

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



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



May 2019 EW Phase

Drought Status: ALERT



Maandalizi ya mapema

Early Warning Phase Classification

	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Mixed Farming	Alert	Deteriorating
Marginal Mixed Farming	Alert	Deteriorating
Rain Fed Livelihood Zone	Alert	Deteriorating
County	Alert	Deteriorating
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Rainfall % of Average	40.22%	80-120
VCI-3month	6.15	>35
Water Sources	Below Normal	Normal
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	Unusual Migration	No Migration
Livestock Body Conditions	Poor	Good
Milk Production	0.99 Litre	Above 1.10Litre
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade	75.5	Above 88
Milk Consumption	0.85 Litres	Above 0.92Litre
Water for Households	Below Normal	Normal
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
MUAC	3.4	Below 6.1
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	7.47	Below 8
Food Consumption (Acceptable FCS)	69.43%	Above 89.43%

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- The month of May was dry with rainfall being received for the last week in some rain gauge stations. Rains received was below the long term average. An average of 29.51 mm of rainfall was received during the last week of May in most of the rain gauge stations for an average of 1 day. The rainfall received was still below the normal range of 80-120% of the long term average.
- The 3months cumulative vegetation cover across the County reduced from that of the previous month and it was below the long term average portraying an extreme vegetation deficit.

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.
- Food Stock at households' level was low with a reducing trend due to diminishing stock from the short rains harvest and commodity prices.

Access Indicators

- Livestock prices decreased while commodity prices increased and in some instances remained the same. Grazing distance and household water distance was almost the same as that of the previous month.
- Milk production and consumption decreased due to poor pasture and browse which was unfavourable for high milk yield.

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 May was still at late alert with a deteriorating trend.

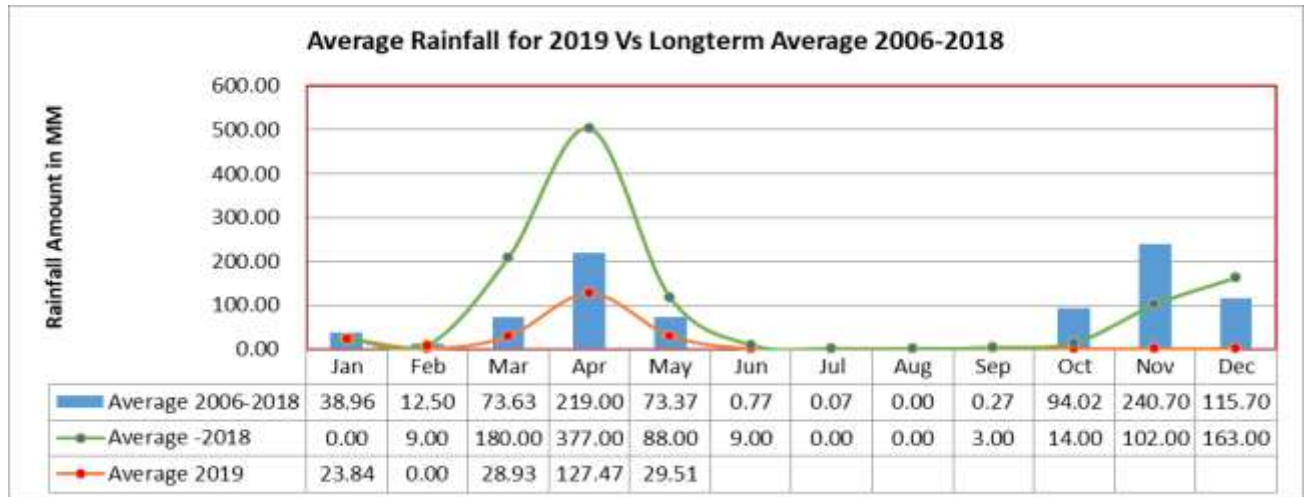
Seasonal Calendar

<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

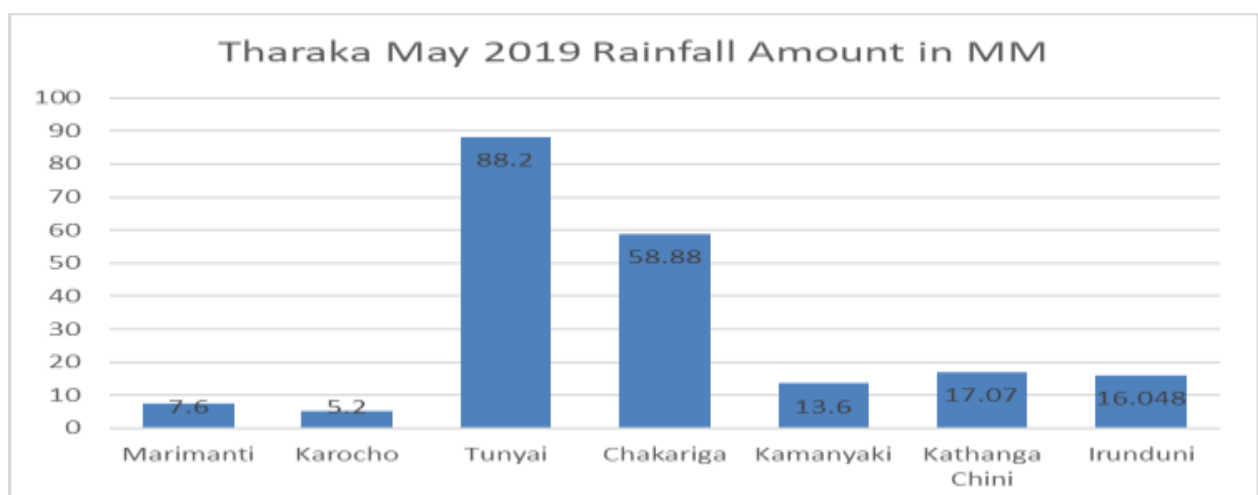
1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- Onset of rainfall was in the last week of March (28th of March), however, its continuation was very inconsistent. The month of May was characterised by dry weather condition. Rainfall was received for an average of 2 days with an exception of Tunyai in the Mixed Farming Zone which received rainfall for about 4 days. An average of 29.51 mm of rainfall was recorded which was 59.78% below the long term average of 73.37mm.
- The figure below shows the rainfall trend for 2019 compared to the long term Average.



