NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

AUGUST 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 result of good performance of MAM 2024 rainfall season and just ended JJAS light seasonal rains in Pastoral North West counties. Normal drought phase is expected to continue. Moreover, the situation is projected to improve in coming months as we near onset of short rains, OND season. Monitoring of the population flagged out in February food security assessment, Short Rains Assessment (SRA) 2023, number of people in need of assistance stands at 1.0. million. Acute malnutrition has also improved been noted across the counties with the number of children 6 to 59 months requiring treatment for acute malnutrition having reduced from 847,932 (February 2024) to 760,488 reported in July 2024. In addition, the number of pregnant and breastfeeding women requiring treatment for acute malnutrition has reduced from 123,567 (February 2024) to 112,401 reported in July 2024.Figure 1.0 shows drought phase classification for the month of August 2024.

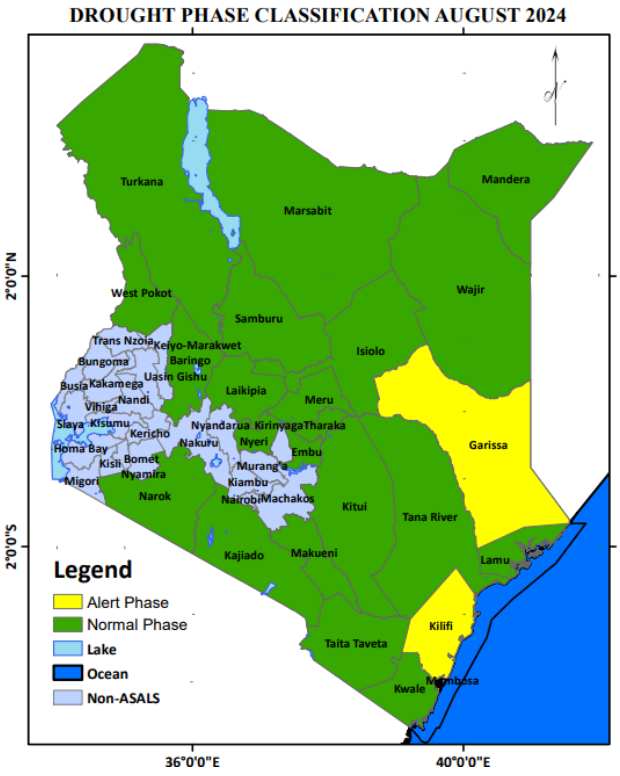

Figure 1. August 2024 Drought Phase

1.1 Observed drought indicators

1.1.1 August 2024 Rainfall Performance

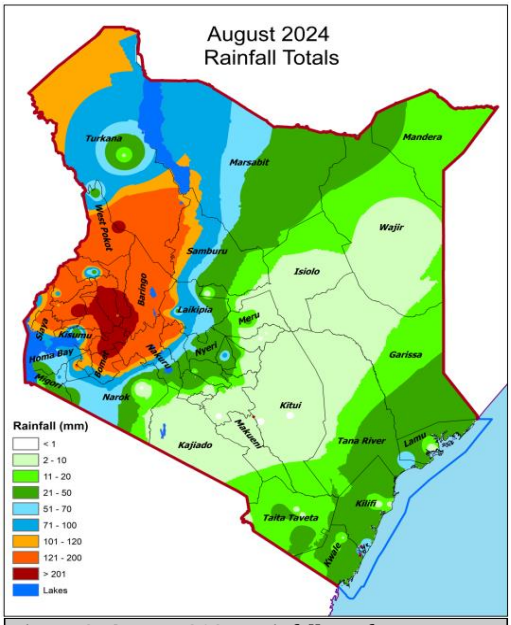

Figure 2. August 2024 Rainfall Performance

August 2024 monthly rainfall analysis indicates that several parts of ASAL counties received low rainfall amounts. Pastoral North East counties including; Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River, Garissa received between 2 – 50 mm of rainfall. Pastoral North West counties including; Turkana, Marsabit and Samburu continued to receive good amounts of rainfall ranging between 51mm – 200mm. 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 – 20mm. Agro Pastoral cluster including; Kajiado, Laikipia, Narok, Baringo, Nyeri and West Pokot received considerable good rainfall amounts ranging between 11mm – 50mm. The Coast Marginal Agriculture counties including; Kwale, Kilifi, Taita Taveta and Lamu received trace rainfall ranging between 11- 50mm as shown figure 2.0.

