A Vision 2030 Flagship Project

National Drought Management Authority
Kajiado County
Drought Early Warning Bulletin for August 2026

AUGUST DEW PHASE



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

✓ Vegetation condition remained favorable with 3-month values above 56.7. Surface water source was fair to poor across most livelihood zones. Forage was good to fair but poor in Rombo.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

✓ Livestock body condition declined from 76.2% of the monitored herd in good appearance to 54.5%. Household milk production averaged 2.0 litres/day below the long-term average (LTA) and declining. No drought-related livestock mortalities, but FMD related deaths in Kajiado North. Intra migration reported in South.

Access indicators

✓ Average return distances to water points increased to 4.1 km for domestic use and 5.3 km for livestock grazing, but remain below LTA of 6.3 km and 7.7 km, respectively. Terms of Trade (ToT) declined but remained above normal to pastoralists at 103.4 kg of maize per goat sold.

Utilization Indicators

✓ Proportion of under five children at risk of malnutrition rose to 8.3% from 7.9%, slightly below the normal LTA (8.6%). Households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) were 75.2% decline from 79.5% in July, while the mean reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) rose from 5.8 in July to 6.2 in August.

Early Warning Phase Classification

LIVELIHOOD ZONE	EW PHASE	TRENDS
PASTORAL	NORMAL	DETERIORATING
AGRO-PASTORAL	NORMAL	DETERIORATING
MIXED FARMING	NORMAL	DETERIORATING
COUNTY	NORMAL	DETERIORATING

Biophysical Indicators		Observed Value	Normal Range/LTA
3-monthly VCI		56.7	>50
Pasture condition		Good-Fair	Good-Fair
State of water		Fair	Adequate
Production Indicators		**Observed LBS**	**Normal Range**
Livestock body condition		2 - 4	3 - 4
Milk production (lt)		2.0	1.8 – 2.3
Livestock migration		Intra migration	None
Livestock deaths		None	None
Access Indicators		**Observed Value**	**Normal Range**
Terms of trade (kg of maize for a goat)		103.4	69.0 – 104.1
Milk consumption (lt)		1.5	1.5 – 1.8
Distance to water sources (km)	Livestock	5.3	6.6 – 8.8
	Domestic	4.1	5.5 – 7.1
Cost of water at source (Ksh./20 lt)		10 – 20	10 – 20
Utilization Indicators		**Value**	**Normal Range**
MUAC %		8.3	7.7 – 9.5
CSI		6.2	6.2 – 8.0
FCS (%)	Acceptable	75.2	
	Borderline	24.8	
	Poor	None	

▪ Short rains harvest ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH food stock			▪ Long rains ▪ Planting/weeding ▪ High calving rate ▪ Milk yields increase			▪ Long rains harvest ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Increased HH food stocks			▪ Short rains ▪ Planting ▪ weeding		
						✓					
Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**

Seasonal Calendar

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall Performance

The County experienced generally sunny and dry conditions throughout most of the month, mixed with occasional cool and cloudy periods (Figure 1). Localized light morning drizzle was reported in parts of the county, particularly in Embulbul, Ewuaso Kedong', Ngatataek, and Kaputiei North. This is typical of the dry inter-season period preceding the onset of the October–December short rains.

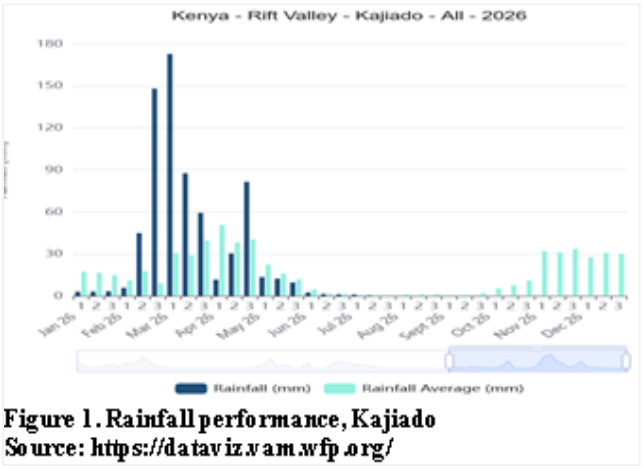


Figure 1. Rainfall performance, Kajiado
Source: https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/

The prevailing dry conditions are expected to continue through September, with moderate to heavy rainfall associated with the anticipated El Niño-enhanced October–December short rains expected to commence in Kajiado during the third to fourth week of October 2026.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 Vegetation Condition

In August, the county recorded an average 3-month Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) of 56.7, indicating generally favourable vegetation conditions sustained by previous rains despite the month's predominantly dry conditions. Kajiado North (77.2) recorded the highest VCI, while Kajiado West (50.5) had the lowest. However, localized dry hotspots were evident in Magadi, Ildamat, Iloodokilani, Kaputiei North, and parts of the southern wards, particularly Entonnet, Kimana, Kuku and Rombo as evident in figure 2.

