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# WEATHER UPDATE FOR NOVEMBER 2026 OVER UGANDA

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

November is a month within the September-October-November-December (SOND) rainfall season. During November, rainfall is usually received over most parts of the country. It is typically a transition month in which rainfall gradually decreases towards December over many parts of the country, although some areas of south-western Uganda continue to experience frequent and heavy rainfall.

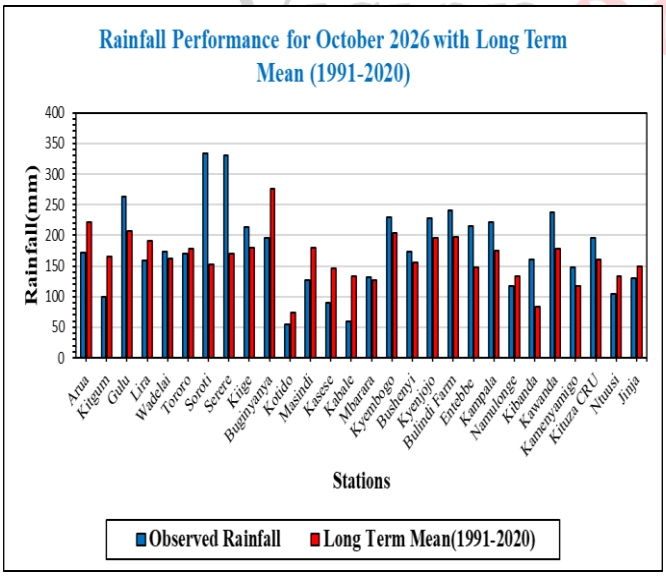
## 2.0 EXPECTED CLIMATE DRIVERS FOR NOVEMBER 2026

- The current firmly established El Niño over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, and the developing positive phase of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) are expected to play major roles in rainfall distribution over most parts of the country during November;
- The positioning and orientation of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is expected to influence moisture advection from the Congo Air Mass. This will play a key role in modulating rainfall during this month of November;
- The regional pressure systems, including the Arabian Ridge and the Mascarene High, are expected to control occasional moisture transport that may result in ‘on and off’ rains over many parts of Uganda;
- The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is projected to remain weak and move eastward in the next two to three weeks, where it is expected to enhance rainfall over the country.
- The influence of Lake Victoria, through the lake breeze and its interaction with the surrounding topography, is expected to induce occasional rainfall in the vicinity of the lake.
- Orographic influence: Mountainous areas, including the slopes of Mount Elgon and Rwenzori Mountain, are expected to influence rainfall formation, and increase chances of landslide in those areas.

## 3.0 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2026

The analysis of the observed rainfall for the month of October 2026 indicates that Soroti, Serere, Gulu, Hoima, Kawanda and Kampala recorded the highest rainfall amount of 334.4mm, 330.4mm, 263.5mm (each with 17 days of rainfall), 240.9mm with 13 days of rainfall, 237.2mm with 15 days of rainfall and 221.2mm with 13 days of rainfall, respectively, while the least amount of rainfall was observed in Kotido and Kabale, which recorded 55.0mm with 6 days of rains, and 60.1mm with 9 days of rains, respectively as shown in Figure 1(a) below.

In terms of spatial rainfall distribution, the northern parts of Northern Uganda, parts of South-western and Karamoja sub-regions received below average rainfall, Central, mid-Western and Eastern regions received average rainfall, with Teso and the western parts of Lake Victoria receiving above average rainfall during the month of October 2026. Although some areas recorded below average rainfall, the rainfall received was good enough to support agricultural activities and was fairly well distributed in space and time (Figure 1b) below. The improvement in rainfall over most parts of the country during the month of October was attributed to the influence of the current El Nino conditions over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean in conjunction with other climate drivers that influence the weather over the region on weekly and monthly time scales.



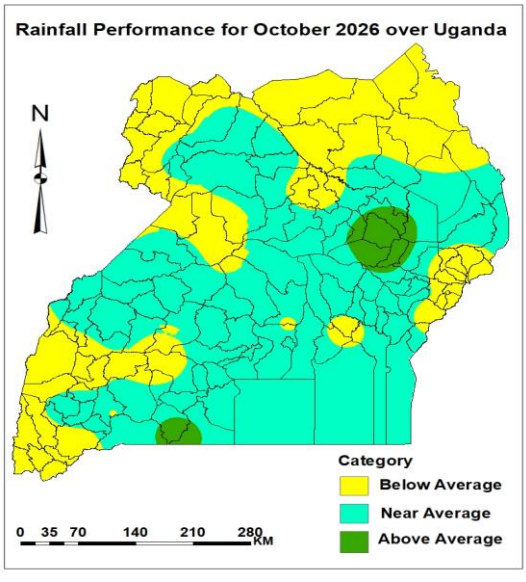




*Fig 1: (a) Observed Oct 2026 rainfall Vs Oct LTM* *Fig 1: (b) October 2026 rainfall deviation from the LTM*

