



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



National Drought Management Authority
WEST POKOT COUNTY
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN AS AT 30TH JUNE, 2026.

JUNE EW PHASE						Early Warning Phase Classification																	
Drought Status: NORMAL  Shughuli za kawaida						LIVELIHOOD ZONE		EW PHASE		TRENDS													
						Agro Pastoral		Normal		Worsening													
						Pastoral		Normal		Worsening													
						County		Normal		Worsening													
						County Food Security (IPC 2 As SRA 2025)																	
						Number of Food Insecure Population (April-June)				35, 300													
						Food Insecure (IPC 3+) Wards: Kiwawa, Alale, Kapchok, Masool, Kodich. Other wards in IPC 2 or 1																	
Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification						Biophysical Indicators		Value		Normal ranges													
Biophysical Indicators						Rainfall (% of normal)		31		75-125													
Rainfall						Rainfall Estimates in mm		17.30		28.44-84.96													
- The county received below normal rainfall - The amounts received were fair to poor in both time and space across all the livelihood zones.						VCI-3 months (NDMA/Sussex)		75.45		35-50													
Forage condition:						Forage Condition		Fair to Poor		Fair to Good													
- Vegetation condition index was above normal ranges - Forage condition was fair to poor, which was below normal						Production indicators		Value		Normal ranges													
Socio-Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)						Maize Crop Condition		Fair to Poor		Fair to Good													
Production Indicators						Livestock Body Condition		Fair to Good		Fair to Good													
- Tasselling of crops stages and are in fair to poor condition. Facing moisture stress and wilting. - Livestock body condition was fair to good. - Minimal livestock in-migration was reported - Livestock diseases were reported. - Milk production was within the normal ranges.						Milk Production (in litres)		1.58		1.49–1.70													
Access Indicators						Livestock Migration Pattern		Normal		Normal													
- Terms of trade were within normal ranges. - Household water distances were above normal. - Livestock watering distances were above normal. - Water consumption was below normal.						Livestock Deaths (from Drought)		0.0%		≤5%													
Utilization Indicators						Access Indicators		Value		Normal ranges													
- Risk of malnutrition was within the normal ranges and forecasted to be within the normal - Milk consumption was within the normal ranges - Reduced Coping Strategy Index was above normal ranges. - Proportion of households in acceptable was below the long-term average						Terms of Trade (ToT)		71		35–98													
						Return Distance to Water Sources (Km)		Household		3.1–3.5													
								Livestock		3.5–5.7													
						Water Consumption		At Household		≥ 15													
						Utilization indicators		Value		Normal ranges													
						Percentage of children 6-59 months – At Risk < 135 mm		3.9		2.8–7.5													
						Forecast MUAC at Risk (July)		3.6		2.2-7.8													
						Milk Consumption (in litres)		1.38		1.28–1.46													
						Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		7.3		0.56-4.29													
						Food Consumption Score		34.7		>35													
- Short rains harvests - Short dry spell - Reduced milk yields - Increased HH Food Stocks - Land preparation						- Planting/Weeding - Long rains - High Calving Rate - Milk Yields Increase						- Long rains harvests - A long dry spell - Land preparation - Increased HH Food Stocks - Kidding (Sept)						- Short rains - Planting/weeding					
Dry Season						Long Rains						Dry Cool Season						Short Rains Season					
Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sept		Oct		Nov		Dec	

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The county received poorly distributed rainfall, both spatially and temporally, across all livelihood zones during the reporting month. Analysis of WFP-VAM rainfall estimates indicates that cumulative rainfall declined by approximately 80 percent, from 86.19 mm in May to 17.30 mm in June (Figure 1). This significant reduction marks the cessation of the March–April–May (MAM) long rains season, as reported by the Kenya Meteorological Service Authority (KMSA).

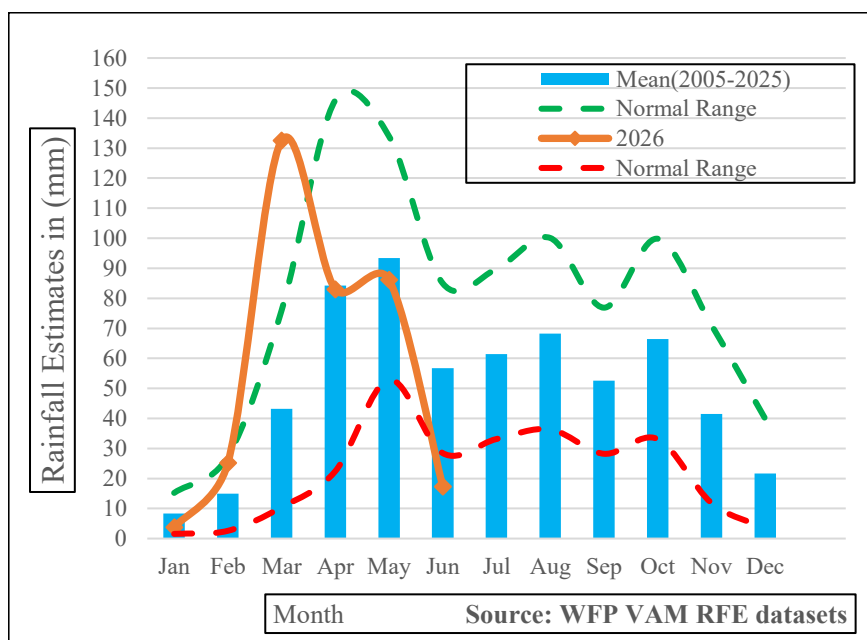


Figure 1: Rainfall Amounts in West Pokot County

- below-normal rainfall conditions across the county in June 2026. The highest cumulative rainfall was recorded at Kaibos Rainfall Station in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone (43.9 mm), while the lowest was recorded at Alale Rainfall Station in Alale Ward within the Pastoral livelihood zone (1.1 mm) (Table 1).
- Further analysis of WFP-VAM rainfall estimates shows that June rainfall was approximately 70 percent below the long-term average. In addition, about 80 percent of the county received rainfall below the normal range of 28.44–84.96 mm (Figure 1). Overall, the county received only 31 percent of its long-term average rainfall, which is well below the normal threshold of 75–125 percent of average rainfall, indicating significantly below-normal rainfall conditions.

Table 1: Weather Stations Rainfall in West Pokot County

Weather Station/Sub- County	Livelihood Zone	May 2026 Total Rainfall in (mm)	June 2026 Total Rainfall in (mm)
Sigor AWS (Pokot Central)	Agro-pastoral	216.9	6.1
Nasukuta (Pokot South)	Agro-pastoral	66.6	7.6
Chepareria (Pokot South)	Agro-Pastoral	69.3	6.5
Alale (Pokot North)	Pastoral	100	1.1
Kacheliba AWS (Pokot North)	Pastoral	70.2	42.1
Konyao – Kapchok (Pokot North)	Pastoral	73.7	10.3
Surumben-Masol (Pokot Central)	Pastoral	107.4	8.6
Kaibos (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	114	43.9
Kapkatet (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	110.7	34.1
Kapenguria AWS (Pokot West)	Mixed Farming	173.3	20.8
Total Rainfall		1102.1	181.1

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION

2.1.1 NDMA/University of Sussex Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) June 2026

- The 3-month Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) exhibited a worsening trend, declining by approximately 17 percent from 90.55 in May to 75.45 in June (Figure 2). According to NDMA/University of Sussex/VIIRS satellite-derived datasets, the county remained within the normal vegetation condition category (VCI >50), although vegetation greenness declined following the cessation of the March-April-May (MAM) rainfall season. The decrease reflects a transition from well above-normal vegetation conditions in May to normal vegetation conditions in June.

