



NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

August 2020

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- The above average rainfall recorded during the March to May rainy season has led to enhancement of the environmental indicators and as a result all the 23 ASAL counties are currently categorized in the normal drought phase with eight counties reporting a worsening trend while 14 counties recorded a stable trend and the trend improving in one county.
- Body condition of all species of livestock remained good across ASAL counties. The improvement in livestock body condition was attributed to availability of adequate pasture and browse and short trekking distances from grazing areas to water points. Consequently, livestock productivity especially milk production has increased in most ASAL areas.
- In comparison to the long term average, average milk production per household in July 2020 in 14 counties was above or close to LTA which was attributed to increased availability of water, pasture and browse.
- In the marginal agricultural counties crops are generally in favourable condition due to the enhanced March to May rainfall and crop yields are expected to be above average across ASAL counties. The 2020 March-April-May cropping season was characterized by a timely start and harvesting is currently ongoing in most of the semi-arid counties.
- In almost all the 23 ASAL counties the terms of trade (ToT) are above the long term average for the month while in 20 counties the ToT are showing a stable or upward trend. The favourable ToT recorded in July 2020 were driven by the significantly above average goat prices.

Drought phase classification, July 2020

| Drought status | Trend | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|--|
| | Improving | Stable | Worsening |
| Normal | Wajir | Baringo Kajiado, Kilifi, Laikipia, Lamu, Tana River, Mandera, Meru (Meru North), Narok, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka), Turkana, West Pokot | Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Kitui, Embu (Mbeere), Kwale, Nyeri (Kieni), Makuani |
| Alert | | | |
| Alarm | | | |
| Emergency | | | |

1.0 Drought status

1.1 Drought indicator

Rainfall

General dry weather conditions prevailed over the south-eastern (Kitui, Makueni) and north eastern (Mandera, Garissa, Isiolo and Wajir) counties. However, counties mainly in the north western part of the country such as Baringo, West Pokot, Turkana and Samburu and Coastal counties (Lamu, Kilifi and Kwale) the received significant amounts of rainfall that was above the July long term average.

Occasional cool and cloudy conditions accompanied by light rains occurred in some ASAL areas such as Narok, Nyeri (Kieni), Meru (Meru North), Embu (Mbeere) Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka), Kajiado and Laikipia.

Vegetation condition

The good performance of the March-April-May (MAM) 2020 seasonal rainfall is evident as it has resulted to high vegetation regeneration with all the 23 arid and semi-arid counties currently classified in the above normal vegetation greenness category as shown in Figure 1 which compares the vegetation condition index (VCI) in late July 2019 with that in late July 2020. However, a slight deterioration in the state of the vegetation was observed in three sub counties namely: Wajir South, Wajir West and Isiolo North which are currently classified in the normal vegetation greenness band. Detailed VCI values for July 2020 disaggregated by sub-county is provided in Annex 1.

