NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

**National Drought Early Warning Bulletin**

JUNE 2022

Overview

The drought situation continued to worsen in **nineteen (19)** of the 23 ASAL counties. This is attributed to the poor performance of the 2021 short rains coupled with previous two failed consecutive seasons and early cessation of the 2022 long rains season. The number of people in need of assistance has increased from **3.5 million** in May to **4.1 million** in June 2022. **Six (6)** counties namely Laikipia, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo and Samburu are in **Alarm** drought phase while **thirteen (13)** counties including Kilifi, Turkana, West-Pokot, Kwale, Meru (North), Embu (Mbeere), Garissa, Kajiado, Kitui, Nyeri (Kieni), Taita-Taveta, Tharaka-Nithi and Tana-River are in **Alert** drought phase. The remaining **four (4)** counties including Baringo, Lamu, Narok and Makueni are in **Normal** drought phase. Acute malnutrition has also been noted across the counties with 942,000 cases of children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished and 134,000 cases of pregnant or lactating women acutely malnourished in need of treatment.

Drought indicators

Rainfall Performance

The month of May marked the cessation of the "Long Rains" season over most parts of the Country. In May 2022, several parts of the country experienced dry weather conditions except over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley, Coastal region, and a few areas over Northeast and the Highlands East of the Rift Valley that experienced occasional rainfall. Analysis of May 2022 monthly rainfall from 1st to 29th indicates that most parts of the country experienced below-average rainfall except Wajir which experienced above-

Figure 1. May 2022 Rainfall performance

average rainfall at 129% for two days. Narok and Lamu experienced near average rainfall at 89.4% and 84.4% respectively. All the other stations recorded less than
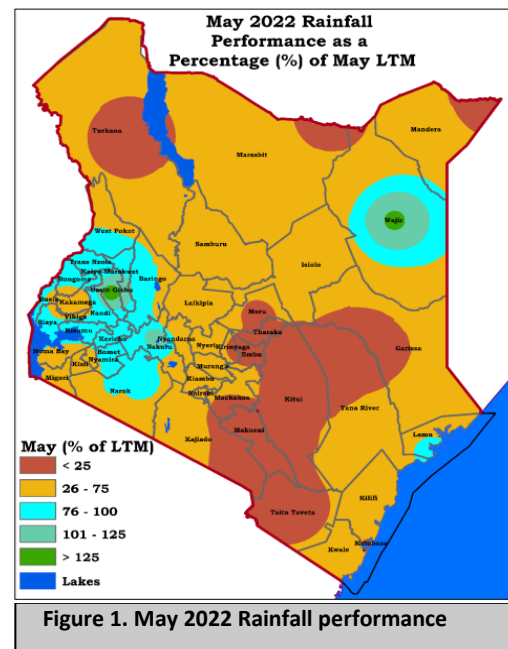
75% of their May LTM (average) rainfall. The rainfall was characterized by isolated storms over parts of the country. On 1st May, Diff station in Wajir, Sericho in Isiolo and Kaibos in West Pokot recorded 68.0mm, 64.0mm, and 50.1mm respectively.

Rainfall Forecast for June 2022

Figure 1. June 2022 Rainfall forecast
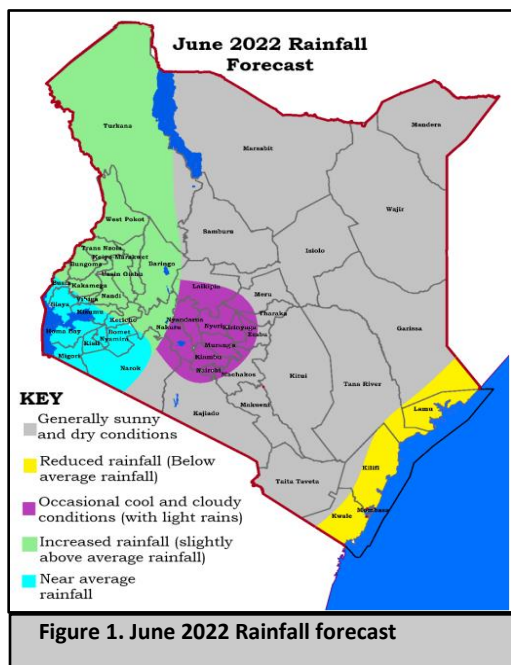
The forecast indicates that several parts of the country will be generally dry and sunny during the month of June 2022. However, near to above-average rainfall is expected over parts of the Highlands West of the Rift Valley and Central Rift Valley, while the Lake Victoria Basin and South Rift Valley is likely to receive near average rainfall. The Coastal strip is likely to experience near-average rainfall tending to below-average (depressed) rainfall. Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa and Isiolo) and Southeastern lowlands (Machakos, Makueni, Kitui, Taita Taveta and parts of Kajiado) are likely to remain generally sunny and dry. However, high terrain areas in some counties in southeastern Kenya are likely to have chilly and foggy conditions on occasion.