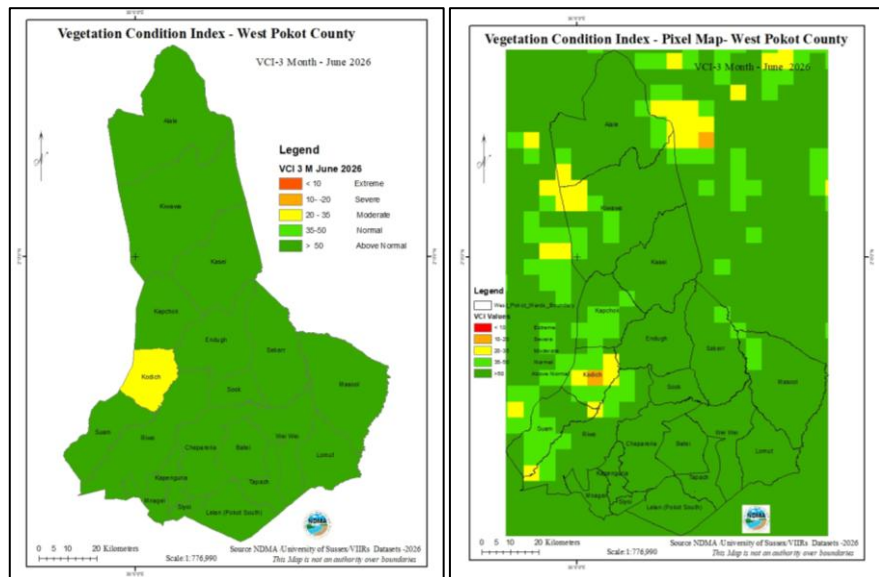


Figure 2: VCI 3 Month Average and Pixel Level Maps

- Analysis by livelihood zone indicates a declining vegetation trend across the county. The Pastoral livelihood zone recorded a VCI of 70.47, reflecting normal vegetation conditions with a noticeable deterioration compared to the previous month. The Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone recorded a higher VCI of 85.89, indicating good vegetation conditions, while the Mixed Farming livelihood zone continued to exhibit favourable vegetation conditions following the long rains.
- Spatial analysis shows that vegetation conditions declined across most wards during the reporting month, mainly due to the significant reduction in rainfall following the end of the MAM season. Consequently, pasture and browse conditions have started to deteriorate across much of the county, although they remain generally adequate for livestock production.
- Despite the generally favourable vegetation conditions, localized vegetation deficits were observed. Kodich Ward recorded pockets of severe to extreme vegetation stress, while much of the ward experienced moderate vegetation conditions with a declining trend. Similarly, isolated areas in Alale and Kiwawa wards exhibited moderate vegetation conditions. These localized deficits are attributed to the uneven spatial distribution of rainfall and lower cumulative rainfall amounts received in these areas compared with the rest of the county.

2.1.2 Pasture

- The Pasture conditions worsening during the reporting month, with both quality and quantity decreasing by approximately 73 percent. About 73 percent of the monitored areas reported poor pasture conditions, compared to none in May. This worse of trend is largely attributed to the decreased rainfall received during the preceding month, which lead pasture waethering and decreased biomass production.

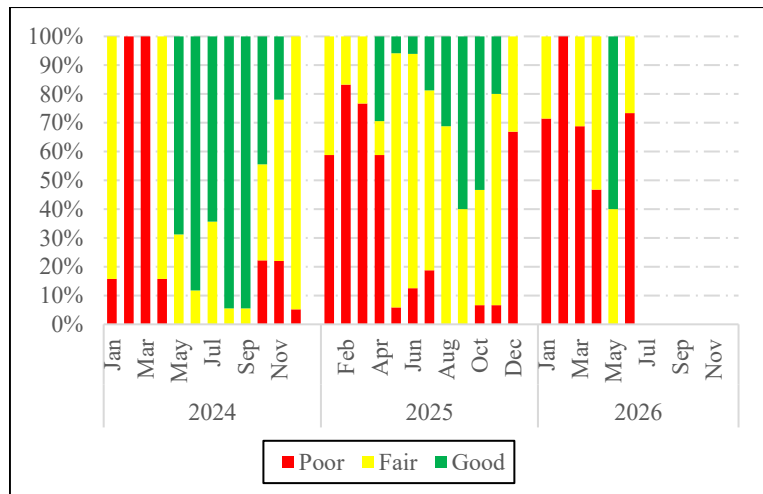


Figure 3 : West Pokot County Pasture Condition

- Across all livelihood zones, pasture conditions ranged from fair to poor, indicating worsening forage availability for livestock (Figure 3).
- No significant variation in pasture conditions was observed between the Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Pasture conditions was below those recorded during the same period in 2024 and 2025, indicating a slower worseing trend compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, available pasture is projected to last for approximately 1-2 months, which is below the normal range.
- Given the unfavourable rainfall received during the month and the expected below normal range conditions of July 2026, pasture conditions are likely to worsen further, hence reducing forage availability in the coming months.

2.1.3 Browse

- The quality and availability of browse showed a worsening trend by approximately 66 percent during the reporting month, with 73 percent of monitored areas reporting fair to poor conditions, compared to seven percent in May (Figure 4). This worsening trend is largely attributed to the near-average to below-average rainfall received during the preceding month, which reduced vegetative regeneration and decreased biomass production.

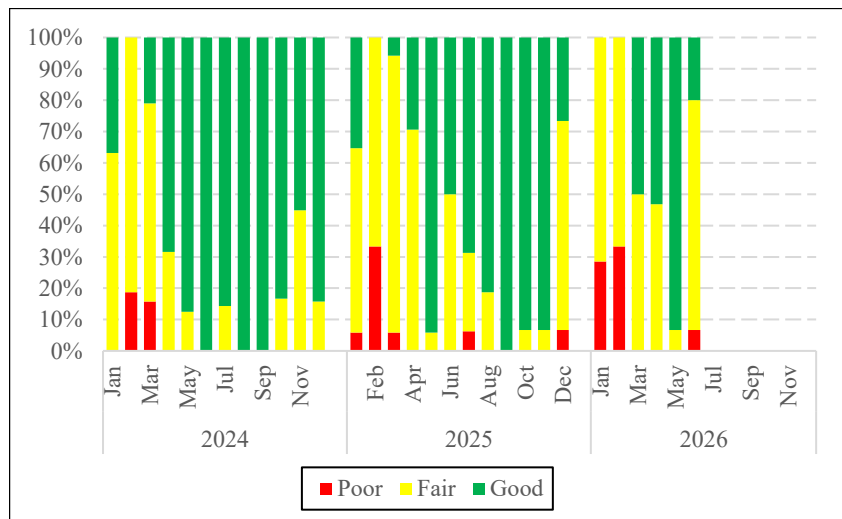


Figure 4 : West Pokot County Browse Condition

- Livelihood zone analysis indicates some spatial variation in browse conditions. The Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones recorded relatively better conditions, with browse ranging from fair to good. In contrast, the Pastoral livelihood zones reported fair to poor conditions, reflecting comparatively reduced regeneration and relatively lower browse availability in some areas.

- Compared to previous years, the current browse situation shows a marked worsening trend. Browse conditions are worse to those observed during the same period in 2024 and 2024 reflecting the negative impact of the unfavourable rains.
- Available browse is projected to last for approximately 2-3 months, which is below the normal range for the season. Given the unfavourable rainfall outlook and continued vegetation weathering, browse conditions are expected to worsen further in the coming months, reducing livestock feed availability across both Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones.

2.2 WATER RESOURCE

2.2.1 Sources

- During the reporting month, the main sources of water for both domestic and livestock use were pans/dams, boreholes, and shallow wells/traditional river wells. Household reliance on pans and dams accounted for approximately 33 percent of total water use, followed by boreholes (27 percent), while shallow wells, and traditional river wells contributed 13 percent (Figure 5).
- The increased reliance on boreholes is attributed to the reduced rains received during the month, which resulted in reduced runoff and recharge of surface water sources. However, the functionality and storage capacity of some water pans and dams continue to be constrained by siltation, while localized losses due to seepage and evaporation remain a challenge.
- Overall, water availability worsened compared to the previous month, with most open water sources recharged to approximately 35-45 percent of their storage capacity from 50-65 percent in the previous month. Recharge levels varied across livelihood zones. The Pastoral livelihood zones recorded recharge levels of approximately 30-40 percent, while the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones recorded higher recharge levels of 45-55 percent, reflecting unfavourable rainfall distribution experienced in these areas.
- The available open water sources are projected to last approximately 1-2 months, which is below the normal duration of 3-4 months. Below normal rains are expected to reduce recharge levels and reduce water availability in the coming months.