1.1.1 Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Rainfall

- All the rain gauge stations across the county received rainfall during the month of May, however, the rainfall was too little to support crop production since most of the crops are at the weeding 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 7.6mm for 2 days, Karocho received 5.2mm for 1days, Tunyai received 88.2mm for 5 days, Chakariga received 58.88 mm for 3days, Kamanyaki received 13.6 mm for 2 days, Kathanga Chini received 17.07 mm for 2days while Irunduni area received 16.05 mm for 1 day.
- On average, most of the areas received rainfall for a period of 2 days in May. The spatial distribution of the rainfall for May 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 May was 9.04 which was indicating an extreme vegetation deficit.
- The vegetation cover for May was below normal compared to that of the long term average.

Table 1: May Vs April 2019 VCI (3M)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS		VCI as at 29 th April 2019	VCI as at 29 th May 2019
County	County/Sub County		
Tharaka Nithi	County	25.99	21.47
	Tharaka	9.04	6.15
	Chuka Igambang'ombe	45.79	37.85
	Maara	55.7	50.08

- The matrix below shows the vegetation condition for the month of May 2019 classified based on VCI thresholds.

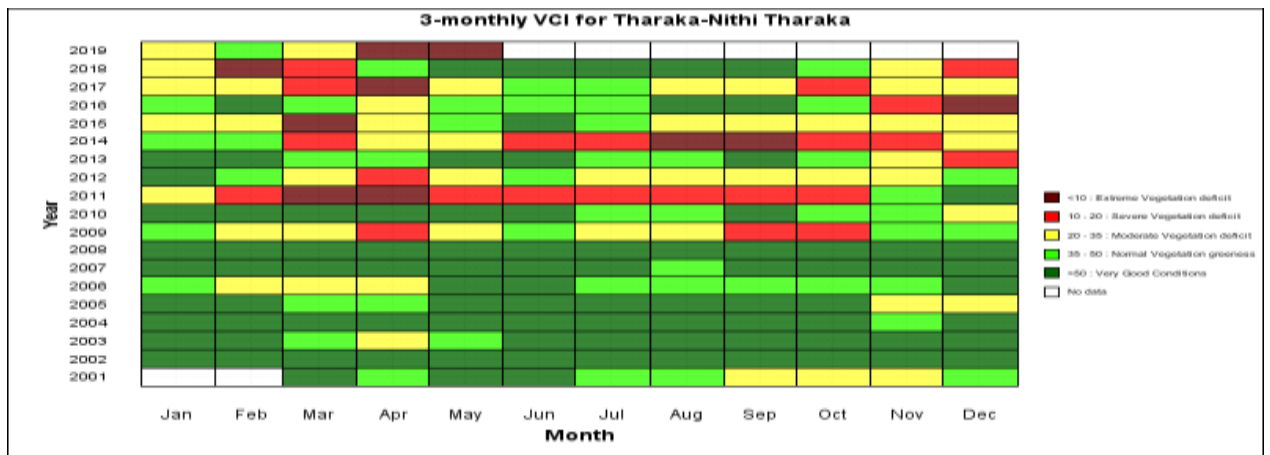


Figure 1: VCI Matrix for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka)

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

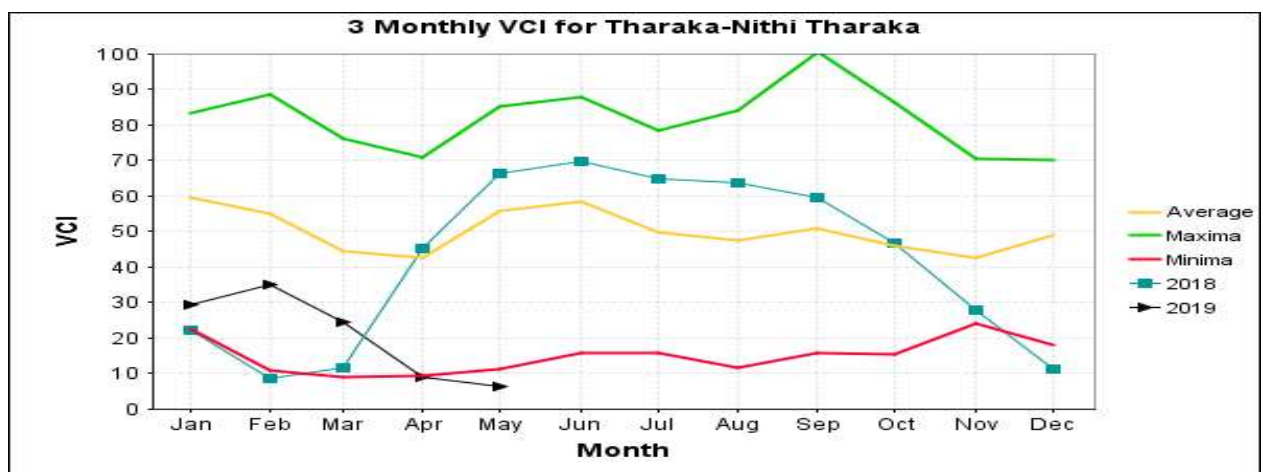


Figure 2: VCI Trend for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka)

2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

Pasture Condition

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

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was poor across all the livelihood zones in the month of May and it decreased compared to that of the previous month.
- The poor browse condition for May was due to depressed rainfall over time.

