



NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

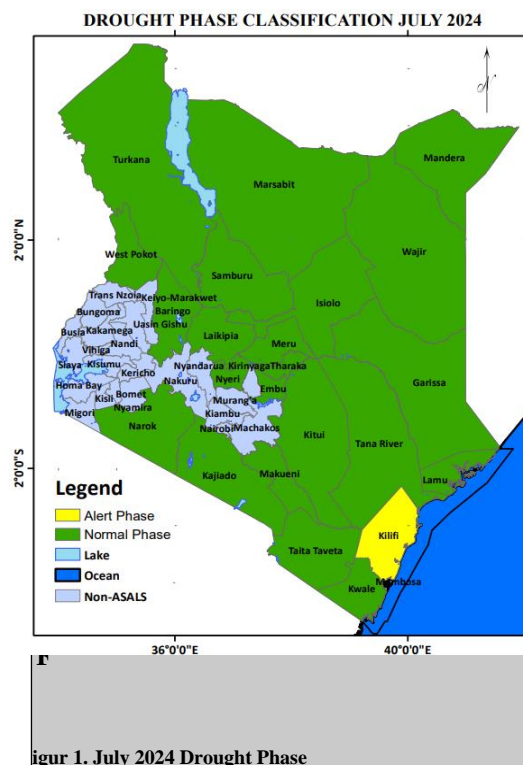
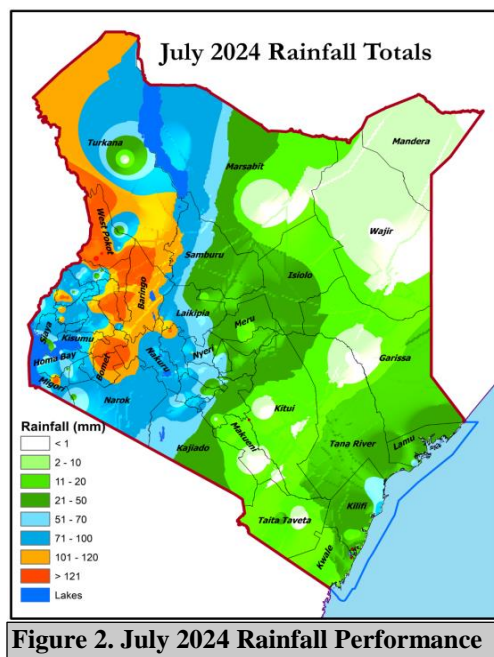
July 2024

1. Drought Situation Overview

Twenty-two counties were categorized under the ‘Normal’ phase except Kilifi (Alert) 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 MAM 2024 rainfall season and ongoing JJAS light seasonal rains in western parts of Kenya. The situation is expected to continue in normal phase. However, the situation is projected to improve in coming months as we near onset of short rains, OND season. The number of people in need of assistance has dropped from 1.5M in February 2024 to 1M in August 2024. The number of children 6 to 59 months requiring treatment for acute malnutrition has reduced from 847,932 (Feb 2024) to 760,488 reported in July 2024. In addition, the number of pregnant and breastfeeding women requiring treatment for acute malnutrition has also reduced from 123,567 (Feb 2024) to 112,401 reported in July 2024 (KFSSG LRA 2024)

1.1 Observed drought indicators

1.1.1 July 2024 Rainfall Performance



July 2024 monthly rainfall analysis indicates that several parts of ASAL counties received trace amounts of rainfall. Pastoral North East counties including; Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River, Garissa received between 2 – 20 mm of rainfall. Pastoral North West counties including Turkana, Marsabit and Samburu recorded considerable amounts of rainfall amounts ranging between 61mm – 121mm. This is attributed to the JJA rainfall season. The South East Marginal Agriculture counties including; Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kajiado, Meru, Makueni, Kitui counties received trace amounts of rainfall ranging between 2mm – 50mm. Agro Pastoral cluster including; Kajiado, Laikipia, Narok, Baringo, Nyeri and West Pokot received considerable good rainfall amounts ranging between 61mm –

100mm. The Coast Marginal Agriculture counties including; Kwale, Kilifi, Taita Taveta and Lamu received trace rainfall ranging between 11- 60mm as shown figure 2.0.

