

**National Drought Management Authority  
THARAKA NITHI COUNTY (THARAKA)  
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2019**



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



**June 2019 EW Phase**

**Drought Status: ALERT**



**Maandalizi ya mapema**

**Early Warning Phase Classification**

|                                   | <b>EW PHASE</b>   | <b>TRENDS</b>        |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mixed Farming</b>              | Late Alert        | Deteriorating        |
| <b>Marginal Mixed Farming</b>     | Late Alert        | Deteriorating        |
| <b>Rain Fed Livelihood Zone</b>   | Late Alert        | Deteriorating        |
| <b>County</b>                     | Late Alert        | Deteriorating        |
| <b>Biophysical Indicators</b>     | <b>Value</b>      | <b>Normal Ranges</b> |
| <b>Rainfall % of Average</b>      | Above 80%         | 80-120               |
| VCI-3month                        | 17.58             | >35                  |
| Water Sources                     | Below Normal      | Normal               |
| <b>Production Indicators</b>      | <b>Value</b>      | <b>Normal Ranges</b> |
| Livestock Migration Pattern       | Unusual Migration | No Migration         |
| Livestock Body Conditions         | Poor              | Good                 |
| Milk Production                   | 0.9 Litre         | Above 1.14 Litre     |
| Livestock deaths (from drought)   | No death          | No death             |
| <b>Access Indicators</b>          | <b>Value</b>      | <b>Normal</b>        |
| Terms of Trade                    | 68.4              | Above 80             |
| Milk Consumption                  | 1.9 Litres        | Above 1.14 Litre     |
| Water for Households              | Below Normal      | Normal               |
| <b>Utilization indicators</b>     | <b>Value</b>      | <b>Range/Value</b>   |
| MUAC                              | 4.3               | Below 6.5            |
| Coping Strategy Index (CSI)       | 11.6              | Below 1.5            |
| Food Consumption (Acceptable FCS) | 57.23%            | Above 83.33%         |

**Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification**

**Biophysical Indicators**

- The month of June was dry with drizzles being received in few areas. An average of 13.75 mm of rainfall was received during the first week of June which was insignificant to crops and pasture regeneration.
- The 3months cumulative vegetation cover across the County indicated a severe deficit and it was below the long term average.

**Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)**

**Production Indicators**

- The condition of pasture and browse was below normal and it reduced from that of the previous month. Livestock body condition reduced from that of the previous month due to reduction in pasture and browse.
- Cattle were greatly affected due to insufficient pasture especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone of Gatunga and Chakariga Wards.
- Food Stock at households' level was low with a reducing trend due to diminishing stock from previous harvest and high commodity prices.
- School dropout cases is high at 5% and 10% in Secondary and primary schools respectively due to the worsening drought situation.

**Access Indicators**

- Livestock prices decreased while commodity prices increased. Grazing distance and household water distance was almost the same as that of the previous month with acute shortage been experienced in Marginal Mixed Farming Zone. Milk production and consumption decreased.

**Utilization Indicators**

- Percentages of children at risk of malnutrition increased from that of the previous month due to low food stock at Household level.
- Following all the above prevailing conditions, the overall drought phase in June was at Late Alert with a deteriorating trend.

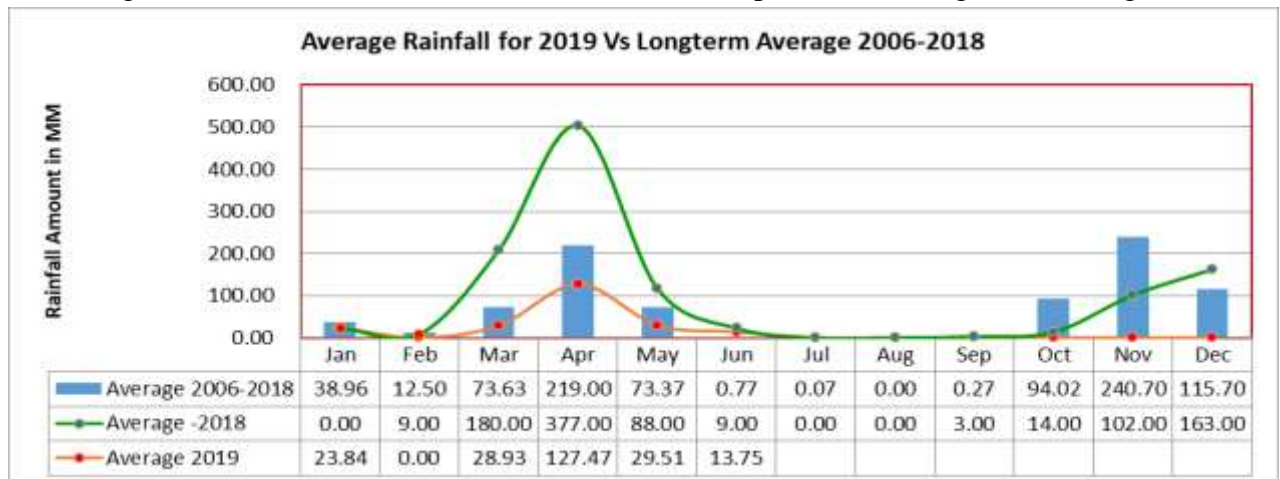
**Seasonal Calendar**

|  |   |   |                                 |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short rains harvests</li> <li>▪ Short dry spell</li> <li>▪ Reduced milk yields</li> <li>▪ Increased HH Food Stocks</li> <li>▪ Land preparation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planting/Weeding</li> <li>▪ Long rains</li> <li>▪ High Calving Rate</li> <li>▪ Milk Yields Increase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Long rains harvests</li> <li>▪ A long dry spell</li> <li>▪ Land preparation</li> <li>▪ Kidding (Sept)</li> <li>▪ Increased HH Food Stocks</li> </ul> | Short rains<br>Planting/weeding |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
|  |   |   |                                 |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |
| Jan  | Feb   | Mar   | Apr                             | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |

# 1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

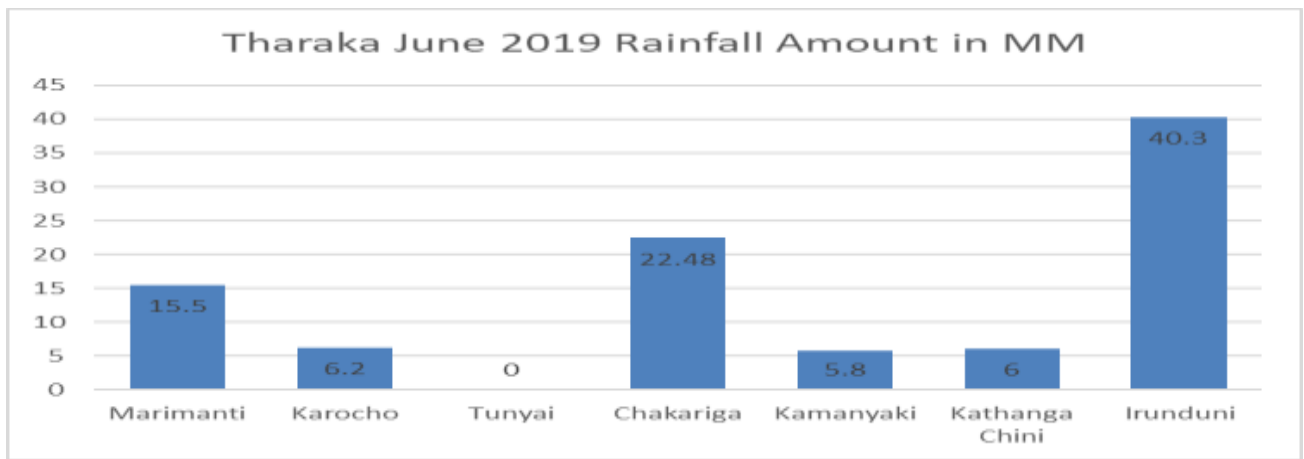
## 1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The month of June was characterised by dry weather condition. Rainfall was received for an average of utmost 2 days in all the stations.
- An average of 13.75 mm of rainfall was recorded which was above the long term average however, the cumulative performance of the long rain season was far below the long term average. This led to total crop failure in almost all the Livelihoods with Rain Fed and Marginal Mixed Farming being the hard hit.
- Due to poor performance of the March to May rainfall, crop failure expected to be more than 90% of the total farms planted.
- The figure below shows the rainfall trend for 2019 compared to the long term Average.



