



NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

National Drought Early Warning Bulletin

JULY 2022

Overview

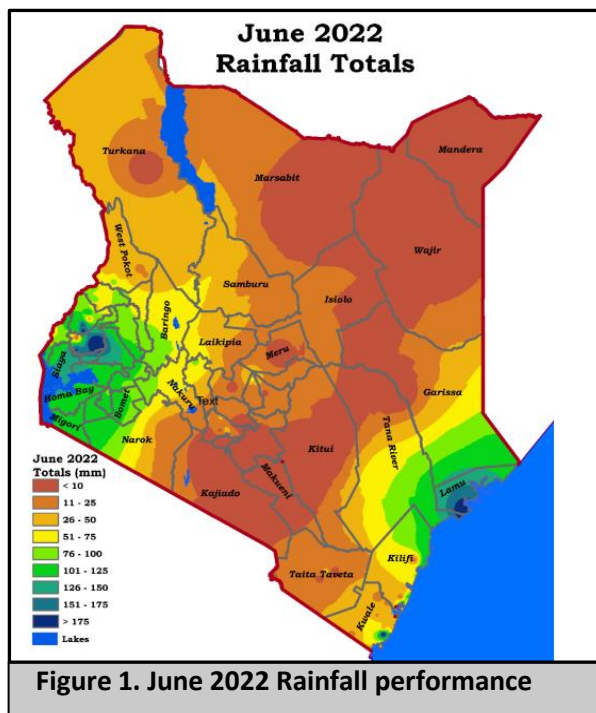
The drought situation continued to worsen in twenty (20) of the 23 ASAL counties. The number of counties in the Alarm stage of drought has increased from five (5) in May to eight (8) in June 2022. The counties in Alarm drought phase are Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Laikipia, Tharaka Nithi, Turkana, Samburu and Isiolo while twelve (12) counties including Garissa, Kajiado, Kitui, Makeni, Meru, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Nyeri, Embu, Turkana, Kwale and Kilifi are in Alert drought phase. 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.

Three counties namely Narok, West Pokot (except Sigor sub-county) and Baringo (except Tiaty sub-county) are in Normal drought phase. The number of people in need of assistance is 4.1 million up from 3.5 million in May 2022.

Drought indicators

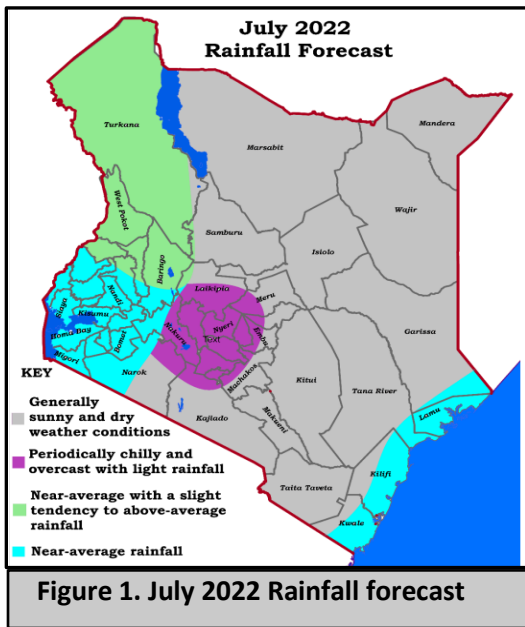
June Rainfall Performance

Several parts of ASALs remained relatively dry in June. Analysis of the June 2022 monthly rainfall from 1st to 28th June 2022 indicates that most parts of the ASALs experienced near to below average rainfall (less than 75mm of rainfall). The Pastoral North East counties including; Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River and parts of Garissa received between < 10mm to 50mm of rainfall totals. The South East Marginal Agriculture counties; Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kajiado, Meru, Makeni and Kitui counties were also badly hit as they received very little rainfall in the range (< 10mm - 25mm). The Coast Marginal Agriculture counties received some off-season rainfall with parts of Kwale, Kilifi and Lamu counties receiving a moderate to above normal rainfall amounts. Lamu and northern Kilifi received between 100mm - 150mm of rainfall. The same situation was experienced in some parts of Agro pastoral cluster; parts of Narok west and southern parts of Baringo county receiving off-season rainfall that was moderate in the range of 76mm - 125mm of rainfall totals.