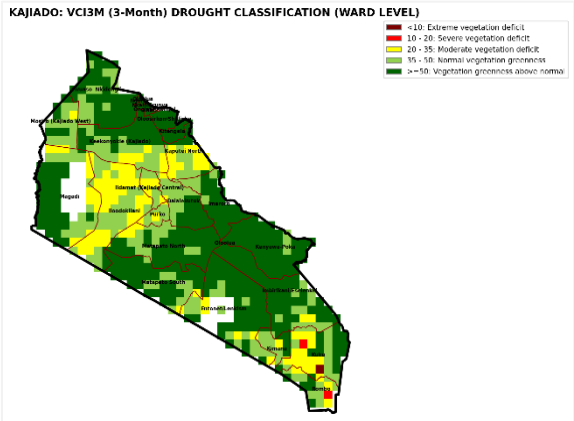


Figure 2. 3-months VCI, Kajiado, August 2026

2.2 Pasture and Browse Condition

Pasture and browse conditions were largely fair during August and deteriorating, with 63.6 percent of monitored areas rated fair, 31.8 percent good and 4.5 percent poor, which is generally normal for the period. Good pasture conditions were reported in Dalalekutuk, Ewuaso Kedong and Oldonyonyokie, although invasive species are increasingly limiting the availability and accessibility of usable pasture. Rombo recorded the poorest conditions, with 33.3 percent of

monitored areas rated poor, while Kaputiei North and Loodokilani were entirely rated fair. With dry conditions expected to persist until the onset of the short rains, available forage is expected to last for approximately 1–2 months, increasing reliance on supplementary livestock feeds. During the month, hay bales (10 kg) retailed at about Ksh 300, bean/cowpea husks at Ksh 300 per 90 kg bag, while maize stover sold for roughly Ksh 10,000–15,000 per canter lorry. These feeds were sourced from Tanzania and nearby areas including Ilasit, Entarara, Olgira and Njukini, with use particularly reported in Rombo, Kuku, parts of Entonnet/Lenksim and Mbirikani in Kajiado South.

2.3 Water Access and Utilization

2.3.1 Water Sources

Figure 3 indicates that water availability remained generally stable but uneven across the county in August. Among the 22 key informants interviewed, boreholes were the main first water source, reported by 59.1 percent, while piped water systems (36.4 percent) and boreholes (27.3 percent) were the main second sources. For supplementary (third) water source, communities relied mainly on pans/dams and water trucking, each reported by 30.8 percent of respondents. Access to a third water source varied considerably across the monitored wards, with Rombo having no reported third water source. Notably, Mbirikani reported water trucking as a third source in August, compared with only two available water sources in July, indicating emerging water stress.

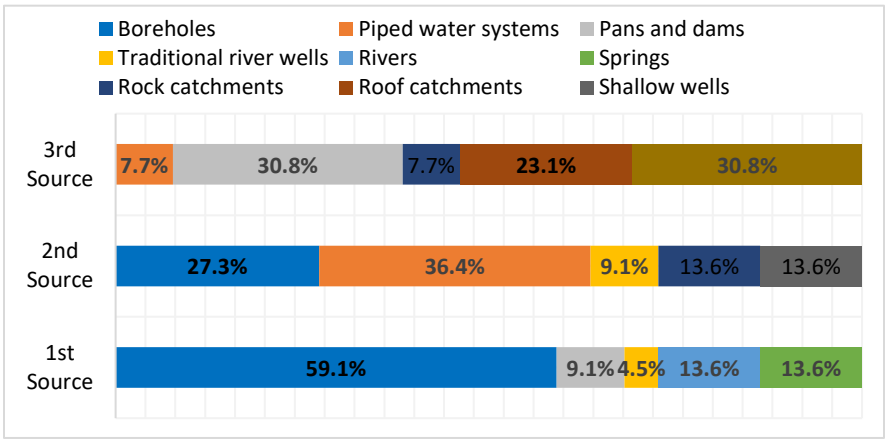


Figure 3. Priority Main Water Sources, Kajiado, August 2026

2.3.2 Water Access and Utilization by Households

Households trekked an average of 4.1 km to access water, a slight increase from 3.8 km in July, but significantly below the August long-term average of 6.3 km, indicating fairly better water access than normally expected for the period (Figure 4). Ewuaso Kedong (5.3 km), Dalalekutuk and Oldonyonyokie (4.7 km each), and Rombo (4.7 km) recorded the longest distances. Household water consumption averaged 3.6 twenty-litre jerrycans (72 litres/HH/day), down from 4.1 jerrycans

in July, representing an approximately 12 percent decline. Consumption was highest in Dalalekutuk (5.4 jerrycans) and lowest in Oldonyonyokie (2.0 jerrycans), flagging Oldonyonyokie for particularly low household water consumption. The decline in consumption may reflect increasing pressure on water sources and household adjustments to the prevailing dry conditions. With the anticipated October–December rains, water availability is expected to improve progressively over the next 1–3 months.

