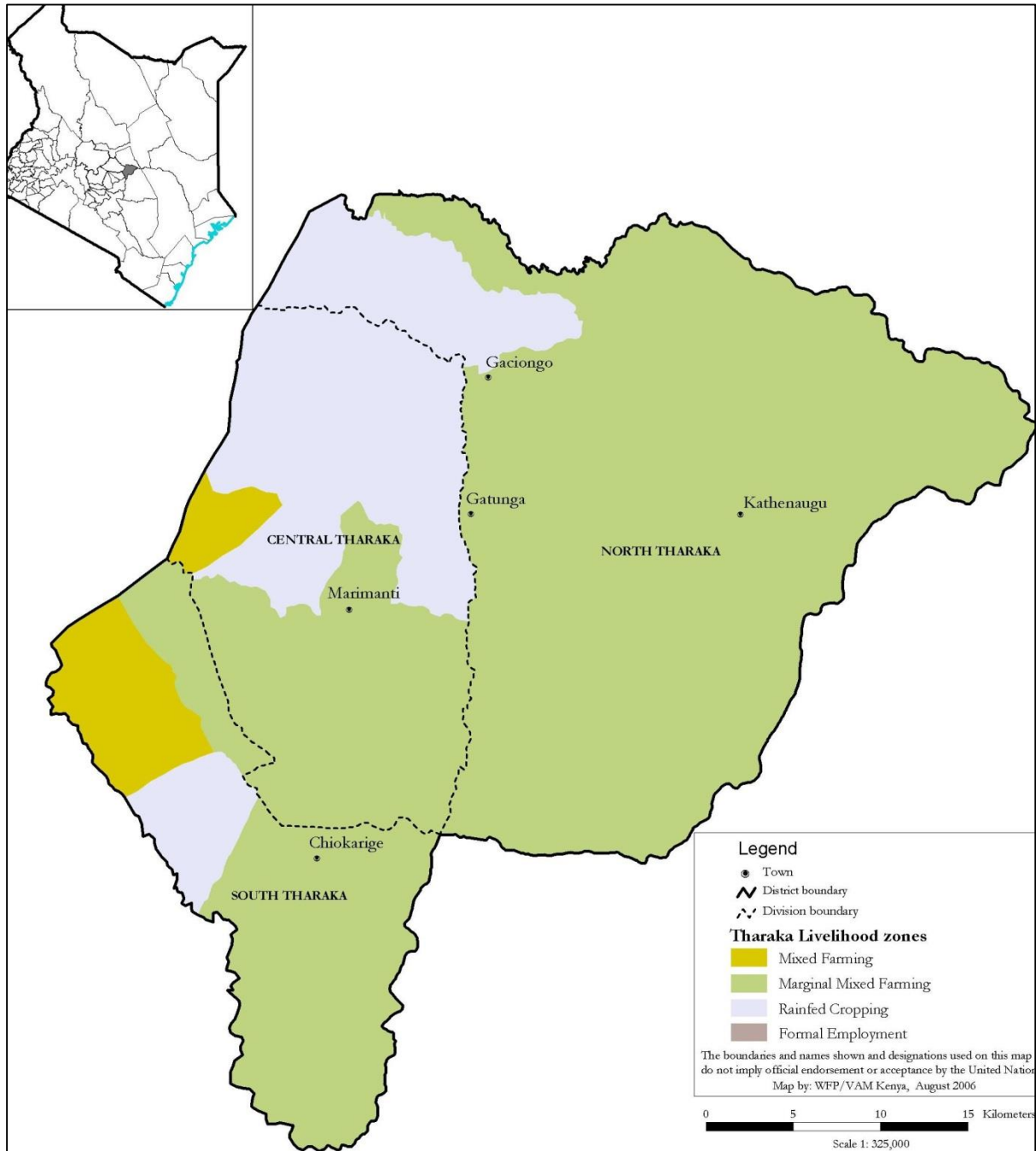


**THARAKA NITHI (THARAKA) COUNTY  
2018 LONG RAINS FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT**



**A Joint Report by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)<sup>1</sup> and  
Tharaka Nithi County Steering Group**

**August, 2018**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The food security assessments is a core function of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and are carried out bi-annually after the long and short rains season. The long rains 2018 food and nutrition security assessment was conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) in conjunction with the County Steering group, the United Nations agencies such as World Food Programme (WFP), (UNICEF) together with international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from both the National and at the County. This assessment was done in the semi-arid Sub County of Tharaka Nithi County; Tharaka North and Tharaka South. The main objective of the long rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the March-April- May (MAM) 2018 rains. The situation analysis was done using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

The main drivers of food security in the County are above average performance of rainfall, food prices and improved technologies in agriculture and livestock rearing. Food is currently available in households across the livelihood zones as evidenced by improved crop production of maize, green grams, cowpeas and sorghum whose production was 26, 5, 7 and 69 percent above the long term average respectively. The current maize stocks held at household level are 79 percent above the long term average in the County. Livestock productivity is good as the body condition for all livestock species is good and thus milk is available. Access to food is currently not a limiting factor across the livelihood zones. Markets are operational and are well provisioned. Households are able to participate in the market as currently terms of trade are favorable across the livelihoods as evidenced by the sale of one goat which can be exchanged with 148 kilograms of maize. Currently water is available and accessible; households are consuming at least 10 litres of water per person per day in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zones while those in the mixed farming and the rain fed cropping livelihood zones are consuming at least 15 litres per person per day thus meeting the SPHERE standards.

With regard to the utilization pillar, morbidity trends of season related diseases such as diarrhea, upper respiratory tract infections and malaria have been on the increase, while immunization rates are low. Other utilization indicators such as latrine coverage which is 67 percent and hand-washing below 40 percent are minor limiting factors to food security. According to the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) data, households having borderline and acceptable food consumption as at May, 2018 were 6.7 and 93.3 percent respectively. The coping strategy index as at May 2018 was 5.7 percent with 21.7 percent of the households not employing any livelihood coping strategies while 50.5 of the households employed stress coping strategies. The Acute Malnutrition classification was acceptable phase based on the trends of the mid upper arm circumference of children at risk of malnutrition which was 2.1 percent. As at June, 2018, the Under Five Mortality Rate was 0.02 per 10,000 live births while the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) is 0.7 per 10,000 persons per day and were below the emergency cut offs (Registrar of Births and Deaths- Tharaka Sub County).

The food security phase classification for the county is Minimal or None (IPC Phase 1) across the livelihood zones.

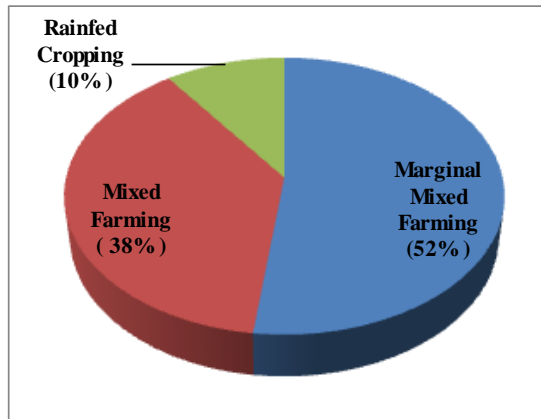
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 County Background

Tharaka-Nithi County is located in Eastern Kenya and borders Meru County to the North East, Kitui County to South East, and Embu County to the South West and Kirinyaga and Nyeri counties to the West.



