NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

November 2024

1. Drought Situation Overview

Twenty-one (21) ASAL counties were categorized under the 'Normal' phase based on the range of environmental, production, access and utilization indicators monitored that fell within their usual ranges as a result of good performance of the ongoing October November December (OND) 2024 rainfall season. Two (2) counties including; Kilifi and Kwale were categorized in alert drought phase, hence need close monitoring. The July 2024 food security assessment and Long Rains Assessment (LRA) indicate that the number of people in need of assistance is projected to rise from 1.0 million in July to 1.8 million by December 2024. Acute malnutrition has also been noted across the counties with 479,498 children aged 6 to 59 months and 110,169 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers currently malnourished acutely and in need of treatment. Figure 1.0 shows drought phase classification for the month of November 2024.

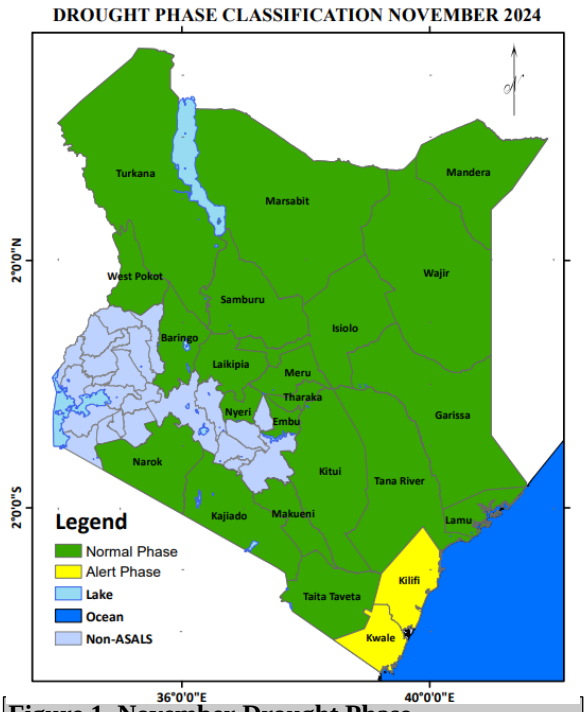

Figure 1. November Drought Phase

1.1 Observed Drought Indicators

1.1.1 November 2024 Rainfall Performance

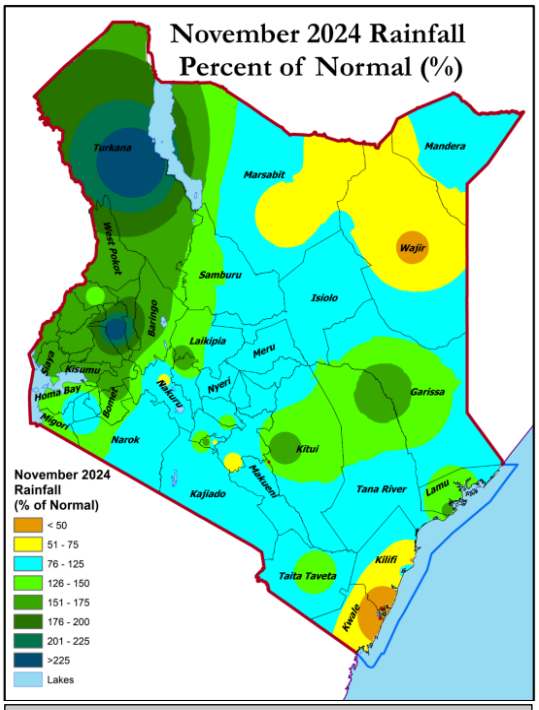

Figure 2. November Rainfall Performance

In November 2024, rainfall performance varied significantly across Kenya's regions. In the Pastoral North Eastern cluster (Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, and Tana River), Wajir and Mandera experienced below-normal rainfall (51–75% of normal), while Isiolo, Garissa, and Tana River received near-normal rainfall (76–125% of normal). The Pastoral North West cluster (Turkana, Samburu, and Marsabit) saw mixed conditions, with Turkana recording above-normal rainfall (126–200% of normal), while Samburu and Marsabit experienced near-normal rainfall (76–125% of normal). In the Coastal Marginal Cluster (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, and Taita Taveta), Kilifi and Kwale had above-normal rainfall (126–150% of normal), Lamu received near-normal rainfall (76–125%), and Taita Taveta faced below-normal rainfall (51–75%). The South Eastern Marginal Agriculture Cluster (Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, and Kitui) largely experienced near-normal rainfall (76–125%), except for Makueni and Kitui, which saw slightly above-normal rainfall (126–150%). Lastly, in the Agro Pastrol Cluster (Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, West Pokot, and Nyeri), rainfall was above normal (176–200%) in Baringo and West Pokot, near normal (76–125%) in Narok and Laikipia, and near to slightly below normal (51–125%) in Kajiado and Nyeri. Overall, rainfall performance showed both deficits and surpluses across different clusters.