Livestock Access

- Average grazing distance decreased from 2.1Km in the month of April to 1.6Km in the Month of May since most of the Livestock concentrated where there were some browse and pasture.
- The longest distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone at 2.9 Km, Rain Fed Cropping Zone, it was 1 Km while Mixed Farming livelihood zones at 0.8 Km.
- The distance to grazing areas was however 27.27 percent lower than the long term average of 2.2 Km for this time of the year.

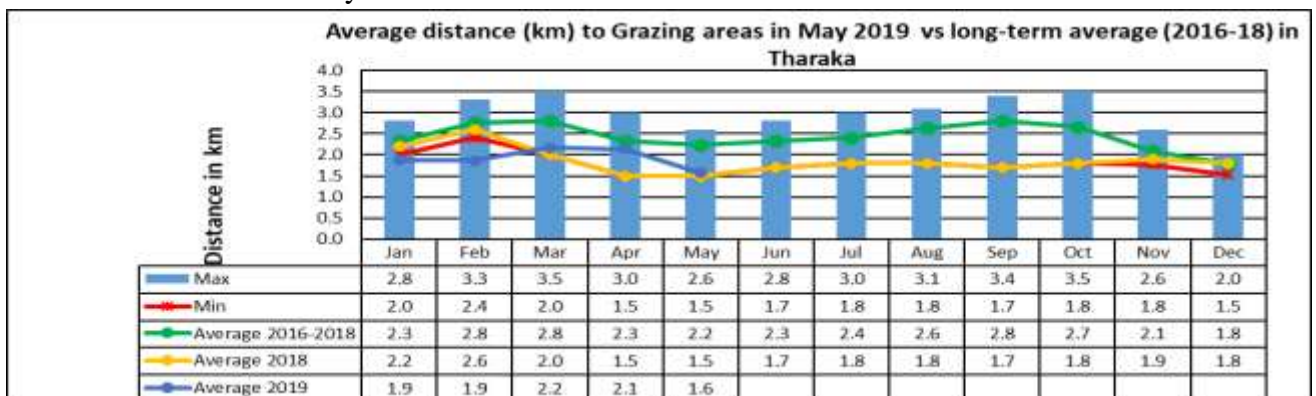


Figure 3: Grazing Distance for Livestock

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 May was Rivers, Boreholes and Traditional River wells as shown by figure 7 below.

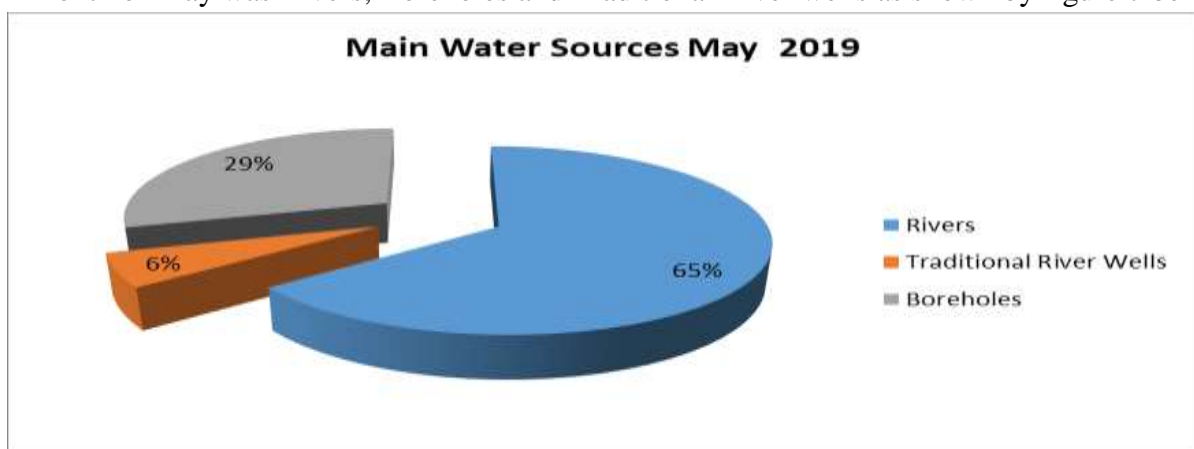


Figure 4: Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County

2.2.2 State of Water Sources

- The state of water sources for the month of May 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.
- 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 1.9 Km in the month of 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 was also witnessed in Chakariga and most schools in Maragwa location which calls for emergency water based 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 3Km, Mixed Farming Zone was 1.8 Km while Rain Fed zone had an average household distance of 1 Km.
- The distance of household access to water was higher than the long-term average of 1.8 Km for the month of May.

