

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



A Vision 2030 Flagship Project



May 2022 EW Phase

Drought Status: ALERT



Early Warning Phase Classification

| | EW PHASE | TRENDS |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Mixed Farming | Alert | Deteriorating |
| Marginal Mixed Farming | Alert | Deteriorating |
| Rain Fed Livelihood Zone | Alert | Deteriorating |
| County | Alert | Deteriorating |
| Biophysical Indicators | Value | Normal Ranges |
| Rainfall % of Average | 24.10% | 80-120 |
| VCI-3month | 33.8 | >35 |
| Water Sources | Normal | Normal |
| Production Indicators | Value | Normal Ranges |
| Livestock Migration Pattern | No Migration | No Migration |
| Livestock Body Conditions | Fair | Good |
| Milk Production | 1.20 Litre | Above 0.93 Litre |
| Livestock deaths (from drought) | No death | No death |
| Access Indicators | Value | Normal |
| Terms of Trade | 80.1 | Above 98 |

Drought Situation & EW Phase Classification

Biophysical Indicators

- There was depressed rainfall in the month of May. A spatial average of 19.4mm was received from 8 rain gauge stations which was 33.8% of the LTA. Status of water sources was below normal and reducing due to low recharge. Water rationing was frequent, especially for piped water system which undermined access to clean water.
- The overall vegetation cover across the County was below normal and reducing. Most crops planted during the season were showing signs of water stress especially green grams and other cereal crops.

Socio Economic Indicators (Impact Indicators)

Production Indicators

- Livestock body condition was fair but reducing while food stocks at household levels was below normal and declining. Both livestock and food commodities prices were almost the same as of the previous month. 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 were reducing and are expected to worsen due to poor long rains performance. Milk production and consumption was still low but above normal.

Access Indicators

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

Utilization Indicators

- Following all the prevailing conditions, the overall drought phase in May was at late alert and the condition was worsening.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains harvests ▪ Short dry spell ▪ Reduced milk yields ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks ▪ Land preparation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planting/Weeding ▪ Long rains ▪ High Calving Rate ▪ Milk Yields Increase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long rains harvests ▪ A long dry spell ▪ Land preparation ▪ Kidding (Sept) ▪ Increased HH Food Stocks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short rains ▪ Planting/weeding |
| | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|

Seasonal Calendar

1.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

1.1 RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

- The month of May received depressed rainfall, an average amount of 19.4mm of rains was received during the month of May. Precipitation for the month of May was lower than that of the previous year and of the Long term average of 80.5 mm.
- Farming activities during the month of May was mainly weeding and pest control by spraying especially for the pulses. Most crops were experiencing water stress which is an earlier sign of reduced yields for both pulses and cereals. Crops planted during the long rain season of 2022 were cereals and pulses. Cereals planted were millet, sorghum and maize, while for pulses they were green grams, cow peas and pigeon peas.
- The precipitation condition for May 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.

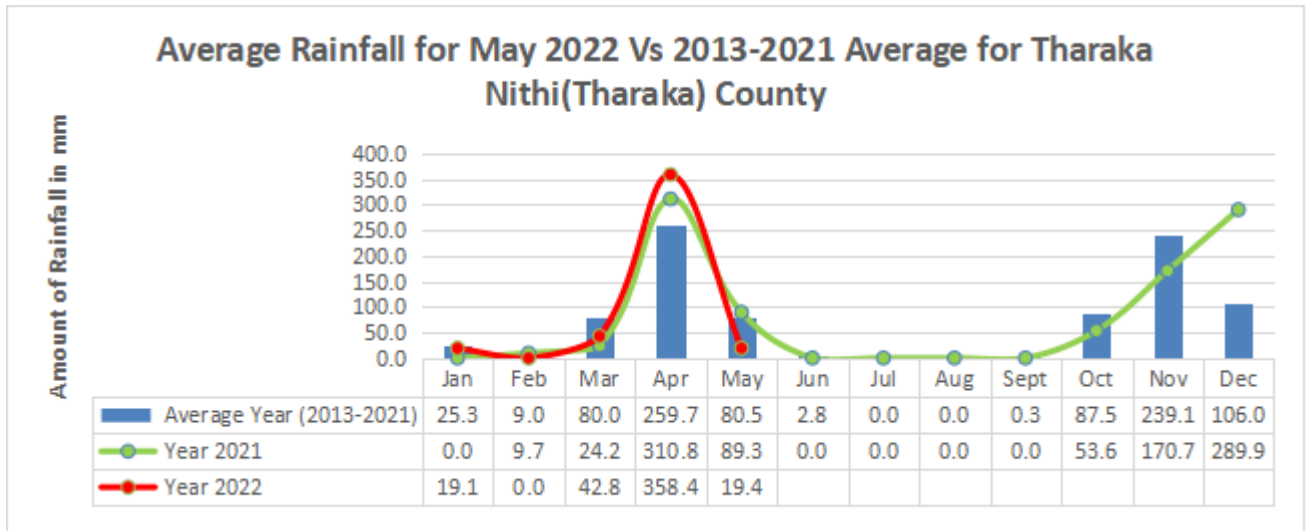


Figure 1: Rainfall Trend for 2022 Vs. 2013-2021 Average

1.2 Rainfall Distribution

Most rains received in May were drizzles in most areas. Rainfall was received for an average of 1-3 days while some regions in the Marginal Mixed Farming Zones did not receive any rains. Rainfall in May was unevenly distributed in both time and space as shown by figure 2 below.

