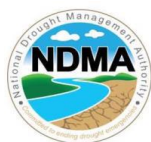


National Drought Management Authority
THARAKA NITHI COUNTY (THARAKA)
DROUGHT EARLY WARNING BULLETIN FOR APRIL 2022



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



April 2022 EW Phase

Drought Status: ALERT



Early Warning Phase Classification

	EW PHASE	TRENDS
Mixed Farming	Normal	Stable
Marginal Mixed Farming	Recovery	Improving
Rain Fed Livelihood Zone	Alert	Improving
County	Recovery	Stable
Biophysical Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Rainfall % of Average	138%	80-120
VCI-3month	32.85	>35
Water Sources	Normal	Normal
Production Indicators	Value	Normal Ranges
Livestock Migration Pattern	No Migration	No Migration
Livestock Body Conditions	Fair	Good
Milk Production	1.7 Litre	Above 1 Litre
Livestock deaths (from drought)	No death	No death
Access Indicators	Value	Normal
Terms of Trade	103.7	Above 104

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- Since onset of the long rains on the 3rd week of March in selective areas, enhanced rainfall was realized from the second week of April. A spatial average of 358.4mm from 8 rain gauge station was realized indicating 138% of the LTA. Status of water sources was normal and improving. However, increased water pollution and destruction of water infrastructure by running water, especially for piped water system undermined access to clean water.
- The overall vegetation cover across the County was below normal but improving.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was fair and improving while food stocks at household levels was below normal and declining. Both livestock and food commodities prices were almost the same as of previous months. Market operation was normal for both livestock and food commodities. Food commodity prices were high and are likely to continue increasing due to low stocks while Livestock prices are modest and expected to improve due to onset of the long rains. Milk production and consumption was still low but above normal.

Access Indicators

- Household water distance reduced and was normal due to normal status of water sources while Livestock watering distance from grazing area was normal and remained almost the same as that of the previous months due to improved recharge.

Utilization Indicators

- Following all the prevailing conditions, the overall drought phase in April was still at alert and the condition was improving.

Seasonal Calendar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 first two weeks of April was characterized with moderately hot weather conditions which was lower compared to that of the previous year. Onset of the long rains was on the 4th week of March(26th of March 2022) but was enhanced from the second week of April(13th of April 2022). An average amount of 358.4mm of rains was received during the month of April. Precipitation for the month of April was higher than that of the previous year and of the Long term average of 259.7mm.
- Farming activities during the month of April was mainly weeding. Crops planted during the long rain season of 2022 were cereals and pulses. Cereals planted were millet, sorghum and maize, while pulses such as green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas were planted.
- The precipitation condition for April 2022 in comparison to that of the previous year of 2021 and that of the long term average is as shown by figure 1 below.

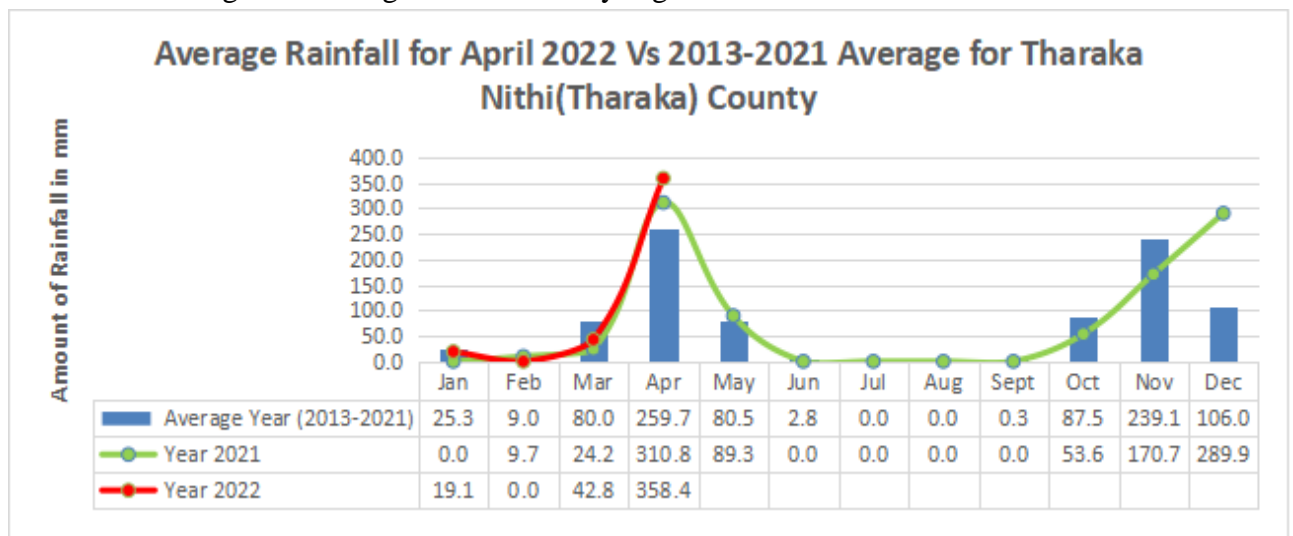


Figure 1: Rainfall Trend for 2022 Vs. 2013-2021 Average

1.2 Rainfall Distribution

Most rainfall was received from the second week of April. Rainfall was received for an average of 6-13 days. Rainfall was evenly distributed in space and time as shown by figure 2 below.

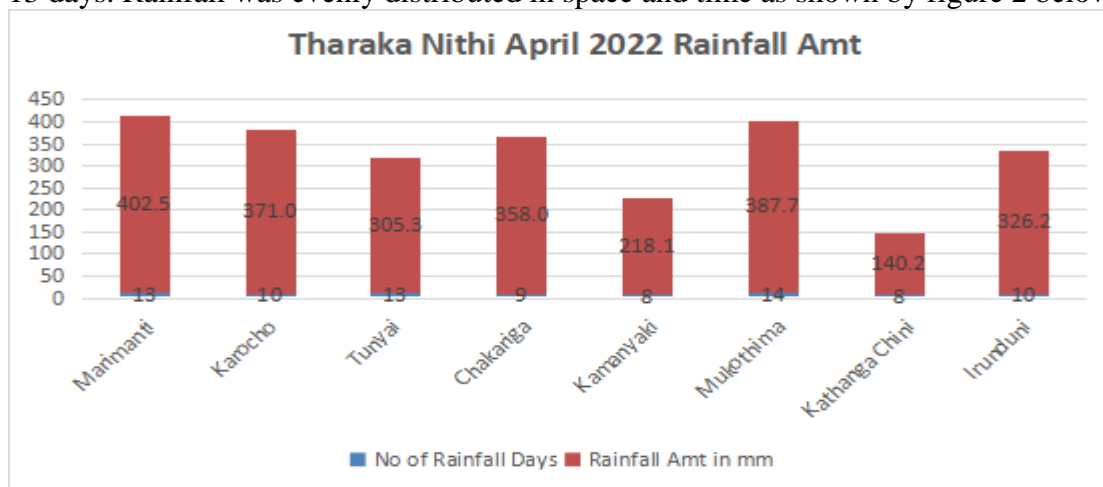


Figure 2 : Rainfall Distribution Chart

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.0 IMPACTS ON VEGETATION AND WATER

