NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

June 2024

1. Drought Situation Overview

23 ASAL counties continued to fall under the 'Normal' drought 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. The risks associated with wet conditions are equally subsiding across the ASAL counties. The situation is expected to continue in normal phase following the cessation of MAM long rains. However, situation is projected to deteriorate during JJA season, in some Arid counties of ASALs except for the western parts of the ASAL counties including; Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and Baringo which usually receives JJA rains. The planned Long Rains Assessment (LRA) 2024 in July is expected to provide updated numbers of food insecure population in the ASAL counties. Figure 1.0 shows drought phase classification for the month of June 2023**.**

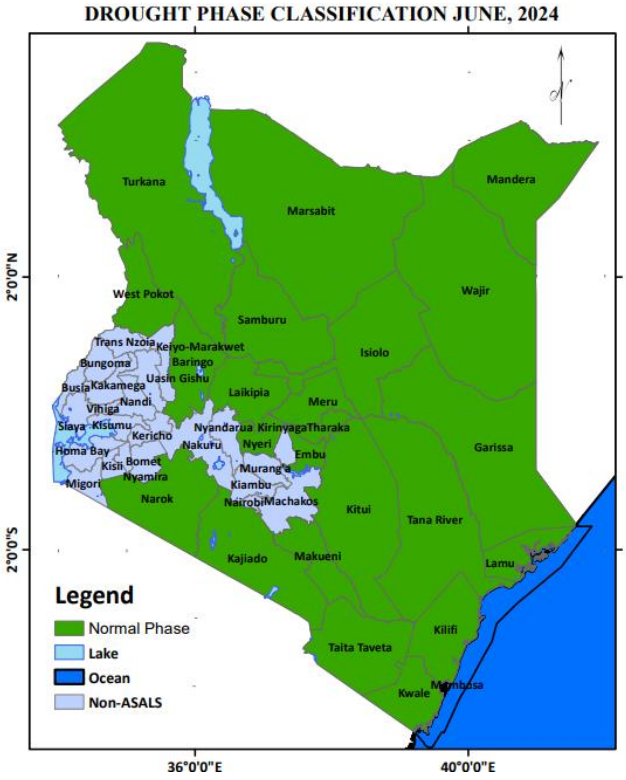

Figure 1. June 2024 Drought Phase

1.1 Observed drought indicators

1.1.1 June 2024 Rainfall Performance

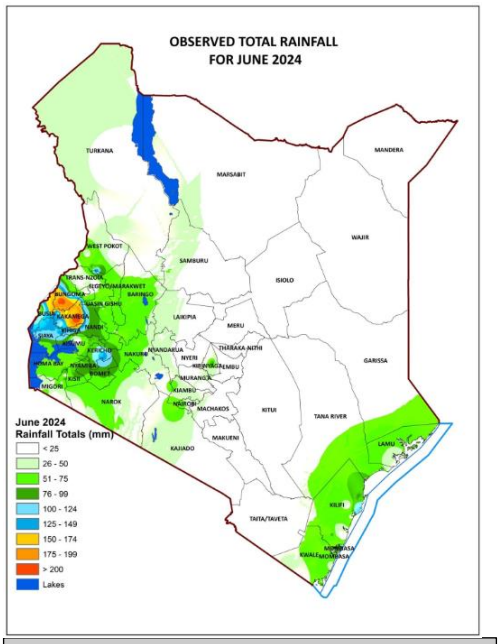

Figure 2. June 2024 Rainfall Performance

The June 2024 monthly rainfall analysis indicates that several parts of ASAL counties remained dry during the month under review. Pastoral North East counties including; Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River, Garissa received less than 25mm of rainfall. Pastoral North west counties including Turkana, Marsabit and Samburu recorded considerable amounts of rainfall amounts ranging between 26mm – 75m. This is attributed to the JJA rainfall season. The South East Marginal Agriculture counties including; Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kajiado, Meru, Makueni, Kitui counties remained dry, receiving trace amounts of rainfall. Similar situation was noted with Agro Pastoral cluster including Kajiado, Laikipia, Narok, Baringo, Nyeri and West Pokot received considerable good rainfall amounts. The Coast Marginal Agriculture counties including Kwale, Kilifi, Taita Taveta and Lamu received considerable amounts of rainfall ranging between 51-76mm as shown figure 2.0.