### 1.1.1 Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Rainfall

- Most of the rain gauge stations across the county received rainfall during the month of June, however, the rainfall was too little to support crop production since most of the crops were at the tussling and podding stage of development. Mixed Farming Zone recorded the highest amount of rainfall, followed by Rain Fed while Marginal Mixed Farming Zone had the least rainfall amount.
- The rainfall were distributed as follows: Marimanti received 15.5mm for 1 day, Karocho received 6.2mm for 1day, Chakariga received 22.48 mm for 2days, Kamanyaki received 5.8 mm for 1 day, Kathangachini received 6 mm for 1day, Irunduni area received 40.3 mm for 1 day while Tunyai experienced light showers and drizzles which were very insignificant..
- On average, most of the areas received rainfall for a period of 1 day in June. The spatial distribution of the rainfall for June is as shown in the graph below:



## 2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

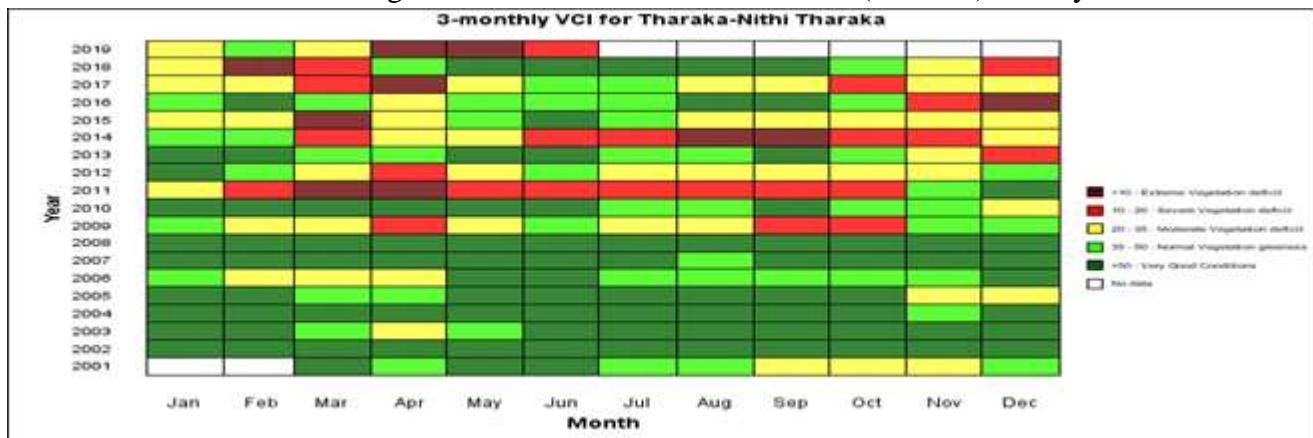
### 2.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The cumulative 3 month vegetation cover for Tharaka Nithi County (Tharaka) for the month of June was 17.58 which was indicating a severe vegetation deficit.
- The vegetation cover for June was below normal compared to that of the long term average.

**Table 1: June Vs May 2019 VCI (3M)**

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS |                     | VCI as at 29 <sup>th</sup> May 2019 | VCI as at 29 <sup>th</sup> June 2019 |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| County               | County/Sub County   |                                     |                                      |
| Tharaka Nithi        | County              | 21.47                               | 29.93                                |
|                      | Tharaka             | 6.15                                | 17.58                                |
|                      | Chuka Igambang'ombe | 37.85                               | 45.55                                |
|                      | Maara               | 50.08                               | 50.13                                |

- The matrix below shows the vegetation condition from January to June 2019 classified based on the cumulative 3 month average VCI thresholds for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County.



**Figure 1: VCI Matrix for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka)**

- The chart below illustrates the VCI for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) for the month of June 2019.

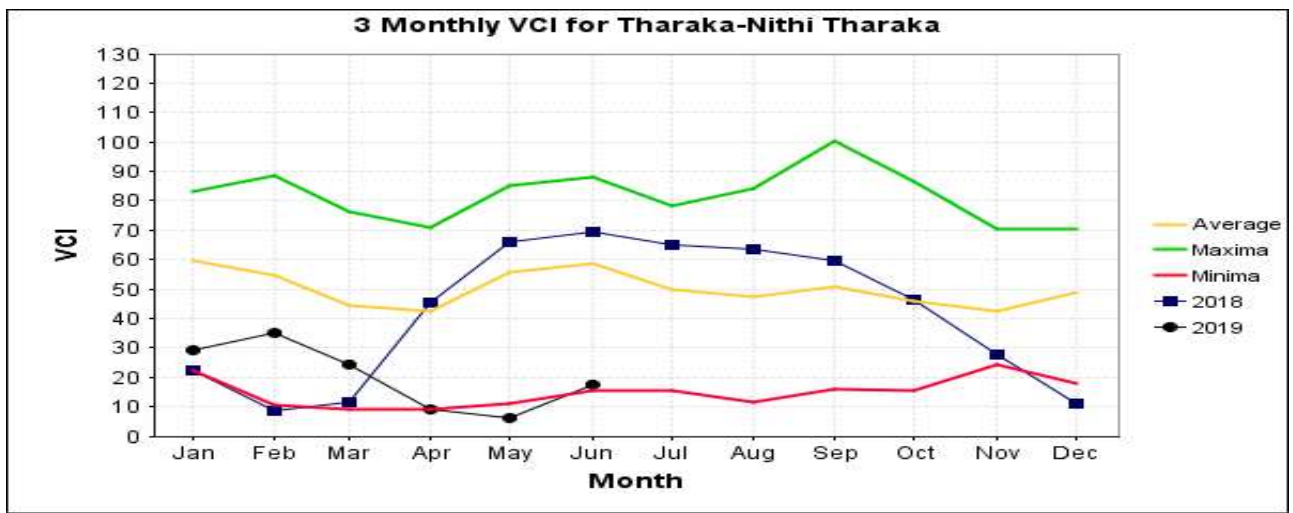


Figure 2: VCI Trend for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka)

