

National Drought Management Authority
THARAKA NITHI COUNTY (THARAKA)
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR JANUARY 2021



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



January 2021 EW Phase

Drought Status: NORMAL



Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification
Biophysical Indicators

- The weather condition during the month of January was dry and cold. No Rainfall was recorded during the month which was a normal occurrence during that time of the year.
- Status of water sources was normal due to the average cumulative rainfall received during the short rain season.
- The overall vegetation cover across the County showed some improvement and it was normal however, there was invasion of dessert locusts in parts of Gatunga, Nkondi, Marimanti and Mukothima wards which slightly destroyed forage and unharvested crops. Quelea birds were also causing destruction to unharvested cereals and they were a great threat to sorghum and millet production. Crop yield was expected to drop by about 10 to 20% of the long term yield due to the afore mentioned factors.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was good while food stocks at household levels was improving due to the onset of the short rains harvest. Markets operation was normal both for commodities and Livestock and the trading volumes was normal.

Access Indicators

- Livestock prices were high while commodity prices were fairly stable due to good pasture condition and onset of the harvesting.
- Household water distance was normal due normal status of water
- Milk production and consumption was within the normal range.

Utilization Indicators

- Following all the above prevailing conditions, the overall drought phase in January was normal with a mixed trend.

Early Warning Phase Classification

	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Mixed Farming	Normal	Stable
Marginal Mixed Farming	Normal	Stable
Rain Fed Livelihood Zone	Normal	Stable
County	Normal	Stable
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Rainfall % of Average	80%	80-120
VCI-3month	49.27	>35
Water Sources	Normal	Normal
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No Migration
Livestock Body Conditions	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.2Litre	Above 1.6 of a Litre
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade	137	Above 101
Milk Consumption	1.1Litres	Above 1.3 Litre
Water for Households	Normal	Normal
Utilization indicators	Value	Range/Value
Coping Strategy Index (CSI)	1.23	Below 3.74
Food Consumption (Acceptable FCS)	95.6%	Above 28.83%
MUAC	2.3	Above 4.3

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

- The month of January was characterised with cold and dry weather conditions. No Rainfall was recorded during the month which was normal compared to the Long term average precipitation of year 2013 to 2020 for January of 28.5 mm.
- However, the precipitation condition for January 2021 was lower than that of the previous year of 2020 which was 175.3mm. Figure 1 below shows the rainfall trend for 2021 compared to the long term average and that of the previous year of 2021.

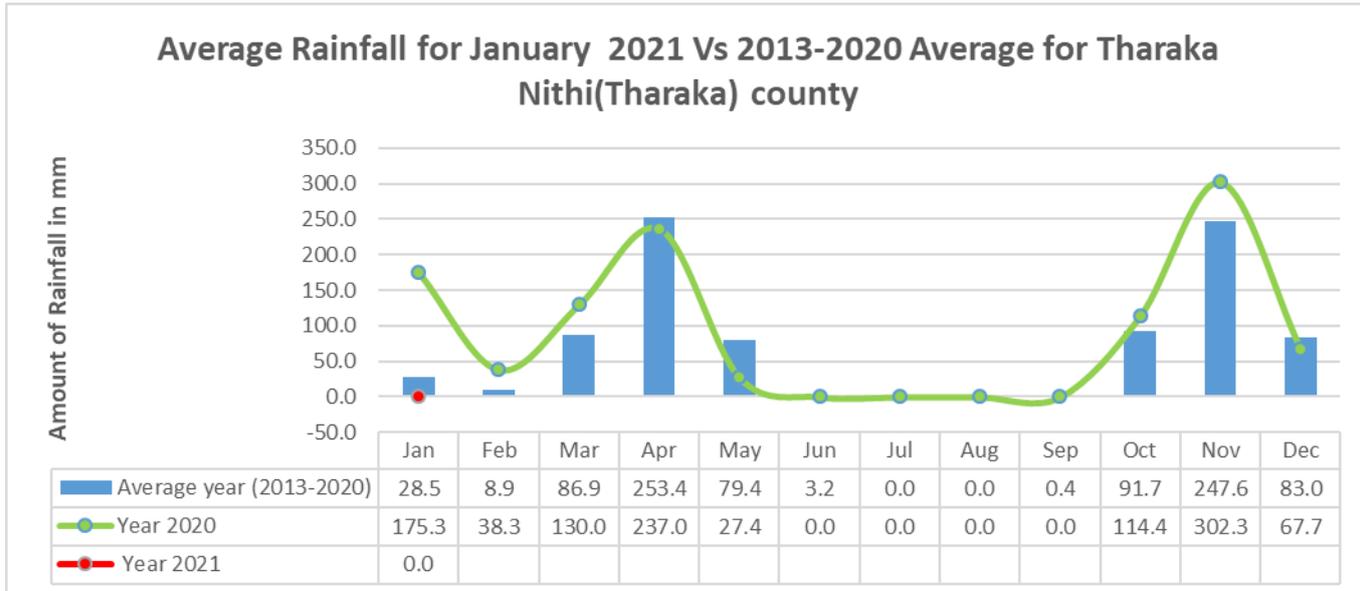


Figure 1 : Rainfall trend for 2021 Vs 2013-2020 Average

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

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2.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The cumulative 3 month vegetation cover for Tharaka Nithi County (Tharaka) for the month of January was 49.27 from 40.55 in December indicating an overall normal vegetation greenness.
- However, some localized areas of the county such as parts of Gatunga ward in Tharaka North Sub-County such as Gaceuni, Kiamiramba, Mpuku, Nkiruni, Maragwa and parts of Kamarandi areas called Kathandeni which were heavily depressed by the Short rains still showed below normal vegetation cover.
- Pasture and browse remained normal across all the livelihood zones due to average performance of the short rains except for the afore mentioned areas.
- The matrix in figure 2 below shows vegetation cover classification based on the drought phases while figure 3 shows the trend of vegetation cover in terms of vegetation condition index for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County.

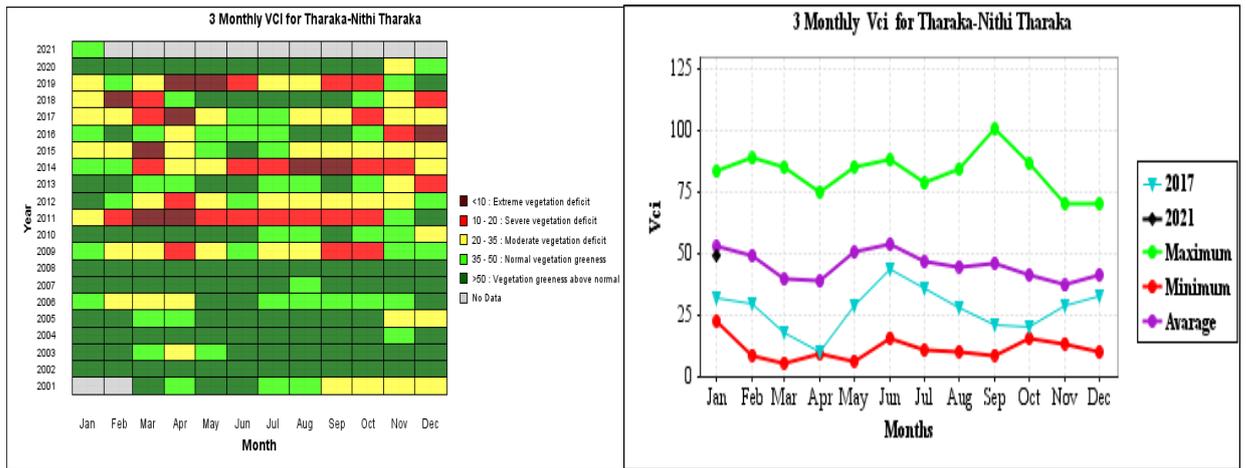


Figure 2: Matrix of VCI Classification
Table 1: January 2021 Vs December 2020 VCI (3M)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS		VCI as at 31 st December 2020	VCI as at 31 st January 2021
County	County/Sub County		
Tharaka Nithi	County	50.41	59.07
	Tharaka	40.55	49.27
	Chuka Igambang'ombe	63.93	72.88
	Maara	65.31	73.45

