



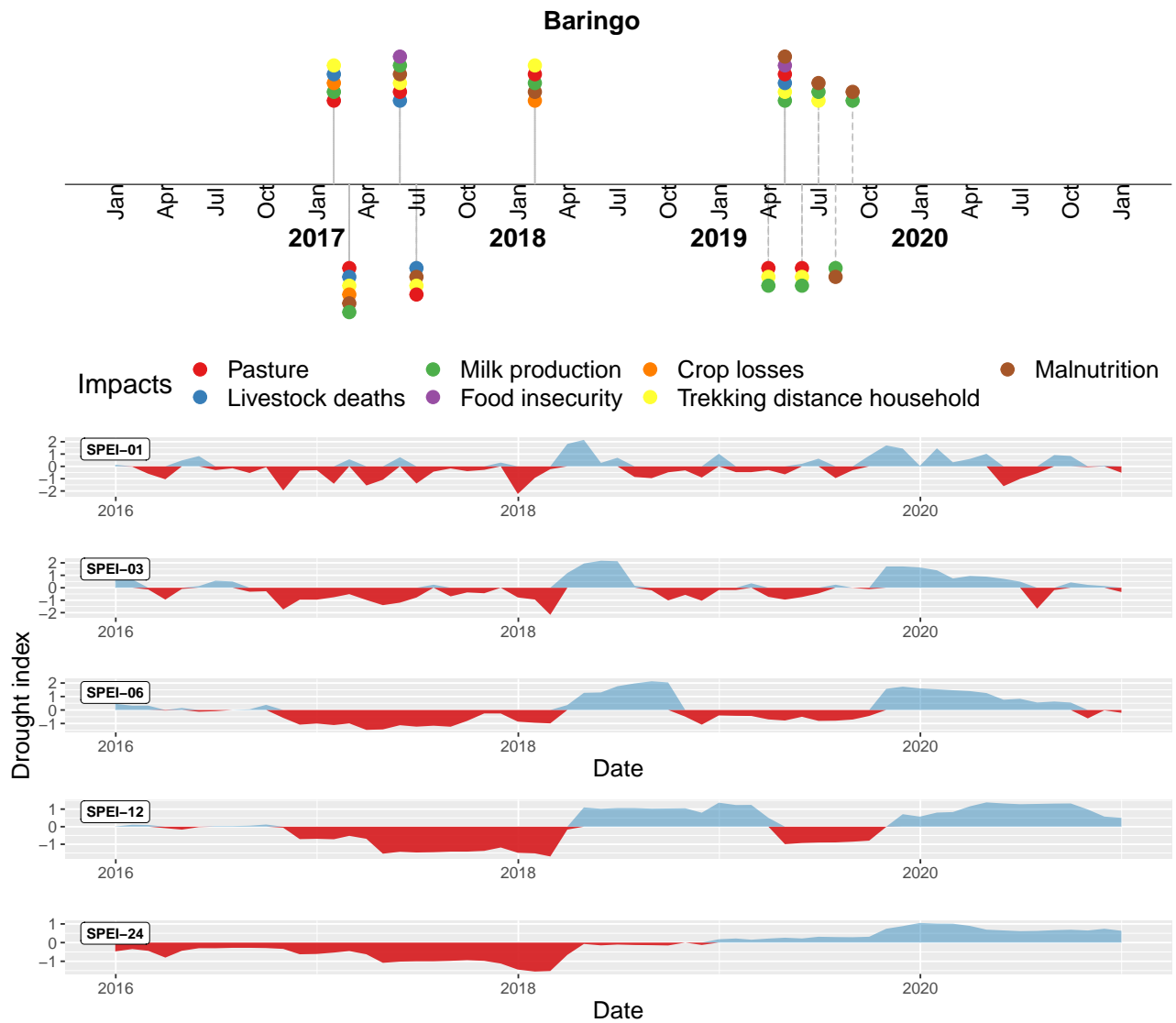
Supplement of

Linking reported drought impacts with drought indices, water scarcity and aridity: the case of Kenya

Marleen R. Lam et al.

Correspondence to: Marleen R. Lam (marleen.lam@icloud.com) and Adriaan J. Teuling (ryan.teuling@wur.nl)

The copyright of individual parts of the supplement might differ from the article licence.