Vegetation condition

Figure 3 compares the vegetation condition index (VCI) in May 2021 with that in May 2022. Generally, when compared to similar period last year and the long-term average, the current condition of vegetation deteriorating.
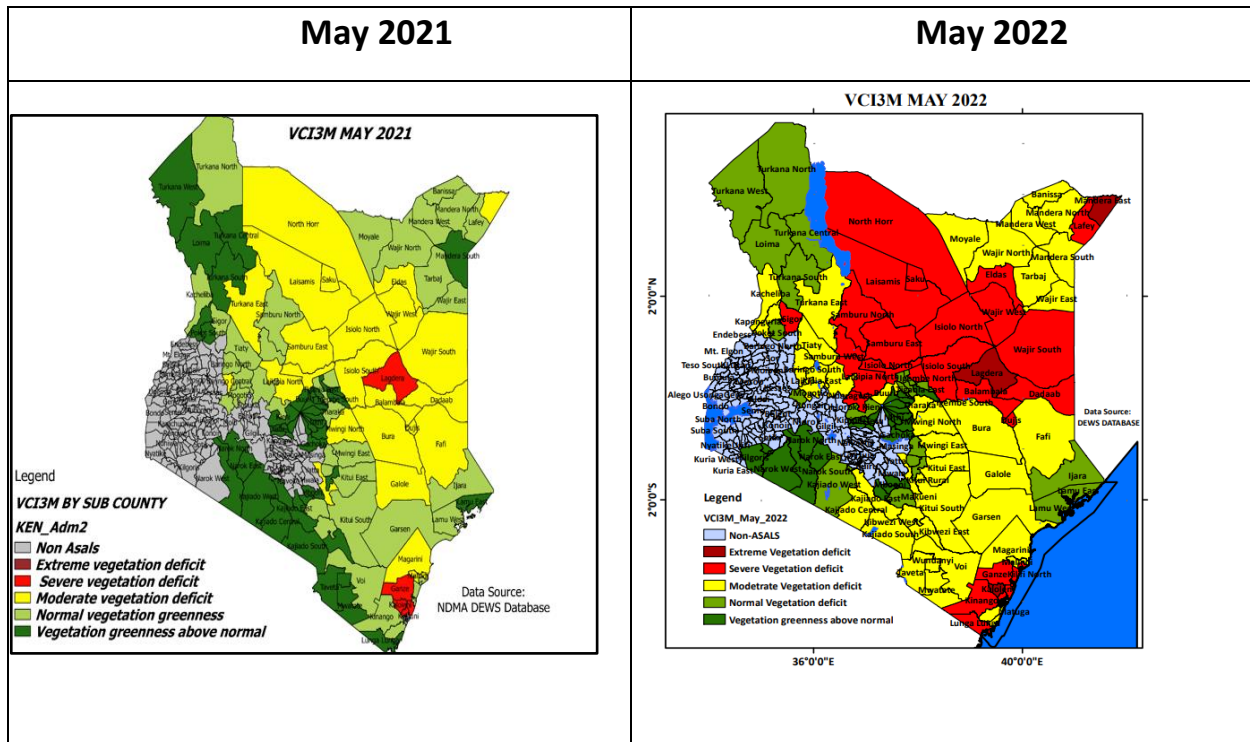
May 2021	May 2022

Figure 3: Maps comparing Vegetation Condition (VCI)

The month of May 2022 showed deterioration in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) as compared to the previous month of April 2022.The deterioration is associated with the poor performance of the long rains of 2022. The following **3 sub counties**; Garissa (Lagdera), Kilifi (Kaloleni) and Mandera (Mandera East) are in **Extreme vegetation deficit band** hence in need of humanitarian assistance. The following **Seven counties** (7); Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Laikipia, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir are in **Severe vegetation deficit**. The following **eight (8) counties** including; Baringo, Garissa, Kajiado, Kitui, Mandera, Taita Taveta, Tana-River and West Pokot are in **Moderate vegetation deficit** hence close monitoring and activation of response plans. The following **Five (5) counties** including; Lamu, Makueni, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi and Turkana recorded **Normal** vegetation greenness. The following **three (3) counties** including; Embu, Nyeri and Narok recorded **Above normal vegetation** greenness. The current vegetation condition is worse as compared to the same period the previous year, May 2021 as shown in (Figure 3). A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of April 2022 is provided in Annex 1. The situation for each county disaggregated by sub-county is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI), May 2022