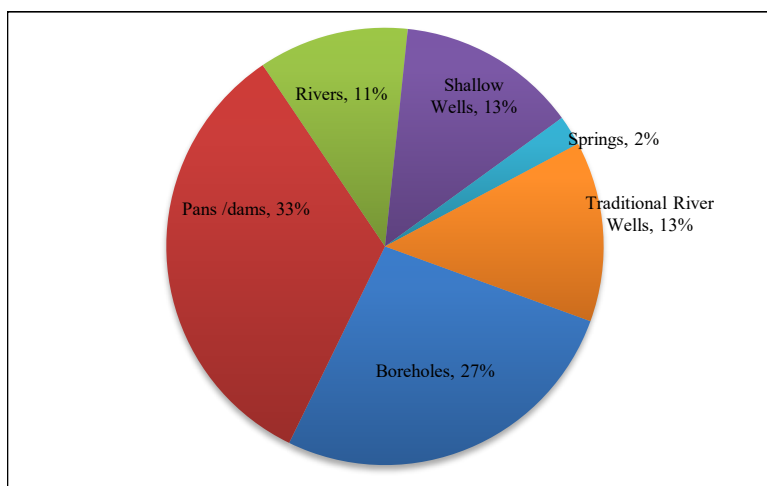


Figure 5 : Water Sources in West Pokot County

2.2.2 Household Access and Utilization

- The average return distance to water sources increased by 51 percent, increasing from 2.6 km in May to 3.9 km in June, indicating an worsening trend in household water access.
- Households in the Pastoral livelihood zones trekked significantly longer distances than those in the Agro-Pastoral zones, primarily due to contamination of surface water and reduced water recharge.

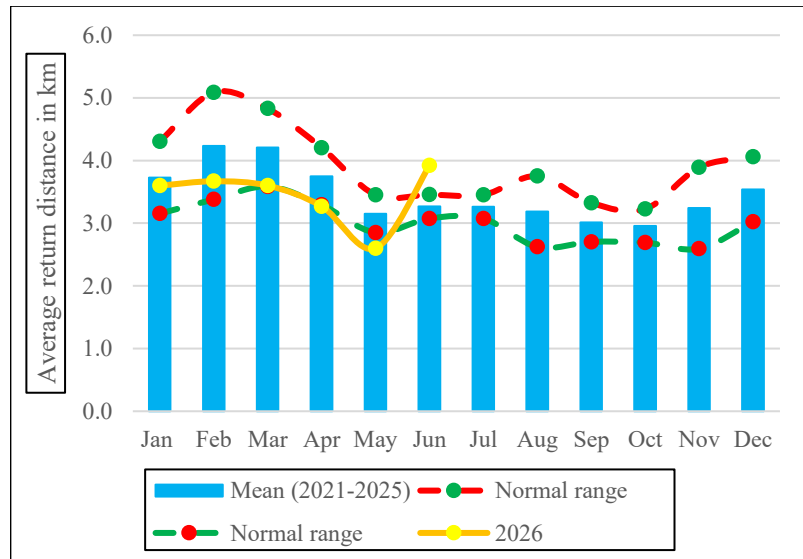


Figure 6: Household Access to Water in West Pokot County

- The current average trekking distance remains 20 percent above the long-term mean and falls 13 percent above the normal seasonal range of 3.1-3.5 km (Figure 6), suggesting that access conditions are worsening beyond seasonal norms.
- Per capita water consumption worsened from 11.5 litres per person per day in May compared 11.4 litres per person per day in June, but remains below the recommended minimum threshold of 15 litres per person per day. Livelihood zone disparities were observed: Pastoral households reported higher consumption levels (12.4 litres per person per day), while Agro-Pastoral households recorded lower levels (9.8 litres per person per day), reflecting differences in access, water source functionality, and household water use patterns.
- No households reported purchasing water during the reporting period. However, only 20 percent of households reported treating water before consumption, an increase from eight percent in the previous month. The main treatment methods included filtration (19 percent). This represents a positive trend in water safety practices, and the low overall adoption of water treatment remains a significant public health concern, particularly in areas where open water sources are prone to contamination and are commonly from shared open water and washed off systems.

2.2.3 Livestock Access

- The average return distance from livestock grazing areas to watering points increased by approximately 21 percent, from 5.2 km in May to 6.3 km in June (Figure 7). This increase in distances is largely attributed to unfavorable rainfall condition.
- Livestock in Pastoral livelihood zones continued to trek longer distances compared to those in Agro-Pastoral zones, reflecting disparities in water availability, grazing systems, and supporting infrastructure.
- The longest trekking distances were recorded in Masol and Riwo wards, where rugged terrain, dispersed settlements, and limited permanent water sources constrain efficient livestock access to water.
- Watering frequency remained daily in Pastoral zones but for Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone some areas is between daily and alternate. This variation highlights differences in water infrastructure, vegetation cover, and proximity to reliable water sources. Agro-pastoral areas benefit from relatively better-developed boreholes and surface water harvesting systems, enabling more consistent watering schedules.

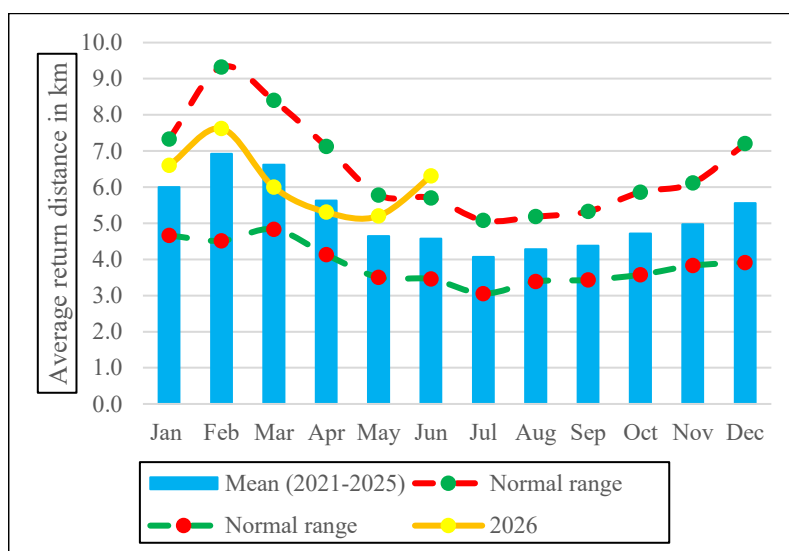


Figure 7: Distances from grazing areas to water points

- The current average trekking distance is approximately 38 percent above the long-term mean and 11 percent above the normal seasonal range of 3.5–5.7km (Figure 7). The situation underscores persistent vulnerability-particularly in Pastoral areas-where livestock water access remains fragile and highly dependent on the spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall.

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- The livestock body condition was generally fair to poor body appearance across all species and livelihood zones, this is attributed to livestock diseases, reducing pasture and increasing water access. This was a worse situation compared to previous month, with 60 percent of livestock in



Figure 8: Livestock Body Condition in West Pokot County

moderate neither fat nor thin appearance (Figure 8).

- Worsening trend was primarily attributed to worsening pasture and browse availability.
- A majority proportion of livestock in the Pastoral zones exhibited moderate, neither fat nor thin body condition, while those in the Agro-Pastoral zones exhibited good smooth appearance body condition. This disparity reflects the advantages in Agro-Pastoral areas such as better water access, stronger crop-livestock integration, and greater availability of supplementary feeding options, particularly in Chepareria and Weiwei wards.