1.1.2 August 2024 rainfall outlook

Rainfall outlook for the month of August 2024 is illustrated in figure 3. Generally, Pastoral North East livelihood zone region (Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Tana River and Garissa; South East Marginal Agriculture including; Kitui, Makueni, Embu and Tharaka Nithi. Agro Pastoral livelihood zones including; Kajiado, Narok, Nyeri, Laikipia; The coastal marginal agriculture counties include; Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Lamu and Kwale counties; are forecasted to remain mainly sunny and dry conditions. Pastoral North West (Turkana, Samburu and Marsabit) counties are forecasted to receive above normal JJA rainfall. Parts of counties like Embu, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Laikipia Kajiado, Kitui and Narok are forecasted to experience intermittent cold and cloudy conditions with occasional rains.

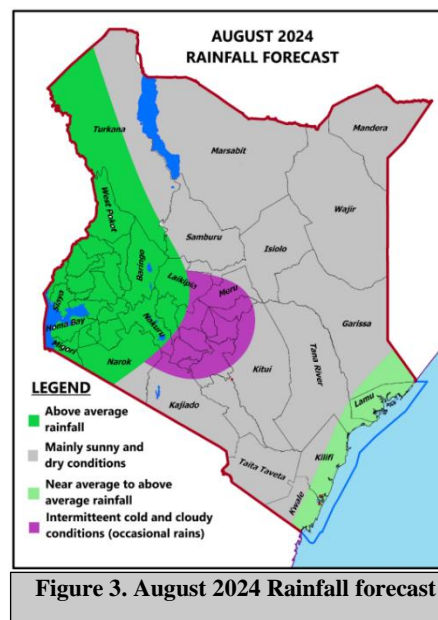


Figure 3. August 2024 Rainfall forecast

1.2 Vegetation Condition

Figure 3 compares the vegetation condition index (VCI) in July 2024 with that of June 2024. Generally, the vegetation condition in July remained the same compared to June. However, few spots; Kilifi and Kwale counties deteriorated to normal vegetation greenness index.