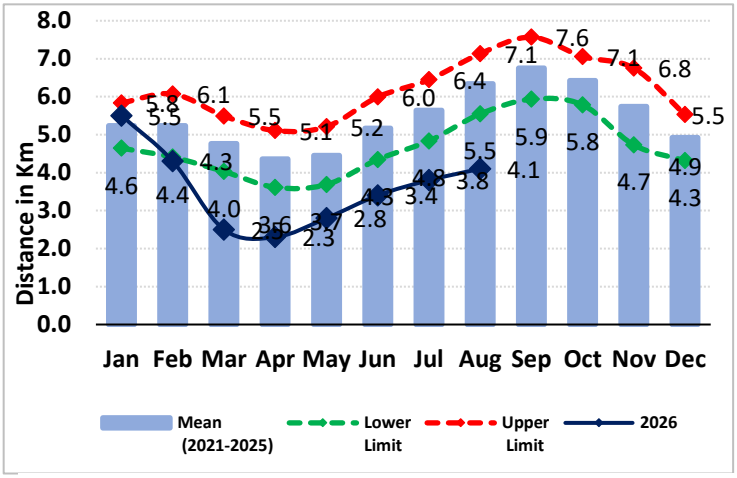


Figure 4. Average household return distance to water points, Kajiado, 2021-2026

2.3.3 Livestock Access to Water

In August, livestock trekked an average return distance of 5.3 km for water up from 4.8 km in July, remaining below the August normal range of 6.6–8.8 km (Figure 5). This indicates that water access was better than expected, though the rise from July signals emerging dry-season pressure. Pastoral areas of Mbirikani recorded the longest distance (6.5 km), followed by Ewuaso Kedong and Rombo (6.0 km each, while agro pastoral Kaputiei North had the shortest (3.3 km). Watering frequency averaged 5–7 times across most of the wards except for 3 times in Mbirikani, indicating higher stress and need for monitoring. Variations across livelihood zones reflect differences in water source availability, livestock concentration, and progressive drying of surface sources.

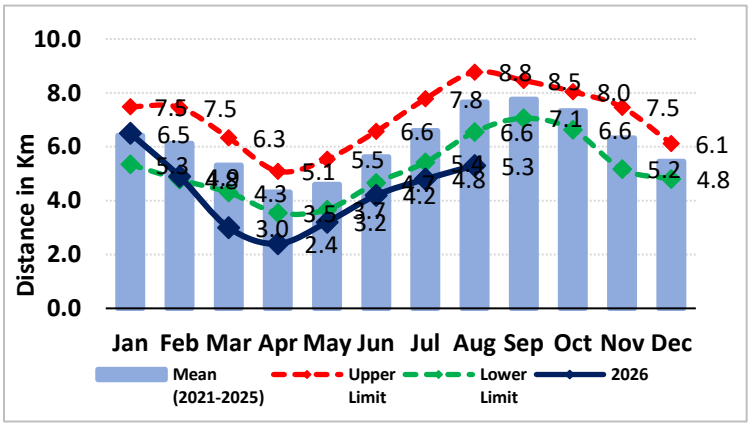


Figure 5. Average return distance from grazing fields to water points, Kajiado, 2021-2026

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

Livestock body condition remained generally fair in August, with 54.5 percent in good condition, 31.8 percent moderate and 13.6 percent borderline, this is within normal. This indicates some deterioration from July, when 76.2 percent were in good condition and no borderline cases were reported. Dalalekutuk and Ewuaso Kedong recorded the best condition supported by relatively better pasture conditions. Rombo recorded the poorest condition, with 66.7 percent of livestock in borderline body condition, while Kaputiei North also recorded 33.3 percent borderline. The poorer condition in these areas is consistent with increasing pressure on pasture and water resources as the dry period progresses.

3.1.2 Livestock Mortalities

No drought-induced livestock deaths were reported in August. However, Foot-and-Mouth Disease outbreak was reported in Kajiado North, resulting in livestock deaths.

3.1.3 Livestock Diseases

Livestock disease concerns increased in August, with Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) reported across the monitored wards, particularly in Ewuaso Kedong, Loodokilani, Oldonyonyokie and Rombo. FMD was of particular concern in Ngong Ward and much of Kajiado North, as well as Keekonyoike in Kajiado West and Sholinke/Olosirkon in Kajiado East, where outbreaks resulted in livestock deaths and reduced milk production, causing economic losses to farmers. Ngong Ward was the most affected and was placed under livestock movement restrictions to contain further spread.

3.1.4 Livestock Migration

Livestock migration increased in August, with movements observed from several areas compared with July. Livestock from Rombo moved towards Tsavo National Park, Chyulu Hills and parts of Kuku Ward, while herds from Mbirikani moved towards Chyulu and Olchurrai. Livestock from Loodokilani and Mosiro also moved towards Ewuaso, mainly in search of better pasture and water. The increased movement indicates growing pressure on grazing and water resources as the dry season progresses.

3.1.5 Milk Production

Average household milk production declined to 2.0 litres per day in August, from 2.3 litres in July, representing a reduction of about 13 percent (Figure 6). This was slightly below the long term

average of 2.1 litres and considerably lower than the 2.7 litres recorded in August 2024 and 2.4 litres in August 2025, indicating that milk availability was below the levels normally observed during this period. Kaputiei North recorded the highest production at 3.8 litres per household per day, followed by Ewuaso Kedong at 3.1 litres, while Rombo recorded the lowest at 1.0 litre, with Loodokilani also recording low production at 1.2 litres. The decline is likely associated with deteriorating pasture quality and increasing livestock water stress during the dry period as well as livestock diseases. Differences across areas may also reflect variations in pasture availability, livestock body condition, herd composition and access to water.

