few areas over the Southeastern lowlands (parts of Machakos and Kajiado counties) remained generally dry with intermittent cool and cloudy conditions and occasional rainfall during the month. This rainfall was near the June LTM in Nyahururu and most parts of Nairobi, and below average in Moi Air Base (MAB) and over the rest of the Highlands East of the Rift Valley. The rest of the country was generally dry though a few areas in Northwest, Northeast and the remaining parts of the Southeastern lowlands (Makueni, Kitui, Taita Taveta and Tana River counties) experienced a day or two of light to moderate rainfall that was below the June LTM except in Garissa, Wajir and Voi where above average rainfall was recorded. The highest monthly rainfall total (258.4 mm) was recorded in Malindi Meteorological station, followed by Lamu and Kakamega stations with 233.2mm and 214.1mm respectively. The rest of the stations received less than 200 mm of rainfall with some stations over the Northern sector and Southeastern lowlands such as Lodwar, Mandera and Makindu receiving no rainfall at all during the month.

Figure 2a displays the rainfall measurements recorded in June 2025, represented by blue bars, in comparison to the long-term averages for the month of June, represented by red bars. Figure 2b presents the actual rainfall totals for June 2025.

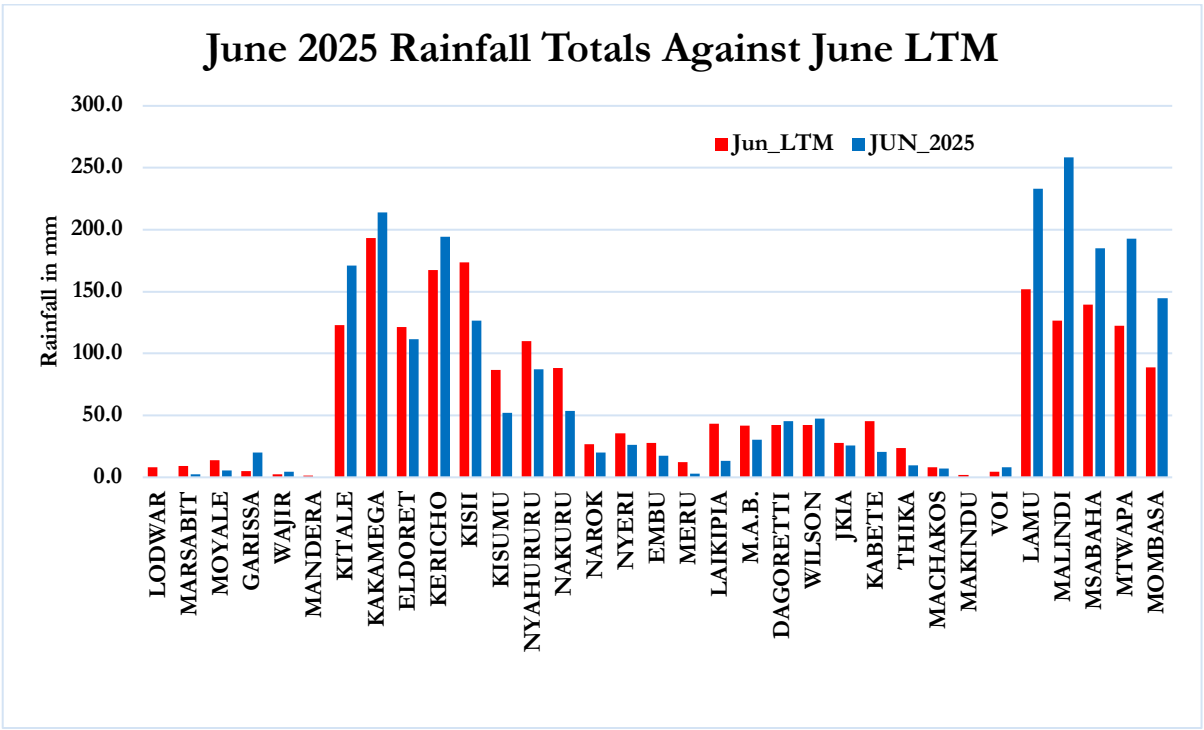

Fig. 2a: June 2025 Rainfall Totals in comparison to June LTM

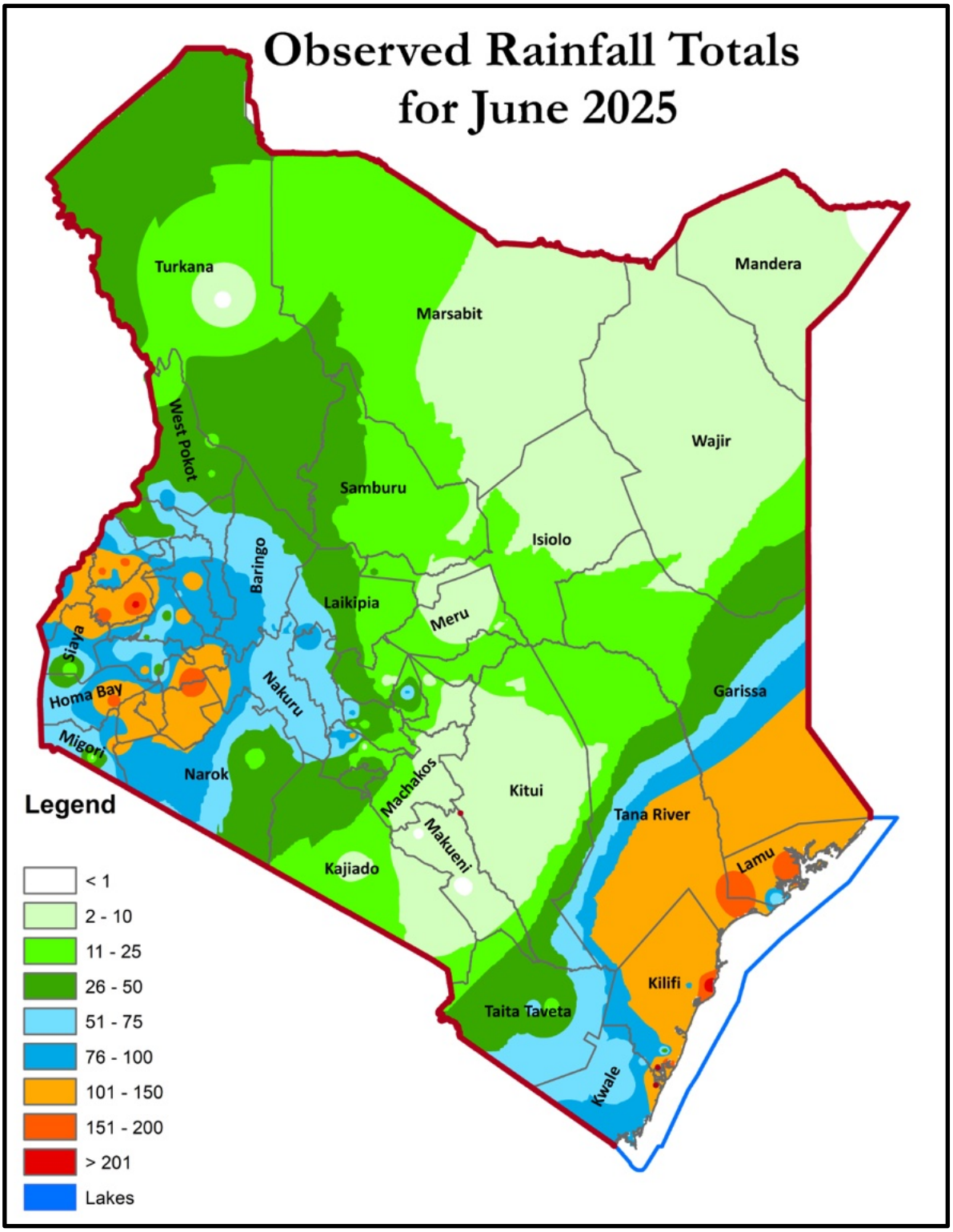

Fig. 2b: June 2025 Rainfall Totals

3.2 Temperature Review

The month of June marks the beginning of the cold season particularly over the Highlands East of the Rift Valley, Nairobi County and parts of the Southeastern lowlands. The daytime (maximum) temperatures were warmer than normal over most parts of the country. Kisumu and Eldoret are the only stations that