## 2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

### Pasture Condition

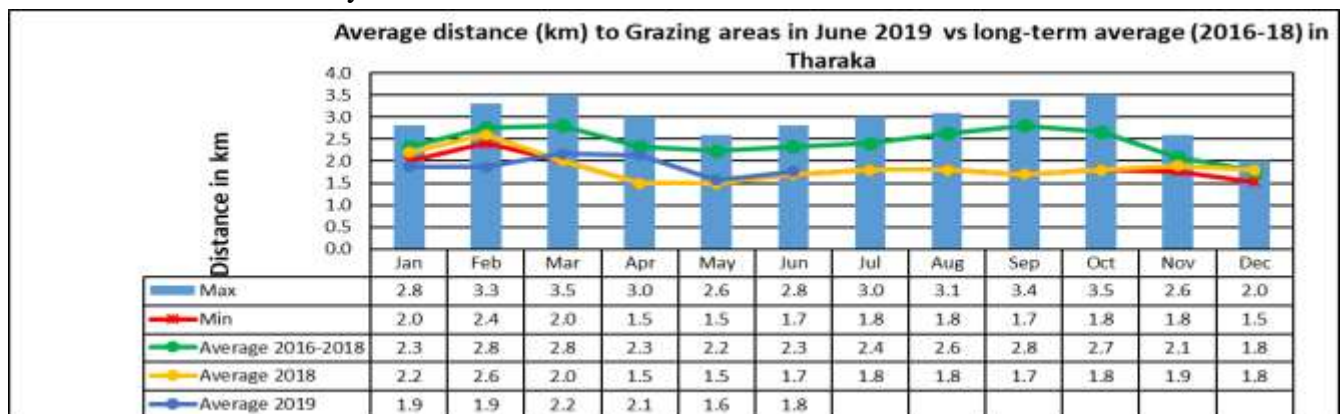
- Pasture quantity and quality was poor across all the Livelihood zone during the month of June.
- Pasture condition decreased slightly from that of the previous month in selective areas due to the dry weather condition experienced during the month of June.

### Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was poor across all the livelihood zones in the month of June but it increased slightly compared to that of the previous month.
- The poor browse condition for June was due to depressed rainfall from March to June 2019.

### Livestock Access

- Average grazing distance increased from 1.6 Km in the month of May to 1.8 Km in the Month of June due to poor pasture and browse.
- The longest distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone at 3.3 Km, Rain Fed Cropping Zone and Mixed Farming livelihood zones recorded an average distance of 1 Km.
- The distance to grazing areas was however 21.74 percent lower than the long term average of 2.3 Km for this time of the year.

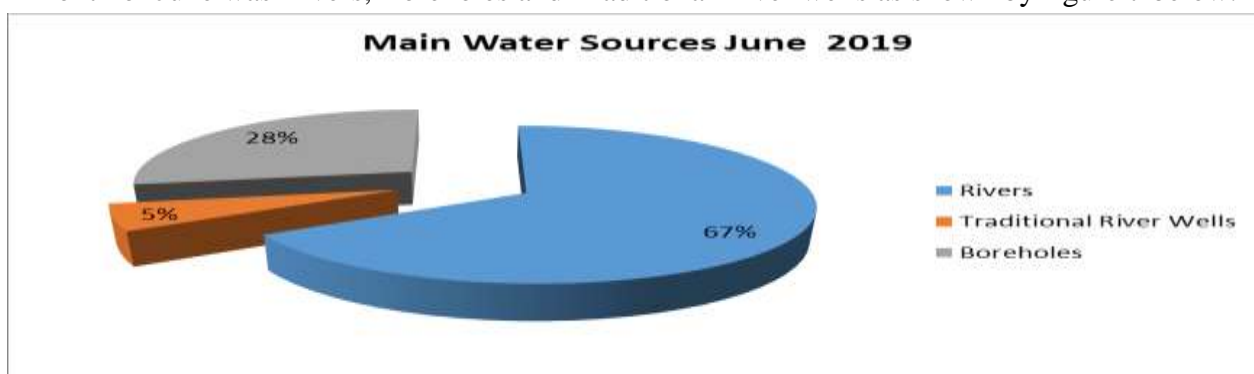


**Figure 3: Grazing Distance for Livestock**

## 2.2 Water Sources and Availability

### 2.2.1 Main Sources of Water

- The major sources of water for livestock and domestic use in Tharaka Nithi County for the month of June was Rivers, Boreholes and Traditional River wells as shown by figure 7 below.



**Figure 4: Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County**

### 2.2.2 State of Water Sources

- The state of water sources for the month of June was below normal and the trend reduced from that of the previous month. There were cases of poor quality of water in Marimanti ward due to poor management which could lead to eruption of water related diseases.
- Decline of the status of water sources in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone was due to non-operational boreholes in parts of Gatunga Ward in Kathanga Chini location and drying up of some sources.
- The status of water sources remained at index 3 in reference to the scale below:

**Table 2: State of Water Sources**

| INDEX | STATE OF WATER      | DESCRIPTION   |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| 1     | EMERGENCY.SITUATION | All main water sources have dried up; only few boreholes still yielding significant amounts   |
| 2     | STRONGLY INADEQUATE | Surface water sources have dried up while the underground water sources are yielding very little amounts of water. Breakages of boreholes contribute to worsen the situation. Acute water shortage in many areas within the livelihood      |
| 3     | INADEQUATE          | Surface water sources have dried up while the underground water sources are yielding modest amounts of water. Concentration of livestock around few water points contribute to spread communicable diseases and to degradation of rangeland |
| 4     | DECLINING           | The water availability is below normal for the period, but showing declining trends.  |
| 5     | NORMAL              | The water availability is normal for the period   |
| 6     | GOOD                | The water availability is above normal for the period   |

### 2.2.3 Household Water Access

- Average Household water distance was 1.8 Km in the month of June from 1.9 Km in May which was almost the same as of the previous months. Access to water by households was undermined by reduced rainfall and breakages of hand pumps especially in Kathangachini location and drying up of some dams and water pans. Acute water shortage continued to be witnessed in Chakariga and most schools in Maragwa location which calls for emergency water based interventions. Some health facilities in the county are also experiencing water scarcity hence need for interventions.
- In some instances, there has been malfunctioning of solar powered shallow wells and vandalism and stealing of the solar equipment hence need for proper sensitisation.
- Household water distance in Marginal Mixed Farming Zone was 3.1Km, Mixed Farming Zone was 1.8 Km while Rain Fed zone had an average household distance of 0.5 Km.
- The distance of household access to water was lower than the long-term average of 1.9 Km for the month of June.