3.1.2 Livestock Diseases

- According to reports from the County Department of Veterinary Services, the notifiable livestock diseases reported during June 2026 were categorized according to their risk levels based on their geographic spread, severity, and potential impact on livestock production, livelihoods, and livestock trade.
- High-risk diseases included Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), which was reported across all sub-counties, indicating countywide transmission and posing a significant threat to the county's sheep and goat population. Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), reported in Pokot North and Pokot Central sub-counties, was also classified as high risk due to its highly contagious nature, rapid spread among goats, and significant economic implications for pastoral households. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), reported in Pokot North Sub-county, was categorized as high risk because of its transboundary nature, potential to spread through livestock movements, and adverse effects on cattle productivity and trade.
- Moderate-risk diseases comprised Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), reported in Lelan and Chepareria Wards of Pokot South Sub-county, and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), reported in Siyoi and Riwo Wards of West Pokot Sub-county. Although these diseases negatively affect livestock productivity, market access, and household incomes, their occurrence remained relatively localized compared to the widespread distribution of PPR. With the forecast of dry and sunny conditions, the overall disease risk is expected to remain moderate. Reduced environmental moisture is likely to suppress the survival of some pathogens and vectors; however, increased congregation of livestock around shrinking pasture and water resources, coupled with seasonal livestock movements, is likely to elevate the risk of transmission of highly contagious diseases such as PPR, FMD, CBPP, and CCPP.
- In response to the reported disease risks, the Department of Veterinary Services implemented vaccination campaigns to strengthen herd immunity and limit disease spread. During the month, a total of 48,340 sheep and goats were vaccinated against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) across the county, while 5,645 cattle were vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). These interventions are expected to reduce disease transmission, protect livestock assets, and enhance the resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral livelihoods during the anticipated dry period.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- During the reporting month, average household milk production worsened by five percent, worsening from 1.67 litres to 1.58 litres per household per day. This worsening trend is owed to decrease in forage and livestock body condition. Proportion of households reporting milk production, which decreased from 59 percent in the previous month to 57 percent. Of the total milk produced, approximately 47 percent originated from cattle or goats, with most of the remaining share contributed by camel at about seven percent.

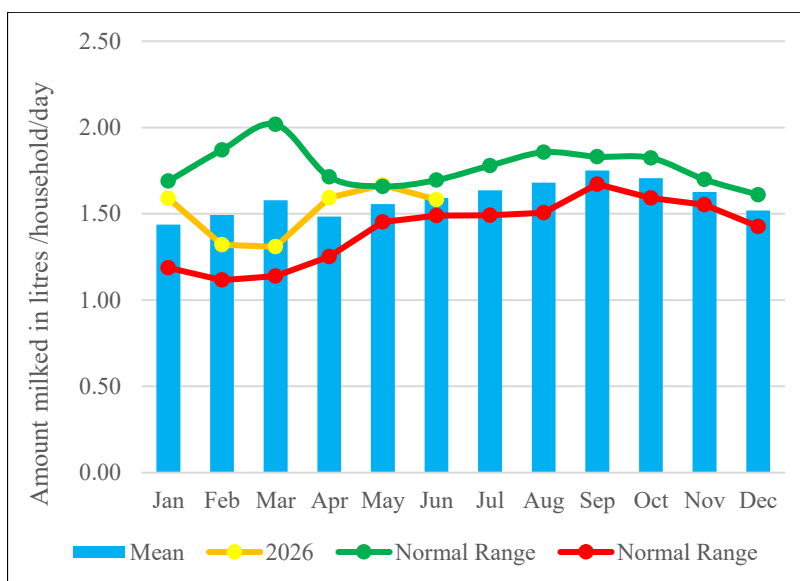


Figure 9: Milk Production in West Pokot County

- The decreased in milk output is mainly attributed to worsening livestock body condition, forage and water availability further increased livestock diseases, of which worsened livestock productivity, particularly in Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Milk production remained relatively higher in Pastoral livelihood zones compared to Agro-Pastoral areas.
- Overall, current milk production is a percent below the long-term average and seven percent within the normal seasonal range of 1.49–1.70 litres per household per day (Figure 9).

3.2 RAIN-FED CROP PRODUCTION

3.2.1 Stage and Condition of Food Crops

- The major crops planted under rain-fed conditions in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone were maize and beans, while maize, beans, and Irish potatoes were the main crops cultivated in the Mixed Farming livelihood zone.
- Reports from the County Department of Agriculture indicated that, at the time of reporting, farmers across West Pokot County were actively engaged in crop production activities during the March-April-May (MAM) 2026 rainfall season. Most crops had progressed from the vegetative to tasselling stages and were generally in fair to poor condition. The excessive rainfall experienced earlier in the season resulted in nutrient leaching, leading to stunted crop growth in some areas. This was followed by the onset of dry and sunny conditions during the month, which accelerated soil moisture depletion and caused moisture stress, leaf rolling, and wilting, particularly in areas that received below-average rainfall. As a result, crop performance is expected to remain below average in affected areas unless rainfall conditions improve.
- In addition to rain-fed agriculture, the main crops grown under irrigation in parts of Pokot South and West Pokot sub-counties included onions, tomatoes, cabbages, and kales. These crops were at various stages of growth and remained in good condition due to the availability of irrigation water. However, the forecast of continued dry and sunny conditions is likely to increase irrigation water demand, necessitating efficient water management to sustain crop production.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 LIVESTOCK MARKETING

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average market price for cattle improved by a percent during the reporting period, increasing from Ksh. 27,864 in the previous month to Ksh. 28,208. This indicates an upward trend in livestock value, largely associated with the improved demand and market confidence.
- Price variations were observed across livelihood zones, with cattle fetching higher prices in the Agro-Pastoral areas, averaging Ksh. 30,833, compared to Ksh. 27,333 in the Pastoral zones.
- The relatively lower prices in Pastoral areas were attributed to weaker market dynamics, including limited access to major markets, periodic oversupply of livestock, and reduced purchasing power among buyers. Despite the month-on-month increase, current cattle prices remained about ten percent above the short-term average and two percent within the seasonal range of Ksh. 22,588 - Ksh. 28,660.

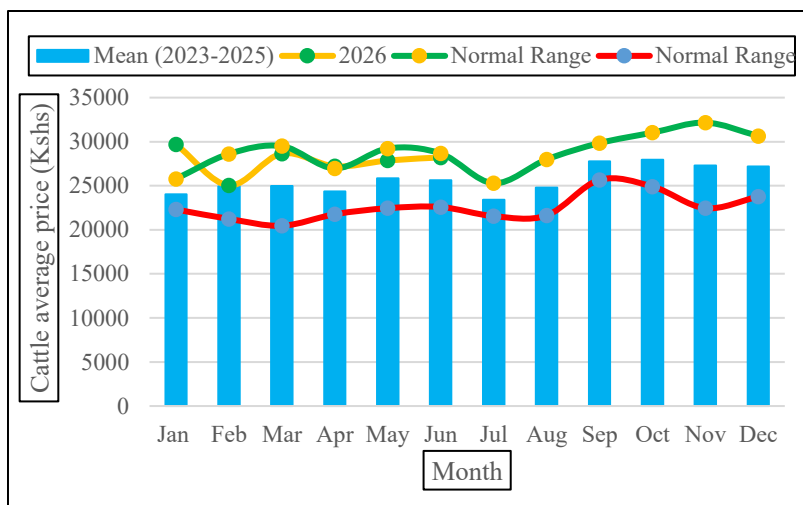


Figure 10: Cattle Prices in West Pokot County

4.1.2 Small Ruminants Prices (Goat Price)

- During the reporting month, the average market price of a medium-sized goat stabilized by less than a percent, marginal increase from Ksh. 4,313 in May to Ksh. 4,829 in June. This improvement reflects improved market demand but was also closely associated with the higher trader confidence, and normal market flows.
- Price disparities were evident across livelihood zones, with Agro-Pastoral areas recording higher average goat prices at Ksh. 5,333 compared to Ksh. 4,450 in Pastoral zones. This variation suggests relatively stronger market performance in Agro-Pastoral areas, supported by better-established livestock trade networks, stronger presence of traders, and comparatively healthier animals. Current goat prices remained about two percent below the short-term average and 16 percent within the seasonal range of Ksh. 4,115 - Ksh. 5,766.