Rainfall Forecast for July 2022

The July 2022 weather outlook indicates that several parts of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands will be generally dry and sunny. The Pastoral North East counties including; Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo,



Garissa and Tana River counties will experience generally sun and dry weather conditions. The same will apply to some parts of the coastal counties with exemption of the coastal line stretch of Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Lamu counties which are expected to receive Near/Above average rainfall. The Pastoral North West counties; especially Turkana county is expected to receive Near average rainfall with a slight tendency to above average rainfall. This is expected to stretch eastwards towards, Samburu county. Most of Agro-Pastoral counties are expected to experience sunny and dry weather conditions with the exemption of Narok and Baringo counties which are expected to receive Near-average rainfall with a slight tendency to above average rainfall. Some parts of central ASAL counties of Laikipia, Embu, Meru, Tharaka Nithi are

expected to experience periodically chilly and overcast skies with light rainfall.

Vegetation condition

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

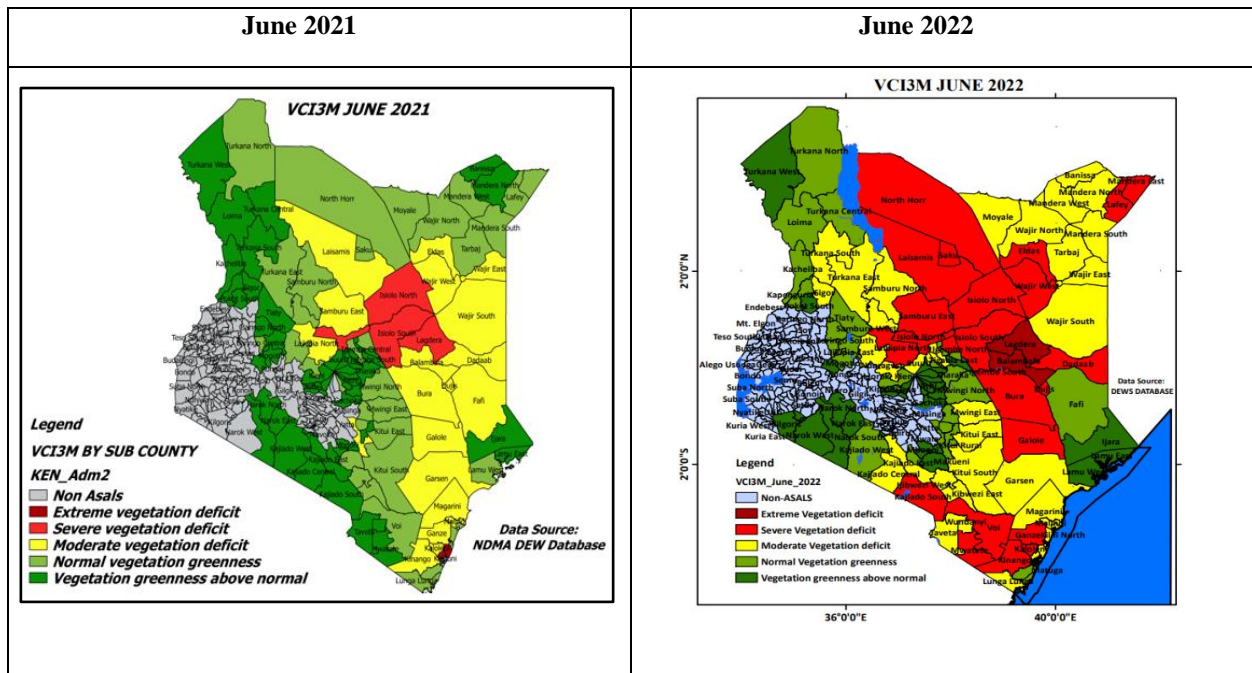


Figure 3: Maps comparing Vegetation Condition (VCI)

The month of June 2022 indicated a slight deterioration in vegetation condition across the Arid and Semi-Arid Counties (ASAL) as compared to the previous month of May 2022. The following