2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

Pasture Condition

- Pasture quantity and quality was good to fair across all the Livelihood zones during the month of January due to the average performance of the short rains, the condition is expected to continue improving due to supplementation of pasture with crop residue which will help to release pressure on pasture. However, some parts of the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones had below normal pasture due to poor rainfall and the situation will remain such till the onset of the long rains in mid-March. Those areas include Gaceuni, Kiamiramba, Mpuku, Nkiruni and Maragwa areas.

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was good across all the livelihood zones in the month of January with improving trend from that of the previous months. This upward trends was due to the heavy rains during the last week of December and the ongoing short rains rain harvest which was supplementing the browse.

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 January was: Rivers, Boreholes, Traditional River wells and Pans & Dams as shown by figure 5 below.
- In some trading centres, there was use of piped water system which is mainly abstracted from rivers.

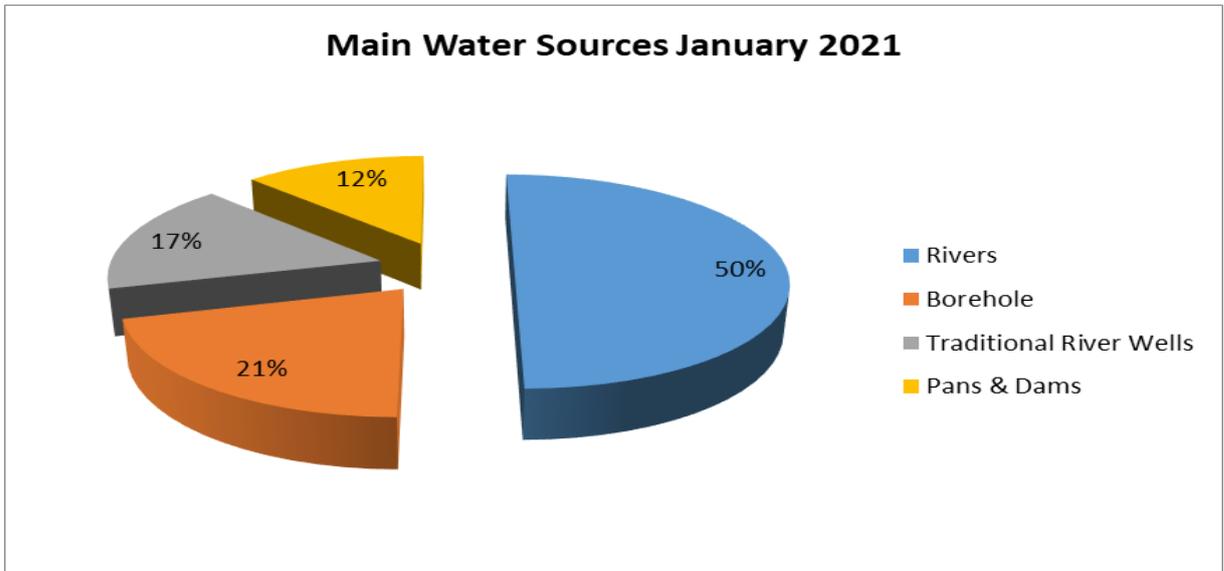


Figure 3: Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County

2.2.2 State of Water Sources

- The state of water sources for the month of January was still within the normal range. The trend remained stable in January due to the performance of the short rains which was above normal in the months of October and November. The water recharge level both for the surface and underground sources was above the normal range which led to flooding and increased erosion in some areas which led to increased contamination of water in some areas.
- Status of water sources across all the Livelihood Zones was ranked as good which is at index 5 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 return distance decreased from 4.8Km in December to 4 Km in January. This decrease in Household water distance was attributed to the average performance of the short rain and heavy amount of rainfall received in last dekad of December which increased recharge of water sources leading to decreased distance. Household return water distance in Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone was 5.4 Km, 2.8 Km in Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone had the least household water distance of 1.2 Km.
- The average distance of household access to water was 29.82% lower than the long-term average of 5.7 Km for the month of January.

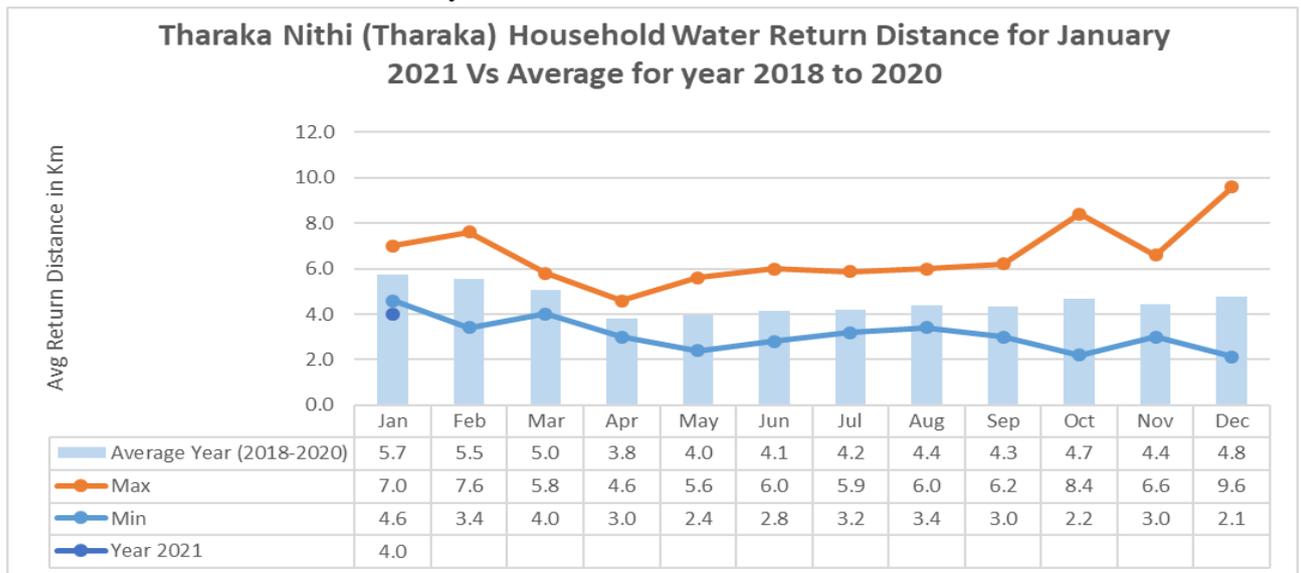


Figure 4: Household Water Distance

Livestock Access to Water

- Average return water distance from grazing area decreased from 4.1 Km in December to 3.7 Km in January. The decrease in livestock access to water distance was attributed to increased recharge of water sources leading to increased access to water by livestock.
- The longest return water distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone at 4.6 Km, followed by Mixed Farming Zone at 3.4 Km while Rain Fed Cropping Zone recorded the least distance of 2 Km.
- The average return water distance from grazing areas was 7.5% lower than the long term average distance of 4.0 Km for this time of the year.