**Figure 1: Proportion of Population per Livelihood**

The assessment covers the two semi-arid sub counties; Tharaka North and Tharaka South Sub-Counties whose estimated area is 1,569 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>). Administratively, there are five wards and 38 locations in the two sub counties. The total population is estimated to be 158,023 people (KNBS Projections 2016). There are three main livelihood zones namely; Marginal Mixed Farming (MMF) (52 percent), Mixed Farming (MF) (38 percent) and Rain-fed Cropping (RF) (10 percent). Majority of the people across the livelihoods depend on crop and livestock production as their mainstay. Other economic activities include

formal employment, casual labour, gemstones, sand harvesting and stone quarry. The main hazards that the County experiences are malaria outbreaks, livestock pests and crop pests.

### 1.2 Methodology and Approach

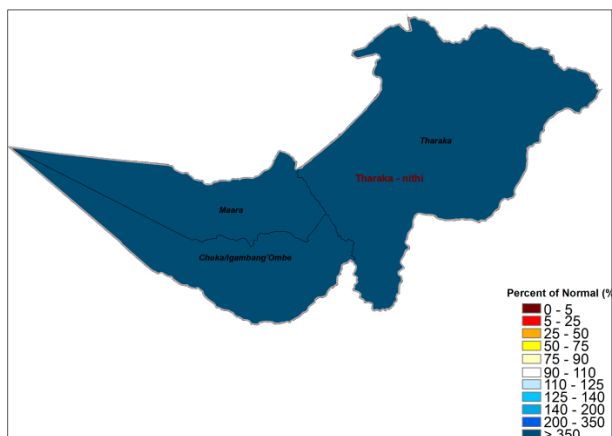
The main objective of the long rains assessment was to develop an objective, evidence-based and transparent food and nutrition security situation analysis following the March-April- May (MAM) 2018 rains. In the situation analysis, there was consideration of the cumulative effect of previous seasons and having taken stock of the response options addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, the team provided enhanced cross-sectoral response options and also projected food security needs for the county for the next six months. The assessment exercise was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2018 and it was multi-sectoral and multi-agency comprising of a lead team from the Kenya Food Security Steering Group and technical experts from the Departments of Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Education and Health and Nutrition from the National and County Steering Groups and; the UN and other NGOs from both the National and County level.

The KFSSG team was provided with secondary data for the County which included satellite data for rainfall, information from SMART surveys, and the National Drought Management Authority bulletin which provides monthly surveillance data, the food security monitoring outcome data among other sources. The technical experts in each of the key sectors provided quantitative data through filled checklists and also gave sectoral briefs during the county steering group meeting. Primary data was collected from the community through semi structured focus group discussions, key informant interviews and market interviews that were carried out in the three main livelihood zones. Sampling was done to include two sites per livelihood for the focus group discussions and the key informant interviews, market interviews in key livestock and food commodity markets to ensure representation of the main livelihoods. These data was then collated, analyzed and triangulated together with the secondary data. The analysis unit was livelihood and the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) protocols were used to do the classification of the severity

and identify the causes of food insecurity. The scope of the assessment was the two semi-arid sub counties of Tharaka Nithi County-Tharaka North and Tharaka South.

## 2.0 DRIVERS OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY IN THE COUNTY

### 2.1. Rainfall Performance



**Figure 2: Rainfall Performance as a percent of Normal for Tharaka Sub Counties**

The County receives bi-modal rainfall with the short rains of October-December being the significant season, contributing more to crop and livestock production. The onset of the long rains was early in the second week of March compared to the third dekad normally. The County received above 350 percent of normal rains across the livelihood zones. On average the rainy days ranged between 19 and 38 days with the most rainy days being experienced in the month of April across the two sub counties. Temporal distribution across the livelihoods was erratic with lowest amounts of rainfall being

received in the third dekad of March and the highest amount in the second dekad of April. Spatial distribution was even across the sub counties. Cessation was early in the third dekad of May compared to the first dekad of June normally. The rainfall received was adequate to support both crop and livestock production.

## 3.0 IMPACTS OF DRIVERS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

### 3.1 Availability

Food availability in the county is largely driven by food crop production, livestock production in terms of milk and meat across the livelihood zones. Currently food is available both in the households and markets with households holding maize stocks of 79 percent above the long term average. Harvesting is 95 percent done for green grams, millet, and cowpeas and the presence of these crops has also contributed to food availability. Pasture and browse are available and have consequently led to improved livestock productivity. Body condition is good for all livestock species across the livelihoods and milk is available in the households as milk production is 2.5-3 litres and 1.5-2 litres per household per day in the mixed farming and rain fed livelihood zone respectively. Food availability is low across the livelihoods.

#### 3.1.1 Crop Production

The County is largely dependent on the short rains season, however, the long rains also contributes to about 34 percent of crop production. Food crop production contributes to 45 percent of cash income in the rain fed cropping livelihood zone and 20 percent each to marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood zones. About 60 percent of potential land for rain-fed agriculture has been exploited. The main crops grown across all livelihood zones in order of importance include green grams, millet, maize, sorghum and cowpeas. The main crops grown for both food and income are maize, millet, pigeon peas which are mostly produced in the rain fed and mixed farming livelihood zone and millet, sorghum and cowpeas in the marginal mixed farming zone.

Green grams crop is largely produced for sale across the livelihood zones. Green grams contribute to 40 percent of cash income in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. Millet contributes to 40 percent of cash income and 15 percent of food in the rain fed cropping; 18 percent of cash and 50 percent of food in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone. Maize contributes to 40, 50 and 20 percent of food in the mixed farming, rain fed cropping and marginal mixed farming livelihood zones respectively.

## Rain Fed Crop Production

**Table 1: Rain fed Crop Production in Tharaka**

Crop	Area planted during 2018long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the long rains season (Ha)	Percent Difference	2018 long rains season production(90 kg bags)Actual	Long Term Average production during the long rains season(90 kg bags)	Percent Difference
1.Green grams	16,150	15,030	7	91,375	33,976	169
2. Millet	13325	11,648	14	126,025	57,075	121
3. Maize	3,180	3,412	-7	36,250	28,736	26
4.Cowpeas	3,250	3,100	5	30,200	28,200	7
5.Sorghum	3,350	3,100	8	48,800	46,500	5

The area put under crop for green grams, sorghum and cow peas marginally increased when compared to the long term average and equally resulted in a marginal increase in production of 5 and 7 percent for cowpeas and sorghum respectively while the green grams production was 69 percent above the long term average. The area planted for millet increased significantly and was more than five and a half times the area normally planted (Table 1). The increase in acreage for all the crops was attributed to the above average performance of the long rains and the mobilization of farmers by the agriculture department which enabled them to open up more land. The farmers were also supported with certified seeds for green grams, sorghum and cowpeas by Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme (KCEP). Millet seeds were provided by International Crops Research Institute for Semi- Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), which led to an increase in the production of millet which was 21 percent above the long term average. The area under maize reduced by 7 percent of the long term average however, the production increased and was 26 percent above the long term average (Table 1). There has been a gradual decrease in the area put under maize due to previous poor performance and a preference for other crops such as green grams and millet as such farmers are increasing acreage under these crops which are now being sold off to meet the household financial needs. The high yield in maize could be attributed to the use of certified seeds and fertilizer.