2 sub-counties in Garissa (Balambala, Lagdera) are in Extreme vegetation deficit band hence in need of humanitarian assistance. The following six counties (6); Isiolo Kilifi, Kwale, Laikipia, Marsabit and Samburu are in Severe vegetation deficit. The following seven (7) counties including; Garissa, Kajiado, Kitui, Mandera, Taita-Taveta, Tana-River and Wajir are in Moderate vegetation deficit hence close monitoring and response plans. The following six (6) counties including; Baringo, Makueni, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi, Turkana and West-Pokot recorded Normal vegetation greenness. The following four (4) counties including; Embu, Lamu, Nyeri and Narok recorded Above normal vegetation greenness. The vegetation condition in June 2022 is worse as compared to the same period the previous year, June 2021 as shown in (Figure 2). A summary of the vegetation condition across ASAL counties as at end of June 2022 is provided in Figure 1. The situation for each county disaggregated by sub-county is provided in Table 1

Category	County	Sub Counties (No)
Extreme		(2) Garissa (Balambala, Lagdera)
Severe vegetation deficit	(6) Isiolo Kilifi Kwale Laikipia Marsabit Samburu	(22) Garissa (Daadab, Township), Isiolo (Isiolo-North, Isiolo-South), Kajiado (Kajiado-south) Kilifi (Ganze, Kaloleni), Kwale (Kinango), Laikipia (Laikipia-North), Mandera (Mandera-East, Lafey) Marsabit (Laisamis, North Horr, Saku), Meru (Igembe-North), Samburu (Samburu-East), Taita Taveta (Mwatate, Voi), Tana-River (Bura, Galole), Wajir (Eldas, Wajir-West)
Moderate vegetation deficit	(7) Garissa Kajiado Kitui Mandera Taita Taveta Tana River Wajir	(35) Kajiado (Kajiado-Central, Kajiado-East), Kilifi (Magarini, Malindi, Kilifi-North, Rabai, Kilifi-South), Kitui (Kitui-East, Mwingi-Central, Kitui-South), Kwale (Lungalunga), Laikipia (Laikipia East, Laikipia-West), Makueni (Kibwezi-East, Kibwezi-West), Mandera (Banissa, Mandera-North ,Mandera-South, Mandera-West), Marsabit (Moyale), Meru (Buuri, Tigania-East, Tigania-West), Samburu (Samburu-North, Samburu-West), Taita-Taveta (Taveta, Wundanyi), Tana-River (Garsen), Turkana (Turkana-East, Turkana-South), Wajir (Wajir-East, Wajir-North, Wajir-South, Tarbaj), West Pokot (Sigor)
Normal vegetation greenness	(6) Baringo Makueni Meru Tharaka-Nithi Turkana West-Pokot	(25) Baringo (Baringo-Central, Mogotio, Baringo-North, Baringo-South, Tiaty), Garissa (Fafi), Kajiado (Kajiado-West), Kitui (Kitui-Central, Mwingi-North, Mwingi-West, Kitui-Rural, Kitui West), Kwale (Matuga, Msambweni) Makueni (Kilome), Meru (Igembe-Central, North-Imenti), Nyeri (Kieni, Township), Tharaka-Nithi (Tharaka), Turkana (Turkana-Central, Loima, Turkana-North, West Pokot (Kacheliba, Kapenguria)
Vegetation greenness Above normal	(4) Embu Narok Nyeri Lamu	(28) Baringo (Eldama-ravine), Embu (Manyatta, Mbeere-North, Mbeere-South, Runyenjes), Garissa (Ijara), Kajiado (Kajiado-North), Lamu (Lamu-East, Lamu-West), Makueni (Kaiti, Makueni, Mbooni), Meru (Central Imenti, Igembe-South, South Imenti), Narok (Narok-East, Emurua-Dikirr, Kilgoris, Narok-North, Narok-South, Narok-West), Nyeri (Mathira, Mukurweini, Othaya, Tetu), Tharaka Nithi (Chuka, Maara), Turkana (Turkana-West)

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

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 no improvement realized when compared to the previous month probably due to early cessation of the MAM rainfall season which led to little regeneration of pasture and browse. The current pasture and browse condition would not last for a long duration due to high concentration of livestock in the grazing areas.

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

Table 2.0: Pasture and Browse Condition, June 2022

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 condition with exception of Kilifi which reported good body condition for cattle and Kajiado-and Lamu for goats as shown in Table 3. The fair to poor condition is as a result of the poor performance of the 2022 long rains season, accompanied with early cessation

which resulted to little or no regeneration of pasture and browse that has direct impact on livestock body condition.