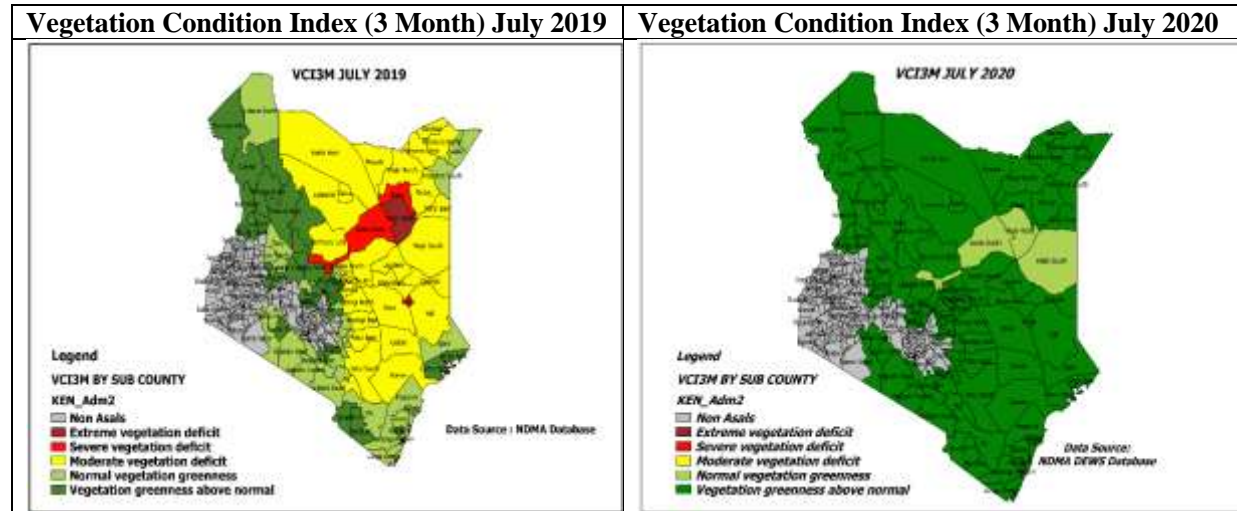


Figure 1: Comparison of Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), July 2019 and July 2020

Livestock production

Livestock production indicators remained stable during the month of July. The stable trend in both livestock body condition and milk production was attributed to good pasture and browse availability and reduction in the trekking distances from grazing fields to water points.

Pasture and browse condition

Pasture and browse condition in most ASAL areas is good to fair (Table 1) mainly as a result of the favourable rainfall performance of both October to December 2019 short rains and the long rains in 2020 which has impacted positively on regeneration of pasture and browse in most counties.

Table 1.0: Pasture and browse condition, July 2020

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

Livestock body condition

Body condition for most livestock is currently good compared to fair normally as summarized in Table 2.

Table 2.0: Livestock body condition, July 2020

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

Milk production

Milk production situation in the 23 ASAL counties is illustrated in Table 3. In comparison to the long term average, average milk production per household in July 2020 in 14 counties was above or close to LTA which was attributed to increased availability of water, pasture and browse.

However, in eight counties: Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu, Mandera, Kitui, Kwale, Tana River and Embu average milk production per household was below normal. The below average milk production was attributed to a reduction in the proportion of lactating cattle and a drop in kidding in goats, increase in livestock disease incidences and a general reduction in livestock herd sizes.

Table 3.0: Milk production, July 2020

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

Cattle prices

Table 4 shows the trends in cattle prices in July 2020. In all the ASAL counties current cattle prices are higher than the long term average for the month of July owing mainly to the fact that cattle are still in good body condition.

Table 4.0: Cattle prices, July 2020

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

Goat prices

During the month of July goat prices were close to or above the 2015-19 average in a all ASAL counties. Table 5 summarizes the trend in goat prices in the 23 ASAL counties.

Table 5.0: Goat prices, July 2020

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

Crop production

In nearly all the marginal agricultural counties such as Kitui, Makueni, Kwale, Embu (Mbeere), Tharaka, Meru North, Narok, and Nyeri (Kieni) crops are generally in favourable condition due to the enhanced March-April-May (MAM) rainfall. The MAM cropping season was characterized by a timely start and harvesting was ongoing in most areas. Crop yields are expected to be above average across ASAL counties.

Maize prices

Table 6 demonstrates the trends in maize prices in July 2020. In most of the ASAL counties, the current maize prices are below average with almost 90 percent of the counties recording prices below or close to the 2015 - 19 LTA. In Kitui, for instance, the average price of a kilograms of maize in July was Kshs 34 which is 23 percent lower than the three-year average price of Kshs 44. Likewise, average maize prices in Narok, Meru (Meru North), Embu (Mbeere), Nyeri (Kieni), and Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) were below LTA by 21, 20, 16, 15 and 13 percent respectively. Maize prices will likely be on a reducing trend in the next three months as harvesting will have been completed and households will have stocks in store hence reducing demand.

Table 6.0: Maize prices, July 2020

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

Access to water

Return distances to watering points for households have significantly reduced due to improvements in water availability. For example, return distances range between 3 and 6 km compared to five kilometres normally in Wajir, 1-2 km compared to 4-10 km normally in Isiolo while in Garissa and Mandera, distances are normal ranging between 5 and 10 km. In Tana River, return distances are one kilometre compared to 1-3 km. Similarly, return distances to water sources are normal at less than one kilometre across Kilifi County and in the mixed farming zones of Kwale, Lamu and Taita Taveta.