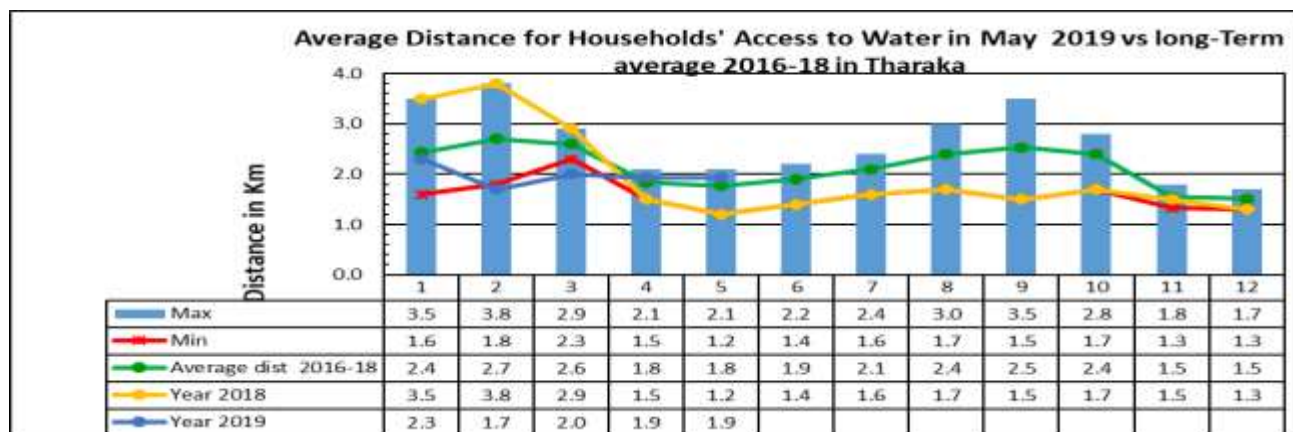


Figure 5: Household Water Distance

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for cattle was poor to fair 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 May 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 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 May. However, suspected cases of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was reported in Kamanyaki, Contagious Pleuropneumonia (CPP) in goats and Newcastle Disease (NCD) in chicken in the months of May.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- Milk production in the month of reduced from 1litre to 0.99litre per household per day in the month of May which was almost the same as of the previous month. This Milk production was low and could be attributed to poor pasture and browse.

- 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 10 percent lower than the 3-year average of 1.10 litre per household per day.

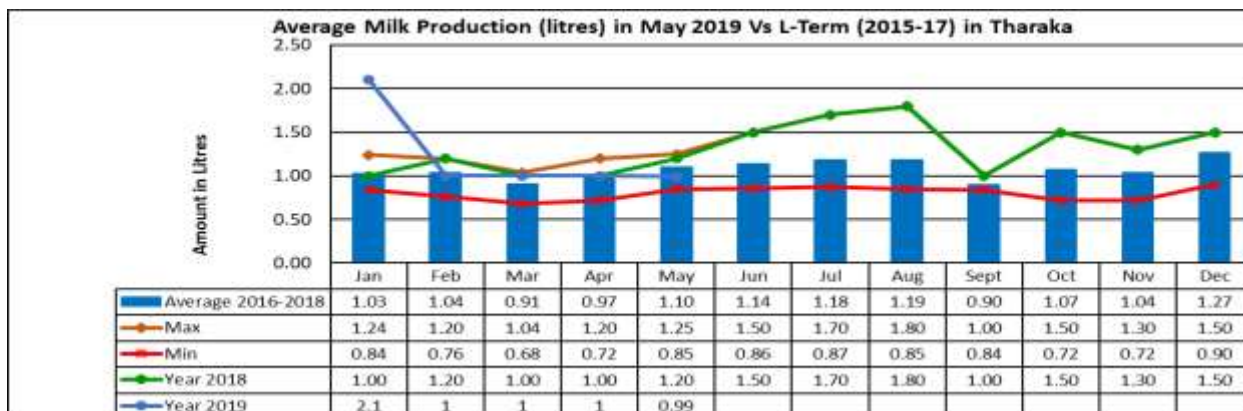


Figure 6: Milk Production Trend

3.2 Crop Production

3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Farming activities for the month under review was weeding of sorghum, millet, green grams maize and cow peas.
- Crop condition was poor to fair in most areas, if rainfall fails for two to three weeks, there is a possibility of total crop failure in most areas.

3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

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

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Prices

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle price decreased from Kshs. 18,457 in the month of April to Kshs. 18,083 in the month of May. 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 19,333; Rain Fed Cropping Zone had a price of Kshs 18,333 while the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the lowest price of Ksh 17,334. The current price was 7.0 percent lower than the three-year average of Kshs 19,445.

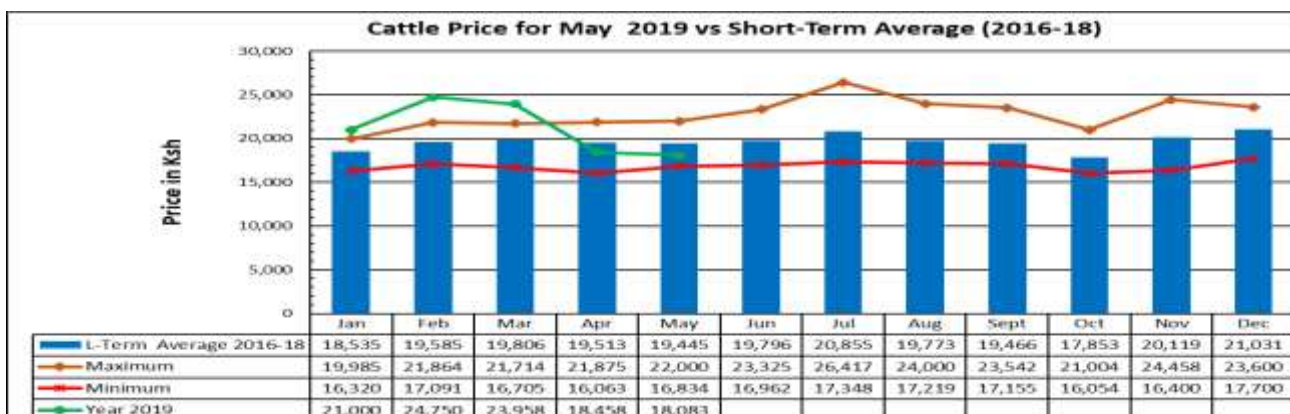


Figure 7: Cattle Price Trend

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price decreased from Kshs 3,604 in April to Kshs 3,492 in the month of May. 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. 3,800; Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 3,784 while the Mixed Farming Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 2,600.
- The average goat price was 3.38 percent lower than the three-year average of Ksh 3,614.

