



NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

September 2020

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Sunny and dry weather conditions experienced during the month of August accelerated drying up of water sources leading to increased distances to water sources for both livestock and domestic use. As a result, the average distances to water sources for households and livestock recorded an increase compared to the month of July across the ASAL counties.
- The state of pasture and browse in most of the arid and semi-arid counties is still in fair and good condition which has led to improved livestock body condition and increased milk production.
- Consequently, in most pastoral areas, current livestock productivity remains above the 2015 - 2019 long term average. For instance, livestock prices in all ASAL areas are above average or close to the long term average (LTA).
- Prices of most cereals remained at average or below average due to an increase in stocks held by households. In most ASAL counties the price of maize remained stable or exhibited an improving trend.
- During the month under review, terms of trade (ToT) in all counties were favourable, implying that livestock keepers in almost all the 23 ASAL counties were purchasing quantities of maize above seasonal averages from the sale of a medium size goat. The favourable ToT recorded in August 2020 were driven by the significantly above average goat prices.
- 22 ASAL counties are currently categorized in the normal drought phase with one county classified in the alert phase. However, the effects of the dry conditions experienced during the month of August have started to be observed and therefore by end of the month, 11 counties were reporting a worsening trend while 12 counties recorded a stable trend.

Drought phase classification, August 2020

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

1 Drought status

1.1 Drought indicators

Rainfall

August was generally a dry month, particularly in counties like Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Tana River, Isiolo, Tharaka, Kitui, Makueni, Taita Taveta and Kajiado. Sunny and dry weather conditions experienced in most ASAL areas led to faster reduction in water availability for both livestock and domestic use. However, during the month of August, few counties such as Baringo, West Pokot, Samburu and Turkana received enhanced rainfall which were above average compared to the seasonal average for a similar period.

Vegetation condition

Figure 1 compares Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) in August 2019 with August 2020. There was significant vegetation deficit in most ASAL counties in 2019, which is attributed to the poor performance of March-April-May 2019 long rains while the August 2020 VCI map shows enhanced vegetation condition across all counties as a result of the above average rains received during the March to May 2020 rainfall season.

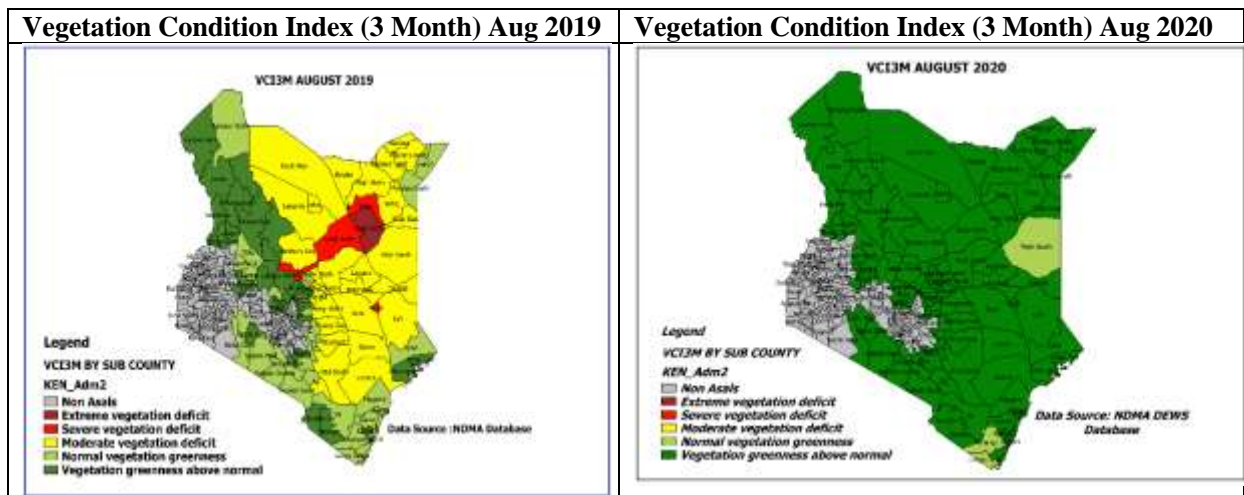


Figure 1: Comparison of Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), August 2019 and August 2020

Livestock production

Generally, current livestock productivity remains above the 2015 - 2019 long term average that is attributed to the enhanced status of rangeland resources which has led to improved livestock body condition and an increase in milk production.

Pasture and browse condition

The state of pasture and browse in most of the arid and semi-arid counties was generally in fair and good condition as shown in Table 1. The enhanced pasture and browse condition was attributed

to good vegetation rejuvenation owing to the above average rainfall performance during the March - May long rains season.