Table 7.0: Distance from households to main water sources, July 2020

| Indicator | Current status | | | | Trend | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Above LTA | At LTA | Below LTA | | Improving | Stable | Worsening | |
| Distance from households to main water sources | Kajiado Kwale Lamu Mandera Marsabit Tharaka | Embu Laikipia Wajir | Tana River Samburu Makueni Turkana Garissa Baringo Taita Taveta West Pokot | Meru Nyeri Kitui Isiolo Narok Kilifi | Baringo Kwale Makueni Meru Tana River | Taita Taveta Marsabit Turkana Laikipia Tharaka Lamu | Embu Isiolo Kilifi Narok West Pokot Samburu Mandera Wajir | Garissa Kajiado Kitui Nyeri |

The trend in the distance trekked by livestock in search of water is illustrated Table 8. In 16 counties, the average distance to water for livestock is shorter than normal for the time of year largely attributed to enhanced pasture availability which has made livestock to graze close to existing water points.

Table 8.0: Distance from livestock grazing areas to main water sources, July 2020

| Indicator | Current status | | | | Trend | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Above LTA | | At LTA | Below LTA | Improving | Stable | Worsening | |
| Distance from livestock grazing area to main water sources | Garissa Kwale Tharaka | Embu Kitui Laikipia Lamu | Tana River Baringo Turkana Makueni Marsabit Mandera Samburu Taita Taveta West Pokot | Meru Isiolo Kajiado Narok Kilifi Wajir Nyeri | Baringo Lamu Meru | Taita Taveta West Pokot Turkana Kwale | Tana River Samburu Embu Isiolo Kitui Laikipia Mandera Marsabit Tharaka | Wajir Narok Garissa Kajiado Kilifi Makueni Nyeri |

Terms of trade

Table 9 summarises the goat-to-maize price ratio. In almost all the 23 ASAL counties the terms of trade (ToT) are above the long term average for the month while in 20 counties the ToT are showing a stable or upward trend. The favourable ToT recorded in July 2020 were driven by the significantly above average goat prices.

Table 9.0: Terms of trade, July 2020

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

Health and nutrition

The proportion of children aged below five years in ASAL counties who are at risk of malnutrition is estimated using the mid-upper-arm-circumference (MUAC) method (Table 10). In July 2020, counties such as Turkana, Garissa, Isiolo, Lamu, Samburu, and Tana River recorded MUAC rates above LTA implying that the nutritional status of children during the month was worse than normal times. The high malnutrition rates in these counties was largely due to poor infant and child care feeding practices and high diseases prevalence.

Table 10.0: Children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC), July 2020

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

1.2 Drought phase classification

The above average rainfall recorded during the March to May rainy season has led to enhancement of the environmental indicators and as a result all the 23 ASAL counties are currently categorized in the normal drought phase. As at the end of July, eight counties were reporting a worsening trend, 14 counties recorded a stable trend with the trend improving in one county as shown in Table 11.

Table 11.0: Drought phase classification, July 2020

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

2.0 Recommendations

- Provision of food assistance and cash transfers targeting vulnerable households across ASAL counties.
- Installation of water harvesting and storage structures such as water pans and tanks.
- Support livestock disease surveillance through training of community disease reporters and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns to curb the spread of notifiable disease.
- Promote pasture establishment and livestock feed conservation including controlled grazing.
- Promotion of appropriate post-harvest management practices in particular targeting farmers in the agro pastoral areas.
- Boost community sensitization campaigns on COVID-19 preventive measures including promotion of hand washing and other hygiene practices.
- Awareness creation on child care practices and provision of essential nutrition commodities to reduce cases of malnutrition among children.
- Conduct inter-county and cross border peace dialogue meetings targeting conflict hotspots to facilitate peaceful coexistence and sharing of resources.

