NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 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. Two (2) counties were categorized in alert drought phase. However, the situation is on worsening trend in most of the ASAL counties due to delayed onset of OND season. Monitoring of the population flagged out in July food security assessment, Long Rains Assessment (LRA) 2024, 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 malnourished acutely and in need of treatment. Figure 1.0 shows drought phase classification for the month of September 2024**.**

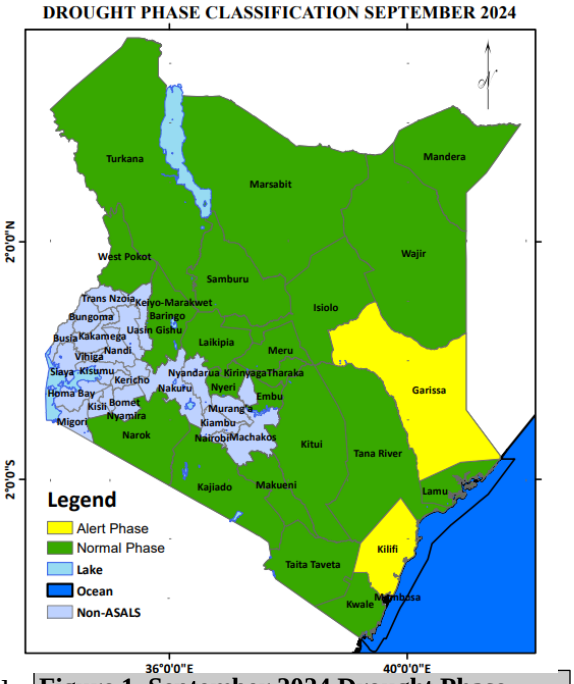

Figure 1. September 2024 Drought Phase

1.1 Observed drought indicators

1.1.1 September 2024 Rainfall Performance

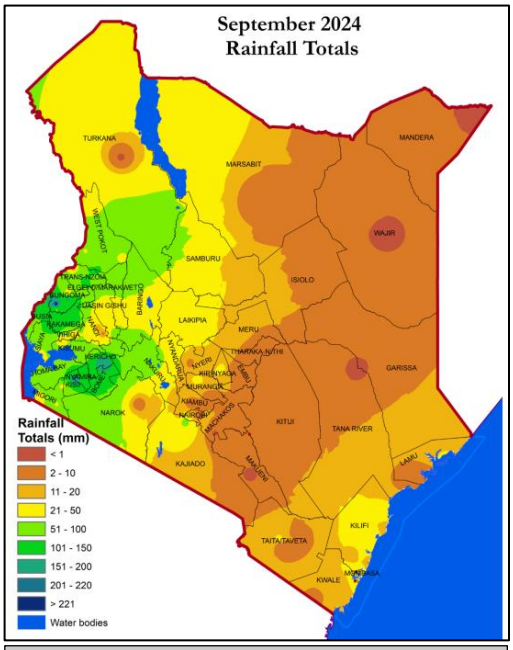

Figure 2. September 2024 Rainfall Performance

Figure 2 presents the rainfall performance for September 2024. During this month, rainfall patterns varied across the ASAL counties: Pastoral North East counties like Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River, and Garissa experienced minimal rainfall, receiving between 2 to 50 mm. In contrast, Pastoral North West counties such as Turkana, Marsabit, and Samburu observed significant rainfall ranging from 51 to 200 mm, attributed to the JJA season. The South East Marginal Agriculture counties (Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kajiado, Meru, Makueni, and Kitui) registered very low rainfall, between 2 and 20 mm. Agro-Pastoral areas (Kajiado, Laikipia, Narok, Baringo, Nyeri, and West Pokot) received moderate rainfall, ranging between 11 to 50 mm. The Coastal Marginal Agriculture counties (Kwale, Kilifi, Taita Taveta, and Lamu) also saw low rainfall amounts between 11 to 50 mm

1.1.2 October 2024 rainfall outlook

Figure 3 shows the forecast for October 2024. The outlook suggests that: The Pastoral North East region (Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Tana River, and Garissa) and the South East Marginal Agriculture zone (Kitui, Makueni, Embu will likely experience sunny and dry conditions. Agro-Pastoral zones such as Kajiado, Narok, Nyeri, and Laikipia are forecasted to remain predominantly dry. Similarly, the Coastal Marginal Agriculture counties (Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Lamu, and Kwale) are also expected to experience mostly sunny and dry conditions. However, parts of Pastoral North West counties, especially Turkana and West Pokot, may receive near to above-average rainfall.

