



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority

Kajiado County

Drought Early Warning Bulletin as at 28th February 2026

FEBRUARY DEW PHASE						Early Warning Phase Classification					
Drought Status: ALERT  Maandalizi ya mapema						LIVELIHOOD ZONE		EW PHASE		TRENDS	
						PASTORAL		ALERT		IMPROVING	
						AGRO-PASTORAL		ALERT		IMPROVING	
						MIXED FARMING		ALERT		IMPROVING	
						COUNTY		ALERT		IMPROVING	
Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification Biophysical Indicators ✓ The MAM onset was earlier than normal in mid-February, with expected erratic distribution mid March, dry spells and above-average temperatures. Vegetation condition index for February was in moderate drought conditions, though expected to improve with the ongoing rains. Forage regeneration commenced following early long rains season. Water was adequate due to ongoing rains. Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators) Production Indicators ✓ Livestock body condition dropped 54% borderline while 15.4% appeared thin but expected to improve. Milk production rose slightly within normal with a likely upward trend. Return migration reported. No significant livestock deaths due to drought. Access indicators ✓ Distances to water sources dropped significantly to lower limits of the month while milk consumption slightly rose. Terms of trade dropped due to reduced goat price against increased maize price, but expected to improve by March. Cost of water reduced. Utilization indicators ✓ The risk of under-five malnutrition rose but remained within normal range indicating increasing vulnerability of households to food security. Coping strategy index rose, showing vulnerability persists. 6.7% of households were food insecure while 26.2% were vulnerable to food insecurity. Hotspot: Kajiado South, Kajiado West and parts of Kajiado North						Biophysical Indicators		Observed Value		Normal Range/LTA	
						3-monthly VCI		26.0		35-50	
						Pasture condition		Fair - Poor		Good – Fair	
						Browse condition		Fair		Good	
						State of water		Adequate		Fair	
						Production Indicators		Observed LBS		Normal Range	
						Livestock body condition		2 – 4		4 – 5	
						Milk production		1.9 lt		2.0 lt – 2.6 lt	
						Livestock migration		Return		None	
						Livestock deaths		None		None	
						Access Indicators		Observed Value		Normal Range	
						Terms of trade (kg of maize for a goat)		89.0		79.0 – 115.0	
						Milk consumption		1.7 lt		1.5 lt – 2.1 lt	
						Distance to water sources	Livestock	4.9 km		4.8 km – 7.5 km	
							Domestic	4.3 km		4.4 km – 6.1 km	
						Cost of water at source (20 litres)		Ksh. 0-10		Ksh. 0-20	
						Utilization indicators		Value		Normal Range	
						MUAC		9.0%		6.7% - 9.9%	
						CSI		7.0		5.3 – 8.7	
						FCS	Poor	6.7%			
							Borderline	26.2%			
							Acceptable	67.1%			

▪ 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

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 Rainfall Performance

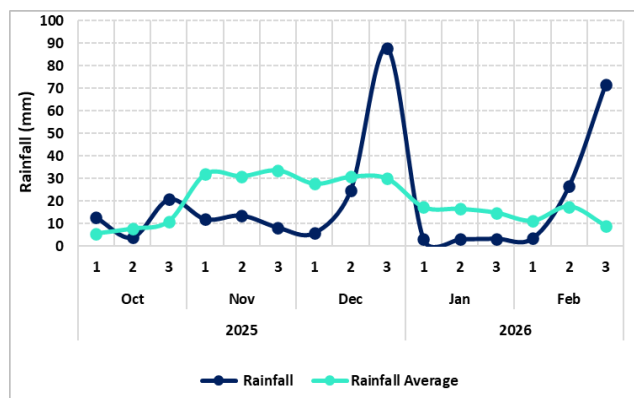


Figure 1a. Rainfall performance by dekad, Kajiado County. Source: VAM-WFP

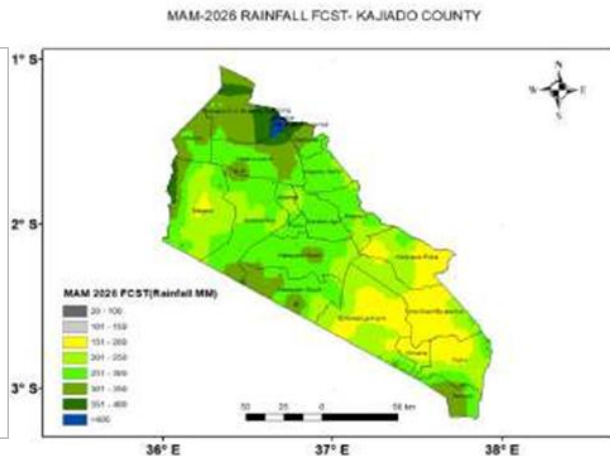


Figure 1b. Kajiado County downscaled rainfall, MAM 2026 Forecast. Source: Kenya Met

February, which is typically a dry month, recorded significant off-season rainfall across the county, with fair to good temporal and spatial distribution, particularly during the second and third dekads. The county received a total of 101.8 mm against the long-term average (LTA) of 37.9 mm, representing 268 percent of the monthly average. Dekadal performance was markedly above normal: the first dekad recorded 3.5 mm (31 percent of its 11.2 mm LTA), the second dekad 26.7 mm (151 percent of 17.7 mm LTA), and the third dekad 71.6 mm (787 percent of 9.1 mm LTA), as shown in figure 1a.