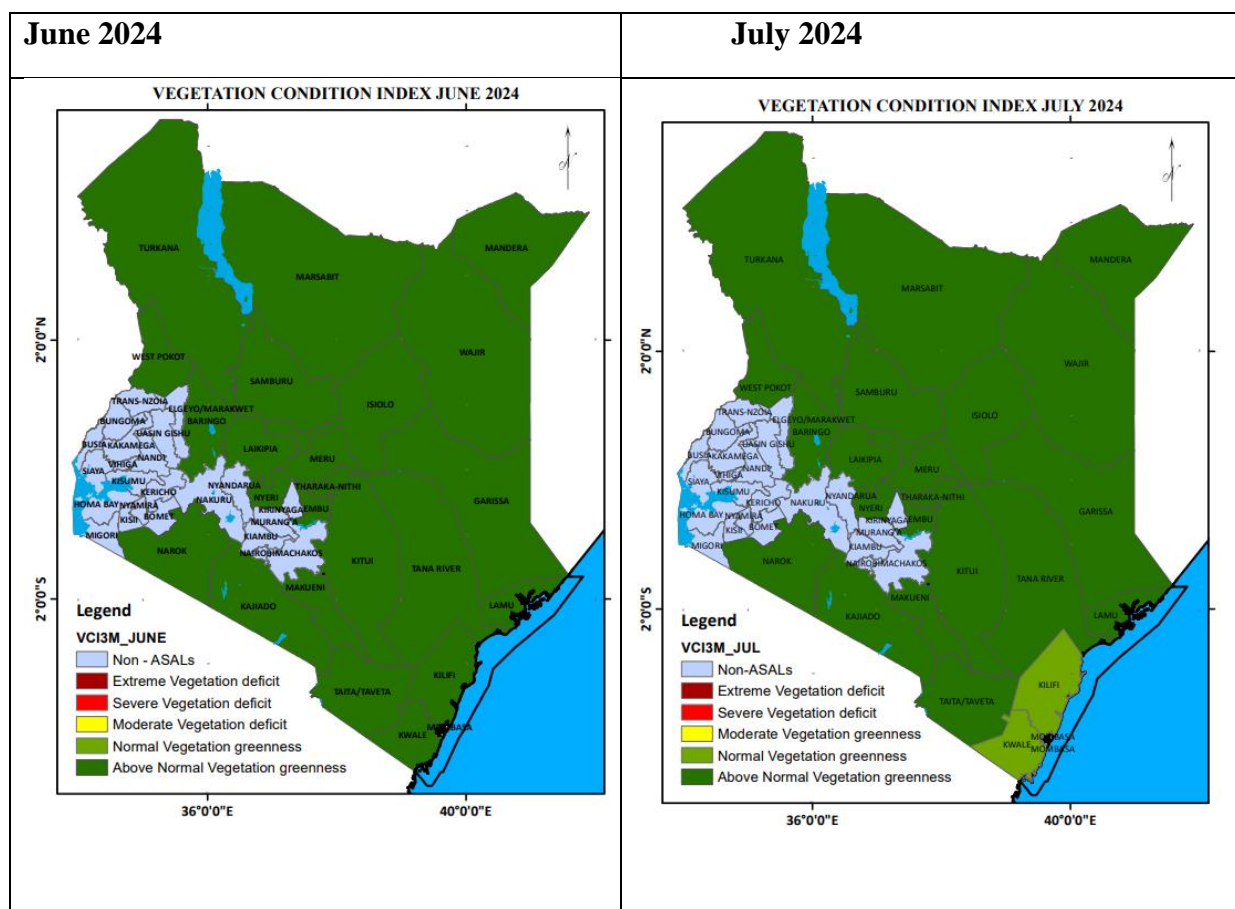


Figure 3: Maps comparing Vegetation Conditions (VCIs) of June and July 2024

July 2024 indicated stability in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) compared to June 2024. Stability in vegetation was due to the impacts of MAM 2024 long rains season, which was normal in most parts of ASAL counties, coupled with JJA rainfall season in Pastoral North West counties of Samburu, Turkana, Baringo and West Pokot. None of the counties recorded either extreme, severe or moderate vegetation deficit. Twenty-one (21) ASAL counties including; Samburu, Laikipia, Kajiado, Kitui, Turkana, Tana River, Garissa, Baringo, Narok, Nyeri, Makueni, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Meru, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, Mander, Taita Taveta, West Pokot, Baringo and Lamu recorded Above normal vegetation greenness. Two counties; Kilifi and Kwale recorded normal vegetation greenness. The current vegetation condition in July 2024 indicates stability when compared to June 2024 as shown in (Figure 3).

A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of June 2024 is provided in Figure 3. The situation for each county disaggregated by sub-county is provided in Table1.

Table 1: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), May 2024

Category	County	Sub Counties (No)
Extreme	(0)	(0)
Severe vegetation deficit	(0)	(0)
Moderate vegetation deficit	(0)	(0)
Normal vegetation greenness	(2) Kilifi, Kwale	(5) Kilifi (Ganze, Kaloleni, Magarini), Kwale (Kinango, Lunga Lunga)
Above normal Vegetation greenness	(21) Embu, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kitui, Laikipia, Lamu, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Nyeri, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka Nithi, Wajir, Narok, Turkana and West Pokot, Baringo	(108) Embu (Manyatta, Mbeere North, Mbeere South, Runyenjes), Kajiado (Central, East, North, South, West), Kilifi (North, South, Malindi, Rabai), Kitui (Central, East, Rural, South, West, Mwingi Central, Mwingi North, Mwingi West), Kwale (Lunga, Matuga, Msambweni), Laikipia (East, North), Lamu (East, West), 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 (Mwatate, Taveta, Voi, Wundanyi), Tharaka Natha (Chuka/Igamba ng'ombe, Maara, Tharaka), West Pokot(Pokot South, Sigor, Kapenguria), 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),Tana River (Bura, Galole, Garsen), Turkana:(South, Central, North, Loima, West), Wajir (Tarbaj, North, South, West, Eldas, East), Baringo (Central, North, Ravine), Isiolo (North, South), Garissa (Balambala, Fafi, Lagdera, Ijara, Daadab, Township), Baringo (South, Mogotio, Tiaty), Laikipia (West), Turkana (East) West Pokot (Kacheliba)

