



Republic of Kenya

**2009 KENYA POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS
24th/25th August, 2009**

ENUMERATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

JULY 2009

Table of Contents

PART 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1. POPULATION CENSUS.....	1
2. OBJECTIVE OF THE 2009 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS.....	1
3. THE CENSUS ORGANIZATION	1
3.1 National Census Officer.....	1
3.2 Board of Directors, KNBS	1
3.3 National Census Coordinator	1
3.4 National Census Steering Committee (NCSC)	2
3.5 Technical Working Committee (TWC).....	2
3.6 Census Secretariat	2
3.7 District Census Committees (DCC).....	2
3.8 Divisional Census Committees.....	2
4. LEGAL AUTHORITY TO UNDERTAKE THE CENSUS.....	3
5. CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION	3
6. ROLE OF THE ENUMERATOR	3
7. HOW TO HANDLE INTERVIEWS.....	4
8. REQUIRED MATERIALS	5
PART II: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.....	6
9. THE ENUMERATION AREA (EA).....	6
10. DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EAS	12
12. HOW TO DETERMINE DISTANCES USING SCALES.....	13
16. SOME KEY CONCEPTS FOR THE 2009 CENSUS UNDERTAKING	6
16.1 Homestead.....	6
16.2 Household.....	6
16.3 Household Head.....	10
16.4 Respondent	10
16.5 Structure	10
16.6 Dwelling Unit	10
16.7 Enumeration Area (EA).....	10
16.8 De Facto Census	11
17. WHO AND WHEN SHOULD YOU ENUMERATE.....	15
18. WHAT HAPPENS IF THERE IS NO ONE AT HOME	16
19. USE OF CHALK/CARDS.....	17
20. THE MAIN CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE	17
21. CHECKING YOUR WORK	18
PART III: HOW TO FILL IN THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE.....	18
22. GENERAL RULES.....	18
23. LAYOUT OF THE MAIN CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE	19
24. THE INTERVIEW AND THE QUESTIONS	20
25. SECTION A: INFORMATION REGARDING ALL PERSONS	21
25.1 Column P00: Name.....	21
25.3 Columns P10 and P11: Relationship and Sex	22
25.4 Column P12: Age.....	23
25.7 Column P15: Tribe/Nationality	27
25.8 Column P16: Religion	28
26. Column P17: Marital Status.....	28
27. Column P18: Birth Place	29
28. Column P19: Previous Residence	29
29. Columns P20-P21: Duration of Residence	30
30. Columns P22-P23: Orphanhood.....	30
31. SECTION B: INFORMATION REGARDING FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE.....	31

31.1	Columns P24 to P31: Particulars of All Live Births	31
31.2	Columns P24-P25: Children Born Alive	31
31.3	Columns P26-P27: Children Living in the Household.....	32
31.4	Columns P28-P29: Children Living Elsewhere	32
31.5	Columns P30-P31: Children Who Have Died	32
31.6	Columns P32 to P36: Particulars of Last Live Births.....	33
31.7	Columns P32-P33: Last Child Born	33
31.8	Column P34: Birth Notification.....	33
31.9	Column P35: Sex of the Child	33
31.10	Column P36: Survival Status of Last Born Child	33
32.	SECTION C: INFORMATION REGARDING DISABILITY	34
32.1	Introduction	34
32.2	Definition of disability.....	34
32.3	Types of disabilities	35
32.4	Columns P37 to P38: Information Regarding Persons with Disability	36
33.	SECTION D: EDUCATION STATUS FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE	36
33.1	Columns P39, P40 and P41: Education	36
33.2	Definitions	36
33.3	Column P39: School /Learning Institution Attendance.....	38
33.4	Column P40: Highest Standard/Form/Level of Education Reached	38
33.5	Column P41: Highest Standard/Form/Level of Education Completed	38
34.	SECTION E: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION.....	39
34.1	Column P42 to P44:.....	39
34.2	Column P42: Main activity.....	39
34.3	Column 43: Main employer	42
34.4	Column P44: Hours of work.....	43
35.	SECTION F: INFORMATION REGARDING ICT	43
35.1	Introduction	43
35.2	Column P45 to P49: Accessibility	44
35.3	Column P50: Frequency of access to the Internet services	44
35.4	Column P51: Place where Internet was accessed	44
36.	SECTION G: ANNUAL LIVE BIRTHS.....	44
37.	SECTION H: RECENT DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD	45
37.1	Introduction	45
37.2	Column H11: Death of HH member.....	45
37.3	Columns H12: Death order	45
37.4	Column H13: Death notification.....	46
37.5	Columns H14 and H15: Age and Sex	46
37.6	Columns H16: Cause of Death	46
38.	SECTION I: INFORMATION REGARDING LIVESTOCK OWNED	46
38.1	Column H17: Type of livestock	46
39.	SECTION J: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES	47
39.1	Column H18: Dwelling Units.....	47
39.2	Column H19: Habitable Rooms.....	47
39.3	Column H20: Tenure status of main dwelling unit.....	47
39.4	Columns H21: Dominant Construction Material of Roof for Main Dwelling Unit	48
39.5	Columns H22: Dominant Construction Material of Walls for Main Dwelling Unit	48
39.6	Columns H23: Dominant Construction Material of Floor for Main Dwelling Unit.....	48
39.8	Column H25: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal.....	49
39.9	Column H26: Main Type of Cooking Fuel	50
39.10	Column H27: Main Type of Lighting Fuel	50
40.	SECTION K: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	50
40.1	Column H28: Ownership of Household Assets	50

41. SECTION L: EMIGRANTS	50
42. SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE ON EMIGRANTS	50
42.1 Column E-01: Name of Respondent and Line Number	50
42.2 Column E-02: Name.....	51
42.3 Column E-03: Sex	51
42.4 Column E-04: Age.....	51
42.5 Column E-05: Highest Education Level Reached	51
42.6 Column E-06: Professional Training of the emigrant.....	51
42.7 Column E-07: Destination	51
42.8 Column E-08: Current Residence	52
42.10 Column E-10: Status/Reason for staying Abroad	52
42.11 Column E-11: Remittances	52
42.12 Column E-12: How much was remitted	52
42.13 Column E-13: How were the remittances used	52
43. OTHER SHORT QUESTIONNAIRES	53
43.1 Introduction	53
43.2 Name	53
43.3 Sex	53
43.4 Age	53
43.5 Duration of Stay	53
43.6 Highest Education Level completed	53
43.7 Home District/Country	54
43.8 Tribe/Nationality.....	54
PART IV: CHECK TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRES ACCURATELY AND COMPLETELY	54
APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS	56
CENTRAL PROVINCE	56
COAST PROVINCE	58
EASTERN PROVINCE	62
NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE	67
NYANZA PROVINCE	70
RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE	73
WESTERN PROVINCE	80
APPENDIX 2: CODE LIST	86

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This manual has been prepared with the enumerator as a user in mind. An attempt has been made to clarify various concepts and definitions to ensure that they are well understood. Various examples have been cited for illustration. The enumerator is expected to understand all the details contained in this manual.

1. POPULATION CENSUS

Population census is a complete enumeration (count) of all persons in a country at a specified time. It is the primary source of benchmark statistics on the size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population. Kenya has conducted six censuses since 1948 with the last one having been conducted in August, 1999. Since 1969, Kenya has conducted censuses at intervals of ten years. The 2009 census will be the seventh.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE 2009 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

The main objective of 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census will be to provide information that is essential for evidence based development planning, making administrative and policy decisions, and research. It is, therefore, extremely important that the data collected in the census is complete and accurate.

3. THE CENSUS ORGANIZATION

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census is being managed through an elaborate structure as detailed below:

3.1 National Census Officer

The National Census Officer is the Permanent Secretary (PS) in the Ministry charged with conducting Population and Housing Censuses. In this case it is the PS, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. He/she in collaboration with stakeholders is responsible for formulating census policies, and providing leadership and guidance towards undertaking a successful census.

3.2 Board of Directors, KNBS

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is managed by a board of directors as stipulated in the Statistics Act, 2006. The Board advises the Minister in charge of the Census and the Census Secretariat/Census office on issues pertaining to census undertaking. It also reviews plans and reports submitted by the Secretariat and facilitate the implementation of all aspects of the project.

3.3 National Census Coordinator

The Director General of KNBS is the National Census Coordinator. He/she will oversee the overall coordination of the census project and provide day to day professional, technical and

administrative support to other organs of census. In addition he/she will mobilise resources for the census undertaking.

3.4 National Census Steering Committee (NCSC)

The NCSC draws its membership from government, private sector, learning and research institutions, special groups, faith based organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The committee is charged with responsibilities of formulating all relevant census policies and fostering linkages with the general public. It also reviews strategies and plans related to publicity and advocacy; reports on the census implementation; and examines the census instruments. In addition, it liaises with all stakeholders to provide the required support for a successful population and housing census.

3.5 Technical Working Committee (TWC)

The committee draws its membership mainly from government agencies, line ministries and learning and research institutions. This committee reviews the census instruments and makes recommendations on the best practices for preparatory activities, data collection and processing; quality assurance guidelines; and monitoring and evaluation of all the technical activities of the census at all stages.

3.6 Census Secretariat

The secretariat comprises KNBS officers from various directorates. The secretariat manages all aspects of the census on a daily basis. It also establishes and maintains linkages among various committees and/or individuals involved in the census process.

3.7 District Census Committees (DCC)

These committees are chaired by District Commissioners and draw membership from heads of government departments, private sector, special groups, faith based organizations and NGOs. For purposes of census implementation, 158 district census committees have been constituted to cater for the entire country. Their main function includes general administration, coordination and execution of census activities in consultation with the Census Secretariat. In particular, the committees will undertake publicity and advocacy activities, make security arrangements, ensure the safety of all census materials under their control, and provide logistical support during recruitment, training and enumeration.

3.8 Divisional Census Committees

Divisional Census Committees which are sub-committees of the DCC's have been constituted in all divisions across the country. Their functions include general administration, coordination and execution of census activities within their divisions in consultation with the District Census Committees. In particular, these committees will undertake publicity and advocacy activities within their divisions, make security arrangements in their respective divisions, ensure the safety of all census materials under their control, and provide logistical support during recruitment, training and enumeration.

4. LEGAL AUTHORITY TO UNDERTAKE THE CENSUS

- 4.1 The Statistics Act 2006 of the Laws of Kenya empowers the Director General of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to carry out censuses at periodic intervals. This census is being carried out under the provisions of this Act. A legal Notice No.107 of 8th August, 2008 was gazetted to provide the necessary legal framework to carry out the 2009 census.
- 4.2 As a census official, the law allows you access to any premises, compound or house for the purpose of enumerating persons. However, the law forbids you from conducting yourself inappropriately. In particular, it provides that you only ask such questions as are necessary to complete the questionnaire or check entries already made.
- 4.3 Penalties are provided for if members of the public fail to furnish you with the required information or you fail in your duties. The law particularly stresses on confidentiality of the information collected from individuals.

5. CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION

- 5.1 The information you obtain is confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only. You are not permitted to discuss, gossip, or share the information with anyone who is not an authorized officer within the census organization. Make all entries on the questionnaire yourself. On no account should you allow any unauthorized persons to fill any part of the questionnaire. Do not leave your questionnaires lying around where unauthorized persons may have access to them.
- 5.2 To enforce this confidentiality, you will take an **Oath of Secrecy** during the training. This oath is prescribed by the law and will be administered to all persons engaged in the census under the Statistics Act, 2006.

6. ROLE OF THE ENUMERATOR

- 6.1 The enumerator's role is central to the success of the census. It is important therefore that all enumerators carefully follow the laid down procedures.

Your duties and responsibilities include;

- Attending training, identifying your Enumeration Area (EA), locating all structures and visiting every household in the area assigned to you;
- Ensuring that you have all the necessary materials to be used for enumeration before the exercise.
- Asking all questions and recording particulars for persons who will have spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in the area assigned to you. You **MUST MAKE** every effort to obtain complete and accurate answers and record them correctly;
- Being polite, patient, presentable and tactful at all times so as to win public cooperation which is critical to the success of the census;

- Checking the completed questionnaire to be sure that all questions were asked and that responses were neatly and legibly recorded before you leave the household;
- Making callbacks on respondents who could not be interviewed during earlier visits;
- Preparing debriefing notes for the supervisor on any problems/noteworthy issues encountered; and
- Forwarding to the supervisor all questionnaires (used and unused), maps, notebooks and any other materials as directed.

7. HOW TO HANDLE INTERVIEWS

- 7.1 The enumerator and the respondents might be strangers to each other and therefore one of the main tasks of the enumerator is to establish rapport with the respondent. The respondent's first impression of you will influence her/his willingness to cooperate in the census. Make sure that you are presentable and friendly at all times.
- 7.2 Act as though you expect friendly cooperation and behave so as to deserve it. Start interviewing only when you have observed the following: exchanged proper greetings; identified yourself; explained the purpose of your visit; and have answered any questions and/or clarified issues about the census that the people may ask. However, do not spend too much time asking and/or answering unnecessary questions. You may avoid such questions by indicating that you have limited time. You are advised to avoid long discussions on issues which are not related to the census and which may consume a lot of your time.
- 7.3 After building rapport with the respondent, ask questions slowly to ensure the respondent understands what he/she is being asked. After you have asked a question, pause and give the respondent time to think. If the respondent feels rushed or is not allowed to form his/her opinion, he/she may respond with "I don't know" or give an inaccurate answer. Ensure that the information given is correct by keeping the respondents focused on the questions.
- 7.4 Always stress the confidentiality of the information you obtain from the respondent. Never share a completed questionnaire with other interviewers or supervisor in front of a respondent or any other person. This will automatically erode the confidence the respondent has in you.
- 7.5 The following guidelines will assist you to handle interviews appropriately:
- **Ensure that you understand the exact purpose of the census and each question. This will help you to know if the responses you are receiving are adequate.**
 - **Ask the questions exactly as they are written. Small changes in wording can alter the meaning of a question.**
 - **Ask the questions in the same order as they are given in the questionnaire. Do not change the sequence of the questions.**

- Ask each question, even if the respondent answers multiple questions at once.
- Help your respondents to feel at ease, but make sure you do not suggest answers to them. During the interview, let people take their time to answer. Do not ask leading questions. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be incorrect. Tactfully ask further questions to obtain the correct answers, i.e. probe.
- Remain neutral throughout the interview. Please note that most people are usually polite especially to strangers. They tend to give answers that they think will please the interviewer. It is therefore extremely important that you remain absolutely neutral. Do not show any surprise, approval or disapproval of the respondent's answer by your tone of voice or facial expression
- Do not rush the interview. Give the respondent time to understand the question.
- Do not leave any question unanswered unless you have been instructed to skip it.
- Record answers immediately the respondent gives you the responses. Do not write answers in a notebook for transfer to the questionnaire later.
- Check the whole questionnaire before you leave the household to be sure it is completed correctly.
- Always remember to thank the respondents for their cooperation before leaving the household.