## 4.0 RAINFALL OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER 2026

### 4.1 Breakdown of November Forecast

The forecast for November 2026, broken into 10 days, indicates that during the first 10 days of November 2026, suppressed rainfall is expected over most parts of Northern and Eastern regions, while moderate rainfall is expected over the remaining parts of the country. By mid-November (Second 10 days of November), rainfall is expected to improve over most parts of the country, and this is likely to persist until late November, except for Karamoja sub region, which is expected to receive isolated light rains.

**Refer to Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 below for details.**

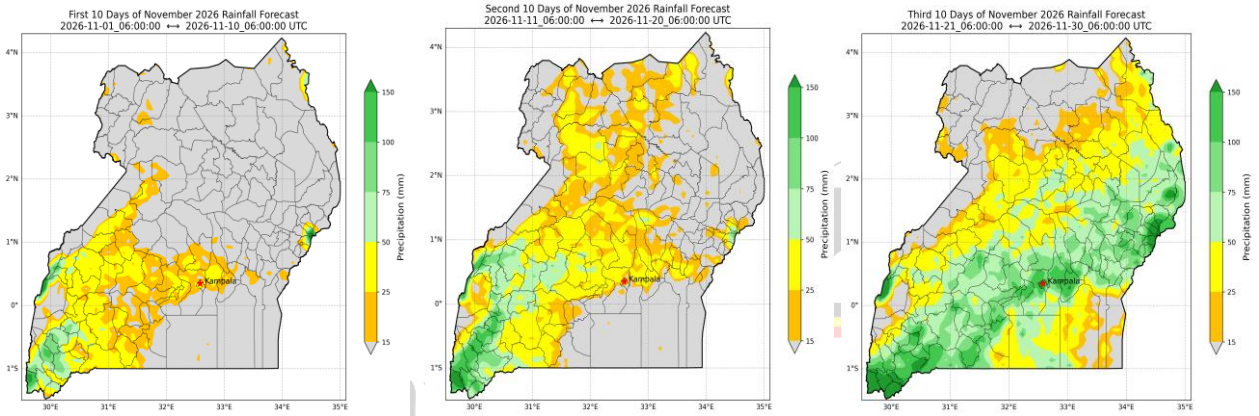



*Fig.2.1: 1st 10 Days of November* *Fig.2.2: 2nd 10 Days of November* *Fig.2.3: 3rd 10 Days of November*

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### 4.2 Overall Forecast

The November 2026 rainfall forecast reveals that the month will be generally wet over most parts of Uganda, with considerable spatial variation in the expected rainfall amounts. The forecast suggests higher rainfall over Southwestern, Central and parts of Eastern and Northern Uganda, while relatively lower rainfall amounts are expected over the northern parts of Northern and parts of Eastern Uganda. Overall, most parts of the country are likely to experience **Near Average to Above Average Rainfall** during the month of November 2026. Refer to Figure 3 below for details.

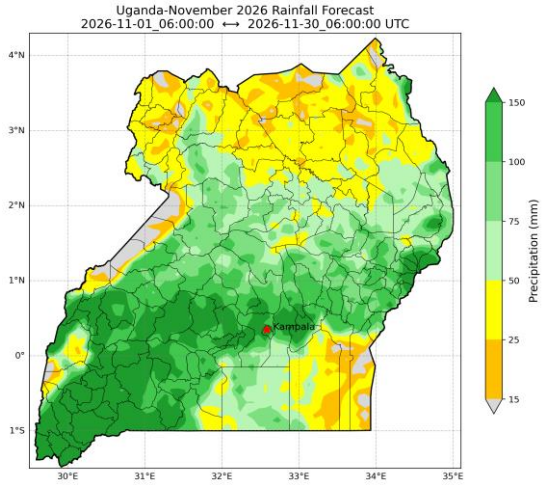



***Fig. 3: Expected spatial rainfall distribution for November 2026***

## 5.0 REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF NOVEMBER 2026 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

### 5.1 Western Region

The current rains over most parts of this region signals an established SOND 2026 rainfall season. The rainfall is part of the peak period of SOND 2026 rainfall season and are expected to persist until the end of November. Overall, most parts of this region are expected to experience near average tending to above average rains during this month of November.