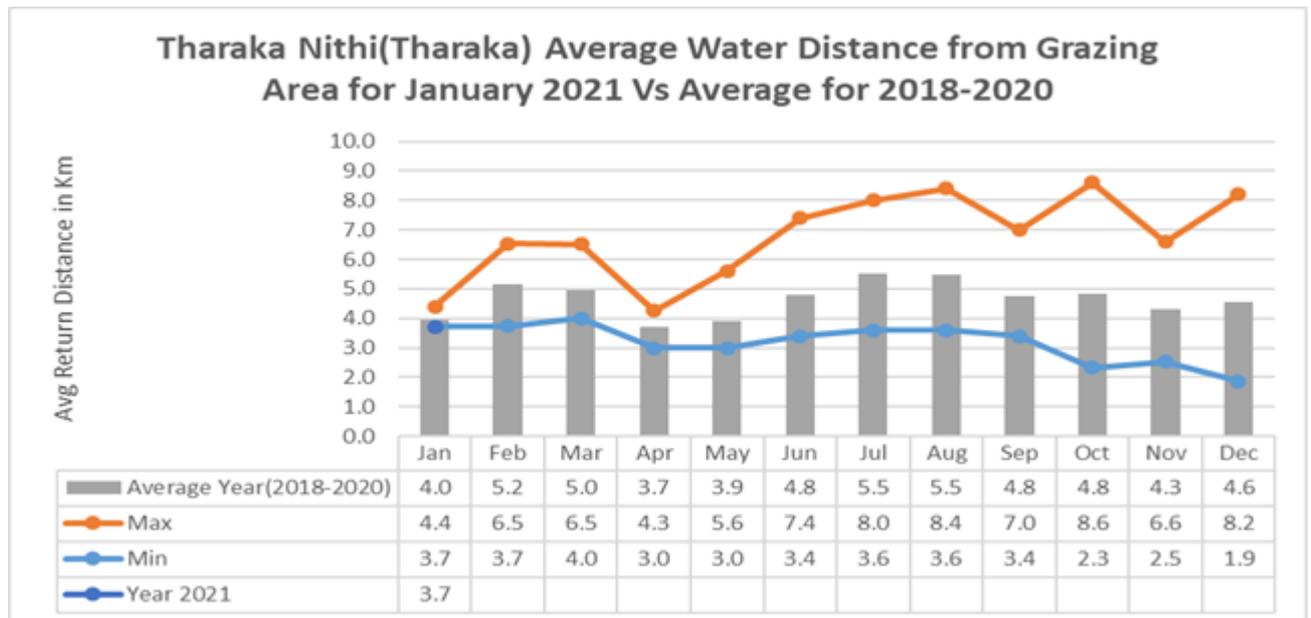


Figure 1: Grazing Distance for Livestock

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for both cattle and shoats was good to fair across all the livelihood zones. The good livestock body condition could be attributed to good pasture and browse condition across most of the livelihood Zones.
- The Livestock body condition in January for cattle and shoats was rated at index 8 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 migration. However, there was a total of 3 cases of rabies reported 1 each in Gatue, Kathangachini and Maragwa in Tharaka North in goats.
- Cases of Tick borne diseases were reported in goats (i.e. 22 cases of Anaplasmosis, 1 case of babesiosis, and 2 cases of heart water in Marimanti; 1 case of East Coast Fever in Nkondi).
- About 10 cases of trypanosomiasis were reported for cattle in Marimanti and Nkondi wards.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average Milk production per household per day increased from 0.5 of a litre in December to 1.2 litre in January. The increase in milk production could be attributed to good pasture in most parts of the county.
- Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood Zones had an average production of a litre per household per day while the other livelihood Zones recorded less than a litre per day. Milk production per household was 25 percent lower than the 3-year average of 1.2 litre per household per day for this time of the year.

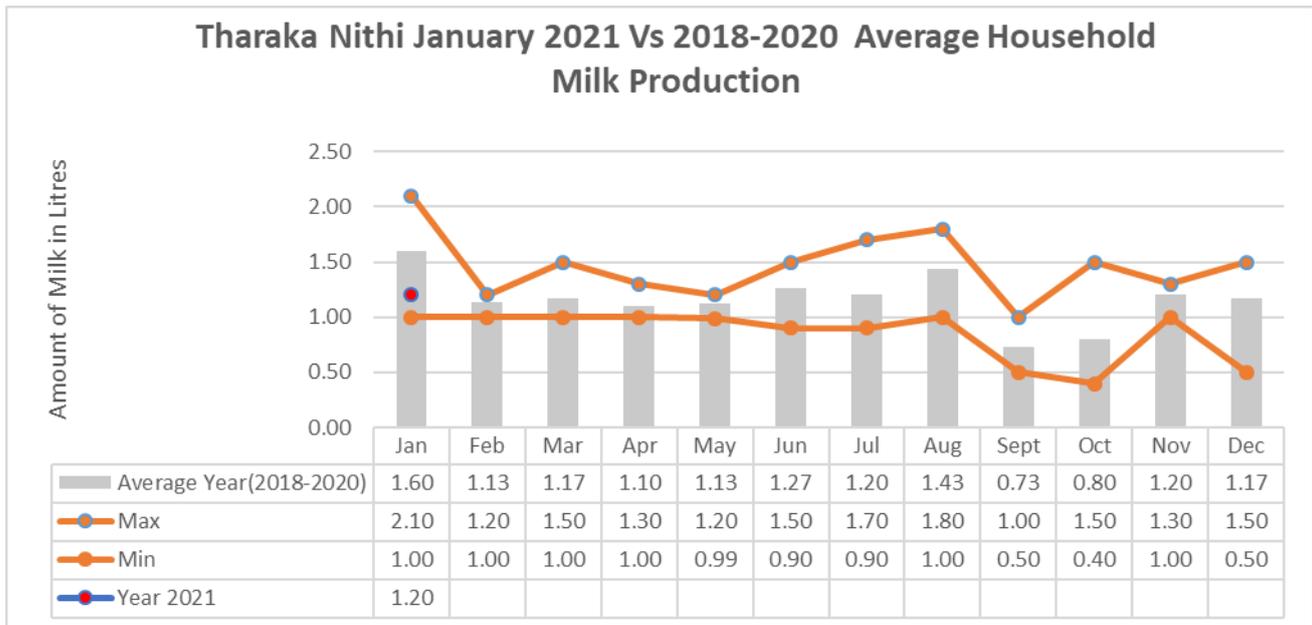


Figure 5 : Milk Production Trend

3.2 Crop Production

3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Farming activities during the month of January was the onset of the short rain harvest for pulses such as green grams, cow peas, green maize and some cereal crops which were planted early.
- Most of the cereal crops such as millet, sorghum and maize were at the grain filling and the drying stage of development. Harvesting is expected to be concluded mid-February to March.
- Farmers were harvesting tree crops such as mangoes which were then availed at the market.