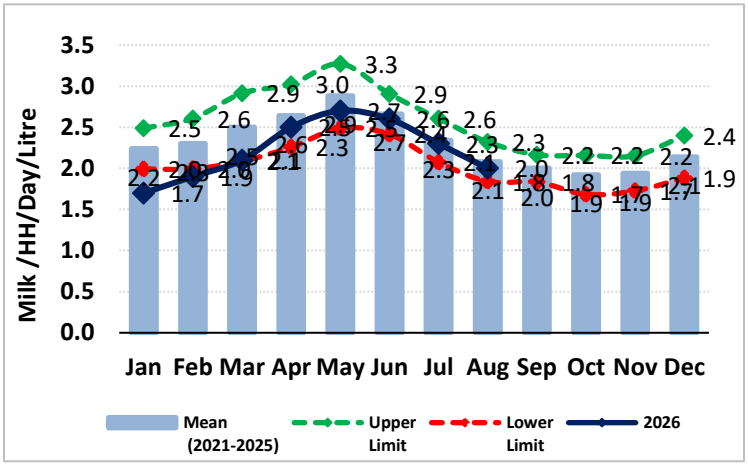


Figure 6. Average household daily milk production, Kajiado, 2021-2026

3.2 Rain-Fed Crop Production

Maize, beans and Irish potatoes were the main crops grown under rain-fed agriculture. Maize harvesting concluded in early August, with farmers in Rombo, Kuku, Dalalekutuk and Kaputiei North already began land preparation in anticipation of the upcoming short rains. During the long-rains harvest, maize yields averaged 9 bags/ha, above the LTA of 8 bags/ha, bean yields averaged 4 bags/ha while Irish potato yields declined to 12 bags/ha, compared with LTA of 14 bags/ha. Rain-fed farmers in Kajiado South, particularly Rombo, Kuku and parts of Loitokitok, experienced localized dry spells and pest infestations, resulting in reduced production. Consequently, despite adequate grain volumes in markets, many rain-fed subsistence households have depleted their own stocks and are entering the market-dependent lean period.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

All major livestock and food commodity markets, including Isinya, Shompole, Kiserian, Loitokitok, Ilbisil, Kimana and Rombo, remained operational in August, although livestock movement restrictions were imposed in Ngong Ward following the reported FMD outbreak.

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

The average cattle price declined by 5.5 percent to Ksh 43,773 in August from Ksh 46,318 in July

(Figure 7). Prices ranged from Ksh 34,333 in Dalalekutuk to Ksh 55,000 in Kaputiei North, reflecting differences in livestock body condition, breed and local market demand. The decline was attributed to deteriorating livestock body condition and diseases, which led buyers to lower their bids. August also coincides with increased livestock sales as pastoralists seek cash to meet Term Three school-fee obligations, resulting in higher supply in markets. Despite the seasonal increase in market supply, cattle prices remained 22.6 percent above the three-year average of Ksh 35,716 and within the expected seasonal range of Ksh 29,982 - 41,451.

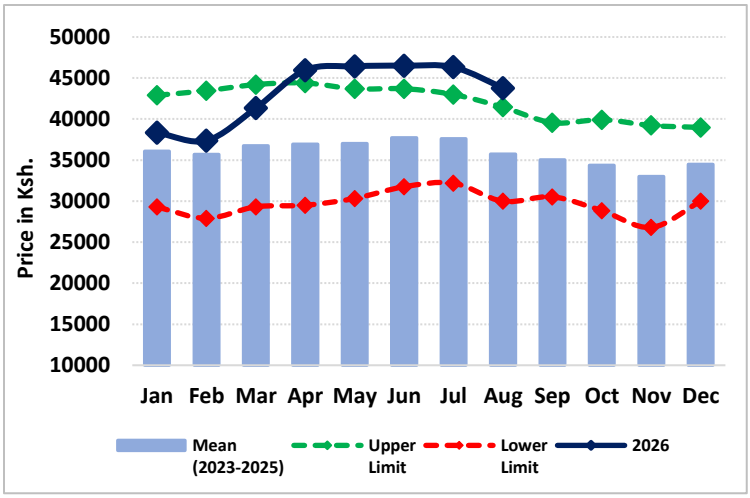


Figure 7. Average prices of cattle, Kajiado, 2023-2026

4.1.2 Goats Prices

The average price of a medium-sized two-year-old goat was Ksh 8,482 in August, remaining largely stable compared with Ksh 8,514 in July (Figure 8). Prices ranged from Ksh 7,650 in Mbirikani to Ksh 10,000 in Oldonyonyokie, reflecting variations in local market demand. Increased demand for meat, partly associated with reduced milk availability, continued to support the small-stock market. The continued sale of livestock to meet Term Three school-fee requirements also sustained market activity, although households tended to rely more on cattle sales where larger amounts of cash were required. The August goat price was 38.4 percent above the three-year average of Ksh 6,130, indicating that prices remained favourable for the time of year.