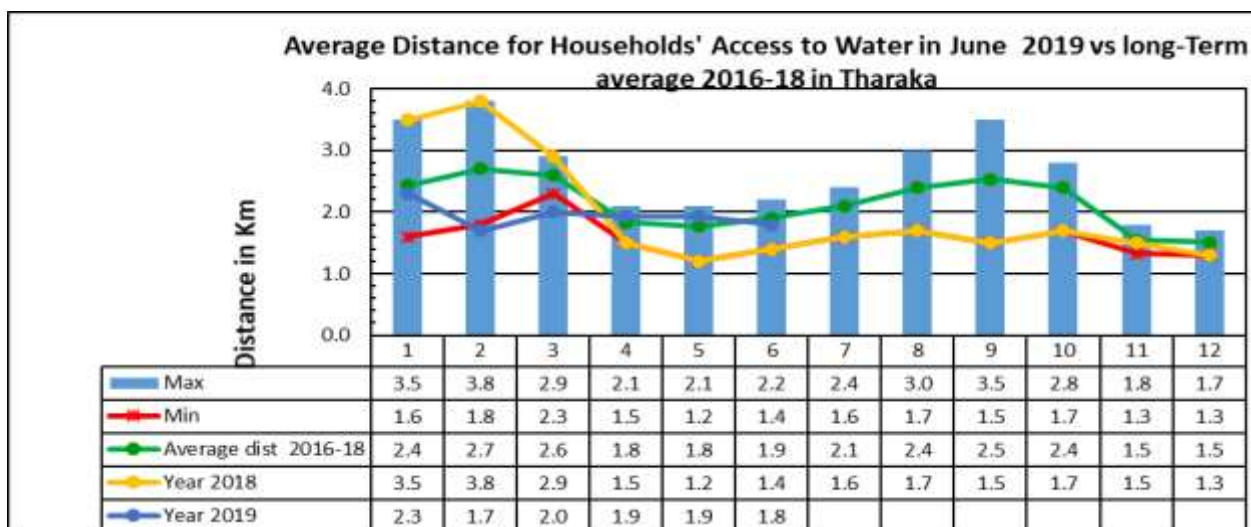


Figure 5: Household Water Distance

## 3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

### 3.1 Livestock Production

#### 3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for cattle was poor while that for shoats was fair across all the livelihood zones.
- Cattle body condition was attributed to poor pasture while that for shoats was also because of poor to fair browse across most of the livelihood Zones.
- The Livestock body condition in June for cattle was rated at index 3 while that for shoats was rated at index 4 as per the livestock threshold scale below.

Table 2: Livestock Body Condition categories

| BODY CONDITIONS  | SCORE | WARNING STAGE         |
|--|-------|-----------------------|
| Emaciated, little muscle left  | 1     | Emergency             |
| Very thin no fat, bones visible  | 2     |                       |
| Thin fore ribs visible   | 3     | Alert Worsening/Alarm |
| Borderline fore-ribs not visible. 12 <sup>th</sup> & 13 <sup>th</sup> ribs visible | 4     | Alert                 |
| Moderate. Neither fat nor thin   | 5     | Normal/Alert          |

|   |   |        |
|---|---|--------|
| Good smooth appearance                            | 6 | Normal |
| Very Good Smooth with fat over back and tail head | 7 |        |
| Fat, Blocky. Bone over back not visible           | 8 |        |
| Very Fat Tail buried in fat                       | 9 |        |

### 3.1.2 Livestock Diseases and Migration

- There were no cases of Livestock in migration reported in the month of June. However, 12 cases and 2 deaths were reported of sheep and goat pox in Kamarenge in Kanjoro Location.
- Cases of Hydrocyanic Acid poisoning were reported in Tharaka North and South Sub Counties due to feeding of Livestock on Immature Sorghum.

### 3.1.3 Milk Production

- Milk production in the month of June decreased from 0.99litre in May to 0.9litres per household per day in the month of June which was lower compared to the long term average. The decreased Milk production was attributed to poor pasture and browse in the month of June.
- Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zone had an average production of about 1 litre while Mixed Farming and Rain Fed livelihood zone had an average milk production of less than a litre per household per day. Milk production per household was 21.05 percent lower than the 3-year average of 1.14litre per household per day.

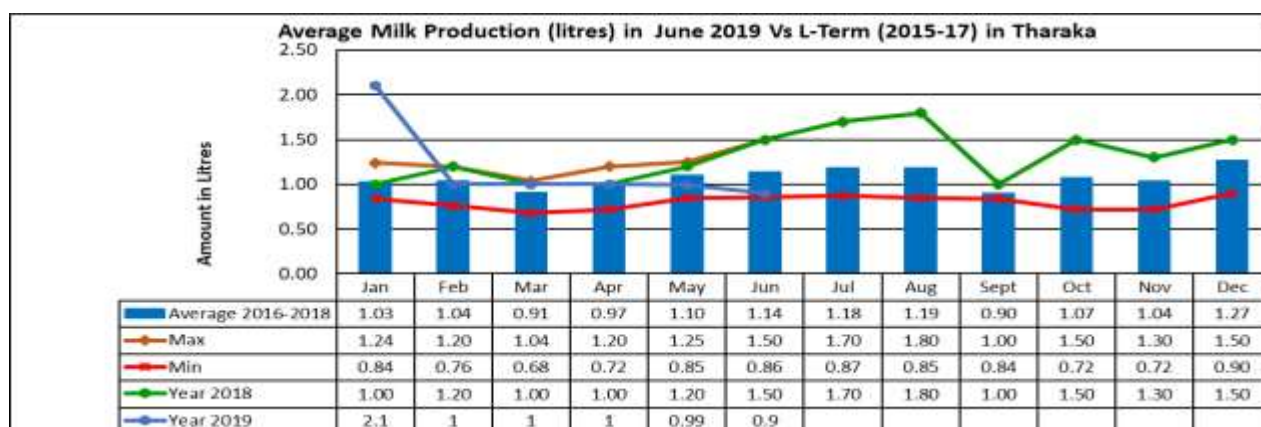


Figure 6: Milk Production Trend

## 3.2 Crop Production

### 3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Crop condition was poor in most areas more and crop failure is expected to be more than 90% of all the farms planted.
- Income of most families is from Sorghum, Cow peas, green grams and millet hence most of the families have no money to meet essential services.
- Most of the families are now depending on market for food but with lack of income, most of the families are going without meals hence need for food aid.
- Drop-out rates in schools is high with primary and secondary having 10% and 5% respectively.

### 3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

- Minimal cases of crop pests and diseases were reported in the county during the month of June.

## 4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

### 4.1 Livestock Prices

#### 4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle price decreased from Kshs. 18,083 in the month of May to Kshs. 17,100 in the month of June. The decrease in cattle price could be attributed to poor pasture leading to a decrease in cattle body condition and average price.
- The Mixed Farming livelihood Zone had the highest average price of Ksh 21,000; Rain Fed Cropping Zone had a price of Kshs 18,167 while the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the lowest price of Ksh 15,600. The current price was 13.62 percent lower than the three-year average of Kshs 19,796.

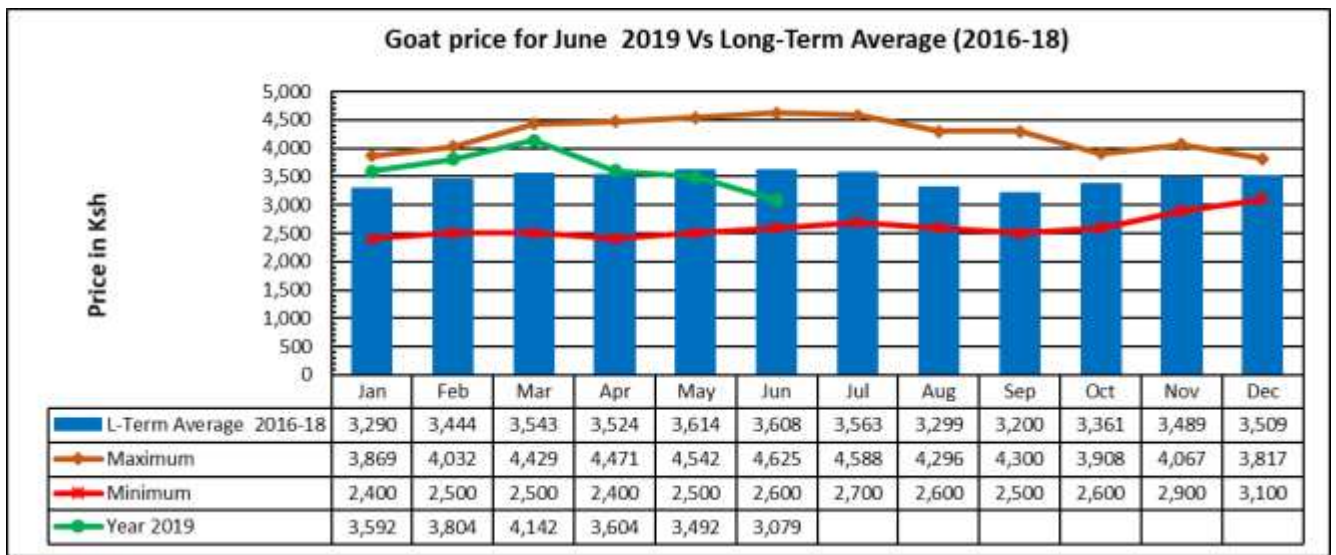


**Figure 7: Cattle Price Trend**

#### 4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price decreased from Kshs 3,492 in May to Kshs 3,079 in the month of June. This decrease in price could be attributed to poor browse quantity and quality leading to reduction in body condition and thus a decrease in goats' average price.
- The Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone had the highest price of Ksh. 3,300; Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 3,017 while the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 3,000.
- The average goat price was 14.67 percent lower than the three-year average of Ksh 3,608.



