



NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

October 2024

1. Drought Situation Overview

Nineteen (19) 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 the March to May (MAM) 2024 rainfall season and just ended June to September (JJAS) light seasonal rains in Pastoral North West counties. Four (4) counties were categorized in alert drought phase. However, the situation is on a worsening trend across most of the ASAL counties due to the delayed onset of the October to December (OND) season.

Monitoring of the population flagged out in

July food security assessment, Long Rains Assessment (LRA) 2024, the number of people in need of assistance stands at one million. 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 acutely malnourished and in need of treatment. Figure 1.0 shows drought phase classification for the month of October 2024.

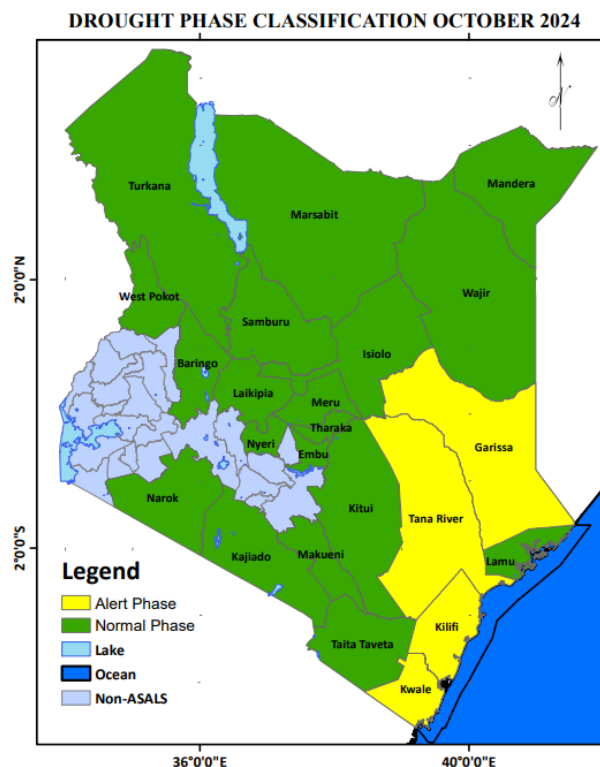


Figure 1. October 2024 Drought Phase

1.1 Observed drought indicators

1.1.1 October 2024 Rainfall Performance

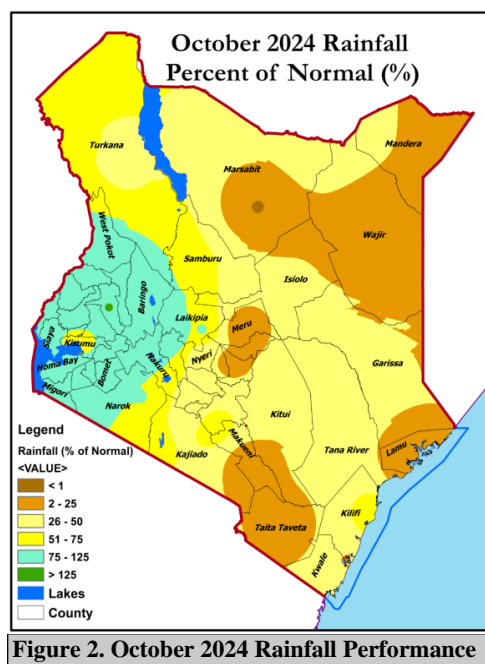


Figure 2. October 2024 Rainfall Performance

As shown in figure 2, October 2024, Kenya experienced mostly below-normal rainfall across various regions. The PNE cluster (Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, and Tana River) received notably low rainfall, with many areas seeing less than 50% of typical levels, especially in Mandera and Wajir. Similarly, the PNW cluster (Turkana, Samburu, and Marsabit) had significant deficits, with Turkana and Marsabit receiving very low amounts. In the CMA cluster (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Taita Taveta), rainfall was mostly below normal, particularly in Taita Taveta, which fell below 50% of expected levels. The SEMA cluster (Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, and Kitui) also experienced low rainfall, especially in Makueni and Kitui. The AGP cluster (Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, West Pokot, and Nyeri) had mixed performance, with some areas like Baringo and Kajiado below normal, while parts of West Pokot and Nyeri approached near-normal rainfall.