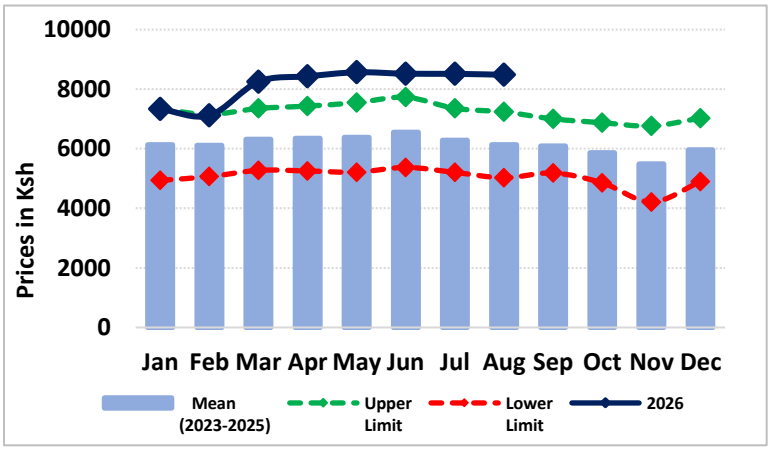


Figure 8. Average prices of goats, Kajiado, 2023-2026

4.2 Prices of Cereals and Legumes

4.2.1 Maize Prices

The average price of maize increased marginally from Ksh 79 per kg in July to Ksh 82 per kg in August, a 3.8 percent month-on-month increase, and remained close to the three-year average of Ksh 81 per kg (Figure 9). However, significant spatial variation was observed across livelihood zones, with prices ranging from Ksh 50 per kg in Rombo mixed farming zone to Ksh 140 per kg in Ewuaso Kedong, pure pastoral zone. The higher prices in Ewuaso Kedong and Loodokilani were attributed to greater reliance on market purchases, while the lower prices in Rombo were associated with its proximity to mixed-farming areas and the cross-border market advantage with Tanzania. The long rains harvest provided only temporary, localized stabilization, while rising transport costs contributed to a slight increase in maize prices during the month.

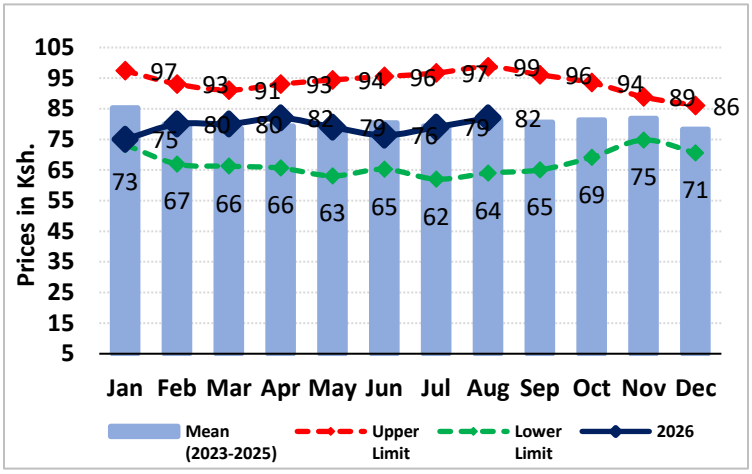


Figure 9. Average price of maize, Kajiado, 2023-2026

4.2.2 Beans Prices

The average bean price per kilogram in August was Ksh 148, representing a 2.1 percent increase from Ksh 145 in July, but remaining within the normal seasonal range of Ksh 133–164 and close to the three-year August average of Ksh 149 (Figure 10). However, substantial variations were observed across livelihood zones. Ewuaso Kedong, pastoral area, recorded the highest price at Ksh 200 per kg, which was 34.2 percent above the three-year average, while Rombo with proximity to mixed farming areas, recorded the lowest at Ksh 107 per kg. Higher prices in the pastoral areas were due to greater dependence on market purchases and higher transport costs to remote, non-producing areas, compared lower prices in Rombo with proximity to mixed-farming areas and localized harvests.

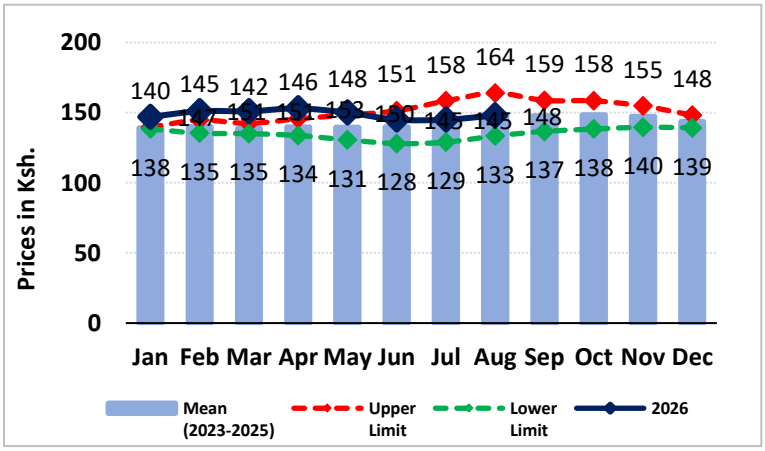


Figure 10. Average price of beans, Kajiado, 2023-2026

4.3 Milk Prices

The average milk price in August was Ksh 80 per litre, a 14.3 percent increase from Ksh 70 in July, and slightly above the three-year August average of Ksh 78, but within the normal range of Ksh 71–85 (Figure 11). Prices ranged from Ksh 75 in Kaputiei North to Ksh 90 in Rombo. The increase was mainly attributed to reduced milk production due to cold, reduced body conditions and livestock disease outbreaks, particularly FMD, which restricted cattle movement and disrupted local supplies. Traders in Kajiado North and part of West, consequently sourced milk from Kiambu and Kinangop at higher costs, while the broader national milk shortage further pushed on the prices.