According to the Kenya Meteorological Department, the ongoing rains are likely to persist into early March 2026 and have met the onset criteria in several parts of the county, with onset realized from mid-February, earlier than the expected mid-to-late March. Onset is defined as the receipt of at least 20 mm of rainfall within three consecutive days, followed by no dry spell exceeding seven days. However, a transition to less favorable conditions is projected from mid-March, potentially leading to reduced rainfall and increased dry spells. Near- to above-average rainfall is expected in the northern and upper western sub-counties, while eastern, central, southern, and lower western areas may experience near- to below-average rainfall (Figure 1b). Overall, the March–April–May (MAM) season is likely to be average, characterized by erratic distribution, dry spells and above-average temperatures, with cessation anticipated between the third and fourth weeks of May 2026.

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 Vegetation Condition

The County Vegetation Condition Index (VCI-3M) declined sharply to 26.0 in February, from

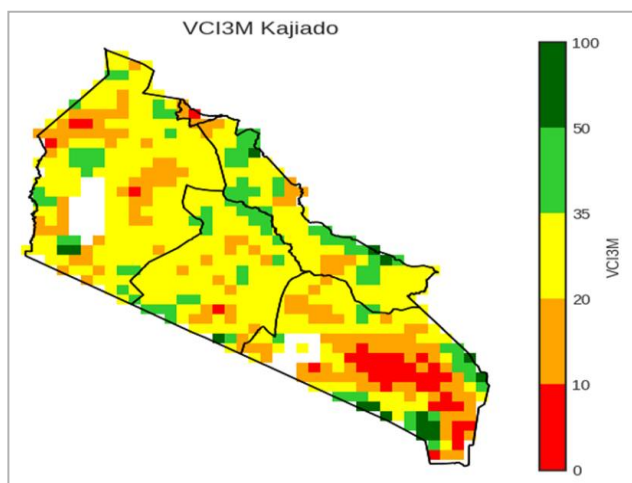


Figure 2: VCI 3 Months Map; Kajiado February 2026

40.08 in January 2026 and 51.17 in December 2025, reflecting the cumulative impact of the prolonged dry spell prior to the mid-February off-season rains. Although the current value indicates **Moderate Vegetation Stress (Yellow)**, the substantial February rainfall is expected to support gradual recovery in the coming month. Marked spatial disparities persist, with Kajiado North (10.99) recording severe stress, followed by South (21.96),

West (25.84), Central (28.23), and East (31.23) as shown in figure 2. Critical wards facing extreme to severe vegetation deficits (**Red Patches**) include Rombo, Kuku, Mbirikani, Kimana, Mosiro, Magadi, Lenkism, Ong'ata Rongai, and Nkaimurunya. While the early onset of the long rains offers prospects for vegetation regeneration, the forecast of erratic distribution, prolonged dry spells, above-normal temperatures and previous moisture deficits may constrain recovery.

2.2 Pasture and Browse Condition

The above-average rainfall received in February has provided the first meaningful opportunity for pasture and browse regeneration across the county. Pasture regeneration has commenced, though 55.2 percent rated fair, 40.8 percent poor and 4.0 percent good, browse was mainly fair. The off-season rains enhanced soil moisture, supporting early sprouting of grasses and forage in areas previously depleted by prolonged drought and stimulating the regrowth of perennial pastures. Rangelands are currently transitioning from predominantly “brown” to a noticeable “green tint,” signaling gradual recovery. If rainfall continues into early March as per the forecast, it could further support pasture regeneration, rangeland restoration, and initiate recovery of degraded areas. However, the anticipated erratic long rains characterized by prolonged dry spells may limit sustained regeneration. Intermittent dry periods could stress or dry newly sprouted vegetation, potentially slowing or reversing recovery gains made during February.

2.3 Water Access and Utilization

2.3.1 Water Sources

Figure 3 shows a marked increase in the number of communities relying on most water sources in February compared to January, likely driven by the recent off-season rains. In February, pans

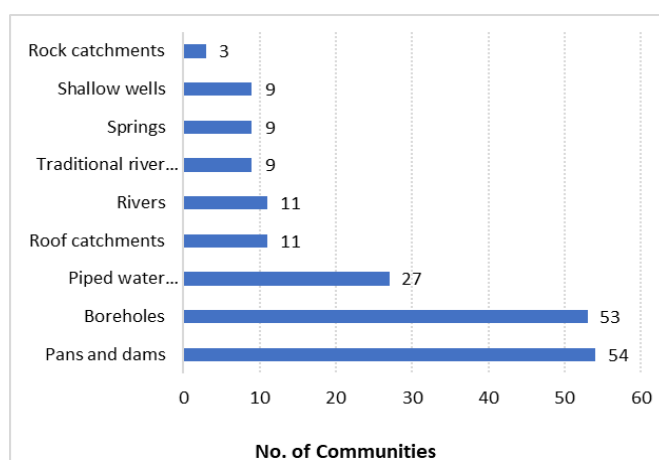


Figure 3. Main water sources; Kajiado, February 2026

and dams (54) and boreholes (53) were the most widely used sources, more than doubling from January levels of 12 and 22 respectively, indicating improved water recharge and accessibility. Use of piped water systems also rose significantly from 9 to 27 communities, while rivers increased from 5 to 11 and springs from 5 to 9, reflecting enhanced surface water availability following the rains. Roof

catchments increased from 4 to 11 communities, suggesting households harvested rainwater, and traditional river wells and shallow wells each rose from 3 to 9 communities, likely benefiting from replenished shallow aquifers and riverbed recharge. Rock catchments, though not reported in January, served 3 communities in February. Overall, the February rains appear to have substantially improved water availability and diversified community water sources.