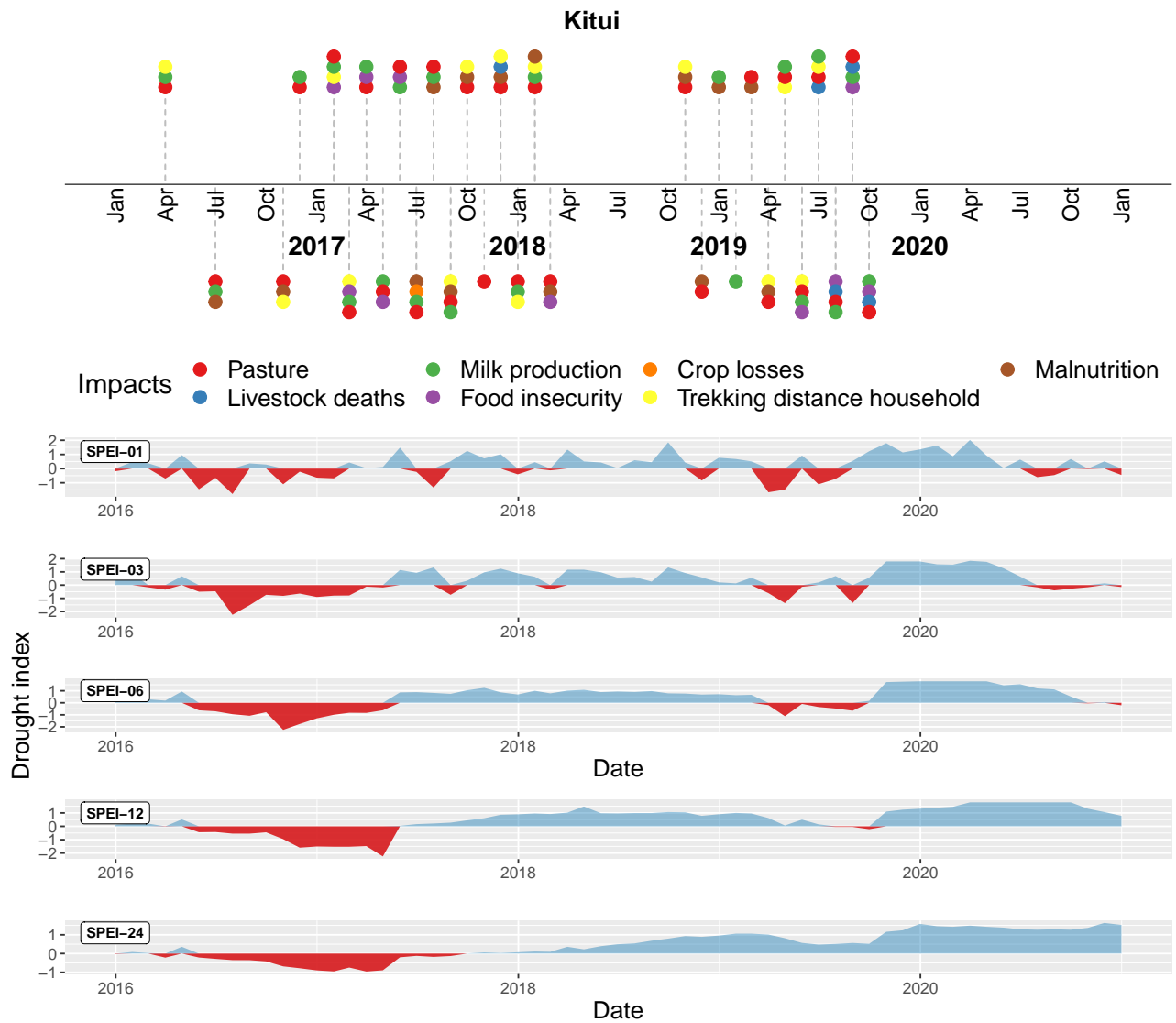


Figure S2: A time series of the drought index SPEI for different accumulation periods (1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months) and a timeline with drought impacts for Kitui (semi-arid county). Negative values of SPEI indicate dryer than normal periods (red) while positive values indicate wetter than normal (blue)