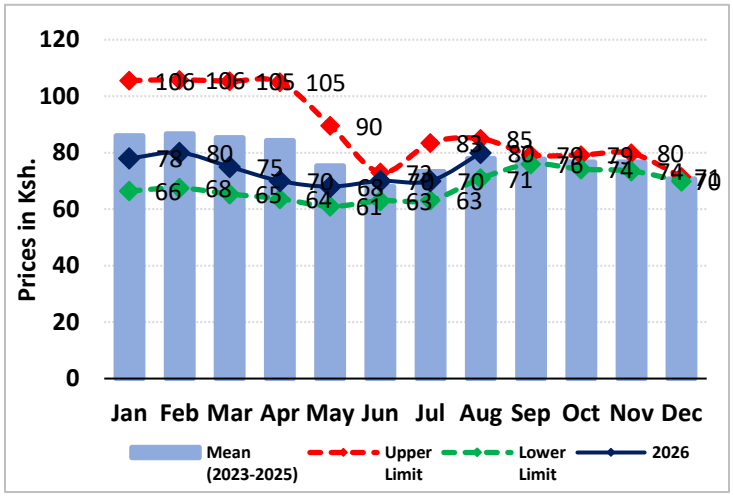


Figure 11. Average price of milk, Kajiado, 2023-2026

4.4 Terms of Trade

In August, the average Terms of Trade (ToT) was 103.4 kg of maize per goat sold, representing a 4.1 percent decline from 107.8 kg in July, indicating a slight deterioration in household purchasing power. However, the ToT remained 19.5 percent above the three-year average of 86.5 kg and close to the upper limit of the 69–104.1 kg historical range, indicating better than-normal purchasing power for the period (Figure 12). The favorable ToT was supported by relatively stable goat prices against moderate maize prices. Across the monitored areas, ToT ranged from 57.1 kg in Ewuaso Kedong to 156.7 kg in Rombo, reflecting differences in livestock prices, cereal prices and market reliance. Overall, the favorable ToT supported household food access and helped cushion food-security

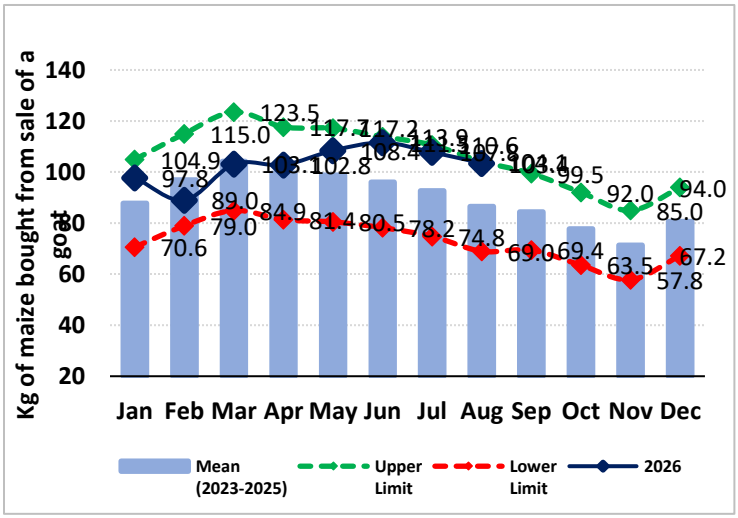


Figure 12. Terms of Trade, Kajiado, 2023-2026

pressures, although the lower ToT in Ewuaso Kedong and Oldonyonyokie indicates relatively greater vulnerability to rising food prices.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

The average household milk consumption per day decreased slightly from 1.6 litres in July to 1.5 litres in August, falling just below the long-term average of 1.6 litres, but at the lower limit of seasonal range of 1.5–1.8 litres due to reduced daily milk production (Figure 13). Consumption varied significantly across the county, peaking at 2.2 litres in Ewuaso Kedong where local forage remained accessible, and dropping to a low of 1.0 litre in Loodokilani and Rombo where herds have migrated. With households retaining 75 percent for home use and selling 25 percent, reduced milk availability threatens child nutrition, while diminished sales income erodes purchasing power against rising food prices.

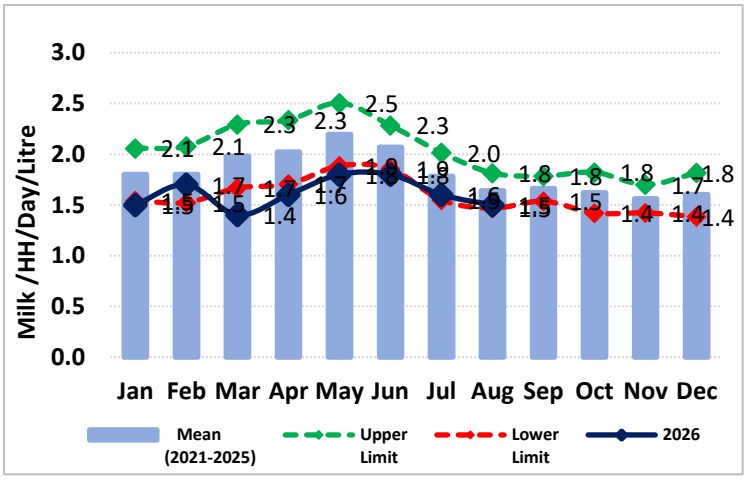


Figure 13. Household daily milk consumption, Kajiado, 2021-2026

5.2 Food Consumption Score

In August, food consumption deteriorated moderately, with acceptable consumption declining from 79.5 percent in July to 75.2 percent, while borderline consumption increased from 20.5 to 24.8 percent (Figure 14). No households were in the poor category. Compared with August 2025, acceptable consumption also declined by 6.6 percentage points, attributed to higher staple food prices and reduced milk availability as the dry season set in. Livelihood differences were evident, with Kaputiei North recording the highest acceptable

