

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



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



October 2019 EW Phase

Early Warning Phase Classification

	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Mixed Farming	Recovery	Improving
Marginal Mixed Farming	Recovery	Improving
Rain Fed Livelihood Zone	Recovery	Improving
County	Recovery	Improving
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Rainfall % of Average	223.96%	80-120
VCI-3month	15.98	>35
Water Sources	Above Normal	Normal
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	Livestock are within the National park	No Migration
Livestock Body Conditions	Poor to Fair	Good
Milk Production	0.4 Litre	Above 1.07 Litre
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade	59.2	Above 72
Milk Consumption	0.4Litres	Above 0.85 Litre
Water for Households	Below Normal	Normal
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
MUAC	6	Below 5.9
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	11.9	Below 2.3
Food Consumption (Acceptable FCS)	40.17%	Above 75%



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Rainfall Onset was on the 2nd week of October. Weather condition was wet and cold. Recharge of water sources was over 100% with floods been witnessed in selective areas which affected transport and swept away irrigated crops in Kamanyaki along River Tana banks.
- There is need to intensify water treatment to avoid water related diseases. The 3months cumulative vegetation cover across the County still remained below normal but was improving except where the few cover were swept by flooding water from the rains.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was poor for cattle and fair for goats and it remain stable as of the previous month but it is expected to improve.
- Food Stock at households' level was low with a reducing trend due to high food commodity prices which continued to increase.

Access Indicators

- Livestock prices continued to decrease while food commodity prices increased but this is expected to stabilise. Household water distance reduced across all the livelihood Zones due to high recharge level of both surface and underground water source from the ongoing rainfall. Milk production and consumption was low with a reducing trend leading to increased malnutrition cases.

Utilization Indicators

- Percentages of children at risk of malnutrition increased due to low food stock at Household level.
- Following all the above prevailing conditions, the overall drought phase in October was at Recovery and the trend was improving.

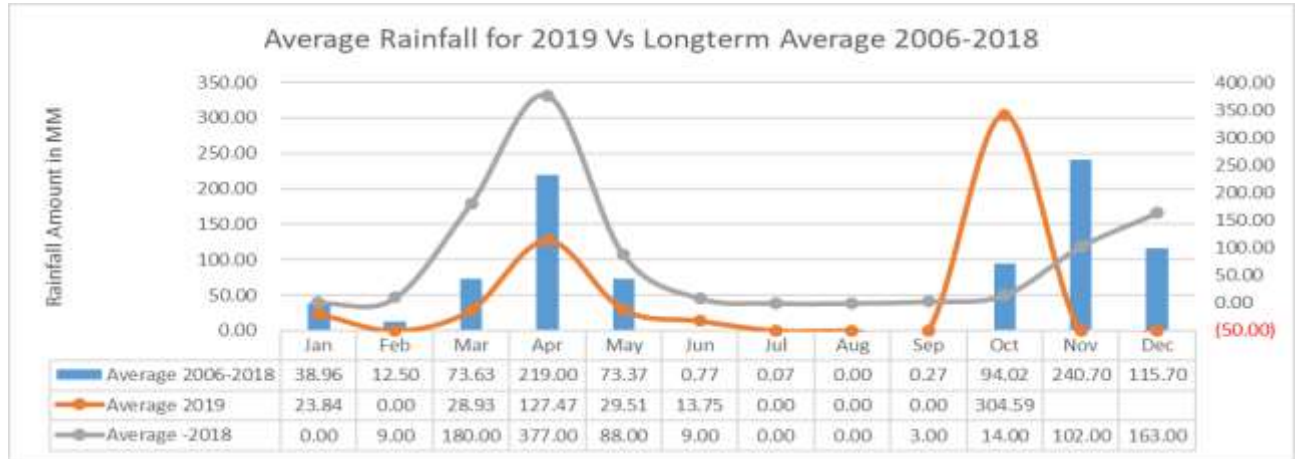
Seasonal Calendar

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

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

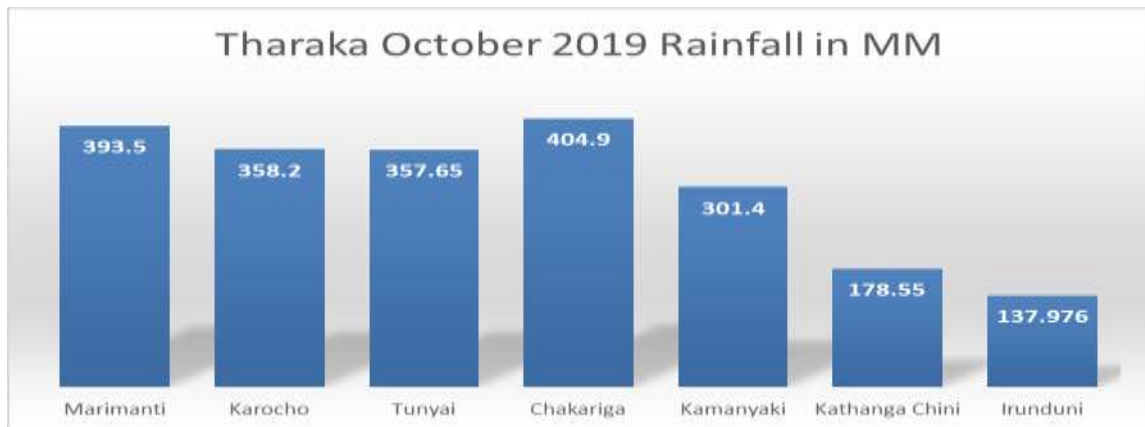
1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Rainfall onset was on the 2nd week of October, which was normal compared to the usual of mid-October. An average amount of 304.59 MM was received which was higher than that of the previous year of 14MM for the same month of October. This was normal compared to the long-term average of 94MM for October. Rainfall is expected to continue till the 4th week of December following the weather forecast by the meteorological department.
- Should the rainfall continue, the drought situation is expected to improve with most of the indicators stabilizing during the next harvest beginning January.
- The figure below shows the rainfall trend for 2019 compared to the long term Average.