3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

- There were few reported cases of pests and diseases since there were only few crops in the farms i.e. the tree crops which are less prone to pests and diseases.
- The main pest reported were the stalk borers which were mainly affecting the cereal crops such as maize in Karocho and parts of Tunyai.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Prices

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle price increased from Kshs. 24,196 in December to Kshs. 30,583 in January which was attributed to good pasture hence improved cattle body condition from the ongoing short rains. The Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood Zone had the highest average price of Kshs 31,250; the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the price of Kshs 24,308 while the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone had the least price of Kshs 22,750. The current price was 46.09 percent higher than the three-year average of Kshs 20,934.

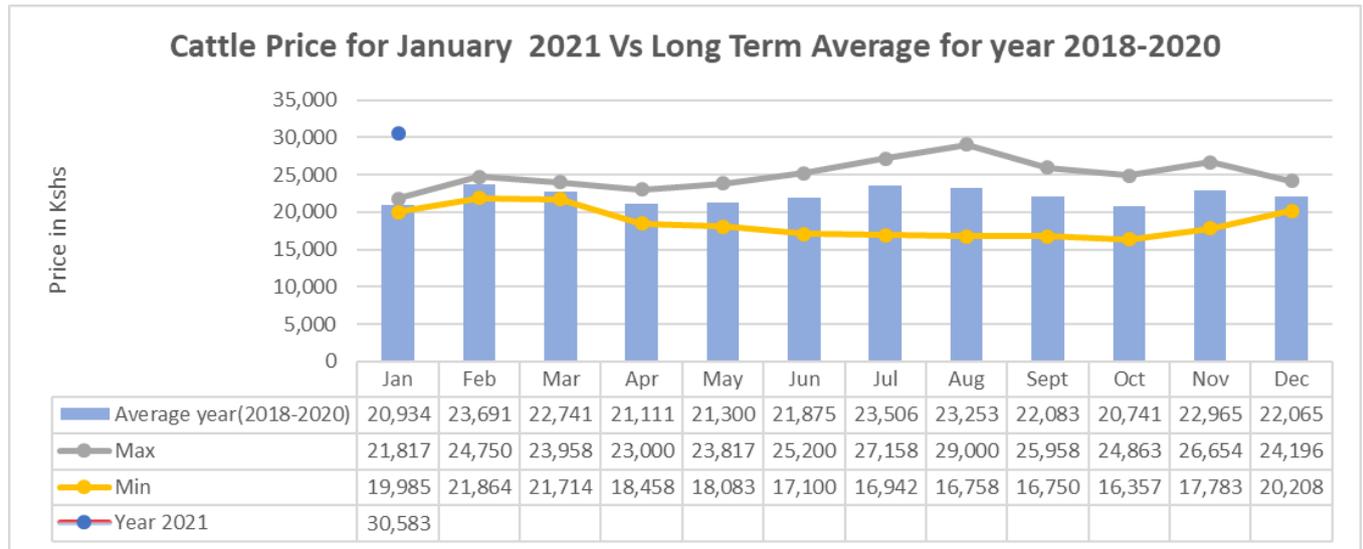


Figure 6: Cattle Price Trend

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price increased from Kshs 4,854 in December to Kshs 5,000 in January. The increase in goat price was attributed to good browse which led to improved goat's body condition and increased demand.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the highest price of Ksh. 5,167; Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 4,850 while the Mixed Farming Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 4,525.
- The average goat price was 29.30 percent higher than the three-year average of Ksh 3,867.

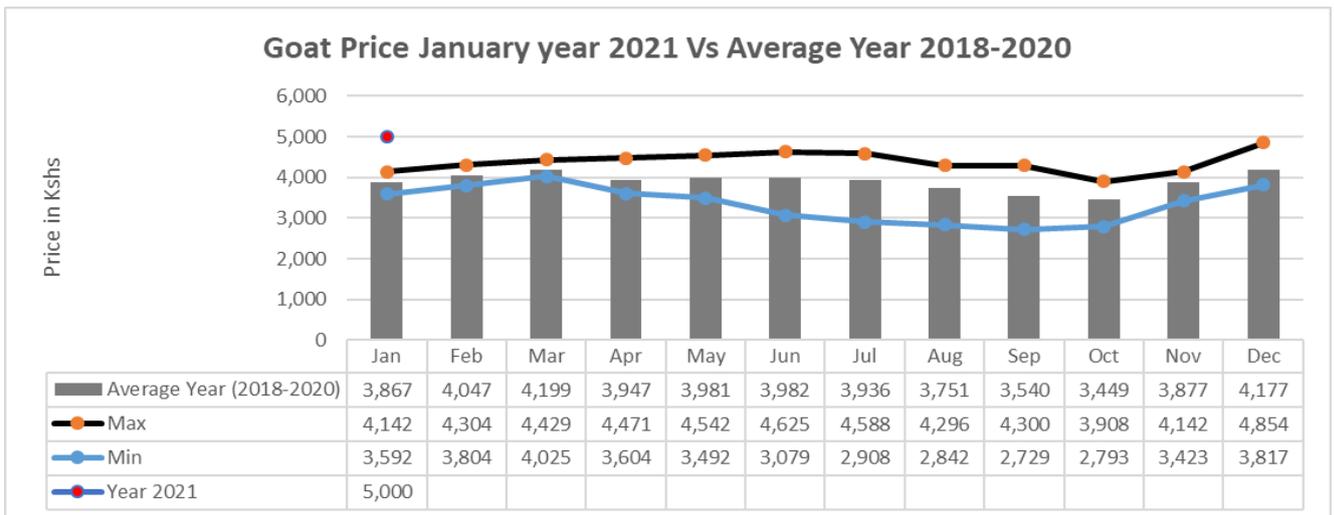


Figure 7: Goat’s Price Trend

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 was Kshs 36 per Kg in January from Kshs 35 per Kg in December. This stable maize price could be attributed to constant supply of maize from outside the county where there is still high stocks from the recent harvests.
- Maize price was Kshs 37 per Kg in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, Kshs 36 per Kg in the Marginal Mixed Farming while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the same price of Kshs 35 per Kg.
- The average maize price was the same as the three-year average price of Kshs 36 per Kg in January.