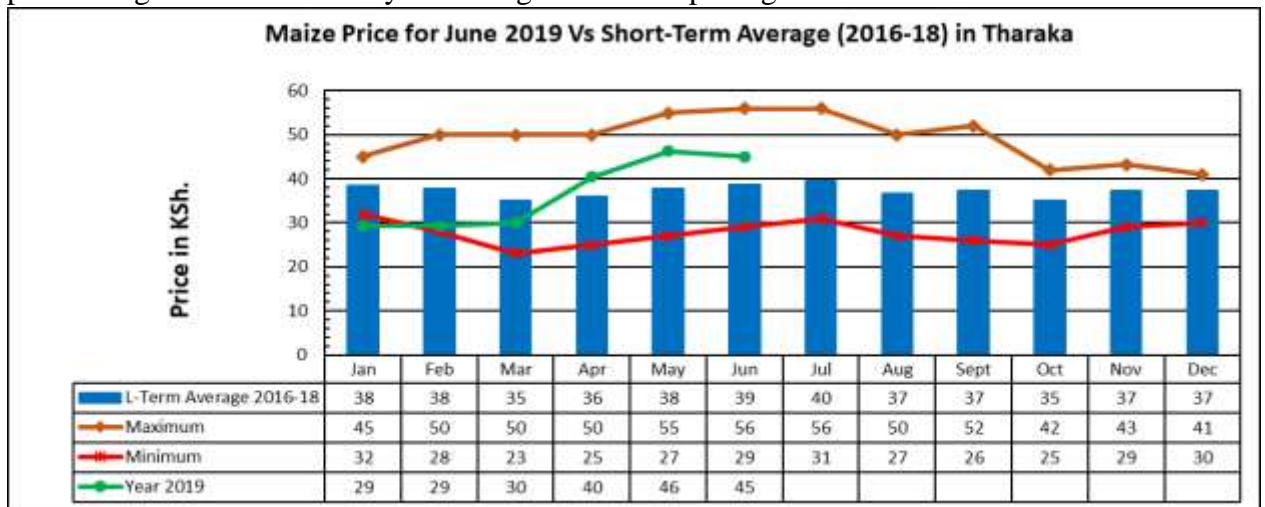


**Figure 8: Goat Price Trend**

## 4.2 Price of Cereals and Other Food Products

### 4.2.1 Maize Prices at Market Level

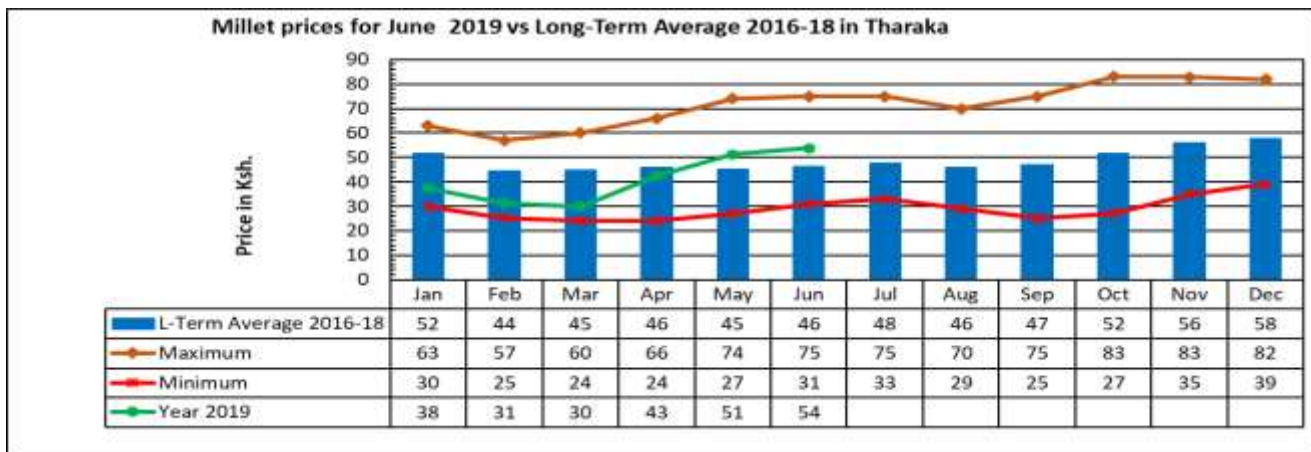
- The average market price of a kilogram of maize decreased from Kshs 46 per Kg in May to Kshs 45 per Kg in the month of June. The decrease in Maize price marginal and almost the same as of the previous month. Maize price remained higher due to anticipated poor harvests from the long rain in parts of the Rain fed and Mixed Farming Zone within the county.
- Maize price was Kshs 40 per Kg in the Mixed Farming, Kshs 45 per Kg in Marginal Mixed Farming Zone and 50 per Kg in Rain Fed livelihood zones. The average maize price was 15.38 percent higher than the three-year average of Ksh 39 per Kg.



**Figure 9: Maize Price Trend**

### 4.2.2 Millet Price at Market Level

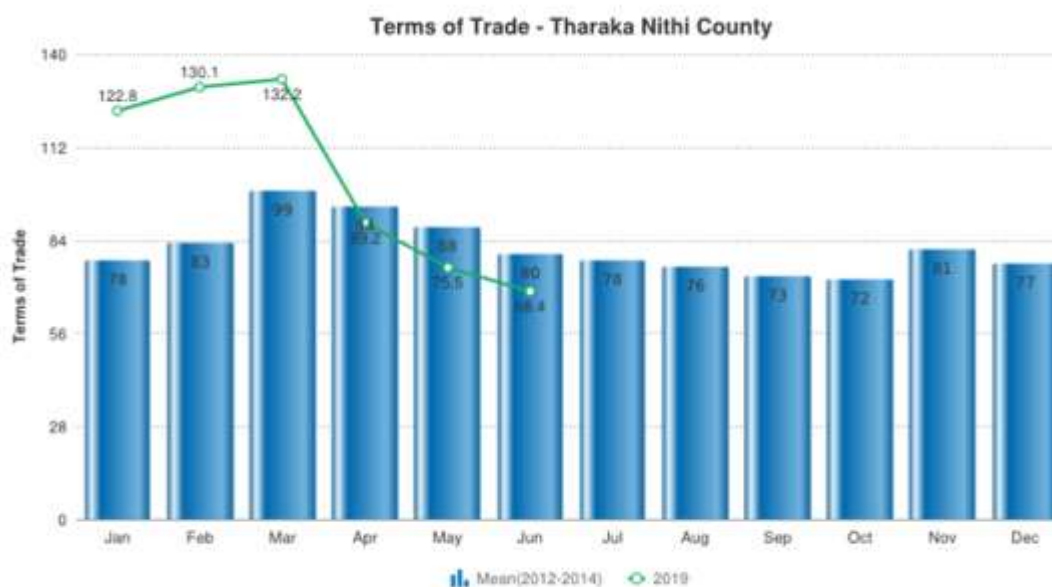
- The average market price of millet increased from Kshs 51 per Kg in May to Kshs 54 per Kg in June due to diminishing stocks from the short rain harvest and the anticipated poor harvest.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the highest market price of Kshs 65/Kg, Mixed Farming Zone Kshs 50 per Kg while Rain Fed Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 35per Kg.
- The millet price was 17.39 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs.46 per Kg for the month of June.