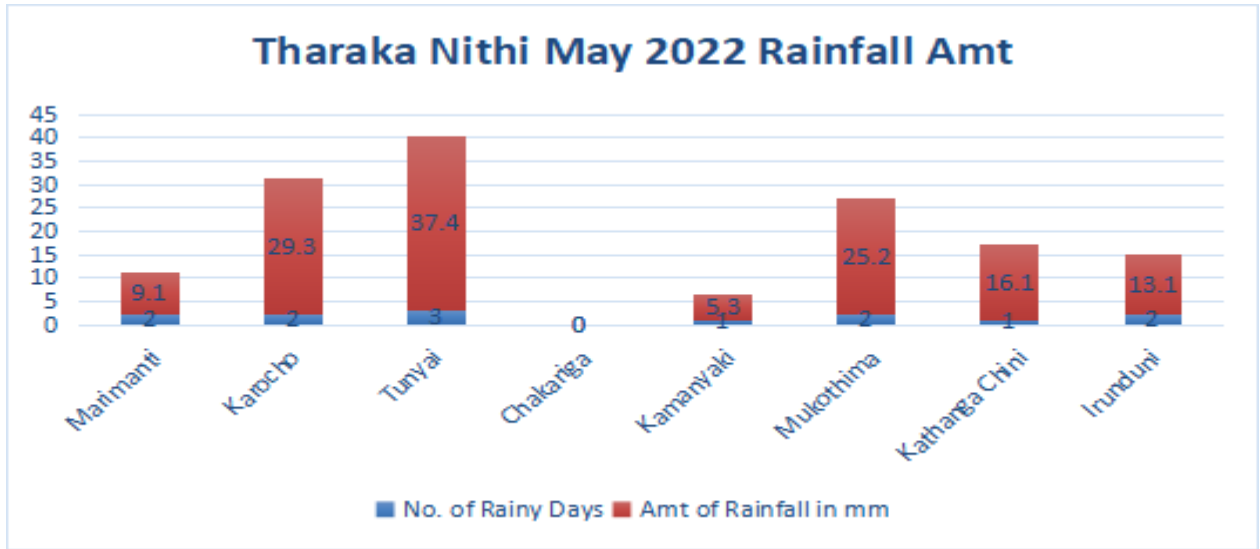


Figure 2 : Rainfall Distribution Chart

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 May was 33.8 from 32.85 in April which was almost the same as of the previous month indicating below normal of general vegetation cover. The forage condition remained below normal which was the same for both browse and pasture just like that of the previous month.
- Pasture and browse condition was below normal and reducing due to the decrease in rainfall performance from that of the previous month. This decrease was hastened by a steady increase in the overall temperatures.
- Browse and pasture across all the livelihood zones is expected to reduce or remain the same in the next one month. The matrix in figure 3 below shows vegetation cover classification based on the drought phases and the monthly vegetation cover trends of the vegetation condition index for Tharaka Nithi (Tharaka) County

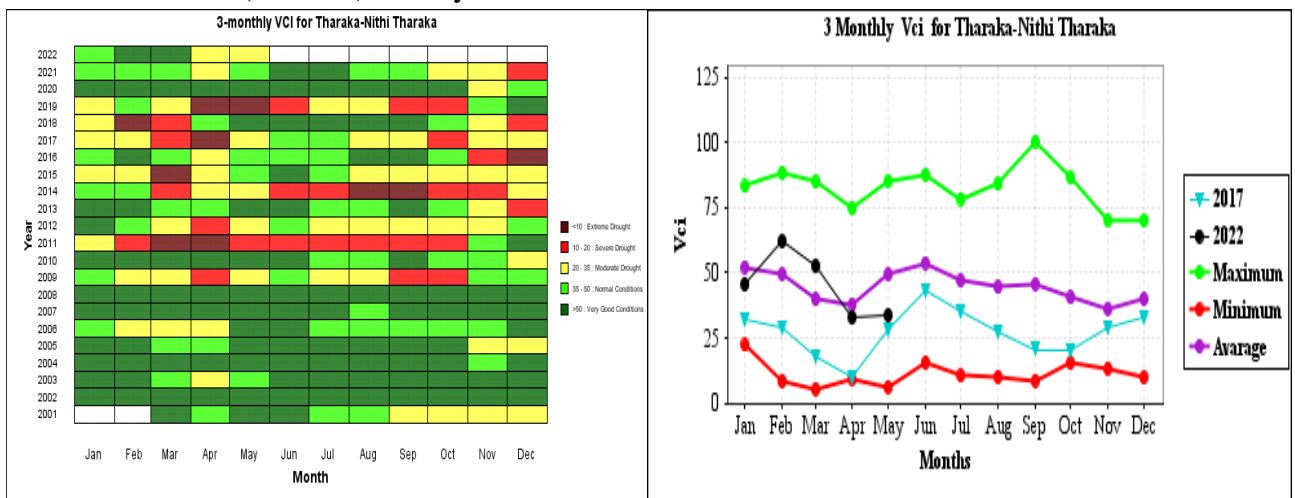


Figure 3: (a) Matrix and (b) Graph respectively of VCI Classification

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

| ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS | | VCI as at 30 th April 2022 | VCI as at 31 st May 2022 |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| County | County/Sub County | | |
| Tharaka Nithi | County | 44.03 | 42.07 |
| | Tharaka | 32.85 | 33.8 |
| | Chuka Igambang'ombe | 57.76 | 51.2 |
| | Maara | 62.83 | 57.21 |

2.2 Natural Vegetation and Pasture Condition

Pasture Condition

- Pasture quantity and quality in the month of May was fair to poor in most parts of the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones such as Kamanyaki, Chakariga, Kathangachini, Kiamiramba and some parts Kamacabi among others.
- In the Mixed Farming and Rain fed Livelihood Zones, pasture quality and quantity was good to fair due to modest temperatures and few drizzles of rainfall which was received. This pasture condition was almost the same as of the previous month.
- The situation is expected to reduce or remain the same across all the Livelihood Zones for the next one month.

Browse Condition

- Browse condition in terms of quantity and quality was fair across most parts of Marginal Mixed Farming livelihood zones in the month of May with a stable 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, Maragwa and Chakariga.
- 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 in May of 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 May was: Rivers, Boreholes, Pans & Dams and Traditional River wells as shown by figure 4 below. In some trading centres, there was use of piped water system which was mainly abstracted from rivers. Such centres include: Marimanti, Mukothima, Gatunga, Chakariga and Nkondi.
- Due to low recharge level of water in rivers and breakages of water infrastructure, there was interruption of piped water system flow in taps.