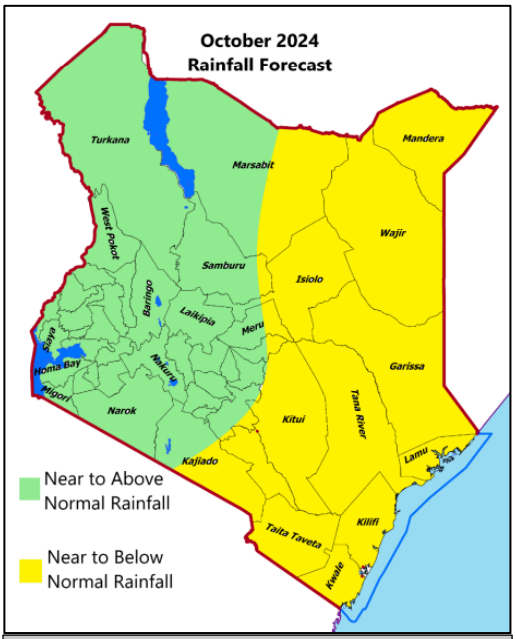

Figure 3. October 2024 Rainfall forecast

1.2 Vegetation Condition

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

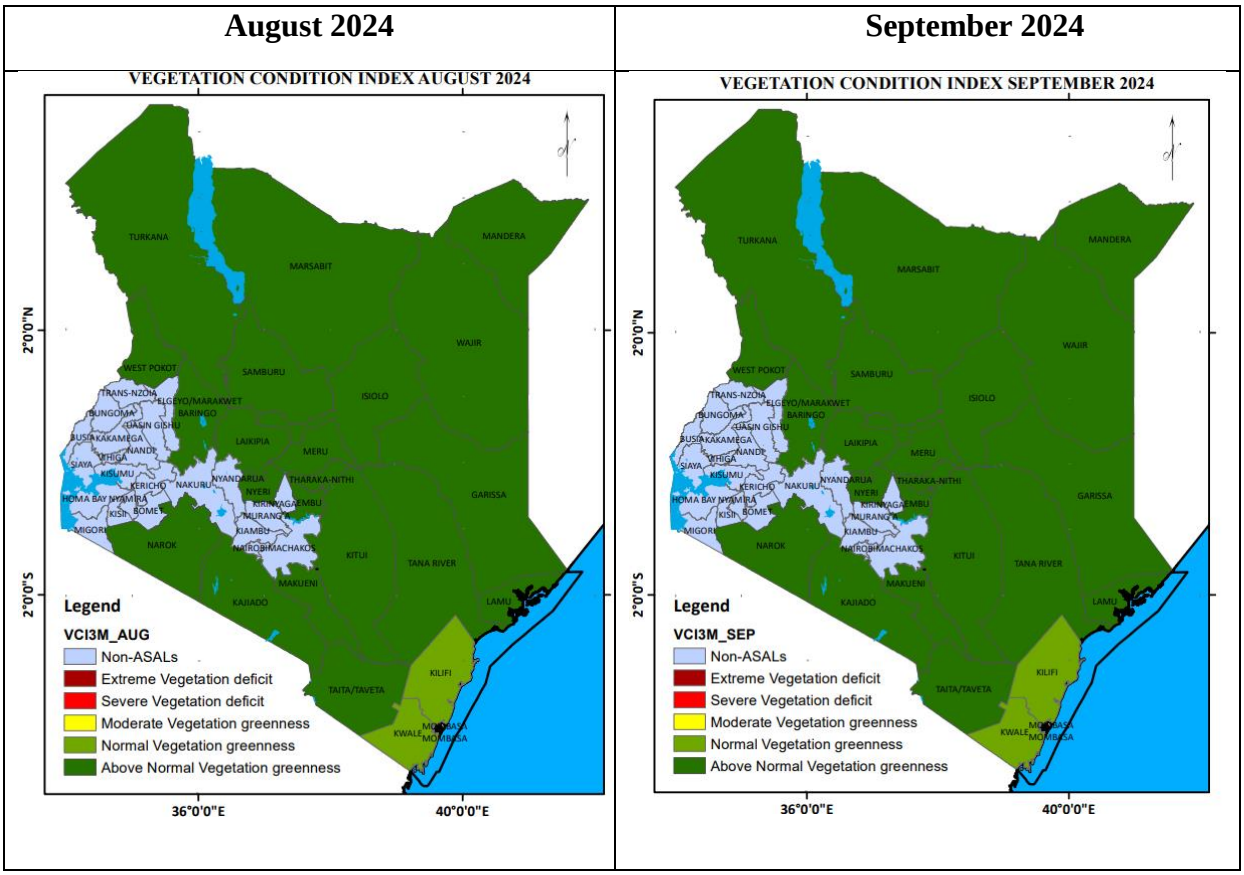

Figure 4: Maps comparing Vegetation Conditions (VCIs) of August and September 2024

The month of September 2024 indicated stability in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) when compared to the previous month of August. 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 (2); Kilifi and Kwale recorded normal vegetation greenness. A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of September 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), September 2024

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	**(9)** Kilifi (North, South, Malindi, Rabai, Kaloleni, Magarini), Kwale (Matuga, 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	**(103)** 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, 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 with deteriorations noted across. 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, September 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

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, September 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

Milk production remained stable however on a worsening trend (Table 4). Among other factors influencing the observed trend is deteriorating pasture and browse condition in select areas within different counties. The production level over the reporting month was at par with the usual production level but on a worsening trend in most of the counties in relation to August.

Table 4.0: Milk production, September 2024

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

1.3.4. Livestock diseases

Confirmed cases of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in cattle were reported in Katilu and Kerio wards in Turkana while Tsetse fly infestation was witnessed in the cross-border areas of Loima and Turkana West. Various diseases including clostridial infections like Enterotoxaemia in sheep, abortions were reported in Kajiado. Suspected Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was reported in Kajiado, Kwale (Gulanze and Ndavaya in Kinango, Kitui (Mutha and Kaziku wards), Laikipia (Tigithi, Salama, Thingithu). In addition, confirmed cases of Blue Tongue were reported in Githiga