**Figure 10 : Millet Price Trend**

### 4.2.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade decreased from 75.5 in May to 68.4 in June due to an increase in maize price against an average decrease in goat price recorded during the month of June.
- The highest ratio was recorded in the Mixed Farming at 75.43; followed by Marginal Mixed Farming Zone at 66.67 while Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone had the least term of trade ratio of 66.
- The term of trade for the period under review was 14.5 percent lower than the three year average value of 80 during the same period.



**Figure 11: Term of Trade**

## 5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

### 5.1.1 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption was low and it reduced from 0.85 litre in May to 0.8 of a litre per household per day in the month of June which was almost the same as that of the previous month. Low milk consumption could be attributed to decrease in the number of TLUs' per household and the poor pasture which led to low milk production.
- The average milk consumed was 29.82 percent lower than the 3-year average of 1.14 litre.

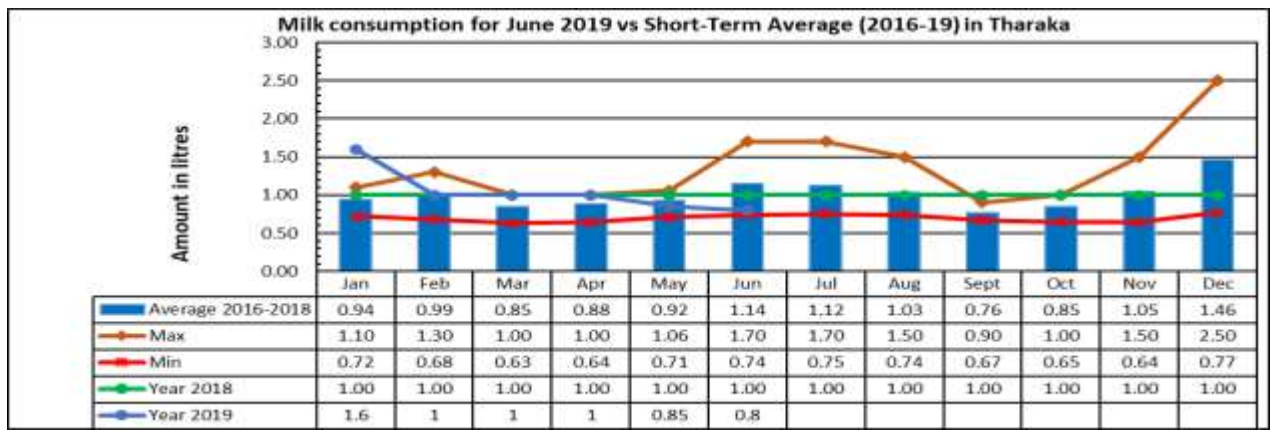


Figure 12 : Milk Consumption Trend

### 5.1.2 Food Consumption Score

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score decreased slightly from 69.43% in May to 57.23% in June as shown by the graph in fig. 13 below.
- The Food Consumption Score was lower than that of the long term average which was attributed to difficulty in obtaining food in some areas where there was total crop failure especially at farm gate level within the county and the diminishing stock from the short rains harvest.

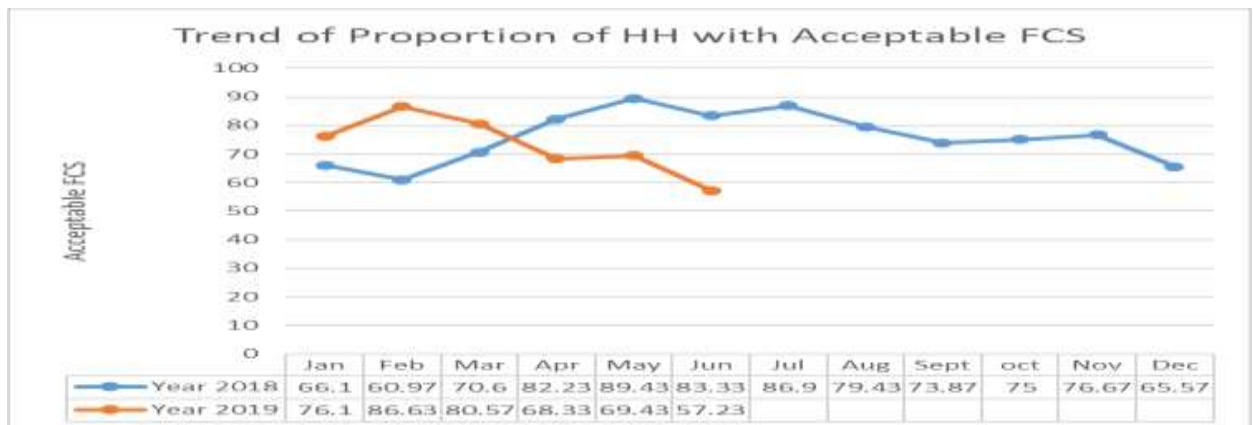
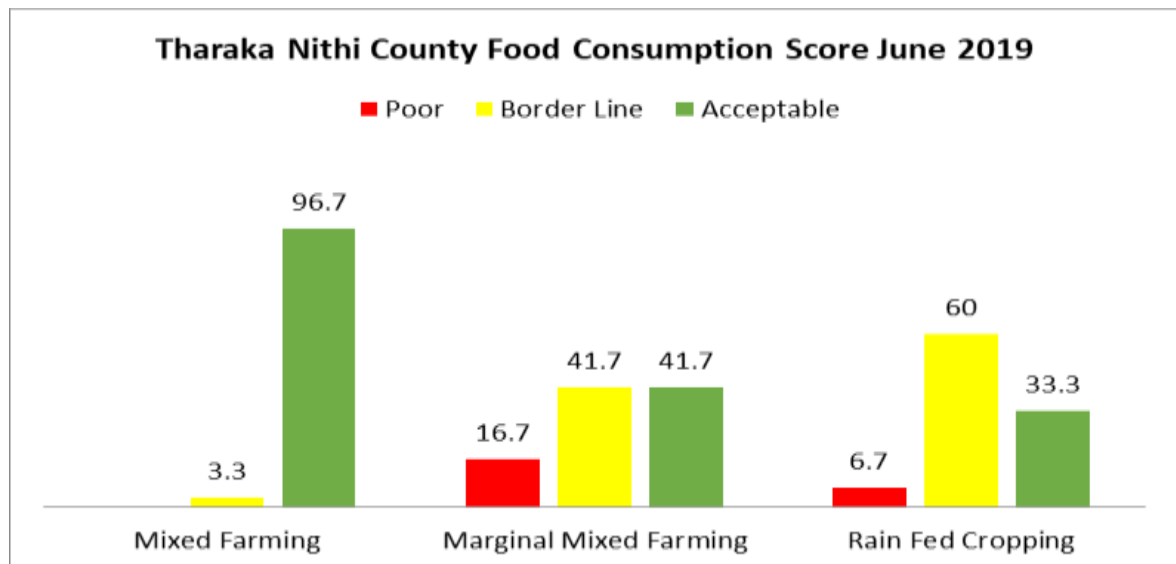


Figure 13: Trend of the Proportion of HHs with Acceptable FCS

- A higher number of Food Stressed Households were in the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone at 66.7%, 58.4% in the Marginal Mixed Farming and 3.3% in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.