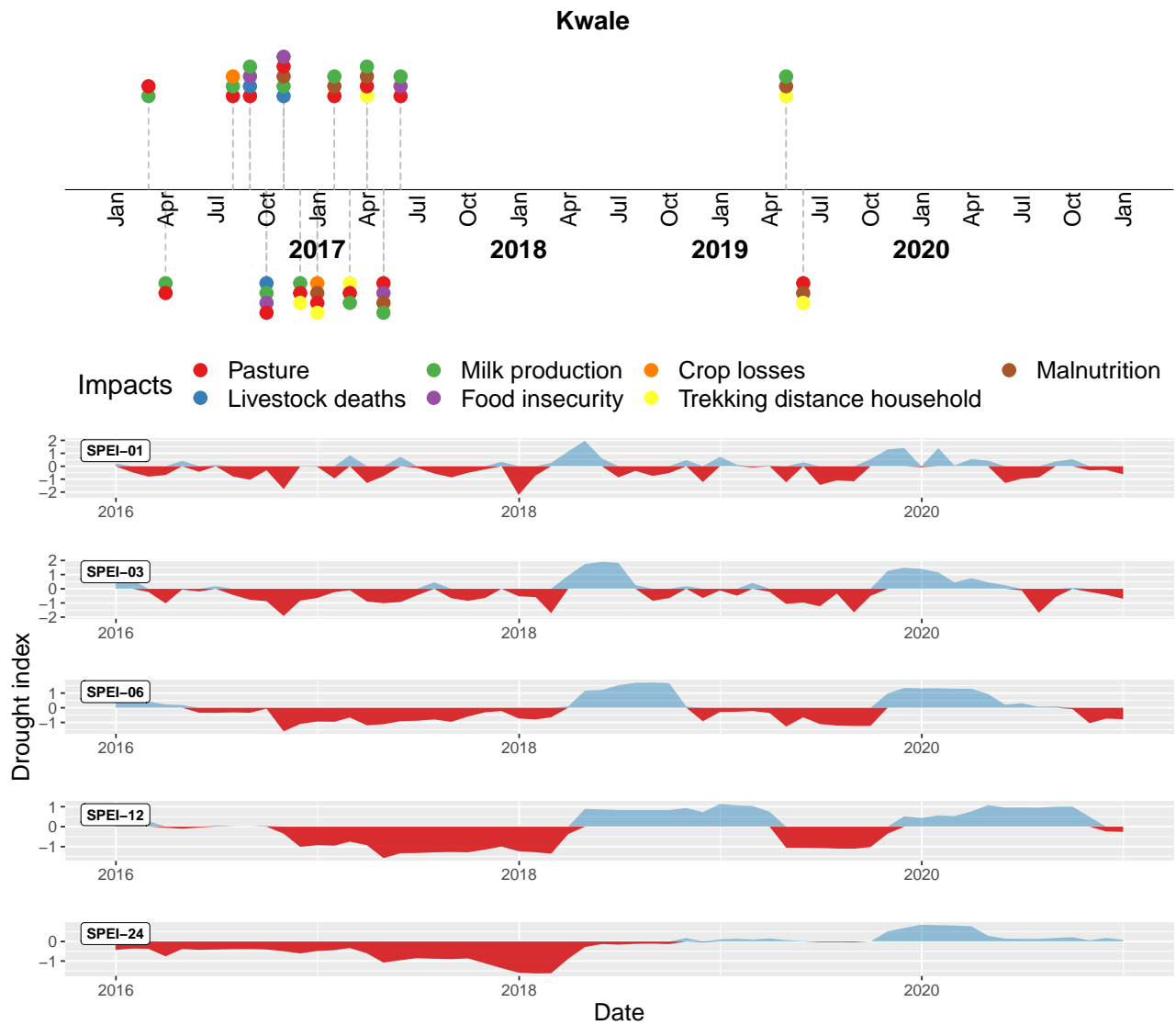


Figure S3: A time series of the drought index SPEI for different accumulation periods (1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months) and a timeline with drought impacts for Kwale (semi-arid county). Negative values of SPEI indicate dryer than normal periods (red) while positive values indicate wetter than normal (blue)