1.1.2 December 2024 Rainfall Outlook

The December 2024 rainfall forecast shows varied conditions across Kenya's clusters. In the Pastoral North Eastern cluster (Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, and Tana River), most areas, including Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, and Isiolo, are expected to experience near-average to below-average rainfall, indicating dry conditions, while Tana River is forecasted to have near-average rainfall. In the Pastoral North West cluster (Turkana, Samburu, and Marsabit), Turkana and

Marsabit are predicted to receive near-average to above-average rainfall, signaling favorable conditions, whereas Samburu is expected to experience near-average rainfall.

The Coastal Marginal Agriculture cluster (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, and Taita Taveta) is forecasted to receive near-average to below-average rainfall, indicating likely dry conditions across all counties. For the South Eastern Marginal Agriculture cluster (Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, and Kitui), rainfall is predicted to remain near average, suggesting stable conditions. Finally, in the Agro Pastoral cluster (Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, West Pokot, and Nyeri), Baringo, West Pokot, and Narok are expected to experience near-average to above-average rainfall, while Laikipia, Kajiado, and Nyeri are forecasted to have near-average rainfall, reflecting favorable to moderate conditions overall.

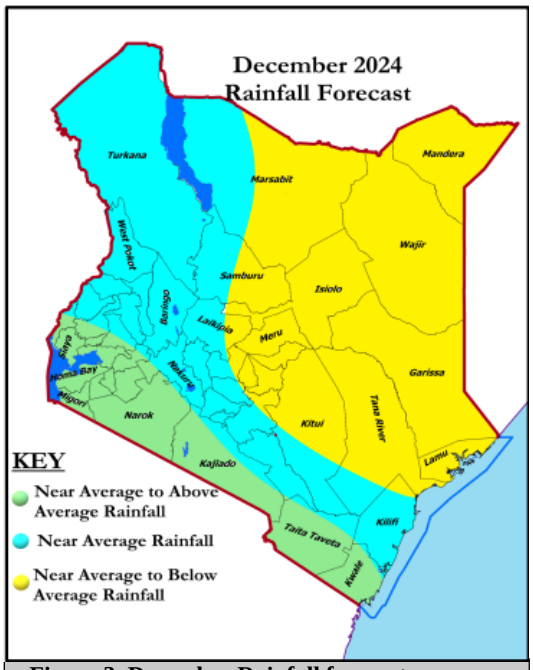

Figure 3. December Rainfall forecast

1.2 Vegetation Condition

Figure 4 compares the vegetation condition index (VCI) in November 2024 with that of the previous month of October 2024. Generally, the vegetation condition in the month of November was at above normal vegetation greenness and normal vegetation greenness when compared to that of the month of September in most counties. Kilifi county was stable at moderate vegetation deficit. While Kwale county deteriorated to moderate vegetation deficit from normal vegetation greenness, Taita Taveta, Tana River and Garissa counties also deteriorated to normal vegetation greenness from above normal vegetation greenness when compared to last month.

The month of November 2024 stability in vegetation condition in most Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) and slight deterioration in vegetation condition across few Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) when compared to the previous month of October. Stability in vegetation is due to the impact of good performance OND rains which has regenerated pasture and browse in most counties. Slight deterioration in vegetation can be attributed to poor performance of OND rains in these counties. None of the counties recorded either extreme or severe vegetation deficit. Eighteen

(18) ASAL counties including; Isiolo, Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Lamu, Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, Kitui, Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, West Pokot and Nyeri recorded Above normal vegetation greenness. Three counties (3); Garissa, Taita Taveta and Tana River recorded normal vegetation greenness, while two counties (2); Kilifi and Kwale recorded moderate vegetation deficit. A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of November 2024 is provided in figure 3. The situation for each county disaggregated by sub-county is provided in Table1.