2.3.2 Household Water Access and Utilization

The average household distance to water sources declined to 4.3 km in February from 5.5 km in

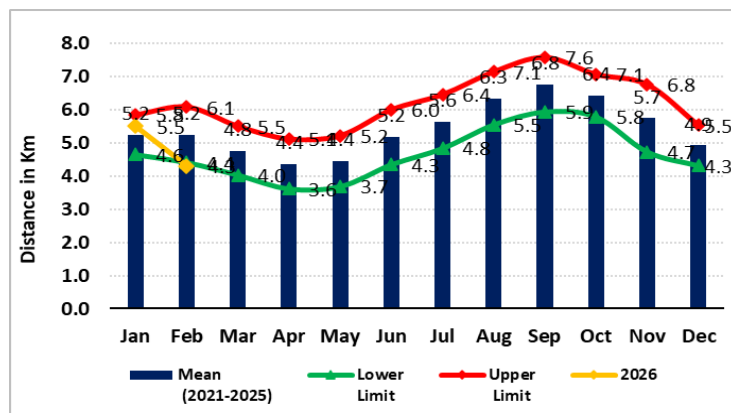


Figure 4. Average return distance to water points from home; Kajiado, February 2026

January, reflecting a 21.8 percent reduction month-on-month and standing 17.3 percent below the five-year mean of 5.2 km (Figure 4). The shortest distances of less than 2 km were recorded in Loodokilani, while Ewuaso, Mbirikani, and Oldonyonyokie averaged 5.3 km. The improvement is largely attributed to

February's off-season rains, which enhanced roof catchments and surface water recharge. Consequently, water consumption improved to 10–15 litres per person per day in pastoral zones and 15–20 litres in agro-pastoral areas, up from reduced levels in January. Water treatment increased from 54.8 percent in January to 56.7 percent in February, although nearly 43 percent of households still do not treat water, posing continued public health risks. Additionally, 39 percent of households purchased water, mainly in Kaputiei North, Rombo, and Mbirikani, with prices

declining to Ksh. 5 per 20-litre jerrican at source and Ksh. 30 from vendors, down from Ksh. 10 and Ksh. 50 respectively in January, thereby easing household expenditure.

2.3.3 Livestock Access to Water

Figure 5 indicates that the average livestock trekking distance from grazing areas to water

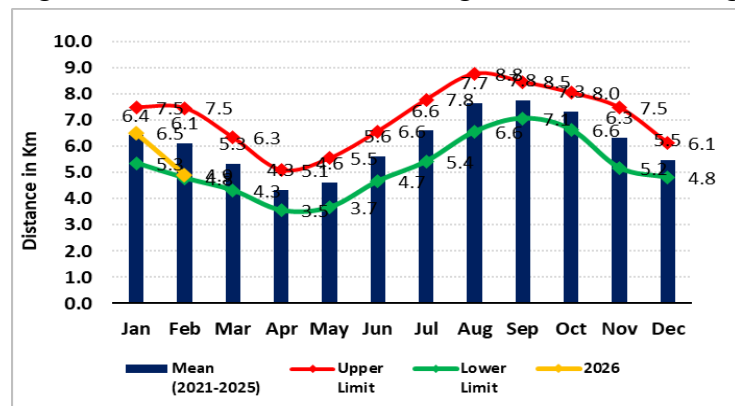


Figure 5. Average return distance from grazing fields to water points; Kajiado February 2026

sources improved significantly to 4.9 km in February, down from 6.5 km in January, falling below the five-year average of 6.1 km and approaching the lower limit of 4.8 km (range: 4.8-7.5 km). The shortest trekking distances were recorded in Loodokilani at less than 2 km, while Mbirikani and Rombo recorded

distances of less than 6 km. Watering frequency has improved to daily access across all livelihood zones. The improvement is attributed to the significant off-season February rains that recharged surface water sources and created temporary pools, easing pressure on permanent sources. With the onset of the MAM long rains season, further improvement in water availability and grazing conditions is anticipated, subject to sustained rainfall performance.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

Livestock body condition in February showed slight deterioration from January, primarily driven by the lingering effects of drought. Good condition declined to 6.2 percent from 9.5 percent, moderate increased to 24.3 percent from 23.8 percent, borderline rose to 54.0 percent from 52.4 percent, and thin increased to 15.4 percent from 14.3 percent, reflecting continued nutritional stress across the county. Thin and borderline animals were mainly reported in the western and southern sub-counties, which experienced the most severe drought impacts and low VCI values. Despite the February off-season rains that improved water access and initiated pasture regeneration, recovery remains gradual as the resulting vegetation recovery has not yet translated into improved animal body condition due to the natural time lag between forage regeneration and physical recovery. With the onset of the long rains, gradual improvement is expected in March and April.