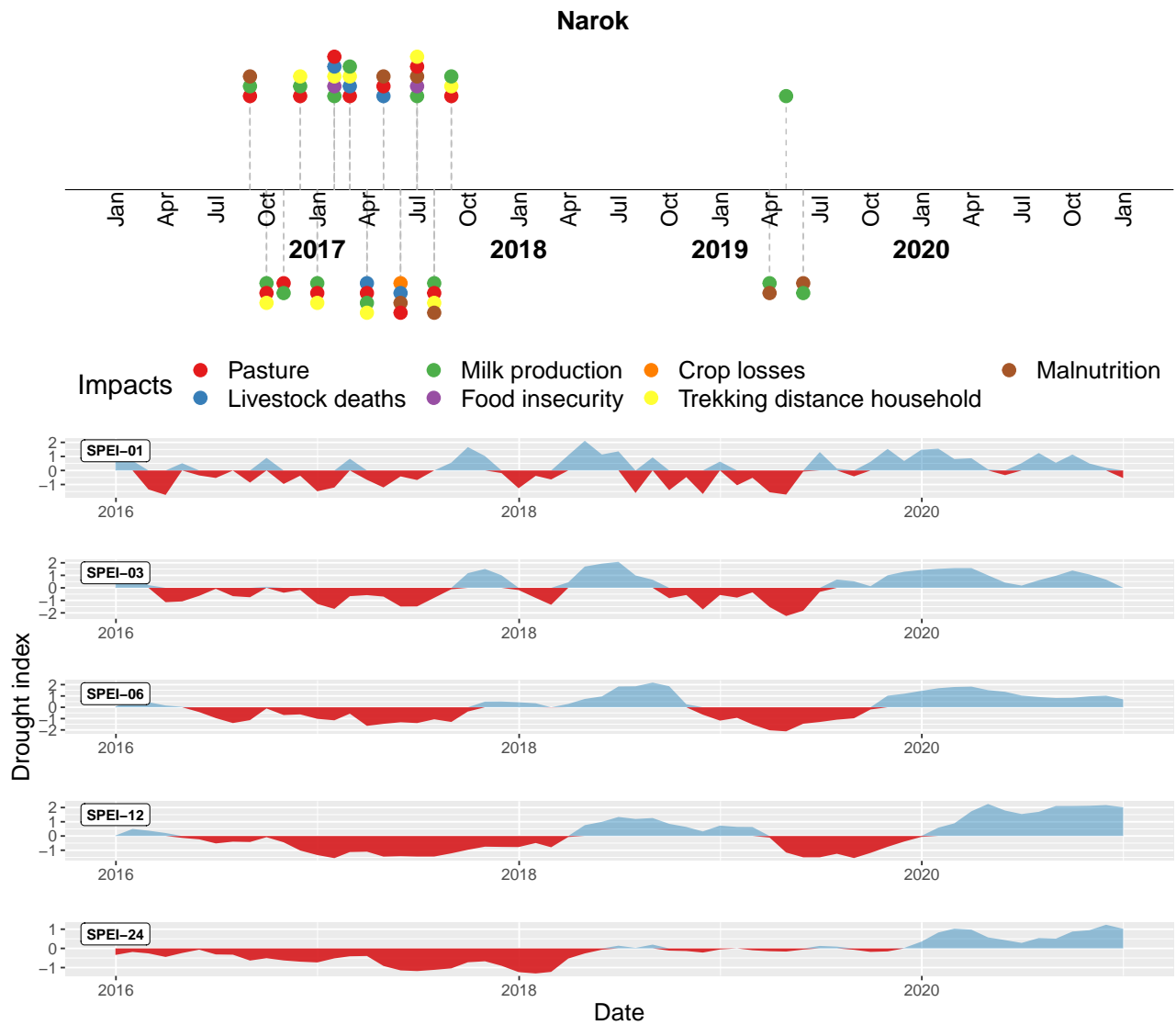


Figure S4: A time series of the drought index SPEI for different accumulation periods (1, 3, 6, 12 and 24 months) and a timeline with drought impacts for Narok (sub-humid county). Negative values of SPEI indicate dryer than normal periods (red) while positive values indicate wetter than normal (blue)