## Irrigated crop production

**Table 2: Irrigated Crop Production in Tharaka**

Crop	Area planted during 2018 Long rains season (Ha)	Long Term Average area planted during the Long rains season (Ha)	Percent Difference	2018 Long rains season production (Metric tonnes) Actual	Long Term Average production during the Long rains season (Metric Tonnes)	Percent Difference
1. Bananas	460	476	-3%	627	757.8	-17
2. Paw paw	220	375	-41	440	1653	-73
3. Maize	205	175	17	3590	2033	77

Irrigation is largely done in Tharaka North Sub County which has one active irrigation scheme Rwatha Karethani. The main crops grown under irrigation are bananas, pawpaw and maize. Pawpaw contributes to 8 percent of cash income in the mixed farming livelihood zone. Land under irrigation in Tharaka South has been declining over time due to the declining water levels in the rivers. There was a reduction in area put under bananas and pawpaw while the area planted for maize increased to 17 percent above the long term average (Table 2). The reduction in acreage planted is largely due to the declining river flows from the previous season and the effect of diseases on the crop that led to release of land to other crops such as maize, Asian vegetables (okra, Karella) and sweet potatoes. The increase in area planted for maize was attributed to the opening up of the area that was previously under pawpaw, which equally led to an increase in production by 77 percent when compared to the long term average (Table 2). The increase in production is also attributed to the use of certified seed and fertilizer that was provided Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme (KCEP). The farmers also practiced conservation agriculture that played a key role in increasing the yields of the maize.

### 3.1.2 Cereals stock

**Table 3: Cereals stock**

Commodity	Maize		Rice		Sorghum		Green gram	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Farmers	34,140	19,048	0	0	52,305	-	49,360	-
Traders	800	1,500	0	0	5,350	-	3,050	-

The maize stocks being held by the farmers is largely in the mixed farming and the rain fed cropping livelihood zones and are 79 percent above the long term average while those held by the traders was below the long term average by 47 percent (Table 3). The reduced stock held by the traders is largely due to the low demand for maize as there are other food commodities available and also the current low prices of maize thus traders are not able to make profit. There are no long term averages for sorghum and green grams because farmers sell the commodities immediately after harvest to cater for other needs such as school fees and purchase maize and beans which are the staples. The current stocks are expected to last for 4-5 months across the livelihood zones. The availability of the staple food maize and other crops has greatly contributed to food security in the county which is also expected to be stable for the next three months.

### 3.1.3 Livestock Production

The main reared livestock in the County are; cattle, sheep and goats. Other livestock kept are donkeys and chicken. Contribution of livestock to cash income and food is illustrated in table 4.

**Table 4: Livestock Average Percentage Contribution of Cash Income**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Goats		Poultry/ Chicken	
	Percent contribution to Cash Income	Percent contribution to Food	Percent contribution to Cash Income	Percent contribution to Food	Percent contribution to Cash Income	Percent contribution to Food
Marginal mixed Farming	29	1	30	40	32	42
Mixed Farming	40	22	15	15	30	48
Rain fed	15	8	25	10	40	70

The long rain season contributed positively towards livestock production in terms of improvement of pasture and browse from poor to good across all livelihood zones, reduced distances to water sources across the livelihood zones as a result of high recharge levels, improved body condition for cattle and goats from fair to good across all livelihood zones, increased milk production and consumption.

### Pasture and Browse Condition

The pasture and browse condition were good in mixed farming and rain fed livelihood zones, while in the marginal mixed farming the situation was good to fair. The current situation is normal in the mixed farming and the rainfed cropping livelihood zones however, some improvement was noted in the marginal mixed farming where pasture is good to fair compared to fair normally (Table 5). There has been some improvement compared to the previous short rains season as a result of above normal long rains received in this season that precipitated the rejuvenation/sprouting of the pasture and browse. The pasture and browse are expected to last for the next two to three months across all the livelihood zones which is normal at this time of the year. Farmers are currently using straws, pods/husks from harvested crops to bridge fodder gaps in case of short fall in Kathanga chini and Maragwa locations in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone.

**Table 5: Livestock Body Condition**

Livelihood zone	Pasture condition		Trend		Browse condition		Trend	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
Marginal Mixed Farming	Good - Fair	Fair	2-3 months	2-3 months	Good	Good	3 months	3months
Mixed Farming	Good	Good	3 months	3months	Good	Good	3months	3 months
Rain Fed	Good	Fair	2.5 - 3months	2.5 - 3months	Good	Good	3months	3months



## Livestock Body Condition

The livestock body condition of all species is good across all the livelihood zones with exception of cattle in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone where the condition is fair to good (Table 6). The body condition of cattle in the marginal mixed farming is attributed to the use of weeds as pasture by farmers which takes the animal long time to recover from the previous feeding shocks. The condition is normal at this time of the year and has improved compared to the same time in the previous year, when compared to the short rains season the condition has improved from good to fair in rain fed and Mixed Farming livelihood zones to good and from fair to poor in marginal mixed farming to fair to good. The improvement is attributed to the above normal rainfall performance which led to increased availability of forage and reduced distances to water sources. The good body condition is expected to remain stable in the next three to four months. It is important to note that the availability of the acacia pods which are highly nutritious expected from August will boost the body condition of the livestock. The current good body condition of livestock has positively impacted on milk production and has in turn contributed to the improved nutrition status of the children aged less than five years who can consume the milk available. The good body condition has also led to the good livestock prices making the farmers' purchasing power favorable.

**Table 6: Livestock Body Condition**

Livelihood zone	Cattle		Sheep		Goat	
	Current	Normally	Current	Normally	Current	Normally
<b>Marginal Mixed Farming</b>	Fair to good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
<b>Mixed Farming</b>	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
<b>Rain Fed</b>	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

## Tropical Livestock Unit and Birth Rates

The average tropical livestock units per household across the livelihoods for the medium income households remained 50 percent below the normal due to the cumulative impact of the previous poor seasons and as such the livestock are yet to improve through birth rates. On average, the households have 1-4 TLUs across the livelihoods (Table 7).

**Table 7: Tropical Livestock Units for the Poor and Medium Households**

Livelihood zone	Poor income households		Medium income households	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
<b>Marginal Mixed Farming</b>	1	1	4	8
<b>Rain Fed</b>	1	2	2	4
<b>Mixed Farming</b>	1	1	1	2

## Birth rate

There were minimal birthrates which are considered to be off season for kidding, calving and lambing. Normally, kidding and lambing is at its peak in March April and November. During the short rains season, the kidding and lambing had declined. It is however important to note that the current birth rates are attributed to a current better situation compared to the previous season where due to stress there were noted abortions.

### Milk Production and consumption

Milk production and availability at household level is at an average of 1.5 litres per household per day across all livelihood zones compared to long term average of one liter. In the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone milk production was 0.5-1 litre compared to 0.25litres in the short rains season; while mixed farming and rain fed livelihood zone milk production ranged between 2.5-3litres and 1.5-2 litres household per day respectively an improvement from the production reported in the short rains (Table 8). The current milk production compares to normal and could be attributed to availability of pasture and browse, water, the off season birth rates and adoption of the promoted up-grading program which was supported by Upper Tana Resource Management Project and the County government of Tharaka Nithi for the livestock keepers. Majority of household consume all milk produced at household level and as such milk available for sale is from outside the County thus stabilizing the prices of milk at Ksh.40-50 across the livelihood zones (Table 8).