2.1 Vegetation Condition Index (VCI)

- The cumulative 3 month vegetation cover for Tharaka Nithi County (Tharaka) for the month of April was 32.85 from 52.53 in March indicating a reduction in the general vegetation cover. The forage condition reduced from that of the previous month which was the same for browse and pasture.
- Pasture and browse condition was below normal but increasing due to the increase in rainfall performance from that of the previous month. This increase was hastened by the ongoing rainfall and the overall reduction in temperatures.
- Browse and pasture across all the livelihood zones is expected to improve in the next one month. The matrix in figure 3 below shows vegetation cover classification based on the drought phases and the monthly vegetation cover trends of the vegetation condition index for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County

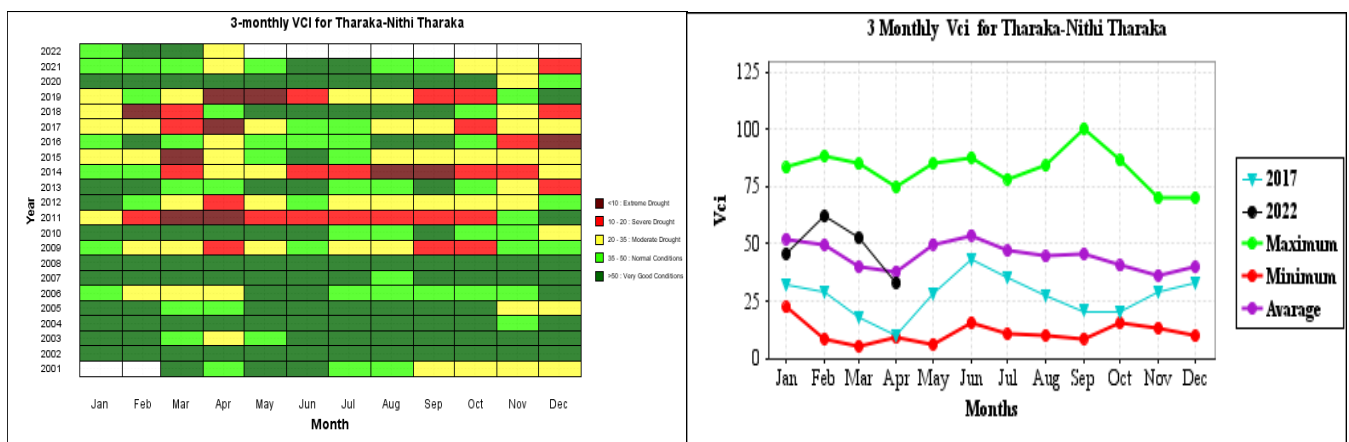


Figure 3: (a) Matrix and (b) Graph respectively of VCI Classification

Table 1: April vs. March 2022 VCI (3M)

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS		VCI as at 27 th March 2022	VCI as at 30 th April 2022
County	County/Sub County		
Tharaka Nithi	County	58.8	44.03
	Tharaka	52.53	32.85
	Chuka Igambang ' ombe	67.33	57.76
	Maara	68.36	62.83

2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

Pasture Condition

- Pasture quantity and quality in the month of April was fair in most parts of the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones such as Kamanyaki, Kathangachini, Kiamiramba and some parts Kamacabi among others.
- In the Mixed Farming and Rain fed Livelihood Zones, pasture quality and quantity was good to fair due to increase in rainfall from that of the previous months.

- The situation is expected to improve across all the Livelihood Zones for the next one month after enhanced long rains from the 2nd week of April.

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was fair across most parts of Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones in the month of April with an increasing trend from that of the previous months. However there were some pockets in selective areas which had poor browse condition such as parts of Kathangachini and Maragwa.
- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was good to fair in Mixed Farming and Rain fed Livelihood Zones. This was attributed to cold and wet weather condition which was experience from the 2nd week of April 2022.

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 April was: Rivers, Traditional River wells, Pans & Dams and Boreholes as shown by figure 4 below. In some trading centres, there was use of piped water system which was mainly abstracted from rivers. Such centres include: Marimanti, Mukothima, Gatunga, Chakariga and Nkondi.
- Due to damages of water infrastructure by running water, there was interruption of piped water system flow in taps and increased water pollution which affected the quality of piped water system.

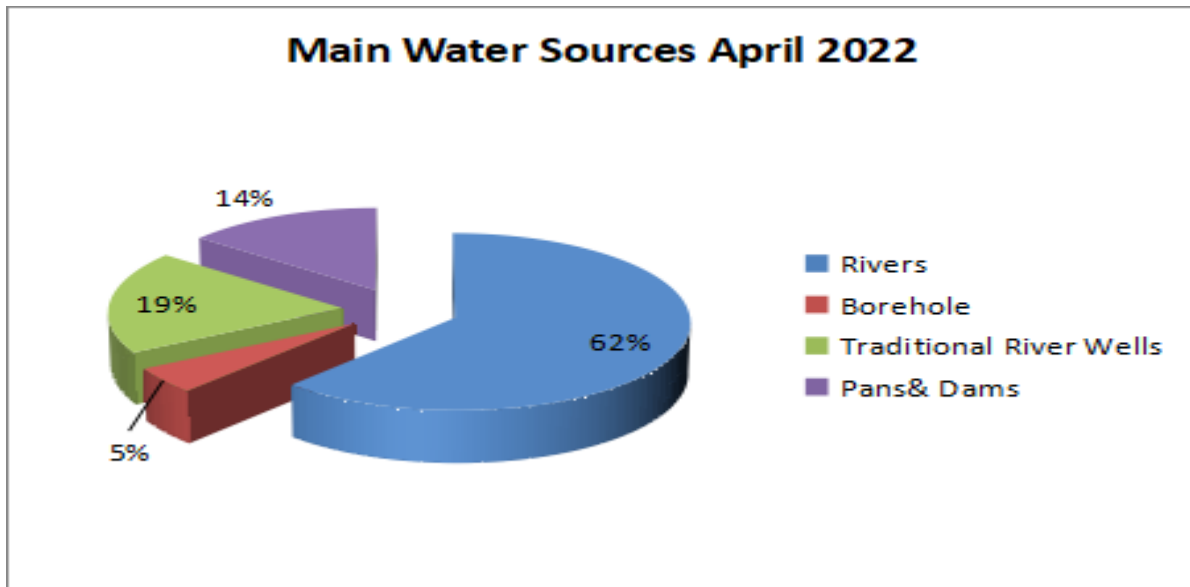


Figure 4 : Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County

2.2.2 State of Water Sources

- The state of water sources for the month of April was normal with an improving trend. Surface water sources such as rivers showed a decline due to reduction in upstream flow in the first two weeks of April from the upper parts of Meru. However, the situation started improving from the 2nd week of April..
- The overall status of water sources across all the Livelihood Zones for the month of April was ranked as normal with an index 5 in reference to the scale on table 2 below:

Table 2: State of Water Sources

INDEX	STATE OF WATER	DESCRIPTION
1	EMERGENCY.SITUATION	All main water sources have dried up; only few boreholes still yielding significant amounts
2	STRONGLY INADEQUATE	Surface water sources have dried up while the underground water sources are yielding very little amounts of water. Breakages of boreholes contribute to worsen the situation. Acute water shortage in many areas within the livelihood
3	INADEQUATE	Surface water sources have dried up while the underground water sources are yielding modest amounts of water. Concentration of livestock around few water points contribute to spread communicable diseases and to degradation of rangeland
4	DECLINING	The water availability is below normal for the period, but showing declining trends.
5	NORMAL	The water availability is normal for the period
6	GOOD	The water availability is above normal for the period

2.2.3 Household Water Access

- Average Household water return distance decreased from 3.9 Km in March to 3.5 Km in April. This decrease in Household water distance could be attributed to increase in rainfall leading to increased recharge of water sources. Household return water distance was 4.8 Km in Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone, Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone was 3 Km while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone had the least household water distance of 1.4 Km.
- The average distance of household access to water was 25.53% lower than the long-term average of 4.7Km for the month of April as shown in figure 5 below.

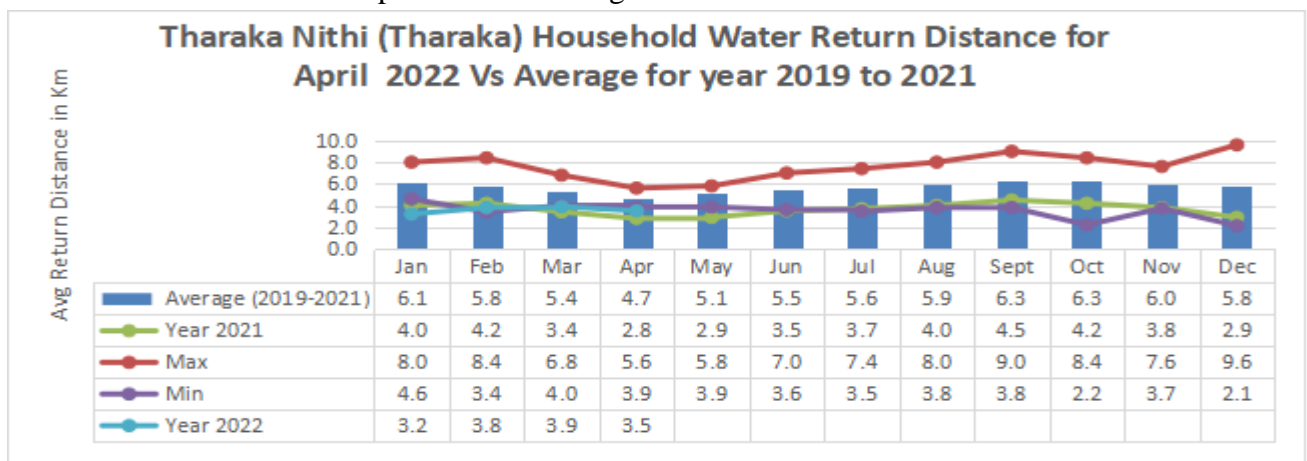


Figure 5 : Household Water Distance Livestock Access to Water

- Average return water distance from grazing area remained unchanged at 4.4Km in April just like the previous month of March. This high distance for Livestock access to water in April could be attributed to reduction in water sources and reduction in pasture and browse during the first two weeks of April.

- The longest return water distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming recorded a distance of 5.8Km, Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded a distance of 4 Km while Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone recorded the least distance of 2 Km.
- The average return water distance from grazing areas was 8.5% lower than the long term average distance of 4.7 Km for this time of the year as shown in figure 6 below.