Table 3.0: Livestock Body Condition, June 2022

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

Milk Production

Milk production was on a worsening trend as compared to the previous month in most of the counties. Some counties including; Baringo, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Samburu, West Pokot and Meru recorded an improving trend. The below normal milk production is attributed to the poor rainfall performance of the MAM rainfall season, the late onset and minimal showers during the month of May and persistent dry spell period being experienced across the ASAL region. The current milk production status is below average as compared to normal year with Makueni County being the only county at above LTA. Milk production trends in the 23 ASAL counties is presented in table 4.0.

Table 4.0: Milk Production, June 2022

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

NB: All the 270 sampled households in Turkana County reported that they did not milk their livestock since milk was barely enough for young calves, kids or lambs

Cattle Prices

In most counties, cattle prices in the month of June 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 period during a normal year. However, Tana-River, Narok, Lamu and Kwale 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, June 2022

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

Goat Prices

Goat prices in most 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 Baringo, Kajiado, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir counties which reported a worsening trend.

Table 6.0: Goat Prices, June 2022

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

Livestock Mortality

Drought conditions have persisted in ASAL counties following multiple failed successive rain seasons. This has led to conditions of severe to extreme vegetation deficit coupled with challenges of access to water. This has led to increased trekking distances to water points and grazing sites for livestock, leading to worsening livestock body condition scores and mortalities in some pockets of Garissa, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, and Mandera. There is a 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.

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. The majority of plant growth in the South Eastern Marginal Agriculture (SEMA) counties is knee-high. In Kwale and Lamu, planting and weeding are ongoing, just 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.

Maize Prices

In all counties, the price of maize was on a stable or worsening trend in June as compared to the previous month as demonstrated in Table 7. The current maize prices are above LTA due to depletion of stocks.

Table 7.0: Maize Prices, June 2022

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

WATER ACCESS

Access to Water for Households

In comparison to the long-term average, distance to water for households in 20 counties is above the LTA. The distance between the household and the water source is generally increasing in comparison to the previous month. West-Pokot and Tana-River counties showed an improving trend. The trend in the distances walked by households to access water is provided in Table 8.

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

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

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 sources from grazing areas is worsening across most of the counties. 74 percent of counties were above LTA with most counties being on a worsening trend except for Samburu County, which is on an improving trend. This is illustrated in table 9.0.

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

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

Terms of Trade

Table 10 shows the trends in terms of trade (ToT) between the relative prices of goats and maize in ASAL counties. In most counties, ToT values are below the long-term average (LTA). The TOT is on 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 worsened.

Table 10.0: Terms of Trade, June 2022

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

Health and Nutrition

Table 11 shows the trend in the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition (MUAC) across the ASAL counties. Baringo, Kajiado, Kitui, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Tharaka Nithi, and Wajir have MUAC above the long-term average. This is mostly attributed to the continued reduced milk consumption at household level due to a 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 a 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), June 2022

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Current status</i>			<i>Trend</i>		
	<i>Above LTA</i>	<i>At LTA</i>	<i>Below LTA</i>	<i>Improving</i>	<i>Stable</i>	<i>Worsening</i>
<i>MUAC</i>	Baringo Kajiado Kitui Mandera Marsabit	Laikipia Lamu Kilifi Taita Taveta	Embu Garissa Isiolo Kwale Makueni	Garissa Nyeri West Pokot Turkana Kwale	Samburu Isiolo Lamu Marsabit Tana River	Baringo Kajiado Kitui Makueni Mandera

	Samburu Tana River Tharaka Nithi Wajir		Meru Narok Nyeri Turkana West-Pokot		Tharaka-Nithi Wajir Embu Garissa Kilifi Taita-Taveta	Meru Narok Samburu
--	---	--	---	--	---	--------------------------

Drought Phase Classification

Table 12 sums up the trends in drought phase classification as at the end of June 2022. On the basis of the range of indicators monitored above, twelve (12) counties including Garissa, Kajiado, Kitui, Makueni, Meru, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Nyeri, Embu, Turkana, Kwale and Kilifi are in the Alert drought phase, while three (3) counties including Baringo (except Tiaty sub-county), West Pokot (except Sigor sub-county) and Narok are in the Normal drought phase. Eight (8) counties namely; Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Laikipia, Tharaka-Nithi, Turkana, Samburu and Isiolo are in Alarm drought phase. During the month under review, three (3) counties reported an improving trend, six (6) counties recorded a stable trend, while fourteen (14) counties reported a worsening trend.