1.1.2 September 2024 rainfall outlook

Rainfall outlook for the month of September 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 especially; Parts of Turkana and West Pokot counties are forecasted to receive near to above rainfall amounts.

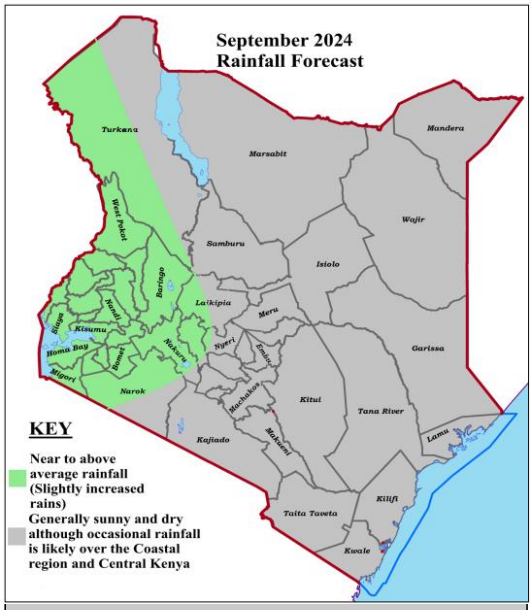

Figure 3. August 2024 Rainfall forecast

1.2 Vegetation Condition

Figure 3 compares the vegetation condition index (VCI) in August 2024 with that of the previous month of July 2024. Generally, the vegetation condition in the month of August remained the same when compared to that of the month of July. However, few spots; Kilifi and Kwale counties were stable at normal vegetation greenness index.