7.6 It may happen that someone refuses to answer your questions. This is mostly because of misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the census and that the information is confidential; that no one outside the census organization will be allowed access to the records; that details of individual people are never released for any purpose whatsoever and; that census results are published only as numerical tables. You should be able to clear any misunderstanding. Otherwise report the incident to your supervisor or any other responsible census official at the first opportunity.

8. REQUIRED MATERIALS

8.1 During Training: On the first day of your training, you will be issued with the following materials:

- A note book
- Main questionnaire (cover page and the questionnaire) and 4 short questionnaires, for persons in hotels/lodges, prisons and police cells, travelers or persons on transit, vagrants (persons of no fixed abode) and emigrants
- Sample enumeration card for travelers or persons in transit
- Enumerator's instructions manual
- Code list
- Chalk/Card
- Sample EA Maps

- A pen, pencil, eraser and sharpener
- A sample call-back card and
- Document wallet

8.2 After Training: Upon successful completion of your training, you will be issued with the following materials:

- Books of main questionnaire, emigrant questionnaires and/or short questionnaires for enumeration of persons in hotels/lodges and prisons/police cells, travelers or persons in transit and persons of no fixed abode (vagrants)
- Enumeration cards for travelers or persons in transit
- Code list
- An identification badge
- Map of your assigned area
- A field note book
- An additional pencil
- Call-back cards for urban areas only
- Chalk/Cards
- Bag

You must return all the questionnaire books, map(s) and the note book(s) to your supervisor (both filled and unused) at the end of the enumeration period in order to be paid your money.

PART II: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

9. SOME KEY CONCEPTS FOR THE 2009 CENSUS UNDERTAKING

9.1 Homestead

It is an isolated compound with one or more structures, and may be inhabited by one or more households. In most cases homesteads will be surrounded by fences, hedges, walls etc. A homestead may contain, for example, a hut or a group of huts. A manyatta will thus be considered a homestead. However, a wall/fence or hedge need not necessarily surround a homestead. For instance, boys' quarters, garage, kitchen etc may be part of a homestead whether or not they are surrounded by a fence/wall, etc. During enumeration, you will visit homesteads and identify the structures, dwelling units and households in them.

9.2 Household

9.2.1 A household is a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangement, and are answerable to the same household head.

There are three important questions used to identify a household.

- a) Do the persons reside in the same compound?(i.e. the persons in the household may reside under same roof or several roofs in the same compound)
- b) Are they answerable to the same head? (i.e. persons in a household are answerable to a person they recognise to have authority)
- c) Do they have the same cooking arrangement? (i.e. members of a household cook together)

If the answer to each of the above criteria is “YES”, then you have adequately identified a household. If the answer to one or more of these criteria is “NO”, then there are more than one household.

There are two types of households: conventional and non-conventional households.

9.2.2 Conventional Households

- Usually consist of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage).
- Determination of households may not be easy. However, the following examples should guide you in deciding who should form a household.
- A household may consist of one or more persons and may occupy a whole building or part of a building or many buildings in the same compound/homestead.
- If two or more groups of persons live in the same dwelling unit and have separate cooking arrangements, treat them as separate households.
- A domestic worker who lives and eats with the household should be included in the household. If the domestic worker cooks and eats separately, he/she should be enumerated as a separate household.
- The particulars of persons who will have spent the CENSUS NIGHT with another household should be recorded in the questionnaire for that particular household where they were that night i.e. visitors. For people attending ceremonies such as burials and weddings etc. from the neighbourhood, they should be enumerated with their usual households, if not from the neighbourhood, enumerate them with this household.
- In a polygamous marriage, if the wives are living in separate dwelling units and have separate cooking arrangement treat the wives as separate households. Each wife with other persons who live with her will therefore constitute a separate household. The husband will be listed in the household where he will have spent the CENSUS NIGHT. If the wives cook together and live in the same

compound, and are answerable to one head then treat them as one "household".

- It is the custom in many parts of Kenya for boys to live in separate quarters between circumcision and marriage, while continuing to take their meals with their parents. Enumerate them with their parent's households. For those who "borrow sleep" they should be enumerated with their usual households.
- For census purposes, you will list only those persons who will have spent the CENSUS NIGHT (the Night of 24/25 August 2009) with the household, whether visitors, servants, etc.

9.2.3 Non-conventional households

- There are cases where certain rules used to decide what a household is do not apply. Here are some guidelines to help you:
- Sometimes groups of people live together but cannot be said to belong to an “ordinary” household. Examples are hospital in-patients, people in Police cells, travellers, guests in hotels, or prison inmates and outdoor sleepers. These are “special” population groups and will be covered separately, using short questionnaires. Students in boarding schools and colleges, military barracks and GSU camps will be enumerated using the main questionnaire. The name of the institution will be written at the top of the questionnaire form. The District Census Committees (DCC) will make arrangements to have this population enumerated. Some of the institutional managers may also be called upon to help with the enumeration of these “special” population groups (or non-conventional households). Such persons shall all be enumerated strictly on the CENSUS NIGHT.
- Vagrants/outdoor sleepers will be enumerated using the relevant short questionnaire. **You will be required to record the place/street of enumeration** and collect details about all the persons at the place of enumeration. The required information include: Name, Sex, Age, Home District/Country, Tribe/Nationality and Education Level. Arrangements will be made to have some members of the street families to accompany enumerators during the census. The DCC will make the necessary arrangements to have them enumerated and such persons shall all be enumerated strictly on the CENSUS NIGHT.
- A short questionnaire specific for the population in Hotels/lodges and boarding houses, Police Cells, Prison and Hospital will also be issued. On the evening of the CENSUS NIGHT, hotel managers, heads of Hospitals, Police Stations and Prisons, with the assistance of the supervisors and /or enumerators, will ensure that all persons who will spend the CENSUS NIGHT in these institutions are enumerated. The DCC will make the necessary arrangements and such persons shall all be enumerated strictly on the CENSUS NIGHT. Information to be collected include: Name, Sex, Age, Duration of stay, Education Level, Home District/Country, Tribe/Nationality. Duration of stay should be in months if less than one year. For example, people who have been in prison for 6 months should be recorded as ‘6’ under the column for months and “0” under the column for years. Those who have stayed for over a year, say 2 years 5 months should be recorded as ‘5’ in the column for months and ‘2’ in the column for years.
- Persons working in institutions such as those listed above but who live in their own households should be enumerated with their own household members and not with the institution. Thus, a nurse on night duty should be enumerated with her household and not with patients at the hospital. Similarly, a teacher should be enumerated with his/her household and not with students or boarders at the

school or training institution. The same applies to night workers of all kind such as watchmen, factory workers, policemen etc. Probe to establish whether this group of workers have households where they usually reside. If they don't, enumerate them as outdoor sleepers.

- All persons who will be on transit or travelling on the CENSUS NIGHT by Road, Rail, Water or Air will be enumerated at the place of boarding or disembarkment. You will be issued with short questionnaires for the purpose of enumerating such people. You will also be supplied with Enumeration Cards to issue to such persons once you count them. Inform them that they are to keep the cards until the census is over to avoid being counted twice. The information required from such people include: Name, Sex, Age, Home District/Country, and Tribe/Nationality. Do not spend a lot of time trying to establish the age of such respondents. A rough estimate will do. The DCC or the Divisional census committee will make the necessary arrangements to have them enumerated and such persons shall all be counted strictly on the CENSUS NIGHT.

9.3 Household Head

This is the most responsible/respectable member of the household who makes key decisions of the household on a day to day basis and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be the father, the mother or a child, or any other responsible member of the household depending on the status of the household.

9.4 Respondent

This is the person who answers census questions during enumeration. This may be the head of household or any other member of the household who can provide most if not all the information about the household members at the time of the interview as per the questionnaire requirements.

9.5 Structure

A structure is a building used for the purposes of residential, business or any other activity. For census purposes, a structure constitutes a building used for dwelling purposes. In rural areas, most of the structures will be found within a homestead. A structure can contain one or more dwelling units. In urban areas a structure may contain several dwelling units. For example, storeyed buildings, or any other building contain more than one dwelling unit.

9.6 Dwelling Unit

This is a place of abode or residence occupied by one or more households with a private entrance. There can be many dwelling units within a structure.

9.7 Enumeration Area (EA)

This is an area with an average of about 100 households but may vary from 50 to 149 households depending on the population density, terrain and vastness of the area

concerned. An EA may be a village, group of villages or part of a village. For the purposes of this census, the term village is common in many rural areas but may be used to mean a Manyatta or Bulla in other parts of Kenya. In Urban areas, an estate may take the concept of village. Ideally, an EA will be covered by one enumerator during census enumeration. In urban areas a flat may constitute more than one Enumeration Area depending on the number of households.

9.8 De Facto Census

De facto Census is one that enumerates all persons depending on where they spent the CENSUS NIGHT. The 2009 Population Census is being undertaken on a *de facto basis*, meaning that all persons shall be enumerated where they will be found or where they would have spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009.

10. THE ENUMERATION AREA (EA)

10.1 The country has been divided into small counting units called Enumeration Areas (EAs) during cartographic mapping for purposes of enumerating all people within Kenyan boundaries.

10.2 Importance of the map

- Maps will ensure that you have a complete coverage of the population;
- They will assist the you to identify the EA boundaries and plan your work

10.3 During cartographic mapping each sub-location is divided into EAs and map(s) drawn for each sub-location. However, there are other areas which have been mapped without reference to any sub-location e.g. national parks/game reserves and forest areas.

10.4 Ideally, an **EA** should constitute on average about 100 households. It may comprise part of a village, a whole village or group of villages. However, owing to other factors, mainly population density, geographic terrain and distances to be traveled, EAs have been conveniently demarcated to facilitate effective canvassing by an enumerator

10.5 You will be assigned an EA or part of it during the enumeration and you will be responsible for visiting each and every household and recording the particulars of all persons who spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the EA. Do not miss out or double count any household in the EA.

10.6 The boundaries of your EA which in most cases follow easily identifiable features are shown on the map. Your supervisor with the assistance of assistant chiefs and village elders will help you to identify the EA boundaries. Make sure you acquaint yourself with your EA before you start work.

10.7 Spend at least one day before the CENSUS NIGHT going round your EA. Find out where the houses and paths are and introduce yourself to the people so that when you begin enumeration, they already know and are expecting you.

- 10.8 Make sure that you study the EA map carefully so that the boundaries are clear to you both on the ground and, on the map. In most cases, the boundaries of your EA follow easily identifiable features such as rivers, streams, roads, tracks and footpaths. In the densely populated areas and where the EA boundary is imaginary, the households/structures on each side of the EA boundary have been plotted.
- 10.9 On each map, there is a legend (Key) showing what each symbol represents. Please consult the legend (Key) for proper identification of features (**See Map 1**).
- 10.10 Liaise with enumerators working in adjacent EAs to ensure there is no confusion about the boundaries of your EAs. This way you will avoid any possible omission or double count of households along the EA boundary.
- 10.11 Use the EA map to plan your work so that you can confirm each inhabited structure in turn. Work in an orderly way, by starting the enumeration from a convenient point. You will save yourself much walking time and a great deal of trouble if you do this. Inform your supervisor where you will start and which paths you will follow so that he/she can easily locate you and in addition give her/him your mobile number.

11. DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EAs

- 11.1 There are four distinct categories of EAs, i.e. (a) EA in settled agricultural areas, (b) urban/peri urban, (c) arid and semi-arid areas, and (d) forests/national parks or game reserves.
- 11.2 EAs in the **settled agricultural** areas are based on villages e.g. an EA is formed by part of a village (as is the case of Nyambara village which has been split to form two EAs: 003 and 004), a whole village (as is the case of Bar Awendo village EA 008) or by combining two or more villages (as is the case of EA 002 which is made up of two villages i.e. Ujwanga and Ngungu) (**See Map 1**). In case of difficulty or doubt about the EA boundary, please contact your supervisor, the Assistant Chief or Village Elder.
- 11.3 In the **core urban areas**, the EAs are based on estate boundaries/blocks (flats). All the structures in this category have been numbered and are clearly shown on the maps. For example, the 9th structure is numbered KPC/KNBS/09/009 and 009 on the map. In the peri urban areas, the EAs are based on villages and hence are mapped as EAs in settled agricultural areas (**See Map 2**).
- 11.4 In the arid and semi-arid areas, the EAs have been delineated on the basis of settlement points. The boundaries have been fixed arbitrarily. You should establish exactly where the settlements are in your EA. You must contact your supervisor, the Assistant Chief or Village Elder to assist you to find the settlement points (**See Map 3**).
- 11.5 Large forests and National Parks and Reserves have been treated as EAs on their own. You must, with the assistance of the forest officials or game wardens, identify where the people live in such EAs. (**See Map 4**)

12. ORIENTING THE EA MAP

Before starting to use a map in the field, it is important that you align the map correctly with the features on the ground. Start by establishing the North direction in relation to where you are standing. The following steps will help you orient your map properly:

STEP 1: Stretch out your arms and stand facing the direction from where the sun rises. You are now facing east. Your right arm is pointing to the South direction and your left arm to the North direction.

STEP 2: Identify on the map a point, a facility or a feature, which you can identify on the ground.

STEP 3: Identify on the map; the road, track, or footpath on which you are standing and align the map such that the road junction, track/footpath on the ground and the one on the map point the same direction.