Category	County	Sub Counties (No)
Extreme		(3) Garissa (Lagdera), Kilifi (Kaloleni), Mandera (Mandera-East)
Severe vegetation deficit	(7) Isiolo Kilifi Kwale Laikipia Marsabit Samburu Wajir	(25) Garissa (Balambala, Daadab, Township), Isiolo (Isiolo-North, Isiolo-South), Kilifi (Ganze, Kilifi-North, Rabai, Kilifi-South), Kwale (Kinango, Lungalunga), Laikipia (Laikipia-North, Laikipia-West), Marsabit (Lafey, Laisamis, North Horr, Saku), Meru (Igembe-North), Samburu (Samburu-East, Samburu-North, Samburu-West), Wajir (Eldas, Wajir-South, Wajir-West), West Pokot (Sigor)
Moderate vegetation deficit	(8) Baringo Garissa Kajiado Kitui Mandera Taita Taveta Tana River West Pokot	(41) Baringo(Baringo Central, Baringo North, Baringo South, Tiaty, Mogotio), Garissa (Fafi), Kajiado (Kajiado Central, Kajiado East Kajiado South), Kilifi (Magarini, Malindi),Kitui(Kitui East, Mwingi Central, Mwingi North, Kitui Rural, Kitui South), Kwale (Matuga, Msambweni), Laikipia(Laikipia-East), Makueni (Kibwezi-East, Kibwezi-West), Mandera (Banissa, Mandera-North, Mandera-South, Mandera-West), Marsabit (Moyale), Meru (Buuri), Taita Taveta (Mwatate, Taveta, Voi., Wundanyi),Tana River(Bura, Galole, Garsen), Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka), Turkana (Turkana-East), Wajir (Wajir-East, Wajir-North,Tarbaj), West Pokot (Kacheliba, Kapenguria)
Normal vegetation greenness	(5) Lamu Makueni Meru Tharaka-Nithi Turkana	(20) Baringo (Eldama Ravine), Garissa (Ijara), Kajiado (Kajiado-North, Kajiado-West), Kitui (Kitui-Central, Mwingi-West, Kitui-West), Lamu (Lamu-East, Lamu-West), Makueni (Makueni), Meru (Igembe-Central, Tigania-East, Tigania-West), Nyeri (Kieni), Turkana (Turkana-Central, Loima, Turkana-North, Turkana-South, Turkana-West), West Pokot (West Pokot-South)
Vegetation greenness Above normal	(3) Embu Narok Nyeri	(24) Embu (Manyatta, Mbeere-North, Mbeere-South, Runyenjes), Makueni (Kaiti, Kilome, Mbooni), Meru (Central Imenti, Igembe-South, North-Imenti, South Imenti), Narok (Narok-East, Emurua Dikirr, Kilgoris, Narok-North, Narok-South, Narok-West), Nyeri (Mathira, Mukurweini, Othaya, Tetu, Township), Tharaka Nithi (Chuka, Maara)

Livestock production

Pasture and browse condition

The state of pasture and browse in most of the arid and semi-arid counties was generally in fair to poor conditions as shown in Table 2. The current pasture and browse condition are below normal as compared to normal years with slight

improvement recorded as compared to the previous month due to minimal showers of rains received during the May onset which led to little regeneration of pasture and browse. The condition would not last for long due to high concentration of livestock in the grazing areas.

Table 2.0: Pasture and browse condition, May 2022

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

Livestock body condition

The current livestock body condition displayed no major improvement as compared to previous month. Generally, the current body condition of most livestock is below normal in comparison to similar periods during a normal year. Consequently, most counties reported livestock body condition as fair to poor

conditions with exception of Makueni which reported good body condition while three counties (Kajiado, Lamu and West Pokot) reported good body conditions for the goat species as shown in Table 3. The fair to poor condition is as result of the poor performance of the 2021 short rains season and the minimal down pours of the MAM long rains season resulting to little or no regeneration of pasture and browse that has direct impact on livestock body condition.

Table 3.0: Livestock body condition, May 2022

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

Milk production

Milk production was on a stable trend as compared to the previous month in most of the counties. The below normal milk production is attributed to the poor rainfall performance for the previous OND rains season, the late onset and minimal showers during this month of May and persistent dry spell being experienced

across the ASAL region. The current milk production status is below average as compared to normal year. Milk production trends in the 23 ASAL counties is presented in table 4.0.