Table 12.0: Drought phase classification, June 2022

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

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.

Water sector

- Support water trucking interventions.
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of water facilities.
- Provision of fuel subsidies to motorized boreholes.
- 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).

Education sector

- Enhance hygiene promotion in learning institutions.
- Provision of food to subsidize school fees in boarding secondary schools.

Peace and security sector

- Facilitating intra/inter communities peace dialogues and resource use agreements.
- Coordination of peace and security activities in conflict prone counties.

Coordination

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

Table 1: Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3 month) as at 26th June 2022

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 30 th May 2022	VCI-3 month as at 26 th June 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	33.01	45.38	The entire county and five of its sub-counties recorded Normal vegetation greenness which was an improvement when compared with the previous month of May. Eldama improved from Normal vegetation greenness Vegetation greenness above normal.		
	Central	30.16	47.68			
	Eldama	40.06	53.21			
	Mogotio	27.18	41.33			
	North	29.39	39.05			
	South	34.33	46.75			
	Tiaty	34.4	46.32			
MANDERA	County	23.91	24.11	The county recorded moderate vegetation condition which is stable when compared with the previous month. Mander East improved from extreme to severe.		
	Banissa	30.94	31.82			
	M East	9.77	11.2			
	Lafey	16.52	17.96			
	M North	26.72	28.42			
	M South	25.64	24.09			
	M West	24.94	23.6			
TURKANA	County	38.64	43.33	The county recorded a stability in vegetation greenness but still remained at normal vegetation condition during the month June.		
	T Central	49.7	36.11			
	T. East	26.37	28.78			
	T. Loima	42.41	39.83			
	T. North	36.58	45.68			
	T. South	36.83	31.5			
	T. West	44.75	62.78			
MARSABIT	County	15.4	15.22	The county remained stable at severe vegetation condition during the month of June. Moyale maintained at moderate vegetation greenness.		
	Laisaimis	11.97	13.93			
	Moyale	22.54	22.93			
	N. Horr	15.54	13.86			
	Saku	15.13	17.42			
WAJIR	County	18.62	23.26	The County and most of its sub counties recorded an improvement from severe vegetation deficit to moderate vegetation greenness.		
	W East	23.64	32.07			
	W. Eldas	16.95	16.49			
	W. North	25.38	26.73			
	W. South	14.46	20.4			
	W. Tarbaj	25.18	31.43			
	W West	13.63	19.2			
SAMBURU	County	14.15	19.36	The county and one of its sub-counties recorded severe vegetation deficit during the month under review. Samburu west and north improved to moderate vegetation deficit.		
	S East	10.96	14.37			
	S. North	16.86	24.16			
	S. West	17.84	23.15			
GARISSA	County	27.31	29.58	The county remained stable at moderate vegetation deficit during the month under review. Balambala worsened to extreme vegetation deficit while Fafi and Ijara showed improvement in vegetation condition.		
	Balambala	10.69	9.64			
	Daadab	19.46	19.16			
	Fafi	33.65	37.42			