13. SCALES

13.1 The EA maps have been prepared using various scales for different areas. The following are examples of such scales:

Scale	Category	
1:2,500	Urban	1 cm on the map represents 25m on the ground
1:5,000	Urban – Rural	1 cm on the map represents 50m on the ground
1:10,000	Urban – Rural	1 cm on the map represents 100m on the ground
1:12,500	Rural	1 cm on the map represents 125m on the ground
1:20,000	Rural	1 cm on the map represents 200m on the ground
1:25,000	Rural	1 cm on the map represents 250m on the ground
1:50,000	Rural	1 cm on the map represents 500m on the ground
1:250,000	Arid & Semi-arid	1 cm on the map represents 2500m on the ground

13.2 Measuring Distances on the Map

A scale is provided on the map to assist you in measuring distances on the map. Distances on a map can be measured by using a piece of paper or string and then scaling the measured distance against the linear scale provided on the map. For example, to determine the distance from point A to point B along a curved road:

STEP 1: Place one end of a piece of paper/string on point A and follow the curve of the road until it reaches point B;

STEP 2: Mark the point on the string/paper; and

STEP 3: Place the piece of paper/string on a linear scale and read the equivalent distance on the ground in kilometers and meters.

13.3 Measuring Distances on the Ground

In order to determine distances on the ground using the map, you must use your paces. For example, take your pace to be approximately 1m. Measure the distance on the map as shown (**section 12.2.**) i.e. measure the distance you want on your map in cm's and using the map scale find the distance in meters on the ground. If for example you are using a map with a scale of 1:10,000 and you measure 2cm on the map, this is equivalent to 200 meters on the ground. You are therefore supposed to walk approximately 200 paces to cover the distance measured on the map.

14. CODES AND CODING OF THE IDENTIFICATION PANEL

Each EA has been given a unique code number composed of twenty digits. The twenty digits represent various levels as shown below.

- 1st and 2nd digits represent the Province;
- 3rd and 4th digits represent the District;
- 5th and 6th digits represent the Division;
- 7th and 8th digits represent the Location;
- 9th and 10th digits represent the Sub-location or Forest or National Park;
- 11th, 12th and 13th digits represent the EA number;
- 14th digit represents EA type(The digit will either be a '1' for Rural, '2' for Urban or '3' for Peri – urban);
- 15th digit will either be a 4 for a Slum or a 9 for Formal settlement;
- 16th, 17th and 18th digits represent Constituency; and
- 19th and 20th digits represent Ward (Local Authority representation area)

15. HOW TO FILL THE IDENTIFICATION PANEL

You will be required to fill in the identification panel on the front cover of each book of questionnaires by writing the names and code of various units. In addition you have to fill the identification details for each questionnaire by writing the codes of the various units. All these codes are to be obtained from the EA map that you will be given by your supervisor. All the administrative units i.e. (province, district, division, location and sub location) and political units' (constituency and ward) names and codes will be obtained from the map on the top right hand side. The codes for the EA are printed within each EA. The EA code is composed of five digits where the first three digits is the EA number, the fourth digit is the EA type and the fifth digit is the status. Make sure that you copy the codes and the names correctly.

16. STRUCTURE NUMBERING DURING ENUMERATION

- 16.1 During the enumeration you are expected to number all the structures in the EA. The numbering in the EA should be done in a systematic manner so that there are no omissions or duplications.
- 16.2 You will use chalk and/or card to number all the structures only after you have enumerated household members.
- 16.3 The structure and household number should be written neatly and somewhere conspicuous but where it can not be tampered with.
- 16.4 The structure and household number will start with an **S** followed by a four digit number for the structure, then a slash followed by a three digit number for the household e.g. if structure number fifteen had household number thirty, it will be written as **S0015/030**. This information should also be appropriately entered in the relevant parts of the questionnaire.
- 16.5 Households will be serially numbered after completing enumeration. Suppose you are visiting structure number S0046 which has six households and you have already enumerated 70 households in the EA. During the time of your visit you were able to cover three of the households in S0046. The first household covered in the structure will be numbered as S0046/071, the second, S0046/072 and the third S0046/073. Make arrangements to visit the remaining households later. You would have to move to the next structure(s) and continue enumeration and numbering both the structures and households accordingly. If during this time you visit four structures with one household each, then the numbering would be S0047/074, S0048/075, S0049/076, S0050/077. If you make call backs after enumerating household 077 then for the remaining three households in structure S0046, you should number them as: S0046/078, S0046/079 and S0046/080 respectively. **Remember that for households with more than one structure you will only number the main one.**

17. WHO AND WHEN SHOULD YOU ENUMERATE

- 17.1 You must obtain particulars of all persons who will have spent the CENSUS NIGHT in the household. However, it is not likely that you will see all members of the households, nor is it absolutely necessary that you should. It will be best if the head of the household is present. However, it will be enough if there is one responsible adult who can give the information required.
- 17.2 Sometimes there are persons who would normally have slept in the household on the CENSUS NIGHT but who are/were temporarily absent due to the nature of their work and are/were elsewhere within the borders of Kenya where they could not be enumerated. Examples are watchmen, nurses, police officers and shift workers on night duty, herdsmen out with livestock, night fishermen, hunters, honey harvesters and persons attending hospital outpatient departments at night. Such persons are to be enumerated with their usual household members.

- 17.3 You should try to cover as many households as you can on the CENSUS NIGHT as this will greatly reduce your chances of duplicating or missing out some people.
- 17.4 You will start work as early as possible on the CENSUS NIGHT (24th/25th August 2009) as directed by the DCCs and ensure that the work is completed within the shortest period possible. The period of enumeration will go on up to 31st August 2009 by which time you should have enumerated everyone who will have spent the CENSUS NIGHT in the area assigned to you. If, for some reason, you think it will take longer, you should inform your supervisor in good time so that he/she may be able to arrange to have someone to help you. If, for instance, you become ill or get injured so that you cannot continue with the enumeration, you must let your supervisor know at once. People will often stay to meet you if you send word that you will visit.
- 17.5 The enumerator will be required to enumerate the households in the language in which the household members are most comfortable. You have been assigned duties in an area where you should not have language problems. However, if the respondent can only speak a language you do not understand, then you must raise the issue with your supervisor. Similarly, in cases of language barrier (a respondent with hearing or speech difficulties), the enumerator should contact his/her supervisor for guidance. In certain circumstances, sign language interpreters' maybe available e.g. in institutions.

18. WHAT HAPPENS IF THERE IS NO ONE AT HOME

- 18.1 It may happen that when you visit a house that is inhabited you are unable to obtain any information, either because there is no one at home, or because all adults are away at the time, or for some other reason those present cannot provide information.
- If only children are at home, enquire from them when their parents or guardians or any other responsible person are likely to be at home and arrange for the next visit accordingly.
 - If there is no one at home, ask the neighbors if anyone was there on the CENSUS NIGHT. If there was, enquire whether they have any idea when members of the household are likely to be at home and arrange your next visit accordingly.
 - If you are working in an urban EA, complete a Call-Back Card stating the day and time of your next visit and leave it with a neighbor or push it under the door so that the people are aware of your intended visit. If you are in a rural EA, leave word about the time of your next visit. Keep a record of the call -backs.
- 18.2 If after several visits you do not succeed in finding any responsible person at home, note the address and inform your supervisor about it.
- 18.3 Callbacks involve extra work for you. On any enumeration day; send word of your intended visit early enough and be punctual.
- 18.4 At times due to confusion of EA boundaries, you may find that enumeration has been undertaken in your area. If this happens make sure, first of all, that you are

within your area, as you understand the boundaries. If you have crossed your boundary by mistake, return to your area and go on with your work. If you are satisfied that you are right and that the households are in your area, make a note of the affected households and immediately inform your supervisor. Do not enumerate the people a second time. Continue enumerating other households in your area.

19. USE OF CHALK/CARDS

- 19.1 You will be supplied with chalk and/or cards which will be used to mark those households you have visited and whose occupants you have enumerated. Cards will normally be used in ASAL areas to indicate households enumerated. Put the structure and household number on the card and leave it with the household.
- 19.2 The purpose of this is to ensure that no household is enumerated twice or missed out. It will also serve to give each household a temporary address for census purposes. This makes checking easier.
- 19.3 When you have enumerated the members of the household, write the household number in some conspicuous place. Write the number neatly where it will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of small children. Ask the household members to leave it up until the end of **November 2009**, so that they may be spared the inconvenience of unnecessary visits by census staff. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only.
- 19.4 If there is more than one household in a building or structure, write the number at the entrance to the household's living quarters.
- 19.5 If the household occupies more than one building or structure, write the number on the main dwelling structure.
- 19.6 **DO NOT** mark a dwelling until you have enumerated the members of the household.

20. THE MAIN CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

The main census questionnaire will be used to cover persons in conventional households, refugee camps and in institutions like schools, barrack, colleges etc. The questionnaires will be issued to you bound in books of forty forms. No forms are to be torn out or destroyed. You shall have to account for all of them. You must handle these forms with utmost care and avoid crumpling or mutilating them, as this might result in rejection during data processing.

- 20.1. The information recorded on the questionnaire should be summarized on the front cover of the books.
- 20.2. Details on how to complete the main questionnaire are provided in Part III of this manual.

21. CHECKING YOUR WORK

Check your work before you leave the household to make sure that you have filled the questionnaire accurately and fully in order to avoid being sent back to correct errors. In particular, check that you have enumerated everybody who will have spent the Census Night in the household and that all the relevant questions have been answered correctly.

PART III: HOW TO FILL IN THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

22. GENERAL RULES

- 22.1. Complete the questionnaire yourself
- 22.2. Keep it clean
- 22.3. Write legibly in capitals using only the pencil provided
- 22.4. Code strictly in the boxes provided on the questionnaire
- 22.5. Start each household on a separate questionnaire.
- 22.6. If you make a mistake, rub it out neatly with a clean eraser and correct it.
- 22.7. If, for some reason, you make a mistake likely to make the whole questionnaire illegible; put an X in the "SPOILT" checkboxes. These check boxes are printed directly below the structure number and are located to the east and west of the word "SPOILT". It's critical that both boxes be marked. By checking both boxes, you are indicating that all information on the form is not eligible to be data captured. Under no circumstances are you to remove the questionnaires that have been deemed "SPOILT" from the booklet. You are responsible for returning all questionnaires to your supervisor to ensure payment for your services as an enumerator.

If you wish to cancel a person due to excessive mistakes in the data or because you have discovered, after the fact, that they should not be enumerated in this household, you should mark an "X" through the line number on both pages 1 and 2 of the main questionnaire for that person. Do the same for a person who you wish to cancel from the short questionnaire.
- 22.8. If there are more than ten people in the household, you must:
Go to page 2 of the questionnaire and write "Continuation ___ of ___ ". For example, if there are 25 people in a household, you would document the first questionnaire as being "Continuation 1 of 3 ", the second questionnaire you would document as being "Continuation 2 of 3 " and the third questionnaire you would document as "Continuation 3 of 3". Make sure to transfer the identification information in the first questionnaire to the subsequent continuation questionnaire.
- 22.9. It is important that each enumerator asks the questions in the same way. You must understand the form and the order in which the questions are to be put.

- 22.10. It is **EXTREMELY** important to note at the very outset that the 2009 Census will employ electronic (scanning method) rather than manual data capture to read the census questionnaires. Consequently you must complete the questionnaire carefully by writing legibly and clearly within the boxes provided. Make sure any writing is done within the confines of the boxes (white area) provided. Try as much as possible to avoid making mistakes as they will warrant frequent erasing, which will not augur well for accurate capture of information from the questionnaire. Whenever you pose a question to the respondent listen carefully to the response and write it down **ONLY** when you are sure it is satisfactory.
- 22.11 Please refer to the back of the cover page for an illustration on how to properly fill the questionnaire and avoiding making mistakes.
- 22.12 **REMEMBER:** For the purpose of filling the census questionnaire all entries will be right justified i.e. if there are more than one box to be filled, start filling from the your right hand side. In other words, **do not put leading zeros!** However, leading zeros are acceptable for the identification panel, as these are already pre-coded.
- 22.13 It will be illustrated during training how to complete the summaries on the cover page

23. LAYOUT OF THE MAIN CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

23.1. Identification Code

The top of the questionnaire is reserved for information identifying the household and summaries per each household. This section **MUST BE COMPLETED** for each household. Note that each questionnaire has a serial number and they are bound in bundles of 40 questionnaires which **MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR AFTER ENUMERATION.**

23.2. The main census questionnaire is divided into twelve sections:

- **Section A:** Information Regarding All Persons. This information is contained in columns P00 to P23. Questions in this section will apply to all persons.
- **Section B:** Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above. This section covers columns P24 to P36. It pertains to live births and should be asked of all females aged 12 years and above and make appropriate entries for each. **As much as possible, obtain the information directly from the female concerned.** Information should only be obtained from someone else if the respondent cannot be reached.
- **Section C:** Information Regarding Disability. It covers columns P37 & P38 and asks questions relating to disabilities. You are required to ask these questions to all persons unless where stated otherwise.

- **Section D:** Information Regarding Education status for Persons Aged 3 Years and Above. This section covers columns P39 to P41. Questions on education shall be asked of all persons aged 3 years and above.
- **Section E:** Labour Force Particulars. This section covers columns P42 to P44 and should be asked of all persons aged 5 years and above.
- **Section F:** Information Regarding ICT (Information, Communication and Technology). It covers columns P45 to P51 and applies to all persons aged 3 years and above
- **Section G: Annual Live Births:** This section covers column H10 and seeks information on all the live births that occurred within the household between 24/8/2008 and 24/8/2009 (last 12 months).
- **Section H:** Recent Deaths in the Household. This section covers columns H11 to H16. The questions in this section should be posed to the head of the household or any other responsible member of the household.
- **Section I:** Information Regarding Livestock: The section covers column H17 and captures data on types and number of livestock kept by the household members. The questions in this section should be posed to the head of the household or any other responsible member of the household.
- **Section J:** Housing Conditions and Amenities. This section covers columns H18 to H27 on housing conditions and amenities. These questions are to be posed to the Head of the Household or any other responsible person.
- **Section K:** Ownership of Household Assets: This section covers column H28 and seeks information on the ownership of common assets such as radio, television, mobile phone etc. This question is applicable to all households.
- **Section L: Emigrants:** This section covers column H29 and seeks information on any member of the household who may have migrated to another country since 1995. Details of emigrants will be captured using the emigrant short questionnaire.