### 5.2 Central Region

The current rains over most parts of this region shows that the SOND rainfall season has been established. The rainfall is part of the peak period of SOND 2026 rainfall season, and is expected to continue over areas around Lake Victoria until late November. The remaining parts of this region are expected to experience a slight reduction of rainfall in the first 10 days expected and thereafter likely to resume until late November. Overall, most parts of this region are expected to experience near average to above average rains during this month of November.

### 5.3 Eastern Region

Most parts of this region are currently experiencing wide spread rains, defining the peak period of the SOND 2026 rainfall season. The rains are expected to reduce in the first 10 days of November 2026 over most parts of this region, and then resume and persist until late November. Overall, most parts of this region are expected to receive near average rainfall during this month of November.

## 5.4 Northern Region

This region is currently experiencing wide spread rains that define the peak period of the SOND 2026 rainfall season. The rains are expected to reduce in the first 10 days of November 2026 over parts of this region. After which, rains are expected to resume and persist until late November. Overall, most parts of this region are expected to receive near average rainfall during the month of November.

## 5.5 Karamoja Region

Many parts of this region are currently receiving isolated showers. The rains are expected to reduce in the first 10 days of November 2026 over most parts of this region, and thereafter, on and off rains are expected to resume and persist until late November. Overall, near average rainfall is expected across the region during the month of November.

# 6.0 TEMPERATURE FORECAST FOR NOVEMBER 2026

Overall, the current high temperatures over most parts of the country are expected to persist during periods of dry spell, and reduce during periods of rainfall in this month of November 2026 due to the El Nino effect.

## 6.1 Maximum Temperature

The highest average maximum temperatures in November are expected to range between 28$^{o}$C to 30$^{o}$C over the Eastern and Northern parts of the country, while the highland areas and areas around Lake Victoria are expected to experience average maximum temperatures between 22$^{o}$C to 26$^{o}$C during this month of November 2026. Refer to Figure 4 (a) below for details.

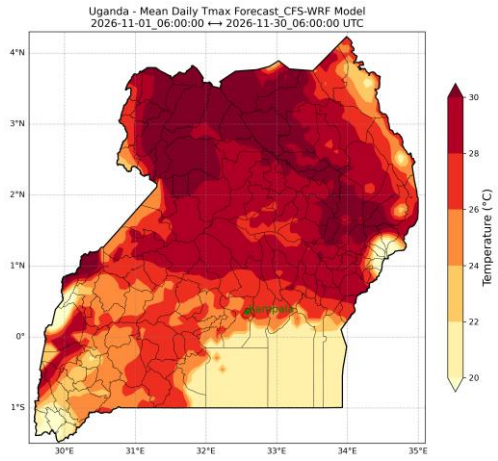



***Fig. 4 (a): Expected spatial average maximum temperature over Uganda in November 2026***

## 6.2 Minimum Temperature

The average minimum temperatures for November 2026 are likely to be in the range above 22°C along the western rift valley areas, while Northern, Eastern and areas around Lake Victoria are expected to experience minimum temperatures in the range of 18°C to 22°C. Western and parts of Central are expected to experience minimum temperatures between 12°C and 18°C. The highlands of South-western, Mt. Rwenzori and Mt. Elgon areas are expected to experience temperatures less than 12°C. Refer to Figure 4 (b) for details.

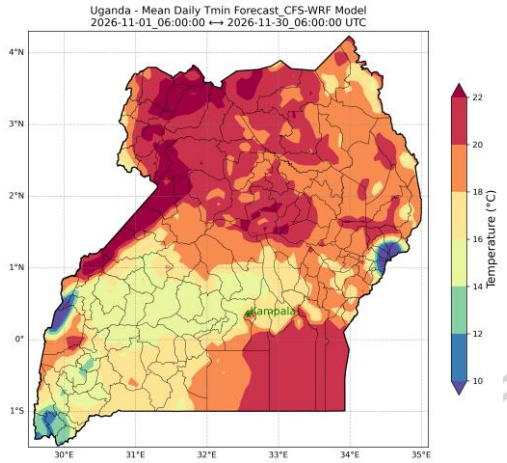



***Fig. 4(b): Expected spatial average minimum temperature over Uganda in November 2026***

## 6.3 Mean Temperature

The mean temperatures over Northern and Eastern regions are expected to range between 22°C and 24°C, with exception of areas along the fringes of Albert Nile which are expected to experience mean temperatures ranging from 24°C to 26°C. Most parts of Central and Western are expected to experience mean temperatures between 18°C and 22°C, while the highlands areas are likely to experience the lowest mean temperature below 18°C during the month of November. Refer to Figure 4 (c) below for more information.