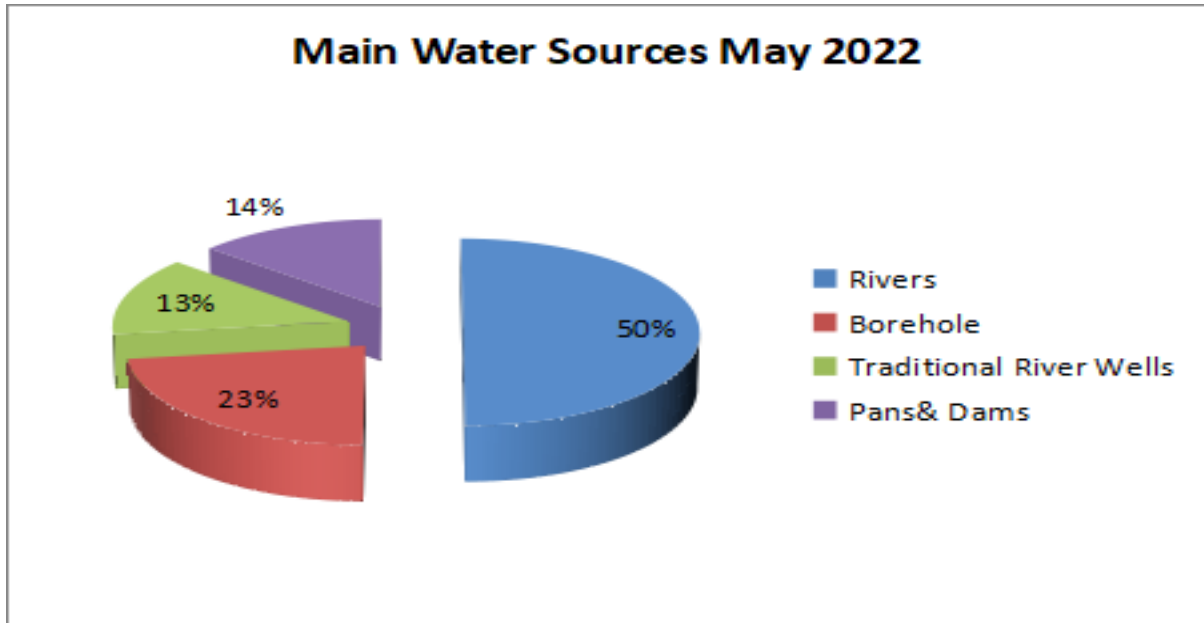


Figure 4 : Main Water sources Tharaka Nithi County

2.2.2 State of Water Sources

- The state of water sources for the month of May was normal with a reducing trend. Surface water sources such as rivers showed a decline due to reduction in upstream flow in the upper parts of Meru due to reduced rainfall. The overall status of water sources across all the Livelihood Zones for the month of May 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 increased from 3.5 Km in April to 3.7 Km in May. This increase in Household water distance could be attributed to reduction in rainfall leading to low recharge of water sources. Household return water distance was 5 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 27.45% lower than the long-term average of 5.1Km for the month of May as shown in figure 5 below.

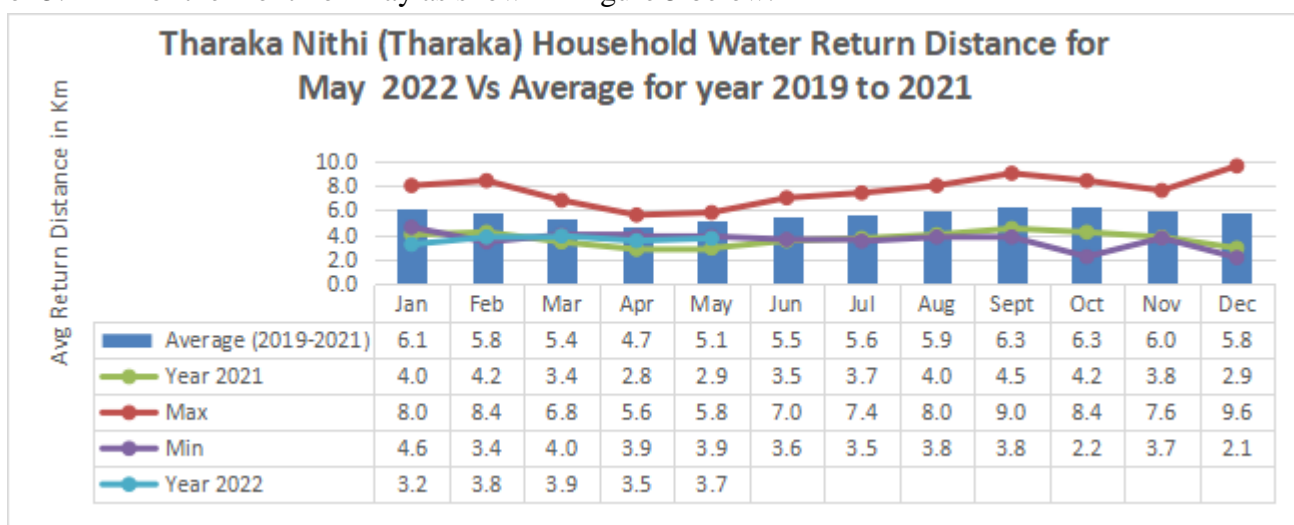


Figure 5 : Household Water Distance

Livestock Access to Water

- Average return water distance from grazing area increased from 4.3Km in April to 4.4Km in May which was almost the same as of the previous month. This increased distance for Livestock to access water in May could be attributed to reduction in water sources and pasture and browse due to reduced rainfall amounts.
- The longest return water distance to grazing areas was recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming recorded a distance of 5.6Km, 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 18.52% lower than the long term average distance of 5.4 Km for this time of the year as shown in figure 6 below.

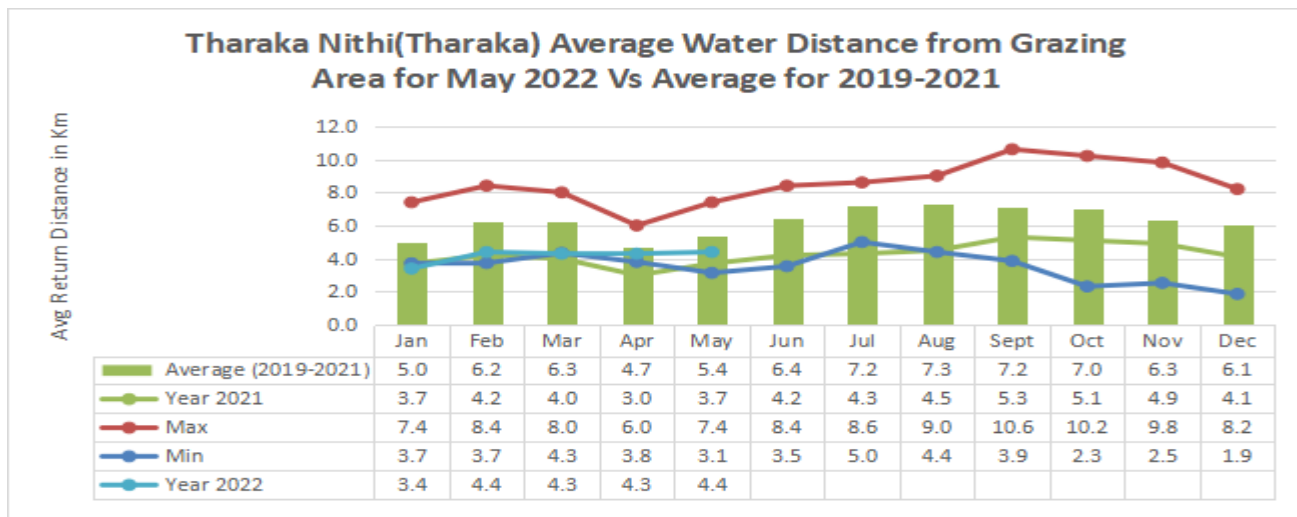


Figure 6 : Grazing to Water Distance for Livestock Trend

3.0 PRODUCTION INDICATORS

3.1 Livestock Production

3.1.1 Livestock Body Condition

- Livestock body condition for cattle was fair to poor in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones; fair in the Mixed and Rainfed livelihood zones while that for shoats was fair in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone and fair to good in the Mixed and Rainfed Livelihood Zones. The current livestock body condition could be attributed to fair to poor pasture conditions and fair browse condition across most of the Livelihood Zones.
- This was due to reduction of pasture and browse which was occasioned by suppressed rains especially in the months of May 2022.
- The Livestock body condition in May for cattle and shoats showed some reduction in Mixed, Rain fed and in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones. The Livestock body condition could be rated at index 5 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 was a 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.
- There were suspected cases of FMD in cattle and pigs in Nkondi, Karaani and areas around Marimanti Zones.