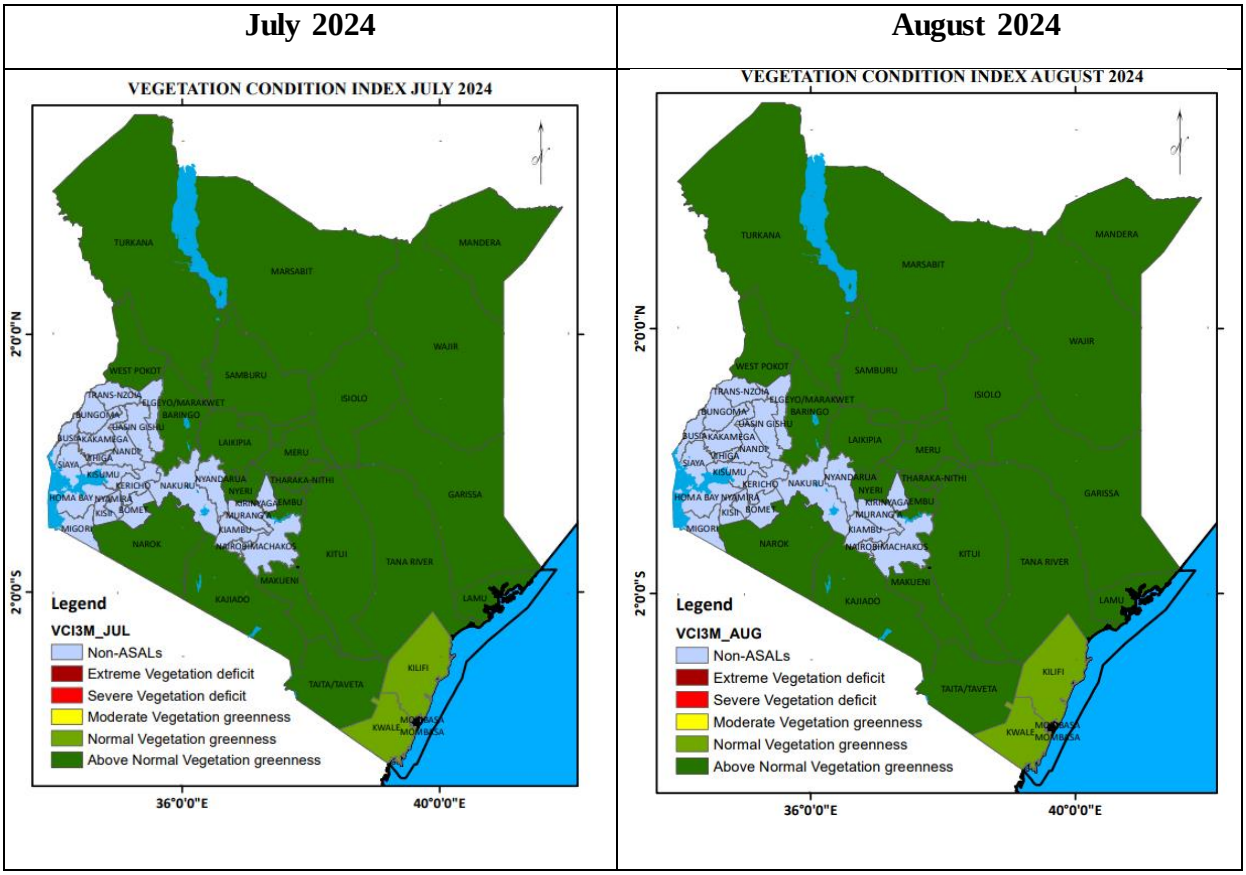

Figure 3: Maps comparing Vegetation Conditions (VCIs) of July and August 2024

The month of August 2024 indicated stability in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) when compared to the previous July 2024. Stability in vegetation is due to the cumulative impacts of good MAM 2024 long rains season and moderate JJA rainfall season in Pastoral North West counties including Baringo, Samburu, West Pokot and Turkana. 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, Mandera, Taita Taveta, West Pokot, Baringo and Lamu recorded Above normal vegetation greenness. Two counties (3); Kilifi and Kwale recorded normal vegetation greenness. The current vegetation

condition in August 2024 indicates a stability when compared to previous month, July 2024 as shown in (Figure 3).

A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of August 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), August2024

Category	County	Sub Counties (No)
Extreme	**(0)**	**(0)**
Severe vegetation deficit	**(0)**	**(0)**
Moderate vegetation deficit	**(0)**	**(1)Kilifi (Ganze)**
Normal vegetation greenness	**(2)** **Kilifi, Kwale**	**(8)** Kilifi (Kaloleni, North, South, Malindi, Rabai 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	**(104)** Embu (Manyatta, Mbeere North, Mbeere South, Runyenjes), Kajiado (Central, East, North, South, West), 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

The condition of forage was generally fair to good across the counties during the period under review. About 48 and 52 percent of the ASAL counties reported the condition of pasture and browse accordingly as being good (Table 2). Receipt of off-season rainfall in some counties coupled with the effect of the March to May 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: Pasture and Browse Condition, August 2024

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

1.3.2 Livestock body condition

Majority of the areas reported the body condition for both cattle and goats as being good to fair. Consequently, roughly 57 and 65 percent of the counties reported the body condition of cattle and goats respectively to be good to very good (Table 3). Among the drivers of the observed body condition included: availability of quality palatable forage in desirable quantities along the normal grazing zones within household vicinity coupled with relatively shorter trekking distances to water sources as a consequence of the good recharge of the open water structures over the previous season. Comparatively, the observed livestock body throughout the month of August was normal to above normal to the one normally witnessed during the period.

Table 3.0: Livestock Body Condition, August 2024

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

1.3.3 Milk production

Stabilization in milk production attributable to improved yields from all species more so the small stock due to high birth rates was recorded in 61 percent of the counties (Table 4). Among other factors influencing the observed stable to improving trend included; minimal disease incidents, good body condition advanced by forage availability, limited migration and fairly better tropical livestock units. The production level over the reporting month was above the usual seasonal range.

Table 4.0: Milk production, August 2024

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

1.3.4. Livestock diseases

Cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) were reported across Kitui and Kajiado counties with Trypanosomiasis being recorded in Mutha and Kaziku wards in Kitui South Sub county. Increased incidences of endo and ecto parasites were reported in congested water points in Garissa while suspected cases of sudden death syndrome (SDS) in camels and Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR)

in goats was reported in Fafi and Dadaab sub counties. In Marsabit, an estimated 2,865 goats presented PPR symptoms while 572 deaths have been reported with a 20 percent case fatality rate (CFR). In addition, about 1,021 sheep had clinical symptoms while 184 died with 18 percent case fatality rate. Increasing incidences of respiratory and septicemic diseases in camels have also been reported affecting about 1,618 out of which 185 have died. Samburu county reported increased cases of abortions in small stock.

1.3.5 Cattle prices

Stability in the market price of cattle was noted over most areas during the reporting period (Table 5). Cattle body condition remained fair to good due to availability of pasture and water within shorter trekking distances hence the observed trend in market price. Counties reporting a negative trend in market price cited reduced demand as a result of the high and unattractive price for the usual buyers, market disruptions occasioned by disease and conflicts, and market surplus some driven by distress sales due to poor harvests as the drivers of the observed situation. Overall, the sustained good body condition during the month under review had resulted to prevailing price being comparably better to the one reported for a similar period over the past three years.