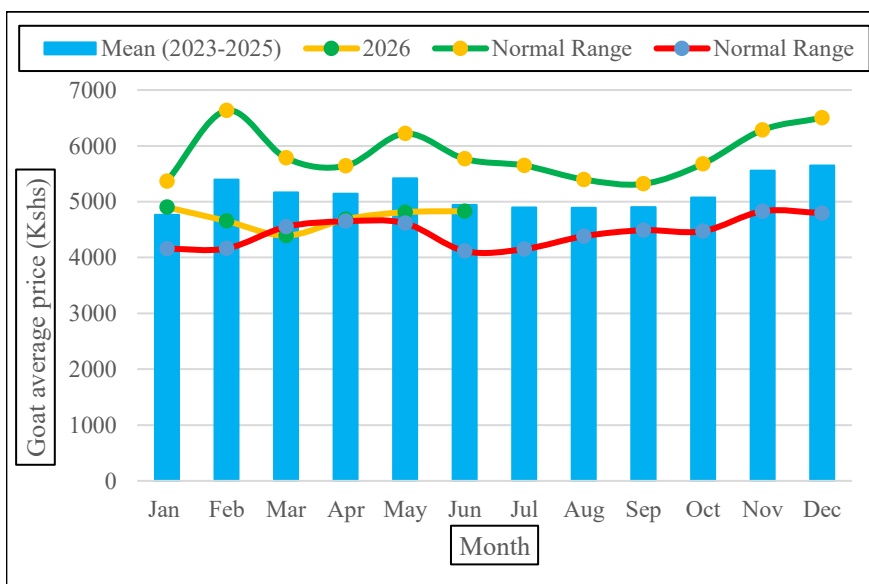


Figure 11: Goat Prices in West Pokot County

4.2 CROP PRICES

4.2.1 Maize

- The average market price of maize recorded an increase by two percent during the reporting period, worsening from Ksh. 67 per kilogram in May to Ksh. 68 per kilogram in June. The increase is related to underlying market dynamics point to emerging supply demand of the commodity since the harvest have not been realized within the county. During the month there has noted depletion of maize household food reserves. This dual effect reduced the

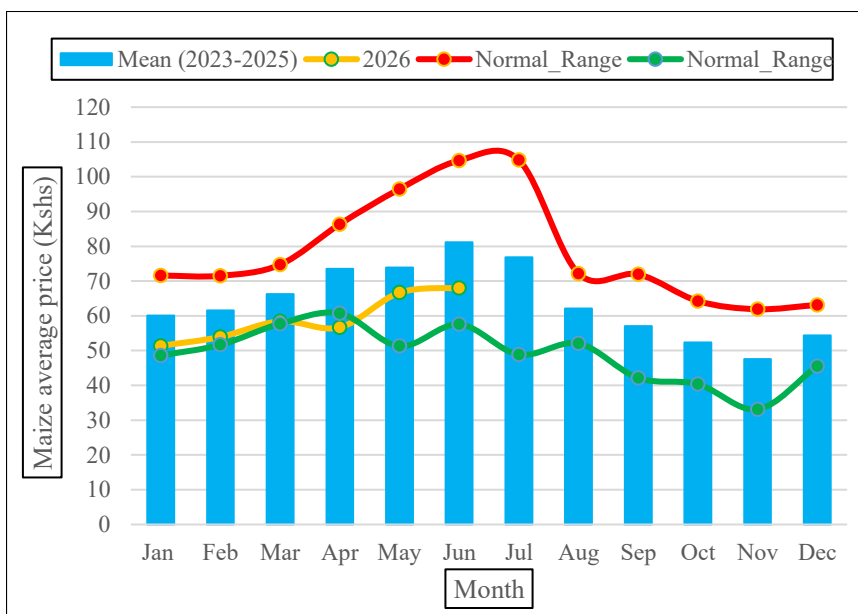


Figure 12: Maize Prices in West Pokot County

- volume of maize circulating in local markets and increased reliance on purchased supplies.
- Price differentials across livelihood zones remained evident, with Pastoral areas recording higher average maize prices at Ksh. 73 compared to Ksh. 61 in Agro-Pastoral zones. This reflects structural differences in production capacity and market dependence. In Pastoral zones, limited crop production-largely due to erratic and near-average rainfall in the previous season of which has heightened reliance on market purchases, sustaining demand and keeping prices relatively elevated. In contrast, Agro-Pastoral areas, though also experiencing stock constraints, benefit from relatively better local production and proximity to supply channels, which helps moderate prices.
- A significant proportion of maize available in the county continues to be sourced from external markets, particularly from Trans-Nzoia County and neighbouring Uganda. These surplus-producing regions play a critical role in bridging local supply gaps and stabilizing market availability, especially in non-harvesting periods. Nonetheless, this dependence introduces vulnerability to external shocks, including cross-border trade disruptions, transport cost fluctuations, and regional supply constraints, all of which can quickly transmit into local price volatility.
- Currently, maize prices remain 16 percent below the short-term average and 35 percent within the normal seasonal range of Ksh. 58-105 per kilogram. While this indicates that prices are still relatively stable, the market remains sensitive to shifts in both local production conditions and external supply flows.

4.2.2 Beans

- During the reporting month, the average market price of beans decreased by seven percent, decreasing from Ksh. 155 per kilogram in May to Ksh. 145 per kilogram in June. This downward adjustment was primarily driven by increased supply at market level, as household stocks continued to increase and inflows into key trading centres increase, particularly in areas near border markets. The increased availability of beans in local markets created downward pressure on prices.
- Bean prices remained higher in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones than in the Pastoral zones. In contrast, the Pastoral livelihood zones recorded the lowest bean prices due to better access to supplies from neighbouring Uganda and Trans-Nzoia County, which enhanced market availability and helped stabilize prices. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall in the Agro-Pastoral zones contributed to production losses, increasing reliance on market purchases and sustaining higher prices.
- Although bean prices recorded a slight month-on-month decrease, the current average price remains 16 percent below the short-term average and six percent below the normal price range of Ksh. 136–207 per kilogram (Figure 13), reflecting generally favourable market conditions for consumers despite recent price fluctuations.

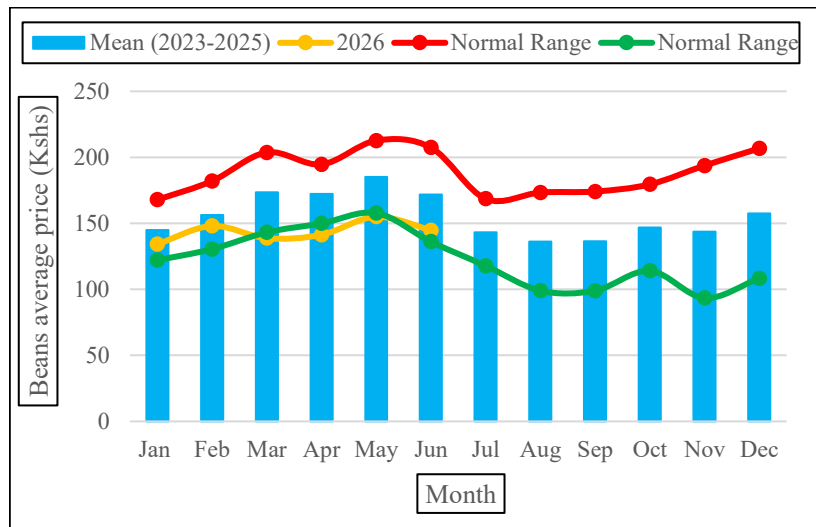


Figure 13: Beans Prices in West Pokot County

4.3 Livestock Price Ratio/Terms of Trade

- In June, the Terms of Trade (ToT) worsened by two percent, decreasing from 72 kilograms to 71 kilograms of maize per mature goat sold. This indicates that households were able to access less staple food from the sale of a single goat compared to the previous month. The decline was primarily driven by increase in maize prices, which resulted from low inflows from external supply markets and

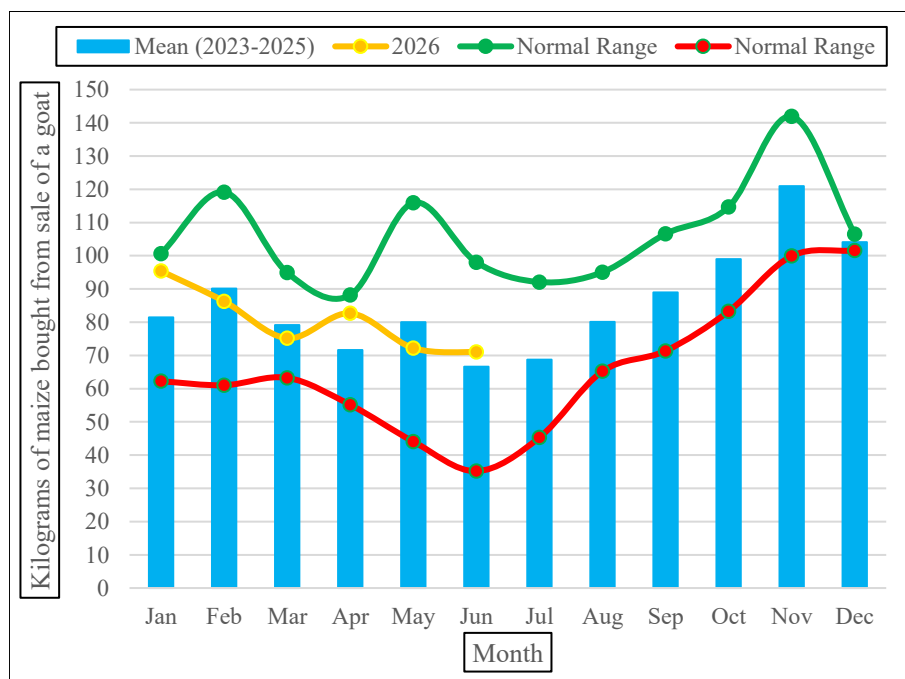


Figure 14: Terms of Trade in West Pokot County

short-term worse of supply constraints. At the same time, goat prices, although increased, at the same rate maize price increased, thereby weakening the purchasing power of livestock sales.