1.3 Livestock production

1.3.1 Pasture and browse condition

During the period under review, forage conditions were predominantly good across all counties (Table 2). However, some areas in Garissa County reported fair forage due to tree locust infestation. Overall, the good forage situation, both in terms of quantity and quality, was attributed to the enhanced rainfall recorded throughout the March to May long rains period in all ASAL counties. Stability in pasture and browse is expected to continue through July due to the timely to slightly delayed cessation of rainfall in these regions. However, Kilifi County recorded poor browse condition attributed to poor performance of the 2024 long rains season in some parts of the county.

Table 2.0: Pasture and Browse Condition, July 2024

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

1.3.2 Livestock body condition

The body condition of both cattle and goats was generally good to very good, as evidenced by the pictorial evaluation tool. Most counties reported significant improvement in the body condition of all livestock species throughout the Long Rains period. Consequently, about 86% of counties recorded the condition of cattle as good, and 82% reported the same for goats (Table 3). The availability of forage and water resources within shorter trekking distances was cited as a key factor driving this favorable situation.

Table 3.0: Livestock Body Condition, July 2024

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

1.3.3 Milk production

Significant improvement in production levels was recorded in 70% of the ASAL counties, while the remaining 30% reported a stable trend (Table 4). The availability of adequate forage and water within shorter trekking distances, ongoing calving and kidding, along with improved livestock body conditions, were cited as factors contributing to this trend. The prevailing yield levels reported in July were above the Long-Term Average (LTA) in about 70% of the counties, and below the LTA in 30% of the ASAL regions.

Table 4.0: Milk production, July 2024

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

1.3.4. Livestock diseases

Increased cases of abortions affecting goats and sheep were reported in Tiaty East sub county Mandera, Turkana and Samburu counties. Unconfirmed incidences of lumpy skin disease (LSD) were reported in Embu and Lolgorien and Keiyan wards in Narok. Suspected incidences of foot and mouth disease (FMD) were reported in Embu, Kitui, Gulanze and Ndavaya areas in Kinango subcounty, Kwale county, Laikipia East (Tigithi and Thingithu), Agro-Pastoral Zone of Lamu, and Ademasajida ward in Wajir. Outbreak of blue tongue disease in sheep was noted in Garissa, Fafi sub-counties, Laikipia West (Salama Ward) and Kajiado county. In addition, Samburu reported outbreak of Pest De Petit Ruminants (PPR) in small stock while suspected cases of sudden death syndrome (SDS) in camels was witnessed in Garissa with suspected cases of Q-fever being recorded across Kajiado. Suspected plant poisoning in Songot ward, Turkana had resulted to 48 cattle deaths being recorded.

1.3.5 Cattle prices

Majority of the counties reported a stable trend in the price of cattle during the month under review (Table 5). The observed trend could be attributed to the good cattle body condition that was occasioned by pasture availability and reduced trekking distance to water sources. On the contrary, a negative trend was recorded in about 34 % of the ASAL counties. Among the notable factors driving the negative trend included: reduced demand, reduced supply dictated by pastoralist asset holding tendencies, reduced external trader numbers, and restricted market access following the protests witnessed. Notably, the prevailing price in all the counties was above the corresponding usual price for the month as a result of the sustained good cattle body condition.

Table 5.0: Cattle prices, July 2024

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

1.3.6 Goat Prices

During the review period, about 87 % of the counties reported a stable trend in the price of goat with a negative trend being noted in Samburu, Kajiado and Kilifi (Table 6). Improved goat body condition was the major factor driving the observed stability while increased supply in the market as the season's crop production performed poorly resulted to the negativity witnessed in the aforementioned areas. In addition, the prices reported in all counties were above the respective long-term average for the month of July and that was due to the sustained stable goat body condition throughout the month under analysis.