However, pasture and browse condition was relatively below normal in Mandera and Meru counties which was associated with the prevalent dry conditions and overgrazing as a result of increase in herd sizes of both large and small stock.

Table 1.0: Pasture and browse condition, August 2020

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

Livestock body condition

The current livestock body condition in many ASAL counties ranges from good to fair although the condition of livestock is expected to deteriorate in the next two months since pasture availability is likely to diminish while trekking distances to water sources might increase.

Table 2.0: Livestock body condition, August 2020

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

Milk production

During the month under review average milk production went up in seven counties, remained stable in eight while another eight counties recorded a downward trend. However, in 14 counties: - Tana River, Mandera, Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Baringo, Garissa, Kajiado, Meru (Meru North), Kitui, Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka), Narok, Embu (Mbeere), and Laikipia current milk production was below the 2014 - 2019 long term average. The below normal milk production in

most of the pastoral counties was attributed to low calving rates. For instance, in Marsabit County, majority of the households sampled reported that they were obtaining milk mainly from goats and sheep since calving in camels and cattle was expected to take place from October.

Table 3.0: Milk production, August 2020

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

Cattle prices

In nearly all ASAL counties, current market price for cattle are above the 2015 - 19 average price for the month of August. For instance, in Narok, Wajir, Tana River, West Pokot, Kajiado, Isiolo, Samburu and Marsabit the prevalent prices are above the average cattle prices for a similar period of the year by 49, 45, 43, 41, 30, 28, 27 and 19 percent respectively.

The above normal cattle prices are attributed to good livestock body condition against the few number of cattle offered for sale as most of the households hold their stock with the aim of building their herd sizes which has led to a general rise in cattle prices. Table 4 shows the trends in cattle prices in August 2020.

Table 4.0: Cattle prices, August 2020

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

Goat prices

Table 5 summarizes the trend in goat prices in the 23 ASAL counties. During the month of August goat prices in all ASAL areas were above average or close to LTA. The above normal goat prices was attributed to good forage availability leading to improved body condition and hence a rise in their market value.

Table 5.0: Goat prices, August 2020

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

Crop production

Harvesting of long rains crops in marginal agricultural areas has been completed in most counties. Overall, maize production is projected to be average to above average except for parts of south-eastern cluster (Embu county, Machakos, Makueni) where production reduced by about 50 percent due to early cessation of rainfall. In Turkana and Samburu, the above average rainfall resulted in water logging leading to reduced production of maize, sorghum and beans by about 10 to 20 percent. The drought tolerant legumes such as pigeon peas, green grams and cow peas production was below average to average across the marginal agriculture clusters. The available maize stocks held by households are expected to last for the next 2 to 3 months.

Maize prices

During the month under analysis, prices of most cereals remained at average or below average due to an increase in stocks held by households. In most ASAL counties the price of maize remained stable or exhibited an improving trend. Table 6 demonstrates the trends in maize prices in August 2020.

Table 6.0: Maize prices, August 2020

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

Access to water for households

In several ASAL counties the average distances to water sources for households recorded an increase compared to the month of July. Some of the largest increase in distances to the main water points for households during the month were in the following counties: Turkana, Makueni, Baringo, Narok, Kajiado, Kilifi, Laikipia, Nyeri, Mandera, Meru and Tana River. The increase in the trekking distance to water sources is attributed to the fact that water levels have reduced in

some of the open water sources following the cessation of the long rains and loss of water due to evaporation. In Narok, for example, average household distance to watering sources increased by 29 percent from 1.4 km in July to 1.8 km in August. In Tana River, current average return distance from household to the main water sources increased from 3.2 km in July to 4.1 km, rising by 28 percent while in Turkana distance to water sources from the household increased by 24 percent to 4.6 km from 3.7 km recorded in July. The trend in distances walked by households to access water is provided in Table 7.

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

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

Access to water for livestock

Compared with the previous month, the current trekking distance to water source from grazing areas increased in all counties except in Tharaka, West Pokot and Baringo. In addition, in 13 out of the 23 ASAL counties access to water for livestock was more challenging in August compared with normal times as animals had to walk slightly longer distances compared with the usual distances recorded in the 2015 - 2019 long-term average (LTA). The trend in the distance walked by livestock in search of water is illustrated Table 8.

Table 8.0: Distance to water sources for livestock, August 2020

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

Increase in the average trekking distance to water sources for livestock is mainly attributed to drying up of open water sources as a result of the dry weather conditions experienced in August 2020. Distances are expected to increase further in September.

Terms of trade

Table 9 shows the trend in the terms of trade (ToT) in ASAL counties. During the month under review, terms of trade (ToT) in all counties were favourable, implying that livestock keepers in

almost all the 23 ASAL counties were purchasing quantities of maize above seasonal averages from the sale of a medium size goat. The favourable ToT recorded in August 2020 were driven by the significantly above average goat prices.