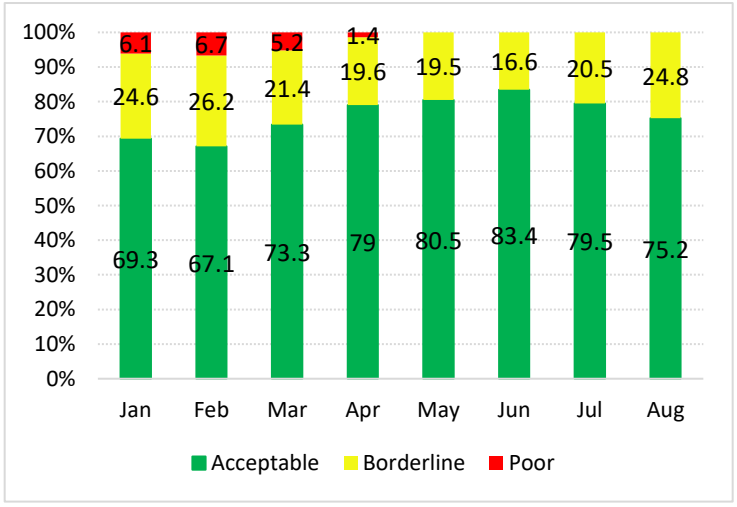


Figure 14. Food consumption score, Kajiado, Jan- Aug 2026

consumption (90.0 percent) and Loodokilani the lowest (56.7 percent), where reduced milk availability and market pressures increased reliance on cheaper, starch-dominated diets. The decline signals growing pressure on household food access and dietary quality, particularly in Loodokilani and Ewuaso Kedong.

3.3 Health and Nutrition Status

5.3.1 Nutrition Status of Children Aged 6-59 Months

A total of 858 children aged 6–59 months (473 male and 385 female) were screened during August. The proportion of children at nutritional risk increased slightly from 7.9 percent in July to 8.3 percent in August, remaining below the five-year average of 8.6 percent and within the historical range of 7.7–9.5 percent (Figure 15). However, notable ward-level differences persisted, with the highest proportions recorded in Ewuaso Kedong (11.0 percent), Oldonyonyokie (10.1 percent), Mbirikani (9.1 percent) and Rombo (9.0 percent). The slight increase in nutritional risk occurred alongside declining milk availability, rising food prices, and an increase in reported disease symptoms from 8.3 percent to 10.3 percent. These factors may be contributing to reduced dietary quality and increased nutritional vulnerability among children, despite household food consumption remaining predominantly acceptable.

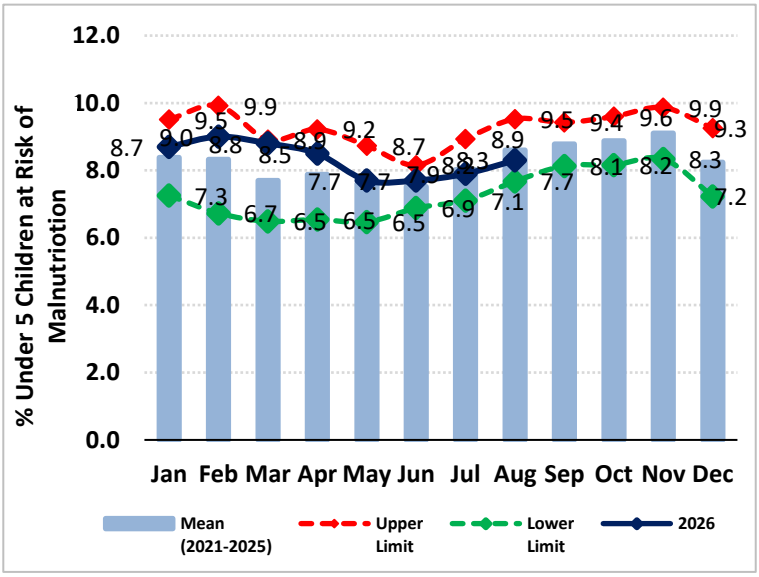


Figure 15. % of children at risk of malnutrition, Kajiado, 2021-2026

5.3.2 Health

The health status of children under five remained generally stable in August, although illness prevalence increased from 8.3 percent in July to 10.3 percent, with fever and chills suggestive of malaria being the most commonly reported symptoms. The highest prevalence was recorded in Dalalekutuk (26.0%), Mbirikani (17.0%) and Ewuaso Kedong (15.9%), with diarrhea also reported in Ewuaso Kedong. No major disease outbreaks were reported, although Ewuaso Kedong and Oldonyonyokie warrant targeted attention due to elevated illness and nutritional vulnerability.

Health outreach was conducted through a two-day medical camp in Mbirikani and Isinet, serving 873 patients with preventive, promotive and curative services.

5.4 Coping Strategies Index

The average reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) increased to 6.2 in August from 5.8 in July, indicating increased reliance on consumption-based coping, but remained below the five-year average of 7.1 (Figure 16). However, it was higher than in August 2025 (5.2) and 2024 (5.7), indicating greater household food-access stress than in the previous two years. Coping was highest in Oldonyonyokie (8.5), pastoral area and lowest in Dalalekutuk (4.4), agro-pastoral. Reliance on less preferred foods was universal (100 percent), followed by reduced meals (47.1 percent) and smaller portions (41.4 percent), while borrowing food (21.0 percent) and restricting adult portions for children (6.2 percent) were less prevalent. Rising staple food prices, declining milk availability, and decline in terms of trade contributed to increasing household food-access pressures.