24. THE INTERVIEW AND THE QUESTIONS

- 24.1 **CENSUS NIGHT:** All enumeration must relate to the **CENSUS NIGHT**. This will be **THE MIDNIGHT OF 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009**. This night will be the reference time to which all enumeration should relate. Note that **ONLY PERSONS ALIVE IN KENYA AT THIS TIME SHOULD BE ENUMERATED**.
- 24.2 The **CENSUS NIGHT** has been publicized in advance throughout the country. Remember that all the questions you ask must relate to the **CENSUS NIGHT** unless

you have specific instructions to the contrary in this manual, e.g. the labor force participation question and deaths in household.

- 24.3 Note that between the **CENSUS NIGHT** and the time of enumeration, the composition of a particular household may have changed. If somebody died after **CENSUS NIGHT**, you should enumerate him as living on **CENSUS NIGHT**. If a baby was born after **CENSUS NIGHT**, you should not enumerate him/her. Visitors are enumerated if they will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household.
- 24.4 When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a census enumerator. You will have an identification badge for this purpose.
- 24.5 Ask for the head of the household. Note that the head of household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. For the purpose of the census he/she must have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** with the household. If the head of the household was not present on the **CENSUS NIGHT**, ask for the next senior and/or responsible person who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household. Make this person the household head. However, if the head of the household is present, he/she may furnish you with the details of the household, despite he/her not spending the **CENSUS NIGHT** with the household.
- 24.6 When you are enumerating members of an institution, you will seek assistance from the person in charge of the institution to be able to get the required information.
- 24.7 Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present at the institution on the **CENSUS NIGHT**. However, remember to exclude people who live in their households within the institution or people who work in the institution but live with their households elsewhere.
- 24.8 Next, complete the information required in the boxes at the top of the questionnaire. Write the codes of the Province, District, Division, Location, Sub-location, EA Number, Household Number and Household Type. All the above information is contained on the EA maps except the household numbers and structure numbers. Enter the household type code depending on the type of the household, i.e. "1" for ordinary/conventional households and "2" for institutional households and '3' for refugees.

25. SECTION A: INFORMATION REGARDING ALL PERSONS

25.1 Column P00: Name

- Identify the head of the household or any responsible person to help you make a list of all persons who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household, starting with the head of the household, if he/she was present, or the person in charge of the household at the time. Respondents may not know which was the **CENSUS NIGHT**; in which case you should explain by referring to the **MIDNIGHT OF 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009**.

- Write the names in Column (P00). Some people have many names. It is not necessary to write them all as long as you record the name(s) or names that the person is usually known by. Identifying members of the households with their correct names will help you not only in listing down all of them but will also come in handy when call-backs on certain members are to be made. It is important that you list at **least two names**, as shown on the questionnaire, of the persons in a set order so that you have a clear picture of the household from the very beginning.
- List members of the household by nuclear family; starting with the head and his wife and children, beginning with the eldest and working down to the youngest. If the head has more than one wife living in the same household, list the first wife and her children followed by the second wife and her children, then other relatives and non-relatives in that order, including visitors.
- Very young children are sometimes forgotten or even deliberately left out as being unimportant. ALL PERSONS MUST BE ENUMERATED. Pay particular attention to getting all babies counted. If the infant has no name, write 'Baby of..... (Mother's or father's name)'.
- Remember to ask about, and include night workers. Exclude hospital inpatients, persons staying in hotels, students in boarding schools/colleges, prisoners, people in police cells, travelers, and the like. The above people will be covered using the small questionnaires as explained earlier.
- When you have written down all the names, read over the list, and ask, "Is that correct?" If not, correct the list. Then ask "Was there anyone else here on the CENSUS NIGHT i.e. visitors, young children"; if so, include them.

25.2 Line Number of <Name>

- Once you have exhausted the list of all members who spent the census night in the household, give each person listed a serial number starting from 01, 02, until the list is exhausted as illustrated in the column for line number. If you cancel out a person from the list, do not renumber the others members i.e. do not reserialize the remaining members of the household
- **You'll note that the numbers in the second box in the column are precoded so that you will only need to insert "0" in the first box.** If the members are 10 or more so that an additional questionnaire is used, then you will insert "1" in the first box of the continuation questionnaire.

25.3 Columns P10 and P11: Relationship and Sex

- After you have written all-the names in column P00, code relationship in column P10 and sex in column P11. For example: for Head, code "1" in P10 and insert the appropriate code in P11 as far as sex is concerned. Then code

the relationship of each person to the head, that is “2” for **spouse** (refers to the partner or wife or husband depending on who the household-head is), “3” for son/daughter, “4” for Grandchild, “5” for brother/sister, “6” for father/mother, “7” for “nephew/Niece” “8” for in-law, “9” for Grandparent, “10” for other relative not elsewhere classified , “11” for Non-Relative such as visitors, friends etc, and “99” for those who say “don’t know” relationship.

- You must probe to find out whether the children you have coded as sons and daughters are the head’s biological children. If they are not, establish further whether they should fall under “10” (other-relative) or “11” (non-relative). Note that relatives like stepson or stepdaughter, parent-in-law, son or daughter –in-law, adopted son or daughter will be treated as “other relative” and will fall under category “10”.
- There are several persons who may not be related by blood or marriage but constitutes a household, mostly in urban areas. Without telling them code one of them as ‘head’ (code “1”) and the rest as ‘non-relative’ (code “11”).
- Sometimes it may happen that members of the household are away and cannot be reached even after several visits, and the most responsible person you meet is a house-help or any other such person employed by the household. You must probe to establish the most senior member who will have spent the CENSUS NIGHT in the household. This person must be made the household head. You may then proceed to ask the house help to provide information on the household members.
- There are certain communities where women are culturally allowed to “marry” other women. For purposes of the census, marriage should involve only partners of opposite sex. Whenever you encounter such cases where one woman (supposedly the head of the household) claims that another woman is her “spouse”, code “10” (Other-relative) rather than “2” (spouse) in P10.
- Make sure you understand the relationship well before you make any entry. In other words, relationship of each person is linked to the household head (person No. 1 on the list). For instance, the head’s relationship to himself/herself is code 01 (Head). Ensure that the entry is strictly and legibly written within the boxes provided.
- Check that the sex is compatible with relationship; do not assign “male” to persons shown as wives or daughters nor “female” for persons shown as sons or husbands. Take particular care to record the sex of very young children correctly. Often, you will not know whether a baby carried on its mother’s back is a boy or a girl. In such cases, you must ask - do not guess. YOU SHOULD ENSURE THAT EVERYBODY’S SEX IS RECORDED.

25.4 Column P12: Age

Age is one of the most important pieces of information to be sought in a census. You must try as much as possible to record the correct age of the respondent. Under no

circumstances should this column be **left blank**. You must probe to make sure that you get even a rough estimate.

- How old is <NAME>?
- Always start by asking the person's age and follow up with the question on the date of birth as a consistency check on the former. Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write "0". Persons aged 95 years and over should be coded "95". Make sure always that your writing is legible and within the appropriate box.
- Be careful not to round ages up to the next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example be entered as "4" and not "5".
- Many people do not know their ages. If a person's age is not known, you must make the best estimate possible.
- There are various ways in which you can estimate a person's age. Sometimes, people have documents, such as baptismal certificates, which show the year of birth, in which case it is easy to calculate age.
- Most people have identity cards showing when they were born. These ID cards may be grossly inaccurate for some of the older people. Avoid using the IDs as the sole means to estimate such a person's age. However, for persons below 50 years of age the ID cards may generally give a more accurate representation of age.
- Generally, it is not so easy to estimate age for members of the household if all of them are ignorant of their ages. Concentrate first on establishing the age(s) of one or two persons in the household. One reliable age may help in working out the ages of others if it is known whether they are older or younger and by how many years.
- It is sometimes possible to estimate a person's age by relating his or her birth to some notable historical event. With these instructions is a Historical Calendar of Events (**see Appendix 1**) which lists the dates of events in the history of districts. If the person can remember how old he/she was at the time of the event, you can work out the person's age.
- How to use the Historical Calendar of Events to Estimate the Respondent's Age:
 - Ask for any historical event (national or local) which occurred around the time of the birth/childhood of the respondent.
 - Ask how old the respondent was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth.

- Then use this information to work out his/her age. For example, if a respondent was about 15 years when Kenya attained her Independence, this person should be 15 + 45 (i.e. 12th Dec. 1963 to 24th August 2009) = 60 years. If this method fails, you should try the following approach.
- Simply estimate how old he/she may be.
 - Then select from your list of local, or district historical events, some events which occurred about the time when according to your estimate, he/she must have been born.
 - Ask whether he/she has heard about any of those events.
 - If he/she has, ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when this event occurred or how many years elapsed before he/she was born.
 - Then, from this information, work out his/her age.
 - Some tribes have systems of 'Age Grades' or 'Age Sets' from which a person's age can be worked out. A person's age grade may only give a rough idea of his or her age since the same grade may have in it people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have grades for men but not for women, but you can often obtain an idea of a woman's age by asking which age grade of men she associated with, or which set her brothers belonged to and whether they are older or younger. Some age grades are listed in the Calendar of Events.
 - If all else fails, then base your estimate on biological relationships. For instance, a woman who does not know her age but who has two or three children of her own is unlikely to be less than 15 years old however small she may look. You may then try to work out her age by the following methods:
 - Determine the age of her oldest child.
 - Ask her to give an estimate of her age at the birth of this child. However without further probing, you should not base your assumption on the oldest child who is presently living. There is the likelihood that in certain cases, the first child died or that the woman had miscarriages or stillbirths. Therefore, if the woman tells you that she had one miscarriage or stillbirth before the oldest living child was born, you should make your estimation from the year of the first miscarriage/still-birth or live birth.
 - Only as a last resort should you estimate a person's age from his physical features. If you are obtaining information about an absent person from a third party then rely on the information given to you to estimate the absent person's age.

- When you have arrived at the best estimate you can make of a person's age, check that it is compatible with his or her relationship to others in the household. Obviously children cannot be older than their parents.
- Any estimate of age, however rough, is better than leaving the column blank. Do the best you can to report ages accurately.

Note: Questions P10-P12 on relationship, sex and age are extremely important and must be responded to for all persons enumerated in the household.

25.5 Column P13: Line Number of Mother

Ask to determine whether NAME's mother is alive and is a member of the household. FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTED IN COLUMN P00, RECORD THE "LINE NUMBER" OF THE BIOLOGICAL MOTHER IF SHE IS LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD. RECORD "0" IF THE BIOLOGICAL MOTHER IS NOT IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

25.6 Column P14: Usual Member of Household

"Usual residence" for purposes of 2009 census is defined as the place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time. Most of the people to be enumerated during the census have not moved for some time and thus categorising them as "usual residents" should be clear.

Ask: "Is <Name> a usual member of this Household?" A usual member of a household is one who spends most of his/her time in the household. However, that person must be answerable to the household head, shares cooking arrangements with the rest and lives in the same house or compound or dwelling unit. If the answer is yes, code "1", if the listed person is not a "usual" member, then code "2" for No in the appropriate box. Usual residents may be citizens or not and may include refugees. Foreigners who have been in the country for a period of at least 6 months should be considered usual residents. Persons who have been absent from the household for most of the last 12 months should be excluded. A threshold of 6 months will be applied. If a person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months, i.e. at least 6 months, not including temporary absences, or intends to live for at least six months at the place of enumeration then this is a usual member of the household. This also applies to new borns or those who have come to stay indefinitely. Exceptions include children who are in schools and live in the households.

25.7 Column P15: Tribe/Nationality

Ask: What is <NAME>'s tribe or nationality?

- Care should be taken when asking this question as some respondents might be uneasy responding to it due to the effects of the post election crisis of 2008. First establish the nationality of the person, then for Kenyans code the tribe from the code list provided. For Non Kenyans, code the nationality based on the code list provided for the country of origin.
- For Kenyans code the tribe code list, for example: 'Kikuyu, "130"; 'Nandi, 608' etc. Accept the answer as given to you without question. For Kenyans of other origins, code using the country codes as provided. For example, persons originating from Asia should be code "801", whereas persons originating from European countries should be coded "802" etc. For foreigners, code using country of origin. For example, persons originating from United Arab Emirates should be coded "965".

- Do not get involved in any argument on this issue. The census is not concerned with the legal position. Accept what the person tells you and record the tribe or nationality to which the person considers he/she belongs.

25.8 Column P16: Religion

Ask: What is <NAME>'s religion?

In column P16, code the person's religious group i.e. "1" for Catholics, "2" for Protestants, "4" for Muslims, etc.

- Catholics, code "1": Those who believe in Catholic faith and recognize the Pope as the head of the Church
- Protestants, code "2": Group of churches which broke away from the Roman Catholic church e.g. Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK), Presbyterian, African Inland Church (AIC), Lutheran, Quakers(Friends), Methodists, Seventh Day Adventists (SDA), Salvation Army and Baptists.
- Other Christians, code "3": This category caters for Christians who are not covered under code "1" and code "2" above e.g. Legio Maria, Israel, Jehovah Witnesses, etc.
- Muslims, code "4": Those who profess the Islamic faith and recognize Muhammad as the prophet of God
- Traditionalists, code "6": Those who believe in divine powers, e.g. Dini ya Msambwa, Tent of the Living God, etc.
- Others, code "7": Include people with religious affiliations other than the above-mentioned e.g. Buddhists, Bahais, and Hindus etc.
- No religion, code "8": These are people who do not believe in the existence of supernatural powers. They do not follow any particular religion.

26. Column P17: Marital Status

(Is this person monogamously or polygamously married, widowed, divorced or separated, or never married?)

- 26.1 Persons who have never married including young children should be coded "1" (never married).
- 26.2 People who regard themselves as husband and wife should be coded "2" or "3" regardless of whether or not they have been through any civil, religious or customary ceremonies. The census is not trying to find out who is legally married and who is not. Accept the answer as it is given to you

- 26.3 If a person is widowed at the time of the Census, he/she should be coded as “4”, i.e. widowed. If a person has been widowed but has since remarried, he/she should be coded as married (“2” or “3” as the case may be).
- 26.4 If people think of themselves as divorced or separated, code them as such. It does not matter whether they have been to court or gone through other formalities. Accept the answer as it is given to you.
- 26.5 Accept what people say about their marital status. Do not embarrass yourself or the respondent by inquiring into the nature of marriage or divorce.

27. Column P18: Birth Place

Ask: Where was <NAME> born?