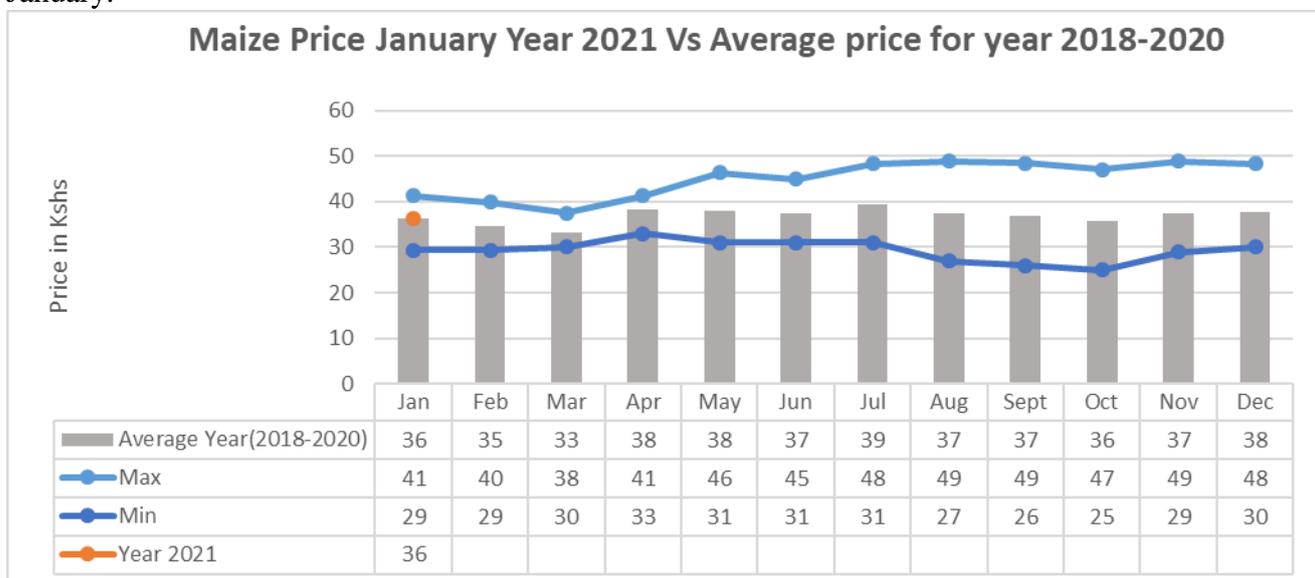


Figure 8: Maize Price Trend

4.2.3 Millet Price at Market Level

- The average market price of millet increased slightly from Kshs 51 per Kg in December to Kshs 53 per Kg in January which was higher than the long term average. The increase in millet price could be attributed to a decrease in millet supplies to the market due to diminishing stocks from the long rain harvest hence an upward trend in price.

- The Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the highest market price of Kshs 62 per Kg followed by the Rain Fed Livelihood zone at Kshs 58 per Kg while the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 44 per Kg.
- The millet price was 10.42 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs.48 per Kg for the month of January.

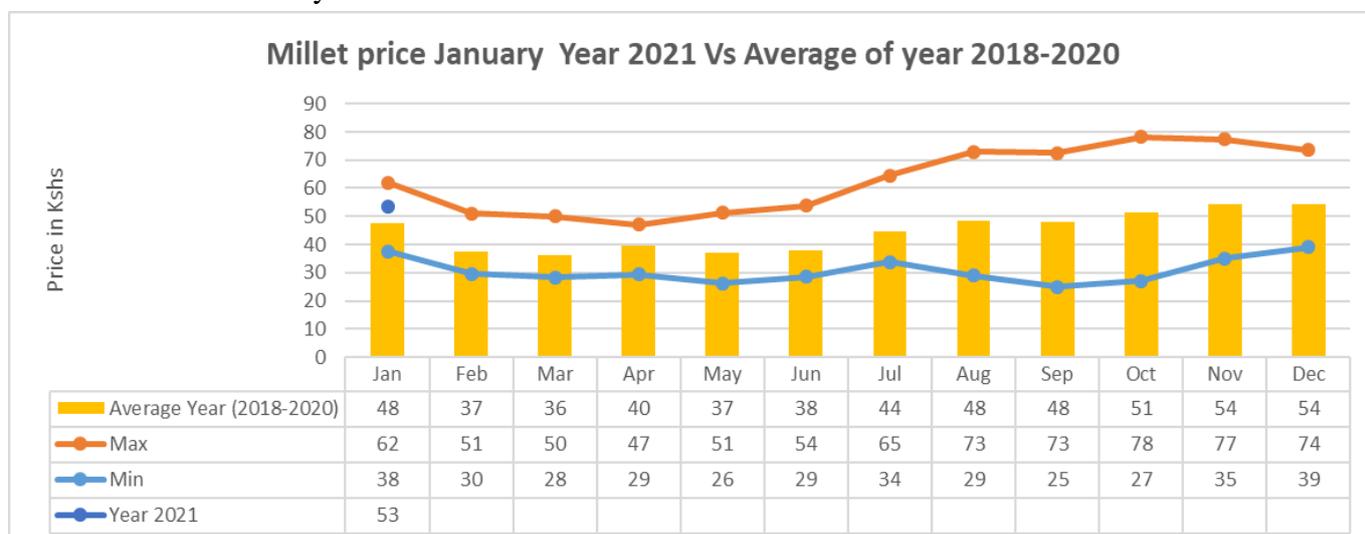


Figure 9 : Millet Price Trend

4.2.4 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade was almost the same as of the previous month at 137 which was still high and it was attributed to a higher goat price against a stable maize price.
- The highest ratio was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone at 143.53; followed by Rain Fed Cropping Zone at 138.57; while Mixed Farming Zone had the least term of trade ratio at 122.30. The term of trade for the period under review was 35.64% higher than the three year average value of 101 during the same period.

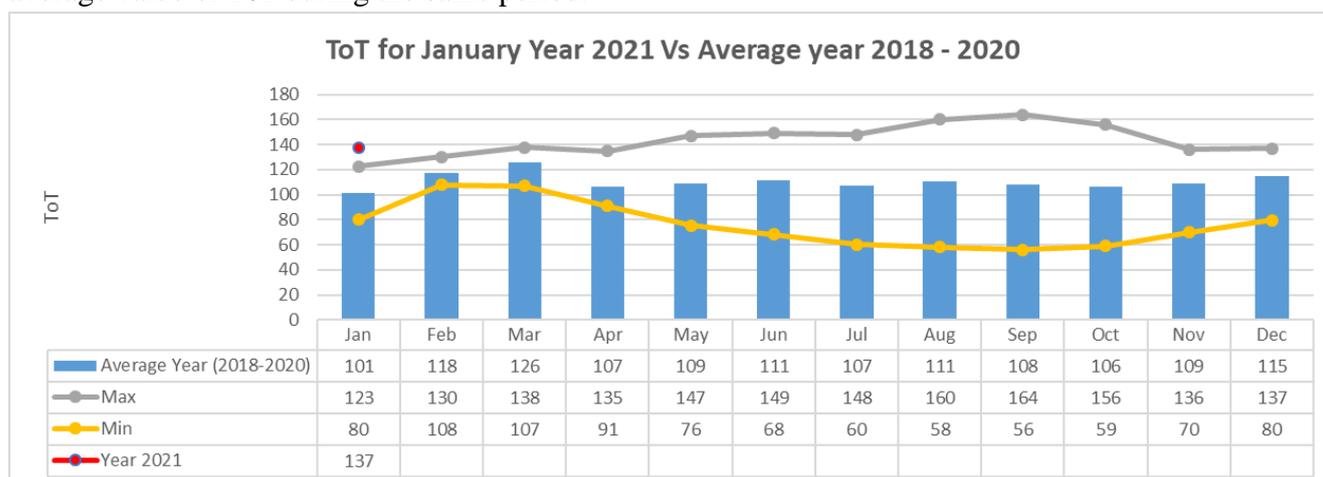


Figure 10: Term of Trade

4.2.5 Income sources

- The main sources of income for households in Tharaka Nithi County for the month of January were: Sale of crops, Petty trade, Casual labour, Employment/wages and Sale of livestock /livestock product as shown by the figure 13 below.