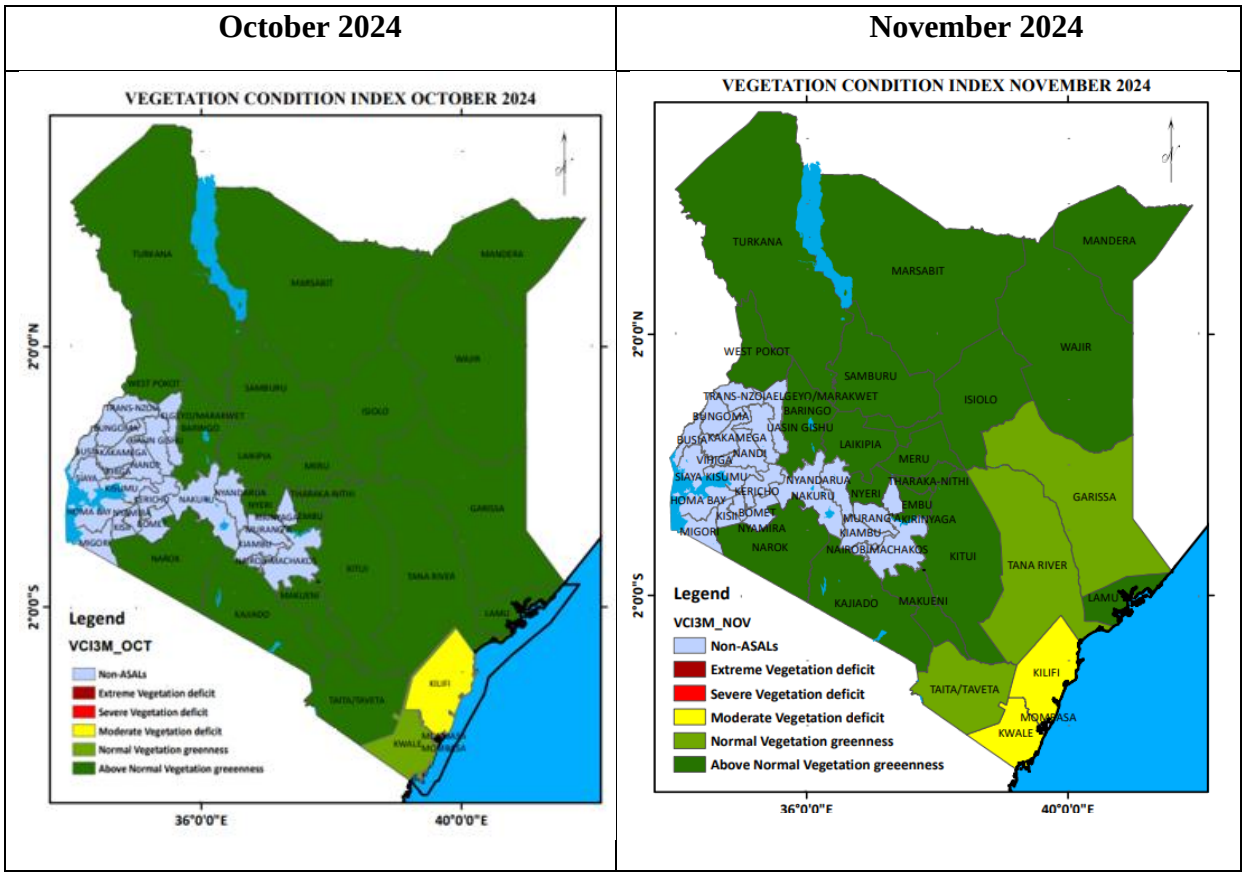

Figure 4: Maps comparing Vegetation Conditions (VCIs) of October and November 2024

Table 2.0: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), November 2024

Category	County	Sub Counties (No)
Extreme	**(0)**	**(0)**
Severe vegetation deficit	**(0)**	**(0)**
Moderate vegetation deficit	**(2)** Kilifi, Kwale	**(7)** Kilifi (Ganze, Kaloleni, North, Magarini, Malindi) Kwale (Kinango, Lunga Lunga)
Normal vegetation greenness	**(3)** Garissa, Taita Taveta, Tana River	**(17)** Garissa (Fafi, Township, Daadab), Kilifi (South, Rabai), Kitui (South), Kwale (Matuga, Msambweni), Lamu (West), Taita (Mwatate, Voi), Tana River (Bura, Galole, Garsen), Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka), Wajir (South, West)
Above normal Vegetation greenness	**(18)** Isiolo, Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit, Lamu, Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, Kitui, Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, West Pokot, Nyeri	**(89)** Embu (Manyatta, Mbeere North, Mbeere South, Runyenjes), Kajiado (Central, East, North, South, West), Kitui (Central, East, Rural, West, Mwingi Central, Mwingi North, Mwingi West), Laikipia (East, West, North), Lamu (East), Makueni, (Kaiti, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West, Kilome, Makueni, Mbooni), Meru (Buuri, Central Imenti, Igembe Central, Igembe North, Igembe South, North Imenti, South Imenti, Tigania East, Tigania West), Nyeri (Kieni, Mathira, Mukurweini, Nyeri Town, Othaya, Tetu), Taita Taveta (Taveta, Wundanyi),Tharaka Nithi (Chuka/Igamba ng'ombe, Maara), West Pokot (Pokot South, Sigor, Kapenguria, Kacheliba), Narok (Emurua Dikirr, Kilgoris, East, North, South, West), Mandera (Lafey, North, Banissa, West, South, East), Marsabit (Laisamis, Moyale, North Horr, Saku), Samburu:(East, North, West), Turkana:(East, South, Central, North, Loima, West), Wajir (Tarbaj, North, Eldas, East), Baringo (Central, North, Ravine, South, Mogotio, Tiaty), Isiolo (North, South), Garissa (Balambala, Lagdera, Ijara).