Table 5.0: Cattle prices, August 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, Mandera Marsabit, Samburu Tana River, Wajir Embu, Kitui, Meru Nyeri, Narok, Taita Taveta West Pokot	Garissa Kilifi Lamu Tharaka Nithi Makueni	Isiolo Turkana Kajiado Kwale Laikipia

1.3.6 Goat Prices

Throughout the month under review, a stable trend in the price of goat at the market was recorded in all areas except in Kilifi and Wajir (Table 6). The noted positive trend could be attributed to a good goat body condition occasioned by availability of quality palatable browse in most areas while the negative trend in the aforementioned counties was due to low demand coupled with high supply in the market and increasing trekking distance to water sources in some areas that had impacted on the health of the species. Notably, the reported price was higher than the

corresponding three-year average in all the counties and that was down to the sustained good body condition over the period driven by above average rangeland conditions across most areas following the above normal consecutive rainfall seasons.

Table 6.0: Goat prices, August 2024

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

1.4 Crop production

Agricultural activities entailing food and horticultural crops production usually take place in the Agro-pastoral, Coastal Marginal Agriculture (CMA), South East Marginal Agriculture (SEMA) clusters. However, within the other clusters, a notable proportion of households practice crop production along the riverine areas and reclaimed productive lands. The summary table below illustrates the situation across the ASAL counties during the month of August.

Table 7.0: Current status of crop production

Cluster	Counties	Current state of crop production
SEMA	**Makueni**	Harvesting was still on-going in parts of the county with the yield expected to be roughly 60 percent of the long-term average.
	Meru	Cereals production is expected to be below average due to the early cessation of the March to May rainfall at the critical stage of pod and grain filling. In addition, crops were destroyed through leaching that resulted to stunted growth of maize and yellowing of beans.
Agro-pastoral	**Kajiado**	Farmers were harvesting pigeon peas with the yields being above normal due to the good performance of the rainfall season.

	Narok	Majority of crops in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone were at harvesting stage and in fairly good condition.
	Laikipia	Maize harvesting was ongoing across most areas and households were already consuming the green maize. There was invasion of migratory Quelea quelea birds in Laikipia West Sub-County that destroyed wheat and maize at the milking stage. Approximately 500 acres of wheat and 150 acres of maize had been affected. Meanwhile, the department of agriculture was managing the situation through ground spraying by use of motorist sprayers.

1.4.1 Maize prices

Maize prices remained stable in all the areas over the period under analysis (Table 8). Price stabilization could be ascribed to availability of the commodity in the market from internal sources (own farm production) plus supplementation by external supplies (with large stocks being held by traders and millers) from high agricultural potential areas whose market prices were not experiencing any volatility. Equally, the prevailing price was above the respective long-term average in about 78 percent of the counties attributable to above average production over the past two seasons, increased cross-border imports acquired at fairly low prices coupled with availability of other cereals like sorghum and rice that households supplemented their diets with hence low demand on maize. However, elevated prices above the historical three-year averages and basically deviating from typical price patterns was noted in about 22 percent of the ASAL areas with high transportation cost, local demand dynamics and potentially constrained local supply being the major drivers of the witnessed scenario.

Table 8.0: Maize prices, August 2024

Current status			Trend		
Above LTA	**At/close to LTA**	**Below LTA**	**Improving**	**Stable**	**Worsening**
Garissa Mandera Marsabit Wajir Lamu		Baringo, Isiolo, Embu Samburu, Tana River Turkana, Kajiado Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale Laikipia, Makueni		Baringo, Wajir, Lamu Garissa, Isiolo, Meru Mandera, Kitui, Embu Samburu, Kwale Tana River, Kilifi Turkana, Kajiado Laikipia, Makueni,	

		Meru, Taita Taveta Narok, West Pokot Nyeri, Tharaka Nithi		Taita Taveta, Marsabit Tharaka Nithi, Narok West Pokot, Nyeri	

1.5 WATER ACCESS

1.5.1 Access to water for households

During the period under review, majority of the counties constituting about 78 percent reported unchanged trekking distances to water sources in relation to the previous period with Samburu recording a significant decline (Table 9). Increase in trekking distance noted in about four counties could be attributed to continued depletion of surface water sources as a result of the high land surface temperatures. The longest distance of approximately nine(9) and 6.9 kilometres was recorded in Mandera and Kitui among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties respectively. Recorded distance in a significant proportion of the ASAL counties was below the respective five-year averages and that was as a consequence of the enhanced rainfall over the previous long and short rain seasons that promoted remarkable recharge.