**Figure 14: Food Consumption Score Chart**

**Table 3: Average Food Consumption Score**

| Period        | Acceptable (%) | Borderline (%) | Poor (%) | Food Insecure HH (%) |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|
| January 2019  | 76.1           | 23.9           | 0        | 23.9                 |
| February 2019 | 86.6           | 13.4           | 0        | 13.4                 |
| March 2019    | 80.57          | 16.67          | 2.77     | 19.43                |
| April 2019    | 68.33          | 31.67          | 0        | 31.67                |
| May 2019      | 69.43          | 29.43          | 1.133    | 30.57                |
| June          | 57.23          | 35             | 7.8      | 42.8                 |

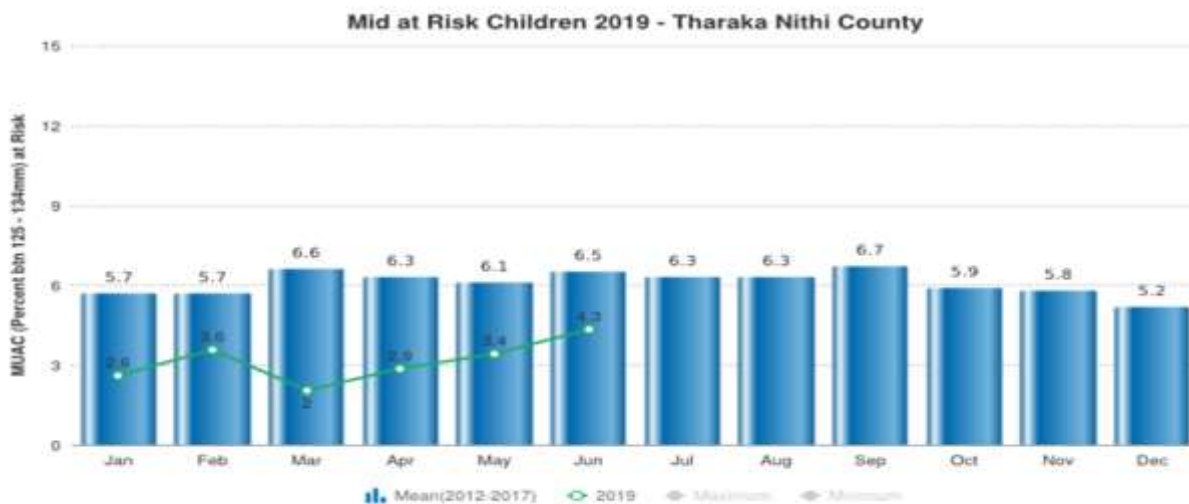
- The poor food consumption score implies household are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and rarely consuming protein rich food, borderline imply household are consuming staple, vegetable every day accompanied by oil and pulse a few times in a week while the acceptable imply households consuming staples, vegetables every day, and frequently accompanied by pulses.

## 5.2 UTILISATION INDICATORS

### 5.2.1 Health and Nutrition Status

#### 5.2.2 MUAC

- The proportion of children between 6 to 59 months at risk of malnutrition whose MUAC measurement was below 135 mm increased from 3.4 percent in May to 4.3 percent in June which was attributed to diminishing food stock at household level.
- The proportion of children at risk of malnutrition whose MUAC measurement was below 135mm was below the long-term average of 6.5 percent.



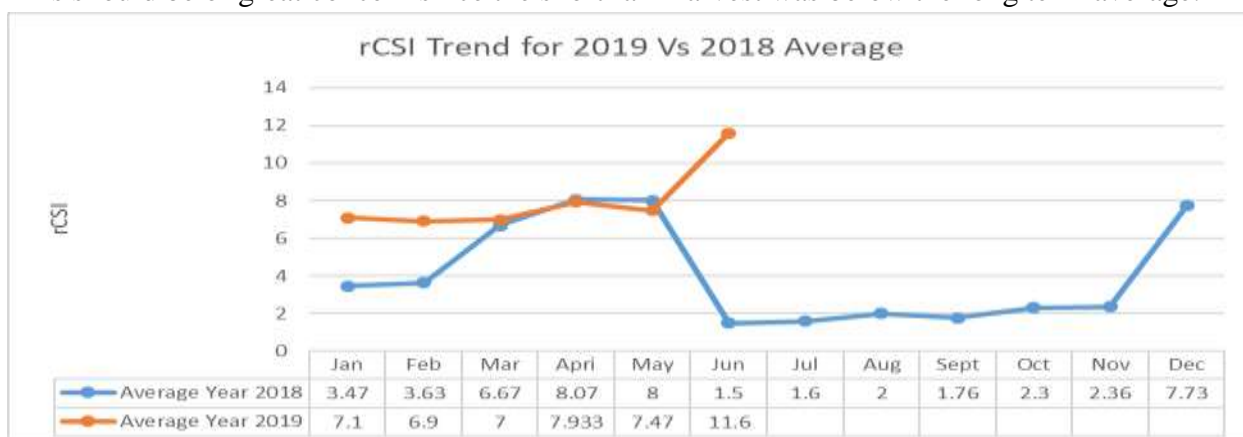
**Figure 15: MUAC Graphs**

### 5.2.3 Health

- The prevalence of most common diseases for the general population in Tharaka Nithi County include diseases of the respiratory system, malaria, skin disease, urinary tract infections and rheumatism while those mainly affecting children under five years include: diseases of the respiratory system, pneumonia, malaria, intestinal worms and skin diseases.

### 5.2.4 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased from 7.47 in May to 11.6 in June which indicated an increase in the level of household stress due to lack of food or money to buy food during the month of June.
- The CSI for June was higher than that of 2018 average for June which further indicates much difficulty in obtaining food than last year.
- The current drought situation is at alarm and the condition is most likely to become worse.
- This should be of great concern since the short rain harvest was below the long term average.



**Figure 16 : Trend of CSI**

- The highest CSI was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone at 26.2 followed by 7.9 in the Mixed Farming Zone while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the least CSI of 0.7.
- The most commonly employed coping strategy mechanisms during the month of June were: - Obtaining of goods on credit, Reliance on less preferred and less expensive food.
- Some households employed livelihood based coping strategies such as sale of some household assets, spending of savings as well as borrowing of short term loans.

## **6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 Food Interventions**

- 300 bags of 50Kg of maize and 150 bags of 50kg were distributed in schools and vulnerable households of the 7 locations of Tharaka North Sub County from the ministry of Special Program through the Office of Deputy County commissioner Tharaka North in the month of April.
- 300 bags of 50Kg of maize and 150 bags of 50kg were distributed in schools and vulnerable households of the 14 locations of Tharaka South Sub- County from the Ministry of Special Program through the Office of Deputy County commissioner Tharaka South in the month of April.