1.3 Livestock production

1.3.1 Pasture and browse condition

The short rains have positively impacted livestock conditions by improving water access and forage availability, stabilizing livestock body conditions. Overall, forage quality was generally fair to good across the counties during the review period, although some areas experienced

deterioration. About 73 and 17 percent of the ASAL counties reported the condition of pasture and browse respectively as being fair (Table 2), while Kilifi and Kwale reported poor conditions. Receipt of the off-season rainfall in some counties coupled with the effect of the onset of the short rainfall sustained availability of forage throughout the month under review. However, moderate land surface temperatures prevailing in some areas contributed towards the slight deterioration witnessed in some pocket zones. Notably, the condition is projected to deteriorate albeit marginally, but last into the Short Rains season.

Table 2.0: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), November 2024

Pasture			Browse		
Poor	**Fair**	**Good**	**Poor**	**Fair**	**Good**
Kilifi Kwale	Baringo Embu Garissa Kajiado Kitui Makueni Isiolo Mandera Marsabit Meru Samburu Taita Taveta Tana river Tharaka Nithi Turkana Wajir West Pokot	Laikipia Lamu Narok Nyeri	Kilifi Kwale	Embu Garissa Kajiado Kitui Makueni Isiolo Meru Samburu Mandera Tana River Tharaka Nithi Turkana Wajir	Baringo Laikipia Lamu Marsabit Narok Nyeri Taita Taveta West Pokot

1.3.2 Livestock body condition

The body condition of livestock remained stable, ranging from fair to good (Table 3). This stability was primarily attributed to the availability of quality, palatable forage in adequate quantities within the usual grazing zones near households, combined with relatively shorter trekking distances to water sources due to the good recharge of open water structures in the previous season. However, the delayed onset of the October November December(OND) rains in most counties poses a risk to the body condition of all livestock species.

Table 3.0: Livestock Body Condition, November 2024

Cattle			Goats/Sheep		
Poor	**Fair**	**Good**	**Poor**	**Fair**	**Good**
	Baringo Garissa Kilifi Kitui Kwale Makueni Mandera Taita Taveta Tana River Wajir	Embu Isiolo Kajiado Laikipia Lamu Marsabit Meru Narok Nyeri Samburu Tharaka Nithi Turkana West Pokot		Baringo Garissa Kilifi Kitui Kwale Makueni Mandera Taita Taveta Tana River Tharaka Nithi Wajir	Embu Isiolo Kajiado Laikipia Lamu Marsabit Meru Narok Nyeri Samburu Turkana West Pokot

1.3.3. Livestock diseases

Various counties have reported livestock disease as follows; Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was reported in the southern parts of Garissa, Tana River, Kwale (Gulanze and Ndavaya areas in Kinango subcounty), Laikipia (Tigithi in Laikipia East Sub County, Salama in Laikipia West Sub County, and Thigithu in Laikipia East Sub County) and West Pokot (Kapchok and Chepareria wards). Increased incidences of helminthiasis and ectoparasites such as ticks were reported in Garissa with the prevalence of abortions being high in Turkana County. Some areas like Balambala, Mwingi West and Kitui West sub counties witnessed high cases of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) throughout the subject month under review. Equally, African Swine Fever cases were confirmed in Kitui Central while worm infestation especially among the small stock was high in Baringo. Regular monitoring and vaccination campaigns shall remain key towards mitigating any disease outbreaks.