Table 4.0: Milk production, May 2022

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

Cattle prices

In majority of the counties, cattle prices in the month of May remained stable compared to the previous month owing mainly to the poor body condition as illustrated in Table 5. The current cattle prices are below normal in most of the counties in comparison to similar periods during a normal year. However; Embu,

Kajiado, Kitui, Lamu, Makueni, Meru, Narok, Tana-River, Tharaka Nithi and West-Pokot reported above normal LTA due to increased demand of livestock market as compared to low supply. Eight counties reported an improving trend in prices whereas five counties reported a worsening trend as illustrated in Table 5.

Table 5.0: Cattle prices, May 2022

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

Goat prices

Goat prices in majority of the ASAL counties were above LTA. The trend was however stable and improving owing to low number of goats available for sell in the market except for Embu, Makueni, Meru, Narok counties which reported a worsening trend.

Table 6.0: Goat prices, April 2022

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

Livestock Mortality

Drought conditions have persisted in ASAL counties following failed multiple successive rain seasons. Parts of some counties including Garissa, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo and Mandera have had at least 3 failed rain seasons. This has led to conditions of severe to vegetation deficit coupled with challenged access to water. These have led to increased trekking distances to water points and grazing sites for livestock leading to worsening livestock body condition scores and leading to mortality attributable to drought effects. The livestock mortalities reported in Samburu, Mandera, Isiolo, Lamu, Marsabit and Garissa. There is need to purposely support both commercial and emergency livestock offtake across the ASALs in the face of an elevated level of risk following the failed MAM 2022 season and the forecast poor OND 2022 season prospects.

The livestock mortalities reported in Samburu (16.90%), Mandera (11.30%), Isiolo (8.01%), Lamu (7.63%), Marsabit (7.4%) and Garissa (6.8%).

The reported livestock mortalities for Wajir County (5.33%) are likely to increase as the drought situation assumes a worsening trend. Kajiado, Embu, Kwale, Kitui,

Makueni, Narok, Taita Taveta and Tharaka Nithi did not report any livestock mortalities attributable to drought related.

The counties of Kilifi, West Pokot, Turkana, Laikipia, Meru, Tana River, Baringo, Nyeri and Meru reported livestock mortalities within county herds ranging from 0.01% in Baringo to 1.5% in Kilifi. In Meru and Nyeri, most mortalities are from immigrant livestock from Isiolo, Marsabit and Wajir Counties.

The reported mortalities as updated by the counties as at the end of May 2022 are presented in the following table;

Table: Reported Drought Related Livestock Mortalities

No.	County	Cattle Mortality			Sheep/Goat Mortality			Camel Mortality			Overall Rate (%)
		Population (No.)	Deaths (No.)	Rate (%)	Population (No.)	Deaths (No.)	Rate (%)	Population (No.)	Deaths (No.)	Rate (%)	
1.	Samburu	369,399	152,561	41.30	1,477,906	112,501	7.61	54,063	967	1.79	16.90
2.	Mandera	863,625	138,213	16.0	4,579,722	558,752	12.2	1,016,790	32,520	3.1	11.30
3.	Isiolo	274,055	19,000	6.9	2,209,532	24,800	1.1	307,011	30	0.01	8.01
4.	Lamu	105,054	8,900	8.4	66,420	4,200	6.3	0	0	0	7.63
5.	Marsabit	509227	33,105	6.5	4,569,647	580,300	12.7	791,029	23,700	3.0	7.4
6.	Garissa	1,322,540	264,508	2.0	4,002,922	120,100	3.0	450,000	9,000	2.0	6.8
7.	Wajir	893,040	114,785	12.85	5,422,324	102,780	1.89	1,184,083	13,389	1.13	5.33
8.	Kilifi	210,513	9,500	4.5	244,242	0	0	37,564	0	0	1.5
9.	Nyeri	66,000	33	0.05	180,000	90	0.05	0	123	0.05	0.05
	Nyeri*	6,000	300	3.0	4,000	120	3.0	0	420	3.0	3.0
10.	West Pokot	593032	4,621	1	1,214,285	924	0.08	10,500	0	0	0.3
11.	Turkana	3,143,442	1,332	0.04	13,559,892	29,589	0.22	949,649	185	0.02	0.17
12.	Laikipia	68,800	4,500	0.07	211,920	9,800	0.05	0	0	0	<0.1
13.	Meru North	291,156	72	0.02	369429	15	0	4026	0	0	<0.1
14.	Tana River	475,398	20,825	0.04	1,097,208	33,450	0.03	67,950	546	0.01	0.03
15.	Baringo	518,982	29	0	1,500,453	88	0	13,451	0	0	0.01
16.	Kajiado	786,082	0	0	2,425,957	0	0	2,550	0	0	0