Table 9.0: Terms of trade, August 2020

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

Health and nutrition

Table 10 shows the trend in the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition across the ASAL counties. In 16 ASAL counties, the ratio of the under-fives rated as being at risk of malnutrition based on mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurement during the month of August 2020 was above the long term average. The declining nutrition status recorded in August in comparison to the 2015 - 2019 LTA was attributed to poor infant and young child feeding practices and reduced health seeking behaviour due to fear of COVID-19.

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

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

1.2 Drought phase classification

Table 11 shows the status and trend in drought phase classification in the 23 ASAL counties. 22 ASAL counties are currently categorized in the normal drought phase with one county classified in the alert phase. As at the end of August, 11 counties were reporting a worsening trend while 12 counties recorded a stable trend.

Table 11.0: Drought phase classification, August 2020

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

2 Projected food security situation

September is normally a dry month over most parts of the country. The forecast for September 2020 indicates that nearly all arid and semi-arid counties are expected to be sunny and dry for much of the month. There is also an increased likelihood for warmer than usual temperatures in September which could result in high evapotranspiration rates hence a faster than normal drying up of pasture and open water sources.

The possibility of rangeland conditions starting to deteriorate will most likely have a negative impact on livestock production due to the declining body condition hence purchasing power for pastoral households is anticipated to decline slightly in September.

Consequently, the probability of poor households mainly in the pastoral areas remaining constrained in accessing food through the market will equally be high as a result of the expected decline in the livestock to cereals price ratio.

It is highly probable that an upward shift in the rate of malnutrition will be witnessed during the month of September.

3 Recommendations

- Rehabilitation and maintenance of strategic water facilities.
- Awareness on boiling and treatment of drinking water as most households in ASAL areas are accessing water from unprotected sources.
- Support integrated medical outreaches to facilitate screening of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under the age of 5 years.
- Enhance campaigns on COVID-19 containment measures such as good hygiene practices, hand washing, social distancing and wearing of masks.
- Sensitization on treatment of drinking water as most households are accessing water from unprotected sources.
- Livestock disease surveillance and enhanced animal health services.
- Close monitoring of livestock movement in search of pasture and water and support community peace dialogue and resource use agreements in conflict prone areas.

Annex 1.0: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 31st August 2020

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020	VCI-3 month as at 31 st Aug 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	93.94	98.09	Following the above average rains received during the March-April-May (MAM) long rains season and the off season rainfall experienced in June to August 2020, the condition of vegetation in all sub-counties is above normal.		
	Central	91.29	88.95			
	Eldama	77.92	85.56			
	Mogotio	93.78	97.22			
	North	93.44	94.19			
	South	85.5	88.83			
	Tiaty	101.21	98.09			
MANDERA	County	92.45	95.49	Enhanced vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county.		
	Banissa	84.13	85.70			
	M. East	78.75	88.26			
	Lafey	97.08	103.1			
	M. North	94.73	96.99			
	M. South	93.21	96.12			
	M. West	94.13	95.56			
TURKANA	County	82.8	91.05	The vegetation greenness is above normal across the county.		
	T. Central	94.79	105.12			
	T. East	85.65	86.63			
	T. Loima	98.65	99.48			
	T. North	65.03	78.99			
	T. South	96.97	98.83			
	T. West	81.57	95.23			
MARSABIT	County	64.24	68.87	The vegetation greenness is in the above normal range for the period.		
	Laisaimis	70.29	73.62			
	Moyale	61.54	62.73			
	N. Horr	60.78	67.08			
	Saku	77.81	81.41			
WAJIR	County	61.41	62.80	At county level the vegetation greenness is in the above normal range although Wajir South sub county recorded normal vegetation greenness.		
	W. East	73.09	69.12			
	W. Eldas	57.81	62.74			
	W. North	87.19	83.88			
	W. South	48.66	47.84			
	W. Tarbaj	79.32	81.72			
	W. West	42.50	54.35			