### **6.2 Non-Food Interventions**

#### **Ongoing Interventions**

##### **Agriculture Sector**

- Distribution of 1,968Kg of sorghum and 976 Kg of green grams relief seeds to farmers in Tharaka North Sub-County in Gatunga, Kanjoro, Kathangachini, Maragwa, Gikingo, Thiiti, Ntoroni.
- Distribution of 2,000 Kg of sorghum and 940Kg green grams relief seeds to farmers in Tharaka South Sub County in all Locations of Marimanti, Chakariga and Nkondi ward.
- Promotion of conservation agriculture in Tharaka North by Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO).
- Cereal enhancement programs by KCEP.

##### **Livestock**

- Dairy farming of goats and cow by Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Programme and Livestock Department
- Goats upgrading for milk and meat by Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project.
- Upgrading of local chicken by Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project.

##### **Water**

- Construction of Manduru earth dam in Gatunga Ward
- Rehabilitation of Ura- Kathangachini and Kamacabi water project by the county Government.
- Extension of water pipe line from Marimanti to Maragwa by Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF).
- Re-construction of Kaibonce concrete dam by Kenya Climate Smart Agricultural programme.

##### **Education**

- Expanded school meals programme on 37 primary schools in Tharaka South by International Aid Services (IAS).
- Distribution of 180bags of 50kg bags to 37 schools in Tharaka North in Kanjoro, Kathangachini and Maragwa.

## **7.0 Food Security Prognosis**

- Food Stocks at households was fast depleting across all the livelihood zones and was low due to poor short rain harvest. The trend is likely to worsen due to total crop failure in most areas.
- Currently crops are on their last stage of maturity and 90% of crop failure is expected due to poor performance of the Long rains.
- Markets operations are likely to fluctuate depicting different trends for livestock and crops. Commodity prices are likely to increase due to poor long rains harvests while livestock prices are most likely to remain stagnant or decrease for the next 1 months due to poor pasture and browse.
- Status of water sources is below normal with household and Livestock watering distance being outside the normal ranges and the situation is likely to remain the same for the next 1 month since we are approaching a long dry spell.
- Pasture condition is poor and the condition may deteriorate further in the next 1 months due to cessation of the long rains continue resulting to longer grazing distance, reduced milk production; poor livestock body condition and a drop in livestock prices.
- Terms of Trade decreased significantly in favour of crop farmers compared to livestock farmers and the trend is likely to continue till the next harvest season in July.
- Households in the County are likely to remain Food stressed in the next 1 month since no harvest is expected in July 2019.

## 7.0 Recommendations (Response interventions May to December 2019)

- Activate the drought contingency plan and start implementing some drought contingency activities to cushion vulnerable households against drought.

| Sector | Tharaka Nithi County   | Target areas hotspot (Wards/Villages)  | Beneficiaries  |
|--------|--|--|--|
| Water  | Rapid assessment and identification of non-operational water points                    | Kamanyeki, Maragwa, Mukothima Kathangachini locations.   | 10 sites, each site benefitting an estimated 2000 persons totalling to 20000 persons                 |
|        | Capacity building of Wruas & Surveillance of Rivers to stop illegal water abstractions | Lower Thangatha, Upper Thangatha (Part of Gatunga Ward and Mukothima Ward)   | 2,000 People   |
|        | Provision of water to critical facilities through water trucking                       | Water tracking to institutions i.e. (Schools in Chiakariga Maragwa, Gituma, Kathangachini<br><br><b>Health facilities</b><br><br><b>Tharaka North include:</b> Kamacabi dispensary, Njoguni, Gaceuni, Kirundi, Kamaguna, Kathangacini, Kamwathu, Murambambogo, Manyanga<br><br><b>Tharaka South include:</b> Tumbura, Kereria, Nkomaru, Gaceraka, Kirukuma, Kanyuru, Kaaraninkumar | 5 sites, each site benefitting an estimated 2,300 males and 4,500 females totalling to 6,800 persons |

|                    |   |  |   |
|--------------------|---|--|---|
| Livestock          | Provision of survival feeds and supplements to core breeds                                      | Kathangachini, Gaciongo, Kamarandi, Kamanyaki, Marimanti, Kiamiramba   | 8,000 heads of cattle, each consuming one 50 kg bag of drought pellets per month for 2 months   |
|                    | Commercial Destocking for cattle  | Gatunga Market, Kathangachini, Chakariga Market  |   |
|                    | Provision of Hay  | To be done in Tharaka South and North sub-counties.  | 2,000 heads of cattle each consuming 15 bales per month x 2 months  |
|                    | Vaccination of Cattle against FMD/LSD   | Chiakariga ward, Kamanyaki, kamarandi, chiakariga, Gituma  | 5,000 Cattle  |
|                    | Vaccination of Goats and sheep against CCP  | Marimanti ward, Kithigiri, Kibienga, Nkondi ward Kereria, Gachugini  | 30,000 shoats   |
|                    | Vaccination of Goats and sheep against sheep & goat pox   | Kamanyaki, Kathangachini, Chakariga, Marimanti   | 35,000 shoats   |
|                    | Vaccination of dogs against Rabies  | Gatue ward, Mukothima ward   | 1000 dogs   |
| Agriculture        | Provision of relief food to vulnerable Farming communities                                      | 1,355H in Tharaka North in Twathanju, Kathangachini. Gatue, Maragwa, Mauthini, Kanjoro, Irunduni, Mukothima ward | 1,355 bags of 90Kg maize and 678 bags of 90Kg beans to be distributed to 1,355HH in Tharaka North Monthly for 2 months.<br>(vulnerable households are likely to increase as the drought progresses) |
|                    |   | 2,172 HH in Tharaka Rukuruni and Kereria sub location in Nkodi ward, Chakariga, Kamarandi & Kamanyaki            | 2,172HH bags of 90kg maize and 1,086 bags of 90Kg beans to be distributed to 2,172HH monthly for 2 months.<br>(Vulnerable households are likely to increase as the drought progresses)              |
|                    | Provision of planting farm inputs e.g. Planting seeds, fertilizer, Pesticides simple implements | 6,000 HH in Tharaka North and South Sub Counties in September.   | 3,000 HH in Tharaka south and 3,000 HH in Tharaka North.  |
| Education          | Food for fees   | 10 Public Secondary schools in Marimanti, Chakariga, Gatunga, Nkondi and Mukothima wards                         | 1,000 vulnerable students in secondary schools ((500 vulnerable students in Tharaka South & 500 in Tharaka North)   |
|                    | Food Aid in Primary Schools without SMP   | 7 Primary schools in Tharaka North and 57 schools in Tharaka South   | Pupils in 64 day primary schools totalling to about 16,000 beneficiaries  |
| Health & Nutrition | Integrated outreach services in 10 hard to reach areas.   | Tharaka North and Tharaka South Sub county.  | 24,000 under five children, pregnant and lactating women  |
|                    | Provision of sachets of water treatment kits per month for 3                                    | Tharaka North and South Sub-Counties   | 12,000 HHs  |



|              |  |                          |   |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|---|
|              | months   |                          |   |
|              | Provision of food supplement for malnourished children and mothers | Tharaka North and South  | 20 facilities each receiving 2 bags of 90kg fortified Health supplements. |
|              | Distribution of water to 16 Health facilities                      | Tharaka North and South. | 16 health facilities  |
| Coordination | Conduct 7 CSG meetings at county and Sub County level              | Tharaka North & South    | 40 members  |