and Olmoran wards in Laikipia West Sub County. Outbreak of *pestes des petit ruminants* (PPR) in sheep and goats was reported in Laikipia (Olmoran) and across parts of West Pokot such as Chepareria, Masol, Lomut, Kiwawa. About 2,646 sheep and goats were vaccinated against the disease in West Pokot.

1.3.5 Cattle prices

Majority of the counties continued reporting stable cattle prices across the period under review, however, a deteriorating trend was noted in Garissa, Wajir, Embu and Makueni (Table 5). The noted trend was as a consequence of the body condition of the cattle remaining fairly similar to the previous month driven by availability of pasture and water in some areas within the respective ASAL counties. Among the factors driving the price negativity in the aforementioned counties included market disruptions and surplus from last mile markets. Notably, the reported price in all the counties was above the long-term average as a result of the sustained FAIR to GOOD body condition of the cattle.

Table 5.0: Cattle prices, September 2024

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

1.3.6 Goat Prices

The price of goat remained fairly stable in majority of the counties throughout the month of September with price decline being noted in about 30 percent of the ASAL counties (Table 6). Stability in goat price could be ascribed to a good to fair goat body condition occasioned by availability of browse albeit in select areas within the different counties while low demand at the market was cited as the major driver of the observed price negativity in some counties. As a consequence of the rangeland conditions remaining relatively good following the previous two

good rainfall seasons, the sustained good body condition of the goat resulted to all counties reporting a price that was above the respective long-term average for the period under analysis.