17.	Embu	151739	0	0	280938	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kwale	243,862	0	0	456,221	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Kitui	324,351	0	0	1,476,390	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Makueni	251, 385	0	0	982,888	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Narok	1,488,911	0	0	3,619,387	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Taita Taveta	**144,700**	0	0	232,300	0	0	2,480	0	0	0
23.	Tharaka Nithi	162,984	0	0	297,634	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		**13,012,892**	**772,284**	**5.93**	**50,481,617**	**1,577,509**	**3.12**	**4,891,146**	**80,880**	**1.65**	**3.55**

Crop production

In the Coast Marginal Agricultural (CMA) counties, the crop condition is poor with most counties reporting withering of crops, with the surviving ones at podding and tussling stage. In the South East Marginal Agriculture (SEMA) counties there are different outputs but majorly its plant growth at knee high stage. In Kwale and Lamu planting and weeding is ongoing same as in Tharaka Nithi. In both SEMA and CMA, season failure has been experienced with less area planted and the lands abandoned or left open for grazing, this is attributed by stressed moisture in May and poor performance of the 2022 long rains season couple with late onset and early cessation and failure of the previous season.

Maize prices

In all counties, the price of maize was at a stable or worsening trend in April as compared to the previous month, these is as a result of the dry spell experienced in the countries from last year failure of OND rain seasons and the late onset of MAM rain seasons as demonstrated in Table 7, the current maize prices are above

LTA and on increasing trend as compared to the previous month due to depletion of stocks that has resulted to increase in maize prices.

Table 7.0: Maize prices, May 2022

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

WATER ACCESS

Access to water for households

In comparison to the long-term average, 17 counties distances to water for households is currently above the LTA. In comparison with the previous month, there is decrease and increase in distance to household water source. The poor rainfall performance of long rains is the reason behind the above LTA trekking distances. The trend in distances walked by households to access water is provided in Table 8.

Table 8.0: Distance from households to main water sources, May 2022

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

Access to water for livestock

The trend in the distance trekked by livestock in search of water is presented in Table 9. Compared with the previous month, the current trekking distance to water source from grazing areas is worsening across most of the counties. 82 percent of counties livestock trekking distance to water point is above LTA in ASALs with most counties being at worsening trend as shown in table 9.0.

Table 9.0: Distance from livestock grazing area to main water sources, May 2022

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

Terms of trade

Table 10 shows the trends in terms of trade (ToT) between the relative price of goats and maize in ASAL counties. In most counties, ToT values are below the long-term average (LTA). The TOT is at a worsening trend as it is displaying worsening

conditions in most counties. The worsening trend is as a result of stable goat prices while maize prices has increased and thus lowering the purchasing power among pastoralists.

Table 10.0: Terms of trade, May 2022

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

Health and nutrition

Table 11 shows the trend in the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC) across the ASAL counties. The trend of MUAC has either improved or deteriorated in a number of counties as compared to the previous month,with most counties recording a stable trend. Baringo, Kajiado, Kitui, Mandera, Marsabit,

Samburu, Tana River, Tharaka Nithi and Wajir have MUAC above long-term average. The observed above long-term negative trend in malnutrition of the nine counties was mostly attributed to the continued reduced milk consumption at household level due to decrease in milk production as well as poor dietary diversity, poor child feeding practices and reduced food intake at household level. Kajiado, Makueni, Meru, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi and Turkana counties reported worsening trend as shown in table 11.0 that requires close monitoring. Garissa, Mandera, Meru, Narok, Nyeri, Samburu and Wajir counties recorded an improvement in trend in the month under review.

Table 11.0: Children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC), May 2022

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

Drought phase classification

Table 12 sums up the trends in drought phase classification as at end of May 2022. On the basis of the range of indicators monitored above, thirteen (13) counties; Embu, Garissa, Kilifi, Kitui, Kajiado, Kwale, Tana River, Taita-Taveta, Meru-North,

Nyeri (Kieni), Turkana, Tharaka-Nithi and West-Pokot are in the alert drought phase while four (4) counties; Baringo, Lamu, Narok and Makueni are in the normal drought phase, whereas six (6) counties; Isiolo, Laikipia, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir are at an alarm phase. During the month under review, five (5) counties reported an improving trend, Six (6) counties recorded stable trend while twelve (12) counties reported a worsening trend.

Table 12.0: Drought phase classification, May 2022

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

Recommendations

Food and safety nets

- Provision of food assistance and scaling up of cash transfers targeting households which are currently food insecure as a result of the prevailing drought stress.