**Table 8: Milk Production Consumption and Prices**

Livelihood zone 3.1.11 3.1.12	Milk Production (Litres) per Household		Milk Consumption (Litres)per Household		Prices (Ksh.) per Litre	
	Current	LTA	Current	LTA	Current	LTA
Marginal Mixed Farming	0.5-1	1	0.5-1	1-2	40	40
Mixed Farming	2.5-3	3	1.5	2	50	40
Rain Fed	1.5 - 2	1.5 - 2	0.5	2	50	50

### Migration and Mortalities

There were no livestock in migrations reported (either in or out) which is a normal situation at this time of the year. Currently, there are no disease outbreaks reported within the Sub County, however, the veterinary department is on high alert on surveillance following reported cases of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in the close proximity neighboring sub-counties of Silo and Wajir. There were poultry deaths due to suspected cases of Newcastle disease, fowl pox and suspected cases of sheep and goat pox (S&G) in Kathangachini in Tharaka North Sub County. Currently, the veterinary department has embarked on individual farm advice of carrying out vaccinations as well as treatment based on symptoms for poultry at household level.

### Water for Livestock

The current water sources for livestock are; permanent rivers, seasonal rivers, water reservoir points, water pans, boreholes and piped/furrow water which is normal at this time of the year. The water sources recharge levels was at 100 percent of full capacity and are expected to last until the next rain season. The current return trekking distance is 5-6 kilometres, 2-3 kilometres and 1-2 kilometres in marginal mixed farming, rain fed and mixed farming zones respectively ( Table 9). The current distances have reduced from 7-8 and 4-5 kilometres in the marginal mixed farming and the rainfed cropping livelihood zone respectively. Distances in the mixed farming livelihood zone remained normal. Watering frequency is on daily basis for all species across all the livelihoods (Table 9).

The availability of water and the reduced distances have impacted positively on the livestock productivity in terms of increased milk production and favourable market prices due to good livestock body conditions. Consequently, this will boost food security at household level through dietary diversification and increased purchasing power of the farmers.

**Table 9: Water for Livestock**

Livelihood zone	Return trekking distances (Kms)		Expected duration to last (Months)		Watering frequency	
	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal
Marginal Mixed Farming	5-6	7-8	To the next rainy season	Normal	Daily	Daily
Rain fed	2-3	4-5	To the next rainy season	Normal	Daily	Daily
Mixed farming	1-2	1-2	To the next rainy season	Normal	Daily	Daily

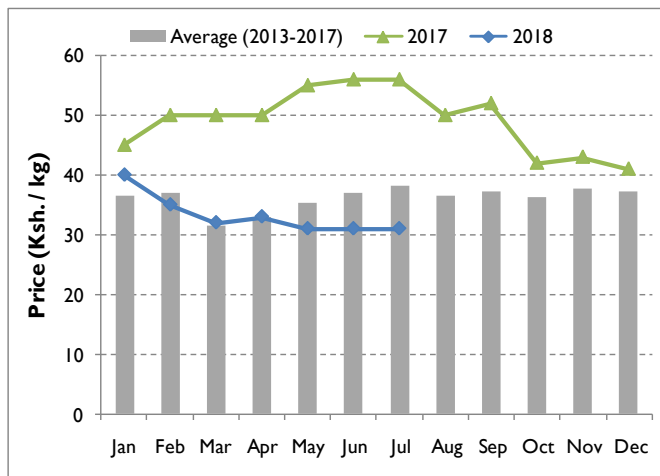
### 3.2 Access

#### 3.1.4 Markets- prices – functioning

Market operations were normal across the livelihood zones. The main markets for both livestock and food commodities are Katangachini, Marimanti, Tunyai, Gatunga and Chiakariga. The main sources for livestock traded were local supply while that for food commodities were both local and external from Meru County and other Counties such as Kitale. During the long rains season, the market supplies and traded volumes for livestock were high attributed to the preference for farmers to sell off the animals as they are currently fetching better prices in order to buy food. Supplies for the main staple food commodities were normal across the markets in the livelihoods. Demand for maize in the markets was low due to availability of stocks at the household level. The availability of other food commodities such as millet, pigeon peas and green grams also contributed to the low demand for maize. Market supplies for both livestock and food commodities are expected to remain stable for the next three months with an expected marginal increase of sales in September as farmers sell livestock for school fees.

#### Maize prices

The price of maize in July 2018 was 45 percent below the price of Ksh.56 per kilogram recorded in July 2017 and is 19 percent below the five year long term average (2013-2017). The maize prices were within the seasonal norms from January to May 2018 when they became lower than the long term average (Figure 3).



**Figure 3: Maize prices in Tharaka**

The highest maize price was recorded in the rain fed cropping livelihood zone where maize is sold at Ksh. 35 per kilogram; and lowest in the marginal mixed farming zone at Ksh.28.5 per kilogram. The downward trend in prices of maize was attributed to availability of maize in the markets following harvests from other Counties. The prices are expected to remain stable and below the long term average as more harvests are expected.

## Goat Prices

The goat prices as at July 2018 were 65 and 70 percent above the 2013–2017 five year long term average and the price recorded at same period in 2017 respectively. The prices trend remained

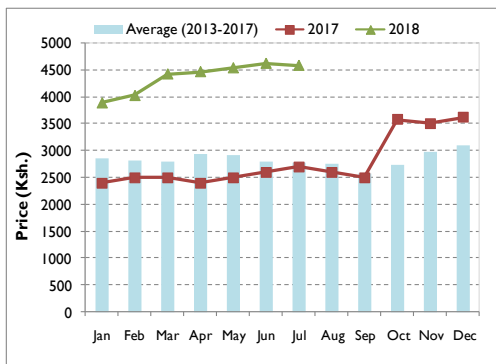


Figure 4: Trends of Goat Prices in Tharaka

above the long term average from January to July, 2018 and was on an upward trend since the beginning of the year (Figure 4). The prices were significantly high in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone at Ksh. 5,000 while the price in the rain fed cropping and mixed farming livelihood zones are comparable at Ksh.4,200 and Ksh. 4,150 respectively. The high goat prices were attributed to the good body condition that resulted from the good March-May long rains of 2018. Goat prices are likely to remain high in the next three months as the body condition of livestock remains good and above normal.

### 3.1.5 Terms of trade

The terms of trade in July 2018 were 104 percent of the long term average and more than three times the same period in 2017 where the sale of one goat can be exchanged for 148 kgs of maize and 48 kgs respectively.

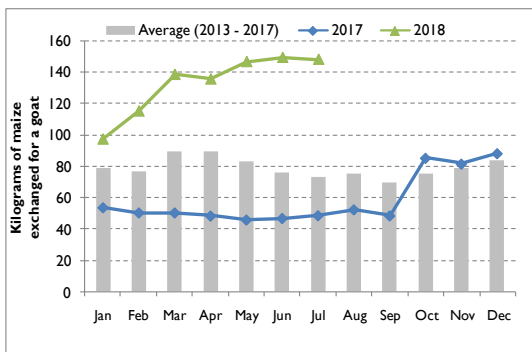


Figure 5: Terms of Trade for Tharaka

From January to June, 2018, the terms of trade were above the long term average and above the same period in 2017(Figure 5). While the terms of trade are on an upward trend in the first three months of 2018, there was an increase from the month of April through to the month of June. The above normal terms of trade was attributed to the high goat prices and the below normal maize prices. The terms of trade are expected to remain relatively good for the livestock farmer and generally above the long term average for the

next three months.