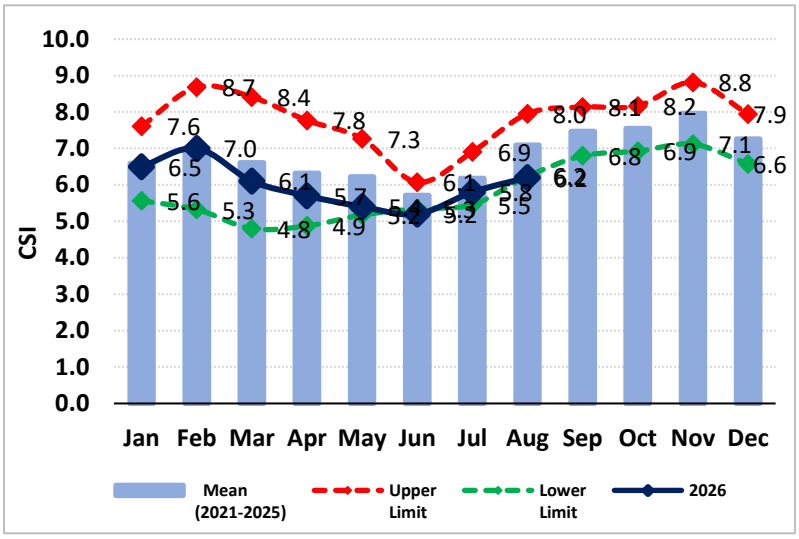


Figure 16. Reduced coping strategy index, Kajiado, 2021-2026

6.0 ONGOING INTERVENTIONS

Sector	Intervention	Location	Partners
Water	Rehabilitation & Solarization of Kiloh Community Borehole	Imaroro Ward	NDMA & County Department of Water and Irrigation
Health & Nutrition	Medical and health outreach	Mbirikani and Isinet	Department of Health, CITAM Kitengela, Jumuia Hospital, Dandelion Africa, Women 4 Cancer, Big Life Foundation and Entepesi Kenya

Water	Launched/public participation-Rehabilitation of Nolturesh Water Supply System	Kajiado, including Mbirikani	County Department of Water and Irrigation
Livelihoods/Climate resilience	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) under GREEN Project	Kajiado County	World Vision
Education/Food security	School Feeding & Sustainable School Meals Project	Kajiado County	Light Up Hope

7.0 DROUGHT PHASE PROGNOSIS, AND ADVISORIES

The 2026 Long Rains Assessment (LRA) classified Kajiado County in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed), with an estimated 66,400 people requiring targeted food security assistance to address food consumption gaps, protect livelihoods and reduce reliance on stressful coping strategies. The county is expected to remain predominantly dry during September, with the October–December (OND) short rains anticipated to commence in the third to fourth week of October. The forecast indicates above-average OND rainfall, which is expected to progressively improve water availability, pasture and browse conditions, livestock body condition and milk production. Vegetation conditions are likely to deteriorate further during September before improving following rainfall onset. The rains are also expected to support timely establishment of short-rains crops, particularly in Rombo, Kuku, Dalalekutuk and Kaputiei North. However, heavy rainfall may cause localized flooding, water contamination, crop damage and market disruption, while wet conditions may increase livestock disease risks.

Food security is therefore expected to remain under pressure in September before gradually improving from late October, although the LRA-identified population requiring assistance will remain vulnerable during the transition. Livestock migration is likely to continue as pasture and water resources decline, while FMD and other livestock diseases may constrain movement, milk production and household incomes. Rombo, Loodokilani, Mbirikani, Ewuaso Kedong and Oldonyonyokie require particular attention due to combinations of deteriorating pasture, water stress, low milk availability, high food prices, elevated coping and nutritional risks. Magadi,

Ildamat, Kuku, Kimana and Entonnet also require close monitoring because of localized vegetation deterioration. Preparedness should prioritize maintaining water access through September, livestock disease surveillance and control, support to vulnerable livestock keepers with feeds, protection of water sources and timely preparation for short-rains crop production.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- ✓ Sustain and strengthen water provision in areas experiencing increasing water stress, through timely repair of water infrastructure, water trucking where necessary, and protection of existing water sources and desilting to maximize rainwater harvesting during the dry period.
- ✓ Intensify livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and movement control, particularly for FMD and other priority diseases.
- ✓ Sensitize and promote timely preparation and planting for the expected OND rains, particularly in mixed farming and agro-pastoral zones, while promoting appropriate seed selection and climate-smart practice and support rain-fed farmers with certified drought-tolerant crop seeds and subsidized fertilizers.
- ✓ Mobilize food assistance or cash transfers targeting the estimated 66,400 people across vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral zones to bridge food access gaps during the September lean period.
- ✓ Expand health outreach services; nutrition screening, referral and community awareness, especially in wards recording elevated nutritional risk and child illness.
- ✓ **Preparedness for OND rains:** Enhance preparedness for the forecast above-average rains by clearing and protecting drainage structures, water facilities and access roads, safeguarding water quality, and monitoring potential flooding, waterborne diseases and livestock disease outbreaks.

This report was verified by:

County Drought Coordinator; Kajiado County

Name…Hussein Alio**…. Sign…**  **…… Date…**04/09/2026**……**