3.1.2 Livestock Mortalities

Despite the ongoing nutritional stress and the high percentage of livestock in borderline condition, there were no instances of unusual livestock mortalities due to drought during the month of February.

3.1.3 Livestock Diseases

The county's livestock health in February was characterized by a persistent burden of endemic diseases, notably Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). Additionally, respiratory infections such as Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) continued to affect herds, while Brucellosis was reported in Shomplole and Loika, Kajiado West and remains a concern due to its impact on both animal productivity and public health.

3.1.4 Livestock Migration

In February, return migration to normal grazing areas was observed following the off-season rains. Livestock that had moved to Oltinga, Keekonyokie, Kaputiei North and Kajiado Central began returning to Oldonyonyokie, Loodokilani, Kamukuru and Naserian, while herds from Isilale moved back from Isinya and Sultan Hamud. Those from Purko and Matapato South that had shifted to Matapato North also returned. However, some herds that had migrated to Chyulu remain hesitant to move back, awaiting stabilization of the MAM rains due to fears of poor rainfall performance and limited pasture regeneration in their home areas.

3.1.5 Milk Production

The average household milk production increased modestly to 1.9 litres per day in February from

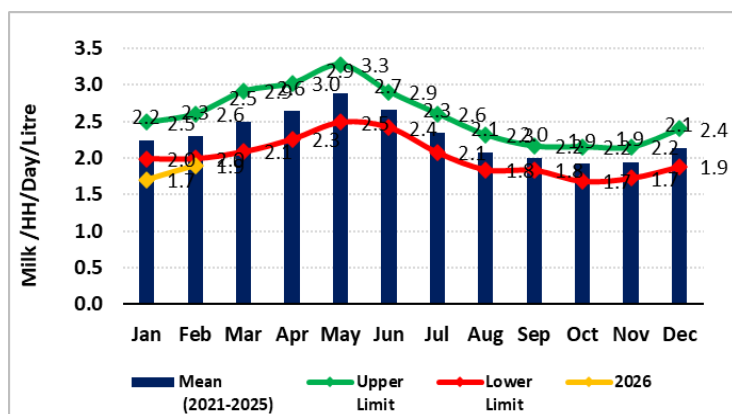


Figure 6. Average daily milk production; Kajiado, February 2026

1.7 litres in January, but remained 17.4 percent below the five-year average of 2.3 litres and below the normal range of 2.0–2.6 litres (Figure 6). Yields were highest in Kaputiei North, supported by improved livestock breeds, while drought-affected wards including Oldonyonyokie, Mbirikani and

Rombo recorded the lowest yields at 1.2–1.3 litres. The observed increase is largely attributed to

reduced trekking distances to water, return migration to wet-season grazing areas, daily watering frequency and the onset of pasture regeneration following the off-season rains. Further improvement is anticipated in March and April as livestock body condition gradually recovers with sustained long rains, improved rangeland productivity and enhanced calving rates.

3.2 Rain-Fed Crop Production

In the rainfed agro-pastoral central, farmers were mainly planting with some bit of land preparation while in the east, most farmers were replanting after earlier germinated crops experienced moisture stress in early February; however, crops that survived are currently in good condition following the ongoing rains. In the mixed farming zones, farmers were primarily undertaking planting activities. About 30 percent of planting had taken place by end of February.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Marketing

All major livestock and food commodity markets; Isinya, Shompole, Kiserian, Loitoktok, Ilbisil, Kimana and Rombo remained operational during the month of February.

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

The livestock market in February exhibited high volatility, with the average cattle price dropping

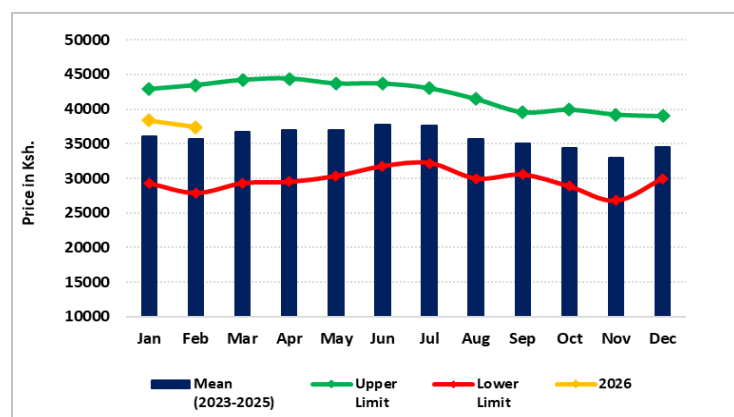


Figure 7. Average Cattle prices; Kajiado, February 2026

to Ksh 37,190 from Ksh 38,333 in January, but remained 4.2 percent above the five-year average of Ksh 35,683 and within the normal range of Ksh 27,907–43,459 (Figure 7). While pasture regeneration has commenced, it is not yet palatable for large stock, leading to a slightly reduced body condition characterized by borderline

or thin physical states. This physiological decline forced a sharp reduction in value for emaciated animals reducing as low as Ksh 20,000 in Ewuaso contrasted against high-quality animals fetching over Ksh 50,000 in Kaputiei North. Notably, overall sales volume reduced as households begin to conserve stock to rebuild herds in anticipation of improved pasture during the long rains season. Gradual stabilization of prices is expected with sustained rainfall and body condition recovery the coming months.