### 3.1.6 Income Sources

The main sources of income in the County include livestock and food crop production with most households engaging in agricultural activities. Currently, majority of the households are relying on the sale of food crops such as green grams and millet to access money which they use to buy other basic items and pay school fees. The livestock sold for income are goats and poultry. Other sources of income noted at the time of the assessment include: sale of charcoal, basketry, petty trade and the sale of firewood. Table 10 indicates the main sources of income normally and their percent contribution.

**Table 10: Source of Income and percent contribution**

<b>Livelihood Zone</b>	<b>Source of Income</b>	<b>% Contribution</b>
<b>Marginal Mixed Farming</b>	Livestock Production (including meat, milk, hides, skins, and by products)	<b>40</b>
	Food Crop Production	<b>20</b>
	Poultry Production including meat and egg production	<b>20</b>
<b>Mixed Farming</b>	Cash Crop Production	<b>32</b>
	Food Crop Production	<b>20</b>
	Livestock Production (including meat, milk, hides, skins, and by products)	<b>15</b>
<b>Rain fed Cropping</b>	Food Crop Production	<b>45</b>
	Poultry Production including meat and egg production	<b>10</b>
	Livestock Production (including meat, milk, hides, skins, and by products)	<b>10</b>

### 3.1.7 Water access and availability

The major sources of water for domestic use in Tharaka Nithi County are rivers at 42 percent, boreholes 32 percent and piped water 26 percent. Other sources of water are; shallow wells, pans, dams, rock catchment and roof catchment. The current access to water is normal at this time of the year. The long rains received were above normal hence recharge level was at 100 percent for the rivers and most of the open water sources.

**Table 11: Access to domestic water**

<b>Ward / livelihood zone</b>	<b>Return Distance to Water for Domestic Use (Km)</b>		<b>Cost of Water at Source (Ksh. Per 20litres)</b>		<b>Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)</b>		<b>Average Water Consumption (Litres/person/day)</b>	
	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current	Normal	Current
<b>3.1.13 Rain fed</b>	<b>0.5-1</b>	<b>0.5-1</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>5-10</b>	<b>5-10</b>	<b>20-25</b>	<b>20-25</b>
<b>Mixed farming</b>	<b>0.5-1</b>	<b>0.5-1</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>15-20</b>	<b>15-20</b>	<b>15-20</b>	<b>15-20</b>
<b>Marginal mixed farming</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>2-5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10-15</b>	<b>10-15</b>

### Distance to water sources

The distance to water sources ranged from between 2-3 kilometers, which was normal at this time of the year. For the rain fed and mixed farming the distances was 0.5-1, while the marginal mixed livelihood zones distance was 6 kilometres (Table 11). Compared to long rains assessment of 2017, the distances have reduced from 1.5 kilometers in the rain fed and missed farming livelihood zones and six kilometers in the marginal mixed livelihood zone respectively. Areas with long distances (above 5 kilometers) are Kamanyaki, Kamarandi, Maragwa and Kathangacini in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone which has a low concentration of water sources and the available boreholes are salty for domestic use.

### Waiting time at Source and Cost of Water

The current waiting time at the source was normal across the livelihoods. In the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, the waiting time was 25-30 minutes, 15-20 minutes in the mixed farming

and less than 10 minutes in the rain fed cropping livelihood zone (Table 11). The cost of water per 20 liters jerrican currently was normal across the livelihood for households drawing water direct from the source and was Ksh.2-5 (Table 11). In some areas in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, water was sold at Ksh. 30 by vendors as is normally sold at this time of the year with only a small proportion of the population relying on water from vendors

### Water consumption and cost

The current water consumption per person per day was 20-25liters, 15-20 liters and 10-15 liters in rain fed cropping, mixed farming and marginal mixed livelihood zones respectively (Table 11) and was normal compared to long term average. When compared to long rains assessment of 2017, consumption increased from 15-20liters and 13-15 liters in rain fed and marginal mixed livelihood zones respectively while it remained the same in the mixed farming livelihood zone.

### 3.1.8 Food Consumption

Based on the food security outcome monitoring (FSOM) data, majority of the population was having acceptable food consumption scores (93.3 percent while those with borderline food consumption scores was 6.7 percent. There was no significant differences in the mean food consumption scores of male headed households when compared to the female headed households. The high proportion of households consuming acceptable diets indicates an improved food security situation across the livelihoods. Trends based on data from NDMA, indicated that the proportion of households having acceptable food consumption scores has been increasing since March and was at 87 percent in July 2018 compared to 61 percent in February, 2018 while those having borderline food consumption scores were 13 percent in July compared to 36 percent reported in February, 2018 (Figure 6). As at July, in the rain fed livelihood zone, the households having acceptable and borderline food consumption scores were 63.3 and 36.7 percent while in the marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, the households having acceptable food consumption scores were 98.3 with the remaining 1.7 percent having borderline food consumption scores. In the mixed farming livelihood zone, food consumption scores stood at 96.7 and 3.3 percent for acceptable and borderline food consumption scores respectively.

### 3.1.9 Coping strategies

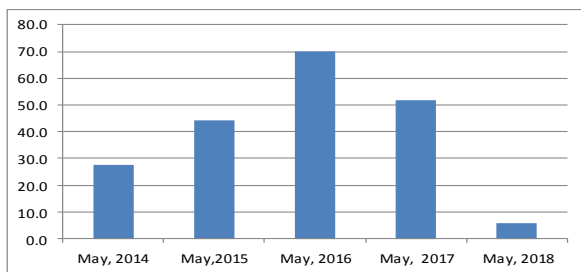


Figure 6: Coping Strategy Index Trends in Tharaka

According to FSOM data, the mean coping strategy index was 5.7 indicating that the proportion of households that were employing food consumption related strategies was low. Trends for the coping strategy index when comparing with the previous year was on a downward trend (Figure 7). The mean CSI for female headed households was lower (4.3) compared to that of the male headed households (6.9). Households that employed insurance coping strategies were less than five

percent for both the female headed and the male headed households.

With regard to livelihood coping strategies 21.7 percent of the households were not employing any coping strategies; those employing stress coping strategies were 50.5 percent while those employing crisis and emergency coping strategies were 15.8 and 12.1 percent respectively (Figure 8).Based on NDMA data, the reduced CSI was 3.2 in the marginal mixed farming and 1.6 in the mixed farming livelihood zone.

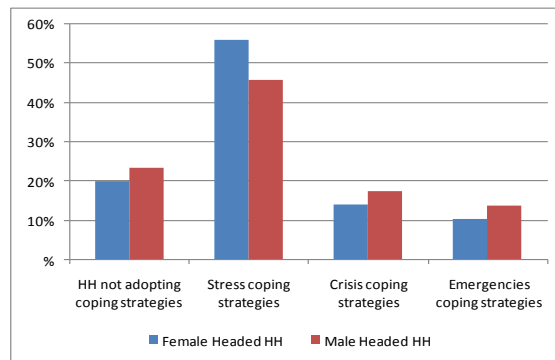


Figure 7: Livelihood Coping Strategies

### 3.3 Utilization

#### 3.1.10 Morbidity and mortality patterns

Morbidity prevalence for all the main diseases was generally higher for both the children under five and the general population. Upper respiratory tract Infections (URTI), diarrhea and malaria increased by 29, 93 and 8 percent respectively among under-fives. There was a noted increase of morbidity among the general population by 91 and 78 percent for URTI and diarrhea respectively while the malaria cases reduced by one percent. The increase was attributed to above normal rainfall received during the long rains season resulting to cold conditions, contamination of water and increased breeding zones for mosquitoes causing malaria and diarrhea diseases.