Birthplace is the usual place of residence of mother at the time of the respondent’s birth. This question is meant to establish persons who are not enumerated in their places of birth and hence have migrated. Sometimes expectant mothers move from the rural areas to urban areas for purposes of delivery since maternity services are better at the latter. This kind of movement is short lived and must not be confused with a migratory one. For example, if a woman who usually resides in Ruiru district moves to Nairobi to deliver her child, it will be assumed that the woman went to Nairobi purposely for maternity services. Thus the district of birth of the child will be recorded as Ruiru.

- 27.1 For persons born in Kenya, code district using the list provided. For example, a person born in Kikuyu district, code “209” and for a person born in Tharaka district, code “414”.
- 27.2 Relate the person’s birthplace to the present district’s frontiers as far as possible. District boundaries have been changed over the years and we want to relate a person’s place of birth to the district as it is constituted now. The codes must however be based on the code list provided.
- 27.3 For districts that have been split, probe to find the actual district of birth and code the name by which it is currently known based on the code list provided.
- 27.4 For persons born outside Kenya, code the country of birth. For example, a person born in Tanzania will be coded “987”, Uganda “983”, Somalia “962” etc.
- 27.5 Code “888” if district of birth is not known and “999” for not stated.

28. Column P19: Previous Residence

Ask: Where was <NAME> living in August 2008?

- 28.1 If the person is aged below one year, code “000” in this column.

- 28.2 For persons who were living in Kenya in August 2008, indicate the district code in column P19 (district codes are the same as for P18). For example, for persons whose previous residence was Kisii Central district code “614”.
- 28.3 For districts which have been split, probe to find the actual district of residence in August 2008 and code the name by which it is currently known based on the list provided.
- 28.4 A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason such as visiting relatives or in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of less than six months, should be shown where they normally lived in August, 2008.
- 28.5 It is necessary to make a separate enquiry for each member of the household because a man, for instance, does not always take his wife and children along when he goes away to work. He may only have some of his family with him leaving the others behind.
- 28.6 If the person was living in another country in August 2008, use the code pertaining to the specific country.
- 28.7 Code “888” if district of previous residence is not known and’ “999” for not stated.

29. Columns P20-P21: Duration of Residence

Ask: When did <NAME> move to the current district?

- 29.1 Record the month in P20 (e.g. “05” for May) and year in P21 (e.g. 1997). Check to see that the person’s age is consistent with duration of residence i.e. the person’s age must always be greater or equal to duration of residence.
- 29.2 For all persons enumerated in their district of birth, write date of birth in the boxes in columns P20-P21.
- 29.3 If the date one moved is not known or not stated, write “99” for month in the columns P20 and “9999” for year in column P21

30. Columns P22-P23: Orphanhood

Ask: Is <NAME>’s father/mother alive?

- 30.1 Enter the appropriate codes in column P-22 and P-23 in respect of the survival status of the respondent’s biological father and mother respectively. Note that at times destitute children are brought up or adopted at a very young age by relatives. Such foster parents should not be considered as the biological parents of the respondent. Please always probe to establish the reality of the situation.
- 30.2 In some cases, a child’s father/mother may not be married or living with the mother/father. In this case the mother/father might report that she/he does not know whether the father/mother of her child is alive or dead. In this case code “9”

for 'don't know'. You must always probe to ensure you obtain the most satisfactory answer.

31. SECTION B: INFORMATION REGARDING FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

31.1 Columns P24 to P31: Particulars of All Live Births

- Answers are required of ALL FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE in this category. It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. These questions are on lifelong fertility experience of the female. Thus, if a woman had her first child on say 27th August, 2009, get the sex of the child and insert "1" in the appropriate boxes in **P24/P25** and 08/2009 in P32-P33; however this child will not appear on the household listing as it was born after the census reference night. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in columns **P11** and **P12** and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed to. Make sure you make your entries in the correct line numbers for the eligible women.
- For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P24 to P36 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P24 to P36 blank. **However, this will not be tolerated.** For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate boxes. **[REMEMBER THAT FOR A CHILDLESS WOMAN, YOU MUST CODE "0" IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES. DO NOT LEAVE THE BOXES BLANK FOR ANY WOMAN 12 YEARS AND ABOVE EVEN IF CHILDLESS.]**
- Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your duty to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

31.2 Columns P24-P25: Children Born Alive

Ask: "Have you ever borne any children alive?" (How many children have you ever borne alive?).

A child born alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

- Crying or similar sounds
- Movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body
- Any other tangible signs of life.

The census is concerned only with children born alive. Do not include **stillbirths**, that is, children who were born dead and therefore did not show any sign(s) of life as above at the time of birth.

If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the boxes in **P24** and the number of girls in **P25**.

31.3 Columns P26-P27: Children Living in the Household

If the woman has born children alive, **ask**, “Of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?” REMEMBER THAT FOR ALL CHILDLESS WOMEN YOU MUST ENTER “0” IN THE APPROPRIATE BOXES.

Write the number of boys and girls who usually live in the household in columns P26 and P27 respectively. If none of the boys or girls the woman has borne alive are living in the household, write “0” in the appropriate boxes. Children borne to the woman who are in boarding school should be included among the children who usually live in the household. In case of a visitor who spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** with her children in the household, these children should not be captured in P26 and P27 but in P28 and P29.

31.4 Columns P28-P29: Children Living Elsewhere

Next ask: “Of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?”

Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column **P28** and the number of girls in column **P29**. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, “0” in the appropriate boxes.

Include in these columns (**P28 and P29**) all the children the woman has borne alive who usually live elsewhere. It may be that they have grown up and married, or have gone off to work, or are living with relatives etc. Make sure that none of the children she has borne alive are missed out. Ask further questions to probe - “Are any of your children away?” “At work?” “With relatives?” etc.

31.5 Columns P30-P31: Children Who Have Died

Then ask, “Of the children you have born alive, how many have died?”

Many people find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact and without embarrassment. Please refer to SECTION B above for the definition of a live birth.

Write the number of boys and girls who have died in columns P30 and P31 respectively. If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive has died, code “0” in the appropriate columns. If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns **P30** and **P31** blank. **However, this will not be encouraged.**

Before proceeding to columns **P32-P36**, probe to confirm whether the number of children given in columns **P26-P31** is correct by comparing with the entries in columns **P24** and **P25**. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

31.6 Columns P32 to P36: Particulars of Last Live Births

31.7 Columns P32-P33: Last Child Born

Ask, “When was your last child born?”

Record the month and year of birth in columns **P32** and **P33** respectively. Code the month in column **P32**, i.e. “01” for January, “02” for February, “12” for December and the year in column **P33** i.e. “1980” (for 1980), “1989” (for 1989). This question should be asked regardless of the age of the last born child (he or she could be an adult by now).

31.8 Column P34: Birth Notification

Ask, ‘Was the last birth notified?’

Enter the correct code in column P-34 i.e. “1” for YES, “2” for NO and “9” for DK. Notification is the process whereby a parent or guardian or officer in charge of an institution (e.g. prison) where the event (birth) has occurred reports to a government official responsible for registration of births within 6 months of occurrence. The government officials responsible for registration of birth that occur at home are assistant chiefs while the events of birth that occur in health institutions are registered by personnel in those institutions.

31.9 Column P35: Sex of the Child

Ask, ‘Was the child a boy or a girl?’

Write the sex of the last borne child in column **P35**. Code “1” for male, “2” for female, “3” for male twins, “4” for female twins, “5” for twins with one of either sex, and “6” for other multiple births and “9” for don’t know.

31.10 Column P36: Survival Status of Last Born Child

In column **P36**, indicate whether the child is still alive. For single births, code “1” if the child is still alive and “2” if dead. For twins code “3” if one of the twins is alive and “4” if both twins are alive. For multiple births, code “5” if one of the multiples is alive, “6” if two of the multiples are alive, “7” if all multiples are alive and “8” if none of the multiples is alive. Write “9” if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

32. SECTION C: INFORMATION REGARDING DISABILITY

COLUMNS P37 TO P38 CONTAIN QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO DISABILITIES. THESE QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ASKED OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON.

32.1 Introduction

Questions regarding disabilities have to be asked very carefully and with caution. You should not ask “Do you have a disability, or are you disabled, or are you blind, or deaf” nor “are you lame?”. This will generate very low rates of response because you will not get the correct answer. The word “disability” is regarded negatively in most communities particularly in developing countries. People may feel stigmatized or be ashamed to be identified as having a disability. In some cultures, disability is seen as punishment for sins committed in previous lives.

Also, even if people do not feel stigmatized, the word “disability” often implies a very significant condition. Persons who can walk around their homes but are unable to walk to the market may perceive their situation as not severe enough to be considered as having a disability.

Disability is interpreted relative to what is considered normal functioning (or different). This may vary across various cultures, age groups, or social class.

32.2 Definition of disability

The Disability Act 2003 defines disability as: physical, sensory, mental, or other impairment, including a visual, hearing or physical disability, which has a substantial long term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out usual day to day activities. Disability is, therefore, viewed as a physical, mental, or psychological condition or impairment that substantially affects a person’s daily activities or limits a person’s ability to perform one or more basic life activities (referred to as Activities of Daily Life- ADL) such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, earning a living, or working and interacting with other persons.

In this context, activities refer to a wide range of deliberate actions performed by an individual as opposed to particular body functions or structures. These are basic deliberate actions undertaken in order to accomplish a task such as dressing or feeding oneself.

In the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census we will classify one as having a disability if they have any of the following: visual, hearing and speech impairment; physical, mental and other disabilities, and self-care difficulties.

32.3 Types of disabilities

- **Visual impairment**

Visual impairment describes the various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have an eyesight or vision disability if he/she doesn't have normal vision even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses. Visual impairments are caused by injury, disease, through accident, muscular degeneration or cataracts or are congenital. Congenital blindness could be noted at birth or within the first five years of life. Vision impairment can be treated by medicines and therapies though impairments caused by birth or accident are less likely to cure.

- **Hearing impairment**

Hearing impairment refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears. Hearing impairment can be caused by birth or are due to inheritance. In some cases extremely high frequency sound waves may also cause hearing disability. Persons who are able to hear well with the aid of devices are not considered to be having this disability.

- **Physical Disability**

Physical or mobility impairment refers to difficulties in moving (i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hands, sitting upright or standing). This disability restricts one's physical movement, say body movement, or paralysis of legs, hands, or the whole body. Persons with this type of disability can use assistive equipment and supportive devices that assist them to move around.

- **Mental Disability**

Mental disability affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty in remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as our abilities to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts in the mind. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions/activities.

- **Self care difficulties**

This refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home. The difficulties may have arisen as a result of other disabilities or impairments. These types of difficulties maybe present in most disabilities. It may be more pronounced in mental disabilities and severe physical disabilities. The question on self- care disability should be asked of all persons.

- **Speech impairment**

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be

characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip (deformed lip) or palate, and vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

- **Other disabilities**

This refers to any other disability not mentioned or covered above. These could be any of the following: albinism, epilepsy, autism, or chronic health conditions/ailments of more than six months etc e.g. mental illnesses, cancer.

32.4 Columns P37 to P38: Information Regarding Persons with Disability

Column P37 seeks information on the disabilities that greatly limit/restrict the household member's inclusion in the society. In circumstances where the respondent has more than one type of disability, record upto a maximum of 3, given in order of the most disabling. For instance if the respondent says he/she is mostly affected by physical disability, followed by hearing and self care, then code '4' for physical, followed by '2' for hearing and lastly '6' for self-care.

Column P38: This question seeks to establish if <Name>'s economic activities are affected by his/her disability. Code "1" for "Yes", "2" for "No", "3" for "N/A" and "9" for "DK". If the person is under 5 years, then code "3". If a person has one disability, code the disability and "8" in the subsequent boxes. **DO NOT LEAVE BOXES BLANK**

33. SECTION D: EDUCATION STATUS FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE

33.1 Columns P39, P40 and P41: Education

Questions on education are applicable to persons aged 3 years and above and refer to formal, non formal and other education. The categories under formal education are; pre-primary, primary, secondary, middle level colleges and university. Non formal education is any other form of education that does not follow the standard curriculum of the formal system but offers numeric and literacy skills e.g. adult education and youth/village polytechnic education. "Other" education refers to Madrassa and Duksis etc.

33.2 Definitions

- **School/learning centre-** This is an institution that offers learning to particular group of persons in a given level of education.
- **Early Childhood Development (ECD)** – This is an education programme offered to provide holistic integrated services that create a strong foundation for the child's cognitive (talents), psycho-social, moral, spiritual, emotional and psychomotor (Physical Education-PE) needs. The official target group are the children aged 3 to 5 years.

- In this level of formal education, pupils attend schooling in three levels: baby class, nursery and pre-unit. In some regions the term used is kindergarten 1, kindergarten 2 and kindergarten 3.
- **Primary-** This is the first 8 years of basic education in the formal system. In this level, pupils go through 8 grades: Std 1 to Std 8. At the end of the cycle, they sit the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE). However, in the previous education system (7-4-2-3) there was the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) at the end of primary in Standard 7.
- **Secondary-** This is the education offered for 4 years after primary education. In this level, also referred to as Ordinary (O)-level, the students attend schooling in 4 grades: Form 1 to Form 4. At the end the cycle they sit the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE). In the previous education system, students attended O-level and Advanced (A)-level for 2 years in form 5 and form 6 after which they sat the Kenya Advanced Certificate of Education (KACE).
- **Non Formal Education (NFE)** - This is an education programme that offers flexible learning for adults and school going children who are not able to join the formal system of education. In this system, the learners are categorised into three levels: Basic, post literacy and technical.
 - Basic education involves mainly teaching numeric and literacy skills. A pupil is considered to have achieved basic level of education after sitting and passing the proficiency examination.
 - Post Literacy education involves teaching of all the examinable subjects at primary education. The learner is also expected to sit for either a Proficiency examination or Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE)
 - Technical education is offered to learners in NFE centres to provide life skills to the disadvantaged population.
- **Non-Formal Schools:** - These are schools that are not registered with the Ministry of Education but follow the formal primary school curriculum. They are registered by the office of the Attorney General/Ministry of Social Services to offer education services to needy population.
- **Youth Polytechnic-** This is a non formal education programme offered to primary school leavers or those with some secondary education who are interested in technical skills. They offer artisan courses lasting between 1 to 3 years such as artisan 1 and 2 followed by Craft 1 and 2 such as carpentry, masonry, electrical, hair dressing and tailoring etc
- **Tertiary Education (Middle Level Colleges)** – This is a post secondary education programme that offers various disciplines at certificate and diploma level. The programme caters for the students who have completed secondary education and did not join university education. The institutions are of specific disciplines

such as primary teacher training colleges that offer primary teaching certificate; medical training colleges offer certificate and diploma in nursing/clinical medicine etc ; agriculture training colleges; media colleges; ICT colleges; technical training institutes; national polytechnics among others.