4.1.2 Goats Prices

The average goat price in February declined marginally to Ksh 7,119 from Ksh 7,333 in January,

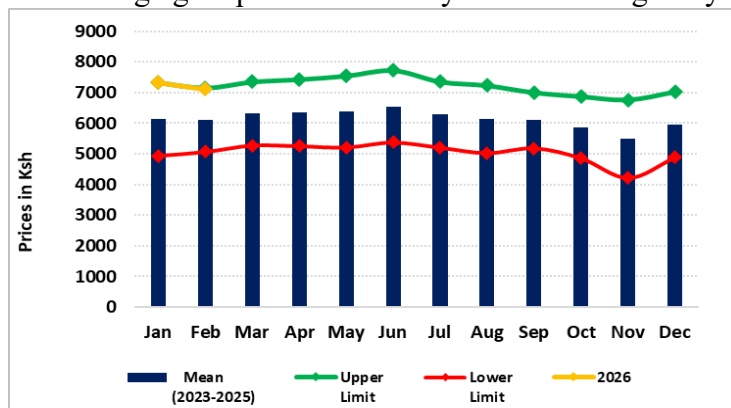


Figure 8. Average goats' prices; Kajiado, February 2026

but remained significantly above the five-year average of Ksh 6,110 and close to the upper limit of Ksh 7,156 (Figure 8). Spatial disparities were observed, with prices ranging from Ksh 5,000 in Mbirikani to Ksh 8,000 in Dalalekutuk, reflecting variations in local demand and body condition

quality. The slight decline is largely attributed to increased market supply as households sold small stock to meet immediate cash needs, including livestock feeds, leading to localized price pressure despite generally good to fair body condition and improving browse following the rains. With continued performance of the long rains, further improvement in body condition and price stability or gradual increase is anticipated.

4.2 Prices of Cereals and Legumes

4.2.1 Maize Prices

Figure 9 indicates that the average maize price in February increased by 6.7 percent to Ksh 80 per kilogram from Ksh 75 in January, aligning with the five-year average of Ksh 80 and

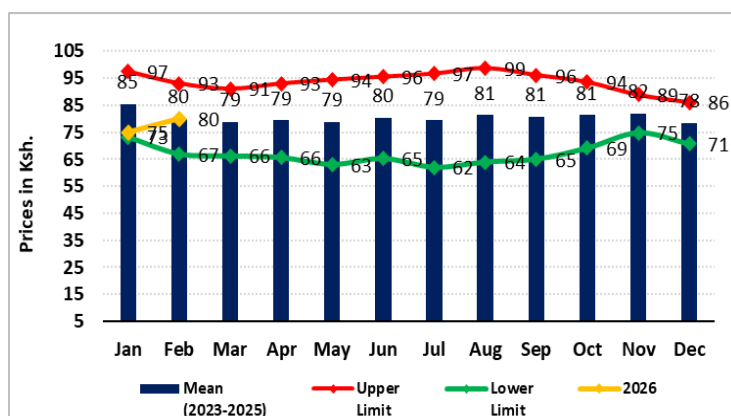


Figure 9. Average price of maize; Kajiado, February 2026

remaining within the normal range of Ksh 67–93. Marked spatial disparities were observed, with prices as low as Ksh 45 in the mixed farming zones of Loitoktok and as high as Ksh 120 in the pure pastoral areas of Ewuaso and Mosiro. The increase is attributed to reduced local supply following below-average short rains harvests

and a decline in area cultivated, compounded by prolonged dry and sunny conditions between December and early February that constrained immediate food availability and triggered speculative behavior among traders. Furthermore, depletion of household stocks ahead of the

long rains season increased market dependence, exerting additional upward pressure on prices.

4.2.2 Beans Prices

In February, the average beans price increased to Ksh 151 per kilogram from Ksh 147 in January

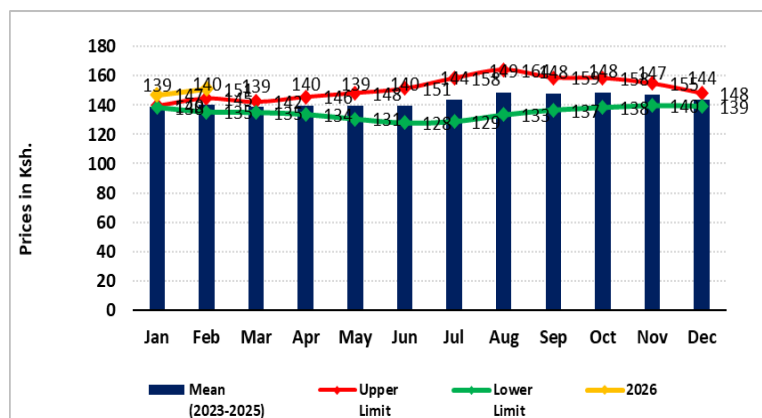


Figure 10. Average price of beans; Kajiado, February 2026

(Figure 10), remaining 7.9 percent above the five-year average of Ksh 140 and above the normal upper limit of Ksh 145 (range Ksh 135–145). Prices varied widely, from Ksh 100 in Rombo to Ksh 200 in Ewuaso, reflecting spatial supply disparities. The increase is attributed to factors similar to those

affecting maize prices, including high production and transport costs, reduced local supply following below-average short rains harvests, seasonal scarcity, and increased market dependence. Prices are likely to remain above normal until supply improves during the March–May harvest season, subject to favorable rainfall performance.