There was a cholera outbreak where seven cases were reported however, there were no deaths. The County government and health services department helped contain the situation by providing water treatment chemicals for households in the affected areas and health education. Dysentery cases tripled as they increased to 280 cases from January to June 2018 from 99 cases reported in the same time in the previous year. Typhoid cases doubled and were 339 case reported in the reference period compared to 166 cases reported in the previous year. The increase in the water-borne diseases was attributed to contamination of open water sources during the long rains season as households in some areas continued to practice open defecation that led to the contamination of water sources. As at July 2018, the Under Five Mortality Rate was 0.012 per 10,000 live births while the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) are 0.7 per 10,000 persons per day and were below the emergency cut offs (Registrar of births and deaths Tharaka Sub County).

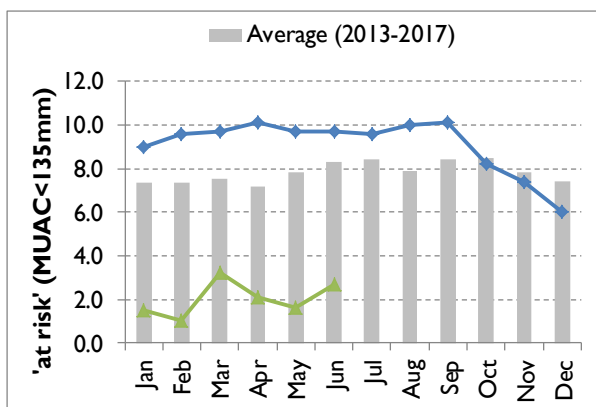
#### 3.1.11 Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation

The proportion of fully immunized children between January and June 2018 was 69.9 percent which was higher compared to the same period in 2017 at 30.5 percent. However, it is still below the national target of 80 percent. In Tharaka North and Tharaka South sub counties, the proportion of fully immunized in January to June 2018 was 79.8 and 61.4 percent respectively a drop from the previous year at 87.1 percent and 62.1 percent respectively. The increase in immunization coverage is attributed to the fact that in this year there were no industrial health worker strikes unlike the previous year which was characterized by the strike of health workers.

Vitamin A supplementation for children 6–11 months was 49.6 percent in January to June 2018 compared to 44.6 percent reported in the same period in 2017. The proportion of children aged 12–59 who had been supplemented was 16.5 percent in January to June 2018 compared to 17.1 percent the same period in the previous year. Overall, vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6–59

months, in Tharaka North and Tharaka South Sub counties was 49.6 and 51.1 percent respectively (Demographic Health Information Systems (DHIS, 2018). The low coverage in Vitamin A supplementation was attributed to reduction in the integrated outreaches carried in the period under reference as most of the partners pulled out coupled with challenges in documentation that were experienced across the County.

### 3.1.12 Nutritional status and dietary diversity



**Figure 8: The proportion of Children 'at risk' of Malnutrition based on Mid Upper Arm Circumference (<135mm)**

According to surveillance data from NDMA the proportion of children under five years with MUAC (<135mm) was 2.1 percent in July 2018 compared to 9.6 percent in same period in 2017 (Figure 9). The current proportion of children at risk of malnutrition was 8.4 percent below the five-year average of 2013-2017. The current trend for the proportion of children at risk of malnutrition from January to July, 2018 is way below the long term average and also below the trend recorded for the period under reference in the previous year. The downward trend for children at risk of malnutrition is indicative of an improving nutrition status for the children under five years of age and could be

attributed to the current availability of milk which has increased the milk consumption, availability of food which has led to an increase in the amounts of food and meal frequencies especially across the livelihood zones. Data from DHIS on children who are underweight seemed to corroborate with the above information indicating an improving situation as the proportion of the children who were underweight had reduced from 4.2 percent to 3.7 percent in June, 2018 in Tharaka North while in Tharaka South, the same reduced from 11.3 percent reported in January 2018 to 8.9 percent In June 2018.

The marginal mixed farming households are consuming an average of the normal 2-3 meals while in the mixed farming are consuming three meals per day with an improvement in the dietary diversity compared to the same time previous year. Based on focus group discussions held in the community, exclusive breast feeding rate was at 30-40 percent with most children being introduced to solid foods when they are aged 3-4 months. The main reason that was given for the early introduction was that mothers felt they did not have enough milk for the children. The poor infant and young child nutrition practices may largely be attributed to low knowledge among the care givers on the same.

### 3.1.13 Sanitation and Hygiene

The latrine coverage for the period under review remained the same standing at 67 percent. Tharaka North increased to 76 percent in January to June 2018 compared to 67 percent reported during the same period in the previous year. Access to toilet facilities is a proxy indicator of safe human waste disposal. The increase in latrine coverage in Tharaka North was attributed to campaigns by the public health department. Based on public health department data, in January to



June, 2018, water treatment was being done by 50 percent of the population compared 48 percent of the population in the same period in 2017.

### 3.4 Trends of key food security indicators

**Table 12: Food Security Trends**

Indicator	Short rains assessment, February 2018		Long Rains Assessment, 2018
% of maize stocks held by households	In the Marginal mixed	22 percent of LTA	79 percent above the LTA
Livestock body condition	Marginal Farming	Good to fair	Fair to Good
	Mixed Farming	Good to fair	Good
	Rain Fed farming	Good to fair	Good
Water consumption (litres per person per day)	Marginal Farming	10-15 lpppd	10-15 lpppd
	Mixed Farming	20-25 lpppd	20-25 lpppd
	Rain Fed farming	15-20 lpppd	20-25 lpppd
Price of maize (per kg)		40	31
Distance to grazing	Marginal Farming	4-8	5-6 kilometres
	Mixed Farming	1	1-2 kilometers
	Rain Fed farming	3-4	2-3 kilometers
Terms of trade	Across livelihoods	53kgs	148 kilograms
Coping strategy index	Marginal Farming	6.2	3.2
	Mixed Farming	1.9	1.6
	Rain Fed farming	2.3	
Food consumption score	Poor	6.5 percent	0
	Borderline	27.4percent	6.7percent
	Acceptable	66.1percent	93.3percent

## 4.0 CROSS- CUTTING ISSUES

### 4.1 Education

#### 4.1.1 Enrolment:

Enrollment for term two for both girls and boys improved by 5 percent each in the early childhood development education centers (ECDE) and secondary schools and 1-2 percent for primary school when compared to term one ( Table 13). The improvement of enrollment in the early childhood development education centers is attributed to the employment of additional teachers; while that in primary is due to free primary education, school meals programme, parental positive attitude change towards girl child education which has led to more parents enrolling their girls.