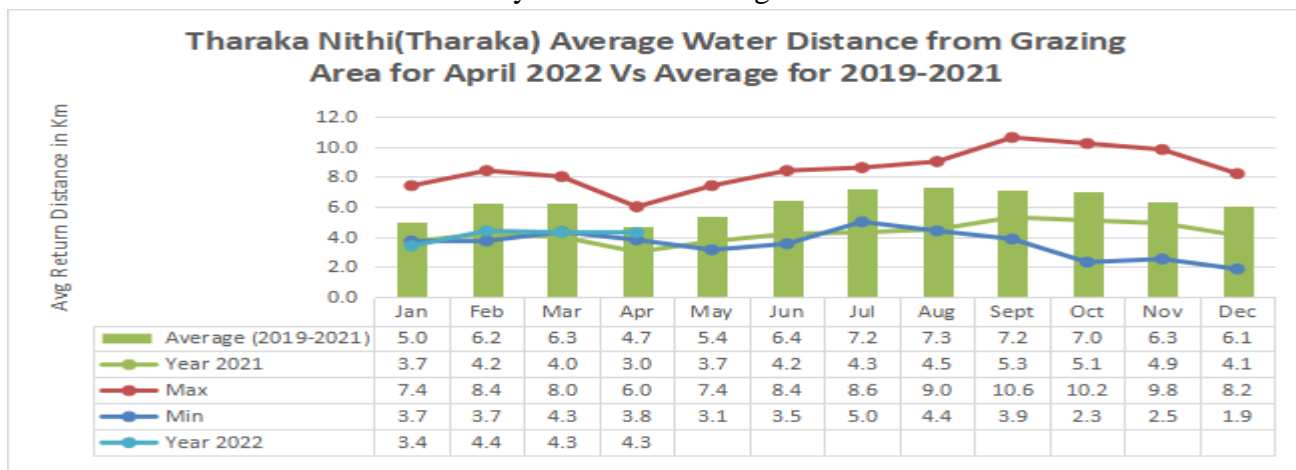


Figure 6 : Grazing to Water Distance for Livestock Trend

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for cattle was fair across all the livelihood zones while that for shoats was good to fair. The current livestock body condition could be attributed to fair pasture conditions and fair to good browse condition across most of the livelihood Zones.
- This was due to improvement of pasture and browse which was occasioned by increased rains from onset of rains from the 3rd week of March to April of 2022.
- The Livestock body condition in April for cattle and shoats showed some increase in Mixed, Rain fed and in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone. The Livestock body condition could be rated at index 6 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 reduction in cases of human wildlife conflicts. Few cases were mainly along river Tana where hippos were invading some irrigated farms. Some other few instances were from monkeys invasion of farms.
- There were few cases of Livestock intra-migration in areas of Kiamiramba, Gatue, Kathangachini, Maragwa, Kamanyaki and parts of Marimanti in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zones.
- Cases of CCPP were reported in goats and sheep across the County especially in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zones such as Gatue, Kathangachini, Maragwa, Kamanyaki and some parts of Marimanti among other areas.
- Rabies were also reported in donkeys, Cats and dogs while LSD were reported in cattle in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zones of Kamanyaki, Gatunga, among other areas.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average Milk production per household per day increased from 1litre in March to 1.7 of a litre per household per day in April. The moderate milk production could be attributed to supplementation of pasture and browse with crop residues. However, this production was still low and this could be attributed to indigenous cattle breeds which are mainly for beef production.
- The pasture condition was fair while the browse condition was fair to good and improving. Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had an average production per household per day of more than 2 litres per household per day while the other livelihood Zones recorded an average production of 1 litre per household per day. However, milk production per household per day was higher than that of the 3-year average of 1 litre per household per day for this time of the year.

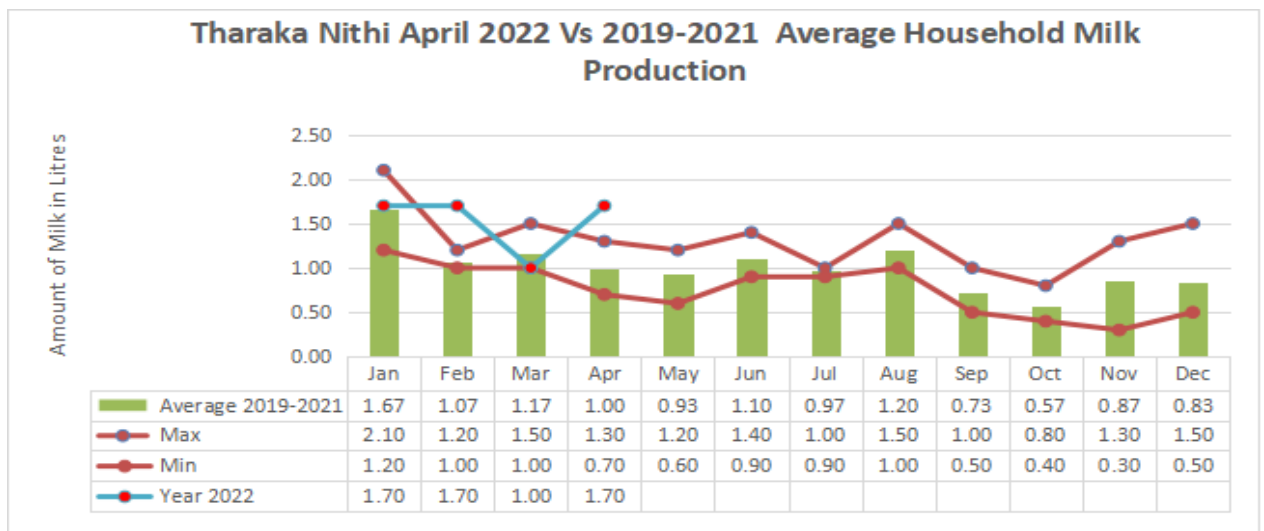


Figure 7 : The Trend of Milk Production

3.2 Crop Production

3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Farming activities during the month of April was weeding and weed control by spraying for the 2022 long rain season.
- The main pulses for the long rain season were green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas while cereals grown were millet, sorghum and maize. Few maize crops were grown in the Mixed and Rain fed Livelihood Zone.

3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

- There were no reported cases of pests and diseases in the month of April. This was because most of the farms are in preparation for the long rain planting while a few farms were been planted.

- There is however an alert of the outbreak of caterpillars and African Army worm invasion of farmers after presence of numerous moths and butterflies. Therefore, there is need for close monitoring, surveillance and stocking of agrovets with relevant chemicals for control just in case of an outbreak.

4.0 MARKET PERFORMANCE

4.1 Livestock Prices

4.1.1 Cattle Prices

- The average cattle price increased from Kshs. 29,875 in March to Kshs. 31,039 in April. The increase in cattle price could be attributed to supplementary feeds from crop residue leading to improvement in cattle body condition hence an increase in cattle price.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood Zone had the highest average price of Kshs 39,000; Mixed Livelihood Zone had the price of Kshs 35,833 while the Rain Fed Cropping Farming Livelihood Zone had the least price of Kshs 25,143. The current price was 32 percent higher than the three-year average of Kshs 23,500 for April.

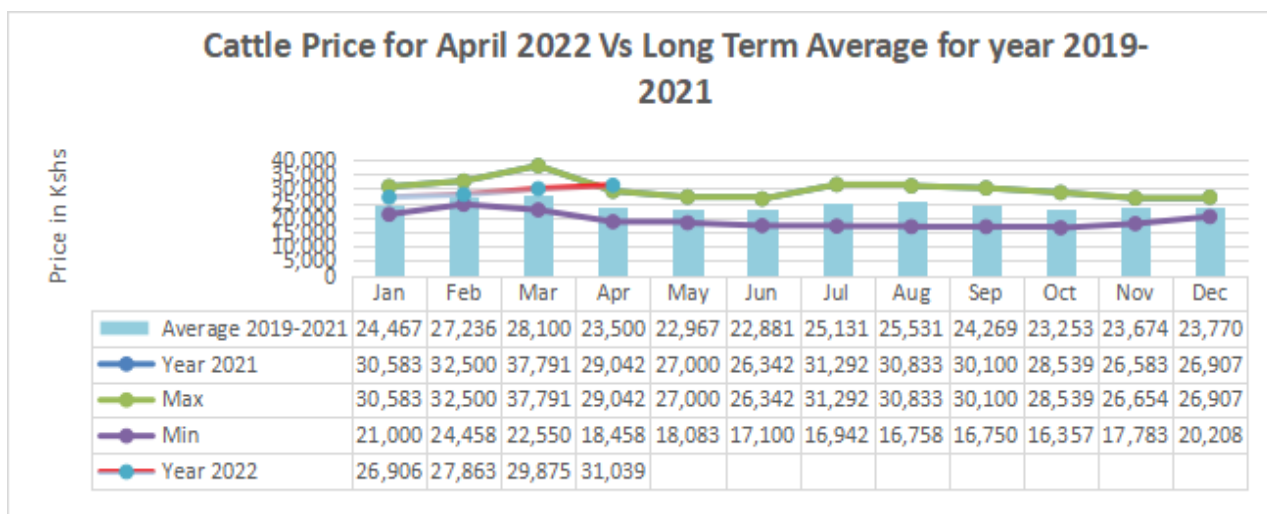


Figure 8 : The Trend of Cattle Price

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price decreased from Kshs 5,119 in March to Kshs 5,023 in April but was almost the same as of the previous month. The high goat price could be attributed to supplementary feeds from crop residue and leaf droppings leading to improvement in goat's body condition hence high price.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the highest price of Ksh. 5,500; Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 5,100 while the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 4,714.
- The average goat price was 26.3% higher than the three-year average of Ksh 3,797 for April.