1.3.4 Cattle prices

Generally the price of cattle was stable and good across most counties which is attributed to the stable livestock body condition occasioned by pasture and water availability. (Table 5). Notably, the prevailing price of cattle was above the respective long-term average in all the counties during the period under review.

Table 5.0: Cattle prices, November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Baringo, Garissa, Kitui Isiolo, Mandera, Kwale Marsabit, Samburu, Lamu Tana River, Turkana, Meru Wajir, Embu, Narok, Nyeri Kajiado, Kilifi, Laikipia Makueni, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot			Garissa, Isiolo Embu, Kajiado Laikipia, Meru Narok,Makueni Taita Taveta West pokot,Nyeri Samburu,Marsabit,Kitui	Baringo Wajir Lam	Mandera, Nyeri , Kwale Tana River, Kilifi Turkana, Tharaka Nithi

1.3.5 Goat Prices

Stability with a tendency to improve in the market price of goats was witnessed across most ASAL counties during the month under review. Only Turkana and Wajir counties reported a declining trend with respect to the prevailing trading price of goat over November. Unbalanced demand and supply in the market was the major driver of the aforementioned negative trend. Overall, all the counties reported prices that were above the normal price for the period. The good body condition driven by browse availability was the major factor that influenced the observed price positivity over the month under analysis.

Table 6.0: Goat prices, November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo Mandera, Marsabit, Meru Samburu, Tana River Turkana, Wajir, Embu Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Lamu Kwale, Laikipia, Makueni Narok, Nyeri, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot			West Pokot	Baringo, Garissa Isiolo, Mandera Marsabit, Embu Samburu, Kilifi Tana River, Kitui Kajiado, Kwale Laikipia, Lamu Makueni, Meru Narok, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, Nyeri	Turkana Wajir

1.4 Crop production

Crop production is mainly practiced in coastal marginal agriculture, Agro pastoral and south east marginal agriculture clusters. Table 7 summarizes the current state of crop production in these clusters.

Table 7.0: Current status of crop production

Cluster	Counties	Current state of crop production
CMA	**Taita Taveta**	Planted crops were at below knee-high (growth stage) with select few farmers engaged in weeding. In the mixed farming: irrigated/livestock livelihood zone, farmers were planting maize, beans and kales.
	Kwale	Majority of the farmers were involved in land preparation and planting.
	Lamu	Rainfall recorded during the month prompted successful germination especially in areas where dry planting was done. Most of the crops especially maize were at different stages of germination, knee and above Knee height.
SEMA	**Meru**	Legumes had germinated and were in fair condition while maize crops were at a different growth stage: still germinating in most areas but already reaching knee-high in Tigania East for farmers who planted earlier in the season. Overall, crops are in fair to good condition supported by enhanced rainfall received in the county during the month under review. Farmers were mainly focused on weeding to support crop growth.
	Tharaka Nithi	Farmers were actively ploughing and planting key crops such as green grams, sorghum, millet, maize and beans. Early planting, driven by expectations of the October-November-December (OND) rains, led to notable germination in the Mixed Farming zones of Mukothima and Nkondi.
	Kitui	Most crops were at leaf stage while others were at germination stage, all performing well across the livelihood zones. Households recorded zero stocks, having depleted all maize stocks held and were thus relying on markets for purchases.

	Makueni	Crops had germinated in most parts of the county and were in fair condition. 20 Spread of invasive weeds and poor rainfall distribution was hindering farming activities especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones.
	Embu	Crops had germinated and were below knee high. Farmers were weeding and spraying to control pests but the crops were in good condition.
Agro-pastoral	**Kajiado**	Maize crop was one and a half feet high while beans had started flowering. Crop conditions ranged from fair in Agro-pastoral areas to good in the mixed farming south. Most farmers were weeding. Normally, beans would be flowering and maize would be three feet tall.
	Narok	A few of the farmers in the Mixed Farming Livelihood zones were planting with those who planted early engaged in weeding.
	Laikipia	In Laikipia East, crops were at the leafing stage with farmers carrying out the first round of weeding. In Laikipia West and parts of Laikipia North Sub Counties, farmers were concluding harvesting maize. The projected maize yield for the season is above average due to improved farming practices such as better soil management and the use of quality seeds, as well as favourable weather conditions that supported optimal crop growth.

1.4.1 Maize prices

Stability in the price of maize in relation to the previous month was evident across majority of the counties save for about 21 percent of the areas including Narok, Kajiado, Tharaka Nithi among others that reported price increase attributable to dwindling household stocks and increased demand as the festive season approaches over the reference period (Table 8). Noteworthy, all counties except Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and Lamu reported prices that were within the usual price range in November. Observed trend over the month under review was due to the combined effect of local production more so in the marginal agriculture and Agro pastoral areas and external supplies including cross-border imports.