Livestock sector

- Provision of livestock feeds and supplements.
- Treatment and vaccination against emerging livestock diseases.
- Support for commercial and emergency livestock offtake

Water sector

- Support water trucking interventions.
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of water facilities.
- Provision of fuel subsidies to motorized boreholes.
- Provision of fast-moving spare parts for strategic high convergence water facilities.
- Procurement and distribution of water storage tanks.

Health and nutrition sector

- Support on hygiene and sanitation promotions.
- Provisions for severe acute malnutrition - Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).
- Supplies for moderate acute malnutrition - Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF).
- Support establishment of stabilization centres for acute malnutrition cases
- Support for mass screening and integrated health outreaches
- Support for food safety monitroing

Education sector

- Enhance hygiene promotion in learning institutions.

- Provision of food to subsidize school fees in boarding secondary schools.

- Water trucking to schools for drinking, hygiene and preparation of meals.

Peace and security sector

- Facilitating intra/inter communities peace dialogues and resource use agreements.

- Coordination of peace and security activities in conflict prone counties.

- Support for cross-border dialogues for access to drought survival resources.

Coordination

- Support County Steering Groups (CSGs) to effectively coordinate drought response activities.

- Support for internal sectoral drought risk management coordination.

Table 13: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 30th May 2022

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS			
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 24th April 2022	VCI-3 month as at 30th May 2022	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	20.18	33.01	The entire county and five of its sub-counties recorded moderate vegetation deficit which was stable when compared with the previous month. Eldama improved from moderate to normal vegetation greenness.			
	Central	17.26	30.16				
	Eldama	32.51	40.06				
	Mogotio	13.12	27.18				
	North	21.2	29.39				
	South	22.1	34.33				
	Tiaty	18.86	34.4				
MANDERA	County	17.01	23.91	The county recorded moderate vegetation condition which is an improvement from the previous month whereas Mandera East			
	Banissa	18.93	30.94				
	M East	9.11	9.77				

		VCI-3 month as at 24th April 2022	VCI-3 month as at 30th May 2022	
	Lafey	12.39	16.52	displayed extreme vegetation deficit which is stable as compared to the previous month.
	M North	16.84	26.72	
	M South	19.87	25.64	
	M West	19.1	24.94	
TURKANA	County	40.7	38.64	The county recorded a decline in vegetation greenness but still remained at normal vegetation condition during the month of May.
	T Central	76.66	49.7	
	T. East	28.16	26.37	
	T. Loima	64.02	42.41	
	T. North	26.99	36.58	
	T. South	50.16	36.83	
	T. West	33.52	44.75	
MARSABIT	County	18.87	15.4	The county remained stable at severe vegetation condition during the month of May.
	Laisaimis	11.92	11.97	
	Moyale	21.49	22.54	
	N. Horr	21.86	15.54	
	Saku	23.46	15.13	
WAJIR	County	14.76	18.62	The County and all of its sub counties recorded severe and moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review with majority remaining stable.
	W East	13.14	23.64	
	W. Eldas	15.19	16.95	
	W. North	20.83	25.38	
	W. South	12.72	14.46	
	W. Tarbaj	15.75	25.18	
	W West	12.27	13.63	
SAMBURU	County	11.73	14.15	The county and all of its sub-counties recorded severe vegetation deficit during the month under review.
	S East	8.55	10.96	
	S. North	14.55	16.86	
	S. West	14.95	17.84	

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 24th April 2022	VCI-3 month as at 30th May 2022	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
GARISSA	County	31.18	27.31	The county remained stable at moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review.		
	Balambala	20.98	10.69			
	Daadab	20.08	19.46			
	Fafi	35.88	33.65			
	Ijara	51.73	47.83			
	Lagdera	12.3	6.92			
	Dujis	36.96	18.07			
ISIOLO	County	17.11	11.57	The county and all its sub-counties recorded severe vegetation deficit during the month under review. Isiolo South deteriorated to severe
	I. North	13.99	11.17	