1.1.2 November 2024 rainfall outlook

The November 2024 rainfall forecast for Kenya indicates predominantly below-average rainfall across the specified clusters, as shown in figure 3. In the PNE cluster (Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, and Tana River), below-average rainfall is expected, with widespread dry conditions likely. Similarly, the PNW cluster (Turkana, Samburu, and Marsabit) is forecasted to receive near to below-average rainfall, though some areas may experience near-average conditions. The CMA cluster (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Taita Taveta) is also expected to face below-average rainfall, with coastal areas particularly affected. The SEMA cluster (Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, and Kitui) will likely experience near to below-average rainfall, signaling

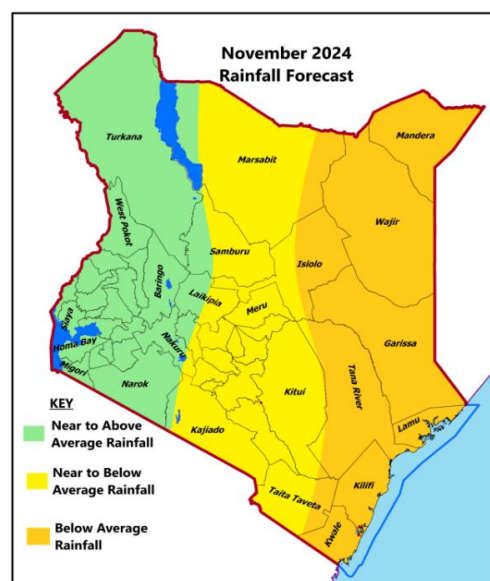


Figure 3. November 2024 Rainfall forecast

generally dry conditions. In the AGP cluster (Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Laikipia, West Pokot, and Nyeri), rainfall is forecasted to be near to below average, with potential near-normal conditions in some parts of West Pokot and Laikipia.

1.2 Vegetation Condition

Figure 4 compares the vegetation condition index (VCI) in October 2024 with that of the previous month of September 2024. Generally, the vegetation condition in the month of October remained the same at above normal vegetation greenness when compared to that of the month of September. However, few spots; Kilifi and Kwale counties were stable at moderate vegetation deficit and normal vegetation greenness index respectively.