3.1.3 Milk Production

- The average Milk production per household per day decreased from 1.7litre per household per day in April to 1.2 of a litre per household per day in May. The reduction milk production could be attributed to reduction in pasture and browse. Other factors which undermines production were indigenous cattle breeds which are mainly for beef production.
- The pasture condition was fair to poor while the browse condition was fair and reducing. 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 0.93 litre per household per day for this time of the year.

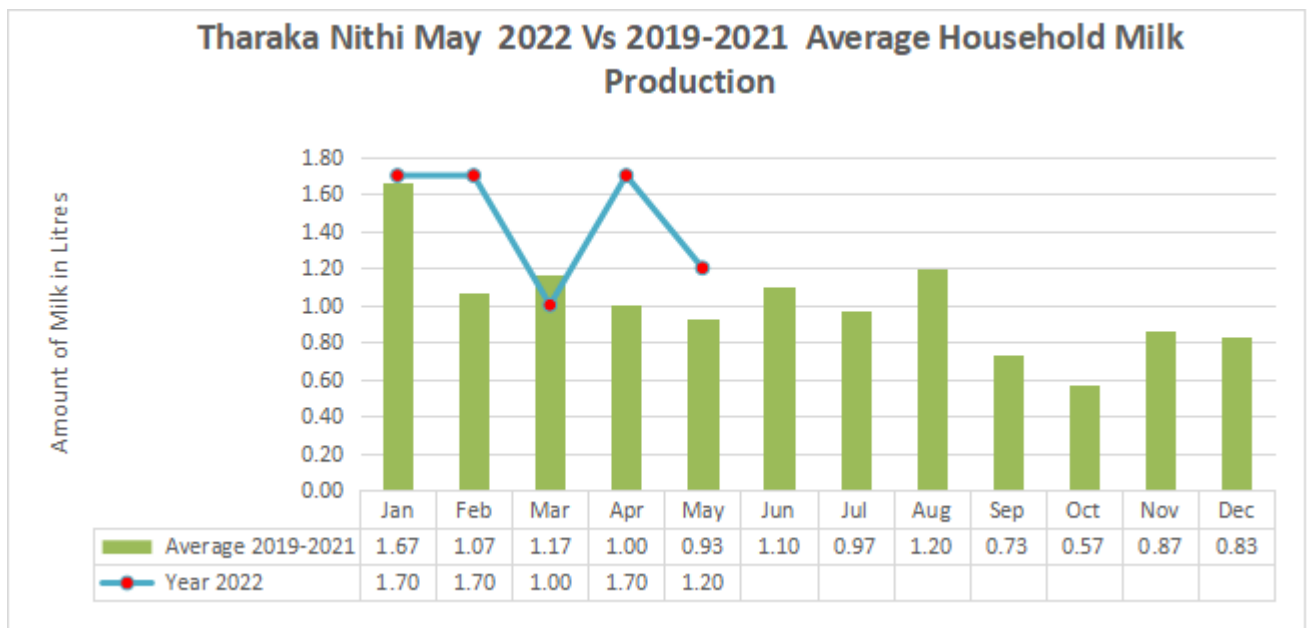


Figure 7 : The Trend of Milk Production

3.2 Crop Production

3.2.1. Timeliness and Status of Crops

- Farming activities during the month of May was weeding and weed control by spraying for the 2022 long rain season.
- The crop condition was poor, stage of crop development was at podding for cereals while the millet and sorghum were at tassling stage.
- 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 and they are mostly in the tassling stage but their condition is not good.

3.2.2. Pests and Diseases

- There were no reported cases of pests and diseases in the month of May. There was however an alert of the outbreak of caterpillars and African Army worm invasion of farmer after several reported cases in the County. 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 decreased from Kshs. 31,039 in April to Kshs. 26,227 in May. The decrease in cattle price could be attributed to reducing pasture leading to reduction in cattle body condition hence a decrease in cattle price.
- The Mixed Farming livelihood Zone had the highest average price of Kshs 32,250; Marginal Mixed Livelihood Zone had the price of Kshs 27,334 while the Rain Fed Cropping Farming Livelihood Zone had the least price of Kshs 20,000. The current price was 14.19 percent higher than the three-year average of Kshs 22,967 for May.

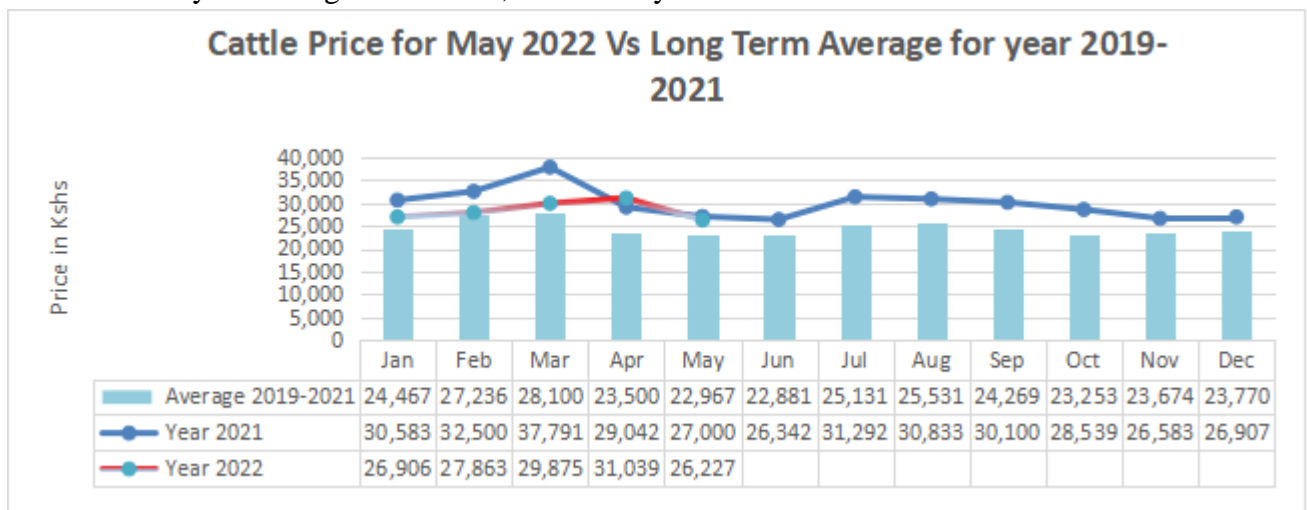


Figure 8 : The Trend of Cattle Price

4.1.2 Goat Prices

- The average goat price decreased from Kshs 5,023 in April to Kshs 4,005 in May due to reduced body condition occasioned by reduction in browse due to poor rainfall performance. The Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone had the highest price of Ksh. 4,250; Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone recorded the price of Kshs 4,025 while the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone recorded the lowest price of Ksh. 3,500.
- The average goat price was 5.5% higher than the three-year average of Ksh 3,797 for May.