Table 6.0: Goat prices, July 2024

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

1.4 Crop production

Crop production that entails cultivation of food and horticultural crops is normally practiced in the Agro-pastoral, Coastal Marginal Agriculture (CMA), South East Marginal Agriculture (SEMA) clusters. However, within the other clusters, a considerable %age of households practice crop production mainly along the riverine areas and reclaimed productive lands. During the month of July, agricultural activities taking place were as summarized in table 7.

Table 7.0: Current status of crop production

Cluster	Counties	Current state of crop production
SEMA	Kitui	Maize was at maturity stage, and showed dismal performance, especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone while it was fair in the Mixed Farming Zone.
	Makueni	Most crops were at harvesting stage and in fair to poor condition due to moisture stress. Farmers along the flooded rivers and upper zones of the county lost their crops due to water logging and in parts of Kibwezi West and Kibwezi East sub counties, crops had withered due to moisture stress. The projected crop production was about 60 % of the long-term average.
	Meru	Harvesting ended in July with the production expected to be below average due to early cessation of the rainfall, destruction of crops by floods, leaching that led to stunted growth of maize and yellowing of beans. Farmers opted to sell and store stunted maize stalks as fodder for livestock.
Agro-pastoral	Kajiado	Majority of farmers harvested maize and beans yield at 31 % and 14 % above normal, respectively. Despite heavy rains causing flooding, the yields still surpassed the long-term average.
	Narok	Currently, majority of crops in the Mixed Farming Livelihood zones are at harvesting stage (for green maize) and in fairly good condition
	West Pokot	Crops in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone are at harvesting stage with green maize being in fair to good condition, while those in Agro-Pastoral Zone were at tasselling stage but already stunted and wilted (poor condition).
CMA	Taita	Maize crop was at harvesting stage, while harvesting of pulses was ongoing for crops that were planted late.
	Lamu	The crops were at various stages of growth but mainly podding and tasselling.

1.4.1 Maize prices

Stability in the price of maize was noted in majority of the counties (65 %) while the remaining areas (35 %) recorded an improving trend over the month under review (Table 8). Availability of maize from external markets and cross-border imports coupled with internal production were the major drivers of the observed trend. Reported maize price in July was lower than the long-term average in about 78% of the counties but above the usual price in Garissa, Wajir and Lamu due to high transportation cost since it is mainly sourced from external markets. Notably, availability of cereal substitutes, improved production since the previous season and continuous supply of the commodity from external sources were the major drivers that had sustained the price of maize below the usual range across majority of the counties.

Table 8.0: Maize prices, July 2024

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

1.5 WATER ACCESS

1.5.1 Access to water for households

Increase in trekking distance to domestic water sources was reported in 52 % of the counties with the distance remaining stable in about 35% t of the areas while Baringo, Kwale and West Pokot recorded an improving trend (Table 9). Breakdown of some water facilities and reduced water volumes in the open water sources were the drivers of the observed worsening trend with stability being promoted by existence of alternative sources in some areas. The longest distance of 8.6 and 6.7 kilometers was recorded in Garissa and Kitui among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties accordingly. Notably, the prevailing trekking distance in majority of the areas was below the usual seasonal range and that was due to the impact of the two previous rainfall seasons whose performance was above average.

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

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

1.5.2 Access to water for livestock

Trekking distance remained unchanged in roughly 30 % of the areas but increased in about 52 % of the areas with Baringo, Samburu, West Pokot and Tharaka Nithi recording an improving trend (Table 10). The worsening trend could be attributed to dwindling forage levels in sites adjacent to water sources that necessitated livestock to migrate to other areas in certain counties, insecurity, high disease prevalence in some zones and breakdown including dry up of some water facilities. Garissa and Kwale reported the longest distance of 13.7 and 5.7 kilometers among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties respectively. Notably, the trekking distance reported during the month was within the usual range in majority of the counties (70 %) as a consequence of the sustained impact of the two consecutive above average rainfall seasons. Available water in these areas was anticipated to last for a period of 2-3 months.