	I. South	21.88	12.17	vegetation deficit.
TANA RIVER	County	34.8	24.19	The county and all its sub-counties recorded moderate vegetation deficit. Garsen sub-county deteriorated from normal to moderate vegetation deficit.
	Bura	29.17	20.02	
	Galole	34.37	22.11	
	Garsen	39.85	29.03	
KAJIADO	County	36.52	33.08	The County and three of its sub-county recorded moderate vegetation deficit. Kajiado North and West remained stable at normal vegetation condition
	K. Central	36.88	30.86	
	K. East	35.3	31.06	
	K. North	44.06	43.65	
	K. South	36.34	20.47	
	K. West	45.64	45.17	
LAIKIPIA	County	12.46	14.28	The County recorded severe vegetation deficit with a stable trend. Laikipia East was at moderate vegetation deficit and Laikipia North and West is at severe vegetation deficit as of this month.
	L. East	23.48	23.04	
	L. North	9.44	10.29	
	L. West	12.79	17.54	
THARAKA NITHI	County	44.03	42.07	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which was a stable trend as compared to the previous month of April.
	Chuka	57.76	51.2	
	Maara	62.83	57.21	
	Tharaka	32.85	33.8	
WEST POKOT	County	25.46	28.47	The County and three of its sub-counties recorded moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review which was stable when compared with the previous month of April. Pokot South remained at normal vegetation greenness. Sigor still remained at severe vegetation deficit.
	Kacheliba	26.61	28.38	
	Kapenguria	26.89	32.59	
	Pokot South	35.49	39.41	
	Sigor	16.62	18.69	
EMBU	County	53.51	57.44	The county and all its sub-counties recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which a stable trend.
	Manyatta	67.43	61.62	
	Mbeere North	52.17	60.54	
	Mbeere South	47.26	54.31	
	Runyenjes	64.14	57.38	

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 24th April 2022	VCI-3 month as at 30th May 2022	Colour	VCI values (3-month)	Drought Category
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					>=35 - <50	Normal vegetation greenness
					>=20 - <35	Moderate vegetation deficit
					>=10 - <20	Severe vegetation deficit
					<10	Extreme vegetation deficit
KITUI	County	32.92	27.82	The county recorded moderate vegetation deficit during the month of May with all of its sub-counties displaying a deteriorating and stable trend as compared to the previous month of April. The situation of VCI in May has really worsened in the county with a huge margin.		
	Kitui Central	43.93	35.98			
	Kitui East	33.69	25.59			
	Mwingi	34.01	28.74			

	Central			
	Mwingi North	36.8	34.75	
	Mwingi West	48.27	47.19	
	Kitui Rural	35.26	32.15	
	Kitui South	28.39	22.42	
	Kitui West	36.82	36.43	
MAKUENI	**County**	43.48	41.79	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which was a stable trend as compared to April. Kibwezi East and West deteriorated to moderate vegetation deficit.
	Kaiti	69.97	71.76	
	Kibwezi East	37.58	30.9	
	Kibwezi West	37.9	33.41	
	Kilome	56.02	50.28	
	Makueni	39.33	46.31	
	Mbooni	54.18	58.55	
MERU	**County**	41.24	38.87	The county and three of its sub-counties recorded normal vegetation greenness while 4 recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month of May with Igembe North recording severe vegetation deficit portraying a worsening trend for the county during this month under review. Buuri deteriorated from normal to moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review.
	Buuri	39.98	34.11	
	Central Imenti	57.32	57.51	
	Igembe Central	36.17	37.08	
	Igembe North	24.45	17.22	
	Igembe South	44.37	51.57	
	North Imenti	49.44	50.8	
	South Imenti	63.71	59.72	
	Tigania East	38.46	35.9	
	Tigania West	40.13	36	
NYERI	**County**	55.86	53.68	The county and all its sub counties remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness except Kieni which recorded normal vegetation greenness. Mukurweini improved from normal to above normal vegetation greenness.
	Kieni	51.21	45.06	
	Mathira	60.07	60.91	
	Mukurweini	46.43	65.84	
	Town	52.54	69.52	
	Othaya	71.36	65.69	
	Tetu	65.94	57.78	
KILIFI	**County**	24.49	17.53	The vegetation condition in the county and four of its sub-counties was at severe vegetation deficit during the month under review. Rabai and Kilifi South improved from extreme vegetation deficit to severe vegetation deficit. Kaloleni deteriorated from severe to extreme vegetation deficit. Magarini and Malindi remained stable at moderate vegetation deficit.
	Ganze	19.68	11.49	
	Kaloleni	10.07	9.65	
	Magarini	31.77	21.56	
	Malindi	23.51	20.54	
	Kilifi-North	14.1	12.61	
	Rabai	3.85	12.71	
	Kilifi-South	8.35	14.48	
KWALE	**County**	18.55	17.15	The county and all of its sub-counties recorded stability in vegetation condition during the month under review which was a worsening trend. The county recorded a severe vegetation deficit.
	Kinango	18.33	13.12	
	Lungalunga	15.51	17.2	
	Matuga	23.29	30..54	
	Msambweni	23.67	30.76	