recorded lower than normal temperatures while Mtwapa recorded temperatures that were near the June LTM. A few areas over the Highlands west and East of the Rift Valley and Nairobi county occasionally recorded maximum temperatures below 20 ^{0}C. For instance, Kangema Meteorological station recorded 18.1^{0}C on 29th June while Embu and Meru recorded 18.3^{0}C and 18.9 ^{0}C respectively on the same day. Kericho and Eldoret recorded 18.9^{0}C and 19.3 ^{0}C respectively on 19th June while Nyahururu and Dagoretti Corner recorded 19.4^{0}C and 19.8^{0}C on 16th and 29th June respectively. The lowest monthly temperature (21.8 ^{0}C) was recorded in Nyahururu station.

Night time (minimum) temperatures were warmer than normal over the whole country. However, a few areas over the Highlands East of the Rift Valley, South Rift Valley and Southeastern lowlands occasionally recorded night time temperatures below 10 ^{0}C. For instance, Narok recorded 8.6 ^{0}C on 25th June while Eldoret recorded 9.2 ^{0}C on the same day. Other stations that recorded low temperatures are Laikipia Air Base 8.6^{0}C and 8.8 ^{0}C on 21st and 22nd June respectively, Kericho: 8.9^{0}C and 9.3^{0}C on 8th and 9th respectively and Machakos 9.3 ^{0}C on 24th June. Nyahururu station recorded temperatures less than 10 ^{0}C over most of the month; it also recorded the lowest monthly minimum temperature (8.1^{0}C). Figures 3a and 3b show the maximum and minimum temperature anomalies where positive anomalies indicate temperatures were warmer than normal while negative anomalies indicate cooler than normal temperatures.