- **University-** This is a formal education programme that allows learners to move to the last cycle of formal education. The courses offered are varied in all the sectors leading to professionals. The students are also allowed to pursue further education in university postgraduate programmes on Masters for 2 years and Doctorate for 3 years and above.

33.3 Column P39: School /Learning Institution Attendance

Ask: What is the school/learning institution attendance status of <NAME>?

Record “1” for persons attending school this year, “2” for persons who have left school, “3” for persons who have never been to school, and “9” for persons whose schooling status is not known. Leave the box blank if the respondent is below 3 years.

33.4 Column P40: Highest Standard/Form/Level of Education Reached

Ask: What is the highest standard/form/level of education reached by <NAME>?

Code in column P40 the highest level of formal education the person has reached from the provided code list: For example, if a person reached standard 4 and dropped out of school before completing, he/she should be coded “4”. If a person is attending an adult education basic literacy class he/she should be coded “21”. However, if the person is enrolled for standard 8 examinations in adult literacy centre then he/she should be coded “8”. If a person is attending a course in a youth polytechnic, he/she should be coded “23”, if the person has completed the youth polytechnic code “24” etc. If a person is attending a course in a middle level college (post secondary education), he/she should be coded “15”, if the person has completed the Middle Level College code “16” etc. Code “25” if a person is attending madrassa/duksi, and “26” if the person has completed madrassa/duksi. If P39=3 or 9 then write 97. If a person completed for example form four and enrolled in four three, code level of education reached as form four and current level as four three.

33.5 Column P41: Highest Standard/Form/Level of Education Completed

Ask: What is the highest Std/form/level completed by <NAME>?

If a person was at school in standard 4 and left before completing, he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code “3”. If a person is at school and is attending standard 4, he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code “3”. Refer to the code list provided. If P39=3 or 9 then write 97.

- The simple rule here is that for all persons attending school this year the highest level completed should be one level lower than the highest level reached and for persons not attending school during the year, the highest level completed may be the same as the highest level reached or one level below it, but not greater.

- For example: record the highest class or form the person has completed in the formal primary and secondary school system e.g. a person in form one will have completed standard 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed standard 8, while those who have completed form one should be coded “9”.
- If a person has not gone to a formal school but has sat for KCPE/CPE or ‘O’ level or ‘A’ level exams, through correspondence or adult and continuing education classes code his/her highest level of education according to the highest exam he/she has sat and passed e.g. code “8” for KCPE exams passed or code “12” for ‘O’ level exams passed etc.
- If a person has attended youth polytechnic but never completed or is currently attending the youth polytechnic studies and he finished Std 8 then code “8” or he finished Form 3 then code ‘11’: If the person has completed the youth polytechnic studies then code “24”.
- If a person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending undergraduate studies and his/her last level completed was Form 4 then code “12” and if his/her last level was Form 6, then code “14”: If the person has completed undergraduate, then, code “18”. If the person is attending a masters or a doctorate degree then his completed level is undergraduate, and code “19”.

34. SECTION E: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

34.1 Column P42 to P44:

This section involves collection of labour statistics, mainly used for employment policies and programmes and for projecting future labour force. The questions are asked to ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE and refer to the LAST SEVEN DAYS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT. However, the reference period for those who held a job (on leave or on sick leave) falls outside the last seven days.

34.2 Column P42: Main activity

Ask: What was <NAME> mainly doing during the last seven days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT?

What the respondent was MAINLY doing will denote the activity that occupied most of the respondent’s time during the 7 days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT. The codes for the possible responses in column P42 are provided, and are defined here below:

- **Worked for Pay**
This comprises persons who, during the 7 days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT, worked most of the time for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, contracts and paid in kind (especially in the rural areas where people who have rendered services may be paid using food or clothing).
- **On leave**
This group comprises all those with formal attachments to a job or business/enterprise but were not working during the reference period. This

includes people on any of the following type of leave: annual, maternity, paternity, terminal, compulsory leave etc. A person who is on leave such as a teacher but worked on family holding in the past 7 days preceding CENSUS NIGHT should be indicated as on leave.

- **Sick leave**
These are persons who during the reference period were sick and on leave with permission.
- **Worked on Own/Family Business**
This category comprises of self-employed persons who worked on own business or persons who worked on family business for family gain. It includes “jua-kali” artisans, mechanics, traders in farm produce, and family workers not on wage employment. Any member of the household working on the holding for pay will fall under code “1”.
- **Worked on Own/Family Agricultural Holding**
A holding in this case is the unit of land, farm or *shamba* which is owned or leased by the family and is used for purposes of cultivation or rearing livestock. All the members of the household who are working on the holding without pay/profit will be coded “5” (i.e. working on Own/Family Agricultural Holding). Any member of the household working on the holding for pay will fall under code “1” (i.e. worked for pay).

NB: You are to probe to find out whether unpaid family workers consider themselves as ‘seeking work’, etc and code them accordingly. For example, if a young man helps his uncle to sell goods in a kiosk without receiving pay, probe whether he is ‘seeking work’ and code him appropriately; if he considers himself as working code him as “4”.
- **Apprentice/Intern**
An apprentice is a person whose training is done on the job for an agreed period of time. This includes students on attachment. This helps the apprentices learn their trade, in exchange for their labour. An intern on the other hand is one who works in a temporary position with an emphasis on on-the-job training rather than merely employment, making it similar to an apprenticeship. In most cases, an intern will have completed a certain level of education or training. Interns or apprentices are usually college or university students, but they can also be high school students or post graduate students seeking skills for a new career. Student internships/apprenticeship provide opportunities for students to gain experience in their field, determine if they have an interest in a particular career, create a network of contacts, or gain school credit. The person may be unpaid or partially paid (in the form of a stipend).
- **Volunteer**
This is a person who works for free in an organization primarily because they choose to do so. Many serve through a non-profit organization – sometimes referred to as formal volunteering, but a significant number also serve less

formally, either individually or as part of a group. These people do not receive any compensation for services rendered other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses.

- **Seeking Work (Action taken)**

This refers to a person who, in the 7 days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT, was neither working nor holding a job, but was available to take up a job and was actively looking for work. It should only include persons who have no work at all and are looking for work. It includes only persons who are available full time for work and hence are actively looking for it. This category should not include the under-employed (i.e. those who have paid work but wish to leave for better opportunities). If a person is working on the family holding but is seeking work, he/she should be coded as “seeking work” and not as “working on family holding”.

- **Seeking Work (No action taken)**

This refers to a person who, in the 7 days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT, was neither working nor holding a job. The person should be available to take up a job but did not actively seek for work in the reference period.

- **No Work Available**

This is a person who is not working nor seeking for work because he/she is discouraged, but would usually take up a job when offered one.

- **Retired**

This is a person who reports that, during the 7 days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT, he/she was not engaged in any economic activity because he/she had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily. If a person has retired and is doing some work/business he/she should be coded appropriately, either as “1”, “4” or “5”. If he/she has retired and is actively seeking work he/she should be coded as “8”.

- **Homemaker**

This is a person of either sex involved in household chores in his/her own home e.g. fetching water, cooking, babysitting etc, who did not work for pay or profit nor sought work. This category should not include houseboys/girls who fall under category “1”. If such a person worked on family business or agricultural holding they should be coded as “4” or “5” and not as “12”. Please probe.

- **Full-time Student**

This is a person who spent most of his/her time in a regular educational institution (primary, secondary, college, university etc.) and hence not available for work. If, for instance, a student was on holiday during the 7 days preceding the CENSUS NIGHT and may have been engaged in gainful employment, he/she should be given the appropriate code (i.e. worked for pay, worked on own, family business etc).

- **Incapacitated**

This is a person who cannot work. Do not assume that all physically disabled persons cannot work. For example, a blind person who is in wage employment will fall under category “1” and not “14”. Similarly, lame/crippled persons working on the family business or agricultural holding should fall under category “4” or “5”. Please probe.

- **Other (Specify)**

This category includes any other persons not mentioned above.

NB: For persons aged below 5 years, leave column P42 blank. For respondents aged 5 years and above whose labour force participation status is not known or not stated, write “99”.

34.3 Column 43: Main employer

Each person who is working will be asked for whom they work for. This question applies to respondents whose response in column P42 is codes 1 – 7, and code 15. The code list for the main employer will be provided. To clarify:

- Employment sector refers to whether the employment is public (governmental) or private (non-governmental).
- Public sector covers all activities and establishments of the Central Government, its statutory corporations (wholly owned corporations or parastatals), registered companies in which the Government is a majority shareholder, and all Local Government authorities.
- State owned enterprise refers to semi-public.
- Private sector is categorized into private company or private individual (or household).
- A Non Governmental Organization (NGO) is a non-profit making body which mainly engages in charity work.
- A Faith-Based Organization (FBO) is a group that references God or Allah. It includes organizations such as schools, hospitals etc whose leaders are affiliated to religious organizations and groups founded by missionaries or religious leaders, so long as the founders are still active in the group.
- Examples of self employed modern sector includes doctors, lawyers in private practice etc whose businesses are registered with the registrar of companies.
- International NGOs includes: CARE international, OXFAM, Plan International, ActionAid, Safe the Child UK, International Red Cross, GTZ etc
- Local NGOs includes: Green Belt Movement, Family Health Options Kenya, Federation of Women Lawyers - Kenya chapter (FIDA) etc

Selected examples

- A person employed by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) as a cleaner will be classified as working in State owned enterprise (code “5”)
- If KNBS outsourced cleaning services from a private company, the cleaner will be classified as working in Private owned enterprise (code “1”).
- A person who works as a cleaning person in someone’s home will be classified in Individual/Private household (code “16”).
- A person working in a Parish or Mosque should be coded as working for an FBO (code “8”).
- A person who buys and sells agricultural produce eg milk, maize cabbages, “sukuma wiki” etc will be classified as self-employed informal if the business is not registered with the registral of companies. (Code “11”).

34.4 Column P44: Hours of work

This question applies to respondents whose response in column P42 is code 1- 7 and code 15. Hours usually worked is the typical value of hours actually worked in a job per short reference period such as one week, over a long observation period of a month, quarter, season or year that comprises the short reference measurement period used. The hours usually worked provides a way to obtain regular hours worked above contractual hours. The enumerator in this case should seek to establish usual hours worked in the last seven days. If a person has worked 5 hours per day for six days in the last 7 days, then the enumerator should record 30 hours (for a 6 days worked period). Note that for those who did not work in the last seven days but held a job, the enumerator should ask “How many hours does <NAME> usually work in a week?” The week in this case is refers to the last seven days.

35. SECTION F: INFORMATION REGARDING ICT

35.1 Introduction

The following questions on Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) are to be asked to members of households aged 3 years and above. At this age, some children are introduced to school learning activities through different programmes such as the early childhood development (ECD) programme. It is therefore expected that some children may be using ICT facilities either at school, home or elsewhere. Answers to the ICT questions may be provided by the head of the household or any other responsible member of the household.

The objective for including ICT questions in the census is to collect information from the users of ICT services at the household level. This will assist in compiling indicators on universal access to and use of basic ICT infrastructure in the country. The indicators are expected to provide a platform for planning, monitoring and evaluation of ICT policies and strategies in the country.

35.2 Column P45 to P49: Accessibility

This question seeks information on the ability of household members to get services from basic information and communication facilities within the past one month. The ICT facilities include radio, television (TV), mobile phone, landline telephone and a computer. Response to each of the question from eligible members of the household is either a YES =1 or NO=2. Code in the appropriate box for all eligible members of the household i.e. those aged 3 years and above.

- **A Radio** is a device capable of receiving broadcast radio signals using common frequencies such as FM, AM, LW and SW. Radios also include those combined with other equipment such as cassette players/recorders, portable radios such as transistor radios, and radios in motor vehicles.
- **A Television** is a device capable of receiving broadcast television signals, using common access means such as over-the-air or satellite. A TV set may be a stand alone device, or it may be integrated into another device such as a computer or a mobile phone. A TV set shows pictures on a screen in addition to the voice broadcast.
- **Mobile Phone** (also called **cell phone, hand phone, cellular phone, cell, mobile telephone** or **cell telephone**) is a long-range, electronic device used for mobile voice or data communication over a network of specialized base stations known as cell sites which are in turn interconnected to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN).
- **Landline Telephone** refer to fixed telephone lines connecting to a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone headset, facsimile machine etc) to the PSTN and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.
- **Computer** includes a desktop, portable (laptop) or handheld computer (PDA). It does not include equipment with enabled computing abilities such as a mobile phone or TV sets.

35.3 Column P50: Frequency of access to the Internet services

The question seeks to establish how frequently eligible members of the household access and use internet services. Frequency of access could either be **daily, weekly, monthly or yearly**. Record the response given by the respondent by entering the appropriate **code: 1 to 4**. If a member of the household has NEVER used internet **enter code 5**.

35.4 Column P51: Place where Internet was accessed

This question seeks to establish the location where services for internet are mainly accessed. Enter the appropriate codes for response given.

36. SECTION G: ANNUAL LIVE BIRTHS

This section is about all births that occurred in the household in the last 12 months.

Ask: How many live births have occurred in this household between 24/8/2008 and 24/8/2009. Record the responses in column H10. Births will be captured in the households where they occurred i.e. if a woman gave birth to child while still staying with her parents but has since moved from the household; the birth should be captured in the parent's household and not where she has moved to. Regardless of where the birth occurred (bush or hospital), it should be captured in the household where the woman was staying at the time of birth. Women who gave birth while visiting, the births should be recorded with the household they were visiting.

37. SECTION H: RECENT DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

37.1 Introduction

- **Purpose of the Section:** This section seeks to capture information on recent deaths in the household. The duration being considered is the **last 12 months** prior to the census reference night or the period between 24/8/2008 and 24/8/2009. The information collected will be crucial in the direct determination of current mortality levels in the country. Much of the section is devoted to questions relating to maternal deaths at household level. This is a key indicator in a nation's development status and has been emphasized by the UN, as one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) i.e. on improvement of maternal health.
- **Respondent:** The questions in this section (**H11–H16**) should be answered by the household head or any other responsible household member. If the answer to question **H11** is 00, then move to the next section (i.e. information regarding livestock). Deaths will only be captured in the households where they occurred i.e. if a death occurred to somebody visiting a different household that death should be captured in the household that was being visited. If death occurred to somebody who was transferred directly from another district to a Health Facility in another district, that death should be captured in the household in the district of residence.