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 30 th May 2022	VCI-3 month as at 26 th June 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
	Ijara	47.83	54.09			
	Lagdera	6.92	6.22			
	Dujis	18.07	14.93			
ISIOLO	County	11.57	11.22	The county and all its sub-counties recorded severe vegetation deficit during the month under review.		
	I. North	11.17	11.29			
	I. South	12.17	11.11			
TANA RIVER	County	24.19	22.95	The county and all one of its subcounty recorded moderate vegetation deficit. Bura and Galole sub-counties deteriorated from moderate vegetation deficit to severe vegetation deficit.		
	Bura	20.02	19.5			
	Galole	22.11	18.65			
	Garsen	29.03	28.57			
KAJIADO	County	33.08	31.02	The County and two of its sub-counties recorded moderate vegetation deficit. Kajiado North recorded vegetation greenness above normal while Kajiado south recorded severe vegetation deficit.		
	K. Central	30.86	24.28			
	K. East	31.06	25.89			
	K. North	43.65	55.67			
	K. South	20.47	17.9			
	K. West	45.17	47.11			
LAIKIPIA	County	14.28	16.35	The County recorded severe vegetation deficit with a stable trend. Laikipia East and West was at moderate vegetation deficit.		
	L. East	23.04	22.08			
	L. North	10.29	10.38			
	L. West	17.54	24.76			
THARAKA NITHI	County	42.07	47.66	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which was a stable trend as compared to the previous month of May.		
	Chuka	51.2	56.81			
	Maara	57.21	64.62			
	Tharaka	33.8	38.79			
WEST POKOT	County	28.47	38.17	The County and two of its sub-counties recorded normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which was stable when compared with the previous month of May. Pokot South improved to above normal vegetation greenness.		
	Kacheliba	28.38	35.14			
	Kapenguria	32.59	43.7			
	Pokot South	39.41	55.11			
	Sigor	18.69	29			
EMBU	County	57.44	62.23	The county and all its sub-counties recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which a stable trend.		
	Manyatta	61.62	65.67			
	Mbeere North	60.54	60.86			
	Mbeere South	54.31	61.38			
	Runyenjes	57.38	64.6			
KITUI	County	27.82	31.92	The county recorded moderate vegetation deficit during the month of June with all of its sub-counties displaying an improving trend as compared to the previous month of May.		
	Kitui Central	35.98	35.05			
	Kitui East	25.59	29.86			
	Mwingi Central	28.74	32.84			
	Mwingi North	34.75	36			
	Mwingi West	47.19	48.85			
	Kitui Rural	32.15	35.66			
	Kitui South	22.42	27.95			
Kitui West	36.43	40.85				

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 30 th May 2022	VCI-3 month as at 26 th June 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
MAKUENI	County	41.79	42.85	The county recorded normal vegetation greenness during the month under review which was a stable trend as compared to May. Kibwezi East and West deteriorated to moderate vegetation deficit.		
	Kaiti	71.76	65.77			
	Kibwezi East	30.9	29.63			
	Kibwezi West	33.41	32.14			
	Kilome	50.28	40.96			
	Makueni	46.31	60.66			
	Mbooni	58.55	60.67			
MERU	County	38.87	38.12	The county and two of its sub-counties recorded normal vegetation greenness while 3 recorded above normal vegetation greenness during the month of June with Igembe North recording severe vegetation deficit portraying a stable trend for the county during this month under review.		
	Buuri	34.11	30.92			
	Central Imenti	57.51	62.21			
	Igembe Central	37.08	36.64			
	Igembe North	17.22	13.11			
	Igembe South	51.57	57.49			
	North Imenti	50.8	46.51			
	South Imenti	59.72	65.8			
	Tigania East	35.9	32.92			
	Tigania West	36	29.33			
NYERI	County	53.68	57.17	The county and four of its sub counties remained stable at above normal vegetation greenness except Kieni and township which recorded normal vegetation greenness.		
	Kieni	45.06	48.12			
	Mathira	60.91	65.91			
	Mukurweini	65.84	76.5			
	Othaya	65.69	74.14			
	Tetu	57.78	70.43			
	Township	69.52	49.27			
KILIFI	County	17.53	19.81	The vegetation condition in the county and two of its sub-counties was at severe vegetation deficit during the month under review. Rabai, Kilifi South and Kilifi South improved from severe vegetation deficit to moderate vegetation deficit. Kaloleni improved from extreme to severe vegetation deficit.		
	Ganze	11.49	12.85			
	Kaloleni	9.65	14.26			
	Magarini	21.56	21.72			
	Malindi	20.54	28.77			
	Kilifi-North	12.61	23.29			
	Rabai	12.71	25.74			
	Kilifi-South	14.48	25.25			
KWALE	County	17.15	19.99	The county recorded severe vegetation deficit, a stability in vegetation condition during the month under review.		
	Kinango	13.12	12.79			
	Lungalunga	17.2	22.32			
	Matuga	30..54	41.67			
	Msambweni	30.76	38.89			
LAMU	County	44.1	57.28	The County and all of its sub-counties recorded above normal vegetation greenness. All the sub-counties showed improvement.		
	Lamu East	45.93	57.25			
	Lamu West	43.05	57.3			
TAITA TAVETA	County	23.95	20.31	The County recorded moderate vegetation deficit which was stable when compared to the previous month of May. Mwatate and Wundanyi worsened to severe vegetation deficit.		
	Mwatate	27.32	18.78			
	Taveta	28.53	24.85			
	Voi	20.61	18.3			