1.1.2 July 2024 rainfall outlook

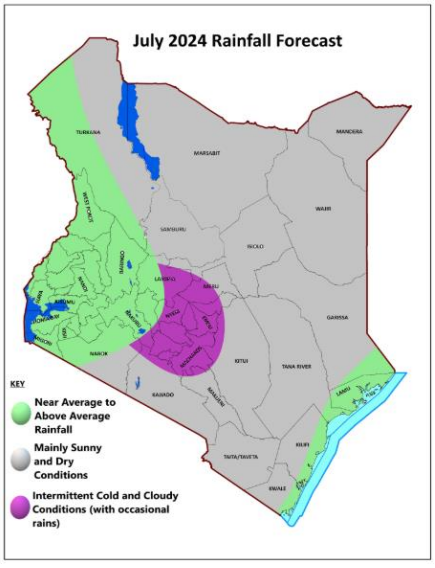

Figure 3. July 2024 Rainfall forecast

Rainfall outlook for the month of July 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; Pastoral North West (Turkana, Samburu and Marsabit) counties are forecasted to remain mainly sunny and dry conditions. Turkana, West Pokot, Baringo, Narok parts of Samburu and Laikipia are forecasted to receive above normal JJA rainfall.

1.2 Vegetation Condition

Figure 3 Depicts the vegetation condition index (VCI) in June 2024 from the previous month of May 2024. Generally, the vegetation condition in June remained the same from that of the month of May.