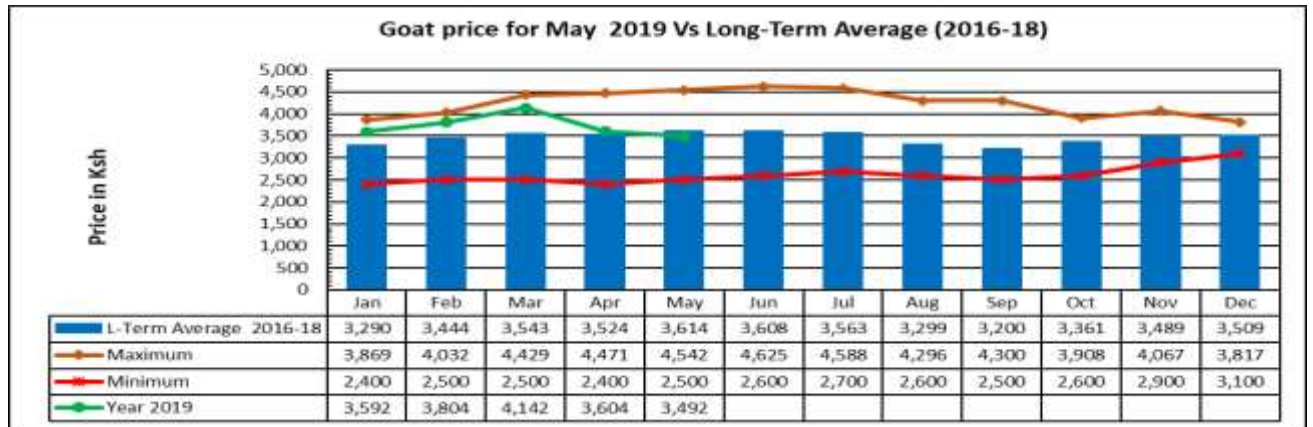


Figure 8: Goat Price Trend

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 increased from Kshs 40 per Kg in April to Kshs 46 per Kg in the month of May. The increase in Maize price could be attributed to diminishing stock from the short rain harvest in parts of the Rain fed and Mixed Farming Zone within and outside the county.
- Maize price was Kshs 40 per Kg in the Mixed Farming, Kshs 48 per Kg in Marginal Mixed Farming Zone and 50 per Kg in Rain Fed livelihood zones. The average maize price was 21 percent higher than the three-year average of Ksh 38 per Kg.

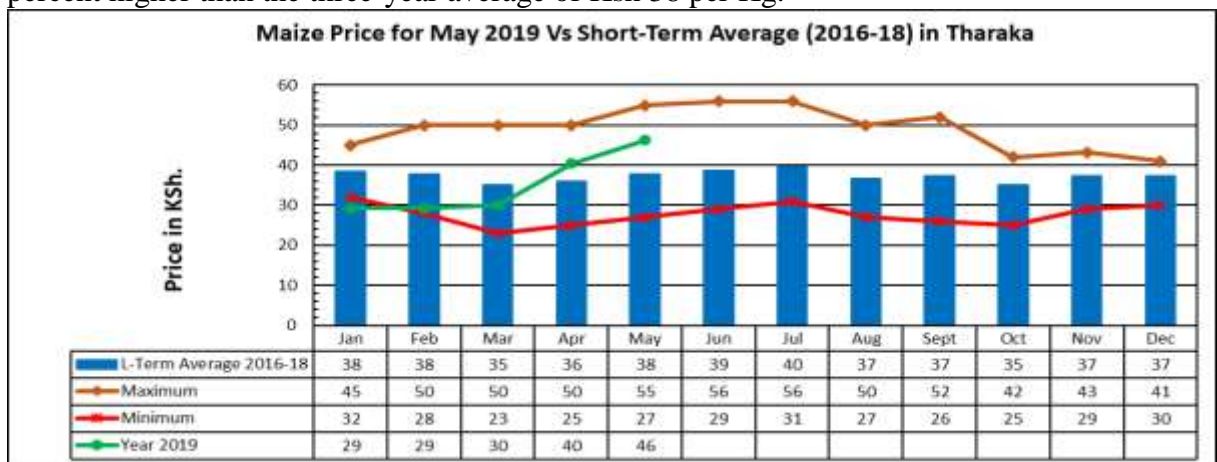


Figure 9: Maize Price Trend

4.2.2 Millet Price at Market Level

- The average market price of millet increased from Kshs 43 per Kg in April to Kshs 51 per Kg in May due to diminishing stocks from the short rain harvest.
- The Rain Fed Zone recorded the highest market price of Kshs 50/Kg, Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood Kshs 52.5 per Kg while Mixed Farming Zone recorded the price of Kshs 50 per Kg.
- The millet price was 13.33 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs.45 per Kg for the month of May.