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT		VEGETATION GREENNESS		DROUGHT CATEGORIES/REMARKS		
COUNTY	Sub County	VCI-3 month as at 30 th May 2022	VCI-3 month as at 26 th June 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
	Wundanyi	29.15	26.53			
NAROK	County	60.23	57.05			There was stability in vegetation cover as the county and all of its sub-counties recorded Above normal vegetation greenness during the month of June.
	Narok-East	57.47	58.56			
	Emurua Dikirr	67.34	67.4			
	Kilgoris	61.53	54.11			
	Narok-North	50.72	56.24			
	Narok-South	64.32	57.02			
	Narok-West	61.3	57.7			

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

Summary of the Drought Early Warning System

Each month, field monitors collect data at 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.

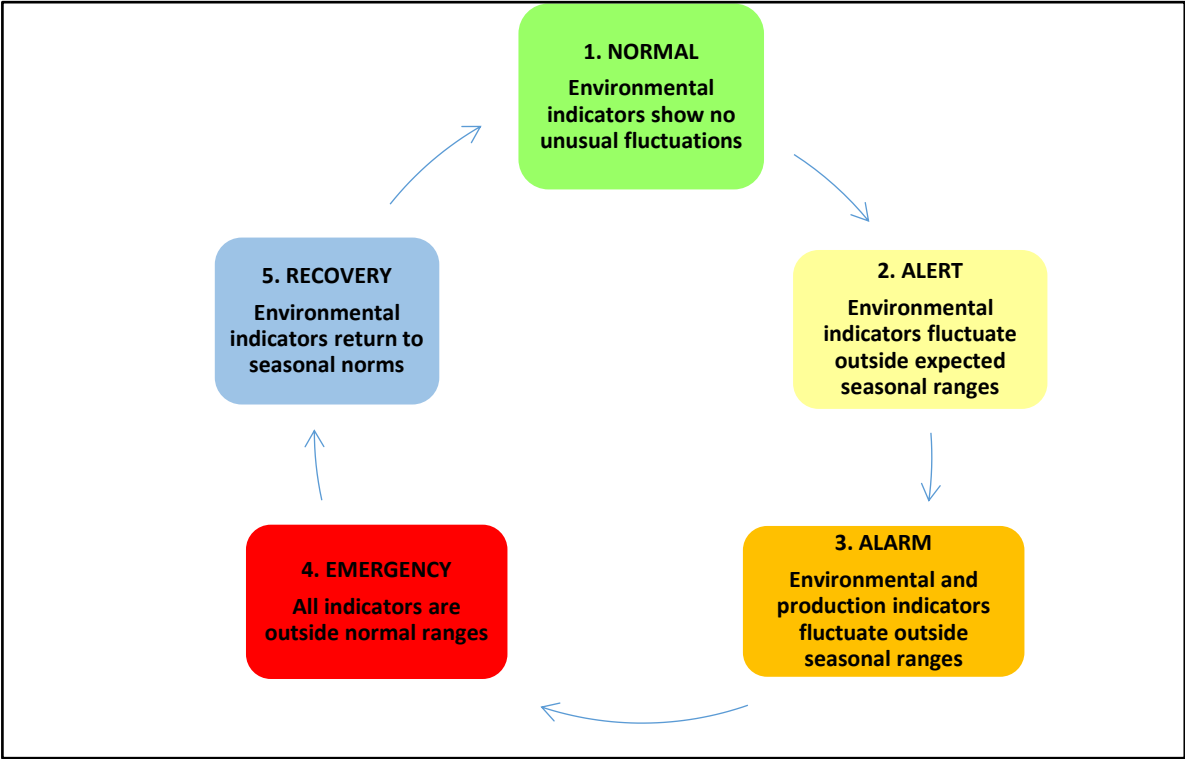


Figure 4.0: Drought Phase Classification