Annex 1.0: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 27th July 2020

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT | | VEGETATION GREENNESS | | DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| COUNTY | Sub County | VCI-3 month as at 29 th June 2020 | VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020 | 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 | 87.93 | 93.94 | The entire county is in above normal vegetation greenness, the situation has Improved compared to the previous month of June. | | |
| | Central | 86.57 | 91.29 | | | |
| | Eldama | 69.71 | 77.92 | | | |
| | Mogotio | 85.34 | 93.78 | | | |
| | North | 87.58 | 93.44 | | | |
| | South | 82.01 | 85.50 | | | |
| | Tiaty | 95.13 | 101.21 | | | |
| MANDERA | County | 83.38 | 92.45 | The county has recorded improvement in vegetation greenness above normal in the month of July compared to the previous month of June, with all of its sub counties a recording improvement in Vegetation condition. | | |
| | Banissa | 80.18 | 84.13 | | | |
| | M. East | 68.71 | 78.75 | | | |
| | Lafey | 84.64 | 97.08 | | | |
| | M. North | 87.93 | 94.73 | | | |
| | M. South | 79.77 | 93.21 | | | |
| | M. West | 87.45 | 94.13 | | | |
| TURKANA | County | 85.05 | 82.80 | Significant stability in VCI for the county though below the value recorded in the month of June. All sub counties having recorded above normal vegetation greenness in the month of July as compared to the month of June. | | |
| | T. Central | 93.37 | 94.79 | | | |
| | T. East | 87.62 | 85.65 | | | |
| | T. Loima | 103.1 | 98.65 | | | |
| | T. North | 63.80 | 65.03 | | | |
| | T. South | 107.04 | 96.97 | | | |
| | T. West | 84.65 | 81.57 | | | |
| MARSABIT | County | 64.30 | 64.24 | Stability in the VCI condition for the above normal vegetation greenness scale was noticed in the month of July compared with the previous month of June. Greater improvement in VCI value was reported in Saku sub county. | | |
| | Laisaimis | 69.38 | 70.29 | | | |
| | Moyale | 59.22 | 61.54 | | | |
| | N. Horr | 62.30 | 60.78 | | | |
| | Saku | 72.26 | 77.81 | | | |
| WAJIR | County | 54.53 | 61.41 | There was an improvement in the vegetation condition in the entire county with exception of Wajir South and Wajir West that had normal vegetation greenness. | | |
| | W. East | 68.36 | 73.09 | | | |
| | W. Eldas | 43.05 | 57.81 | | | |
| | W. North | 75.55 | 87.19 | | | |
| | W. South | 48.22 | 48.66 | | | |
| | W. Tarbaj | 68.86 | 79.32 | | | |
| | W. West | 32.06 | 42.50 | | | |