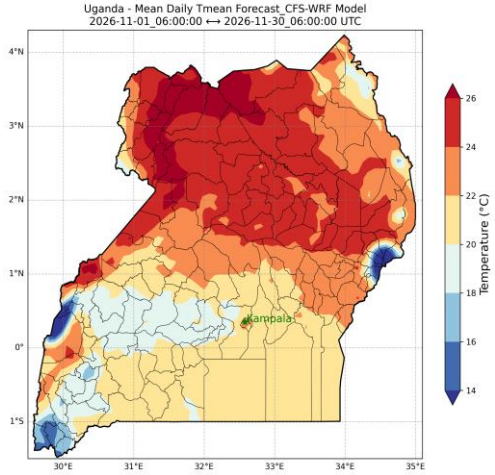



***Figure 4 (c): Expected spatial average mean temperature over Uganda in November 2026***

## 7.0 EXPECTED POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ADVISORIES FOR NOVEMBER 2026 RAINFALL

Given the outlook of near-average to above-average rainfall over Uganda during November 2026, the main concern is the possibility of increased flooding, waterlogging, landslides in susceptible areas, and disruptions to agriculture, transport, health services and livelihoods. However, the actual impacts will depend on rainfall intensity, duration, distribution and the condition of catchments following previous rainfall.

### 7.1 Potential impacts and recommended advisories

#### 7.1.1 Flooding and waterlogging

**Potential impacts**

- Flash floods in low-lying areas, urban centres and flood-prone river basins;
- Waterlogging in agricultural fields and damage to crops;
- Flooding of homes, schools, markets and health facilities;
- Disruption of roads, bridges and access to essential services.

**Advisories**

- Local governments should clear drainage channels and unblock culverts;
- Communities should avoid crossing flooded rivers, bridges and roads;
- DMS and disaster-management agencies should disseminate short-range rainfall and flood warnings;

#### 7.1.2 Landslides and soil erosion

**Potential impacts**

- Slope failures and landslides in high-risk areas, especially around Mount Elgon and the Rwenzori highlands;
- Soil erosion, loss of fertile topsoil and damage to farms and rural roads.

**Advisories**

- Residents on unstable slopes should follow official evacuation warnings;
- Farmers should maintain vegetation cover, terraces and contour barriers;
- District authorities should monitor cracks, slope movement and blocked drainage in vulnerable locations.

### 7.1.3 Agriculture and Livestock

**Potential impacts**

- Improved soil moisture and better crop growth where rainfall is well distributed;
- Reduced crop yields from waterlogging, flooding, fungal diseases or delayed harvesting;
- Possible deterioration of livestock grazing conditions and animal health in persistently wet areas.

**Advisories**

- Farmers should harvest mature crops promptly and store produce in dry, raised facilities;
- Maintain field drainage and avoid planting in flood-prone locations;
- Livestock keepers should provide dry shelters, clean drinking water and monitor animal diseases.

### 7.1.4 Public health and sanitation

**Potential impacts**

- Increased risk of malaria where standing water creates mosquito breeding sites;
- Possible outbreaks of cholera, diarrhoeal diseases and other waterborne infections if water supplies become contaminated;
- Increased dampness and disruption to health services in flood-affected communities.

**Advisories**

- Protect drinking-water sources, treat water where necessary and use safe sanitation facilities;
- Drain stagnant water around homes and maintain mosquito-control measures;
- Health authorities should strengthen disease surveillance and prepare emergency supplies.

### 7.1.5 Transport, infrastructure and livelihoods

**Potential impacts**

- Impassable rural roads, bridge damage and increased travel times;
- Disruption of school attendance, markets, health services and humanitarian assistance;
- Damage to houses, electricity infrastructure and small businesses.

**Advisories**

- Road authorities should inspect bridges, drainage systems and vulnerable road sections;
- Schools and health facilities should prepare continuity plans for severe rainfall events;
- Humanitarian agencies should identify alternative access routes and pre-position essential supplies in high-risk locations.

## 8.0 CONCLUSION

The rainfall and temperature forecasts require timely action to mitigate risks and make use of favorable conditions. This weather update should guide planning in all climate-sensitive sectors to enhance economic resilience and community well-being. The Ministry of Water and Environment, through the Department of Meteorological Services will continue monitoring the weather patterns and issue timely updates to support planning and decision-making. This weather bulletin should be used together with other forecasts routinely issued at lower timescales, including six hours, 12 hours, 24 hours, 10 days, and severe weather warnings. For more weather and climate information, please dial *901# on all networks and visit the MWE website https://mwe.go.ug/weather

Uganda Vision 2040

Eng. Gilbert Kimanzi
**For: PERMANENT SECRETARY**