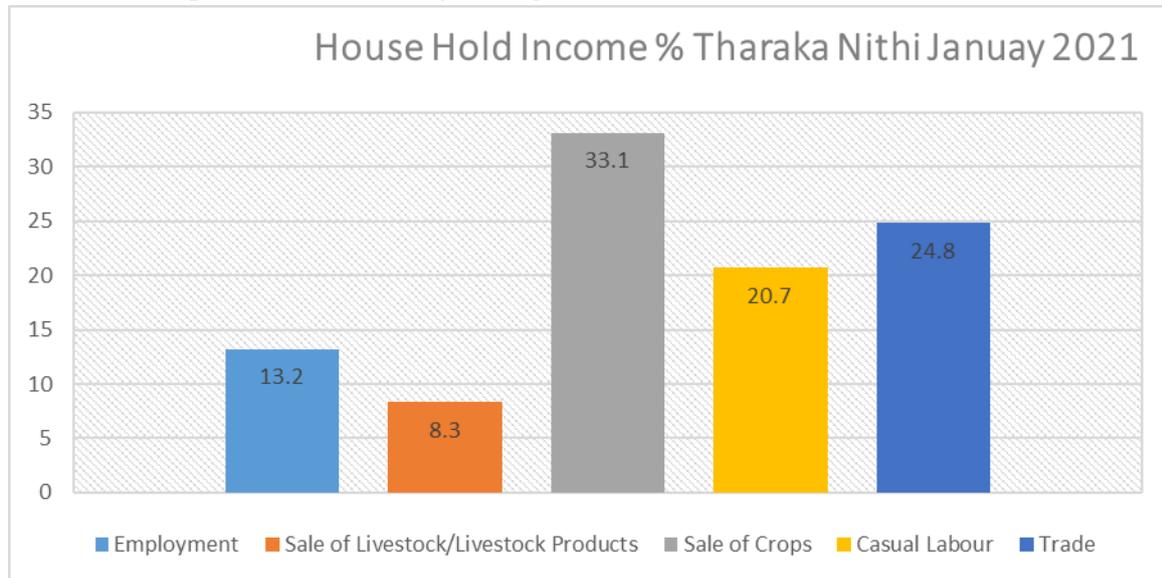


Figure 11 : Tharaka Nithi Percentage Household Income

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1.1 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption for the month of January was at an average of 1.1 litre per house hold per day from 0.4 of a litre per household per day in the month of December. This increase was attributed to good pasture and presence of supplement livestock feeds from crop residue.
- The average milk consumed per household per day for the month of January was 73.86 percent lower than the 3-year average of 1.30 litre.

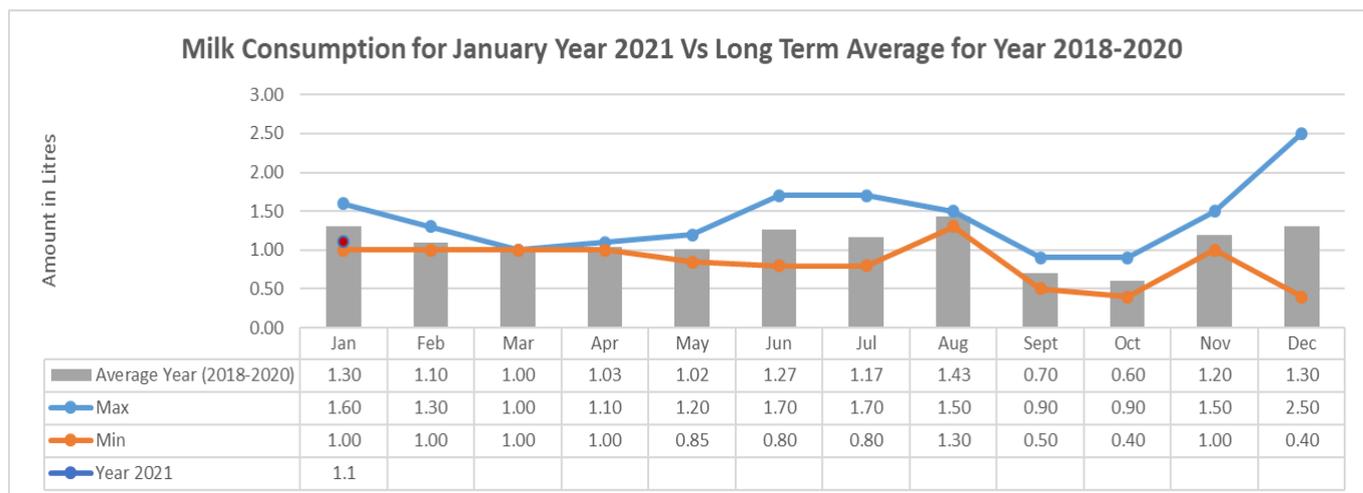


Figure 12 : Milk Consumption Trend

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 88.33% in December to 95.60% in January as shown by the graph in fig. 15 below. The percentage of households with acceptable FCS in January was attributed to increased onset of the short rain harvest which led to increased income from crop sales leading to improvement in House hold food security due to improved ability to buy food.
- The proportion of household with acceptable FCS in January were higher than the long-term proportion for January of 28.83% as shown in figure 15 below.

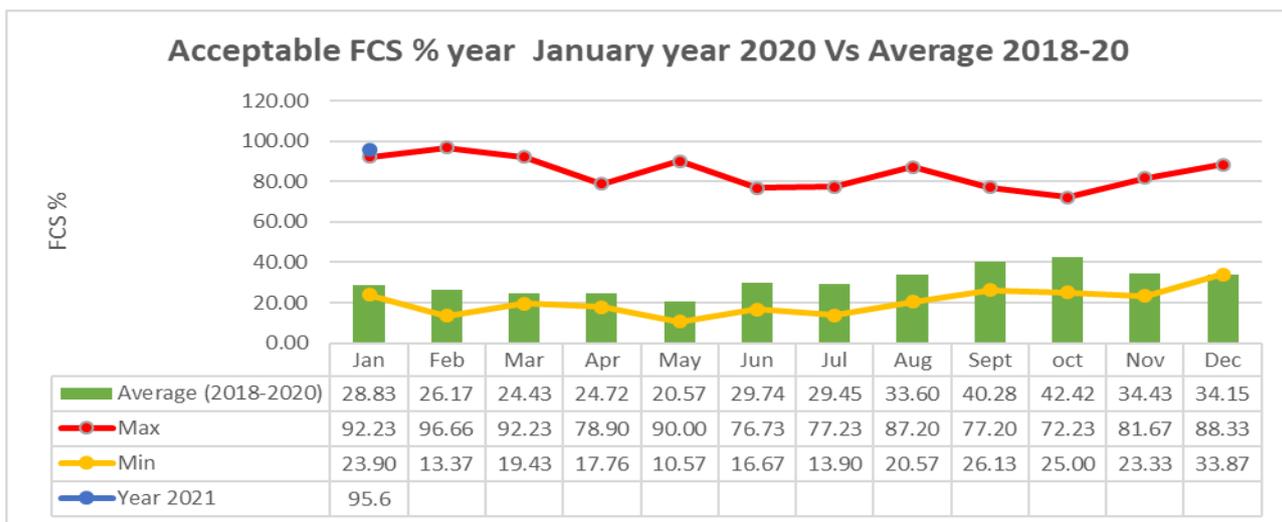


Figure 13: Trend of the Proportion of HHs with Acceptable FCS

- A higher number of Food Stressed Households were in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 6.7% followed by Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 3.3% while the least food stressed households were reported in the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone at 3.2% as shown by figure 15 below.