4.3 Milk Price

Despite the slight rise in household daily milk production, average prices increased to Ksh 80 in

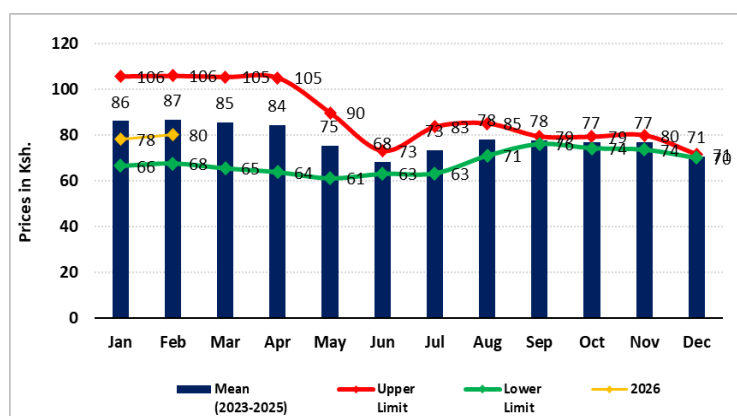


Figure 11. Average price of milk; Kajiado, February 2026

February from Ksh 78 in January, remaining below the five-year average of Ksh 87, with no major variation across livelihood zones (Figure 11). Return migration has boosted supply, but poor livestock body condition and prioritization of milk for household nutrition to offset the high costs of alternative protein

sources like beans limit marketable volumes. As the long rains improve livestock condition, milk production is expected to improve from March to May, potentially easing prices.

4.4 Terms of Trade

The purchasing power of pastoralists declined by 9.0 percent in February, with the average Terms of Trade (ToT) falling to 89 kilograms of maize exchangeable for the sale of one goat from 97.8 kilograms in January (Figure 12), and standing 8.2 percent below the five-year

average of 97 kilograms, though within the range (79–115). Marked livelihood zone disparities

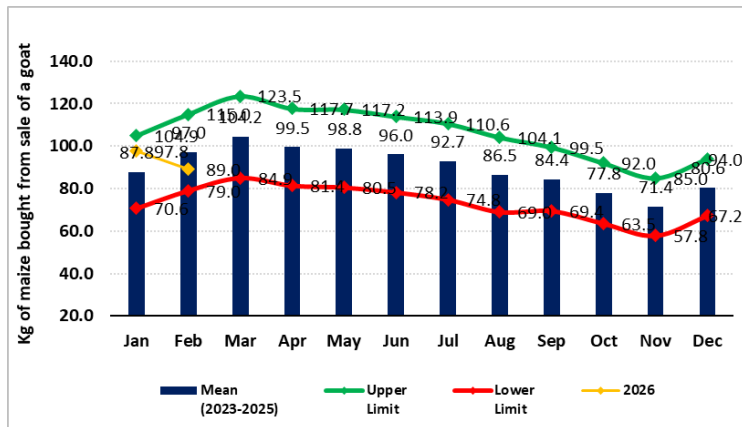


Figure 12. Terms of Trade; Kajiado, February 2026

were observed: Ewuaso pure pastoral areas recorded a low ToT of 61.1 due to high maize prices, while Rombo and mixed-farming zones near the border, benefiting from lower maize prices, recorded 137.9. The decline was mainly driven by a 2.9 percent drop in goat prices alongside a 6.7 percent increase in maize prices,

compounded by poor livestock body condition reducing animal value and market volatility that favored grain traders over livestock sellers. As the long rains advance and livestock conditions improve, ToT is expected to gradually recover, though remote pastoral households will remain vulnerable until livestock prices strengthen and staple food costs ease.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 Milk Consumption

Average household milk consumption rose to 1.7 litres per day in February from 1.5 litres in

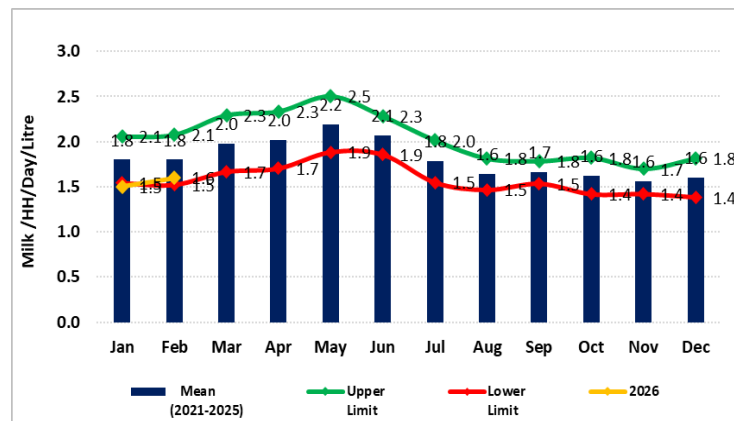


Figure 13. Household milk consumption; Kajiado, February 2026

January (Figure 13), remaining 5.6 percent below the five-year average of 1.8 litres but within the normal range of 1.5–2.1 litres. Approximately 85.4 percent of total production was retained for household use, with notable livelihood variation: Kaputiei North agro-pastoral households consumed

66 percent of production, while pastoral areas; Loodokilani (97 percent), Mbirikani (97 percent) and Oldonyonyokie (100 percent), retained nearly all milk for domestic consumption. Elevated cereal and legume prices, rising milk prices, and depleted household food stocks have increased reliance on milk for nutrition. As rangeland conditions improve, production is expected to rise further, potentially enhancing both household consumption and gradual market supply recovery.