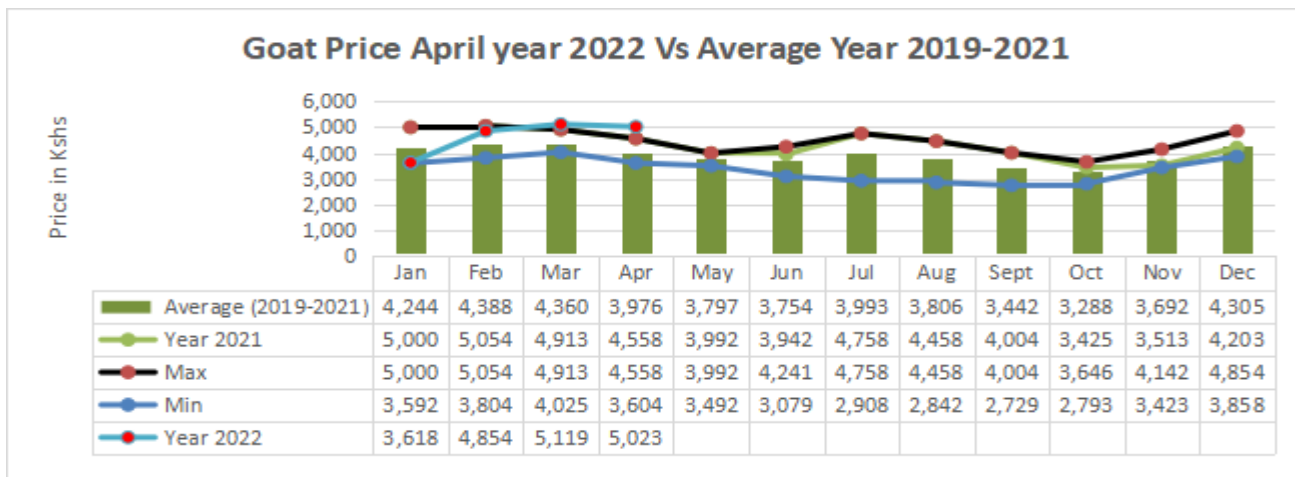


Figure 9 : The Trend of Goat's Price

4.2 Maize Prices at Market Level

4.2.1 Price of Cereals and Other Food Products

4.2.2 Maize Prices at Market Level

- The average market price of a Kilogram of maize increased from Kshs 43 per Kg in March to Kshs 49 per Kg in April. This increase in maize price was attributed to poor 2021 short rain harvest for maize in the County leading to diminishing stocks hence high prices. The maize stocks are expected to decline in the next three month till the next harvest in July and August.
- Maize price was Kshs 50 per Kg in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone , Kshs 50 per Kg in the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 45 per Kg. The average maize price was 25.64 percent higher than the three-year average price of Kshs 39 per Kg for April.

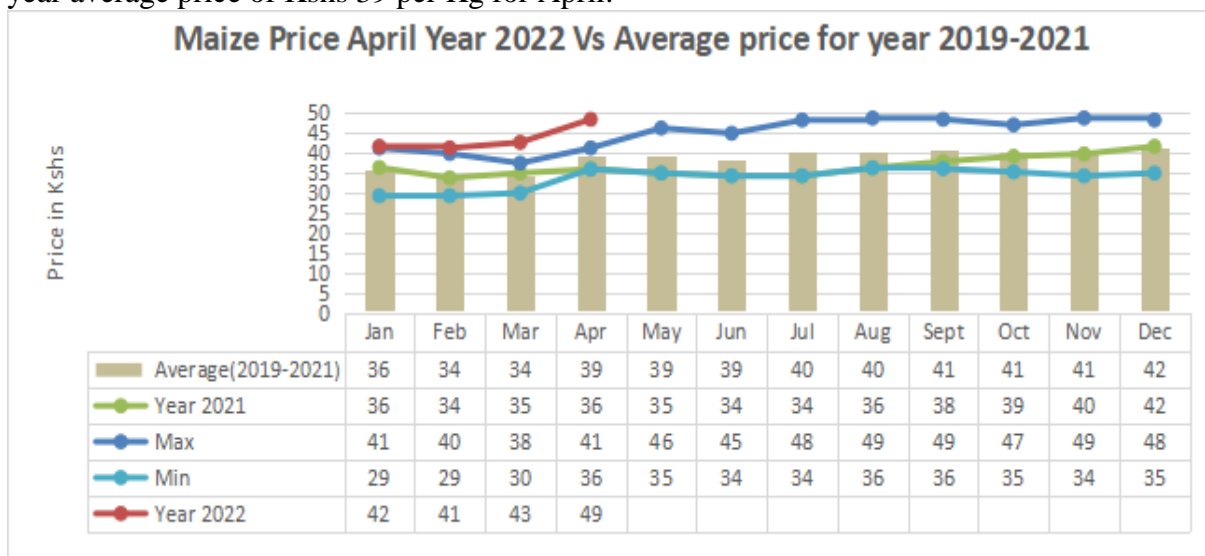


Figure 10 : Trend of Maize Price

4.2.4 Millet Price at Market Level

- The average market price of millet increased from Kshs 58 per Kg in March to Kshs 62 per Kg in April. The increase in millet price could be attributed to diminishing stocks from the short rain harvest leading an increase in millet price.
- The Marginal Mixed Farming Zone recorded a price of Kshs 62.5 per Kg; Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded a price of Kshs 62 per Kg while Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 60 per Kg.
- The average millet price was 51.22 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs. 41 per Kg for the month of April.