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020	VCI-3 month as at 31 st Aug 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	79.43	82.46	The state of vegetation in all sub counties is above the normal range for the period.		
	S. East	71.73	81.76			
	S. North	86.23	82.33			
	S. West	87.35	86.15			
GARISSA	County	68.08	64.81	The county and its sub counties is in above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Balambala	85.89	93.45			
	Daadab	63.99	66.62			
	Fafi	69.77	60.41			
	Ijara	64.46	51.68			
	Lagdera	60.33	69.15			
	Dujis	67.39	72.18			
ISIOLO	County	50.63	65.47	Enhanced vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county.		
	I. North	49.88	65			
	I. South	51.77	66.18			
TANA RIVER	County	75.43	78.77	The vegetation greenness is above normal across the county.		
	Bura	86.16	95.63			
	Galole	71.36	71.8			
	Garsen	68.87	68.82			
KAJIADO	County	79.43	91.1	The vegetation greenness is in the above normal range for the period.		
	K. Central	71.14	77.98			
	K. East	69.13	80.29			
	K. North	62.49	66.55			
	K. South	75.26	87.85			
	K. West	92.32	106.36			
LAIKIPIA	County	87.75	90.85	Enhanced vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county.		
	L. East	84.02	83.79			
	L. North	90.12	93.52			
	L. West	85.09	89.25			
THARAKA NITHI	County	65.9	68.49	The county and its sub counties is in above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Chulga	78.52	78.63			
	Maara	76.19	78.38			
	Tharaka	57.85	61.51			
WEST POKOT	County	84.19	85.81	The vegetation greenness is above normal across the county.		
	Kacheliba	83.7	86.63			
	Kapenguria	86.84	88.74			
	Pokot South	76.67	69.77			
	Sigor	87.32	88.66			

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
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					≥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	74.14	74.08	Enhanced vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county.		
	Manyatta	82.53	78.17			
	Mbeere North	71.79	74.25			
	Mbeere South	70.78	72.27			
	Runyenjes	82.57	75.81			
KITUI	County	86.74	97.13	The vegetation greenness is in the above normal range for the period.		
	Kitui Central	91.32	106.41			
	Kitui East	94.07	108.47			
	Mwingi Central	89.6	99.41			
	Mwingi North	70.38	76.84			
	Mwingi West	89.26	95.13			
	Kitui Rural	97.44	112.85			
	Kitui South	87.31	97.09			
	Kitui West	93.82	109.24			
MAKUENI	County	82.55	96.09	The county and its sub counties is in above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Kaiti	85.78	96.51			
	Kibwezi East	75.81	88.92			
	Kibwezi West	76.33	89.93			
	Kilome	78.17	87.28			
	Makueni	91.8	105.17			
	Mbooni	99.41	118.95			
MERU	County	74.33	80.57	The vegetation greenness is above normal across the county.		
	Buuri	75.06	81.81			
	Central Imenti	74.19	80.63			
	Igembe Central	82.28	88			
	Igembe North	66.74	72.74			
	Igembe South	81.12	81.64			
	North Imenti	79.48	89.34			
	South Imenti	77.75	81.25			
	Tigania East	64.94	75.57			
	Tigania West	86.74	97.13			

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 27 th July 2020	VCI-3 month as at 31 st Aug 2020	Colour	VCI values (3-month)	Drought Category
					≥50	Vegetation greenness above normal
					>=35 - <50	Normal vegetation greenness
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					>=10 - <20	Severe vegetation deficit
					<10	Extreme vegetation deficit
NYERI	County	79.97	82.84	Vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county.		
	Kieni	80.86	85.85			
	Mathira	78.13	82.22			
	Mukurweini	87.41	78.82			
	Town	88.68	86.89			
	Othaya	73.78	74.16			
	Tetu	75.82	76.65			
KILIFI	County	66.01	58.72	Enhanced vegetation condition across all the sub counties with vegetation greenness above normal in all parts of the county.		
	Ganze	70.76	58.75			
	Kaloleni	69.31	56.01			
	Magarini	63.3	58.72			
	Malindi	69.39	63.43			
	Kilifi-North	64.89	58.52			
	Rabai	72.05	59.89			
	Kilifi-South	65.69	56.2			
KWALE	County	60.47	46.51	The county is in the normal vegetation greenness band. Kinango and Lungalunga showed a deterioration in the vegetation condition recording a normal vegetation greenness in the month of August compared with the situation in July during which the 2 sub counties recorded above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Kinango	59.41	46.1			
	Lungalunga	59.65	40.52			
	Matuga	66.97	56.27			
	Msambweni	60.23	55.27			
LAMU	County	72.59	59.38	The county and its sub counties is in above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Lamu East	76.93	65.63			
	Lamu West	70.08	55.77			
TAITA TAVETA	County	80.57	85.96	The vegetation greenness is above normal across the county.		
	Mwatate	88.72	87.68			
	Taveta	82.09	87.68			
	Voi	75.42	82.61			
	Wundanyi	105.69	110.8			
NAROK	County	73.78	79.18	The vegetation greenness is in the above normal range for the period.		
	Narok-East	74.85	81.22			
	Emurua Dikirr	62.24	68.32			
	Kilgoris	63.25	67.52			
	Narok-North	70.63	77.16			
	Narok-South	77.91	84.28			
	Narok-West	76.77	80.83			

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