1.1.1 Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Rainfall

- Rainfall received in the month of October was evenly distributed across all the livelihood zones. Chakariga received the highest amount of rainfall of 404.9MM for 15 days, Marimanti 393.5MM for 13days, Karocho 358.2MM for 13 days, Tunyai 357.65MM for 18days, Kamanyaki received 301.4MM for 11days, Kathanga chini received 178.55MM for 11 days while Irunduni received the least amount of rainfall of 137.98MM for 8 days.
- The total amount of rainfall received per the rain gauge station is as shown by the chart 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 October was 15.98 which was indicating below normal vegetation condition. However, due to the onset of short rainfall, pasture and browse is expected to improve across all the livelihood zones in the next one month starting November.
- The matrix in figure 1(a) below shows vegetation cover classification based on the drought phases while figure 1(b) shows the trend of vegetation cover in terms of vegetation condition index for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County.

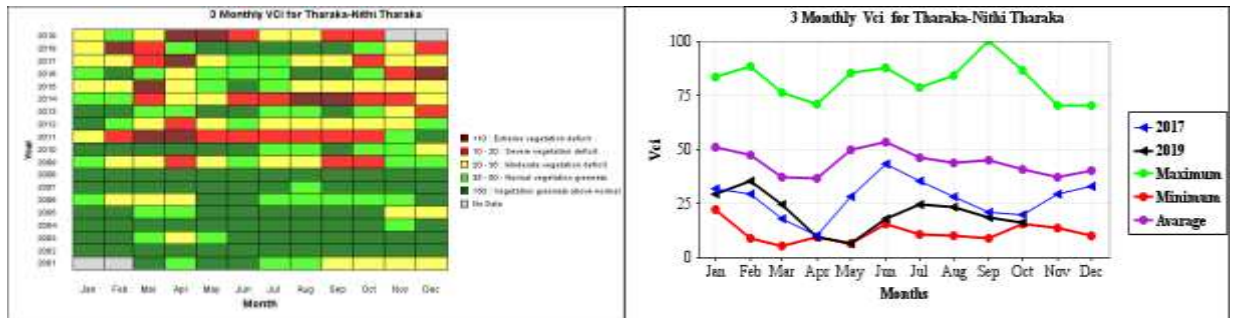


Figure 1(a): Matrix of VCI Classification

Figure 2(b): Chart of VCI Trend

Table 1: October Vs September 2019 VCI (3M)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS		VCI as at 25 th September 2019	VCI as at 28 th October 2019
County	County/Sub County		
Tharaka Nithi	County	37.36	31.93
	Tharaka	18.21	15.98
	Chuka Igambang'ombe	62.56	52.73
	Maara	67.58	57.32

2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

Pasture Condition

- Pasture quantity and quality was poor across all the Livelihood zone during the month of October but the condition is improving.
- Pasture condition decreased slightly from that of the previous month in selective areas due to the heavy rains which swept away the dry and the weak.

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was fair across all the livelihood zones in the month of October and it continued to improve compared to that of the previous month.
- This improvement of browse was triggered by onset of the short rainfall.

Livestock Access

- Average grazing distance decreased from 1.9 Km in September to 1.2 Km in October which was almost the same as of the previous month. Poor pasture and browse continued to be experienced in the County with most livestock migrating towards the Meru National park while some farmers try to supplement livestock feed with maize jam and hay. However due onset of the short rains the distance is expected to decrease further.

- The longest distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Mixed Farming Zone at 1.5Km, Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones and Rain Fed Cropping Zone recorded the same distance of 1 Km each.
- The distance to grazing areas was however 55.55 percent lower than the long term average of 2.7 Km for this time of the year.

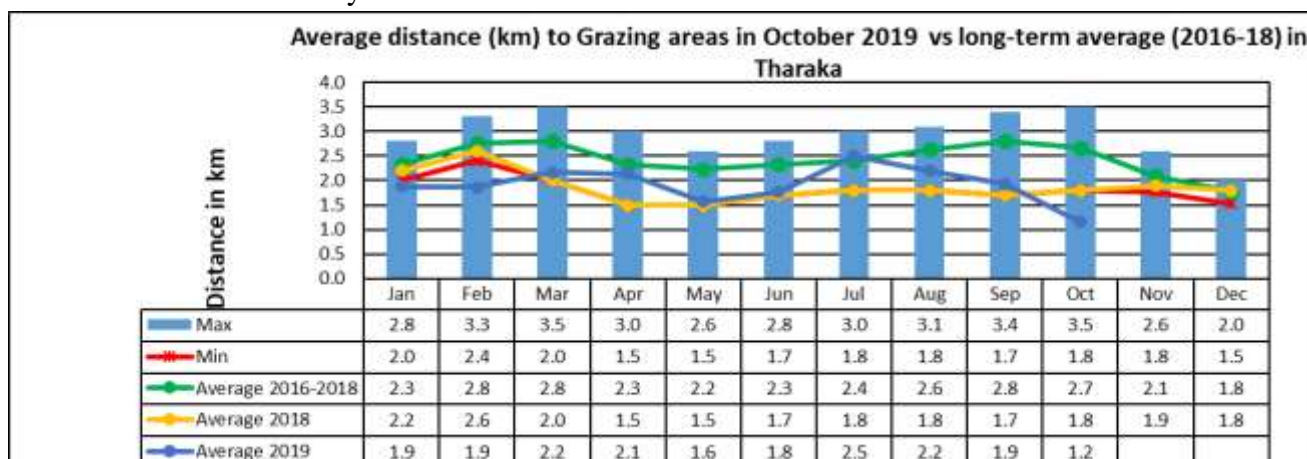


Figure 3: Grazing Distance for Livestock

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 October were: Rivers, Boreholes, shallow wells and Traditional River wells as shown by figure 7 below.

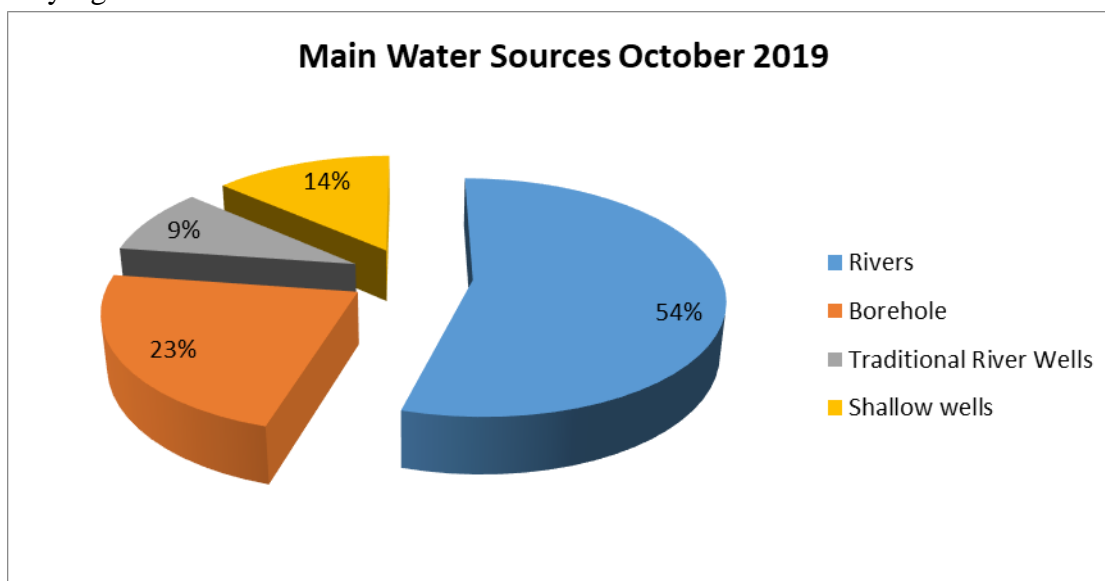


Figure 4: Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County

2.2.2 State of Water Sources

- The state of water sources for the month of October was above normal and the trend was stable from that of the previous months. The water recharge level both for the surface and underground sources were more than 100% of the usual recharge of between 80 to 100%.
- The main challenge of water availability was increased contamination of water source in Rivers, piped water system, pans and dams hence need to intensify on water treatment.
- Status of water sources across all the Livelihood Zones could be ranked as good which is at index 2 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 decreased from 1.9 Km in September to 1.1Km in October which was almost the same as of the previous month. The decrease in household water distance was due to improvement in the recharge level of most water sources such as rivers, boreholes, shallow well and traditional river wells among others due to high rainfall which was evenly distributed across all the livelihood Zones.
- Household water distance in Marginal Mixed Farming Zone was 2.2 Km, Mixed Farming Zone was 1.7 Km while Rain Fed zone had an average household distance of 0.6 Km.
- The distance of household access to water was lower than the long-term average of 2.4 Km for the month of October.

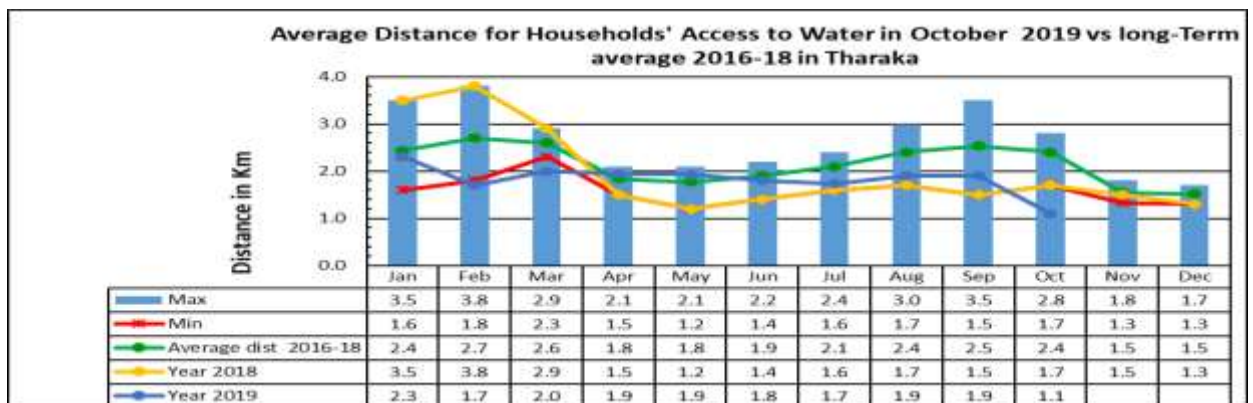


Figure 5: Household Water Distance

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. However, the situation is improving.
- The Livestock body condition in October for cattle was rated at index 4 while that for shoats was rated at index 5 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 th & 13 th ribs visible	4	Alert
Moderate. Neither fat nor thin	5	Normal/Alert
Good smooth appearance	6	
Very Good Smooth with fat over back and tail head	7	Normal
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 October. Livestock out migration was reported towards the Meru National park.
- There has been reported cases of Human Wildlife conflicts whereby Elephants have invaded Rukurani village in Matakiri Location.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- Milk production decreased from 0.7 of a litre in August to 0.4 of a litre in October. This decrease in production could be attributed to poor pasture and browse but the situation is expected to improve due to regeneration of pasture and browse after the onset of the short rain season.
- All the livelihood Zones had an average production of less than a litre per household per day. Milk production per household was 62.62 percent lower than the 3-year average of 1.07 litre per household per day for this time of the year.

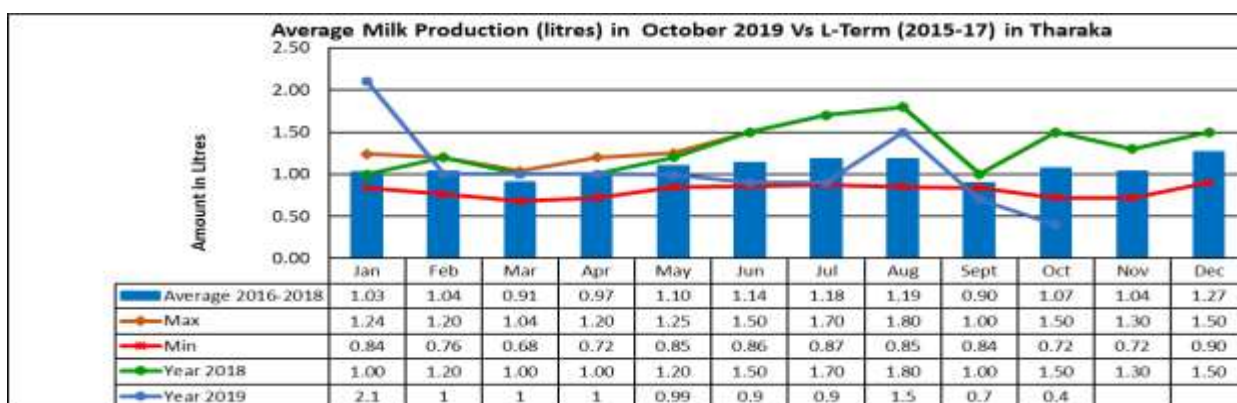


Figure 6: Milk Production Trend

3.2 Crop Production

3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Most of the crops were at the germination stage and the crop condition was good. Some few farmers were preparing their land for planting while others were planting and weeding during this month of October.
- Most of the crops grown during this short rainy season were Sorghum, Millet, Cow peas, green grams and maize in some selective parts of Mixed Farming and Rain Fed Livelihood Zones such as Karocho, Nkondi, Kibung'a, Tunyai and parts of Mukothima ward.

3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

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

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Prices

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle price decreased from Kshs. 16,750 in the month of September to Kshs. 16,750 in the month of October. The decrease in cattle price could be attributed to poor pasture leading to a decrease in cattle body condition and average price. However, with the onset of the short rains, the pasture is expected to regenerate a situation which will help to stabilize the prices.
- The Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the highest average price of Kshs 18,500; Marginal Mixed Farming Zone had a price of Kshs 15,875 while the Rain Fed Cropping Zone had the lowest price of Kshs 15,500. The current price was 8.38 percent lower than the three-year average of Kshs 17,853.

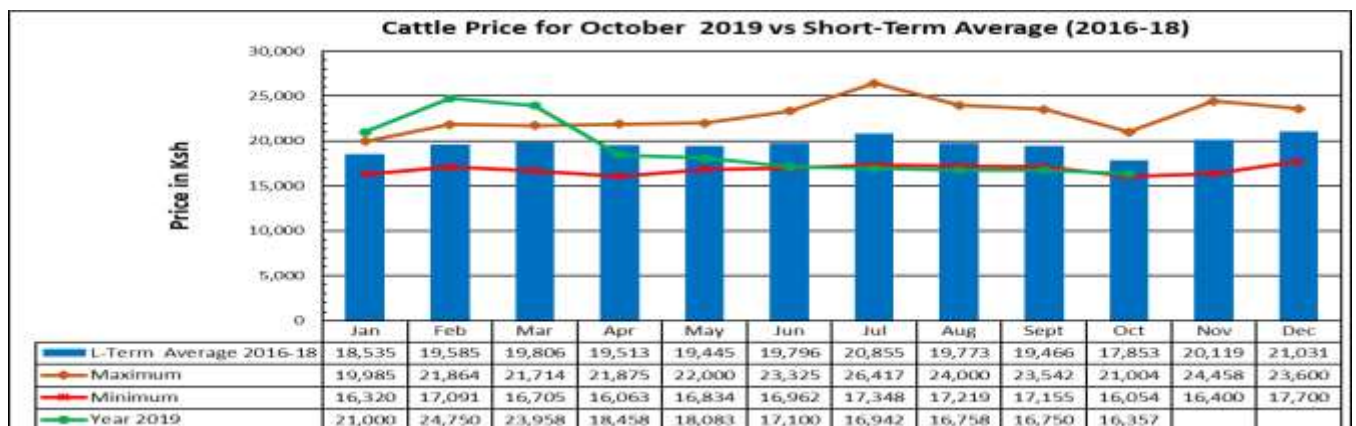


Figure 7: Cattle Price Trend

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price increased from Kshs 2,729 in September to Kshs 2,793 in the month of October. This price was almost the same as of the previous month but the price is expected to increase with the improvement of pasture due to regeneration of browse due to the onset of the short rainy season.

- The Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone had the highest price of Ksh. 3,200; Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 2,800 while the Mixed Farming Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 2,367.
- The average goat price was 16.90 percent lower than the three-year average of Ksh 3,361

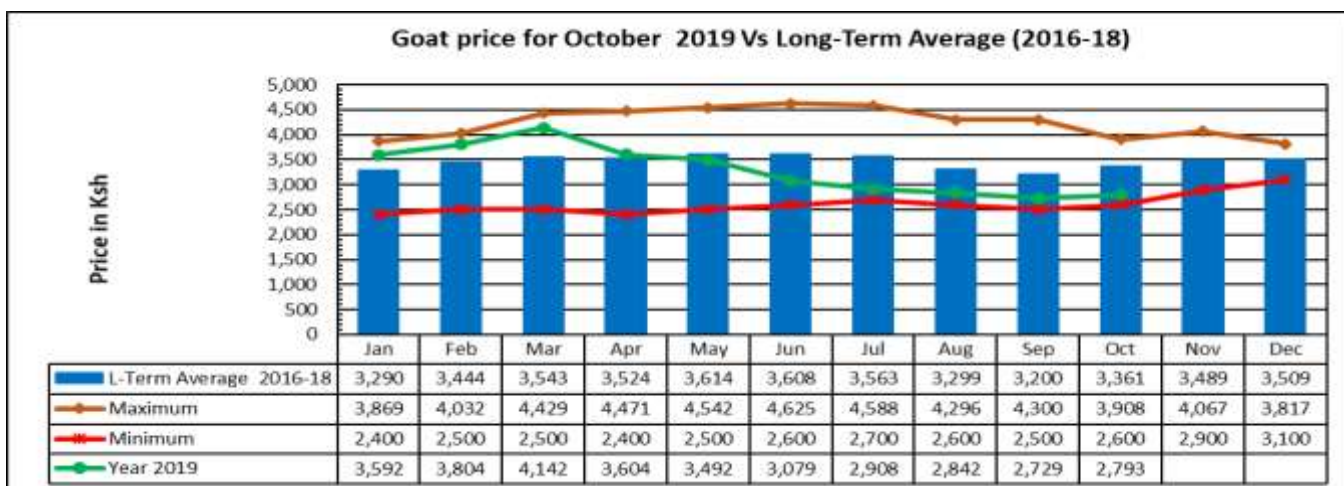


Figure 8 : Goat Price Trend

4.2.1 Maize Prices at Market Level

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 was Kshs 47 per Kg in in the month of October same as of the previous month. The high price of maize was attributed to crop failure and poor food stocks at household which was higher due to poor harvests within the county.
- Maize price was Kshs 55 per Kg in in Rain Fed and Kshs 45 per Kg in both the Mixed Farming and the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.
- The average maize price was 34.29 percent higher than the three-year average of Kshs 35per Kg.

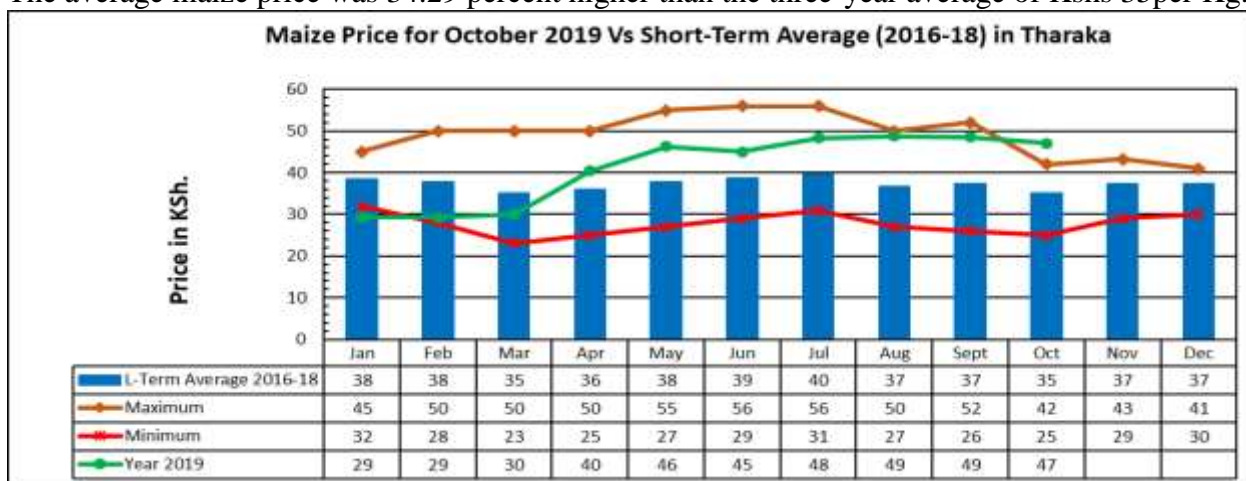


Figure 9: Maize Price Trend

4.2.2 Millet Price at Market Level

- The average market price of millet increased from Kshs 73 per Kg in September to Kshs 78 per Kg in October. The high millet price was due to low stocks from the previous harvest.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming Zone recorded the highest market price of Kshs 82.5/Kg, Mixed Farming Zone Kshs 80 per Kg while Rain Fed Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 65per Kg.

- The millet price was 50 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs.52per Kg for the month of October.

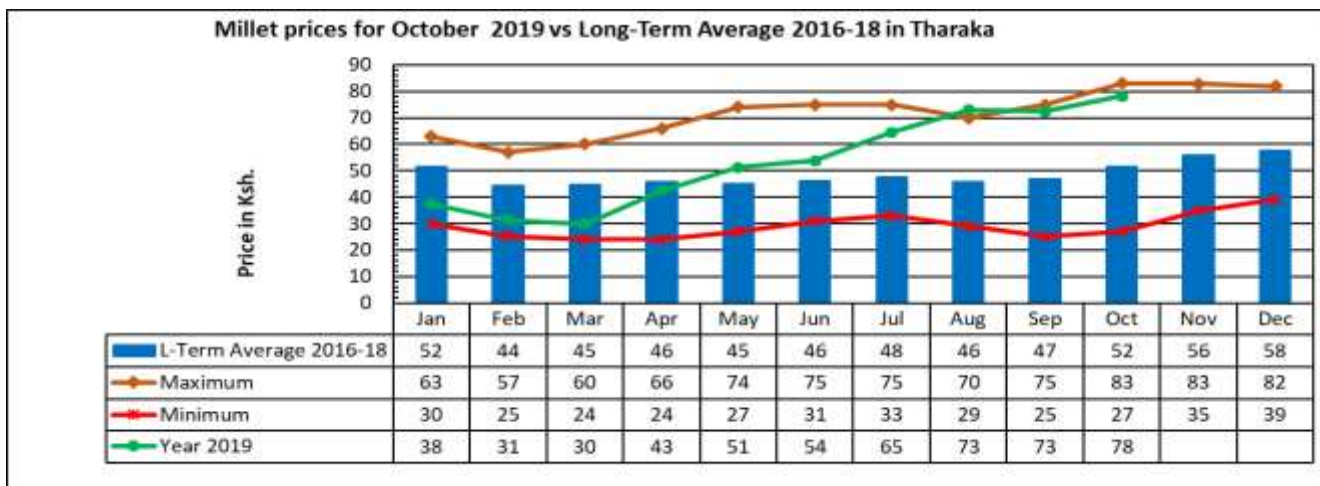


Figure 10 : Millet Price Trend

4.2.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade increased from 56 in September to 59.2 in October due to a slight increase in goat price during the month of October.
- The highest ratio was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming at 62.22; followed by Rain Fed Cropping Zone at 58.18 while Mixed Farming Zone had the least term of trade ratio of 52.6.
- The term of trade for the period under review was 17.78 percent lower than the three-year average value of 72 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 decreased from 0.7 of a litre per household per day in September to 0.4 of a litre per household per day in the month of October. This decrease in milk consumption could be attributed to low milk production at household level.
- The average milk consumed was 52.94 percent lower than the 3-year average of 0.85 of a litre.

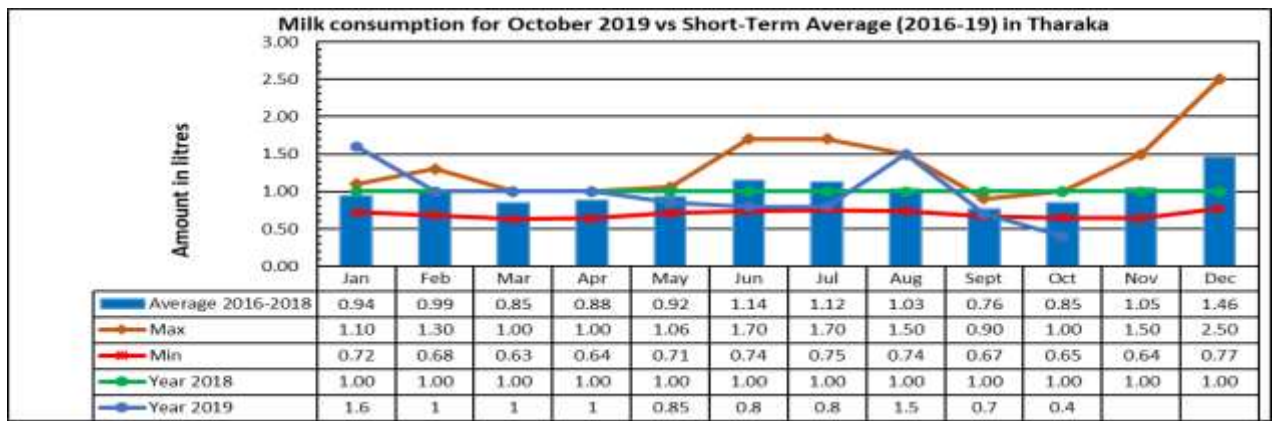


Figure 12 : Milk Consumption Trend

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score decreased from 45.57% in September to 40.17% in October as shown by the graph in fig. 12 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.

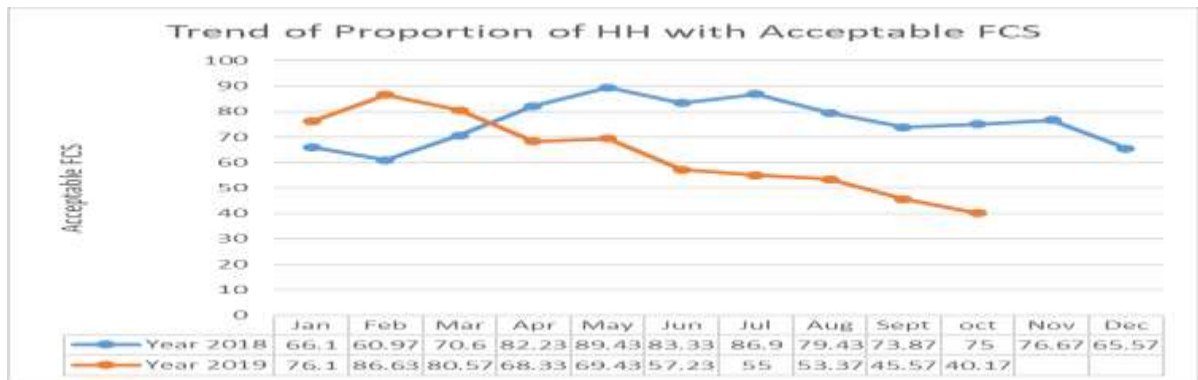


Figure 13: Trend of the Proportion of HHs with Acceptable FCS

- A higher number of Food Stressed Households were in the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone at 80%, 68.3% in the Marginal Mixed Farming and 31.2% in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone. Most households are also consuming one meal per day as opposed to the 3 meals per day.

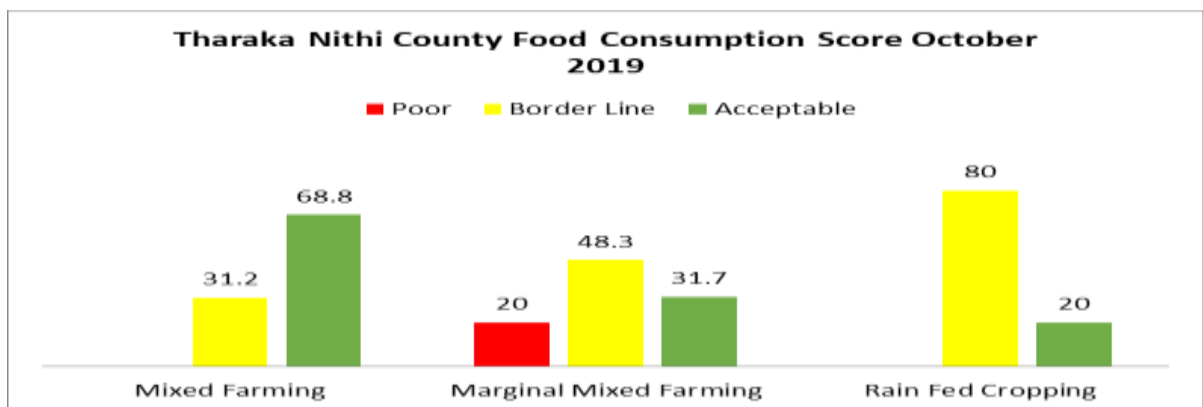


Figure 14: Food Consumption Score Chart

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
July	55	41.67	3.33	45
August	53.37	43.33	3.3	46.63
September	45.57	47.23	7.3	54.43
October	40.17	53.17	6.67	59.83

- 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 5.7 percent in September to 6 percent in October 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 above the long-term average of 5.9 percent.

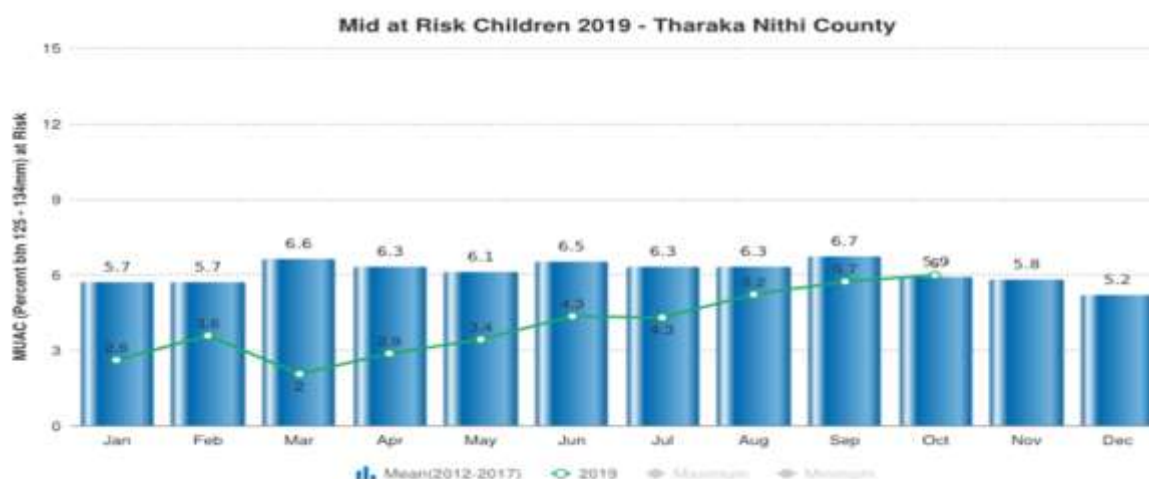


Figure 15: MUAC Graphs

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) decreased from 12.67 in September to 11.9 in October which was almost the same as of the previous month and it indicated high level of household stress due to lack of food or money to buy food during the month of September.
- The CSI for October 2019 was higher than that of 2018 average for October which further indicates much difficulty in obtaining food in 2019 than last year in the same period like this.
- The current drought situation was at recovery and the condition was most likely to improve.



Figure 16 : Trend of CSI

- The highest CSI was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone at 23.4 followed by 12.1 in the Mixed Farming Zone while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the least CSI of 0.2.
- The most commonly employed coping strategy mechanisms during the month of October 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

6.1.1 Food Intervention

- In the month of September NDMA distributed 8 bags of 50Kg rice, 8bags of 50Kg beans, 8bags of 90Kg maize and 8cartons of cooking oil to 8secondary schools each. The schools include Kamwathu Day Sec, Kamacabi Mixed Day, Kabuabua Girls, Kamarandi Mixed Sec, Ndaruni Mixed Sec, Nkondi Girls and Chakariga Girls.

6.1.2 Non-Food Interventions

Ongoing Interventions

Cash Transfer by Caritas

- Caritas Organisation is supporting 680HH with Kshs 3,500 per months from 15th November for two months in Kathanga Chini and Kanjoro location during this drought recovery phase to cushion household from the effects of drought.

Agriculture Sector

- Provision of farm input in terms of 4Kg Sorghum, 50Kg fertilizer, 0.5 litre pesticide to 300household each in Karocho location at a cost of Kshs 7,800 through safaricom mobile loan which will be repaid after harvesting.
- Provision of 3tonnes of subsidised seeds of green grams to farmers in Tharaka South and 3tonnes in Tharaka North by the County Government through the Department of Agriculture.
- Promotion of conservation agriculture in Tharaka North by Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO).
- Cereal enhancement programs by Kenya Cereal Enhancement Program organisation (KCEP CRAL).

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

- Water trucking by NDMA to schools, Health facilities and community in Tharaka North and South Sub Counties.
- 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).

6.2 Food Security Prognosis

- Onset of the long rain was on the 2nd week of October which was above the long term average. Planting and weeding is ongoing which implies that pumper harvest is expected in the next 3 months should the rains perform well.
- Rainfall received was above the long term average therefore, status of water sources is above normal with household and Livestock watering distance being within the normal ranges and the situation is likely to improve due to sufficient recharge of water sources.
- Food Stocks at households was fast depleting across all the livelihood zones and was low due to poor long rain harvest but trend is likely to improve in the next 1month in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone.
- Markets operations are likely to improve for livestock due to regeneration of pasture and browse which will improve livestock body condition and prices while for crops it is most likely to remain stagnant till the next harvest. Commodity prices are likely to increase or remain the same for the next 3 months.
- Pasture condition is poor but the condition is likely to improve leading to shorter grazing distance, increased milk production; good livestock body condition and better prices.
- Increased milk production is likely to lead to high milk consumption hence low malnutrition level amongst the under 5years.

- Terms of Trade low hence it is likely to increase significantly in favour of the livestock farmers and the trend is likely to continue till the next harvest season.
- Households in the County are likely to remain Food stressed in the next 3 months till the next harvest in February should the rain perform well.

7.0 Recommendations (Response interventions May to December 2019)

- The county Government and different stakeholders should concentrate on activities geared towards drought recovery propel household towards food security in the next 2 months.

Sector	Tharaka Nithi County	Target areas hotspot (Wards/Villages)	Beneficiaries
Water	Water harvesting and Storage	Kamanyaki, Maragwa, Mukothima Kathangachini locations and all the other locations.	County wide
	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
	Repair of Rock Catchments	In Gatunga Ward: Mukuruti Kanyi, Manduru, Kiaramara, Muturu, Nchegei Rock Catchment	4,000 people, 500 cows, 2,000 goats, 1,000 sheep 200 donkeys
	Renovation of Earth Dams	Gankamba, Nyamboni, Kiaramara, Manduru and Ngaani	5,000 people 1,000 cows 10,000 goats 500 donkeys
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
	Restocking for cattle	Gatunga Market, Kathangachini, Chakariga Market	10,000 people
	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 Goats and sheep against CCPP	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
	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. (vulnerable households are likely to increase as the drought progresses)

Agriculture	Provision of relief food to vulnerable Farming communities	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. (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 57schools in Tharaka South	Pupils in 64 day primary schools totalling to about 16,000 beneficiaries
Health and 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 months	Tharaka North and South Sub-Counties	12,000 HHs
	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