5.2 Food Consumption Score

The average Food Consumption Score (FCS) in February was 50.03, indicating generally

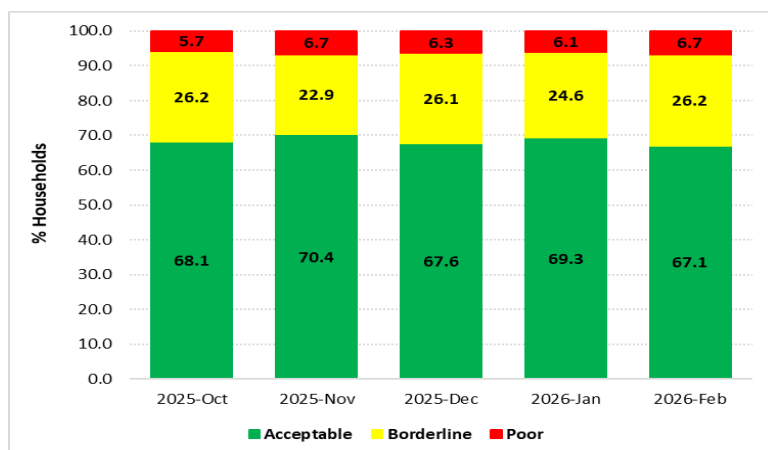


Figure 14. % households per food consumption band; Kajiado, October 2025 to February 2026

acceptable consumption. 67.1 percent of households were classified as acceptable, 26.2 percent borderline, and 6.7 percent poor, reflecting a slight decline from January (69.3 percent acceptable) as shown in figure 14. Poor consumption remained elevated in Mbirikani (13.3 percent), Loodokilani and Ewuaso

(10 percent each), and Rombo and Magadi (6.7 percent). At sub-county level, Kajiado West recorded 8.9 percent poor and 48.9 percent borderline, while Kajiado South had 10 percent poor and borderline, respectively. The deterioration is attributed to high milk prices despite modest improvements in consumption, reduced terms of trade limiting households' ability to afford diverse diets amid high maize and bean prices, and declining household food stocks. In the short term, FCS is likely to remain under pressure due to elevated food prices and the time required for livestock body conditions to improve and command better market prices, although sustained rainfall could gradually enhance milk availability and stabilize household access.

5.3 Health And Nutrition Status

5.3.1 Nutrition Status of Children Aged 6-59 Months

The nutritional status of children under five deteriorated slightly in February, with the proportion

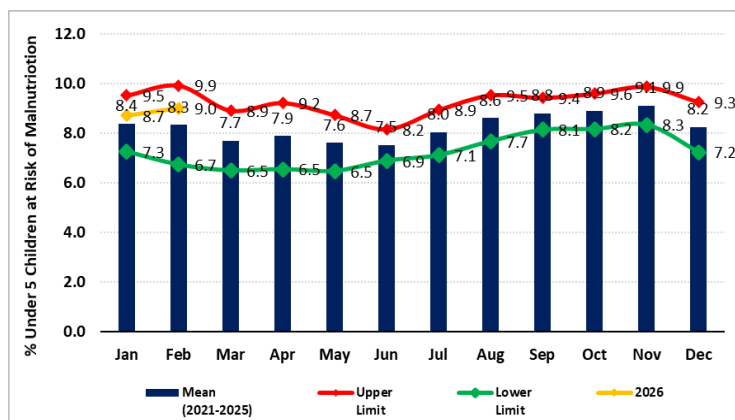


Figure 15. % of under-fives at risk of malnutrition; Kajiado, February 2026

at risk of malnutrition (MUAC <135mm) increasing to 9.0 percent from 8.7 percent in January, exceeding the five-year average of 8.3 percent but remaining below the 9.9 percent upper limit (Figure 15). Out of 759 children screened; 422 males and 337 females, malnutrition was higher in the Pastoral zone with

10.1 percent compared to 6.1 percent in Agro-pastoral. The highest prevalence was recorded in Mbirikani at 14 percent, followed by Ewuaso and Oldonyonyokie with 10 percent each, while Dalalekutuk reported lowest of 5.7 percent. The slight deterioration reflects sustained food security pressures due to drought despite the onset of the long rains, as gradual rangeland recovery and constrained livestock productivity continue to limit food access. Improvement is anticipated in March–April with enhanced livestock productivity and early harvests, though targeted interventions remain necessary in hotspot areas.

5.3.2 Health

In February, 90.9 percent of the 759 screened children were not reported sick, indicating generally stable health conditions; however, among reported illnesses, fever with chills (malaria-like symptoms) accounted for 84.1 percent of cases and was observed across the county, while diarrhea accounted for 15.9 percent, mainly reported in Loodokilani, Mbirikani, Oldonyonyokie, and Rombo. No major disease outbreaks were reported during the month, and routine health surveillance, community sensitization on hygiene practices, and timely treatment at health facilities continued. Particular attention is required in Mbirikani, Oldonyonyokie, and Rombo, where illness incidence coincides with relatively high malnutrition levels, increasing vulnerability among under-five children.