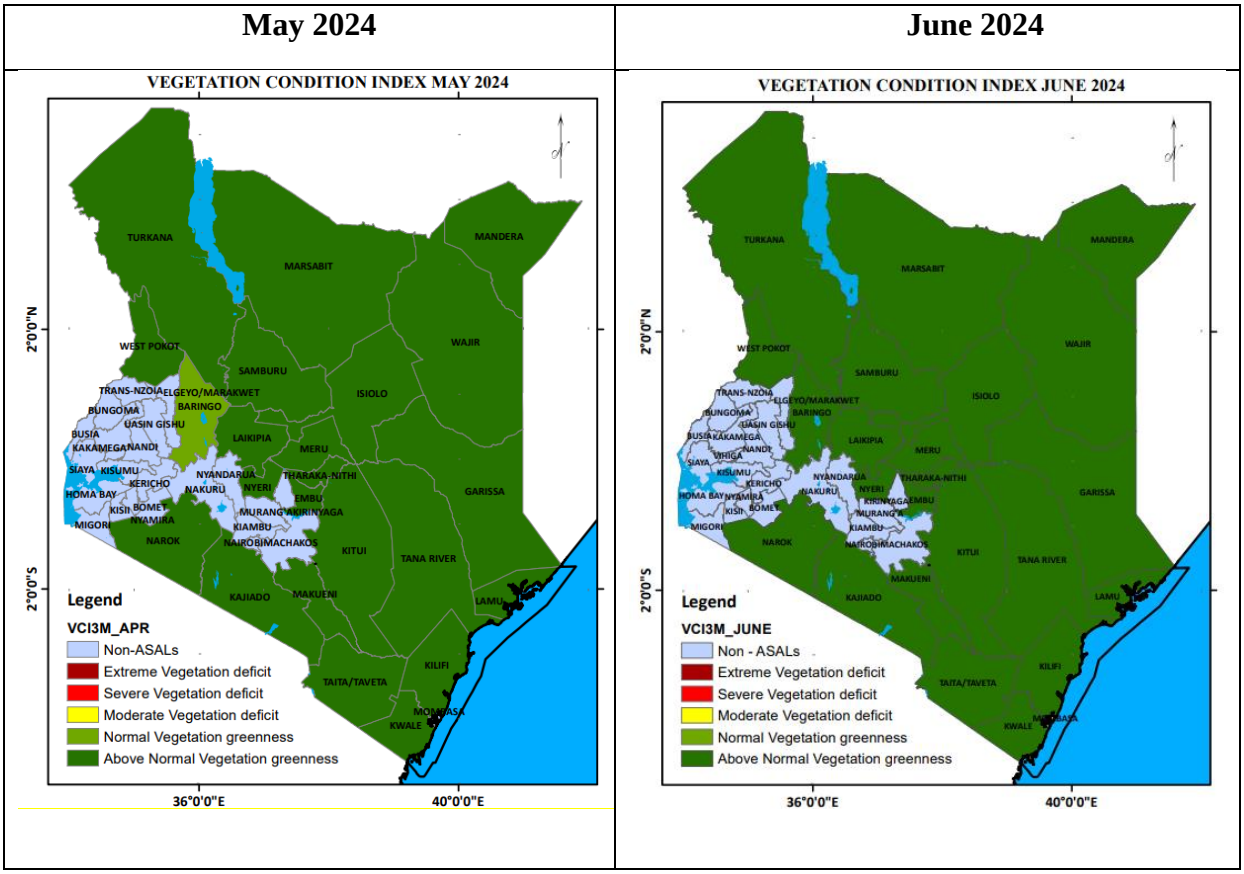

Figure 3: Maps comparing Vegetation Conditions (VCIs) of May and June 2024

The month of June 2024 indicated sustained improvement in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) when compared to the previous May months 2024. Stability in vegetation is due to the ongoing MAM 2024 long rains season, which was normal in most parts of ASAL counties. None of the counties recorded either extreme, severe or moderate vegetation deficit. All the twenty-three (23) ASAL counties including; Samburu, Laikipia, Kajiado, Kitui, Turkana, Tana River, Garissa and Kilifi, Baringo, Narok, Nyeri, Makueni, Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Meru, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Taita Taveta, Lamu, West Pokot, Baringo and Kwale recorded above normal vegetation greenness. The current vegetation condition in June 2024 indicates further improvement from the previous month, May 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	**(0)**	**(0)**
Above normal Vegetation greenness	**(23)** Embu, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Nyeri, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Tharaka Nithi, Wajir, Narok, Turkana and West Pokot, Baringo	**(113)** Embu (Manyatta, Mbeere North, Mbeere South, Runyenjes), Kajiado (Central, East, North, South, West), Kilifi (Ganze, Kaloleni, North, South, Magarini, Malindi, Rabai), Kitui (Central, East, Rural, South, West, Mwingi Central, Mwingi North, Mwingi West), Kwale (Kinango, Lunga 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 condition was generally good in all the counties (Table 2). However, some parts of Garissa County reported fair forage, which is attributable to tree locust infestation. Overall, the observed good forage situation in terms of quantity and quality was as a result of enhanced rainfall recorded throughout the March to May long rains period in all the ASAL counties. Stability in pasture and browse is forecasted across June due to the timely to late cessation of the rainfall witnessed in these regions.

Table 2.0: Pasture and Browse Condition, June 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			Makueni, Narok, Kilifi, 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 for both cattle and goats, was generally good to very good based on the pictorial evaluation tool evidence. Majority of the counties, reported remarkable improvement in the body condition for all livestock species across the Long Rains period. Consequently, about 82 and 91 percent of the counties recorded the condition as being good for cattle and goats accordingly (Table 3). Forage and water resources availability within shorter trekking distances, were cited as the drivers of the observed situation. However, roughly 18 and 9 percent of the areas reported fair for the cattle and small stock and that could be attributed to constraints in accessing quality forage whose quantity was dwindling due to locust infestation in the affected areas.

Table 3.0: Livestock Body Condition, June 2024

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

1.3.3 Milk production

Significant improvement in the production level was recorded in 70 percent of the ASAL counties with the remaining 30 percent reporting a stable trend (Table 4). Availability of adequate forage and water within shorter trekking distances, ongoing calving and kidding coupled with improved livestock body condition was attributed to the recorded trend. The prevailing yield level reported in June was above the normal level for the period in about 61 percent of the counties, at par with the seasonal range in 17 percent of the areas and below the LTA in 22 percent of the ASAL regions.

Table 4.0: Milk production, June 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 Samburu Kajiado	Marsabit Tana River Lamu Makueni Taita Taveta West Pokot	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

Suspected cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle were reported in Mutara, Suguroi, Kiamariga, Salama, Saba and Table land in Laikipia County, Tigania West in Meru, Siana, Mosiro and Nkareta Wards in Narok West, Narok East and Narok North sub counties accordingly, Adamasajida Ward in Wajir West sub county, Gulanze and Ndavaya areas in Kinango sub county and parts of Samburu.