- The Terms of Trade remained more favorable in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones than in Pastoral areas. The current Terms of Trade stands seven percent above the short-term average and 28 within the normal range of 35-98 kilograms of maize per goat (Figure 14), This indicates relatively unfavorable exchange conditions for livestock-dependent households than Agriculture-dependent households. It is largely driven by short-term cereal price adjustments rather than sustained increases in livestock value, suggesting that the gains could be sensitive to future market fluctuations.

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1 MILK CONSUMPTION

- During the reporting month, average daily milk consumption per household decreased by seven percent, from 1.41 litres in May to 1.38 litres in June. This decreased is mainly due to reduced milk production, which allowed households to retain more for home use, as well as reduced access to milk from local markets.
- Households in Agro-Pastoral zones recorded higher milk consumption compared to those in Pastoral zones. This difference is mainly due to better access to livestock feed, pasture, and water infrastructure in Agro-Pastoral areas, which supports more stable milk production and household supply. In contrast, Pastoral areas face limited and variable grazing conditions and longer distances to water sources, leading to lower and less consistent milk yields.
- Current milk consumption remains five percent above the short-term average and two percent within the normal seasonal range of 1.28–1.46 litres per household per day (Figure 15).

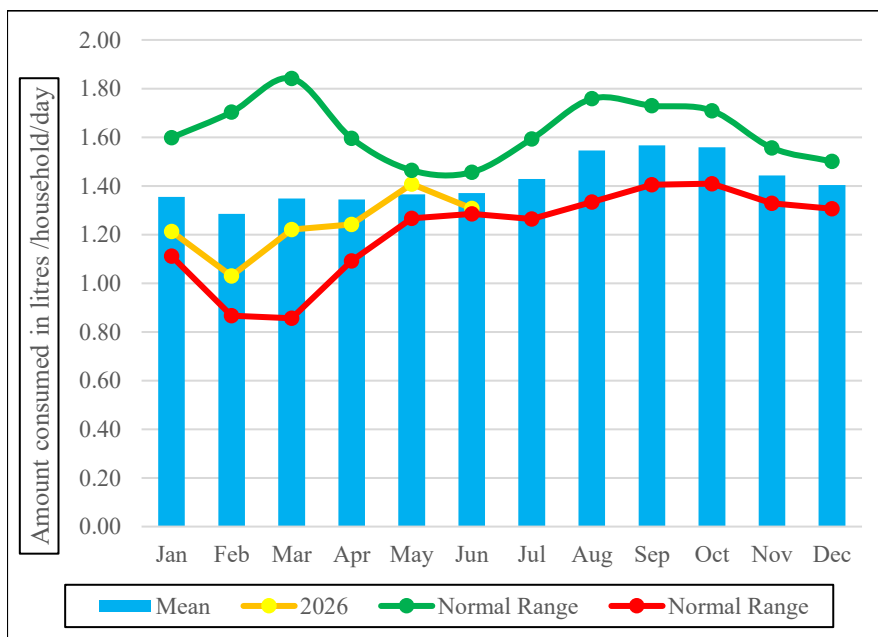


Figure 15: Milk Consumption in West Pokot County

5.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

- In June, the proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) decreased by two percent, rising from 37.1 percent in May to 34.7 percent. This reflects an overall worse situation in the food consumption, further evidenced by a worse in the proportion of households in the poor FCS category from 3.3 percent to 7.3 percent. The decrease in the acceptable category is largely attributed to

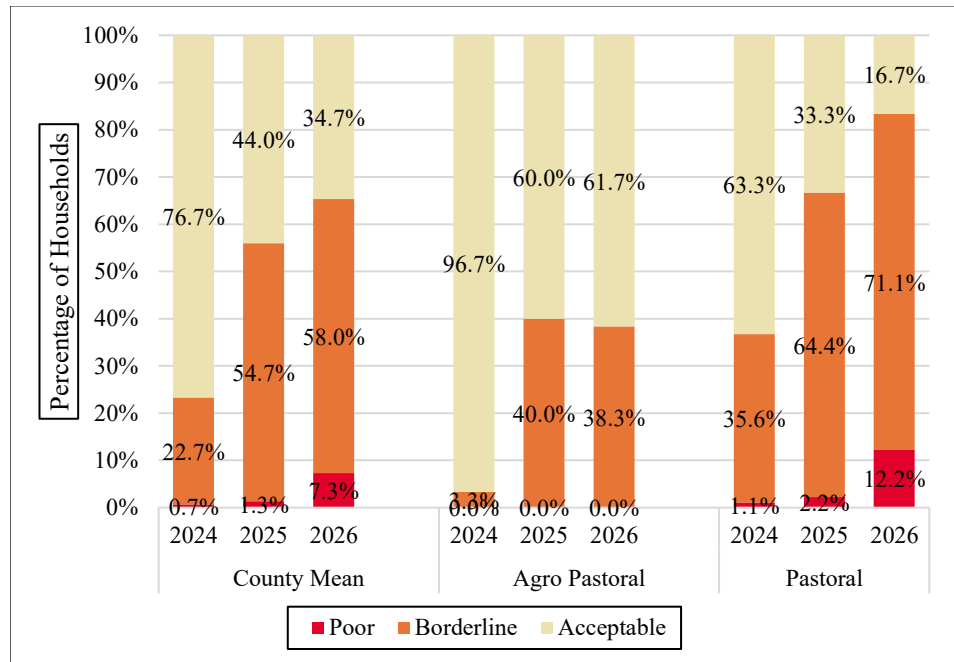


Figure 16: Food Consumption Score in West Pokot County

- decrease in food consumption during the reporting period. Relatively high food prices continue to pose a key challenge, limiting household access.
- Households in Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones reported comparatively better dietary diversity and overall nutritional adequacy than those in Pastoral zones, reflecting relatively improved access to diverse food sources and market options in Agro-Pastoral areas.
- In June, 58.0 percent of households were classified within the borderline food consumption category, while 7.3 percent fell into the poor food consumption category. This distribution indicates that a notable proportion of households, particularly in Pastoral livelihood zones, continue to experience diets that are inadequate in either quality, quantity, or both. The situation is primarily driven by limited market access, elevated food prices, and constrained dietary diversity.
- Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones recorded a comparatively higher proportion of households with acceptable food consumption. This is largely attributed to relatively stronger crop production systems, more diversified income sources, and enhanced coping capacities. In contrast, households in Pastoral zones remain more vulnerable to fluctuations in food consumption due to their heavy reliance on livestock and market purchases as primary food sources, which increases their exposure to both market and climatic shocks.
- Overall, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption remains lower than observed during the same period in 2024 and 2025, as illustrated in Figure 16. Low FCS for acceptable underscores the need to sustain local food production, improve market access, and promote dietary diversification as key strategies for strengthening household resilience.

5.3 HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.3.1 Nutrition Status

- In June, the proportion of children aged 6–59 months at risk of malnutrition defined by a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of 125–134 mm, improved by 0.8 percentage points, decreasing from 3.9 percent in the previous month to 3.1 percent. This assessment is based on a sample of 589 children, comprising 291 females and 298 males.