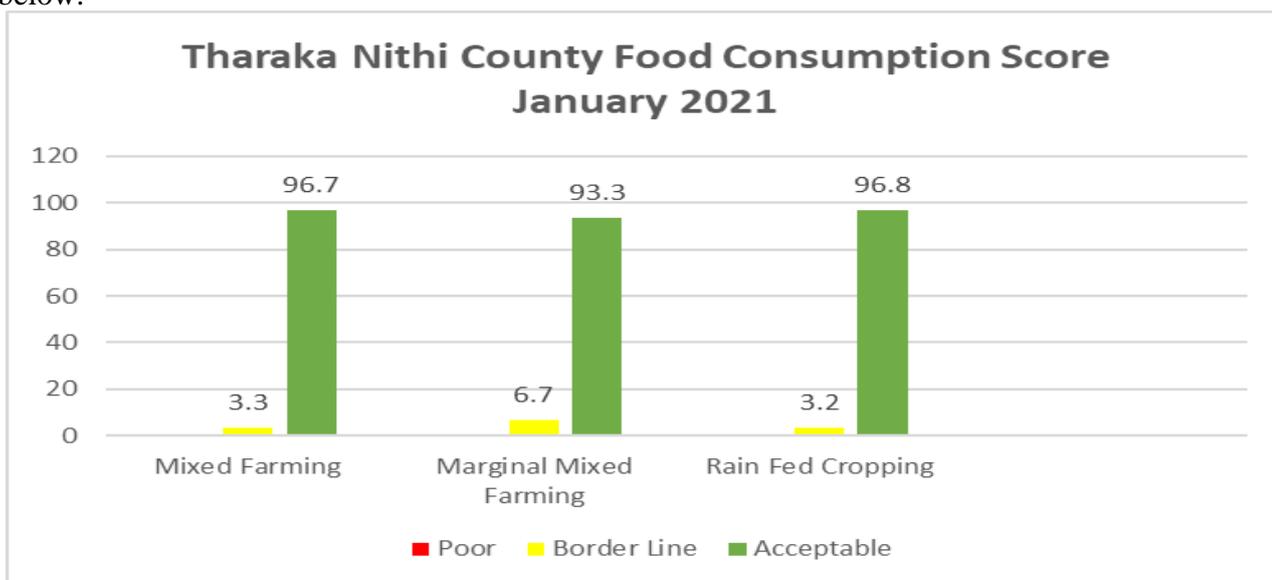


Figure 14: Food Consumption Score Chart

Table 3: Average Food Consumption Score

Period	Acceptable (%)	Borderline (%)	Poor (%)	Food Insecure HH (%)
January 2019	95.6	4.4	0	4.4

- 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.

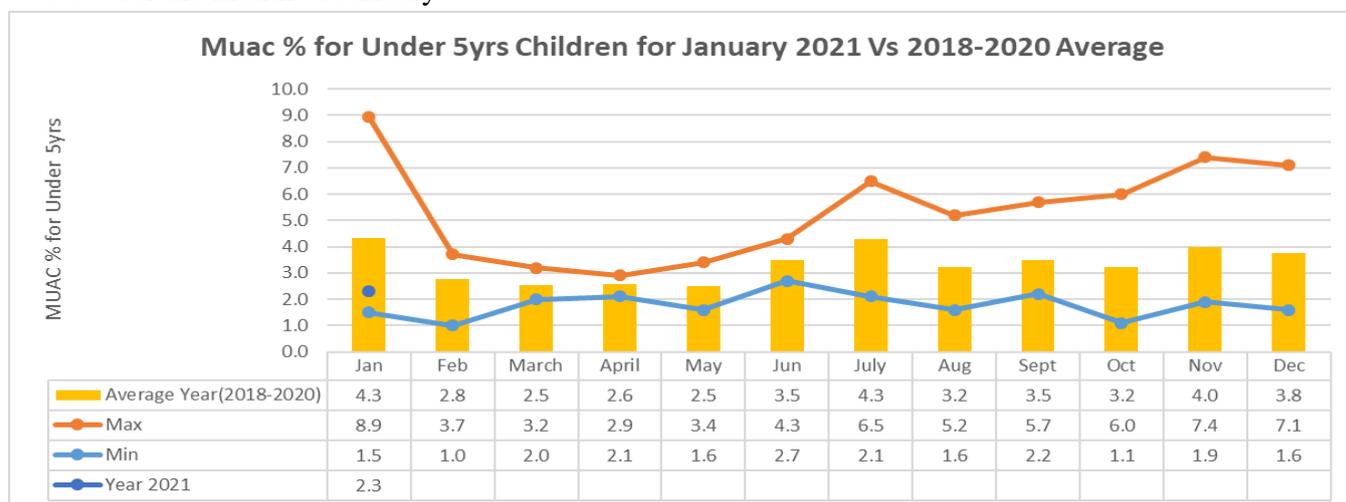
5.2 UTILISATION INDICATORS

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 proportion of malnourished children of 6 to 59months with MUAC of less than 135mm was 2.3% in January from 2.6% in December which was almost the same as of the previous month. The low MUAC percentage could be attributed to improved food security level at household compared to that of the previous months.
- The low proportion of the number of malnourished children was lower than long term average of 4.3% for the month of January.

**Figure 15 : MUAC trends for the under 5 yrs. children**

5.2.3 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) decreased from 7.73 in December to 2.3 in January which indicated a reduction in household stress to obtain food or money to buy food during the month of January from that of the previous months.
- The CSI for January 2021 was lower than that of 2018-20 average for January of 3.74 during the same period.

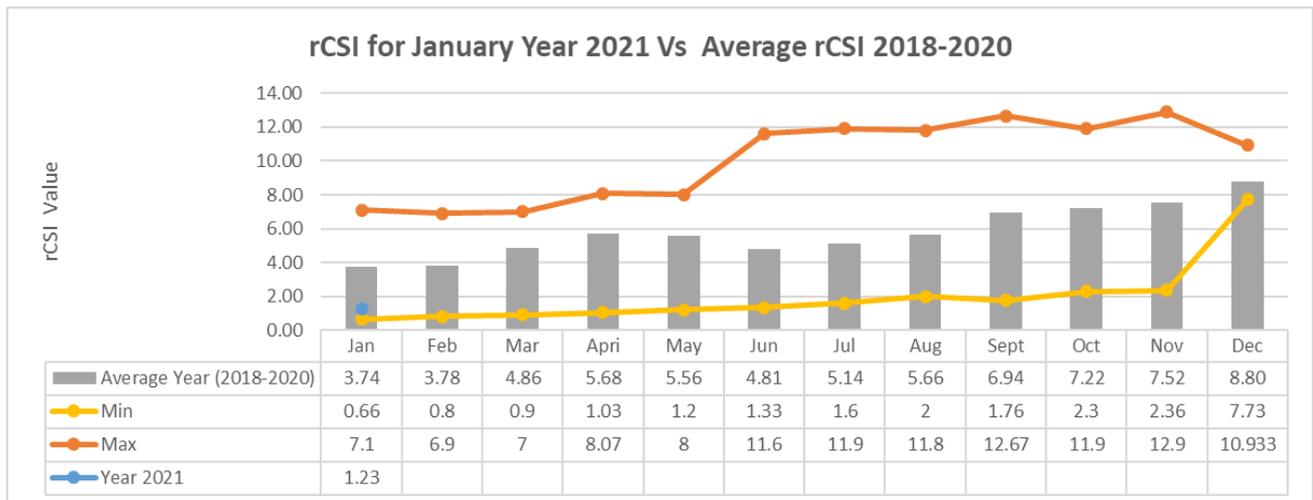


Figure 16 : Trend of CSI

- The highest CSI was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming zone at 1.9 followed by 1.3 in the Mixed Farming Zone while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the least CSI of 0.5.
- The most commonly employed coping strategy mechanisms during the month of January was: - 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