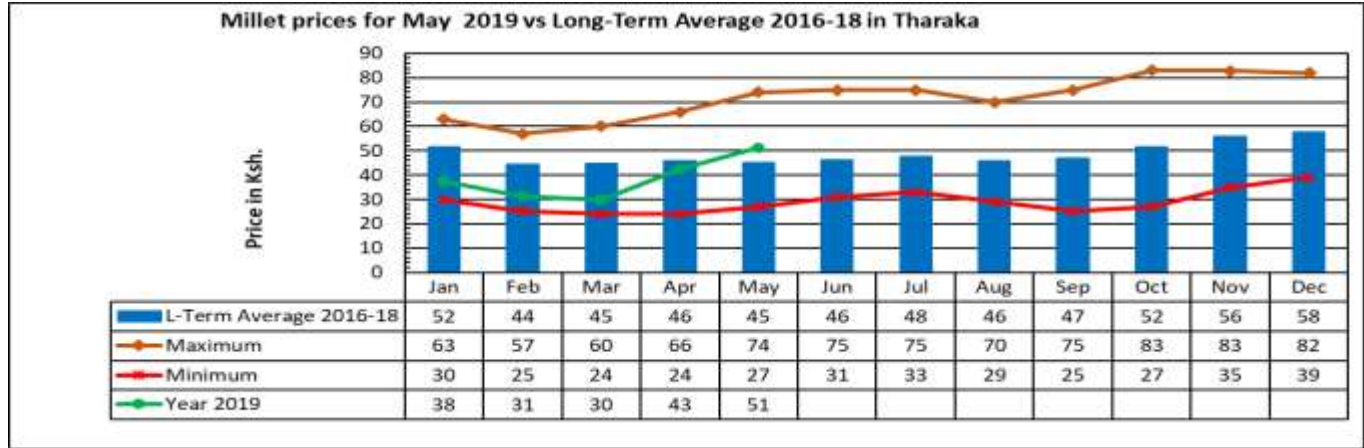


Figure 10 : Millet Price Trend

4.2.3 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade decreased from 94 in April to 75.5 in May due to an increase in maize price against an average decrease in goat price recorded during the month of May.
- The highest ratio was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming at 79.66; followed by Rain Fed Cropping Zone at 76 while Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had a term of trade ratio of 65.
- The term of trade for the period under review was 14.2 percent lower than the three year average value of 88 during the same period.

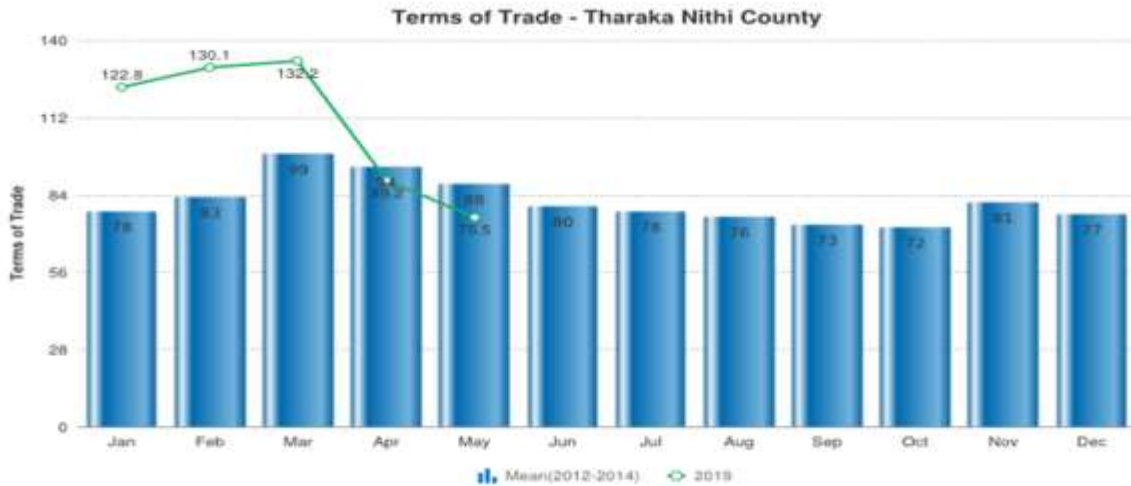


Figure 11: Term of Trade

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1.1 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption was low and it reduced from 1 litre in April to 0.85 of a litre per household per day in the month of May 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 7.61 percent lower than the 3-year average of 0.92 litre.

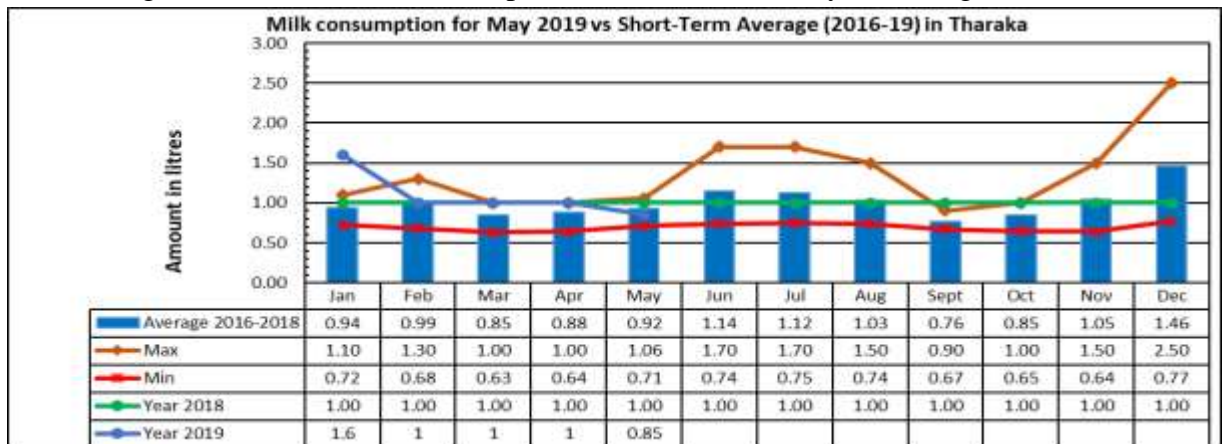


Figure 12 : Milk Consumption Trend

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score increased slightly from 68.33% in April to 69.43% in May as shown by the graph below.