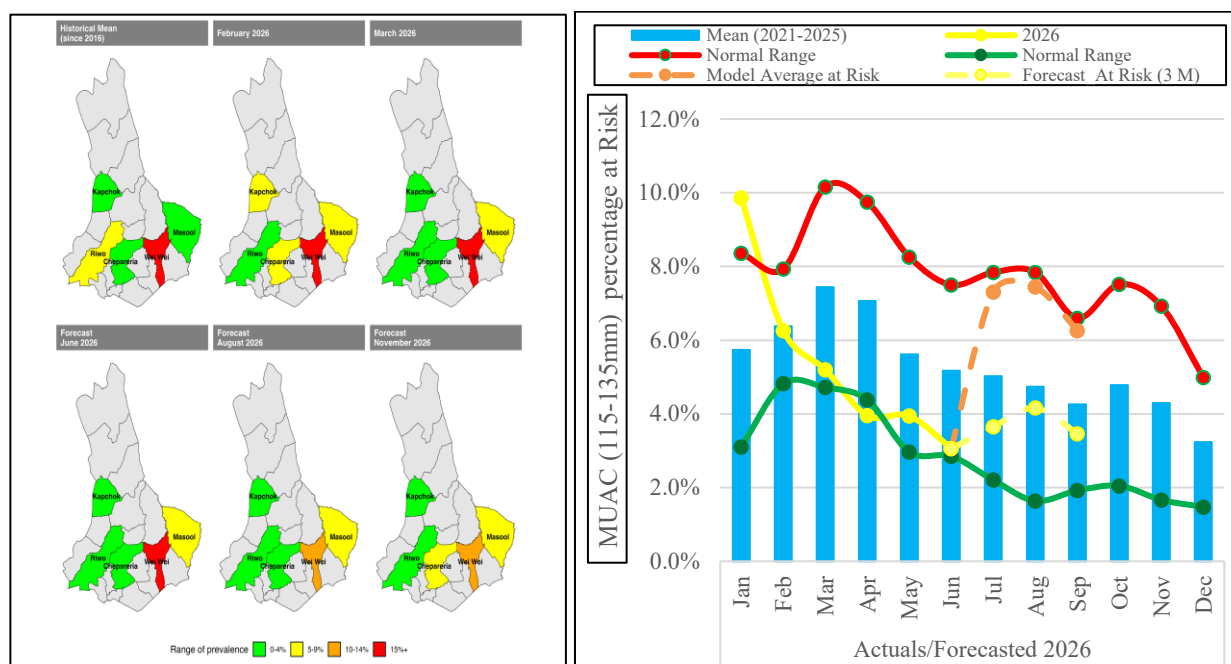


Figure 17: Proportion of Children at Risk of Malnutrition and 3 Month Forecast

- The observed improvement is largely attributed to strengthened nutrition interventions. However, pockets of concern remain, with Weiwei ward recording the highest burden of at-risk children.
- According to the Modeling Early Risk Indicators to Anticipate Acute Malnutrition (MERIAM) forecast model, the nutrition situation is projected to further worsen between July and August 2026. Nevertheless, Weiwei Ward is expected to remain at the highest risk during this period.
- The Agro-Pastoral livelihood zone is projected to remain the most vulnerable. This is primarily driven by the sale of nutrient-dense foods, such as milk and eggs, for income generation, which reduces household dietary diversity. Additionally, poor childcare practices, sub-optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, and limited health-seeking behavior continue to negatively influence nutrition outcomes.

5.4 COPING STRATEGIES

- The June mean Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) declined by 14 percent, from 8.3 in May to 7.3, indicating an improvement in household food access. The decline reflects increased seasonal income from casual labour opportunities, which reduced households' reliance on negative

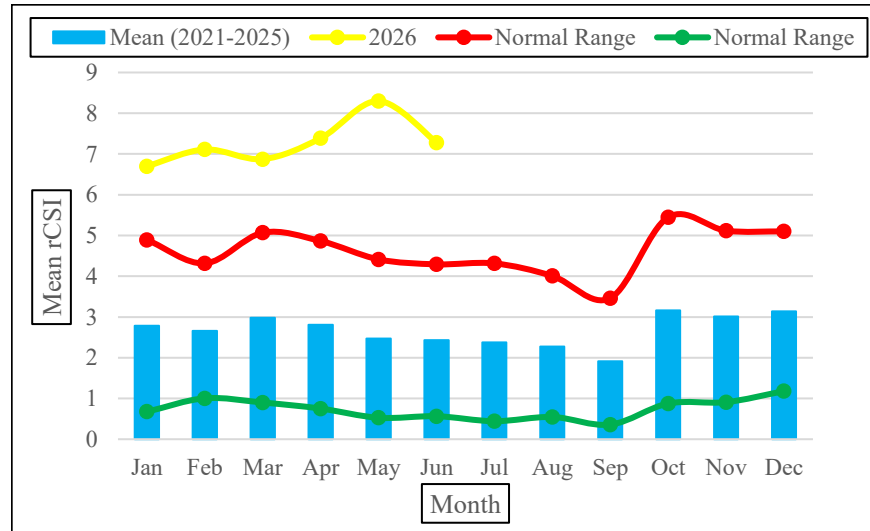


Figure 18: Reduced Coping Strategy Index(rCSI)

- food-based coping strategies. Despite this improvement, the elevated rCSI indicates that many households continue to experience significant food access constraints, particularly in the more vulnerable livelihood zones.
- Households in the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones recorded a higher mean rCSI (11.0) than those in the Pastoral zones (4.8), highlighting greater food insecurity in market-dependent areas with limited own-food production. The most commonly adopted coping strategies included reducing meal portions, skipping meals, and consuming less preferred foods, reflecting constrained food choices and unstable household incomes.
- Although the mean rCSI improved compared with the previous month, it remains approximately 200 percent above the long-term average and 70 percent above the normal range of 0.56–4.29 (Figure 18), indicating that household food access remains considerably worse than seasonal norms.
- In June, 65.3 percent of households employed moderate consumption based coping(CBC) strategies,

- reduced from 68.9 percent the previous month a three percent better off indicating reduced pressure on food access.
- Agro-Pastoral households relied more on moderate CBC strategies than Pastoral households, driven by continued milk sales for income rather than household consumption.

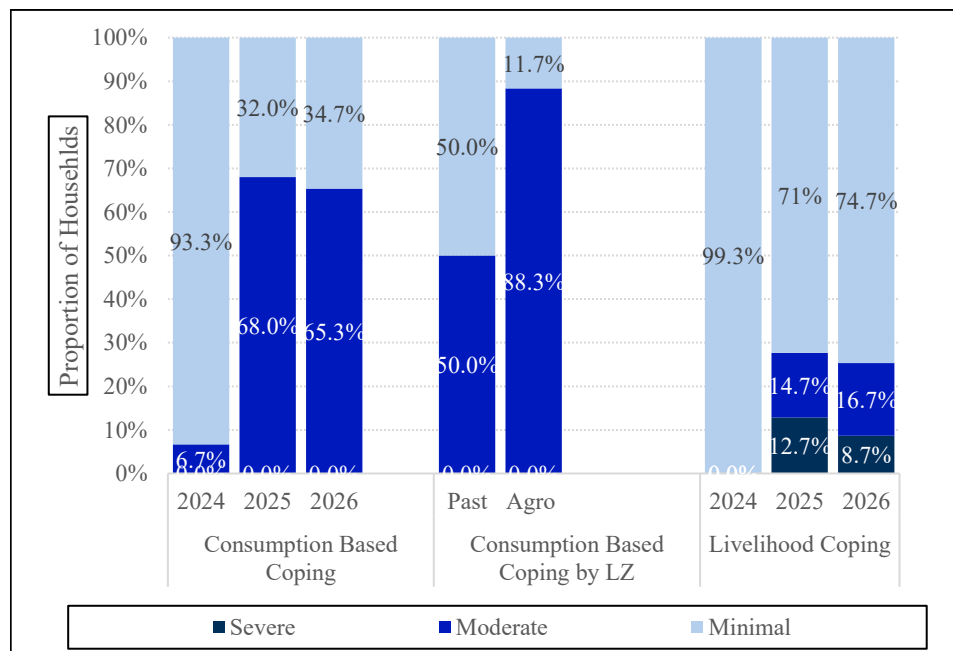


Figure 19: Households Employing Coping Mechanisms

- About 74.7 percent of households used minimal livelihood coping strategies, 16.7 percent moderate, and 8.7 percent severe. This marks a positive shift from May, when 77.5 percent applied minimal, 15.0 percent moderate, and 6.6 percent severe strategies showing reduced distress-based responses.
- Moderate CBC strategies were more frequently employed in May than in the same period of 2024 and 2025, underscoring persistent food access challenges (Figure 19).