Table 8.0: Maize prices, November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At/close to LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worse-ning**
Garissa Mandera Wajir Lamu	Marsabit Turkana Kilifi	Baringo, Isiolo, Nyeri Samburu, Tana River Embu, Kajiado, Kitui, Kwale, Meru Laikipia, Makueni Narok, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi West Pokot	Wajir Kwale West Pokot	Baringo, Garissa Isiolo, Mandera Marsabit, Samburu, Meru Tana River, Turkana, Laikipia Kilifi, Lamu, Makueni, Nyeri	Embu Kajiado Kitui Narok Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi

1.5 WATER ACCESS

1.5.1 Access to water for households

Household distance to water source in 78 percent of the counties is currently within the corresponding long-term average distance for the period compared to the previous month. In the arid counties, distance to water source averages 5.4 kilometres with Mandera and Wajir recording the highest distance of 8.5 kilometres. On the other hand, distance in the semi-arid counties' averages 3.3 kilometres with Lamu reporting the highest distance of 5.9 kilometres. Over the month under review, approximately 87 percent of the counties reported an improving trend following the rainfall received during the second and third dekad of November. However, the negative trend witnessed in some counties like Kilifi, West Pokot and Kwale could be attributed to the poor recharge and the fact that provisioned water sources were turbid for household consumption.

Table 9.0: Distance from Households to Main Water Sources, November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Garissa Wajir Kwale Lamu Meru	Samburu Turkana Kitui Laikipia Makueni Taita Taveta Baringo	Isiolo, Mandera Marsabit, Embu Tana River Kajiado, Kilifi Narok Tharaka Nithi West Pokot	Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit Samburu, Tana River Wajir, Embu, Kajiado Kitui, Lamu, Makueni Narok, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi	Mandera Turkana Laikipia Nyeri	Baringo Kilifi Kwale Meru West Pokot

	Nyeri				

1.5.2 Access to water for livestock

The current trekking distance to water source from grazing area is stable and increased in 21 percent of the counties hence a significant improvement from the previous month (Table 10). The aforementioned counties that reported a worsening trend included: Kilifi, Mandera, Kwale and West Pokot with poor rainfall amounts, reduced forage levels in sites adjacent to water sources and water infrastructure deficiencies being cited as the major drivers of the observed situation. The average livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water points in the arid counties averaged 9 kilometres with Mandera reporting the longest distance of 13.4 kilometres. In the semi-arid counties, the distance averaged 4 kilometres with Lamu reporting the longest distance of 6.8 kilometres. Save for Kwale, Narok and West Pokot counties, the prevailing distance in all the other counties was within the usual seasonal range as a consequence of the recharge that took place compounded by the forage regeneration.

Table 10.0: Distance from Grazing area to Main Water Sources, November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Kwale Narok West Pokot	Turkana Kilifi Nyeri	Baringo, Garissa Isiolo, Mandera Marsabit, Samburu Tana River, Wajir Embu, Kajiado Kitui, Laikipia Lamu, Makueni Meru, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi	Baringo, Garissa Isiolo, Samburu Tana River, Embu Kajiado, Kitui Lamu, Meru, Nyeri Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi	Marsabit Turkana Laikipia Makueni Narok	Mandera Wajir Kilifi Kwale West Pokot

1.6 Terms of trade

Over the reference period under review, all counties reported terms of trade that were above the corresponding long-term average and that represented a similar scenario to the previous month. The observed trend was as a consequence of the relatively low maize prices over time that fairly

matched the high prices of goat and therefore the purchasing power remained moderate especially in the pastoral set ups. However, compared to the previous period, deterioration in the terms of trade was noted in roughly 52 percent of the counties while 48 percent of the areas reported stability. The marginal shift in the price of maize across November was the major driver of the observed negative trend in the aforementioned counties.