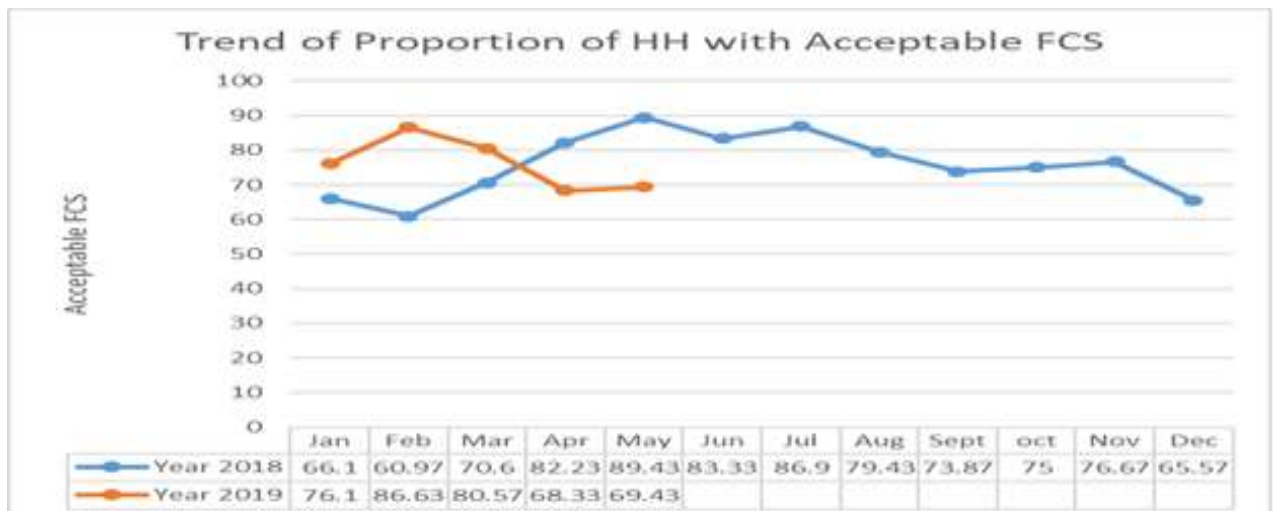


Figure 1: Trend of the Proportion of HHs with Acceptable FCS

- 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.

- A higher number of Food Stressed Households were in the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone at 76.7%, 11.4% in the Marginal Mixed Farming and 3.3% in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone.

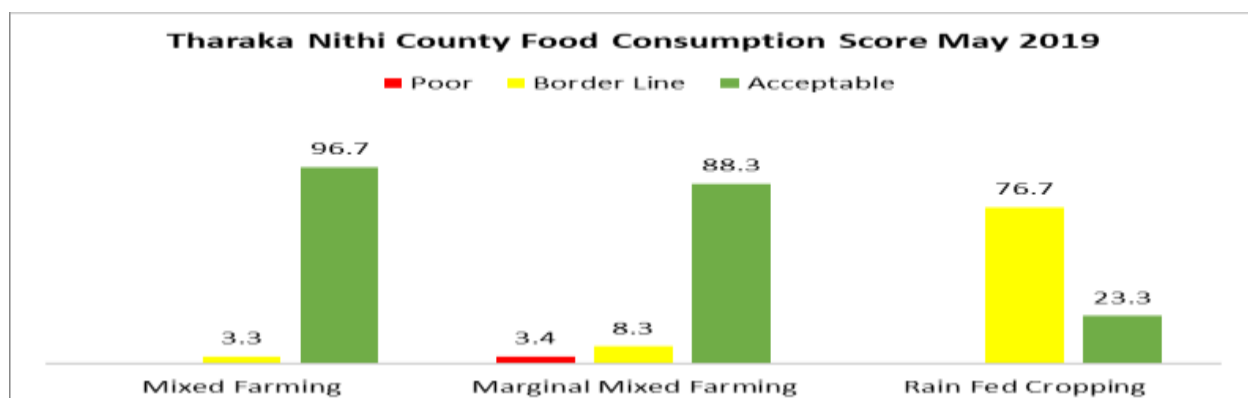


Figure 13: Food Consumption Score Chart

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

- 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 2.9 percent in April to 3.4 percent in May 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 6.1 percent.