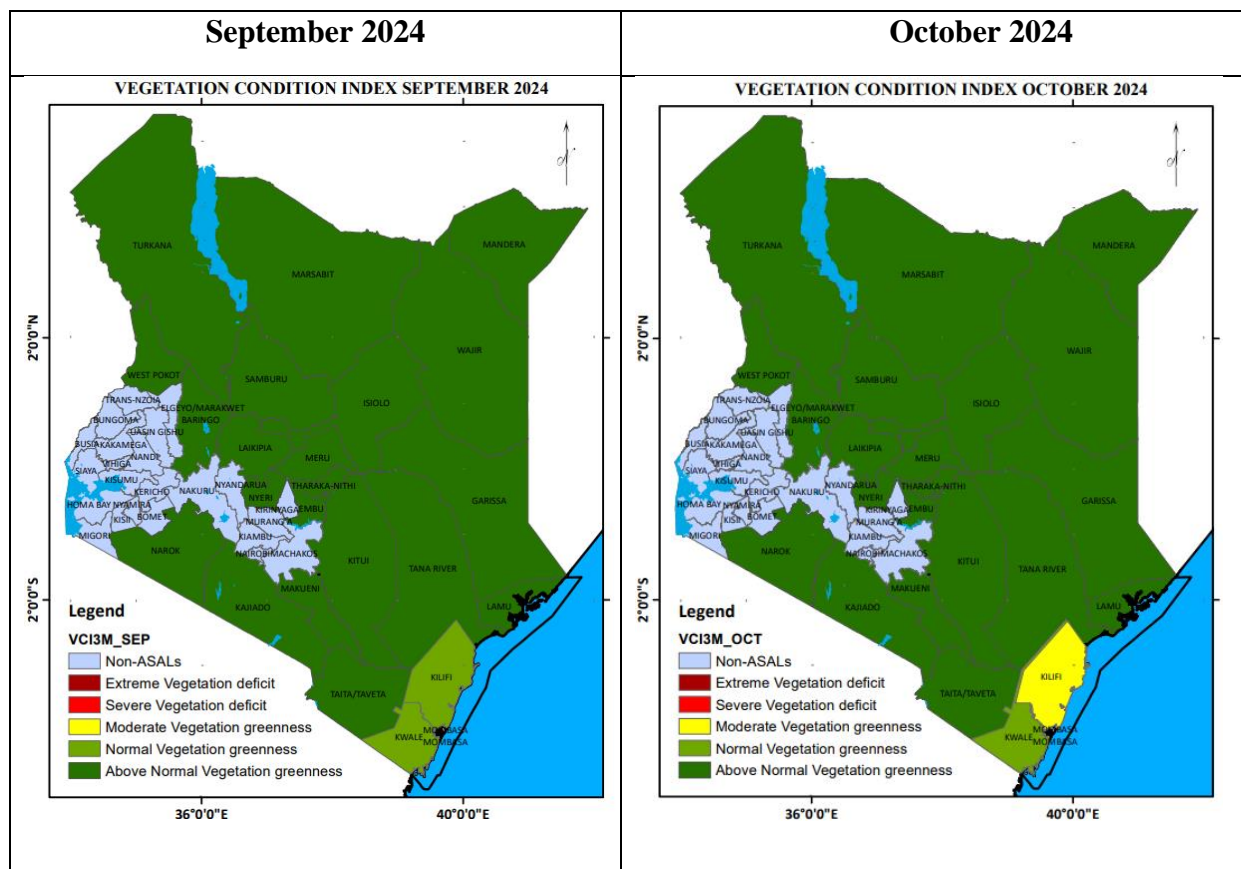


Figure 4: Maps comparing Vegetation Conditions (VCIs) of September and October 2024

The month of October 2024 indicated stability in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) when compared to the previous month of September. 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. One county (1); Kwale recorded normal vegetation greenness, while one county (1); Kilifi recorded moderate vegetation deficit. A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of October 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), October 2024

Category	County	Sub Counties (No)
Extreme	(0)	(0)
Severe vegetation deficit	(0)	(0)
Moderate vegetation deficit	(1) Kilifi	(4) Kilifi (Ganze, North, Magarini, Malindi)
Normal vegetation greenness	(1) Kwale	(7) Kilifi (South, Rabai, Kaloleni), Kwale (Matuga, Kinango, Lunga Lunga, Msambweni)
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	(102) 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), 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 with deteriorations noted across. About 74 and 65 percent of the ASAL counties reported the condition of pasture and browse respectively as being fair (Table 2). Receipt of 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: Pasture and Browse Condition, October 2024

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

1.3.2 Livestock body condition

The body condition of livestock remained stable ranging from fair to 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. However, the delayed onset of OND in most of the counties pose a threat to the body condition of all livestock species.

Table 3.0: Livestock Body Condition, October 2024

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

1.3.4. Livestock diseases

In Turkana County Lumpy Skin Disease has spread to new areas in Turkana due to cattle migration from South Sudan and Ethiopia. CBPP cases were found in multiple wards, while Tsetse fly infestations and tickborne diseases like Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis affected parts of Turkana West. No livestock deaths from drought were reported. Kwale reported cases of foot and mouth disease, CBPP, and Newcastle disease, while Kajiado had suspected cases of Pleuropneumonia, PPR, East Coast Fever, Lumpy Skin Disease, and Sheep and Goat Pox. In West Pokot, community reports indicated suspected cases of foot and mouth, LSD, CBPP, CCPP, PPR, and Newcastle disease. Baringo saw only endemic cases such as CCPP, PPR, mange, and Sheep and Goat Pox. Garissa faced ongoing challenges with endemic diseases, including CBPP, CCPP, trypanosomiasis, and hemorrhagic septicemia, especially impacting small livestock and cattle.

1.3.5 Cattle prices

Declining trend in the market price of cattle was noted in about 43 percent of the counties while stability was witnessed in the other areas (Table 5). Deterioration in the body condition of cattle as a consequence of fair to poor pasture condition in the reporting counties was the major driver of the observed negative trend. Additionally, increased market supply and distress sales due to poor harvests were other notable price drivers. The prevailing price of cattle was above the seasonal range in all the counties due to the impact of the previous two rainfall seasons that enhanced pasture and water availability hence limiting elongated trekking.

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

1.3.6 Goat Prices

Stability in the market price of goat was recorded in majority of the counties constituting 83 percent with price decline being noted in select areas like Garissa, Tana River, Meru and Taita Taveta (Table 6). The major factor cited for the price negativity in the four counties was increased supply of goats to markets while the relative stability reported in most areas could be attributed to a good body condition occasioned by availability of dry browse in the counties. Sustained good rangeland conditions over time following the previous two enhanced rainfall seasons had resulted to all the counties reporting prices that were above the usual seasonal range owing to the good body condition exhibited by goats compared to historical periods.