Note: Some respondents may avoid mentioning children who died at very young ages or during birth. Cases of still births should not be captured. In this case, a child who shows any of the following signs, soon after birth, is considered a "live" birth: cries, moves spontaneously or shows any sign of life. However, a birth that shows none of the above signs is called a '**still birth**' and should be excluded in this section. A live birth that dies soon after birth or within 12 months prior to the census interview should be included.

37.2 Column H11: Death of HH member

Ask the respondent: "How many deaths occurred in this household between 24/8/2008 and 24/8/2009?" If there are deaths record the number, if none record "0" and skip to Section I.

37.3 Columns H12: Death order

Ask the respondent the death order (starting with the last) and names of the deceased persons. Record the names of the deceased in Column H-12 starting with the most recent death.

37.4 Column H13: Death notification

Establish if the death(s) in column H12 were notified and record the response in column H13. Notification is the process whereby a head of household or officer in charge of an institution (e.g. prison) where the event (death) has occurred reports to a government official responsible for registration of births and deaths within 6 months of occurrence. The government officials responsible for registration of death that occur at home are assistant chiefs while the events of death that occur in health institutions are registered by personnel in those institutions.

37.5 Columns H14 and H15: Age and Sex

Ask for the age and sex for each of the deceased persons. Record the age in completed years and code for sex of the deceased in the column H14 and H15, respectively. Use 2 digits in recording age e.g. "1", "8", "17". For babies less than 1 year old, record "0". For persons aged 95 and over, code age as "95". **Note that the column on age should not be left blank.** Make sure you probe for an estimate of the age and you may ask for any documents such as IDs and burial permits.

37.6 Columns H16: Cause of Death

This question will be asked of females who died aged 12-49 years. For each death, ask: "Did the death occur during pregnancy, during delivery, or within two months after delivery?" Code appropriately using the codes as provided in column H16, "1" for during pregnancy, "2" for during delievery, "3" for within two months after delievery and "4" for other causes of death.

38. SECTION I: INFORMATION REGARDING LIVESTOCK OWNED

This section will be administered to household member(s) with information on household livestock. The section collects information on the number by type of livestock being reared or managed by the household as at 24th/25th August 2009.

38.1 Column H17: Type of livestock

Establish the type and number of each type of livestock kept or managed by any member of the household. The animals listed should be within the district. Some institutions such as schools keep or rear livestock. For institutions which own livestock and where the special population is absent during enumeration, complete the identification details, write the name of the institution on top margin of the questionnaire and complete the livestock section only. **The code "other" should be replaced with fish ponds.**

39. SECTION J: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES

COLUMNS H-18 TO H-27 CONTAIN QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES AND ARE TO BE ASKED OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON

39.1 Column H18: Dwelling Units

- For purposes of this census, a dwelling unit is a structure which a household uses for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc. A dwelling unit may be a whole structure or part of a structure, especially in the urban setting.
- Record the number of dwelling units available to a household in column H18.
- There are situations, especially in the rural areas, whereby the kitchen is a stand-alone structure. Such a kitchen must be counted as a dwelling unit in its own right.

39.2 Column H19: Habitable Rooms

- Record the number of habitable rooms available in all the dwelling units that belong to a household in column H19.
- Habitable rooms are rooms in the dwelling units that are used mainly for living and exclude stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garages.
- A kitchen, under normal circumstances, should not be counted as a habitable room. However, if the household uses the kitchen for eating and/or sleeping purposes, or even for purposes of entertaining guests, then it should be counted with the habitable rooms. The same applies to a store.

39.3 Column H20: Tenure status of main dwelling unit

Column H20 seeks information on status of tenure i.e. whether the dwelling unit is owner occupied or rented by the household. Ask the head of the household or any other responsible person whether the main residential/dwelling unit is owned or rented by him/her or any other member of the household. You are supposed to code the answers using the categories provided.

- Owner occupied

Under owner occupied are listed:

- Purchased: Means that a member of the household has bought the structure or is in the process of paying for the structure and household members are living in it.
- Constructed: Means that a member of the household has built the structure they are living in.

- Inherited: Means that a member of the household has received the building by right of succession or by a will. However in this case, do not ask for proof. Accept what the respondent says.
- Rented/provided/donated

Under rented/provided are listed dwelling units either provided by the employer of a member of the household, rented by a member of the household or donated to a member of the household. This includes:

- Government: Covers all houses rented or provided by the Government of Kenya
- Local Authority: Covers all houses rented or provided by local authorities
- Parastatal: Covers organizations like Kenya Railways, Kenya Power & Lighting Co., Universities, KNBS, etc.
- Private Company: Covers private firms and foreign governments
- Individual: Covers private individuals only.
- Other forms of tenure: any other form of tenure not covered above.

39.4 Columns H21: Dominant Construction Material of Roof for Main Dwelling Unit

Code in column H21 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code “1” for roof with corrugated iron sheets, “4” for asbestos sheets, etc. Tiles include clay, wooden, fibre and cement tiles, etc.

39.5 Columns H22: Dominant Construction Material of Walls for Main Dwelling Unit

Code in column H22 the construction materials used to build the walls e.g. code “3” for mud/wood etc. **Consider the main material that bears the weight of the roof.** Code “9” for mud/dung.

39.6 Columns H23: Dominant Construction Material of Floor for Main Dwelling Unit

Code in column H23 the construction material used to build the floor e.g. code “1” for cement, “2” for tiles, “3” for wood, “4” for earth and “5” for other. Tiles include wooden tiles. Wood means wooden planks.

39.7 Column H24: Main Source of Water

In column H24, ask “What is the main source of water for this household?” You are required to code the main source of water. This is the source from which, for most part of the year, the household draws its water. For example, if during the wet season the household draws water from a tank but then the longer part of the year draws from a river, code “4” as main source of water.

The main sources of water listed are:

- **Pond:** A small area of still water. Usually this water collects after rain or through an underground drainage.
- **Dam:** A reservoir formed by building a barrier across a river to hold back water and control its flow. A lot of these dams are built in dry areas of Kenya.
- **Lake:** Usually bigger than a pond but has water collecting in it through rain, rivers etc. It is different from a dam in that it is not man-made.
- **Stream/river:** This is a naturally flowing source of water.
- **Spring:** This is a place where water springs or wells up from earth or underground.
- **Well:** This is a man made shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets.
- **Borehole:** Same as the well as defined above but deeper than a well and has pump for drawing the water into a tank, buckets etc.
- **Piped:** Means water drawn through pipes installed in a dwelling unit and originating in a central (public) source.
- **Jabias/Tanks:** Rainwater harnessed from any catchment into a hole/tank and used for domestic purposes.
- **Vendor:** Refers to water purchased by households from mobile sellers or distributors. Examples of ferrying include cart, bicycle, individuals, truck etc. The source of the water may **be known or not**, by the households.
- **Other:** Any source that is not mentioned above

39.8 Column H25: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

In column H25 ask, “Where do members of this household dispose of human waste?” Code the answers according to the categories given e.g. code 4 for Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP), 3 for cesspool etc.

The categories of main type of sewage disposal are:

- **Main sewer:** Means the sewage liquid waste from the structure is drained by pipes into a main trunk sewer line. This type of sewage disposal is common in main urban centres like Nairobi, Mombasa, etc.
- **Septic tank:** This is a tank into which an individual household’s sewage is conveyed and remains there until it is emptied. Examples of septic tanks are

found in urban areas, where the tank is often located within the compound where you find dwelling structures.

- **Bucket latrine:** This is a bucket placed in a residential area used to collect human excreta. It is emptied occasionally. This type of waste disposal is now rare but can still be found in some urban residential estates and in North-Eastern towns.
- **Cess pool:** This is a communal pool where liquid waste is drained into from the dwelling units until it is emptied.

39.9 Column H26: Main Type of Cooking Fuel

Ask: “What is the main cooking fuel used in this household?” In column H26, note that some households may use electricity, paraffin, gas and firewood, all at the same time. The answer required here is the fuel used most of the time. Code the appropriate answer in column H26 from the provided code list.

39.10 Column H27: Main Type of Lighting Fuel

In column H27, code the answer according to the categories given. Tin lamps include plastic or bottle lamps, which may be known by various local names like koroboi, tamambul, tadoba, nyangile, ngwatira etc.

40. SECTION K: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

40.1 Column H28: Ownership of Household Assets

Establish if any member of the household owns any of the following items and code accordingly. Household assets: Radio, TV, Mobile phone, Landline telephone, computer, bicycle, motor cycle, bus, lorry, truck, tractor, refrigerator, boat, canoe, animal drawn cart, tuk tuk.

41. SECTION L: EMIGRANTS

Column H29 seeks information on any member of the household who may have migrated to another country since 1995. If there is any emigrant, detailed information should be captured in the emigrant short questionnaire.

42. SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE ON EMIGRANTS

42.1 Column E-01: Name of Respondent and Line Number

Please write the name of the respondent on the space provided and his/her line number in the two boxes. The name and line number will be retrieved from the household questionnaire. The respondent is essentially the person who answered household questions in the main questionnaire.

42.2 Column E-02: Name

Make a list of all persons who were members of this household and who have immigrated to another country in the last fifteen (15) years, i.e. since 1995. Write the names in Column (E-02). It is important that you give at **least two names** of each emigrant for proper identification. Ensure that all emigrants are listed including children, but exclude children born to the emigrant(s) since they left Kenya.

42.3 Column E-03: Sex

As you write-the names in column E-02, code sex in column E-03. You will save yourself trouble by doing this. This column should not be left blank. The codes are '1' for male or '2' for female.

42.4 Column E-04: Age

Age is one of the most important pieces of information to be sought. You must try as much as possible to record the correct age of the respondent. Under no circumstances should this column be left blank. You must probe to make sure that you get even a rough estimate.

Ask: How old was this Person?

Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write 0. Persons aged 95 years and over should be coded "95". Be careful not to round ages up to the next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example be entered as "4" and not "5". Make sure that your writing is always legible and within the appropriate box.

42.5 Column E-05: Highest Education Level Reached

The question on education refers to the highest level of formal education the emigrant reached before leaving Kenya. The categories identified are; Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Middle level Colleges and University.

Ask: What is the highest level of education this person had reached? Code in column E-05 the highest level of formal education the person had reached i.e. none, primary, secondary, university undergraduate, university post graduate or other tertiary colleges before leaving Kenya. If the level of education is unknown please code 9 for Don't Know.

42.6 Column E-06: Professional Training of the emigrant

This question seeks to find out whether the emigrant had acquired any professional training prior to emigration.

Ask: What professional training had this person acquired before his departure from Kenya? The options are doctor, teacher, nurse, artisan, lecturer, engineer, economist, statistician, others or none.

42.7 Column E-07: Destination

The question seeks to know the final destination of the emigrant upon departure from Kenya. Enter the code for the country the emigrant departed for. The codes are given.

42.8 Column E-08: Current Residence

This question seeks to know the current place of residence of the emigrant.

Ask: What is the current country of residence of the emigrant?

The country of current residence can be the same as the country of destination or be different. Enter the code for the current country of residence in the boxes provided. The codes are given.

42.9 Column E-09: Year of Departure

The question seeks to know the year the emigrant departed from Kenya. Remember we are looking for emigrants within the last 15 years i.e. since 1995.

42.10 Column E-10: Status/Reason for staying Abroad

Ask: What is the status or reason for the emigrant staying abroad?

The options include employment, education, sports, marriage, link-up with the family or other reasons not listed above. If the reason/status is unknown please code 9 for Don't Know.

42.11 Column E-11: Remittances

The question seeks to find out whether the emigrant remitted (sent) money to any member of the household in the last 12 months. If any member of the household received money from an emigrant, code 1; if no household member received money from an emigrant, code 2 and if it is not known whether any member of the household received money from emigrant, code 3

42.12 Column E-12: How much was remitted

This question seeks to find out how much money was received by the household. The received amount should be recorded in Kenya shillings. If it was received in some other currency say USD, Sterling Pounds or Euros, the amount should be converted to estimated value in Kenya shillings. This conversion will be made using a list of average exchange rates for selected currencies that is provided.

42.13 Column E-13: How were the remittances used

This question seeks to find out how the money received from the emigrant (remittances) was used by the household. If the money received was used in investments such as setting up a business, improving a business, developing a building for rental purposes or any other income generating activity then code 1. If the money received was used to meet health expenses such as paying medical bills or buying medicine, then code 2. If the money received was used in paying school fees, purchasing textbooks and other stationery required for school or to meet any other educational expenditures, then code 3. If the remitted money was used to purchase goods for household consumption such as furniture, clothes, electronic equipment, food and any other items, then code 4. If the money was used for any other purpose not mentioned above, then code 5.

43. OTHER SHORT QUESTIONNAIRES

43.1 Introduction

This section explains the questions to be asked using the short questionnaires for:

- Hotel/Lodge residents, hospital in-patients, Prison/Police Cells
- Travellers and persons on transit
- Vagrants and outdoor sleepers

43.2 Name

Make a list of all persons who spent the census night in this institution. Write the names in Column SQ02. It is important that you give at **least two names** of each person for proper identification. Ensure that all persons are listed including children.

43.3 Sex

As you write-the names in column SQ02, code sex in column SQ03. You will save yourself trouble by doing this. This column should not be left blank. The codes are '1' for male or '2' for female.

43.4 Age

Age is one of the most important pieces of information to be sought. You must try as much as possible to record the correct age of the respondent. Under no circumstances should this column be left blank. You must probe to make sure that you get even a rough estimate.

Ask: How old is this Person?

Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write "0". Persons aged 95 years and over should be coded "95". Be careful not to round ages up to the next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example be entered as "4" and not "5". Make sure that your writing is always legible and within the appropriate box.

43.5 Duration of Stay

Ask: How long has <NAME> stayed in this institution?

Record the duration of stay in months and years in SQ05 e.g. for 13 months record "1" for months and "1" for years. Check to see that the person's age is consistent with duration of stay i.e. the person's age must always be greater or equal to duration of stay.