5.4 Coping Strategies

The average household Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased to 7.1 in February from 6.5 in

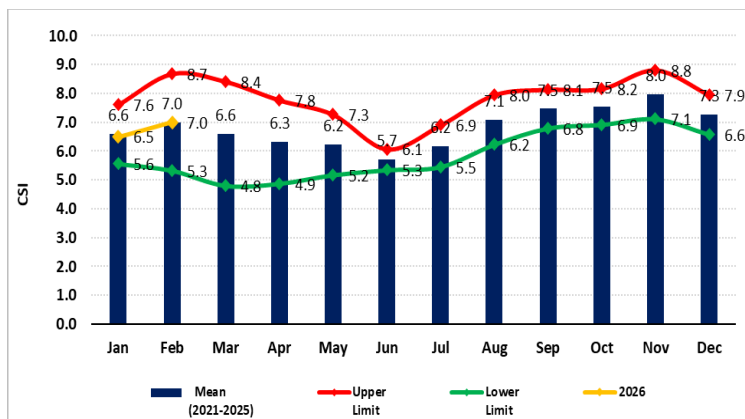


Figure 1. Coping strategy index; Kajiado, February 2026

January, surpassing 4.6 in February 2025 and slightly exceeding the five-year average of 7.0, though remaining within the normal range of 5.3–8.7 (Figure 16). The rise reflects mounting household food stress during the transition into the long rains, with significantly higher pressure in the Pastoral zone (7.9)

compared to the Agro-pastoral zone (4.8). To bridge food gaps, 46.9 percent of households relied on less preferred or less expensive foods, while 22.7 percent each reduced the number of meals and portion sizes; smaller proportions borrowed food (2.9 percent) or restricted adult

consumption to prioritize children (4.7 percent). The elevated CSI aligns with slightly increased malnutrition levels and continued vulnerability in pastoral areas, underscoring constrained food access and the concentration of food security stressors in these zones.

6.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS

The drought situation is currently in a **transitional state**. While biophysical triggers have shifted positively due to an early and robust onset of rainfall season, the impact of the preceding dry spell remains evident in livestock productivity and household nutrition. Consequently, the county remains in the ALERT Phase, but with an improving trend.

Over the next 1–3 months, the seasonal forecast indicates continued long rains with a likelihood of near to above-average rainfall, though with possible erratic distribution and intermittent dry spells, which may slow uniform pasture and crop recovery in already stressed areas. The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) is expected to gradually improve as vegetation regenerates, particularly in agro-pastoral zones, while pastoral areas may experience slower recovery due to previous moisture deficits. Soil moisture is projected to improve progressively, supporting pasture growth and crop development; however, localized deficits may persist in areas that receive uneven rainfall. Overall, the forecast is likely to enhance livestock body conditions, milk production, water availability, and short-cycle crop performance, thereby improving household food access and nutrition outcomes. Nevertheless, attention must be directed toward the eastern, central, southern, and lower western areas which may experience near- to below-average rainfall specifically Magadi, Lenkism, Kenyewa-poka, Ewuaso, Mosiro, Rombo, Kuku, Mbirikani, and Kimana due to high malnutrition levels, elevated coping strategies, and vulnerability to rainfall variability.

7.0 INTERVENTIONS

7.1 Current Interventions/actions

Ongoing Non-Food Interventions

- Launch of Breed Improvement Programme by the County, Kenya Red Cross and Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre (KAGRC), focusing on introducing drought-resilient breeds (Sahiwal, Boran, Jersey, Ayrshire) through artificial insemination to increase resilience targeting 1,000 animals across the county.
- FAO/EU/PLACE Project Inception: A project focusing on restoring degraded rangelands and upscaling livestock feed security through increased pasture/fodder production, managed by

the Candle of Hope Foundation in Matapato South (Kajiado Central), Illoodokilani and Magadi wards (Kajiado West).

- Seasonal Planning: Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) workshops by Kenya Meteorological Services to analyse the MAM 2026 rainfall forecast, providing targeted advice for planting and water management.
- Vitamin A supplementation and deworming across the county-by-County Department of Health.

7.2 Recommended Interventions/actions

- ✓ Providing essential farm inputs, extension support services, implementing soil conservation management practices, and encouraging tree planting exercises; *by County government (Agriculture department) and partners.*
- ✓ Stocking of planting fertilizers which is currently unavailable at the crucial time of the season; *by County government (Agriculture department) and partners.*
- ✓ Prioritize on the promotion of water harvesting practices and installation of infrastructures to households and institutions; *by County government (Water department) and partners.*
- ✓ Management of Acute Malnutrition and Mass screening and outreaches in hotspot areas of Kajiado West and South; *by County Government (department of health services) in collaboration with National Drought Management Authority and partners*
- ✓ The monitoring of diseases for humans, livestock, and crop pests and diseases; *by County Government and partners.*
- ✓ Monitoring the condition of water, sanitation, and hygiene, as well as care practices; *by County Government (Health services) and partners.*
- ✓ A county-wide awareness on the techniques for producing, harvesting, and storing pastures; *by County Government (Veterinary services) and partners.*

This report was verified by:

County Drought Coordinator; Kajiado County

Name...Hussein Alio.... Sign...



..... Date...2/03/2026.....