Table 6.0: Goat prices, October 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			Kilifi Kwale	Baringo, Isiolo Mandera, Marsabit Samburu, Turkana Wajir, Embu Kajiado, Kitui Laikipia, Lamu Makueni, Narok Nyeri, Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot	Garissa Tana River Meru Taita- Taveta

1.4 Crop production

Food and horticultural crops production is normally practiced in the Agro-pastoral, Coastal Marginal Agriculture (CMA) and South East Marginal Agriculture (SEMA) clusters. In addition, within the other clusters, some households practice irrigated agriculture along the riverine areas and reclaimed productive lands. Majorly, farmers were engaged in land preparation in anticipation of the short rains whose onset had delayed. Other crop production activities taking place in the various counties were as outlined in table 7.0.

Table 7.0: Current status of crop production

Cluster	Counties	Current state of crop production
CMA	Kilifi	Minimal land preparation was ongoing as the short rains season recorded a delay with a high likelihood of recorded depressed rains. Harvesting of mangoes, cassava and amaranths was reported however the quantities were low.
	Taita Taveta	Farmers were undertaking land preparation with few dry planting. Others were harvesting the dried-up maize and stovers to conserve as livestock feed. In the Mixed Farming: irrigated/livestock livelihood zone, farmers were planting maize, beans and kales.
	Kwale	The major activity carried out by majority of the farmers was land preparation in anticipation of the OND onset that had delayed.
	Lamu	Majority of the farmers were preparing their farms in readiness for planting while a small portion of farmers in the mixed farming livelihood zone were harvesting simsim. Most of the households currently have little food stocks due to below average production over the previous seasons.
SEMA	Kitui	Land preparation and planting for the short rain season was on going in most areas with no germination witnessed as a consequence of the county not having attained the onset.
	Makueni	Land preparation and dry planting was on going across the county in anticipation of the short rains for planting.

	Meru	Majority of farmers had planted maize and beans with a few engaged in land preparation. Along the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone of Tigania East, crops planted earlier had started withering due to moisture stress.
Agro-pastoral	Kajiado	Farmers were still preparing their farms in anticipation of the short rains
	Narok	Majority of farmers in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone were preparing land in readiness for the short rains season with those who had planted early engaged in weeding.
	West Pokot	Land preparation was ongoing with crops under irrigated agriculture in Pokot South and West at various stages and in good condition.
	Baringo	The farmers were preparing their farms in anticipation of the short rains.
	Laikipia	Farmers in Laikipia East Sub County were preparing their land in readiness for the October to December (OND) rainfall. However, some farmers had already planted potatoes, taking advantage of the favourable conditions in anticipation of the rains. In Laikipia west and parts of Laikipia North Sub counties, farmers were finalizing with harvesting maize.
	Nyeri	The main on farm activity was land preparation in anticipation of the short rains season.

1.4.1 Maize prices

Majority of the ASAL counties reported stable maize prices during the period under review with price increase being noted in 25 percent of the areas (Table 8). Increased supplies from external markets in the adjacent agricultural counties, cross-border imports coupled with availability of substitute cereals were some of the factors influencing the observed stability. Reported maize price was within the normal range in all the counties except Mandera, Wajir and Garissa whose prices were heavily driven by the high transportation costs. Availability of stocks at the household level hence reduced demand was the major driver for the below normal maize prices recorded across most counties in October.

Table 8.0: Maize prices, October 2024

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

1.5 WATER ACCESS

1.5.1 Access to water for households

Household return distance to water source increased in roughly 44 percent of the counties while relatively unchanged trekking distances were recorded in approximately 56 percent of the areas throughout the month under review (Table 9). Limited water access options occasioned by dry up of open water sources like water pans and breakdown of boreholes in close proximity to households due to overuse were the major drivers of the observed trend. Garissa and Kitui reported the longest distance of 10.3 and 6.9 kilometers respectively among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties. Consequently, 39 percent of the counties recorded trekking distances that were outside the usual range following the high land surface temperatures that accelerated depletion of the water resource in a number of counties.

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

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

1.5.2 Access to water for livestock

Elongated return trekking distance to water from grazing areas was noted in about 61 percent of the counties while unchanged distances in relation to September were recorded in 39 percent of the ASAL counties (Table 10). Notable drivers of the observed worsening trend in the aforementioned counties included deterioration in the quality and quantity of forage in sites adjacent to open water sources, significant drop in water table especially within the pastoral livelihood zones and breakdown of boreholes utilized as livestock watering points. The longest distance of 18.7 and 8.2 kilometres was recorded in Garissa and Kitui among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties respectively. Noteworthy, the prevailing distance in majority of the counties was within the seasonal range attributable to the impact of the previous rainfall season that promoted recharge of water facilities and forage regeneration across most areas.