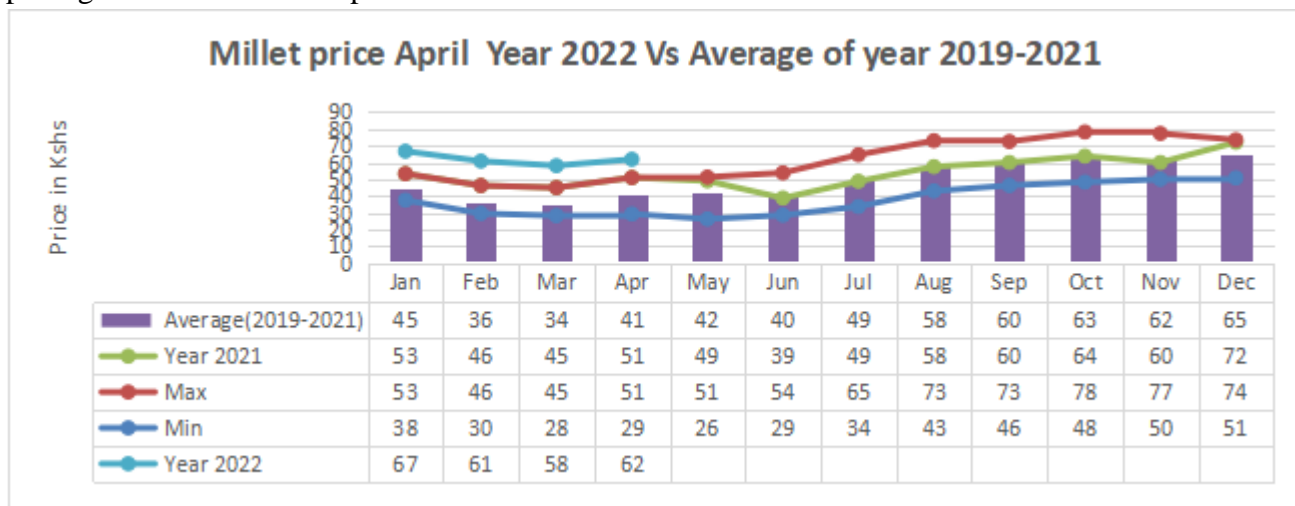


Figure 11 : The Trend of Millet price

4.2.5 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade decreased from 119.9 in March to 103.7 in April which was attributed to a decrease in goat price against an increase in maize price.
- With a sale of one goat, a livestock farmer was able to purchase 103.7 Kg of maize indicating a decrease in purchasing power of a livestock farmer to afford food commodities. The highest ToT ratio was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 110; followed by Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone at 104.76; while the Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the least term of trade ratio at 102.
- The term of trade for the period under review was lower than the three year average value of 104 during the same period.

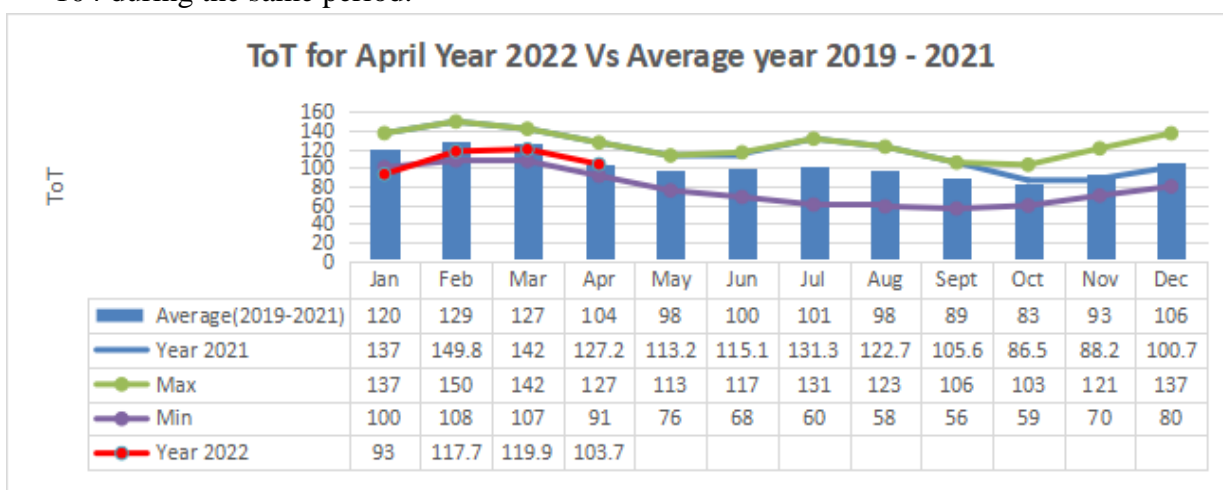


Figure 12 : Trend of Term of Trade

4.2.6 Income sources

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

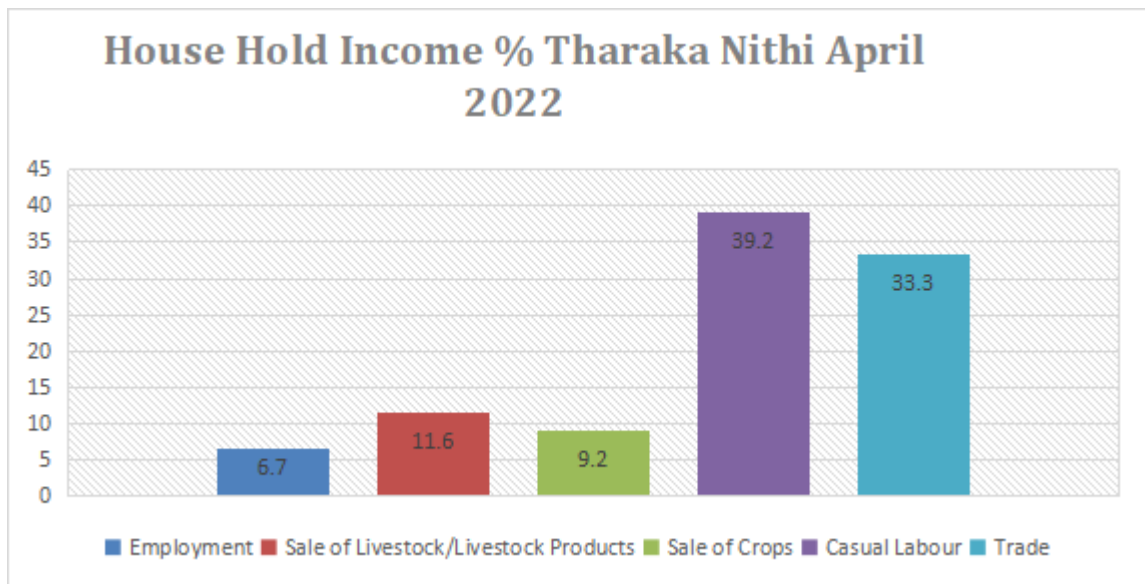


Figure 13 : Tharaka Nithi Percentage Household Income

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1.1 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption per household per day increased from 1 litre per household per day in March to 1.4 litre per household per day in April. Milk consumption, was higher than that of the the 3 year average and of the previous year. Milk consumption has remained low due to low production in the County except in urban areas where residents depend on processed milk from the shop.
- The average milk consumed per household per day for the month of April was 55 percent higher than the 3-year average consumption of 0.90 of a litre for April.