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTION MEASURES

6.1 NON-FOOD INTERVENTIONS

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County /Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population /Numbers ¹	House holds	Institutions (specify) ²				
Water	Provision of water storage tanks-Reticulation system extension for Saita Water Project (3 km pipeline extension)	numbers		N/A	Sata Water	World Vision Kenya	West Pokot County / Pokot North sub county / Alale Ward	725,000	
	Sub-Total for water sector							725,000	
Education	Food for fees for second	students	79	N/A	6 secondary	World Vision Kenya –	West Pokot County / Pokot	790,000	237000

¹ The population in terms of human elements and numbers for the case of non-human elements

² Critical facilities like schools, health facilities, markets among others.

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County /Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population /Numbers ¹	House holds	Institutions (specify) ²				
	ary schools				schools	Supported 70 students with school fees bursary	North Sub County / Alale and Kasei wards		
	Sub-total							790,000	
Agriculture	Onsite Intensive 5 days per ward training on environmental conservation, water management, agriculture and land rehabilitation in collaboration with County Government	Farmers	1986	993		ADR-NRR	Suam, Riwo, Batei and Masol wards	640,500	192150

Sector	Intervention (examples below)	Quantity & Type (Cumulative to date)	Beneficiaries reached (Cumulative to date)			Supporting Agency (Institution supporting intervention)	Geographical coverage (County, Sub-County /Ward)	Quantify the cost of the intervention	Intervention gaps (Quantify and cost the intervention)
			Population /Numbers ¹	House holds	Institutions (specify) ²				
	department of Agriculture								
	Sub-total							640,500	192150
Health and Nutrition	Health Promotions and sensitization community engagements	Community awareness and sensitization on hand washing and hygiene practices	685	114	Health units	World Vision Kenya	West Pokot County / Pokot North Sub County / Masol Ward	50,000	
	Subtotal							50,000	
Total Cost of Intervention Gaps								429,150	

7.0 EMERGING ISSUES

7.1 Insecurity/Conflict/Human Displacement

- No major conflict issues related to drought were reported during the month under review.

7.2 Migration

- Minimal migrations were reported from Pastoral to Agro-Pastoral Livelihood zone to their normal grazing fields.

7.3 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS- JUNE – JULY 2026

- According to the Kenya Meteorological Services Authority (KMSA) County Weather Forecast for July 2026, issued on 30 June 2026, West Pokot County is expected to receive below-average rainfall during July. The forecast indicates that total rainfall is likely to remain below the long-term average, resulting in generally unfavourable seasonal conditions. Consequently, the anticipated rainfall is expected to provide only limited support for livelihood recovery and the partial regeneration of pasture, browse, and water resources across the county.
- In the Agro-Pastoral livelihood zones, including Chepareria and Wei-Wei, the forecast rainfall is expected to provide only limited soil moisture recharge. Reports of crop wilting already indicate the onset of moisture stress, and continued below-average rainfall is likely to constrain crop growth during the critical vegetative and reproductive stages. While crops in areas that received better rainfall earlier in the season may still perform reasonably well, localized moisture deficits are expected to reduce yields and lower overall harvest prospects if the rainfall shortfall persists.
- The Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) is expected to remain within the normal range in the short term due to residual vegetation from the previous rainy season. However, continued below-average rainfall is likely to slow pasture and browse regeneration, particularly in the Pastoral livelihood zones, resulting in a gradual decline in forage conditions over the forecast period.
- Soil moisture conditions are expected to deteriorate progressively across much of the county as rainfall deficits persist. Although moisture levels may remain adequate in some Agro-Pastoral areas for a limited period, the ongoing reports of crop wilting suggest that moisture stress is already emerging and may intensify if rainfall remains below normal.
- The livestock sector is expected to experience increasing pressure as pasture, browse, and water resources gradually decline. Livestock body conditions are likely to remain fair to good in the short term but may deteriorate if forage availability continues to decrease. Consequently, milk production is expected to stabilize or decline slightly, while livestock trekking distances to grazing areas and watering points are likely to increase further.
- Water availability and access are expected to become increasingly constrained across the county. Field reports already indicate increasing trekking distances to water sources, and below-average rainfall is unlikely to sufficiently recharge water pans, dams, seasonal rivers, and shallow wells. As a result, water availability for both domestic and livestock use is expected to decline, particularly in the Pastoral livelihood zones.
- Food access is expected to remain constrained during the outlook period. Rising food commodity prices, coupled with reduced agricultural production and declining livestock productivity, are likely to weaken household purchasing power. Consequently, poor and vulnerable households, particularly those dependent on market purchases, are expected to continue facing food access challenges despite seasonal livelihood activities.
- Consequently, some households may increasingly rely on consumption-based coping strategies, such as reducing meal portions, reducing the number of meals consumed per day, and shifting to less preferred but cheaper food items. These strategies are likely to continue until households begin accessing food from the expected harvests which will be short lived.
- Localized vulnerabilities are likely to persist in insecurity-prone and conflict-affected areas, particularly along the border wards of Alale, Kasei, Masol, Lomut, Suam, and Kiwawa, where limited access to grazing resources, markets, and basic services may constrain the full realization of the expected seasonal benefits. Continuous monitoring of weather conditions, crop performance, livestock diseases, and conflict dynamics will therefore remain critical during the outlook period.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Immediate/Short term

National Government, County Government and Development partners to collaborate on:

SECTOR	INTERVENTION	TARGET AREA	ESTIMATED COST (Ksh. Million)
Livestock	Vaccinate 150,000 shoats against PPR and CCPP and 5,000 cattle against FMD and LSD by August 2026 to reduce livestock disease outbreaks and mortality.	Suam, Kodich, Kapchok, Alale, Lomut, Chepareria	8.0
	Establish five community fodder banks and support hay conservation for dry-season feed reserves by September 2026.	Masol, Alale, Kodich, Suam, Weiwei	9.5
	Deploy two mobile veterinary units and pre-position essential veterinary drugs in high-risk areas by August 2026.	Masol, Weiwei, Suam	5.0
Agriculture	Distribute certified drought-tolerant maize and bean seeds to 5,000 vulnerable households for the next planting season.	Chepareria, Lomut, Kasei	15.0
	Support the propagation of tree seedlings in readiness for OND 2026 planting to enhance environmental restoration and climate resilience.	County-wide	5.0
	Train 2,000 farmers on post-harvest handling and storage technologies to reduce post-harvest losses by at least 20%.	Batei, Siyoi	15.0
	Facilitate cross-border cereal trade and conduct monthly market monitoring to stabilize food prices and improve food availability.	Suam, Nasukuta	3.0
Water	Rehabilitate 10 strategic water points and desilt water pans by September 2026 to improve access to water for domestic and livestock use.	Weiwei, Suam, Kodich	40.0
	Install rainwater harvesting systems in 20 schools and 10 health facilities by October 2026.	Priority pastoral wards	30.0
Health	Conduct quarterly integrated outreach services reaching 15,000 people with community-led total sanitation, immunization, and treatment services.	Hard-to-reach wards	4.0
Nutrition	Enrol all identified malnourished children under five years and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) into supplementary feeding programmes by August 2026.	Masol, Riwo, Kasei	1.0
Food Security & Markets	Provide targeted cash-based assistance to 2,000 vulnerable households adopting consumption-based coping strategies	Masol, Alale, Kasei, Lomut, Suam	10.0

	and monitor livestock-to-cereal terms of trade monthly.		
Peace and Security	Strengthen pasture surveillance, monitor livestock migration corridors, and facilitate cross-border resource-use dialogue forums to minimize resource-based conflicts during the worsening drought conditions.	Suam, Alale, Kodich, Kacheliba border areas	2.0
Coordination	Conduct Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP), disseminate seasonal climate advisories, develop Anticipatory Action plans, and strengthen multi-sector coordination for early response.	County-wide	3.0
Cross-Sectoral	Conduct monthly drought monitoring, produce Early Warning Bulletins, and undertake quarterly multi-sector food security assessments to inform timely response and resource allocation.	All Sub-Counties	2.5