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

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

1.6 Terms of trade

Stability in the terms of trade was recorded in about 60 percent of the counties while the remaining counties reported a deteriorating trend in the terms of trade (Table 11). Declining goat prices coupled with marginally elevated maize prices were the major drivers of the worsening trend reported in 40 percent of the ASAL counties. The lowest terms of trade averaging 39.5 and 97 were recorded in Garissa and Lamu among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties respectively implying pastoral households were comparatively disadvantaged in these counties. With respect to the usual seasonal ranges, all counties reported terms of trade that were within the long-term average as a consequence of the relative stability observed in relation to livestock and agricultural productivity.

Table 11.0: Terms of Trade, October 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, Narok, Nyeri, Taita Taveta Tharaka Nithi, West Pokot	Lamu		Samburu Embu Kilifi Kitui Laikipia	Baringo, Garissa Isiolo, Mandera Marsabit Turkana, Wajir Makueni Taita Taveta	Tana River Kajiado, Kwale Lamu, Meru Narok, Nyeri Tharaka Nithi West Pokot

1.7. Health and nutrition

Nutrition situation as visualized through the mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) targeting under-fives remained relatively stable in majority of the counties with about 35 percent of the counties recording a deteriorating trend (Table 12). Consumption of fairly diverse diets, availability of milk for utilization by the under-fives coupled with roll out of health outreaches that enhanced access to essential nutrition commodities were some of the notable drivers of the observed trend. Poor child care practices and high morbidity rates were the other notable factors influencing nutrition situation deterioration in the select counties. Proportion of children ‘at risk’ of malnutrition was within the usual range in about 70 percent of the counties with Baringo, Turkana, Kitui, Laikipia, Lamu, Makueni and West Pokot reporting out of the normal range proportions. The out of the long-term average proportions reported could be attributed to persistent poor health seeking behavior and child feeding practices

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

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

2.0 Drought phase classification

Based on the range of early warning indicators monitored through the drought early warning system, 19 ASAL counties are at the ‘Normal’ phase while four Counties including Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale and Tana River are at ‘Alert’ drought phase as shown in table 13.

Table 13.0: Drought phase classification, October 2024

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

Table 15: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 27th October 2024

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 29 th September 2024	VCI-3 month as at 27 th October 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	92.65	93.74	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in September.		
	Central	89.92	92.21			
	North	91.25	89.41			
	South	91.81	93.24			
	Ravine	74.9	83.2			
	Mogotio	94.51	95.35			
	Tiaty	97.16	97.56			
Mandera	County	121.82	101.53	The county remained stable as compared to previous month of September at above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Lafey	134.87	108.08			
	North	126.19	107.51			
	Banissa	99.71	78.92			
	West	122.06	101.33			
	South	118.73	104.61			
	East	126.38	99.36			
Turkana	County	92.48	87.61	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.		
	East	90.43	85.43			
	South	99.3	94.88			
	Loima	98.43	95.94			
	Central	106.27	99.51			
	West	92.72	88.11			
	North	83.71	77.91			
Marsabit	County	95.94	86.53	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in October which was stable when compared to previous month of September.		
	Laisamis	96.21	87.96			
	Moyale	95.66	81			
	North Horr	94.86	86.14			

	Saku	114.19	104.59	
Wajir	County	98.15	85.44	The county maintained at above normal vegetation greenness in October, as compared to the previous month of September.
	Tarbaj	105.88	94.25	
	North	126.02	105.96	
	South	82.11	73.15	
	West	90.45	77.93	
	Eldas	112.16	94.34	
	East	94.99	85.28	
Samburu	County	100.61	91.15	The County maintained stability with vegetation greenness levels remaining above normal throughout the month under review.
	East	106.81	92.05	
	North	95.12	89.67	
	West	94.18	92.62	
Garissa	County	74.5	68.9	The county's vegetation greenness remained consistent at above-normal levels throughout the month of October.
	Balambala	105.85	92.98	
	Township	74.11	68.94	
	Ijara	55.87	57.2	
	Fafi	60.93	58.76	
	Lagdera	107.14	94.11	
	Dadaab	77.02	67.11	
Isiolo	County	110.52	99.85	The County maintained stability with vegetation greenness levels remaining above normal throughout the month under review.
	North	110.61	100.94	
	South	110.38	98.18	
Tana River	County	80.6	63.95	The county's vegetation greenness remained consistent at above-normal levels throughout the month of October.
	Bura	90.19	78.44	
	Galole	63.04	57.2	
	Garsen	62.05	55.87	
Kajiado	County	108.42	105.68	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of October.
	Central	98.91	102.19	
	East	114.06	112.58	
	North	82.11	87.09	
	South	98.51	93.81	
	West	120	114.72	
Laikipia	County	101.22	95.54	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	87.33	73.62	
	North	109.63	105.01	
	West	92.18	88.4	
Tharaka Nithi	County	92.63	81.41	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month under review.
	Chuka	98.29	91.3	
	Maara	86.1	81.81	
	Tharaka	92.58	77.56	