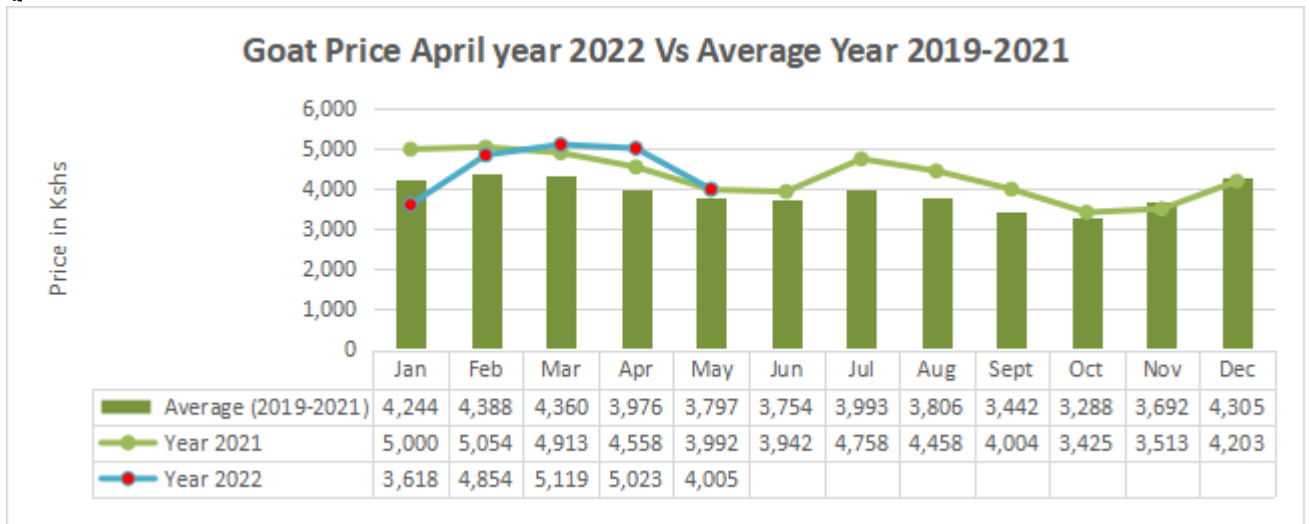


Figure 9 : The Trend of Goat’s Price

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 49 per Kg in April to Kshs 50 per Kg in May. 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 two month till the next harvest in July and August.
- Maize price was Kshs 52.5 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 28.21 percent higher than the three-year average price of Kshs 39 per Kg for May.

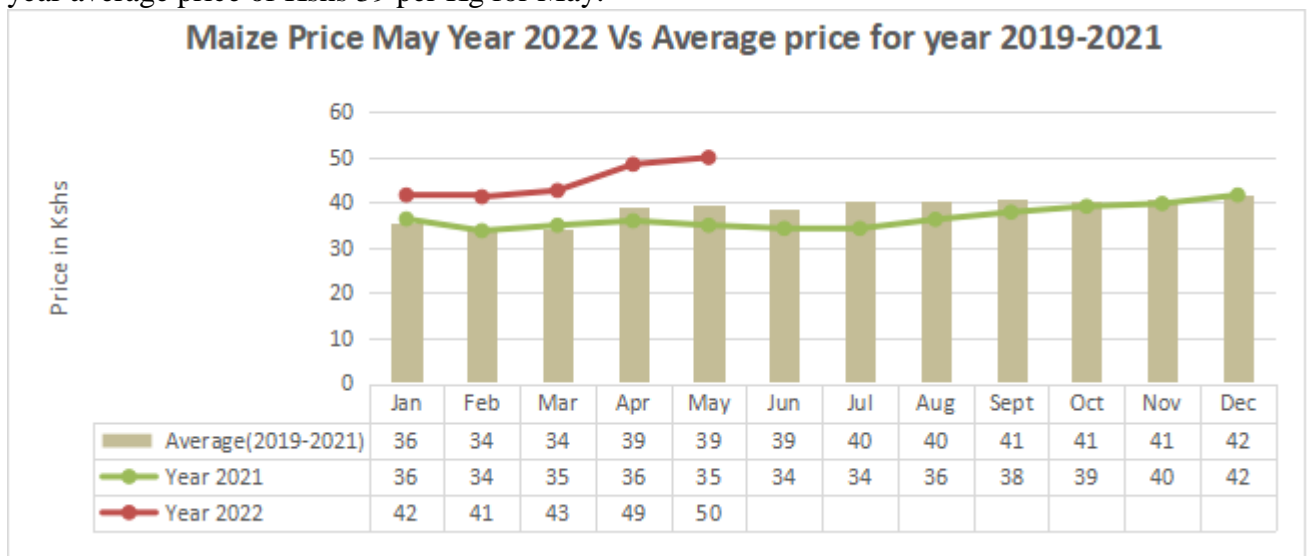


Figure 10 : Trend of Maize Price

4.2.4 Millet Price at Market Level

- The average market price of millet decreased from Kshs 62 per Kg in April to Kshs 55 per Kg in May. Despite the decrease, millet price was still high and this could be attributed to diminishing stocks from the short rain harvest leading high millet price.
- The Mixed Farming Zone recorded a price of Kshs 62 per Kg; Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded a price of Kshs 60 per Kg while the Marginal Mixed Farming Zone recorded the least price of Kshs 50 per Kg.
- The average millet price was 30.95 percent higher than the long-term average price of Kshs. 42 per Kg for the month of May.