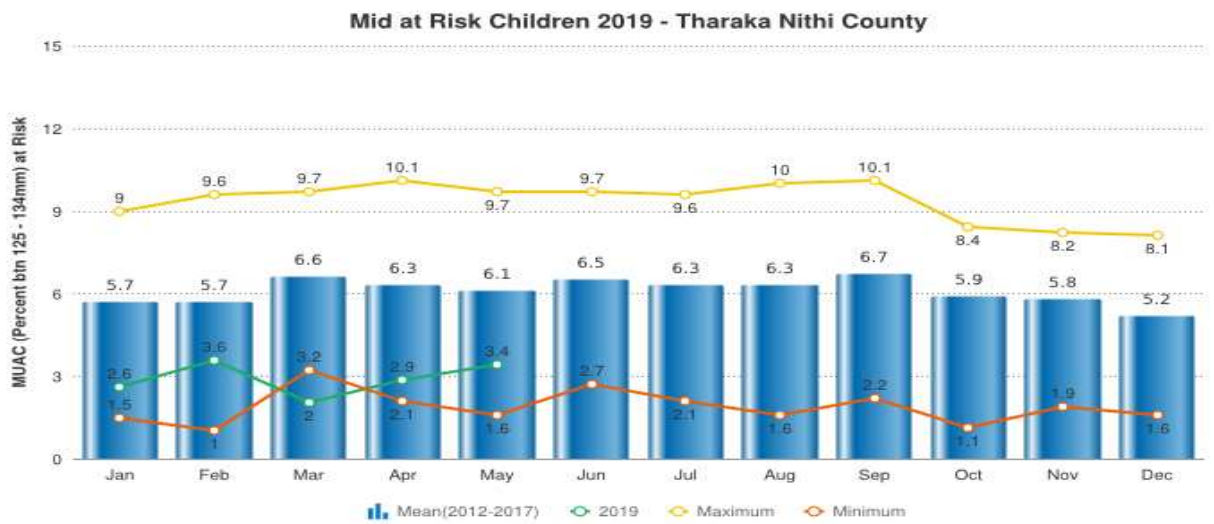


Figure 14: MUAC Graphs

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.
- Cases of Anthrax were reported in Karimba village in Maara Sub County where approximately 30 people were affected.

5.2.4 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) decreased from 7.93 in April to 7.47 in May which was almost the same as that of the previous month. There was a slight drop in the level of household stress due to lack of food or money to buy food during the month of May due to some interventions which needs reinforcement.
- The CSI for May was slightly lower than that of 2018 average for May. The drought situation is at alert 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.

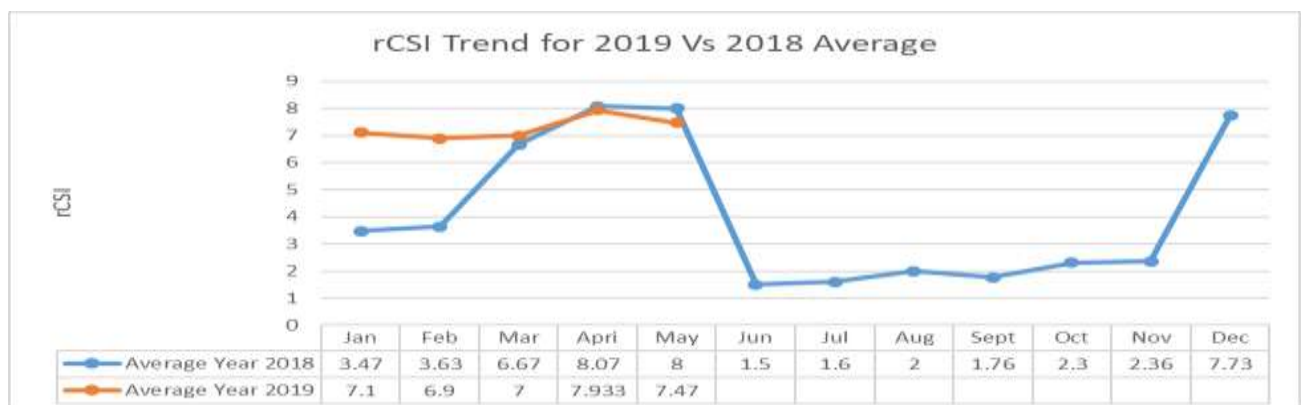


Figure 15 : Trend of CSI

- The highest CSI was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone at 18.9 followed by 3.3 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 May 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 (UTaNRMP), and Livestock Department
- Goats upgrading for milk and meat by Upper Tana (UTaNRMP).
- Upgrading of local chicken by Upper Tana (UTaNRMP).

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 reduce till July when the next harvest is expected.
- Currently weeding of farms is ongoing in most Livelihood Zones.
- Markets operations are likely to fluctuate depicting different trends for livestock and crops. Commodity prices are high and are likely to increase in the next 1 months due to diminishing stocks from the short rains harvests while livestock prices are most likely to increase for the next 1 months due to improved pasture and browse from the expected long rains season.
- Status of water sources is below normal with household and Livestock watering distance being outside the normal ranges but the situation is likely to improve for the next 1 month if the rains continues leading to increase in volume of water from rivers upstream.
- Pasture condition is poor but the condition may improve in the next 1 months should the rains continue resulting to shorter grazing distance, improved milk production; good livestock body condition and increased 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 till the next harvest in July

7.0 Recommendation (Reponse 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 trucking to institutions i.e. (Schools in Chiakariga Maragwa, Gituma, Kathangachini & Health facilities). Affected Health facilities in Tharaka North include: (Kamacabi dispensary, Njoguni, Gaceuni, Kirundi, Kamaguna, Kathangacini,	5 sites, each site benefitting an estimated 2,300 males and 4,500 females totalling to 6,800 persons

		Kamwathu, Murambambogo, Manyanga Affected Health facilities in Tharaka South include: Tumbura, Kereria, Nkomaru, Gaceraka, Kirukuma, Kanyuru, Karaaninkumaru	
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
	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 CCPP	Marimanti ward, Kithigiri, Kibienga, Nkondi ward Kereria, Gachugini	30,000 shoats
	Vaccination of Goats and sheep against sheep & goat pox		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. (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. (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 totaling to about 16,000 beneficiaries
Health	Integrated outreach services	Tharaka North and Tharaka South Sub	24,000 under five children,

& Nutriti on	in 10 hard to reach areas.	county.	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
Coordi nation	Conduct 7 CSG meetings at county and Sub County level	Tharaka North & South	40 members