Figure 14: Milk Consumption Trend

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score decreased from almost 100% in March to 80.07% in the month of April which was attributed to a decrease in food security situation since, the number of household affording the required quality of meals was decreasing.
- This was collaborated by the coping strategies index which was also on an upward trend. The proportion of household with acceptable FCS in April was higher than the long-term average for April. The percentage of FCS in the three Livelihood Zone for the month of April is as shown in figure 16 below.

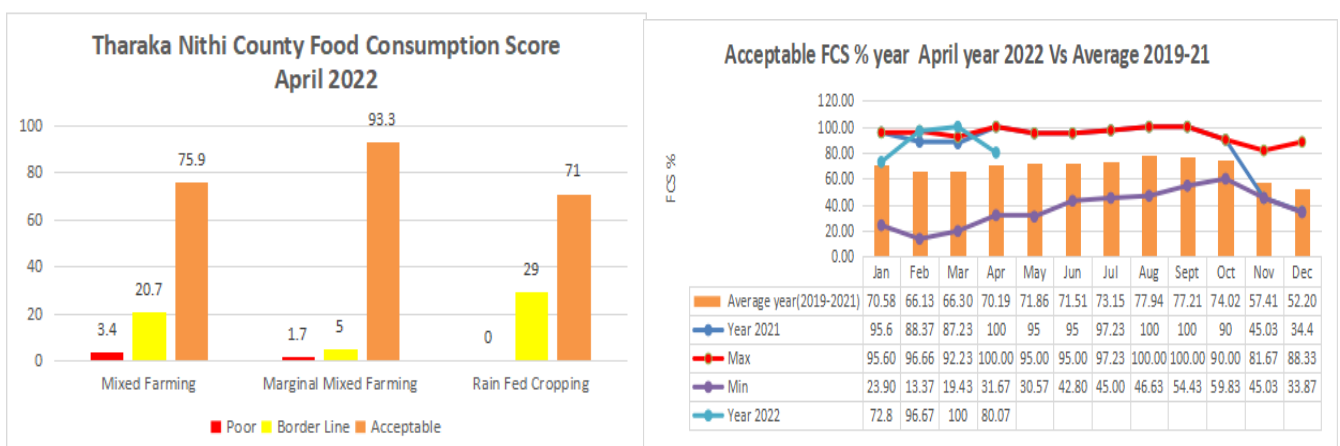


Figure 15 : FCS Trend and FCS by Livelihood Zone

Table 3 : Average Food Consumption Score

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

- The poor food consumption score implies household are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and rarely consuming protein rich food, borderline imply household are consuming staple, vegetable every day accompanied by oil and pulse a few times in a week while the acceptable imply households consuming staples, vegetables every day, and frequently accompanied by pulses.

5.2 UTILISATION INDICATORS

5.2.1 Health and Nutrition Status

- The prevalence of most common diseases for the general population in Tharaka Nithi County include diseases of the respiratory system, malaria, skin disease, urinary tract infections and rheumatism while those mainly affecting children under five years include: diseases of the respiratory system, pneumonia, malaria, intestinal worms and skin diseases.

5.2.2 MUAC

- The percentage of sampled children between 6 to 59 months whose MUAC percentage was less than 135mm was on a downward trend. The MUAC percentage in April for children at risk of malnutrition was 1% which was almost the same as of the previous month . The increase in MUAC % was attributed to deteriorating food security situation in the County which affected children. The number of malnourished children was lower than long term average for the month of April of 1.9%.

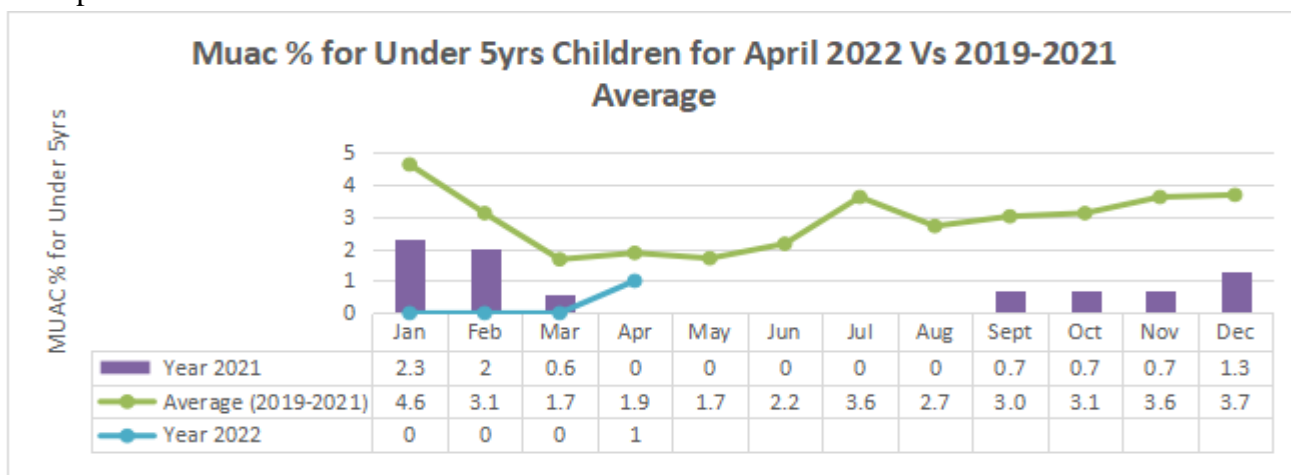


Figure 16 : MUAC% trend for Under 5 yrs. Children

5.2.3 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased from 1.8 in March to 8.3 in April which was attributed to diminishing stocks which led to increased stress in obtaining food or money to buy food at household level. The increase in CSI value for April was attributed to increase in household stress in obtaining food or money to buy food especially of the vulnerable households. The CSI in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone was 16.2, in Mixed Farming Zone CSI value was 6.3 while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the CSI value of 2.3.

- The CSI value for April 2022 was higher than that of 2019-21 average of 3.99 as shown in figure 18 below.