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

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

1.5.2 Access to water for livestock

Stabilization in trekking distance from grazing zones to water points was noted in about 60 percent of the counties while the remaining recorded an increase (Table 10). The worsening trend observed in the later counties could be attributed to reduced number of surface water sources due to drying up, insufficient water infrastructure in some sites hence inadequate water was impounded and

decrease in alternative water sources. Notably the longest distance of 15.9 and 8.1 kilometres was recorded in Garissa and Kitui among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties accordingly. In addition, the prevailing distance was within the normal distance for the period in about 78 percent of the areas and that could be ascribed to availability of forage within sites in close proximity to water sources following the notable regeneration witnessed over the previous rainfall seasons.

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

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

1.6 Terms of trade

Unchanged terms of trade were recorded in majority of the counties with respect to the previous month while improvements were noted in Samburu, Tana River, Embu and Meru as a consequence of the drop in maize prices reported (Table 11). Stable goat and maize prices in most of the ASAL counties contributed to a greater extent towards the stability observed in the terms of trade across August. Turkana and Lamu counties reported the lowest terms of trade of 43 and 84 among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties in that order. Notably, the prevailing terms of trade over the month under review were within the seasonal range in all counties driven by the enhanced maize stocks in the market and good body condition for goat that resulted to reduced prices for the commodity and better market returns for goat above the historical averages.

Table 11.0: Terms of Trade, August 2024

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

Kilifi, Kitui, Laikipia Makueni, Meru, Narok Nyeri, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, Lamu				Makueni, Kajiado Nyeri, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, Wajir West Pokot, Narok	

1.7. Health and nutrition

The nutrition situation remained stable in majority (57 percent) of the counties across the period under analysis while about 21 percent of the counties reported a worsening trend (Table 12). Among the factors contributing to the stable with a tendency to improve in the nutrition situation in about 22 percent of the areas included: milk availability hence improved consumption levels and consumption of diverse diets driven by improved agricultural production and slightly elevated purchasing power that promoted access via the markets. The rise in malnutrition in the mapped counties could be linked to households selling their harvests to cover other costs often at the expense of maintaining healthy eating and chronic challenges associated with stunting and scale down of supplies to facilities in the management of malnutrition. Save for Baringo, Lamu, Makueni, Turkana and Garissa whose reported malnutrition rates were outside the seasonal range attributable to closure of some health outreach sites, high prevalence of morbidities that affect nutrient absorption, poor health environments and child feeding practices, the rates in all the other counties were within their usual ranges.

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

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

2.0 Drought phase classification

Based on the range of early warning indicators monitored through the drought early warning system, all the 23 ASAL counties except Garissa and Kilifi were classified to be at the 'Normal' phase with a stable to worsening trend as shown in table 13. -

Table 13.0: Drought phase classification, August 2024

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

Table 15: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 25th August 2024

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 28th July 2024	VCI-3 month as at 25th August 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	82.6	88.9	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in August.		
	Central	90.34	85.78			
	North	87.43	86.89			
	South	83.73	87.22			

	Ravine	77.84	69.36	
	Mogotio	77.64	85.24	
	Tiaty	81.58	85.4	
MANDERA	County	111.03	119.68	The county remained stable as compared to previous month of June at above normal vegetation greenness.
	Lafey	118.65	125.72	
	North	113.89	117	
	Banissa	91.64	96.04	
	West	117.97	122.21	
	South	105.89	115.24	
	East	116.45	117.35	
TURKANA	County	72.92	88.4	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	73.07	73.12	
	South	80.58	82.06	
	Loima	84.04	82.16	
	Central	91.63	99.72	
	West	65.82	70.28	
	North	63.93	65.45	
MARSABIT	County	92.67	101.58	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in August which was stable when compared to previous month of July.
	Laisamis	102.17	101.36	
	Moyale	90.67	88.72	
	North Horr	86.95	92.58	
	Saku	108.98	112.66	
WAJIR	County	84.32	100.42	The county maintained at above normal vegetation greenness in August, as compared to the previous month of July.
	Tarbaj	83.5	94.84	
	North	127.07	127.22	
	South	67.16	75.15	
	West	63.07	77.03	
	Eldas	100.9	106	