Table 6.0: Goat prices, September 2024

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

1.4 Crop production

Among the clusters where agricultural activities that entail food and horticultural crops production include the Agropastoral, 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 depicts the crop situation across the ASAL counties during the month of September.

Table 7.0: Current status of crop production

Cluster	Counties	Current state of crop production
CMA	**Kilifi**	Farmers in the marginal mixed farming zone of Magarini Sub-county recorded some water melons, cassava and amaranths harvest.
	Taita Taveta	Most farmers were undertaking land preparations and a few were doing dry planting. Others were harvesting the dried-up maize and maize stovers. In the mixed farming and irrigated/livestock livelihood zone, farmers were planting maize, beans and kales.

SEMA	**Kitui**	Minimal farming activities were witnessed with farmers having already harvested and waiting for the short rains season preparations for cultivation of various crops. The long rains harvests were dismal, owing to erratic rains that led to moisture stress on crops at grain filling stage, while those who planted their maize late realized total crop failure.
Agropastoral	**Laikipia**	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 harvesting maize that was still in the farms. The projected yield is expected to be above average due to improved farming practices and favourable weather condition.
	Narok	Crops in the Mixed Farming Livelihood zone were at harvesting stage with some farmers preparing land for the short rains season.
	West Pokot	Crops that survived water stress in the pastoral Livelihood zone were at harvesting stage (for green grams, sorghum and maize). In addition to rain-fed cropping, the main crops grown under irrigated farming were onions, tomatoes, cabbages and kales in parts of Pokot South and Pokot West Sub Counties. The crops were in various stages of growth and in good condition.

1.4.1 Maize prices

Stability in maize prices was evident over all the counties during the period under review (Table 8). Among the factors driving the observed price stabilization included availability of the commodity in the market following the harvesting that was taking place coupled with external supplies and cross-border imports that were relatively cheaper. Notably, the recorded price in about 70 percent of the counties was below the respective long-term average while above the three-year average in Mandera, Wajir and Garissa attributable to over-reliance on external supplies and high transportation costs. On the other hand, below average prices in majority of the areas was as a result of reduced demand for maize occasioned by availability of cereal substitutes.

Table 8.0: Maize prices, September 2024

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

1.5 WATER ACCESS

1.5.1 Access to water for households

Increase in trekking distance to water sources was noted in about 70 percent of the counties over the month under analysis with unchanged distances in relation to the previous month being reported in Embu, Mandera and Tana River (Table 9). Continued depletion of surface water sources as a result of the high land surface temperatures was the major factor driving the observed trend in majority of the areas. The longest distance of roughly 10 and 7.3 kilometres was recorded in Garissa and Kitui among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties accordingly. Reported distance in about 35 percent of the ASAL counties was above the corresponding long-term average and that was as a consequence of the drying up of some water sources and increased break-downs witnessed across the period under review.

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

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

1.5.2 Access to water for livestock

Approximately 61 percent of the counties reported increasing distance to water points from grazing areas while unchanged distances with respect to August were noted in about 39 percent of the counties (Table 10). Drying up of some open water sources, drop in water table and breakdown of facilities due to overuse were cited as the drivers of the observed worsening trend in the water situation. The longest distance of 18.4 and 8.8 kilometres was recorded in Garissa and Kitui among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties in that order. On the contrary, the prevailing distance in majority of the counties was below the seasonal distance for the period and that could be attributed to availability of forage around some water sources occasioned by the massive regeneration that took place during the March to May period and sustained by the rainfall witnessed over the June to August period in some counties.