Table 11.0: Terms of Trade, November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo Mandera, Marsabit, Embu Samburu, Tana River Turkana, Wajir, Kajiado Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Meru Laikipia, Makueni, Lamu Narok, Nyeri, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot				Baringo, Garissa Mandera, Nyeri Tana River Kilifi, Lamu Makueni, Meru Kwale West Pokot	Isiolo, Marsabit Samburu, Embu Turkana, Wajir Kajiado, Kitui Laikipia, Narok Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi

1.7. Health and nutrition

The nutrition situation was on a worsening trend in about 52 percent of the counties as evidenced by the increase in proportion of children falling within the ‘at risk’ category (Table 12). The remaining counties reported a stable trend. The worsening trend in the prior mentioned counties was as a consequence of reduced milk production hence consumption at household level, poor dietary diversity, inadequate food intake, and poor childcare practices. Approximately 39 percent of the counties reported a nutrition situation that was worser compared to the usual situation at such a time of the year and that could be attributed to the limited number of outreach activities delivering essential nutrition services coupled with the high morbidity rates.

Table 12.0: Children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC), November 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Baringo Garissa Turkana Embu Kitui Lamu Makueni Meru West Pokot		Isiolo, Mandera Marsabit, Samburu Tana River, Wajir Kajiado, Kilifi Kwale, Laikipia Narok, Nyeri Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi	Turkana Embu Laikipia Narok West Pokot	Baringo Marsabit Kajiado Lamu Nyeri Taita Taveta	Garissa, Isiolo Mandera, Samburu Tana River, Wajir Kilifi, Kitui Kwale, Makueni Meru, Tharaka Nithi

2.0 Drought phase classification

Based on the range of early warning indicators monitored through the drought early warning system, twenty-one (21) ASAL counties are at the 'Normal' phase while two Counties including Kilifi and Kwale are at 'Alert' drought phase as shown in table 13.

Table 13.0: Drought phase classification, November 2024

Drought status	Trend		
	Improving	**Stable**	**Worsening/ Deteriorating**
Normal	Baringo, Isiolo, Turkana, Embu, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot, Samburu	Garissa, Laikipia, Lamu, Meru, Narok, Nyeri	Marsabit, Wajir, Kajiado, Makueni,
Alert		Kwale	Kilifi
Alarm			
Emergency			
Recovery			

Annex 1

Table 15: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 24th November 2024

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as	VCI-3 month as	Colour	VCI values	Drought Category

		at 27`th October 2024	at 24`th November 2024		(3-month)	
					≥50	Vegetation greenness above normal
					>=35 - <50	Normal vegetation greenness
					>=20 - <35	Moderate vegetation deficit
					>=10 - <20	Severe vegetation deficit
					<10	Extreme vegetation deficit
BARINGO	County	93.74	80.31	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in November.		
	Central	92.21	85.99			
	North	89.41	73.05			
	South	93.24	80.94			
	Ravine	83.2	84.32			
	Mogotio	95.35	86.09			
	Tiaty	97.56	79.42			
MANDERA	County	101.53	73.35	The county remained stable as compared to previous month of October at above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Lafey	108.08	78.45			
	North	107.51	81.83			
	Banissa	78.92	61.46			
	West	101.33	67.68			
	South	104.61	74.52			
	East	99.36	68.37			
TURKANA	County	87.61	76.24	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.		
	East	85.43	66.91			
	South	94.88	77.79			
	Loima	95.94	87.86			
	Central	99.51	83.62			

	West	88.11	84.13	
	North	77.91	67.02	
MARSABIT	County	86.53	62.81	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in November which was stable when compared to the previous month of October.
	Laisamis	87.96	64.18	
	Moyale	81	52.62	
	North Horr	86.14	64.05	
	Saku	104.59	73.41	
WAJIR	County	85.44	57.03	The county maintained at above normal vegetation greenness in November. However two sub counties Wajir (South and West) recorded Normal vegetation greenness.
	Tarbaj	94.25	66.43	
	North	105.96	71.16	
	South	73.15	49.67	
	West	77.93	45.49	
	Eldas	94.34	58.79	
	East	85.28	62.69	
SAMBURU	County	91.15	68.73	The County maintained stability with vegetation greenness levels remaining above normal throughout the month under review.
	East	92.05	62.11	
	North	89.67	72.95	
	West	92.62	81.28	
GARISSA	County	68.9	49.91	The county and its two sub counties (Fafi and Dadaab) deteriorated to Normal Vegetation greenness in the month of November.
	Balambala	92.98	59.34	
	Township	68.94	45.98	
	Ijara	57.2	51.44	
	Fafi	58.76	44.99	
	Lagdera	94.11	58.51	
	Dadaab	67.11	45.88	
ISIOLO	County	99.85	63.38	The County maintained stability with vegetation greenness levels remaining above normal throughout the month under review.
	North	100.94	63.48	
	South	98.18	63.22	