	East	87.51	91.44	
SAMBURU	County	95.72	95.69	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	91.9	96.16	
	North	101.18	93.62	
	West	92.33	89.45	
GARISSA	County	75.56	76.3	The county remained the same in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of August.
	Balambala	97.68	99.29	
	Township	72.07	76.48	
	Ijara	68.62	57.8	
	Fafi	63.57	60.43	
	Lagdera	89.68	98.08	
	Dadaab	83.62	80.21	
ISIOLO	County	77.02	107.99	The county recorded stability in above vegetation greenness in August, which was stable when compared to last month.
	North	77.07	90.52	
	South	76.94	88.75	
TANA RIVER	County	66.67	80.6	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of August.
	Bura	85.2	90.19	
	Galole	56.14	63.04	
	Garsen	57.52	62.05	
KAJIADO	County	88.34	114.07	Kajiado county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of August.
	Central	81.9	88.92	
	East	92.59	102.43	
	North	81.15	88.03	
	South	77.53	84.83	
	West	99.09	115.09	
LAIKIPIA	County	92.42	103.11	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	87.81	91.9	
	North	95.18	98.81	

	West	89.49	92.54	
THARAKA NITHI	County	81.31	100.8	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month under review.
	Chuka	90.59	99.96	
	Maara	84.27	90.55	
	Tharaka	76.86	85.61	
WEST POKOT	County	73.47	79.32	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness in normal vegetation greenness during the month of August
	Kacheliba	67.41	72.66	
	Kapenguria	77.93	79.59	
	Pokot south	87.34	81.63	
	Sigor	72.55	72.56	
EMBU	County	92.36	116.12	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	Manyatta	84.33	89.34	
	Mbeere north	97.25	110.87	
	Mbeere south	92.4	104.39	
	Runyenjes	90.3	96.5	
KITUI	County	87.82	103.34	The county recorded a stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of August.
	Kitui central	108.56	121.29	
	Kitui east	93.31	98.83	
	Kitui rural	116.67	134.98	
	Kitui south	71.81	79.06	
	Kitui west	113.33	127.86	
	Mwingi central	101.01	103.66	
	Mwingi north	92.19	97.36	
	Mwingi west	113.98	126.43	
MAKUENI	County	95.56	119	
	Kaiti	98.49	115.35	
	Kibwezi east	70.53	77.16	

	Kibwezi west	95.52	103.04	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in August, which was stable when compared to previous month of July.
	Kilome	94.01	113.55	
	Makueni	117.83	131.77	
	Mbooni	119.42	137.64	
MERU	County	85.64	95.22	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness across the sub-counties during the month of August.
	Buuri	90.84	91.94	
	Central Imenti	83.57	82.48	
	Igembe central	85.91	92.3	
	Igembe north	81.31	89.81	
	Igembe south	84.24	85.59	
	North Imenti	82.72	77.67	
	South Imenti	84.28	86.76	
	Tigania east	85.12	92.47	
	Tigania west	87.11	97.05	
NYERI	County	86.76	88.94	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in August.
	Kieni	87.43	92.69	
	Mathira	89.44	88.99	
	Mukurweini	90.19	91.69	
	Nyeri town	84.73	84.18	
	Othaya	83.82	83.39	
	Tetu	82.03	85.55	
KILIFI	County	41.22	41.01	
	Ganze	35.4	31.21	
	Kaloleni	42.62	36.6	
	Kilifi north	54.1	47.18	
	Kilifi south	50.71	44.87	

	Magarini	40.33	40.15	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness in the month of August. Ganze, worsened to moderate vegetation deficit while the remaining sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Malindi	50.62	47.42	
	Rabai	55.98	49.38	
KWALE	County	47.11	40.4	The vegetation condition index recorded was normal vegetation greenness in August which was stable when compared to last month. Kinango and Lungalunga recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Kinango	42.11	37.84	
	Lunga Lunga	48.22	37.67	
	Matuga	62.23	53.33	
	Msambweni	62.59	58.01	
LAMU	County	80.33	68.5	The county and all its sub counties recorded stability in vegetation condition at above normal vegetation greenness condition during the month of August.
	Lamu east	85.43	79.39	
	Lamu west	77.38	70.88	
TAITA TAVETA	County	68.97	87.02	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of August.
	Mwatate	74.24	76.56	
	Taveta	76.97	85.15	
	Voi	62.23	70.75	
	Wundanyi	90.57	96.58	
NAROK	County	82.54	94.6	The County recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of August which was stable when compared to the last month of July.
	Emurua Dikirr	82.29	81.59	
	Kilgoris	67.13	68.05	
	Narok east	84.45	90.38	
	Narok north	76.64	78.72	
	Narok south	87.99	101.97	
	Narok west	87.08	89.97	