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT | | VEGETATION GREENNESS | | DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| COUNTY | Sub County | VCI-3 month as at 29 th June 2020 | VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020 | 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 |
| SAMBURU | County | 78.93 | 79.43 | The entire county is in above normal vegetation greenness. All the sub-counties recorded improvement in vegetation greenness above normal in the month of July as compared to the previous month of June. | | |
| | S. East | 71.98 | 71.73 | | | |
| | S. North | 85.39 | 86.23 | | | |
| | S. West | 85.03 | 87.35 | | | |
| GARISSA | County | 69.71 | 68.08 | The entire County has vegetation greenness above normal and vegetation stability across all its sub counties | | |
| | Balambala | 82.63 | 85.89 | | | |
| | Daadab | 63.51 | 63.99 | | | |
| | Fafi | 74.06 | 69.77 | | | |
| | Ijara | 69.47 | 64.46 | | | |
| | Lagdera | 56.96 | 60.33 | | | |
| | Dujis | 68.19 | 67.39 | | | |
| ISIOLO | County | 53.64 | 50.63 | Stability in vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county except for Isiolo North that has normal vegetation greenness. | | |
| | I. North | 51.43 | 49.88 | | | |
| | I. South | 57.01 | 51.77 | | | |
| TANA RIVER | County | 78.65 | 75.43 | The county and all sub counties remained at above normal vegetation greenness condition. This situation remained stable in July as compared to last month of June. | | |
| | Bura | 79.54 | 86.16 | | | |
| | Galole | 77.19 | 71.36 | | | |
| | Garsen | 78.82 | 68.87 | | | |
| KAJIADO | County | 77.99 | 79.43 | Improvement noted across the county with all sub counties remaining at above normal vegetation greenness conditions. All the sub-counties have stable vegetation condition in the month of July compared to the month of June. | | |
| | K. Central | 70.95 | 71.14 | | | |
| | K. East | 71.94 | 69.13 | | | |
| | K. North | 68.60 | 62.49 | | | |
| | K. South | 75.89 | 75.26 | | | |
| | K. West | 86.50 | 92.32 | | | |
| LAIKIPIA | County | 79.41 | 87.75 | The county Improved in vegetation greenness and in above normal vegetation greenness. Significant improvement noted in Laikipia West, Laikipia North and Laikipia East when month of July and June are compared. | | |
| | L. East | 79.93 | 84.02 | | | |
| | L. North | 80.31 | 90.12 | | | |
| | L. West | 77.96 | 85.09 | | | |
| THARAKA NITHI | County | 65.19 | 65.9 | The county and its sub counties are in above normal vegetation greenness. The situation improved slightly when compared to the previous month of June. | | |
| | Chulga | 75.28 | 78.52 | | | |
| | Maara | 71.74 | 76.19 | | | |
| | Tharaka | 65.19 | 57.85 | | | |
| WEST POKOT | County | 82.92 | 84.19 | The vegetation greenness is in above normal condition across the county. The situation showed slight improvement as compared to the previous month of June. | | |
| | Kacheliba | 81.54 | 83.70 | | | |
| | Kapenguria | 83.57 | 86.84 | | | |
| | Pokot South | 79.24 | 76.67 | | | |
| | Sigor | 87.09 | 87.32 | | | |

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT | | VEGETATION GREENNESS | | DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| COUNTY | Sub County | VCI-3 month as at 29 th June 2020 | VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020 | 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 |
| EMBU | County | 75.52 | 74.14 | The county and its sub counties are stable and in above normal vegetation greenness. | | |
| | Manyatta | 77.99 | 82.53 | | | |
| | Mbeere North | 74.16 | 71.79 | | | |
| | Mbeere South | 74.59 | 70.78 | | | |
| | Runyenjes | 79.27 | 82.57 | | | |
| KITUI | County | 84.27 | 86.74 | The county remained in above normal vegetation greenness condition, with all its sub-counties remaining in stable vegetation condition when compared to the month of June. | | |
| | Kitui Central | 84.65 | 91.32 | | | |
| | Kitui East | 88.77 | 94.07 | | | |
| | Mwingi Central | 85.05 | 89.60 | | | |
| | Mwingi North | 71.03 | 70.38 | | | |
| | Mwingi West | 89.08 | 89.26 | | | |
| | Kitui Rural | 88.24 | 97.44 | | | |
| | Kitui South | 86.55 | 87.31 | | | |
| | Kitui West | 86.82 | 93.82 | | | |
| MAKUENI | County | 81.63 | 82.55 | The county reported slight improvement in VCI value. There has been a significant stability with the county and all its sub-counties in above normal vegetation greenness conditions. | | |
| | Kaiti | 86.36 | 85.78 | | | |
| | Kibwezi East | 77.38 | 75.81 | | | |
| | Kibwezi West | 77.57 | 76.33 | | | |
| | Kilome | 78.77 | 78.17 | | | |
| | Makueni | 85.61 | 91.80 | | | |
| | Mbooni | 94.39 | 99.41 | | | |
| MERU | County | 73.15 | 74.33 | The vegetation greenness is stable and above normal across the county and its Sub-counties. Specific Preparedness activities by stakeholders key to the process. | | |
| | Buuri | 70.56 | 75.06 | | | |
| | Central Imenti | 70.25 | 74.19 | | | |
| | Igembe Central | 80.73 | 82.28 | | | |
| | Igembe North | 71.51 | 66.74 | | | |
| | Igembe South | 79.03 | 81.12 | | | |
| | North Imenti | 71.40 | 79.48 | | | |
| | South Imenti | 75.56 | 77.75 | | | |
| | Tigania East | 66.97 | 64.94 | | | |
| | Tigania West | 73.97 | 72.51 | | | |