TANA RIVER	County	63.95	42.54	The county and all its sub counties declined to Normal vegetation greenness levels throughout the month of November.
	Bura	78.44	49.78	
	Galole	57.2	37.58	
	Garsen	55.87	39.49	
KAJIADO	County	105.68	84.97	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of November.
	Central	102.19	87.05	
	East	112.58	87.42	
	North	87.09	89.27	
	South	93.81	70.79	
	West	114.72	94.15	
LAIKIPIA	County	95.54	76.8	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	73.62	57.53	
	North	105.01	81.18	
	West	88.4	77.9	
THARAKA NITHI	County	81.41	56.27	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness. Tharaka sub county recorded Normal vegetation greenness in the month under review.
	Chuka	91.3	73.32	
	Maara	81.81	72.63	
	Tharaka	77.56	44.63	
WEST POKOT	County	86.13	81.14	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness as normal vegetation greenness during the month of November.
	Kacheliba	83.3	79.23	
	Kapenguria	86.28	82.57	
	Pokot south	89.75	91.62	
	Sigor	89.02	77.19	
EMBU	County	96.83	74.65	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	Manyatta	76.45	79.62	
	Mbeere north	105.85	70.63	
	Mbeere south	100.23	73.2	
	Runyenjes	86.82	83.65	

KITUI	County	87.6	55.99	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of November, however Kitui south declined to normal vegetation greenness.
	Kitui central	119.89	79.31	
	Kitui east	85.33	52.36	
	Kitui rural	133.74	87.03	
	Kitui south	75.76	49.06	
	Kitui west	121.84	79.32	
	Mwingi central	92.11	56.64	
	Mwingi north	88.02	56.93	
	Mwingi west	124.52	83.53	
MAKUENI	County	108.99	80.06	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in November, which was stable when compared to previous month of October.
	Kaiti	121.2	101.13	
	Kibwezi east	83.25	57.81	
	Kibwezi west	100.04	72.8	
	Kilome	120.73	92.78	
	Makueni	130.24	94.42	
	Mbooni	140.27	105.84	
MERU	County	94.39	73.16	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness across the sub-counties during the month of November.
	Buuri	98.1	84.88	
	Central Imenti	84.55	76.62	
	Igembe central	98.9	66.65	
	Igembe north	105.25	68	
	Igembe south	90.87	60.05	
	North Imenti	92.07	81.82	
	South Imenti	81.72	81.47	
	Tigania east	85.53	65.03	
	Tigania west	100.26	74.09	

NYERI	County	83.73	81.42	The county remained stable recording above normal vegetation greenness in November.
	Kieni	87.79	81.61	
	Mathira	83.94	86.2	
	Mukurweini	77.05	74.28	
	Nyeri town	78.48	74.3	
	Othaya	73.59	80.09	
	Tetu	78.21	82.7	
KILIFI	County	33.58	26.44	The county recorded moderate vegetation deficit in the month of October. Kaloleni, Kilifi North, Magarini, Malindi and Ganze, recorded moderate vegetation deficit while the remaining two sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness.
	Ganze	29.77	22.1	
	Kaloleni	39.58	32.43	
	Kilifi north	31.33	33.97	
	Kilifi south	40.13	35.95	
	Magarini	34.15	25.67	
	Malindi	33.93	30.33	
	Rabai	42.59	35.48	
KWALE	County	37.92	31.04	The vegetation condition index recorded was moderate vegetation deficit in November which was a decline when compared to last month. Kinango and Lungalunga sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness while Msabweni recorded normal vegetation greenness.
	Kinango	35.33	26.09	
	Lunga Lunga	37.96	31.73	
	Matuga	46.3	47.69	
	Msambweni	47.12	43.97	
LAMU	County	62.88	57.06	The county recorded stability in vegetation condition at above normal vegetation greenness condition while Lamu West sub county recorded Normal vegetation greenness during the month of November.
	Lamu east	73.88	71.04	
	Lamu west	56.52	48.98	
TAITA TAVETA	County	71.11	49.56	The county and two sub counties (Mwatate and Voi) recorded Normal vegetation greenness which
	Mwatate	61.89	40.75	
	Taveta	88.48	64.03	
	Voi	64.42	44.27	

	Wundanyi	95.08	70.12	is a decline compared with the previous month of October.
NAROK	County	80.61	76.98	The County recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of November which was stable when compared to the last month of October.
	Emurua Dikirr	70.85	73.95	
	Kilgoris	66.43	70.22	
	Narok east	81.68	75.42	
	Narok north	64.41	65.14	
	Narok south	93.43	83.45	
	Narok west	83.76	83.76	