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

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

1.6 Terms of trade

The terms of trade were stable in 48 % of the counties while the remaining 52 % of the counties reported an improving trend as a consequence of the stable goat price coupled with declining maize prices (Table 11). The lowest terms of trade of 41.6% and 87% were recorded in Turkana and Lamu among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties in that sequence. Additionally, the recorded terms of trade in all the counties were within the usual seasonal range. Consequently, household purchasing power was slightly elevated due to the favorable terms of trade that were majorly influenced by the better goat return value and enhanced production that promoted stability in maize price throughout the period under review.

Table 11.0: Terms of Trade, July 2024

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

1.7. Health and nutrition

Stable nutrition situation was reported in majority of the counties with about 39 % of the areas reporting an improving trend over the month under review (Table 12). Improved milk consumption, low morbidity rates, improved food consumption occasioned by favorable terms of trade and fair casual labour wage rates and better hygiene practices were some of the factors driving the positive nutrition outcomes. The reported malnutrition rates remained within the normal ranges in approximately 83 % of the counties with only Turkana, Lamu, Garissa and Baringo reporting rates that were above the long-term average. Among the major factors that were sustaining the below average terms of trade included consumption of diverse diets as a result of the enhanced crop and livestock production over the two seasons. On the contrary, the above average rates in the aforementioned counties were influenced by limited access to nutrition

commodities following the scale down of health outreaches, constraints on child care behavior, poor infant and young child feeding practices.

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

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

2.0 Drought phase classification

Based on the environmental and socio-economic early warning indicators monitored through the drought early warning system, 22 ASAL counties were classified as being in the 'Normal' phase while one(1) in Alert Phase of drought. However, an improving trend was observed in Isiolo County, while a worsening trend was reported in seven counties: Marsabit, Kitui, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Turkana, and Garissa. Notably, Kilifi County was recorded in the Alert phase, with a deteriorating trend, as illustrated in table 13.

Table 13.0: Drought phase classification, July 2024

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

Recovery			
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Table 15: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 28th July 2024

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 30 th June 2024	VCI-3 month as at 28 th July 2024	Colour	VCI values (3-month)	Drought Category
					≥ 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	79.38	82.6	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in July.		
	Central	86.69	90.34			
	North	80.75	87.43			
	South	78.39	83.73			
	Ravine	81.19	77.84			
	Mogotio	71.09	77.64			
	Tiaty	80.05	81.58			
MANDERA	County	101.79	111.03	The county remained stable as compared to previous month of June at above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Lafey	108.09	118.65			
	North	102.29	113.89			
	Banissa	81.9	91.64			

	West	110.15	117.97	
	South	100.13	105.89	
	East	102.63	116.45	
TURKANA	County	90.51	72.92	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	77.37	73.07	
	South	89.33	80.58	
	Loima	103.27	84.04	
	Central	97.02	91.63	
	West	92.83	65.82	
	North	88.33	63.93	
MARSABIT	County	94.74	92.67	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in July which was stable when compared to previous month of June.
	Laisamis	98.25	102.17	
	Moyale	91.88	90.67	
	North Horr	93.55	86.95	
	Saku	93.82	108.98	
WAJIR	County	85.88	84.32	The county maintained at above normal vegetation greenness in July, as compared to the previous month of June.
	Tarbaj	85.92	83.5	
	North	117.29	127.07	
	South	76.06	67.16	
	West	60.99	63.07	
	Eldas	91.83	100.9	
	East	97.91	87.51	
SAMBURU	County	99.56	95.72	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	98.13	91.9	
	North	105.04	101.18	
	West	86.23	92.33	
GARISSA	County	86.12	75.56	
	Balambala	101.38	97.68	