Ongoing Interventions

6.1 Food Intervention

6.1.1 Food intervention and cash transfers

- Distribution of 82 bags of 90 Kgs of maize and 51 bags of 90 Kgs of beans for Grade 4 and Standard 8 in 37 primary Schools in Tharaka South by International Aid Services Kenya(IASK).
- Kazi Mtaani through the County Commissioners Office of 380 youths in Tharaka South and 330 youths in Tharaka North for vulnerable families from July 2020 for six months till January 2021 earning Kshs 455 per day to caution those families against the effects of Covid 19.
- Cash transfer through the County Commissioners Office of poor and vulnerable 100 household in Tharaka South and 100 in North earning Kshs 1,000 per week from July 2020 to November 2020 to caution them against Covid 19 shocks.
- Cash transfer to vulnerable groups by the social services department of 3,862 elderly; 153 disables; 3,420 orphans and additional 1,000 people due to effects of Covid 19.
- Distribution by Tharaka Nithi County Government of 4Kg of wheat flour, 4Kg of maize flour and 1 litre of cooking oil to 340 households in Gatunga.
- Distribution by Tharaka Nithi County Government of 4Kg of wheat flour, 4Kg of maize flour and 1 litre of cooking oil to 153 households in Mukothima.
- Distribution by Tharaka Nithi County Government of wheat flour, maize flour and cooking oil in households in Tharaka South.

6.2 Non Food Intervention

Agriculture Sector

- Disilting of Gankamba earth dam in Kamwathu sub location and Maragwa Muguna earth dam in Kamaguna sub location by International Aid Services Kenya (IASK).
- Excavation of six farm ponds: 3 in Kamwathu and 3 in Kamaguna (each approximately 28m by 28m with a depth of 2m i.e. 1,568m³) by International Aid Services Kenya.
- Construction of 2 masonry tanks at Chakariga Girls Secondary School by the National drought Management Authority (NDMA).

Livestock and veterinary

- Supply of acaricides by KENTEC in collaboration with veterinary department in order to control vectors to organised farm groups.
- Lumpy Skin Disease vaccination targeting over 20,000 cattle in Tharaka South Sub County.
- Foot and Mouth Disease vaccination targeting over 20,000 cattle and 5,000 pigs in Tharaka South Sub County.
- Rabbits vaccination targeting 2,000 dogs and 500 donkeys in Tharaka North and South Sub Counties.
- Artificial insemination by the veterinary department at a subsidised price to farmers.
- Dairy farming of goats and cow by Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Programme and Livestock Department.
- Goats upgrading for milk and meat by Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project.
- Upgrading of local chicken by Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project.

Water

- Construction of Manduru earth dam in Gatunga Ward.
- Rehabilitation of Ura- Kathangachini and Kamacabi water project by the county Government and Water Trust Fund Agency.
- 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.

6.2 Food Security Prognosis

- During the month of January most cereal crops were at final stage of development while pulses were being harvested. Most Irrigated crops such as green maize were being harvested while others were post maturity stage.
- Market operation were normal and some food crops were been sourced from the markets while others were from own production. Own production were mainly millet, sorghum, green grams and green maize while most of the dry maize were being sourced from the market.
- Status of water sources was normal with an improving trend due to significant amount of the short rains with household and Livestock watering distance being within the normal ranges. The situation is likely to continue improving for the next 1 months till the end of January.
- Food Stocks at households' level is likely to improve in the across all the Livelihood Zone for the next 1 months till the short rains harvest lapses.

- Markets operations are likely to improve for livestock due to presence of fair pasture and browse and resumption of market while prices of food commodities is likely to decrease for the next 1 and half month till the end of the short rain harvesting.
- Pasture condition is good and the condition is likely to remain stable for the next 2 months due to supplementation of forage by crop residue leading to shorter grazing distance, increased milk production and good livestock body condition.
- Increased milk production is likely to lead to high milk consumption hence low malnutrition level amongst the under 5years children.
- Terms of Trade is fair and is likely to improve significantly in favour of livestock farmers and the trend is likely to continue for the next 2 months due to good livestock body condition which is likely to translate to higher prices.
- Households in the County are likely to be Food sufficient in the next 2 months due to the ongoing short rain harvest which might positively affect income and food availability.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (JULY 2020 TO FEBRUARY 2021)

- The county Government and different stakeholders should continue to concentrate on Response towards the management of the effects of Covid 19 and other preparedness activities geared towards resilience to propel household towards food security.

Sub County	Location	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Tharaka North	Maragwa and Kathangachini locations	Promotion of post-harvest grain management, preservation & Utilization	8500	MOA,ND MA, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	FUEL, FACILITATION ALLOWANCES, STATIONARY, DEMONSTRATION MATERIALS	Technical personnel, vehicles	END OF MARCH 2019
Tharaka North	Maragwa and Kathangachini locations	Promotion of crop method demonstration sites(farmer field schools)	6500	MOA,ND MA, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	FUEL, FACILITATION ALLOWANCES, STATIONARY, DEMONSTRATION MATERIALS	Technical personnel, vehicles	END OF May 2019
Tharaka North	Maragwa and Kathangachini locations	Expand Cereal enhancement program	6000	MoA/Stakeholders	Finances	Technical personnel, vehicles	2 years
Tharaka North	Mukothima	Control of Fall armyworm	11000	MOA,ND MA, COUNTY GOVERNMENT	FUEL, FACILITATION ALLOWANCES, SEED	Technical personnel, vehicles	March-May 2019

Tharaka North	Gatue,Maragwa, Kanjoro,kath angachini	Provision of relief food	6000	County govt National govt	food		immediately
Tharaka south	Nkondi	Provision of subsidized planting inputs	8000	County govt National govt	Fertilizers Seeds chemicals		By end of September 2020
Tharaka	Management of acute malnutrition (imam)	All wards	All children with malnutrition	M O H	funds	Personnel	Continuous
Tharaka	IYCN Interventions (EBF and complementary Foods)	All wards	All children under 5yrs	M O H	funds	Personnel	Continuous
Tharaka	Iron Folate Supplementation among Pregnant Women	All wards	All pregnant women	M O H	funds	Personnel	Continuous
Tharaka	Deworming	All wards	All children under 5yrs	M O H	funds	Personnel	Continuous
Education Recommended							
Food Security Related	Tharaka South and Tharaka North	ESMP	37	8093	IAS	Retention	6 months
		HGSM	13	2171	GOK	Retention	Long term
		Water Tanks	10	2100	NDMA	Hygiene safe drinking water	3 months
Covid-19 Related	Tharaka North Tharaka South	Face masks	172	35,618	GOK	Reducing spread of COVID 19	Short term 6 months
		Fumigation of school building	172	35,618	GOK	Prevent COVID 19	3 months
COVID-19 Related	Tharaka North Tharaka South	Fumigation	62	16805	County Government MOE	Prevent COVID 19	November – December 2020
		Hand Washing Facilities	62	16805	MOE	None	August-December 2020
		Sanitizers	62	16805	MOE	None	August-December 2020