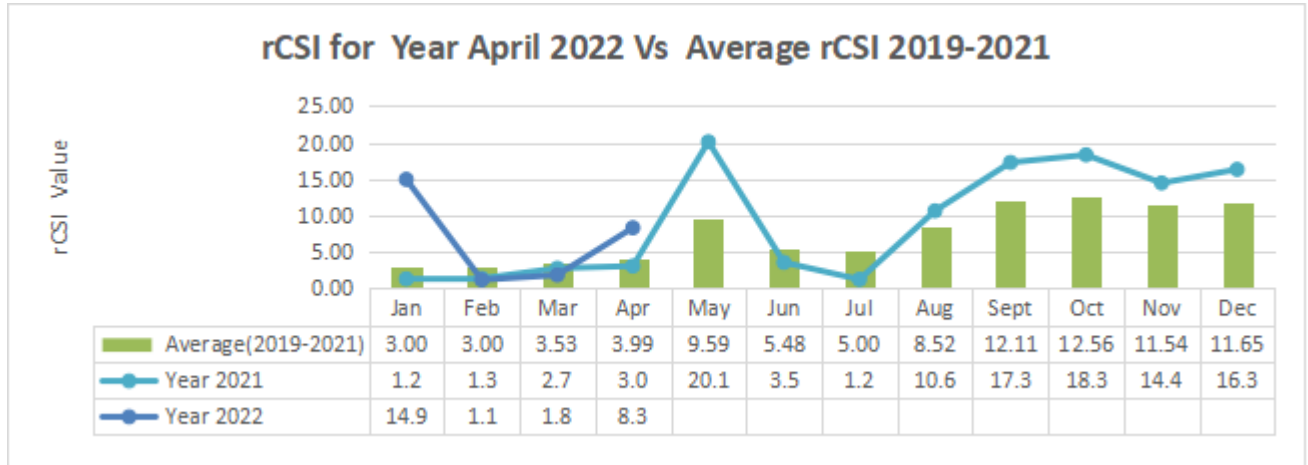


Figure 17 : Trends of rCSI

- The most commonly employed coping strategy mechanisms during the month of April was: - Obtaining of goods on credit, Reliance on less preferred and less expensive food, selling of stocks and spending of savings among others.
- Some households employed livelihood based coping strategies such as sale of some household assets, spending of savings as well as borrowing of short term loans.

6.0 CURRENT INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Ongoing Interventions

Food intervention

- Distribution of 150 bags of 50Kg rice and 385bags of 50Kg beans of relief food by the National Government to household of vulnerable families in Tharaka North Sub- County as follows :

Location	Percentage	Rice	Beans	Fortified Health Food
Gatue	15	21	55	7
Maragwa	25	36	94	11
Kathangachini	25	36	94	11
Kanjoro	16	23	60	8
Gikingo	7	10	26	3
Thiiti	6	9	23	3
Ntoroni	6	9	23	3
Vulnerables	0	3	5	2
Mukothima OVC	0	3	5	2
Total	100	150	385	50

- Distribution of 150 bags of 50Kg rice and 385bags of 50Kg beans of relief food by the National Government to household of vulnerable families in Tharaka South Sub- County

Cash Transfer

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

6.2 Food Security Prognosis

- During the month of April, farming activity was weed control for the long rain season. Onset of the long rain was on the 4th week of March, subsided but was enhanced from the 2nd week of April.
- Pulses planted in March and April were green grams, cow peas, pigeon peas and few traces of beans while cereals grown were millet, sorghum and maize. Maize and beans were grown in some few areas of the Mixed and Rain- Fed Zones.
- Food stocks were replenished during the short rain harvest, however, harvests were below the long term average. Most of the residents are therefore likely to depend on markets for food due to poor harvest. Food prices are likely to remain high for the next five months until the next season's harvest in July if the rainfall performs well.
- Pasture and browse condition was fair to poor. Pasture and browse condition is likely to increase for the next 1 and a half month due to onset of the long rainfall which will lead to regeneration of pasture and browse leading to improvement of livestock body condition hence an increase in livestock prices.
- There was normal to below normal status of water condition in March for both surface and underground water sources, this resulted to longer household watering and livestock grazing to watering distance, however, the situation likely to change in the next one month due to recharge of the available sources from the expected rains.

- Market operations were normal since food crops were being produced locally and sourced from household stocks. They include millet, green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas. Food commodities such as maize and beans were being sourced from outside the County.
- Due to poor short rain harvest, food stocks at households' level is likely to decrease across all the Livelihood Zone for the next 3 months which might lead to high commodity prices till July when the next harvest which will replenish stocks is expected.
- Markets operations are likely to be stable for livestock due to fair pasture and browse while food prices are likely to be high for the next four months due to low stocks till the next long rain harvest.
- Pasture condition is fair to poor and the condition is likely to improve for the next one month leading to shorter grazing distance, increased milk production and fair livestock body condition.
- Increased milk production is likely to lead to an increase in milk consumption hence a likelihood of reduction in malnutrition level amongst the under 5 years' children.
- Terms of Trade is modest and is likely to remain modest due to an increase in both goat and maize prices and the trend is likely to continue for the next 4 months till replenishment of stocks from the long rain harvest in July.
- Households in the County are likely to be food stressed for the next 4 months till the next long rains harvest which might positively affect income and food availability.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (February 2022 to July 2022)

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

County	Ward	Intervention	No. of beneficiaries	Proposed Implementers	Required Resources	Available Resources	Time Frame
Agriculture							
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga Mukothima	Training of the community on post-harvest management technologies	7000	County govt National govt	Funds	personnel	immediately
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga Mukothima	Promotion of kitchengarden	3000	County govt National govt	Funds Seeds Kitchen garden construction materials	Personnel	immediately
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga Mukothima	Organize for table banking groups to pull together resources for money lending	4000	County govt National govt	Funds	Personnel	immediately
Tharaka Nithi		Rehabilitation and Establishment of new irrigation schemes	3000HH	Dept. of Agriculture	Funding from the County	Technical Experts	2020-2022
Livestock							
Tharaka Nithi	Tharaka South	Community Sensitization on the importance of fodder preservation, controlled grazing	120	County Government, Livestock Production, Caritus Meru, KENDATT	Ksh. 120,000	Personnel	January to July, 2022

		and proper stocking rate		and NDMA			
Tharaka Nithi	Tharaka North & South	Mass deworming and treatments	2,700	CGTN, and other development partners	3.3M	personnel personnel	January to March, 2022
Tharaka Nithi	Tharaka North	Capacity building on Fodder conservation and storage	60	CGTN and livestock production department	Ksh. 13,300		From Jan 2022
Education							
Tharaka Nithi	chiakaringa	Provision of feeding programme	GOK parents	1.2million	200000		April 2022
Tharaka Nithi	Gatunga	Deworming	62	18765	County	1.2M	April 2022