**Table 13: Enrolment Rates**

Enrollment	Term I 2018			Term II 2018			Remarks
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
<b>ECD</b>	1949	2142	4091	2045	2245	4290	Employment of ECDE teachers by County Government

<b>Primary</b>	19482	20209	39691	19829	20449	40278	Free primary education and general population increase
<b>Secondary</b>	1949	2142	4091	2045	2245	4290	Employment of ECDE teachers by County Government

#### 4.1.2 Participation

The attendance rate for both boys and girls was high across all the months for ECDE and primary, attributed to free primary education and the school feeding program. Attendance was minimal in secondary schools because of few boarding facilities and fee constraints. Absenteeism of girls is higher than for boys since girls miss schools during menstrual period because the sanitary pads given to the girls are shared with other siblings and parents at home and sometimes they are left at home to take care of the young ones when parents go for markets. Attendance of teachers was good due to introduction of Teachers Performance Appraisal Development (TPAD) system hence curbing absenteeism.

#### 4.1.3 Retention

There was few drop out cases in term II compared to Term I. The few drop out cases for girls was due to early marriage, pregnancy and family responsibilities. For boys, it was due to peer pressure, involvement in sand harvesting, ‘bodaboda’ business and family responsibilities. The number of teachers in term II was equal in primary schools due to prompt replacements after retirement while there was an increase in secondary schools due to new recruitments done by May 2018. The number of teachers has increased at a small percentage despite replacement by the Teachers Service Commission due to teachers exiting through natural attrition and retirement.

**Table 14: Retention in Schools**

Indicator	End of Term II 2017		End of Term III 2017	
	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
ECD	5	6	3	0
Primary	36	37	39	44
Secondary	24	35	24	30

#### 4.1.4 Transition

Transition rate from primary to post primary was higher for boys compared to girls and was 85 and 80 percent respectively (Table 14). The lower transition for girls was attributed to the early marriages and pregnancies. Transition from ECDE to primary was high for both boys and girls at 95 to 97 percent respectively (Table 14). The high transition rate to primary is attributed to free primary education.

**Table 15: Transition Rates**

Indicator	2017		2018	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary to post primary	84%	79%	85%	80%
ECDE to primary	-	-	95%	97%

#### **4.1.5 School Meals Programme**

School meals program has greatly contributed to high enrollment, retention, increased transition rate, improved academic performance and good health. There are 56 schools under homegrown school meals programme (HGSMP) in Tharaka North and 13 schools in Tharaka South. Schools under expanded school meals program (ESMP) are 37 schools in Tharaka South only. Schools which are not under any meal program are; 5 schools in Tharaka North and 56 schools in Tharaka South. There has been an appeal to the National government, County Government and other development partners to consider the 61 schools to be included in the meals program as the programme has been shown to improve retention and participation. The implementation of the school meals program is adversely affected by delays in funds disbursement, delayed supplier deliveries, and water shortage in some schools.

## **5.0 FOOD SECURITY PROGNOSIS**

### **5.1 Prognosis Assumptions**

- According to FEWS NET/USGS preliminary forecast, cumulatively the short rains (Oct- Dec) are likely to be above average based on El Niño and IOD neutral conditions from October, 2018.
- According to FEWS NET/USGS preliminary forecast, Air temperatures in the eastern part of the country from August through October are expected to be 0 – 1<sup>0</sup> C above normal based on an ensemble mean from August, 2018.
- The Agriculture department indicates that there are above normal maize stocks in the county currently which are expected to last for the next 4-5 months as from August.
- Based on the NDMA price trends, the maize prices are expected to remain stable and below the long term average while the goat prices are likely to be above the long term average for the next three to six months
- According to the trends from NDMA, the terms of trade are likely to remain above the LTA for the next three months.

### **5.2 Food security Outlook**

#### **Food Security Outcomes (August, September, October)**

For the next three months, the household food consumption is expected to remain stable across the livelihood zones as currently food is available both in the households and the markets and the purchasing power of the households is favorable. The proportion of households employing food consumption–related coping mechanisms is likely to remain within the seasonal norms. There are no significant changes expected in both the nutrition status and mortality.

#### **Food Security Outcomes (November, December, January)**

Based on the assumptions of a likely above normal rainfall for the short rain season, the households are likely to continue having access to food and thus the proportion of households having acceptable food consumption scores is expected to increase. The proportion of households employing food related consumption strategies is expected to remain minimal. Nutrition status is likely to remain stable. The mortality rates are not expected to change significantly and therefore a high likelihood that the County will remain in the minimal phase (IPC Phase 1).

## **6.0 CONCLUSION AND INTERVENTIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusion**

#### **6.1.1 Phase classification**

The County is currently classified in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) across the livelihood zones.

#### **6.1.2 Summary of Findings**

The performance of long rains was cumulatively above normal and was evenly distributed in space having significant changes in the food security situation across the livelihood zones. Food is currently available at both the household and markets and the prices are below the long term averages, livestock productivity is normal across the livelihoods. Access to income is good as the terms of trade are good and thus the households continue to have access to food. With regard to utilization, there are challenges with water treatment at household levels as majority of the households have poor hygiene practices as evidenced by the poor hand washing practices thus it becomes a minor limiting factor to food security at household level. Over 90 percent of the

households have acceptable food consumption patterns with about 30 percent of the households not employing any livelihood coping mechanism. Nutrition status has improved and is currently acceptable.

### 6.1.3 Sub-county ranking

Table 16: Sub County/ Ward Ranking

Sub County/Ward	Food security rank (Worst to best)	Remarks
Tharaka North	Gating	Fewer rainy days, Reduced TLUs, Poor infrastructure, Distances to water due to low water sources, Poverty levels, Low utilization of health services due to 'kavonokia' sect
Tharaka South	Marimanti	Urban poor are more, Land degradation that was attributed to high rainfall, High Population, Higher food prices compared to other wards
Tharaka South	Chiakariga	Minimal access to services, High poverty levels
Tharaka North	Mukothima	Diversified livelihoods, Access to Services, Availability of pasture and browse, Water availability and access
Tharaka South	Nkondi	Larger productive area, Access to services, improved infrastructure, water availability,

## 6.2 Ongoing Interventions

### Food interventions

Table 17: Ongoing food interventions

Sub county	population	Population targeted (%)	Remarks/Modality	Implementers
Tharaka North	54,187	10-15	GFD	GOK
Tharaka South	86,874	10-15	GFD	GOK
Tharaka South and North	16710	69 Schools	HGSP	MOE
Tharaka south	10508	37 Schools	CSMG	International Aids Services (IAS)

### Non-food Interventions

Table 18: Ongoing Non-food interventions

LIVESTOCK							
Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries	Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Goats upgrading for milk production	Diversify income sources and nutrition diversity	Tharaka North and South	Farmers	7M	600	2016- 2019	Upper Tana (UTaNRMP) and Livestock Department
Vector control (tsetse fly/ticks)	improve the animal health and boost production	Tharaka North and South	Farmers	12 M	3600	10 Years	KENTTEC and Veterinary department
Chicken upgrading for eggs and meat	Diversify income sources and nutrition diversity	Tharaka North and South	Farmers	6.3 M	960	3 Years	Upper Tana (UTaNRMP) and Livestock Department
Dairy cow rearing	Diversify income sources and nutrition diversity	Tharaka North and South	Farmers	2.5 M	180	3 Years	Upper Tana (UTaNRMP) and Livestock Department
WATER							