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

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

1.6 Terms of trade

Majority of the counties constituting about 70 percent reported stable terms of trade in relation to the month of August while deterioration was noted in Garissa, Isiolo, Wajir, Embu, Kilifi, Meru and Samburu as a consequence of the slightly elevated maize prices and declining goat prices (Table 11). Garissa and Kilifi counties reported the lowest terms of trade of 41 and 104 among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties in that sequence. Noteworthy, the reported terms of trade in all the counties across September were above their respective long-term average attributable to fairly low trading price of maize aided by ongoing harvest and stocks from the previous season coupled with

the body condition of goat that remained good over the past two seasons hence better market return value.

Table 11.0: Terms of Trade, September 2024

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

1.7. Health and nutrition

Stability in the nutrition situation was witnessed across most counties while about 43 percent of the counties reported a deteriorating trend (Table 12). Availability of milk albeit in low quantities prioritized for consumption by the under-fives, and consumption of diverse diets due to the slightly elevated purchasing power were some of the drivers of the observed trend. On the other hand, scale down of nutrition supplies through outreaches and poor child care practices were the major drivers of the worsening trend in the mapped counties. All the counties except West Pokot, Baringo, Lamu, Makueni, Turkana and Garissa reported malnutrition rates that were within the usual range with factors such as high morbidity rates and poor health care seeking behaviour contributing to the higher-than-average malnutrition rates observed.

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

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

2.0 Drought phase classification

Based on the range of early warning indicators monitored through the drought early warning system, 12 ASAL counties are at the 'Normal' phase and on a stable trend, nine at 'Normal' phase and on a deteriorating trend while two are at 'Alert' phase as shown in table 13.

Table 13.0: Drought phase classification, September 2024

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

Annex1- Table 15: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 29th September 2024

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 25th August 2024	VCI-3 month as at 29`th September 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	88.9	92.65	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in September.		
	Central	85.78	89.92			
	North	86.89	91.25			
	South	87.22	91.81			

	Ravine	69.36	74.9	
	Mogotio	85.24	94.51	
	Tiaty	85.4	97.16	
MANDERA	County	119.68	121.82	The county remained stable as compared to previous month of August at above normal vegetation greenness.
	Lafey	125.72	134.87	
	North	117	126.19	
	Banissa	96.04	99.71	
	West	122.21	122.06	
	South	115.24	118.73	
	East	117.35	126.38	
TURKANA	County	88.4	92.48	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	73.12	90.43	
	South	82.06	99.3	
	Loima	82.16	98.43	
	Central	99.72	106.27	
	West	70.28	92.72	
	North	65.45	83.71	
MARSABIT	County	101.58	95.94	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in September which was stable when compared to previous month of August.
	Laisamis	101.36	96.21	
	Moyale	88.72	95.66	
	North Horr	92.58	94.86	
	Saku	112.66	114.19	
WAJIR	County	100.42	98.15	The county maintained at above normal vegetation greenness in September, as compared to the previous month of August.
	Tarbaj	94.84	105.88	
	North	127.22	126.02	
	South	75.15	82.11	
	West	77.03	90.45	
	Eldas	106	112.16	
	East	91.44	94.99	
SAMBURU	County	95.69	100.61	The County maintained stability with vegetation greenness levels remaining above normal throughout the month under review.
	East	96.16	106.81	
	North	93.62	95.12	
	West	89.45	94.18	
GARISSA	County	76.3	74.5	The county's vegetation greenness remained consistent at above-normal levels throughout the month of September.
	Balambala	99.29	105.85	
	Township	76.48	74.11	
	Ijara	57.8	55.87	
	Fafi	60.43	60.93	
	Lagdera	98.08	107.14	
	Dadaab	80.21	77.02	