West Pokot	County	84.2	86.13	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness in normal vegetation greenness during the month of October.
	Kacheliba	83.67	83.3	
	Kapenguria	84.32	86.28	
	Pokot south	83.38	89.75	
	Sigor	85.55	89.02	
Embu	County	105.34	96.83	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	Manyatta	78.08	76.45	
	Mbeere north	119.71	105.85	
	Mbeere south	109.59	100.23	
	Runyenjes	87.8	86.82	
Kitui	County	100.77	87.6	The county recorded a stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of October.
	Kitui central	130.65	119.89	
	Kitui east	104.7	85.33	
	Kitui rural	147.82	133.74	
	Kitui south	85.76	75.76	
	Kitui west	134.14	121.84	
	Mwingi central	106.09	92.11	
	Mwingi north	103.58	88.02	
	Mwingi west	136.45	124.52	
Makueni	County	115.36	108.99	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in October, which was stable when compared to previous month of September.
	Kaiti	120.08	121.2	
	Kibwezi east	88.87	83.25	
	Kibwezi west	109.91	100.04	
	Kilome	124.63	120.73	
	Makueni	138.03	130.24	
	Mbooni	143.86	140.27	
Meru	County	99.83	94.39	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness across the sub-counties during the month of October.
	Buuri	100.5	98.1	
	Central Imenti	82.62	84.55	
	Igembe central	110.67	98.9	
	Igembe north	112.27	105.25	
	Igembe south	104.29	90.87	
	North Imenti	83.49	92.07	
	South Imenti	81.38	81.72	
	Tigania east	95.38	85.53	
	Tigania west	103.21	100.26	
Nyeri	County	85.64	83.73	The county remained stable recording above normal vegetation greenness in October.
	Kieni	92.12	87.79	
	Mathira	82.94	83.94	

	Mukurweini	75.45	77.05	
	Nyeri town	75.96	78.48	
	Othaya	74.66	73.59	
	Tetu	75.94	78.21	
Kilifi	County	37.71	33.58	The county recorded moderate vegetation deficit in the month of October. Kilifi North, Magarini, Malindi and Ganze, recorded moderate vegetation deficit while the remaining sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Ganze	32.86	29.77	
	Kaloleni	43.36	39.58	
	Kilifi north	36.3	31.33	
	Kilifi south	42.56	40.13	
	Magarini	38.49	34.15	
	Malindi	40.92	33.93	
	Rabai	47.61	42.59	
Kwale	County	42.02	37.92	The vegetation condition index recorded was normal vegetation greenness in October which was stable when compared to last month. Several sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness while Msabweni recorded above normal vegetation greenness.
	Kinango	40.31	35.33	
	Lunga Lunga	40.26	37.96	
	Matuga	48.8	46.3	
	Msambweni	53.58	47.12	
Lamu	County	65.48	62.88	The county and all its sub counties recorded stability in vegetation condition at above normal vegetation greenness condition during the month of October.
	Lamu east	73.96	73.88	
	Lamu west	60.57	56.52	
Taita Taveta	County	81.15	71.11	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of October.
	Mwatate	75.08	61.89	
	Taveta	96.52	88.48	
	Voi	74.33	64.42	
	Wundanyi	106.09	95.08	
Narok	County	82.96	80.61	The County recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of October which was stable when compared to the last month of September.
	Emurua			
	Dikirr	70.9	70.85	
	Kilgoris	64.19	66.43	
	Narok east	84.97	81.68	
	Narok north	70.83	64.41	
	Narok south	99.13	93.43	
	Narok west	82.96	83.76	