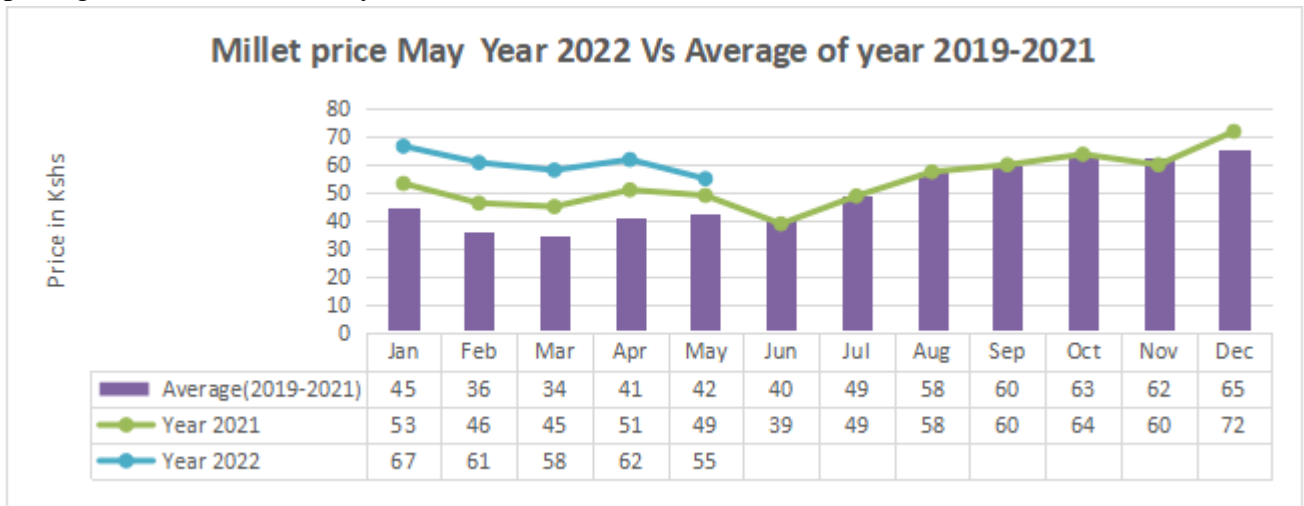


Figure 11 : The Trend of Millet price

4.2.5 Terms of Trade (ToT)

- The Terms of Trade decreased from 103.7 in April to 80.1 in May 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 80.1 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 80.95; followed by Mixed Farming Livelihood Zone at 80.5; while the Rain Fed Cropping Livelihood Zone had the least term of trade ratio at 77.78.
- The term of trade for the period under review was lower than the three year average value of 98 during the same period.

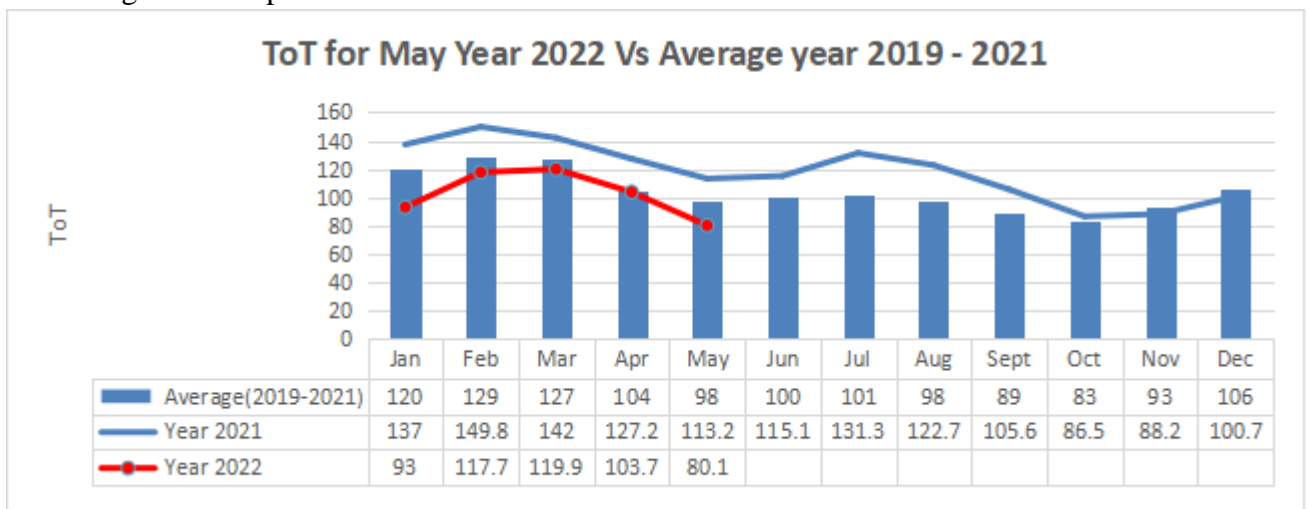


Figure 12 : Trend of Term of Trade

4.2.6 Income sources

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

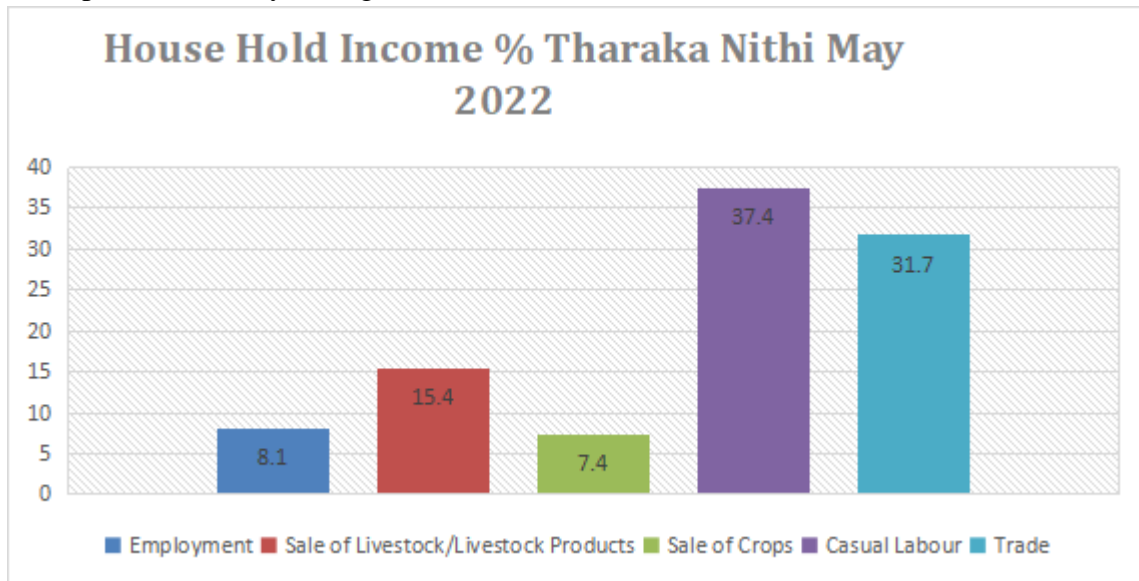


Figure 13 : Tharaka Nithi Percentage Household Income

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION AND NUTRITION STATUS

5.1.1 Milk Consumption

- The average milk consumption per household per day decreased from 1.4 litre per household per day in April to 1.1litre per household per day in May. 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 shops. Other sources of milk are unprocessed milk from the neighbouring County of Meru which is sold in shops.
- The average milk consumed per household per day for the month of May was 29.41 percent higher than the 3-year average consumption of 0.85 of a litre for May.