	Township	81.31	72.07	The county remained the same in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of July.
	Ijara	81.25	68.62	
	Fafi	77.71	63.57	
	Lagdera	95.51	89.68	
	Dadaab	92.56	83.62	
ISIOLO	County	82.7	77.02	The county recorded stability in above vegetation greenness in July, which was stable when compared to last month.
	North	81.45	77.07	
	South	84.6	76.94	
TANA RIVER	County	73.33	66.67	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of July.
	Bura	84.1	85.2	
	Galole	64.44	56.14	
	Garsen	69.75	57.52	
KAJIADO	County	88.29	88.34	Kajiado county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of July.
	Central	88.54	81.9	
	East	94.13	92.59	
	North	84.08	81.15	
	South	83.89	77.53	
	West	89.3	99.09	
LAIKIPIA	County	91.81	92.42	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	92.53	87.81	
	North	96.67	95.18	
	West	82.36	89.49	
THARAKA NITHI	County	78.68	81.31	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month under review.
	Chuka	90.32	90.59	
	Maara	83.99	84.27	
	Tharaka	72.59	76.86	
WEST POKOT	County	71.38	73.47	
	Kacheliba	65.14	67.41	

	Kapenguria	71.52	77.93	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness in normal vegetation greenness during the month of July.
	Pokot south	85.77	87.34	
	Sigor	74.11	72.55	
EMBU	County	90.21	92.36	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	Manyatta	84.86	84.33	
	Mbeere north	93.67	97.25	
	Mbeere south	89.62	92.4	
	Runyenjes	90.66	90.3	
KITUI	County	85.48	87.82	The county recorded a stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of July.
	Kitui central	97.94	108.56	
	Kitui east	91.86	93.31	
	Kitui rural	98.36	116.67	
	Kitui south	76.54	71.81	
	Kitui west	96.25	113.33	
	Mwingi central	93.55	101.01	
	Mwingi north	85.2	92.19	
	Mwingi west	101.35	113.98	
MAKUENI	County	90.74	95.56	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in July, which was stable when compared to previous month of June.
	Kaiti	97.01	98.49	
	Kibwezi east	74.2	70.53	
	Kibwezi west	92.13	95.52	
	Kilome	92.61	94.01	
	Makueni	102.96	117.83	
	Mbooni	103.2	119.42	
MERU	County	86.36	85.64	
	Buuri	89.04	90.84	

	Central Imenti	81.3	83.57	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness across the sub-counties during the month of July.
	Igembe central	89.29	85.91	
	Igembe north	89.11	81.31	
	Igembe south	87.55	84.24	
	North Imenti	77.87	82.72	
	South Imenti	83.04	84.28	
	Tigania east	83.51	85.12	
	Tigania west	83.14	87.11	
NYERI	County	83.42	86.76	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in July.
	Kieni	84.97	87.43	
	Mathira	85.47	89.44	
	Mukurweini	88.2	90.19	
	Nyeri town	84.18	84.73	
	Othaya	76.95	83.82	
	Tetu	76.31	82.03	
KILIFI	County	55.57	41.22	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness in the month of July. Ganze, Kaloleni and Magarini recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Ganze	51.79	35.4	
	Kaloleni	60.43	42.62	
	Kilifi north	65.96	54.1	
	Kilifi south	60.94	50.71	
	Magarini	53.91	40.33	
	Malindi	65.86	50.62	
	Rabai	69.42	55.98	
KWALE	County	64.52	47.11	The vegetation condition index recorded was normal vegetation greenness in June which was
	Kinango	61.36	42.11	
	Lunga Lunga	67.37	48.22	

	Matuga	72.94	62.23	stable when compared to last month. Kinango and Lungalunga recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Msambweni	66.78	62.59	
LAMU	County	92.09	80.33	The county and all its sub counties recorded stability in vegetation condition at above normal vegetation greenness condition during the month of July.
	Lamu east	92.84	85.43	
	Lamu west	91.65	77.38	
TAITA TAVETA	County	75.95	68.97	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of July.
	Mwatate	82.48	74.24	
	Taveta	84.76	76.97	
	Voi	69.26	62.23	
	Wundanyi	88.78	90.57	
NAROK	County	83.59	82.54	The County recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of July which was stable when compared to the last month of June.
	Emurua Dikirr	78.74	82.29	
	Kilgoris	73.37	67.13	
	Narok east	81.84	84.45	
	Narok north	77.26	76.64	
	Narok south	85.19	87.99	
	Narok west	91.11	87.08	