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT | | VEGETATION GREENNESS | | DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| COUNTY | Sub County | VCI-3 month as at 29 th June 2020 | VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020 | 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 |
| NYERI | County | 77.65 | 79.97 | The county and its sub-counties recorded above normal vegetation greenness condition and stable as compared to the previous month. | | |
| | Kieni | 76.80 | 80.86 | | | |
| | Mathira | 78.20 | 78.13 | | | |
| | Mukurweini | 89.79 | 87.41 | | | |
| | Town | 84.71 | 88.68 | | | |
| | Othaya | 73.85 | 73.78 | | | |
| | Tetu | 75.62 | 75.82 | | | |
| KILIFI | County | 71.87 | 66.01 | Slight deterioration in vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county. All the sub-counties showed stability in the vegetation greenness level as compared to the month of June. | | |
| | Ganze | 81.43 | 70.76 | | | |
| | Kaloleni | 74.52 | 69.31 | | | |
| | Magarini | 68.80 | 63.30 | | | |
| | Malindi | 68.48 | 69.39 | | | |
| | Kilifi-North | 62.08 | 64.89 | | | |
| | Rabai | 78.25 | 72.05 | | | |
| | Kilifi-South | 70.04 | 65.69 | | | |
| KWALE | County | 72.11 | 60.47 | The vegetation greenness is in the above normal range for the period. The county together with all its sub-counties showed a stability in the vegetation condition in the month of July compared with the month of June. | | |
| | Kinango | 74.06 | 59.41 | | | |
| | Lungalunga | 73.97 | 59.65 | | | |
| | Matuga | 65.2 | 66.97 | | | |
| | Msambweni | 57.46 | 60.23 | | | |
| LAMU | County | 80.47 | 72.59 | Stability though deteriorating in vegetation condition in both county and sub counties although all remained at above normal vegetation greenness condition. | | |
| | Lamu East | 78.43 | 76.93 | | | |
| | Lamu West | 81.65 | 70.08 | | | |
| TAITA TAVETA | County | 83.85 | 80.57 | The county and its sub counties are stable and in above normal vegetation greenness condition. | | |
| | Mwatate | 90.8 | 88.72 | | | |
| | Taveta | 83.68 | 82.09 | | | |
| | Voi | 80.48 | 75.42 | | | |
| | Wundanyi | 100.51 | 105.69 | | | |
| NAROK | County | 73.83 | 73.78 | The entire county and its sub counties stable and in above normal vegetation greenness. | | |
| | Narok-East | 77.20 | 74.85 | | | |
| | Emurua Dikirr | 59.95 | 62.24 | | | |
| | Kilgoris | 64.25 | 63.25 | | | |
| | Narok-North | 71.93 | 70.63 | | | |
| | Narok-South | 74.38 | 77.91 | | | |
| | Narok-West | 78.24 | 76.77 | | | |

Annex 2.0 Summary of the drought early warning system

Each month, Field Monitors collect data in a number of sentinel sites across 23 arid and semi-arid counties. This is then complemented by information from other sources, particularly satellite data. For all indicators, the current value is compared with the long-term average for the time of year in order to establish whether it falls within seasonal norms.

Four types of indicator are monitored, capturing different kinds of impact (Table 12). The combined analysis from all four indicator groups then determines the particular drought phase: normal, alert, alarm, emergency or recovery (Figure 2). Identifying the correct drought phase helps to guide the most appropriate response for that stage in the drought cycle.

Table 12.0: Indicators monitored by the drought early warning system

| Type of indicator | Examples of indicators monitored | Types of impact |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Biophysical | Rainfall data Vegetation condition State of water sources | Environmental |
| Production | Livestock body condition Milk production Livestock migration Livestock mortality Crop production | Livestock production Crop production |
| Access | Terms of trade (meat/maize) Milk consumption Distances to water | Markets Access to food and water |
| Utilisation | Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Coping strategies | Nutrition Coping strategies |

Figure 2.0: Drought Phase Classification