ISIOLO	County	107.99	110.52	The County maintained stability with vegetation greenness levels remaining above normal throughout the month under review.
	North	90.52	110.61	
	South	88.75	110.38	
TANA RIVER	County	80.6	80.6	The county's vegetation greenness remained consistent at above-normal levels throughout the month of September.
	Bura	90.19	90.19	
	Galole	63.04	63.04	
	Garsen	62.05	62.05	
KAJIADO	County	114.07	108.42	Kajiado county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of September.
	Central	88.92	98.91	
	East	102.43	114.06	
	North	88.03	82.11	
	South	84.83	98.51	
	West	115.09	120	
LAIKIPIA	County	103.11	101.22	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	91.9	87.33	
	North	98.81	109.63	
	West	92.54	92.18	
THARAKA NITHI	County	100.8	92.63	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month under review.
	Chuka	99.96	98.29	
	Maara	90.55	86.1	
	Tharaka	85.61	92.58	
WEST POKOT	County	79.32	84.2	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness in normal vegetation greenness during the month of September.
	Kacheliba	72.66	83.67	
	Kapenguria	79.59	84.32	
	Pokot south	81.63	83.38	
	Sigor	72.56	85.55	
EMBU	County	116.12	105.34	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	Manyatta	89.34	78.08	
	Mbeere north	110.87	119.71	
	Mbeere south	104.39	109.59	
	Runyenjes	96.5	87.8	
KITUI	County	103.34	100.77	The county recorded a stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of September.
	Kitui central	121.29	130.65	
	Kitui east	98.83	104.7	
	Kitui rural	134.98	147.82	
	Kitui south	79.06	85.76	
	Kitui west	127.86	134.14	
	Mwingi central	103.66	106.09	
	Mwingi north	97.36	103.58	

	Mwingi west	126.43	136.45	
MAKUENI	County	119	115.36	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in September, which was stable when compared to previous month of August.
	Kaiti	115.35	120.08	
	Kibwezi east	77.16	88.87	
	Kibwezi west	103.04	109.91	
	Kilome	113.55	124.63	
	Makueni	131.77	138.03	
	Mbooni	137.64	143.86	
MERU	County	95.22	99.83	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness across the sub-counties during the month of September.
	Buuri	91.94	100.5	
	Central Imenti	82.48	82.62	
	Igembe central	92.3	110.67	
	Igembe north	89.81	112.27	
	Igembe south	85.59	104.29	
	North Imenti	77.67	83.49	
	South Imenti	86.76	81.38	
	Tigania east	92.47	95.38	
	Tigania west	97.05	103.21	
NYERI	County	88.94	85.64	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in September.
	Kieni	92.69	92.12	
	Mathira	88.99	82.94	
	Mukurweini	91.69	75.45	
	Nyeri town	84.18	75.96	
	Othaya	83.39	74.66	
	Tetu	85.55	75.94	
KILIFI	County	41.01	37.71	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness in the month of September. Ganze, recorded moderate vegetation deficit while the remaining sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Ganze	31.21	32.86	
	Kaloleni	36.6	43.36	
	Kilifi north	47.18	36.3	
	Kilifi south	44.87	42.56	
	Magarini	40.15	38.49	
	Malindi	47.42	40.92	
	Rabai	49.38	47.61	
KWALE	County	40.4	42.02	The vegetation condition index recorded was normal vegetation greenness in September which was stable when compared to last month. All sub counties recorded normal vegetation greenness
	Kinango	37.84	40.31	
	Lunga Lunga	37.67	40.26	
	Matuga	53.33	48.8	
	Msambweni	58.01	53.58	
LAMU	County	68.5	65.48	

	Lamu east	79.39	73.96	The county and all its sub counties recorded stability in vegetation condition at above normal vegetation greenness condition during the month of September.
	Lamu west	70.88	60.57	
TAITA TAVETA	County	87.02	81.15	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of September.
	Mwatate	76.56	75.08	
	Taveta	85.15	96.52	
	Voi	70.75	74.33	
	Wundanyi	96.58	106.09	
NAROK	County	94.6	82.96	The County recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of September which was stable when compared to the last month of August.
	Emurua Dikirr	81.59	70.9	
	Kilgoris	68.05	64.19	
	Narok east	90.38	84.97	
	Narok north	78.72	70.83	
	Narok south	101.97	99.13	
	Narok west	89.97	82.96	