In Mandera and Turkana, cases of abortions affecting small stock were recorded with epidemiological investigations and sampling ongoing over the period under review. Equally in Garissa, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) disease was reported in Kumahumato, Dadaab sub county and Iftin in Township sub county. Additionally, estimated 2,865 goats in Marsabit presented PPR symptoms while 572 deaths were recorded with the case fatality rate (CFR) being 20 percent. About 1,021 Sheep in the same County had clinical symptoms with 184 deaths being reported while the CFR was recorded as eight percent. Increasing incidences of respiratory and septicemic diseases in camels were equally reported in Marsabit with the affected stock being about 1,618 out of which 185 had died.

1.3.5 Cattle prices

Stability in the price of cattle was noted in majority of the counties during the month under analysis (Table 5). Improved cattle body condition attributed to availability of pasture and water within shorter trekking distance was cited as the major driver of the observed positive trend. However, a negative trend was noted in 39 percent of the counties ascribed to reduced demand against a stable supply of livestock in markets...

Table 5.0: Cattle prices, June 2024

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

1.3.6 Goat Prices

Across the month of June, approximately 74 percent of the counties reported a stable trend in the price of goat with the remaining 26 percent recording an improving trend (Table 6). The stability in the market price of goat could be attributed to the improved goat body condition occasioned by browse and water availability within household vicinity sites. Noteworthy, all the counties reported prices that were above the respective long-term average for the month with the situation being ascribed to the stable body condition over the period under review.

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

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 over the period under review.

Table 7.0: Current status of crop production

Cluster	Counties	Current state of crop production
South East Marginal	**Kitui**	Maize was predominantly at maturity stage with the condition being fair in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and poor in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.

Agriculture SEMA	**Makueni**	Most crops were at grain filling to 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.
	Meru	Maize harvesting was the major activity taking place with the yield expected to be below average due to destruction of crops through flooding over the Long Rains period and leaching resulting to stunted growth of maize and yellowing of beans. Meanwhile, a significant proportion of farmers in Igembe North and Central had opted to sell and store stunted maize stalks as a folder for livestock.
Agro-pastoral	**Kajiado**	The condition of crops was fair except in Kajiado South where it was fair to poor. Waterlogging, soil erosion, and nutrient leaching due to the enhanced rains affected crop production. Majority of the farmers were harvesting beans while maize was at the cobbing to maturity stages.
	Baringo	Maize was at tussling stage in the Mixed Farming and Irrigated Cropping Livelihood Zones while beans were destroyed by the enhanced rainfall received across the March to May period with Tomatoes at harvesting stage.
	Narok	Crops in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone were at harvesting stage (for green maize) and in fair to good condition.
	Laikipia	Harvesting of beans and potatoes was ongoing with the yields being fair due to excessive moisture and water logging. Maize was above knee high to tussling stage with the production projected to be above normal due to the good performance of the Long Rains.

	West Pokot	Maize was at grain filling stage while beans and green grams were at harvesting stage. However, water stress posed a significant on attainment of maturity for Maize in some parts of the county.
Coast Marginal Agriculture(CMA)	**Kwale**	Cereals were at knee-high, tussling and flowering stage while pulses were at podding to maturity stage. Weeding was the major activity while the condition of maize ranged from poor to fair due to poor distribution of rains despite normal onset.
	Kilifi	As a consequence of the poor temporal distribution of the Long Rains, crops were in poor condition with the risk of crop failure affecting about 50 percent cropland being likely.

1.4.1 Maize prices

The price of maize remained stable in majority (56 percent) of the counties with an improving trend being recorded in roughly 26 percent of the counties. (Table 8). Stabilization in maize price over majority of the counties could be attributed to availability of household stocks from the Short Rains harvests and seamless supply of maize from external markets and cross-border trading. Enhanced availability of maize as a result of continuous supply from internal and external sources coupled with availability of other complementary cereals were the main factor driving the observed situation.

Table 8.0: Maize prices, June 2024

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

1.5 WATER ACCESS

1.5.1 Access to water for households

Unchanged trekking distance to domestic water sources was recorded in 61 percent of the counties with the distance increasing slightly in about 39 percent of the counties over the month under review (Table 9). Mandera and Kitui recorded the longest distances of 7.8 and 5.8 kilometres among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties respectively. Despite the recorded slight increase in some areas, generally the prevailing trekking distance over June was within the usual range in 83 percent of the counties and that could be attributed to the positive impact of two consecutive rainfall seasons.