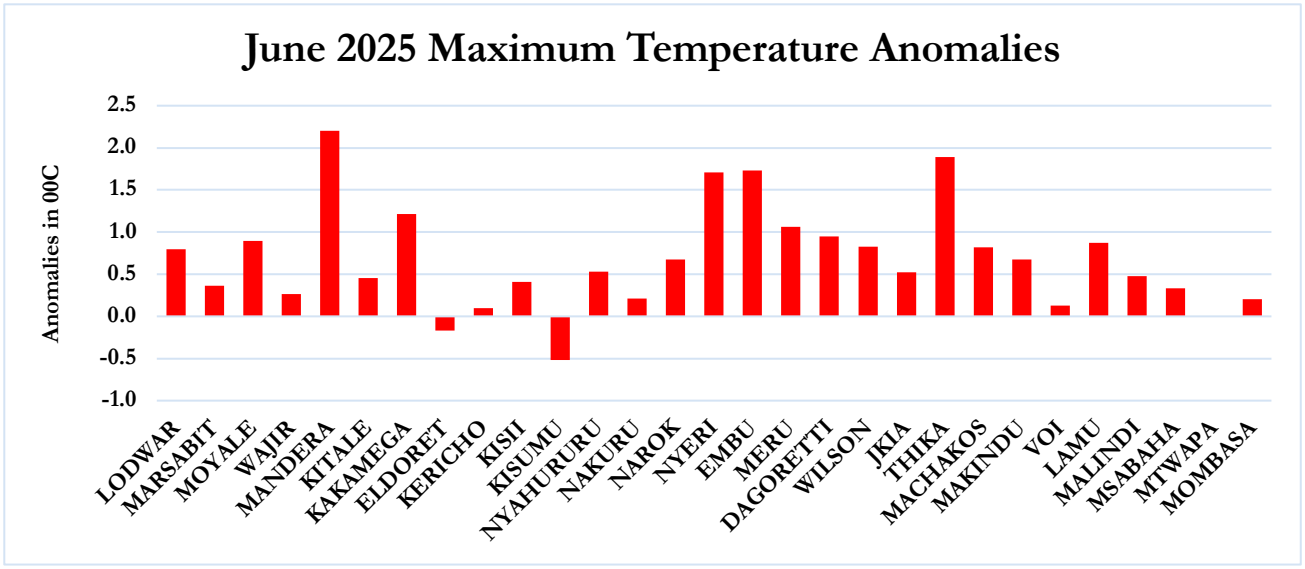

Fig 3a: June 2025 Maximum Temperature Anomalies

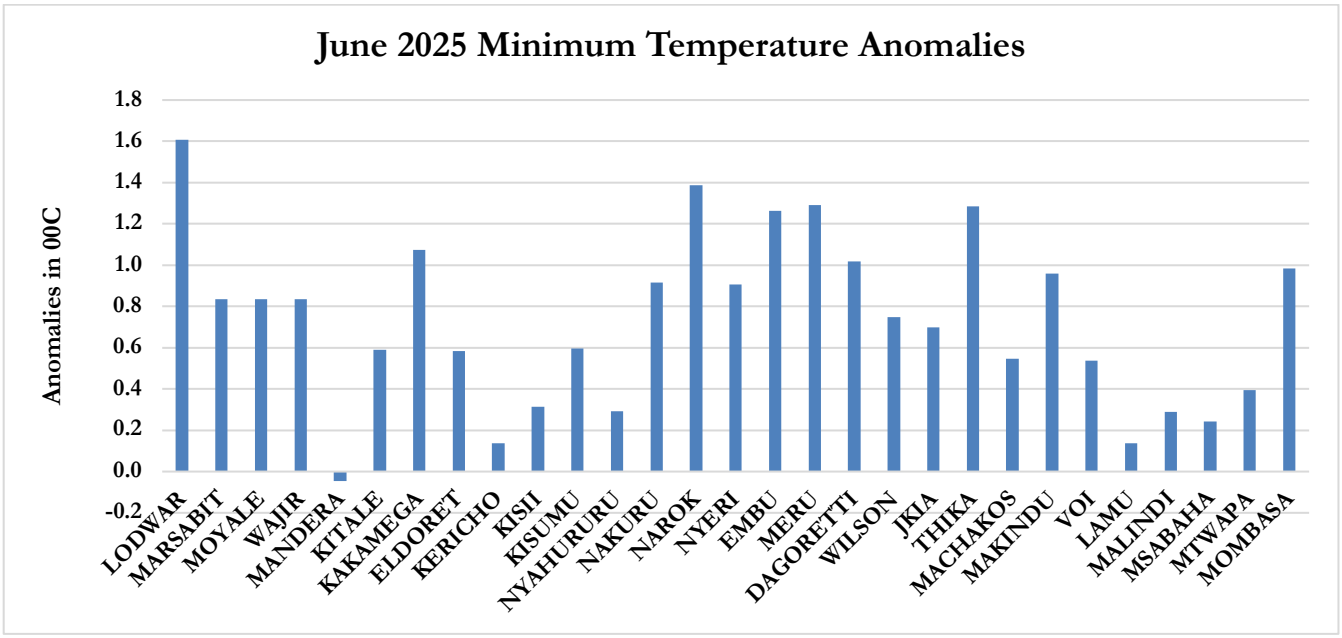

Fig 3b: June 2025 Minimum Temperature Anomalies

NB: This outlook should be used together with the 24-hour, 5-day, 7-day, special forecasts and regular updates/advisories issued by this Department as well as Weekly County forecasts developed and availed by County Meteorological Offices.

Dr. David Gikungu,
DIRECTOR OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES