



National Drought Management Authority
THARAKA NITHI COUNTY (THARAKA)
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JUNE 2022

June 2022 EW Phase

Drought Status: ALARM

Early Warning Phase Classification		
	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Mixed Farming	Alarm	Deteriorating
Marginal Mixed Farming	Alarm	Deteriorating
Rain Fed Livelihood Zone	Alarm	Deteriorating
County	Alarm	Deteriorating
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Rainfall % of Average	80%	80-120
VCI-3month	38.79	>35
Water Sources	Normal	Normal
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No Migration
Livestock Body Conditions	Fair	Good
Milk Production	0.9 Litre	Above 1.10 Litre
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade	44.4	Above 100

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Onset of the long rains was on the 3rd week of March which was normal while cessation was on the 4th week of May which was also normal. The long rains were erratic and depressed. No rainfall was received in June. Status of water sources was below normal and reducing due to low recharge during the season. Water rationing was frequent, especially for piped water system in trading centres such as Tunyai which undermined access to clean water.
- The overall vegetation cover across the County was below normal and reducing. Most crops were harvested but the drop in yield is more than 60% of the long term average for the season.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was fair but reducing while food stocks at household levels were below normal and declining. Livestock prices were low and reducing while food commodity prices were higher and increasing. Market operation was normal for both livestock and food commodities. Food commodity prices are likely to continue increasing due to low stocks and poor harvests while Livestock prices were reducing and are expected to worsen due to poor long rains performance. Milk production and consumption was still low.

Access Indicators

- Household water distance increased but was normal while Livestock watering distance to grazing areas also increased but remained almost the same as of the previous month.

Utilization Indicators

- Following all the prevailing conditions, the overall drought phase in June was at **alarm and the condition was worsening.**

<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short rains Planting/weeding

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
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Seasonal Calendar

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Onset of the long rains was on the 4th week of March (26th of March 2022). The 1st two weeks of April were hot and dry but rains were enhanced from the 2nd week of April causing floods in some selective areas. The month of May received depressed rainfall, while cessation of the long rains were on the 4th week of May. No rainfall was recorded in the month of June in the lower Zones of Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County while light showers experienced in the upper Zone. Precipitation for the month of June was almost the same as of the previous year and of the Long term average of 2.8 mm.
- Farming activities during the month of June was mainly harvesting of pulses especially green grams. Cereal crops such as millet, sorghum and maize in the irrigated zone were on their final stages of maturity. Cereals planted were millet, sorghum and maize, while for pulses they were green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas. It is projected that the drop in yield will be more than 60% of the long term average.
- The precipitation condition for June 2022 in comparison to that of the previous year of 2021 and that of the long term average is as shown by figure 1 below.

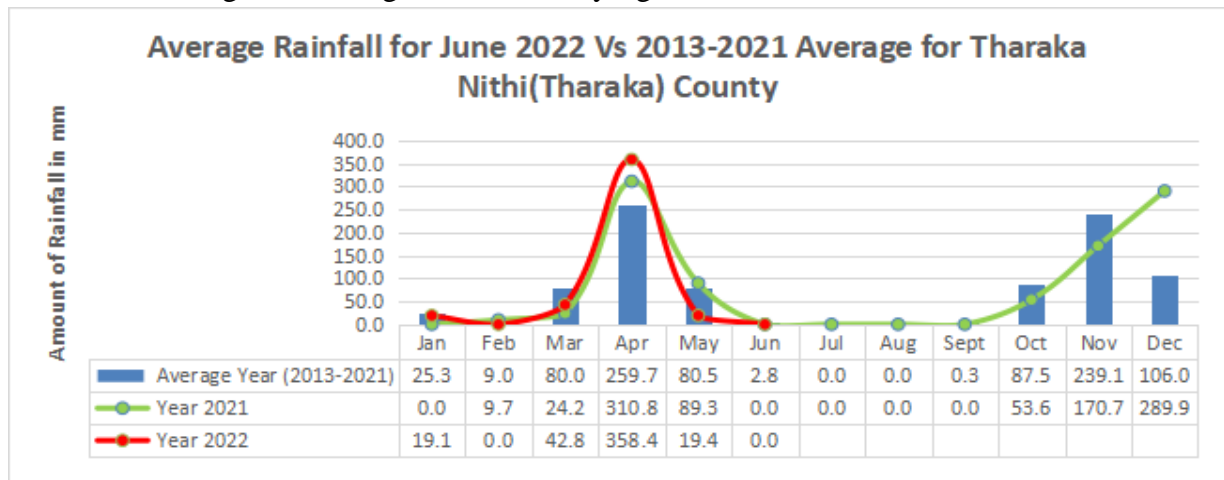


Figure 1: Rainfall Trend for 2022 Vs. 2013-2021 Average

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The cumulative 3month vegetation cover for Tharaka Nithi County (Tharaka) for the month of June was 38.79 from 33.8 in May which was almost the same as of the previous month indicating below normal of general vegetation cover. The forage condition remained below normal which was the same for both browse and pasture just like that of the previous month.

- Pasture and browse condition was below normal and reducing due to the decrease in rainfall performance from that of the previous month. This decrease was hastened by a steady increase in the overall temperatures.
- Browse and pasture across all the livelihood zones is expected to reduce or remain the same in the next one month. The matrix in figure 3 below shows vegetation cover classification based on the drought phases and the monthly vegetation cover trends of the vegetation condition index for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County

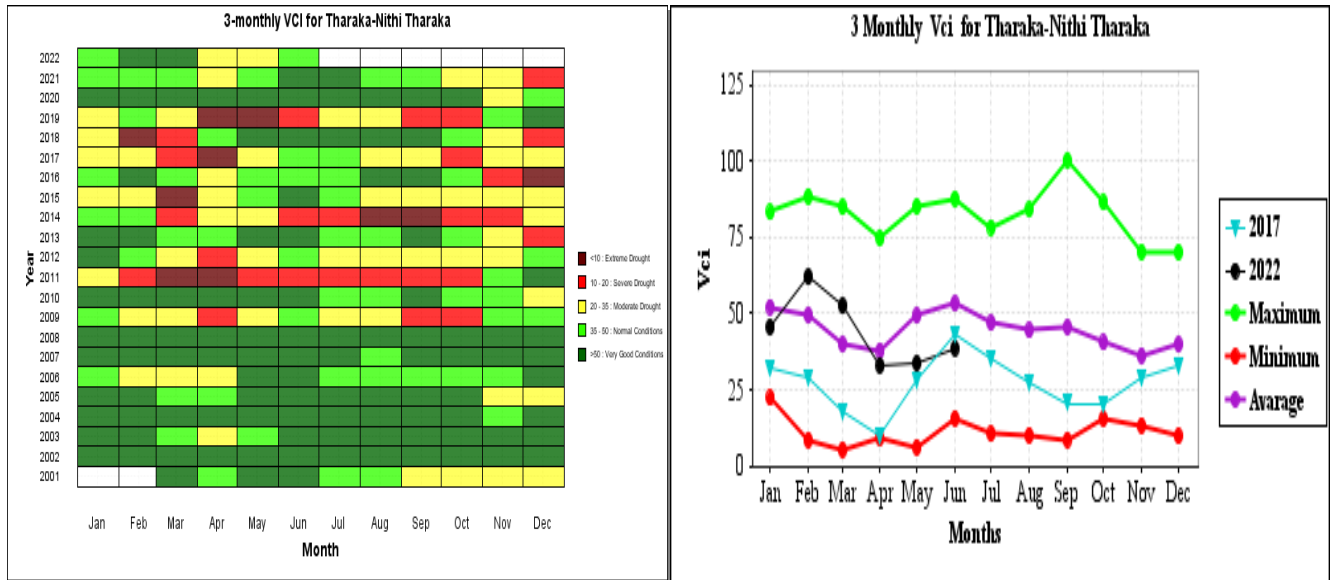


Figure 2: (a) Matrix and (b) Graph respectively of VCI Classification

Table 1: June vs. May 2022 VCI (3M)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS		VCI as at 31 st May 2022	VCI as at 30 th June 2022
County	County/Sub County		
Tharaka Nithi	County	42.07	47.66
	Tharaka	33.8	38.79
	Chuka Igambang ⁷ ombe	51.2	56.81
	Maara	57.21	64.62

2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

Pasture Condition

- Pasture quantity and quality in the month of June was fair to poor in most parts of the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones such as Kamanyaki, Chakariga, Kathangachini, Kiamiramba and some parts Kamacabi among others.
- In the Mixed Farming and Rain fed Livelihood Zones, pasture quality and quantity was good to fair due to modest temperatures and few drizzles of rainfall which was received. This pasture condition was almost the same as of the previous month.

- The situation is expected to reduce or remain the same across all the Livelihood Zones for the next one month.

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was poor across most parts of Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones in the month of June with reducing trend from that of the previous months.
- However, browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was good to fair in Mixed Farming and Rain fed Livelihood Zones. This was attributed to moderate temperature condition which was experienced in June of 2022 compared to the high temperatures in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zones.

2.2 Water Sources and Availability

2.2.1 Main Sources of Water

- The main sources of water for livestock and domestic use in Tharaka Nithi County for the month of June was: Rivers, Boreholes, Pans & Dams and Traditional River wells as shown by figure 4 below. In some trading centres, there was use of piped water system which was mainly abstracted from rivers. Such centres include: Marimanti, Mukothima, Gatunga, Tunyai, Chakariga and Nkondi.
- Due to low recharge level of water in rivers and breakages of water infrastructure, there was interruption of piped water system flow in taps. The situation was more rampant in Marimanti, Chakariga and Tunyai.

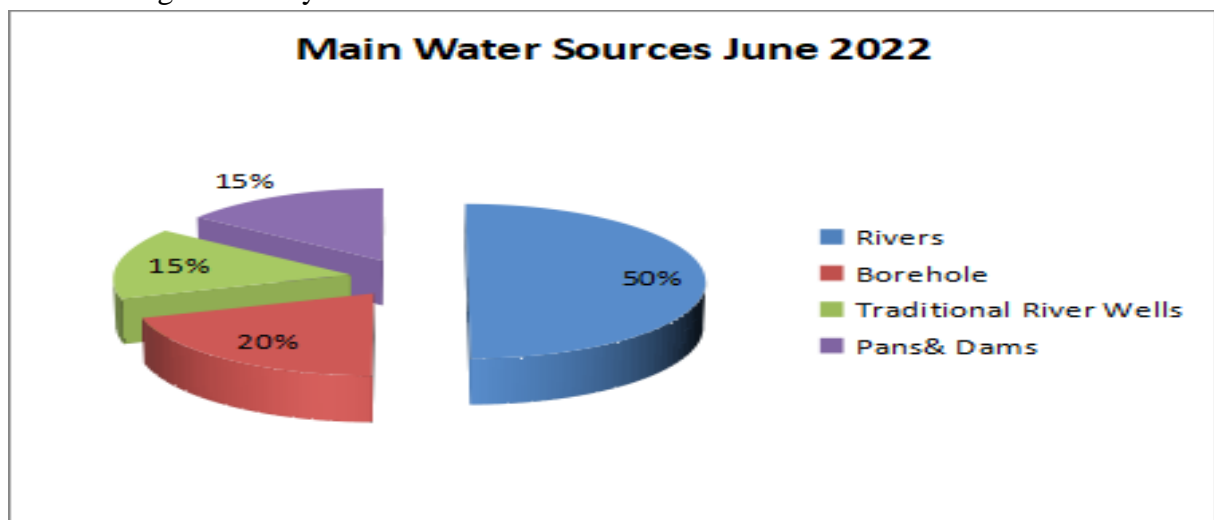


Figure 3 : Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County

2.2.2 State of Water Sources

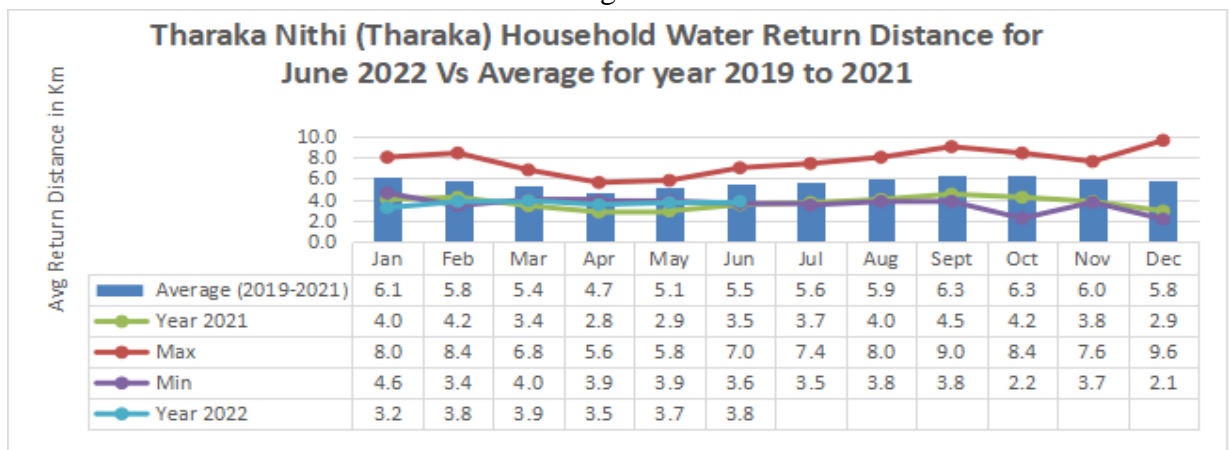
- The state of water sources for the month of June was below normal with a reducing trend. Surface water sources such as rivers showed a decline due to reduction in upstream flow in the upper parts of Meru due to reduced rainfall. The overall status of water sources across all the Livelihood Zones for the month of June was ranked as normal with an index 4 in reference to the scale on table 2 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 return distance increased from 3.7 Km in May to 3.8Km in June. This increase in Household water distance could be attributed to reduction in rainfall leading to low recharge of water sources. Household return water distance was 5.6 Km in Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone was 2.6 Km while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone had the least household water distance of 1Km.
- The average distance of household access to water was 30.91% lower than the long-term average of 5.5Km for the month of June as shown in figure 5 below.

**Figure 4 : Household Water Distance**

Livestock Access to Water

- Average return water distance from grazing area increased from 4.4Km in May to 4.6Km in June which was almost the same as of the previous month. This increased distance for Livestock to access water could be attributed to reduction in water sources and pasture and browse due to reduced rainfall amounts.
- The longest return water distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming recorded a distance of 6 Km, Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded a distance of at 4 Km while Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone recorded the least distance of 2 Km.
- The average return water distance from grazing areas was 28.13% lower than the long term average distance of 6.4 Km at this time of the year as shown in figure 6 below.

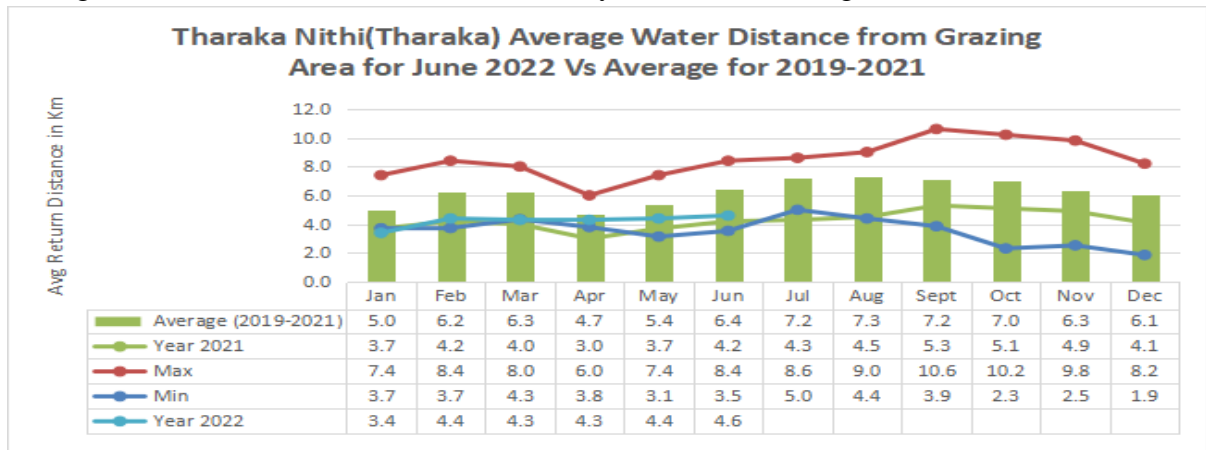


Figure 5 : Grazing to Water Distance for Livestock Trend

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for cattle was fair to poor in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones; fair in the Mixed and Rainfed livelihood zones while that for shoats was fair to poor in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and fair in the Mixed and Rainfed Livelihood Zones. The current livestock body condition could be attributed to fair to poor pasture conditions and fair browse condition across most of the Livelihood Zones.
- This was due to reduction of pasture and browse which was occasioned by depressed long rains of the year 2022.
- The Livestock body condition in June for cattle and shoats showed some reduction in Mixed, Rain fed and in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones. The Livestock body condition could be 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 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 increased cases of human wildlife conflicts. Elephants from Meru National Park were spotted in Chakariga, Raturini, Kamarandi and Kamanyaki in search of water and browse. Increased cases of hippos invading irrigated farms along river Tana were experienced in areas of Kamanyaki. There was also increased cases of crocodile attacks on livestock grazing along the river. Cases of Livestock intra-migration in areas of Kiamiramba, Gatue, Kathangachini, Maragwa, Kamanyaki and parts of Marimanti in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zones has started to be experienced.
- There were suspected cases of FMD in cattle and pigs in Nkondi, Karaani and areas around Marimanti Zones.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average Milk production per household per day decreased from 1.2 of a litre per household per day in May to 0.9 of a litre per household per day in June. The reduction milk production could be attributed to reduction in pasture and browse. Other factors which undermines production were indigenous cattle breeds which are mainly for beef production.
- The pasture condition was fair to poor while the browse condition was also fair to poor and reducing. Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had an average production per household per day of 2 litres per household per day while the other livelihood Zones recorded an average production of 0.5 of a litre per household per day. Milk production per household per day was lower than that of the 3-year average of 1.10 litre per household per day for this time of the year.

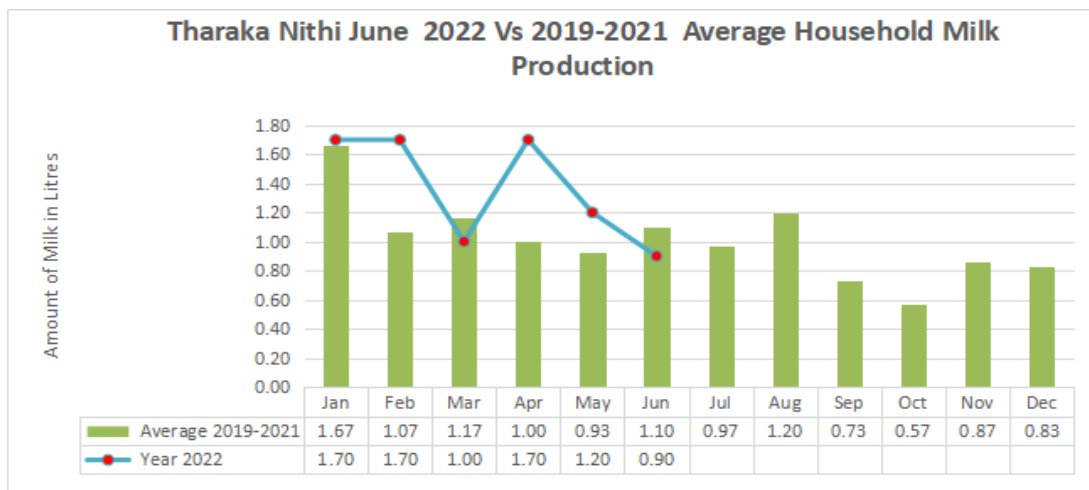


Figure 6 : The Trend of Milk Production

3.2 Crop Production

3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Farming activities during the month of June was harvesting of greengrams of the 2022 long rain season while the cereal crops were on their final stages of development. Crop performance was poor and the expected harvest is predicted to be lower than 60% of the Long term average.
- The main pulses for the long rain season were green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas while cereals grown were millet, sorghum and maize. Few maize crops were grown in the Mixed and Rain fed Livelihood Zone.

3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

- There were no reported cases of pests and diseases in the month of June despite an alert of caterpillars and African Army worm outbreak from March after several reported cases in the neighbouring Counties.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Prices

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle price decreased from Kshs. 26,227 in May to Kshs. 22,881 in June. The decrease in cattle price could be attributed to reducing pasture leading to reduction in cattle body condition hence a decrease in cattle price.
- The Mixed Farming livelihood Zone had the highest average price of Kshs 27,300; Marginal Mixed Livelihood Zone had the price of Kshs 25,167 while the Rain Fed Cropping Farming Livelihood Zone had the least price of Kshs 20,500. The current price was almost the same as the three-year average of Kshs 22,881 for June.

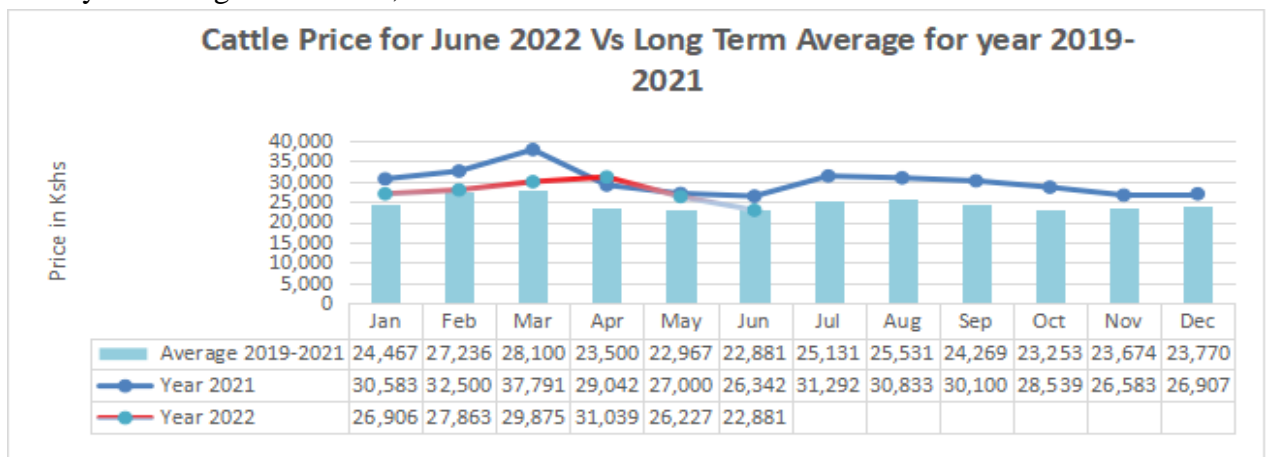


Figure 7 : The Trend of Cattle Price

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price decreased from Kshs 4,005 in May to Kshs 3,794 in June due to reduced body condition occasioned by reduction in browse due to poor long rainfall performance. The Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the highest price of Ksh. 3,850; Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 3,630 while the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 3,600.
- The average goat price was 1% higher than the three-year average of Ksh 3,754 for June.

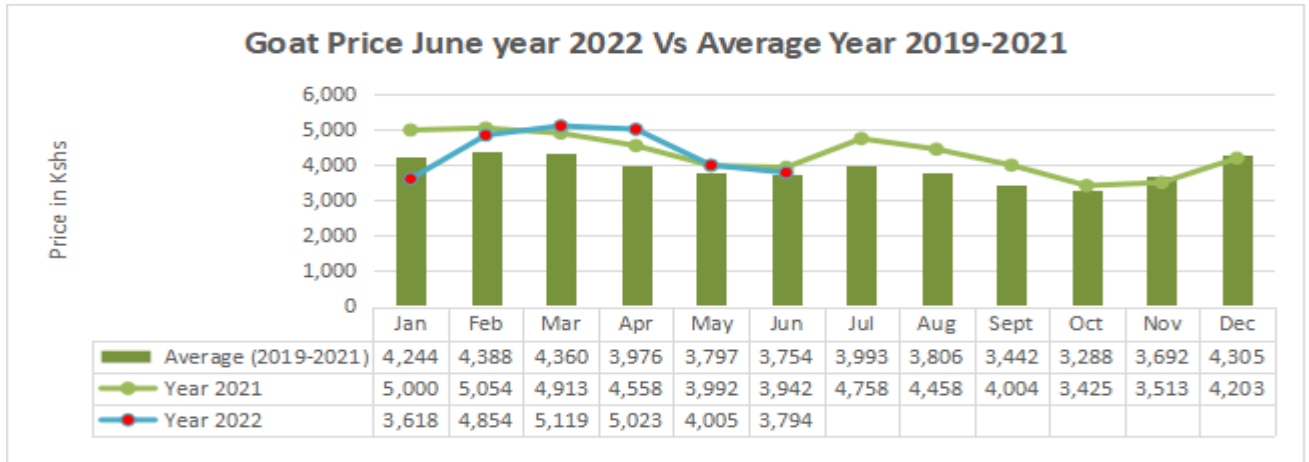


Figure 8 : The Trend of Goat's Price

4.2 Maize Prices at Market Level

4.2.1 Price of Cereals and Other Food Products

4.2.2 Maize Prices at Market Level

- The average market price of a Kilogram of maize increased from Kshs 50 per Kg in May to Kshs 79 per Kg in June. This increase in maize price was attributed to poor 2021 short rain harvest and the poor 2022 Long rain for maize in the County leading to diminishing stocks hence high prices. The maize stocks are expected to remain high till the next harvest in the next two month till the next harvest in August from the neighbouring counties.
- Maize price was Kshs 66 per Kg in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, Kshs 62 per Kg in the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone while the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 61 per Kg. The average maize price was 102.56 percent higher than the three-year average price of Kshs 39 per Kg for June.

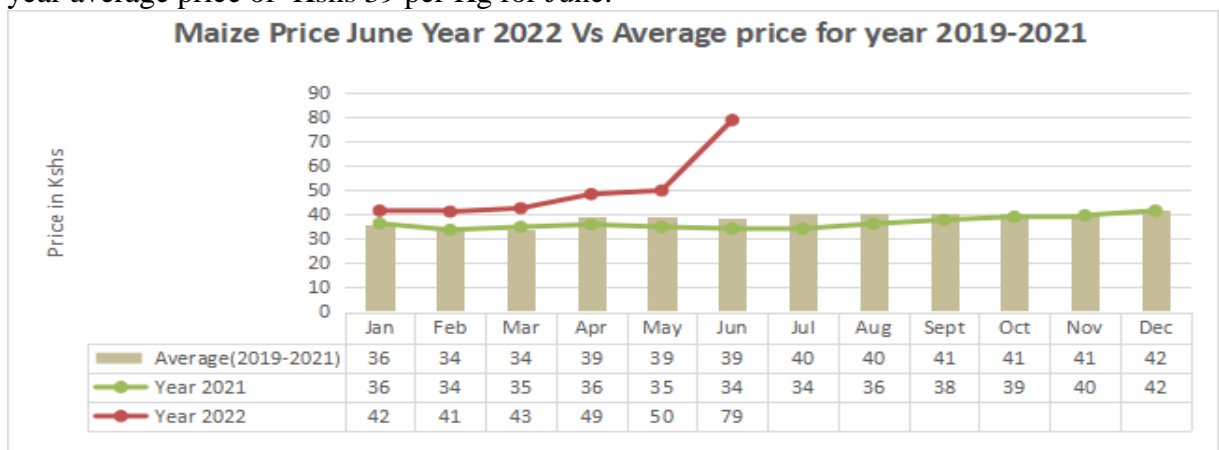


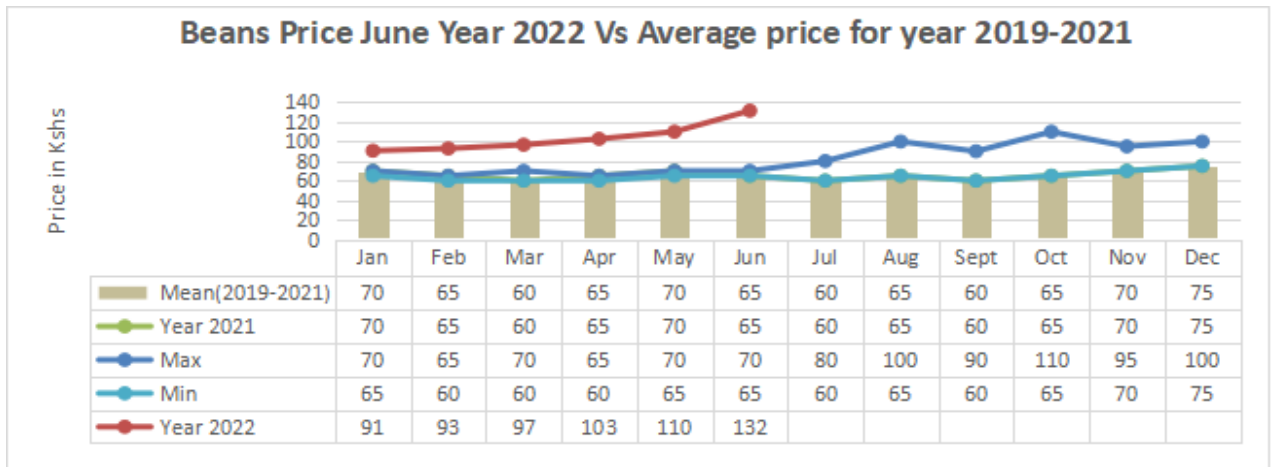
Figure 9 : Trend of Maize Price

4.2.3 Beans Price at Market Level

- The average market price of a Kilogram of beans increased from Kshs 110 per Kg in May to Kshs 132 per Kg in June. This increase in beans price was attributed to poor 2021 short rain harvest for beans in the County leading to diminishing stocks hence high prices. The beans stocks are expected to decline in the next one month till the next harvest in August.
- Beans price was Kshs 140 per Kg in the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone, Kshs 130 per Kg in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone while the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded

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the least price of Kshs 128 per Kg. The average Beans price was 103.08 percent higher than the three-year average price of Kshs 65 per Kg for June.



4.2.4 Millet Price at Market Level

- The average market price of millet increased from Kshs 55 per Kg in May to Kshs 82 per Kg in June. High millet price was attributed to diminishing stocks from the short rain harvest leading high millet price.
- The Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded a price of Kshs 70 per Kg; Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded a price of Kshs 68 per Kg while the Mixed Farming Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 63 per Kg.
- The average millet price was 105 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs. 40 per Kg for the month of June.

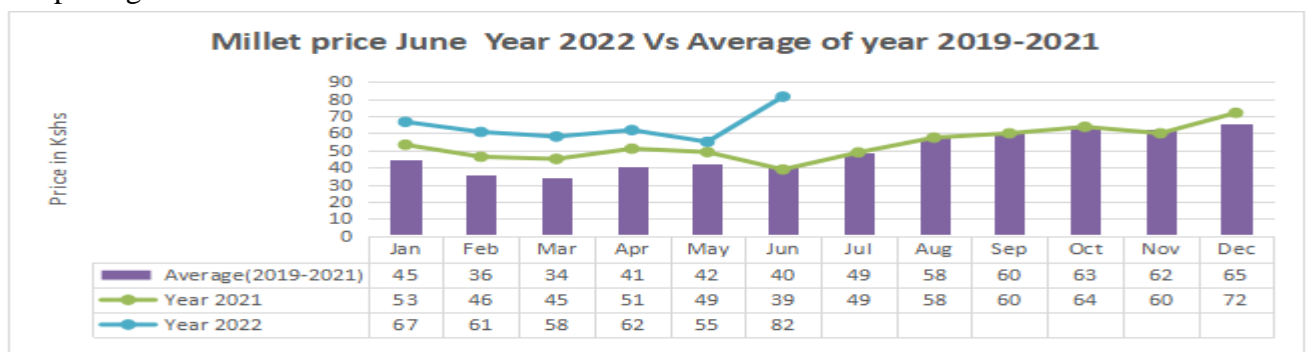


Figure 10 : The Trend of Millet price

4.2.5 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade decreased from 80.1 in May to 44.4 in June which was attributed to a decrease in goat price against an increase in maize price.

- With a sale of one goat, a livestock farmer was able to purchase 44.4 Kg of maize indicating a decrease in purchasing power of a livestock farmer to afford food commodities. The highest ToT ratio was recorded in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 59.51; followed by Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 58.33; while the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone had the least term of trade ratio at 58.06.
- The term of trade for the period under review was lower than the three year average value of 100 during the same period.

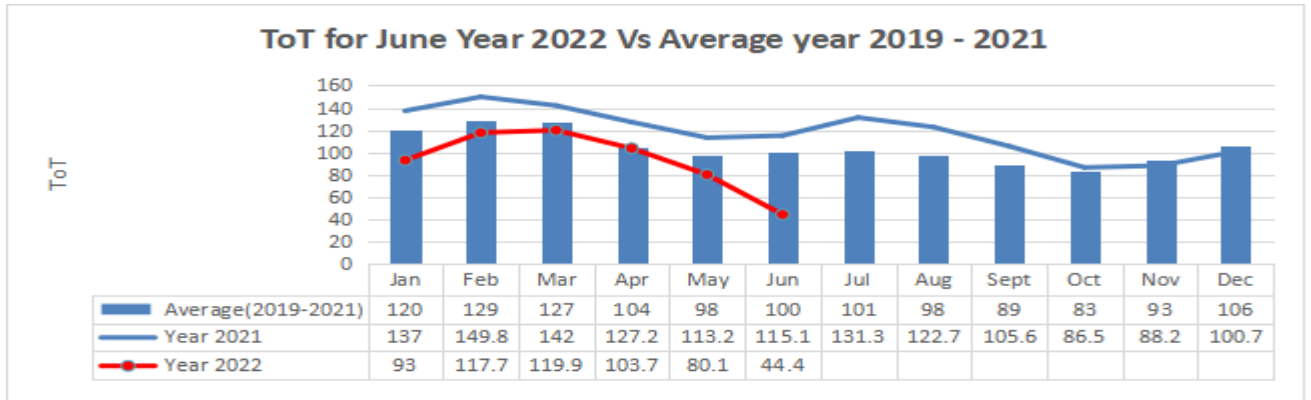


Figure 11 : Trend of Term of Trade

4.2.6 Income sources

- The main sources of income for households in Tharaka Nithi County for the month of June were: Casual labour, Petty trade, Sale of Livestock/Livestock products, Employment/Wages and Sales of crops as shown by the figure 14 below.

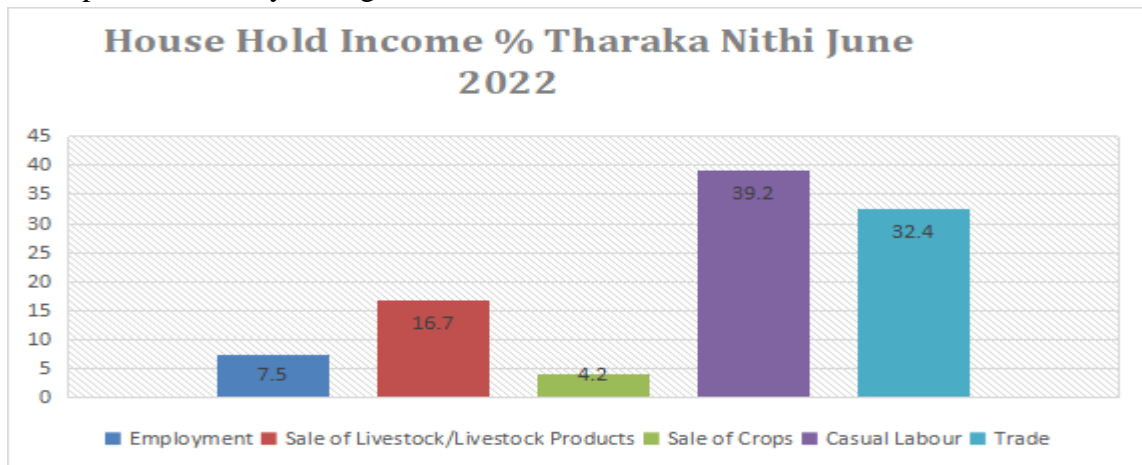


Figure 12 : Tharaka Nithi Percentage Household Income

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1.1 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption per household per day decreased from 1.1litre per household per day in May to 0.7 of a litre per household per day in June. Milk consumption, was lower than that of the the 3 year average and of the previous year.Milk consumption has remained low due to low production in the County except in urban areas where residents depend on processed milk from shops. Other sources of milk are unprocessed milk from the neighbouring County of Meru which is sold in shops.
- The average milk consumed per household per day for the month of June was 32.04 percent lower than the 3-year average consumption of 1.03 of a litre for June.

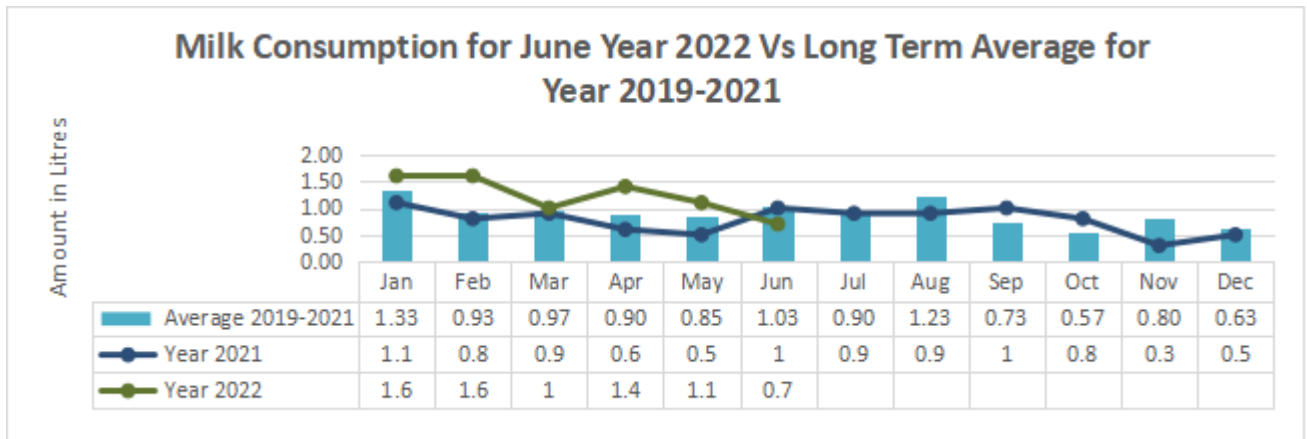


Figure 13: Milk Consumption Trend

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score decreased from 76.87% in the month of May to 66.70% in the month of June which was attributed to a decrease in food security situation since, the number of household affording the required quality of meals was decreasing.
- This was collaborated by the coping strategies index which was also on an upward trend. The proportion of household with acceptable FCS in June was lower than the long-term average for June. The percentage of FCS in the three Livelihood Zone for the month of June is as shown in figure 16 below.

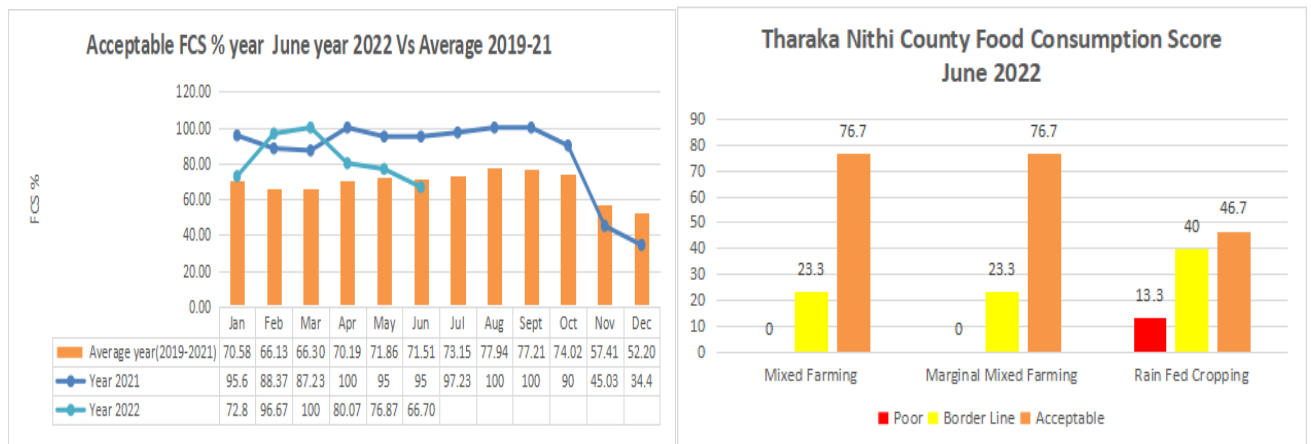


Figure 14 : FCS Trend and FCS by Livelihood Zone

Table 3 : Average Food Consumption Score

Period	Acceptable (%)	Borderline (%)	Poor (%)	Food Insecure HH (%)
January 2022	72.8	18.1	9.1	27.2
February 2022	96.67	3.33	0	3.33
March 2022	100	0	0	0
April 2022	80.07	18.23	1.7	19.93
May 2022	76.87	19.33	3.77	23.1

June 2022	66.70	28.87	4.43	33.3
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- 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

- 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.

5.2.2 MUAC

- The percentage of sampled children between 6 to 59 months whose MUAC percentage was less than 135mm increased from 5% in May to 5.2% in June. This increase in MUAC percentage for children at risk of malnutrition was attributed to deteriorating food security situation in the County which affected children. The number of malnourished children was higher than the long term average for the month of June by 136.38%.
- Most of the cases were recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones.

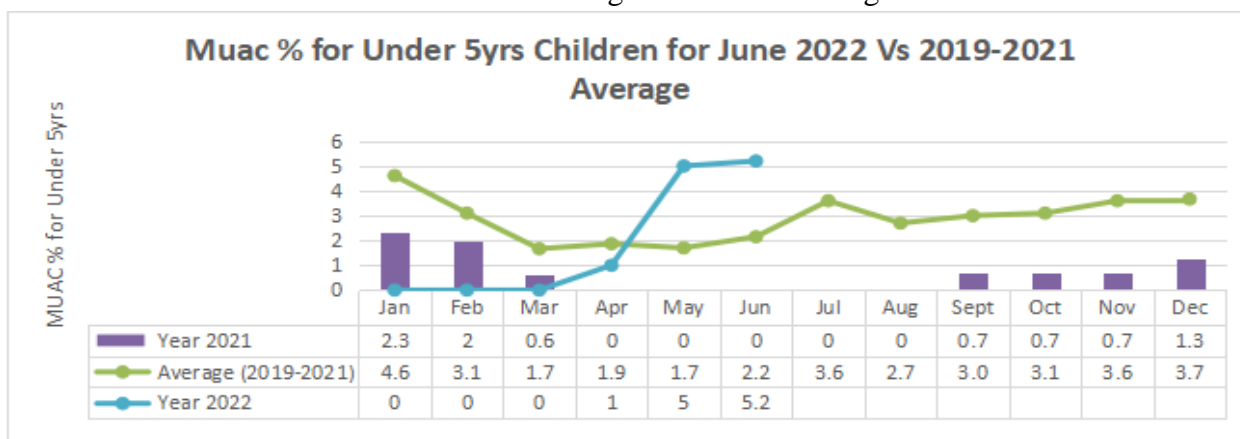


Figure 15 : MUAC% trend for Under 5 yrs. Children

5.2.3 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased from 12.8 in May to 13.8 in June which was attributed to diminishing stocks which led to increased stress in obtaining food or money to buy food at household level. The increase in CSI value for June was attributed to increase in household stress in obtaining food or money to buy food especially of the vulnerable households. The CSI in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone was 22.8, in Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone CSI value was 12.4 while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the CSI value of 6.3.
- The CSI value for June 2022 was higher than that of 2019-21 average of 5.48 as shown in figure 18 below.

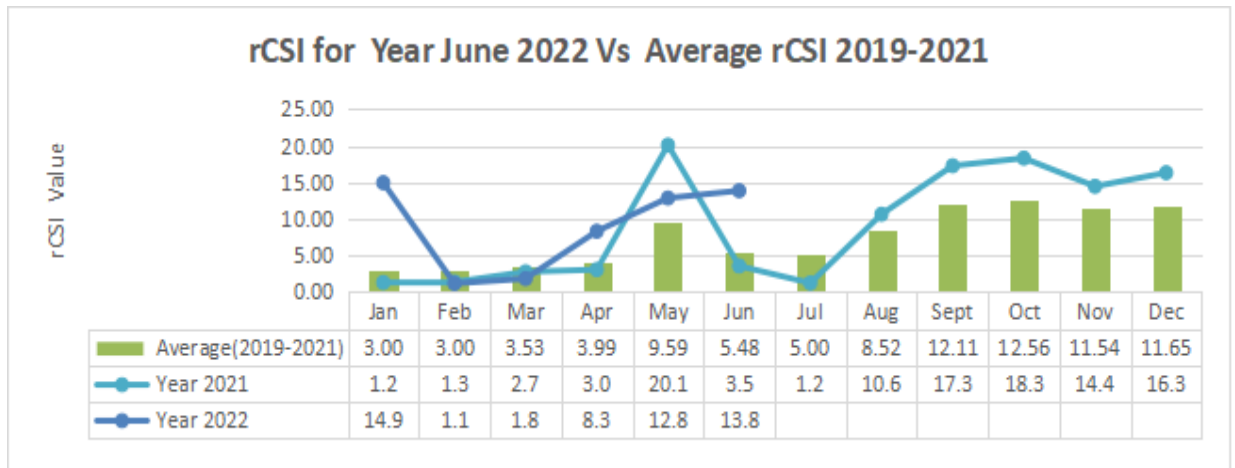


Figure 16 : Trends of rCSI

- The most commonly employed coping strategy mechanisms during the month of June was: - Obtaining of goods on credit, Reliance on less preferred and less expensive food, selling of stocks and spending of savings among others.
- 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 Ongoing Interventions

Food intervention

- Distribution of 360 bags of 50Kg beans and 200bags of 50Kg rice in Tharaka North Sub County to vulnerable households and a similar quantity in Tharaka South Sub County.
- Provision of Relief Food to 500 Households by Kenya RedCross Society for 3 months from May to July of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub- County in Kanjoro Location under the **Drought Emergency Response Programme**.
- Provision of Relief Food to 2,674 Households by Plan International for 3 months from May to July of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub- County in Kanjoro Location under the **Drought Response programme**.
- Provision of Food Feeding Program to 10 schools by Plan International from May to June of 2022 under the **Drought Response Programme**.

Cash Transfer

- Cash transfer of Kshs 3,000 per household for 333household by National Drought Management Authority in Tharaka North under the National Government Affirmative Action Fund to caution Vulnerable Households from Drought.
- Kazi mtaani program of 513 workers and 17 Supervisors in Tharaka North and and a similar number in Tharaka South each been paid a sum of Kshs 450 for worker and Kshs 505 for Supervisors per day.
- Provision of Kshs 4,500 per household to 2,674 households by Plan International in the months of May and June of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub County.
- Provision of Kshs 5,747 per household to 500 households by Kenya Red Cross in the months of May to July of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub County under the Drought Emergency Response Programme.

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- In Tharaka North, 400 names of contact person of vulnerable households and 676 contact persons of vulnerable have been submitted for consideration.

Non Food Intervention

- Provision of 33 goat by RIDEP to 11 groups each group been given 3 goats which was meant to be produced and distributed amongst households of group members.
- Provision of 12 tanks of 1,000ltrs and 12snapsack sprays to 4 groups by RIDEP to be used in organic agriculture to produce kitchen garden.

6.2 Food Security Prognosis

- During the month of June , farming activity was harvesting of pulses for the long rain season. Depressed rainfall was realized during the month of May when both pulses and cereal crops were at their crucial stage of Development. Pulses planted in March and April were green grams, cow peas, pigeon peas and few traces of beans while cereals grown were millet, sorghum and maize. Maize and beans were grown in some few areas of the Mixed and Rain- Fed Zones.
- Food stocks were replenished during the short rain harvest, however, harvests were below the long term average. Most of the residents are therefore are likely to depend on markets for food due to poor harvest. Food prices are likely to remain high for the next six months until the next season's harvest in January of 2023 if the rainfall performs well.
- Pasture and browse condition was fair to poor. Pasture and browse condition is likely to decrease for the next 1 month due to poor performance of the long rainfall which will lead to degeneration of pasture and browse leading to reduction of livestock body condition hence a decrease in livestock prices.
- There was normal to below normal status of water condition in May and June for both surface and underground water sources, this resulted to longer household watering and livestock grazing to watering distance, the situation likely to deteriorate in the next one month due to poor recharge of the available sources from the low rains.
- Market operations were normal since food crops were being sourced from outside the county except for millet, sorghum, pigeon peas and greengrams. Food commodities such as maize and beans were being sourced from outside the County.
- Due to poor short rain harvest and long rains, food stocks at households' level is likely to decrease across all the Livelihood Zone for the next 3 month which might lead to high commodity prices till July when the next harvest which will replenish stocks although for a shorter period.
- Markets operations are likely to be modest for livestock due fair to poor pasture and browse while food prices are likely to be high for the next three months due low stocks till the next long rain harvest.
- Pasture condition is fair to poor and the condition is likely to reduce for the next one month leading to longer grazing distance, decreased milk production and poor livestock body condition.
- Decreased milk production is likely to lead to decrease in milk consumption hence a likelihood of an increase in malnutrition level amongst the under 5 years' children.
- Terms of Trade is modest and is likely to decrease due to decrease in goat and an increase in maize price and the trend is likely to continue for the next 3 months till replenishment of stocks from the long rain harvest in July.
- Households in the County are likely to be Food stressed for the next 3months till the next long rains harvest which might positively affect income and food availability.

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7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (February 2022 to July 2022)

- The County Government and different stakeholders should start concentrating on activities geared towards resilience to propel household towards food security. Some of the recommended interventions.

County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Tharaka North, South and Igamban g'ombe Sub-Counties	Gatunga, Marimanti, Chiakariga, Nkondi, Mukothima, Igambang'ombe,	• Provision of food relief to 23,391 (i.e. 50%) vulnerable population at 75% ration	23,391	National and County Government and well Wishers	11,196,795	personnel	Immediately
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga Mukothima	Training of the community on post-harvest management technologies	7000	County govt National govt	Funds	personnel	immediately
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga Mukothima	Promotion of kitchengarden	3000	County govt National govt	Funds Seeds Kitchen garden construction materials	Personnel	immediately
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga Mukothima	Organize for table banking groups to pull together resources for money lending	4000	County govt National govt	Funds	Personnel	immediately
Tharaka Nithi		Rehabilitation and Establishment of new irrigation schemes	3000HH	Dept. of Agriculture	Funding from the County	Technical Experts	2020-2022
Livestock							

Tharaka Nithi	Tharaka South	Community Sensitization on the importance of fodder preservation, controlled grazing and proper stocking rate	120	County Government, Livestock Production, Caritus Meru, KENDATT and NDMA	Ksh. 120,000	Personnel	January to July, 2022
Tharaka Nithi	Tharaka North & South	Mass deworming and treatments	2,700	CGTN, and other development partners	3.3M	personnel personnel	June & July 2022
Tharaka Nithi	Tharaka North	Capacity building on Fodder conservation and storage	60	CGTN and livestock production department	Ksh. 13,300		From Jan 2022
Education							
Tharaka Nithi	chiakaring a	Provision of food for fees programme in Secondary schools	500 students	GoK/ NDMA	5,000,000	Personel	June & July 2022
Tharaka Nithi	chiakaring a	Provision of feeding programme	All Schools	GoK	1.2 million	Personel	June & July 2022
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga	Deworming	18,765	MoH	3m	Personel	June & July 2022