LAMU	County	51.17	44.1	The County and its sub-counties recorded normal vegetation greenness. Lamu West declined from above normal to normal vegetation greenness.
	Lamu East	49.86	45.93	
	Lamu West	51.92	43.05	

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 24th April 2022	VCI-3 month as at 30th May 2022	Colour	VCI values (3-month)	Drought Category
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					>=35 - <50	Normal vegetation greenness
					>=20 - <35	Moderate vegetation deficit
					>=10 - <20	Severe vegetation deficit
					<10	Extreme vegetation deficit

TAITA TAVETA	County	36.4	23.95	The County recorded moderate vegetation deficit which was a decline as compared to the previous month of April.
	Mwatate	50.68	27.32	
	Taveta	35.86	28.53	
	Voi	32.23	20.61	
	Wundanyi	39.42	29.15	
NAROK	County	67.25	60.23	
	Narok-East	55.45	57.47	
	Emurua Dikirr	71.79	67.34	There was stability in vegetation cover as the county and all of its sub-counties recorded Above normal vegetation greenness.
	Kilgoris	73.39	61.53	
	Narok-North	51.19	50.72	
	Narok-South	71.59	64.32	
	Narok-West	72.81	61.3	

Table 14.0: 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)	Markets

	Milk consumption	Access to food and water
	Distances to water	
Utilization	MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference)	Nutrition
	Coping strategies	Coping strategies
	Food consumption score	

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 indicators 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 4). Identifying the correct drought phase helps to guide the most appropriate response for that stage in the drought cycle.
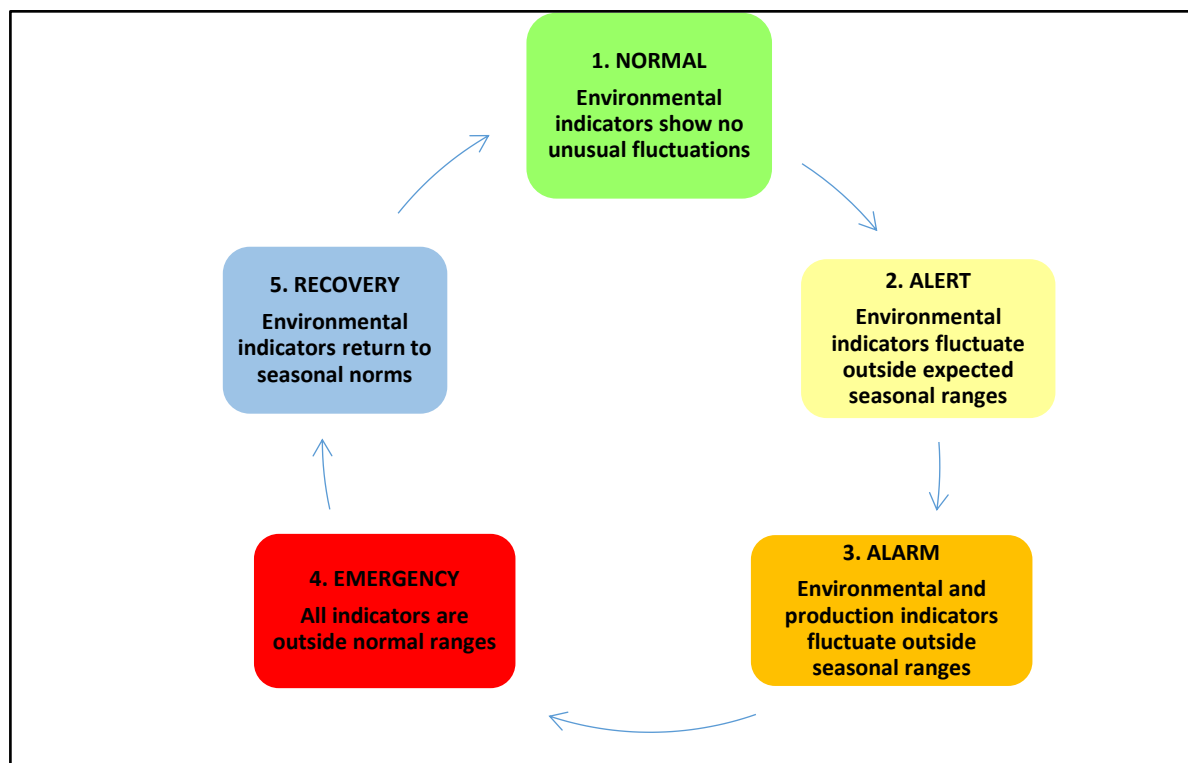

Figure 4.0: Drought Phase Classification