Construction of Manduru earth dam	Provision of safe and clean water	Maragwa	Households	20 M	500	2 Years	GoK thro Tana Water Services Board( TWSB)
Upgrading of boreholes	Provision of safe and clean water	Marimanti Gaceuni Chiakiga	Households	28 M	2000	3 Years	Tharaka Nithi County Government (TNCG)
Drilling of boreholes	Provision of safe and clean water	Chiakariga Mukothima Nkondi	Households	21 M	1500	3 Years	TNCG
River abstractions using solar pumping	Provision of safe and clean water	Kamanyaki Maragwa Mukothima	Households	2M	1400	3 Years	TNCG
Rehabilitation of Mutonga, Gituma WP treatment works	Provision of safe and clean water	Chiakariga	Households	1 M	2000	3 Years	TNCG
Fencing of Kiaranthe Dam	Provision of safe and clean water	Kathangachini	Households	1 M	600	3 Years	GoK , NDMA and County Government
Construction of a Rock catchment	Provision of safe and clean water	Gating	Households	1.4 M	200	3 years	GoK thro UTaNRMP
Rehabilitation of Ura-Kathangachini water project	Provision of safe and clean water	Gating/ Mukothima	Households	5 M	1500	3 Years	County Government
Extension of water pipeline from Marimanti to Maragwa	Provision of safe and clean water	Marimanti Maragwa	Households	20 M	1000	3 Years	County government, National government and partners
Rehabilitation of Kibunga Kakimiki water project- Tumbura, Nkondi	Provision of safe and clean water	Nkondi	Households	3 M	1800	3 Years	County government, National government and partners

,Kithuru pipeline							
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
Cereal enhancement program	Increased productivity	Tharaka South	Households	20 M	4500	4 Years	Moil/KCEP
Promotion of conservation agriculture	Increased productivity	Tharaka South	Households	10 M	1700	3 Years	MoALF/FAO
Ruungu and Muungano Irrigation scheme	To increase water use efficiency from furrow to sprinkler irrigation	Tharaka South	Households	320M	1000	3 Years	ADB,GOK,MOALF
Promotion of value addition-establishment of a processing plant	Stabilize food availability and increase incomes	Tharaka south and North	Households	25 M	22000	3 years	MoALF, NDMA
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Storage water tanks	Provision of clean and safe water for schools	Tharaka north and South	All schools in Tharaka North and South	15 M	162 schools	Ongoing	NDMA, plan international, national government and well wishers
Boreholes	Provision of clean and safe water for schools	Tharaka north and South	All schools in Tharaka North and South	46 M	46 schools	Ongoing	National government County government and SIDA
Sanitary towels distribution	To improve retention in schools	Tharaka north and South	All schools in Tharaka North and South		All schools	Ongoing	National government, County Government



Piped water in schools	Provision of clean and safe water for schools	Tharaka north and South	All schools in Tharaka North and South	8 M	54 schools	Ongoing	National government, County Government
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## HEALTH

Intervention	Objective	Specific Location	Activity target	Cost	No. of beneficiaries		Implementation Time Frame	Implementation stakeholders
Vitamin A supplementation	Improved health outcome	Tharaka North and South	Children 5-59 months	12 M	M	F	Bi Annual	MOH
					5945	5053		
MIYCN promotion	Improved health outcome	Tharaka North and South	Improved health outcome	4m	M	F	Bi Annual	MOH
					5945	5053		
Deworming	Improved health outcome	Tharaka North and South	Improved health outcome	4 M	M	F	Bi Annual	MOH
					5945	5053		
Malezi bora campaign	Improved health outcome	Tharaka North & South	Improved health outcome	1.2 M	19,687		Bi Annual	MOH

## 6.3 Recommended Interventions

### 6.3.1 Food interventions

Table 19: Recommended food interventions

Sub county	population	Population targeted (%)	Remarks/Modality	Implementers
Tharaka North	54,187	0-5	CFA	GOK
Tharaka South	86,874	0-5	CFA	GOK
Tharaka North & South	16710	69 Schools	HSMP	MOE/WFP
Tharaka South	10,508	37	CSMP	International Aids Services (IAS)

### 6.3.2 Non-food interventions

Table 20: Recommended Non- food interventions

County	Intervention	Sub County	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Tharaka Nithi	Community sensitization on Livestock feed preservation and controlled grazing	Tharaka South and North	3,000 farmers	NDMA, County government, National Government and livestock department	2.4 M	Personnel	2months
Tharaka Nithi	Vaccination of animals (goats, sheep and cattle) against RVF, CPP, S&G	Tharaka North and South	4,500 farmers	NDMA, County government and veterinary department	8 M	Personnel	2months
Tharaka Nithi	Provision of pasture seeds	Tharaka North and South	2000	NDMA and county government	2 M	personnel	3 months
<b>WATER</b>							
Tharaka North and South sub counties	-Repair of broken boreholes Upgrading of 20no. Boreholes	Mukothima Maragwa Marimanti Nkondi Chiakariga	3000	-GoK -County government -Other partners	2.8m 40.0m	Skilled labour funds	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka North and South sub counties	Desilting of pans	Maragwa and Kathangacini	3000	-GoK -County government -Other partners	5.0m		September 2018 to December 2018
	Extension of water pipe line	Mukothima/Gating	1500	-GoK -County government -Other partners	20.0m	Skilled labour	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka North	Construction of dams along perennial rivers and seasonal Rivers	Mukothima/Gating	3000	-GoK -County government -Other partners	50.0m	Skilled labour	September 2018 to December 2018
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
Tharaka Nithi	Promotion of post-harvest grain management	Tharaka North and South	18000HH	MoALF, NDMA	2M	Technical personnel	September 2018

	and preservation						
Tharaka Nithi	Training on utilization of locally produced foods	Tharaka North and South	18000HH	MoALF, NDMA	2M	Personnel	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka Nithi	Training and sensitization on fall army worms	Tharaka North and South	28,000	MoALF	20 M	Personnel	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka Nithi	Completion of storage structure	Mukothima	10,000	County government	45M	Personnel	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka Nithi	Training on conservation agriculture	Tharaka North and South	10,000	County government	2 M		September 2018 to December 2018
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Tharaka Nithi	Provision of more storage water tanks	Tharaka North& South	11 schools	National government and County government	5.5 M	Personnel	September 2018 to February 2019
Tharaka Nithi	Extension of piped water in schools	Tharaka North& South	10 schools	National government and County government	1.5 M	Land personnel	Tharaka North& South
Tharaka Nithi	Provision of home grown school meal programme	Tharaka North& South	61 schools 12473 pupils	National government and County government	200 M	Kitchen and Storage facilities; personnel	September 2018 to February 2019
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Tharaka Nithi	Community health education	Tharaka North& South	10,000	MOH Plan international	3M	Vehicles	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka Nithi	Integrated outreaches	Tharaka North& South	12 sites	MOH	3M	Vehicles	September 2018 to December 2019
Tharaka Nithi	Provision of treated nets	Tharaka North& South	100,000	USAID MOH	5M	Under 5 nets	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka Nithi	Deworming	Tharaka North& South	20,000	MOH CWVs	2.8 M	Personnel	September 2018 to December 2018
Tharaka Nithi	Vitamin A supplementation	Tharaka North& South	20,000	USAID MOH	1M	Personnel	September 2018 to December 2018