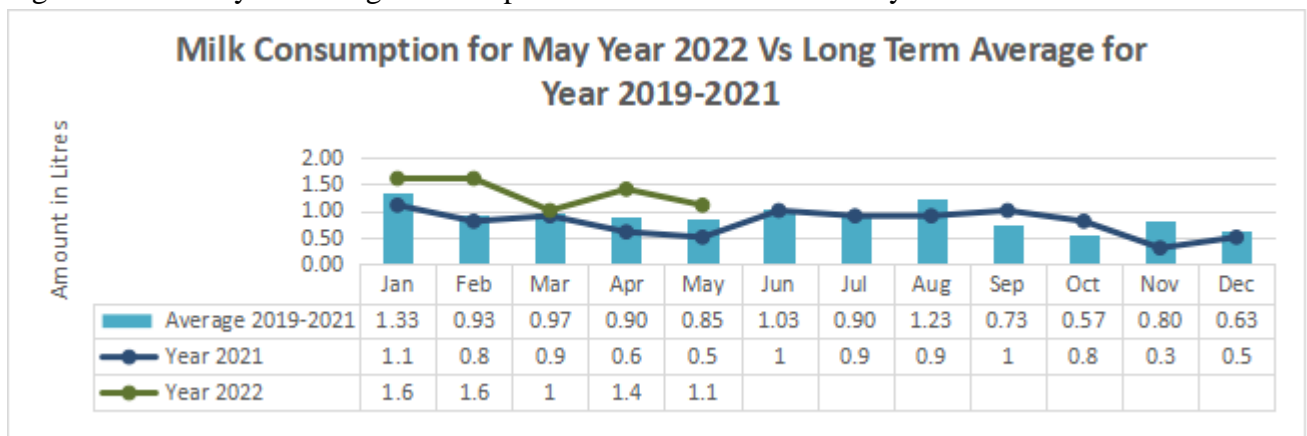


Figure 14: Milk Consumption Trend

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

- Proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score decreased from 80.07% in the month of April to 76.87% in the month of May 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 May was higher than the long-term average for May. The percentage of FCS in the three Livelihood Zone for the month of May is as shown in figure 16 below.

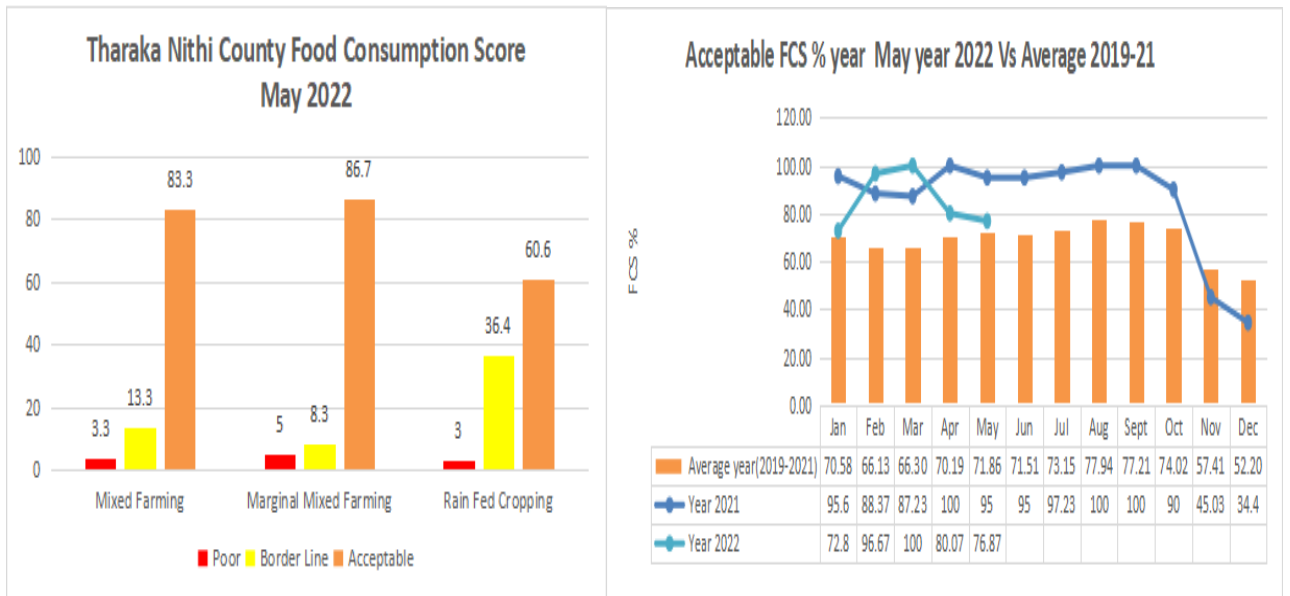


Figure 15 : FCS Trend and FCS by Livelihood Zone

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 |
| May 2022 | 76.87 | 19.33 | 3.77 | 23.1 |

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

5.2 UTILISATION INDICATORS

5.2.1 Health and Nutrition Status

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

5.2.2 MUAC

- The percentage of sampled children between 6 to 59 months whose MUAC percentage was less than 135mm increased from 1% in April to 5% in May. This increase in MUAC percentage for children at risk of malnutrition was attributed to deteriorating food security situation in the County which affected children. The number of malnourished children was higher than the long term average for the month of May of 1.7%.
- Most of the cases were recorded in the Marginal Mixed Farming Livelihood Zones.

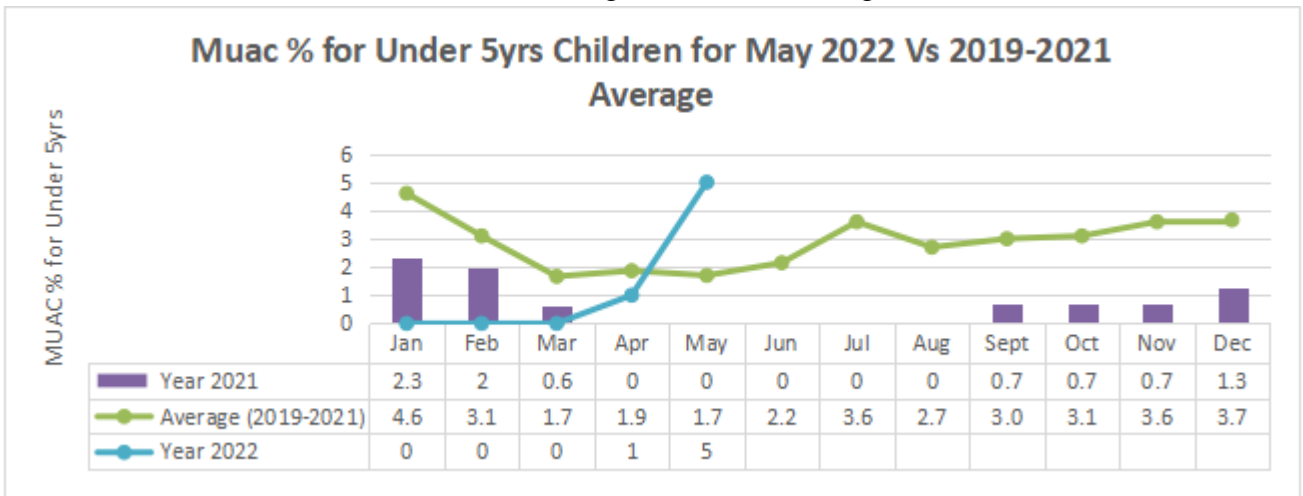


Figure 16 : MUAC% trend for Under 5 yrs. Children

5.2.3 Coping Strategy Index

- The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) increased from 8.3 in April to 12.8 in May 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 May 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 20.5, in Mixed Farming Zone CSI value was 13.3 while the Rain Fed Livelihood Zone recorded the CSI value of 4.7.
- The CSI value for May 2022 was higher than that of 2019-21 average of 9.59 as shown in figure 18 below.