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

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

1.5.2 Access to water for livestock

Stability in return trekking distance from grazing areas to water points was noted in about 48 percent of the counties with the remaining reporting a slight increase relative to the previous month (Table 10). Unchanged trekking distance was as a consequence of water availability within the traditional usual grazing areas following the recharge that took place across the Long Rains period with the negative trend being occasioned by declining rangeland resources in some areas, reduced

flow along some seasonal rivers and decrease in alternative water sources in specific counties. The longest distance of 13.6 kilometres within the Arid counties was recorded in Garissa while Kitui returned the longest distance of 6.5 kilometres among the Semi-Arid counties. With respect to the prevailing trekking distance during the period under review, only two counties including Kwale and West Pokot reported distance that was above the usual range for the period under review.

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

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

1.6 Terms of trade

Stable terms of trade were recorded in about 65 percent of the counties with the remaining 35 percent of the ASAL counties recording a slight decline in relation to the previous month (Table 11). Stable maize prices driven by continuous supply following the recent harvests coupled with unchanged goat price whose body condition remained good were the major factors driving the observed stability. Garissa and Lamu reported the lowest terms of trade of 37.6 and 88 among the Arid and Semi-Arid counties accordingly. Notably, household purchasing power as exhibited through the terms of trade remained fairly elevated in all the counties as a consequence of the prevailing conducive economic factors.

Table 11.0: Terms of Trade, June 2024

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

1.7. Health and nutrition

The nutrition situation remained stable across majority of the ASAL counties during the period under review (Table 12). Notable factors driving the stability included: improved hygiene practices due to water availability, improved ease of access to health and nutrition services through outreaches coupled with improved milk consumption occasioned by the higher rates of calving. On the contrary, the negative trend reported in Narok and Embu was as a result of poor child care practices exacerbated by caregivers who were engaged in income generating activities. The reported malnutrition rates remained below the usual seasonal ranges in about 73 percent of the counties. Improved food security occasioned by better livestock and crop performance was the major factor influencing the below normal malnutrition rates in the ASAL areas across the period under analysis.

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

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

2.0 Drought phase classification

Based on the environmental and socio-economic range of early warning indicators monitored through the drought early warning system, all the 23 ASAL counties were classified to be at the 'Normal' phase with a stable trend in Majority of these areas. However, an improving trend was noted in Isiolo, Samburu and Turkana while a worsening trend was reported in Kilifi and Garissa as illustrated in table 13.

Table 13.0: Drought phase classification, June 2024

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

Table 15: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 30th June 2024

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 26th May 2024	VCI-3 month as at 30th June 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	49.63	79.38	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in June.		
	Central	69.63	86.69			
	North	52.76	80.75			
	South	44.27	78.39			
	Ravine	78.53	81.19			
	Mogotio	40.2	71.09			
	Tiaty	43.93	80.05			
MANDERA	County	77.01	101.79	The county remained stable as compared to previous month of May at above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Lafey	71.93	108.09			
	North	73.8	102.29			
	Banissa	56.75	81.9			
	West	79.53	110.15			
	South	98.06	100.13			
	East	60.53	102.63			
TURKANA	County	64.04	90.51	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.		
	East	39.19	77.37			

	South	54.89	89.33	
	Loima	74.56	103.27	
	Central	61.75	97.02	
	West	81.27	92.83	
	North	64.31	88.33	
MARSABIT	County	68.75	94.74	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in June which was stable when compared to previous month of May.
	Laisamis	79.12	98.25	
	Moyale	69.35	91.88	
	North Horr	61.74	93.55	
	Saku	87.21	93.82	
WAJIR	County	80.7	85.88	The county maintained at above normal vegetation greenness in June, as compared to the previous month of May.
	Tarbaj	86.82	85.92	
	North	89.17	117.29	
	South	75.01	76.06	
	West	77.92	60.99	
	Eldas	80.05	91.83	
	East	84.99	97.91	
SAMBURU	County	74.94	99.56	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	74.88	98.13	
	North	81.46	105.04	
	West	52.33	86.23	
GARISSA	County	76.47	86.12	The county remained the same in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of June.
	Balambala	69.64	101.38	
	Township	71.56	81.31	
	Ijara	90.82	81.25	
	Fafi	75.3	77.71	
	Lagdera	81.43	95.51	
	Dadaab	63.43	92.56	