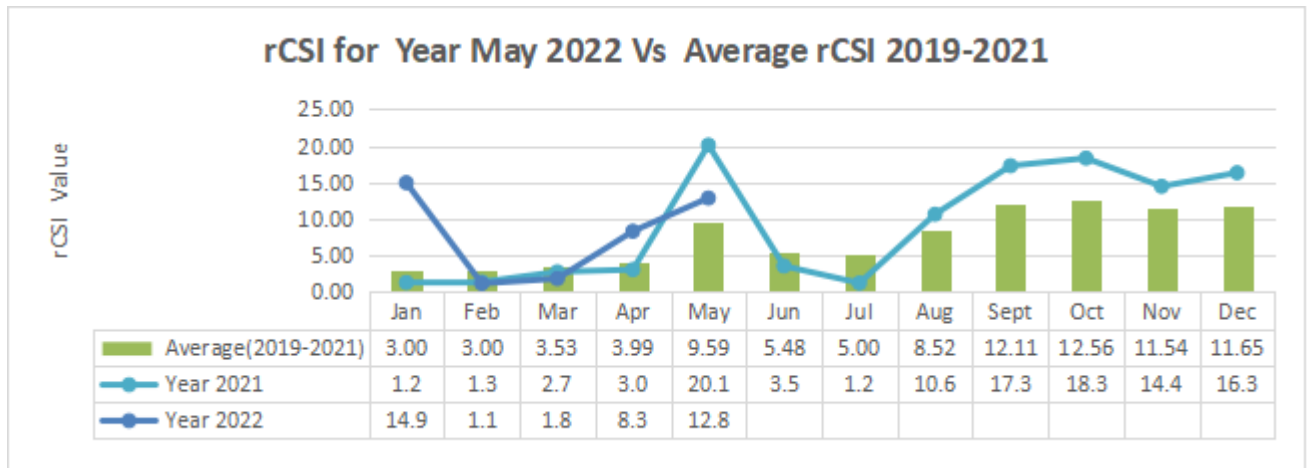


Figure 17 : Trends of rCSI

- The most commonly employed coping strategy mechanisms during the month of May 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

- Provision of Relief Food to 500 Households by Kenya RedCross Society for 3 months from May to July of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub- County in Kanjoro Location under the **Drought Emergency Response Programme**.
- Provision of Relief Food to 2,674 Households by Plan International for 3 months from May to July of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub- County in Kanjoro Location under the **Drought Response programme**.
- Provision of Food Feeding Program to 10 schools by Plan International from May to June of 2022 under the **Drought Response Programme**.

Cash Transfer

- Provision of Kshs 4,500 per household to 2,674 households by Plan International in the months of May and June of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub County.
- Provision of Kshs 5,747 per household to 500 households by Kenya Red Cross in the months of May to July of 2022 in Tharaka North Sub County under the Drought Emergency Response Programme.
- 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 May, farming activity was weed control for the long rain season. Depressed rainfall was realized during the month of May when both pulses and cereal crops were at their crucial stage of Development. Pulses planted in March and April were green grams, cow peas,

₹

pigeon peas and few traces of beans while cereals grown were millet, sorghum and maize. Maize and beans were grown in some few areas of the Mixed and Rain- Fed Zones.

- Food stocks were replenished during the short rain harvest, however, harvests were below the long term average. Most of the residents are therefore 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 decrease for the next 1 month due to poor performance of the long rainfall which will lead to degeneration of pasture and browse leading to reduction of livestock body condition hence a decrease in livestock prices.
- There was normal to below normal status of water condition in May for both surface and underground water sources, this resulted to longer household watering and livestock grazing to watering distance, the situation likely to deteriorate in the next one month due to poor recharge of the available sources from the low rains.
- Market operations were normal since food crops were being sourced from outside the county except for millet, sorghum, pigeon peas and greengrams. Food commodities such as maize and beans were being sourced from outside the County.
- Due to poor short rain harvest and long rains, food stocks at households’ level is likely to decrease across all the Livelihood Zone for the next 3 month which might lead to high commodity prices till July when the next harvest which will replenish stocks although for a shorter period.
- Markets operations are likely to be modest for livestock due fair to poor pasture and browse while food prices are likely to be high for the next three months due low stocks till the next long rain harvest.
- Pasture condition is fair to poor and the condition is likely to reduce for the next one month leading to longer grazing distance, decreased milk production and poor livestock body condition.
- Decreased milk production is likely to lead to decrease in milk consumption hence a likelihood of an increase in malnutrition level amongst the under 5 years’ children.
- Terms of Trade is modest and is likely to decrease due to decrease in goat and an increase in maize price and the trend is likely to continue for the next 3 months till replenishment of stocks from the long rain harvest in July.
- Households in the County are likely to be Food stressed for the next 3 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 North, South and Igambang'ombe Sub-Counties | Gatunga, Marimanti, Chiakariga, Nkondi, Mukothima, Igambang'ombe, | • Provision of food relief to 23,391 (i.e. 50%) vulnerable population at 75% ration | 23,391 | National and County Government and well Wishers | 11,196,795 | personnel | Immediately |
| Tharaka Nithi | Gatunga Mukothima | Training of the community on post-harvest management technologies | 7000 | County govt National govt | Funds | personnel | immediately |
| Tharaka Nithi | Gatunga Mukothima | Promotion of kitchengarden | 3000 | County govt National govt | Funds Seeds Kitchen garden construction materials | Personnel | immediately |
| Tharaka Nithi | Gatunga Mukothima | Organize for table banking groups to pull together resources for money lending | 4000 | County govt National govt | Funds | Personnel | immediately |
| Tharaka Nithi | | Rehabilitation and Establishment of new irrigation schemes | 3000HH | Dept. of Agriculture | Funding from the County | Technical Experts | 2020-2022 |
| Livestock | | | | | | | |
| Tharaka Nithi | Tharaka South | Community Sensitization on the importance of fodder preservation, controlled grazing and proper stocking rate | 120 | County Government, Livestock Production, Caritus Meru, KENDATT and NDMA | Ksh. 120,000 | Personnel | January to July, 2022 |

₴

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|--|-------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Tharaka Nithi | Tharaka North & South | Mass deworming and treatments | 2,700 | CGTN, and other development partners | 3.3M | personnel personnel | June & July 2022 |
| Tharaka Nithi | Tharaka North | Capacity building on Fodder conservation and storage | 60 | CGTN and livestock production department | Ksh. 13,300 | | From Jan 2022 |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| Tharaka Nithi | chiakaringa | Provision of food for fees programme in Secondary schools | 500 students | GoK/ NDMA | 5,000,000 | Personel | June & July 2022 |
| Tharaka Nithi | chiakaringa | Provision of feeding programme | All Schools | GoK | 1.2 million | Personel | June & July 2022 |
| Tharaka Nithi | Gatunga | Deworming | 18,765 | MoH | 3m | Personel | June & July 2022 |