ISIOLO	County	83	82.7	The county recorded stability in above vegetation greenness in June, which was stable when compared to last month.
	North	87.27	81.45	
	South	76.48	84.6	
TANA RIVER	County	68.78	73.33	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of June.
	Bura	68.01	84.1	
	Galole	62.43	64.44	
	Garsen	73.4	69.75	
KAJIADO	County	82.39	88.29	Kajiado county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of June.
	Central	85.88	88.54	
	East	82.74	94.13	
	North	91.86	84.08	
	South	73.95	83.89	
	West	86.89	89.3	
LAIKIPIA	County	55.68	91.81	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	East	68.22	92.53	
	North	58.96	96.67	
	West	43.52	82.36	
THARAKA NITHI	County	64.28	78.68	Th county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month under review.
	Chuka	82.85	90.32	
	Maara	86.65	83.99	
	Tharaka	50.13	72.59	
WEST POKOT	County	84.99	71.38	The county recorded stability in vegetation greenness in normal vegetation greenness during the month of June.
	Kacheliba	52.87	65.14	
	Kapenguria	44.09	71.52	
	Pokot south	54.06	85.77	
	Sigor	77.04	74.11	
EMBU	County	76.9	90.21	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review.
	Manyatta	89.64	84.86	

	Mbeere north	74.81	93.67	
	Mbeere south	70.08	89.62	
	Runyenjes	92.78	90.66	
KITUI	County	62.67	85.48	The county recorded a stability in vegetation greenness at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of June.
	Kitui central	82.99	97.94	
	Kitui east	60.93	91.86	
	Kitui rural	76.75	98.36	
	Kitui south	66.18	76.54	
	Kitui west	67.29	96.25	
	Mwingi central	55.11	93.55	
	Mwingi north	53.92	85.2	
	Mwingi west	73.7	101.35	
MAKUENI	County	80.7	90.74	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in June, which was stable when compared to previous month of June.
	Kaiti	99.92	97.01	
	Kibwezi east	76.6	74.2	
	Kibwezi west	75.34	92.13	
	Kilome	89.68	92.61	
	Makueni	79.78	102.96	
	Mbooni	87.69	103.2	
MERU	County	81.7	86.36	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness across the sub-counties during the month of June.
	Buuri	86.26	89.04	
	Central Imenti	81.26	81.3	
	Igembe central	76.93	89.29	
	Igembe north	86.43	89.11	
	Igembe south	71.26	87.55	
	North Imenti	80.63	77.87	
	South Imenti	91.41	83.04	

	Tigania east	74.47	83.51	
	Tigania west	82.2	83.14	
NYERI	County	87.91	83.42	The county recorded above normal vegetation greenness in June.
	Kieni	85.63	84.97	
	Mathira	89	85.47	
	Mukurweini	90.91	88.2	
	Nyeri town	87.36	84.18	
	Othaya	93.54	76.95	
	Tetu	91.63	76.31	
KILIFI	County	70.36	55.57	The county remained at above normal vegetation greenness in the month of June.
	Ganze	69.89	51.79	
	Kaloleni	67.23	60.43	
	Kilifi north	69.18	65.96	
	Kilifi south	51.35	60.94	
	Magarini	71.36	53.91	
	Malindi	77.55	65.86	
	Rabai	75.62	69.42	
KWALE	County	83.51	64.52	The vegetation condition index recorded was above normal vegetation greenness in June which was stable when compared to last month.
	Kinango	83.41	61.36	
	Lunga Lunga	85.7	67.37	
	Matuga	84.11	72.94	
	Msambweni	72.37	66.78	
LAMU	County	102.41	92.09	The county and all its sub counties recorded stability in vegetation condition at above normal vegetation greenness condition during the month of June.
	Lamu east	108.88	92.84	
	Lamu west	98.67	91.65	
TAITA TAVETA	County	84.46	75.95	
	Mwatate	87.17	82.48	
	Taveta	92.87	84.76	

	Voi	78.91	69.26	The county remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness during the month of June.
	Wundanyi	98.74	88.78	
NAROK	County	87.5	83.59	The County recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of June which was stable when compared to the last month of May.
	Emurua Dikirr	86.11	78.74	
	Kilgoris	80.64	73.37	
	Narok east	84.97	81.84	
	Narok north	80.27	77.26	
	Narok south	93.87	85.19	
	Narok west	89.64	91.11	