43.6 Highest Education Level completed

The question on education refers to the highest level of formal education the person has completed. The categories identified are; None, Primary, Secondary, University undergraduate, University post graduate and Other Tertiary Colleges.

Ask: What is the highest level of education this person has completed? Code in the box given, the highest level of formal education the person has completed. If the level of education is unknown please code 9 for Don't Know.

43.7 Home District/Country

Ask: What is <NAME>'s home district/country?

For persons born in Kenya, code home district using the code list provided. For example, a person who says his/her home district is Kikuyu, code "209". For non-Kenyans record the country of origin using the code list provided. Home district usually refers to the district of origin or birth.

For example, if a woman who usually resides in Ruiru district moves to Nairobi to deliver her child, it will be assumed that the woman went to Nairobi purposely for maternity services. Thus the home district of the child will be recorded as Ruiru.

43.8 Tribe/Nationality

Ask: What is <NAME>'s tribe or nationality?

First establish the nationality of the person, then for Kenyans code the tribe from the code list provided. For Non Kenyans, code the nationality based on the code list provided for the country of origin.

PART IV: CHECK TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE QUESTIONNAIRES ACCURATELY AND COMPLETELY

1. Before leaving the household, check the questionnaires you have completed and make sure that you have completed them accurately and completely. It is better to check your work on the spot than to have your supervisor send you back to correct mistakes.
2. In particular, you should check that: no one has been missed out; that no column has been left blank except for those who are ineligible; others can read what you have written i.e. your handwriting is legible and that your entries agree item by item.
3. Check your work systematically. First make sure that the information identifying the household in the box at the top left-hand corner has been entered. Next, look at the household in terms of relationships and ages of the people. Make sure that children are not shown as older than their parents; that men are not shown as having borne children; that babies are not shown as having university education, etc.
4. Then look at the questions you have completed for females aged 12 years and over. Check the ages of all females and make sure that you have made necessary entries. Make sure that you have written "0" in the appropriate column(s) if the woman has no children in a particular category.
5. Make sure that all persons aged 3 years and over have been asked the question in column P39.
6. If you find that things have gone wrong or that there are mistakes or omissions, ask further questions and correct your record. The questionnaires must be complete and accurate in all respects before you leave the household.

7. When you are satisfied that everything is in order, complete the summary information for the household on the front cover. Enter the household number and number of persons in the household.
8. When you have enumerated the members of the household, write the structure and household number on the door frame or any other convenient and conspicuous place. The structure and household numbers are the ones you will allocate yourself. The first structure and household you visit will be number S0001/001; second household will be 002 and so on as instructed earlier. Write the numbers neatly where they will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of children. Ask the people to leave the numbers intact up until the end of November 2009 so that they may be spared the inconvenience of unnecessary enquiries by census staff. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only. Remember to thank the respondents for their cooperation before you depart.
9. When you have visited every household in your EA and have enumerated all persons who were in your area on the CENSUS NIGHT, confirm that you have entered the details of the province, district, division, location, sub-location and EA number on the front cover of each used book.
10. As soon as you have checked your work, report to your supervisor. You will only be paid after you have handed in all the accountable documents (used and unused questionnaires and map(s), etc) and the Supervisor has ensured that you have done a good job.

REMEMBER THE SUCCESS OF THIS EXERCISE DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON YOUR COOPERATION, HARD WORK AND COMMITMENT. MAKE THIS CENSUS THE BEST CENSUS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN OUR COUNTRY!!!

APPENDIX 1: HISTORICAL CALENDAR OF EVENTS

INTRODUCTION

Age is a very important variable in demography and is found to influence most of the other demographic and social variables. In view of this all efforts are made to establish the age of all the people during the population and housing census. Some people may not be able to state their date or year of birth but may very well recall the events that took place close to their time of birth. Thus the calendar of events has been compiled to assist in this particular situation.

Calendar of events by district were first compiled by District Commissioners for use during the 1962 Census. They have been revised subsequently and used during census exercises. Efforts have recently been made to revise calendars for districts where a lot of details were lacking. However, revision work is not complete and for some districts a lot of gaps still exist.

CENTRAL PROVINCE

KIAMBU

WEST/GITHUGURI/LARRI/KIAMBAA/GATUNDU/KIKUYU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900 -	Kind of large maize
1925	Munai - Ear beads
1926	Kianduma - Darkness
1927	Ndege - Aeroplane
1928	Githingithia - Earthquake
1929	Nderece
1930	Mamboreo
1931	Marobo - Kind of game
1932	Njane Kanini
1933	Njenduru - Gentleman
1934	Ndururu - Five cents
1935	Tauru - Towel
1936	Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
1937	Kababa Njabani - Japanese goods
1938	Thukia Itaha
1939	Korenji - College
1940	Micutthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
1941	Muthuu
1942	Njau ya ki - Kind of dance
1943	Mwanga - Cassava
1944	Muomboko - Dance
1945	Gucina Bangi - burning of weeds
1946	Njata - Star

1947	Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance
1948	Haraka
1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade
1950	Muhehenjeku - an epidemic
1951	Thuthu
1952	Warurungana
1953	Komerera - Hiding
1954	Gotora - Shotgun
1955	Therenda - Surrender
1956	Cheni - Demarcation
1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1958	Mubutiti - Boundary
1959	Ngeithi cia Thayu
1960	KANU - Kanu party
1961	Munyongoro - Millepede
1962	Mubiai
1963	Uhuru - Freedom
1964	Jamhuri - Republic
1965	Gathirikari - Yellow maize
1966	Coka Migundaini - Go back to land
1967	Witeithio wa muingi - Self Help
1968	Taiti - Tight dress

KIRINYAGA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi
1909	Famine - Wangara
1909	1 Rupee hut tax
1912	2 Rupee hut tax
1912	Native tribunal Court started
1912	Mutira Mission started
1914	First World War started
1916	Chief Karuri Died
1916	Motor - Car seen the first time in the former Embu District
1917	Strong round men were forced to join the First World War (Iazima)
1917	Employment of Forest Guards
1918	End of First World War
1918	Famine of 'Kimotho'
1920	Kenya became a colony
1921	Issue of identity cards (Kipande)
1921	Kikuyu Central Association
1922	Introduction of a shilling
1922	Kerugoya Township was started
1922	Harry Thuku was arrested
1923	C.C.M Kerugoya Mission was built
1924	Burial of dead bodies (Guthika cimba)
1924	Fort Hall Agricultural Show
1925	Thika-Nanyuki Railway
1926	Eclipse of the sun (Utuku Muthenya)
1927	Kerugoya Hospital was opened
1927	First Aeroplane seen
1927	Earth tremor (Githingithia)
1928	'Kiendano' Locust invasion
1929	Dispute between Missionaries over circumcision of girls.
1930	Return of Kenyatta
1931	Sale of Wattle Bark Trees introduced
1932	Soil Conservation campaign
1933	Cotton was first planted at Kandondo in Kirinyaga
1933	Kikuyu's from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in the former Embu District 'Ahoi'
1933	Irungu age group ruled instead of Mwangi age group
1934	Introduction of five cents
1934	First coffee in the former Embu District was planted at Kithunguri block
1934	Famine of 'Karugia Mithuru'
1934	Wakamba/Machakos and Kitui asked for dwelling place in Mwea
1936	Ngiciri age
1936	Rat proofing of grain stores (Mbia)

1938	Large tax collection in Nairobi
1939	Beginning of Second World War
1940	Kerugoya Factory started (macini ya mboga)
1940	Sagana bridge was built
1941	Karatina factory started (Macini ya Mboga)
1941	Karatina factory started
1942	Raising of hut tax to Shs 14 and exemption of women
1942	L.N.C. Embu Hospital was opened
1943	Famine 'Ng'aragu ya mianga'
1944	Kibata or Jabani 1
1945	End of Second World War
1946	Return of Demobilized soldiers
1947	Old End bridge was built
1948	Comick Star (Njata Ikguka)
1948	End of Kerugoya/Karatina factory (Muico wa macini cia mboga)
1951	Objection of rinderpest inoculation and burning of cattle crushes (Njanjo)
1952	Emergency declared
1953	Formation of Home Guard and building of posts in Sub-locations (Kiberi)
1953	The clash between Embu and Mbere tribe (Gutinio matu)
1953	Death of Matenjagwo
1954	Murder of District Officer Mr. Candler in Murang'a District and death of General Kago
1954	Operation 'Anvil' Murang'a District
1955	Start of land consolidation
1956	Return of detainees and Registration of Loyalist Voters
1957	First General election
1958	K.K.M. First Youth Clubs
1958	Late Chief Muthang'ata died
1960	End of emergency and Pass regulations
1960	Formation of KANU
1961	General Election and Release of Kenyatta
1961	Locust invasion (Ngigi cia Kaharata)
1961	Floods (Mafuriko)
1961	Famine of 'Kimbo'
1962	Lancaster House conference for Kenya's Independence
1963	Internal Self Government
1963	Independence
1964	First Public Election of Chiefs
1964	Kenya became a Republic
1965	Famine yellow maize
1966	Formation of KPU
1969	Population Census
1970	The Metric famine (Ng'aragu ya Kilo)
1973	Total eclipse of the sun

THIKA/RUIRU/GATANGA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ngaragu Famine
1901	Gatego – Venereal disease
1902	Kamande Gatiti -Tray
1903	Kibango
1904	Njege - Porcupine
1905	Kanyutu - Tiger
1906	Nyarigi
1907	Kangei
1908	Matiba - Maize gruel kabau
1909	Thigingi – Barbed Wire
1910	Makio
1911	Ugimbi - Millet
1912	Mwande - Girl play
1913	Kihiu Mwiri
1914	Rememo
1915	Ngakia
1916	Ngombera
1917	Njanjo - Vaccination

1918	Githoguo Ndarama - Band
1919	Kimiri - Kind of disease
1920	Iguta Kibandi - Identity Card
1921	Munada - Cattle dip
1922	Munoti - Money notes
1923	Ciringi - Introduction of shilling
1924	Githigu - Kind of large maize
1925	Munai - Ear beads
1926	Kianduma - Darkness
1927	Ndege - Aeroplane
1928	Githingithia - Earthquake
1929	Nderece
1930	Mamboreo
1931	Marobo - Kind of game
1932	Njane Kanini
1933	Njenduru - Gentleman
1934	Ndururu - Five cents
1935	Tauru - Towel
1936	Kenya Bathi – Kenya Bus
1937	Kababa Njabani - Japanese goods
1938	Thukia Itaha
1939	Korenji - College
1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
1941	Muthuu
1942	Njau ya ki - Kind of dance
1943	Mwanga - Cassava
1944	Muomboko - Dance
1945	Gucina Bangi - burning of weeds
1946	Njata - Star
1947	Ngoma Kibiriti – Kind of dance
1948	Haraka
1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade
1950	Muhehenjeku - an epidemic
1951	Thuthu
1952	Warurungana
1953	Komerera - Hiding
1954	Gotora - Shotgun
1955	Therenda - Surrender
1956	Cheni - Demarcation
1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1958	Mubutiti - Boundary
1959	Ngeithi cia Thayu
1960	KANU – Kanu party
1961	Munyongoro - Millepede
1962	Mubiai
1963	Uhuru - Freedom
1964	Jamhuri - Republic
1965	Gathirikari –Yellow maize
1966	Coka Migundaini - Go back to land
1967	Witeithio wa muingi – Self Help
1968	Taiti - Tight dress

MURANGA NORTH/SOUTH

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Njaa ya Ulaya.
	Arrival of Lt. Hall
1901	Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce)
1905	Arrival of large Asian trading safari and disturbance at Othaya
1908	Njaa ya Kusia
1909	1 Rupee hut tax
1912	2 Rupee hut tax
1913	Aberdare Forest created; DC was Mr Eshbon
1914	Outbreak of German war. Requisition of stock
1916	Chief Karuri died
1917	Employment of forest guards
1918	End of German War. DC was Commander Robert, named Kimotho. Issue of identity cards
1922	Harry Thuku arrested
	Rinderpest
1922	Introduction of Shilling
1924	Fort Hall Agriculture Show

1925 Thika-Nanyuki railway started. Local Native Council
 1926 Eclipse
 1927 First aeroplane seen. Opening of L.N.C. Hall
 1928 Earth tremor
 1929 Locusts. 'Muthirigu' dance
 1930 'Morobo' dance. Return of Kenyatta - plaque
 1931 Sale of wattle bark introduced
 1932 Soil conservation campaign under A.O. Mr Chambers
 1933 First plantation of cotton. Carter Commission
 1934 Famine 'Karugia Mithuru'
 1935 Introduction of 5 cent piece 'Ndururu'
 1936 Cleaning of Villages by Mr Dowson. Rat proofing of grain stores
 1938 Large tax collection in Nairobi
 1939 D.C. Mr. Olive (one armed). 2nd World War
 1940 Kerugoya factory started
 1941 Karatina factory started
 1942 Raising hut tax to Shs 14/= and exemption of women
 1943 Famine 'Ngaragu ya Mianga'
 1944 Departure of Mr. Olive, D.C.
 1945 End of Second World War. D.C Mr O'Hagan 'Wamahiu'.
 1946 Return of the demobilized soldiers
 1947 D.C Mr Coutts 'ithe wa Kamau'. Refused to dig terraces
 1948 Women's revolt
 1949 D.C. Mr F. A. Loyd 'Wamugi'
 1951 Objection to rinderpest inoculation
 1952 Emergency declared
 1953 Formation of home Guard and building of posts in sub-location. Death of Matenjagwo.
 1954 Attack on Kandara Boma. Murder of District Officer Mr Candler. Death of 'General' Kago. Operation 'Anvil'
 1955 Start of land consolidation. Amnesty surrender offer.
 1956 Return of detainees. Registration of 'Loyalist voters'
 1957 First general election.
 1958 K.K.M. First clubs. Start of extramural tax default labour scheme
 1959 Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works lamps
 1960 Formation of KANU
 1961 General Election. Release of Kenyatta
 1962 Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence
 1963 Internal Self Government. Independence and First African D.C
 1964 Kenya becomes Republic
 1965 Famine - Yellow maize imported from America
 1966 Limuru Conference. Formation of KPU. Thika ceased to be a district.
 1967 Thika became a Municipal Council. Kaggia imprisoned at Kisii

NYERI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ndimbo or Kaimbwo
1901	Njangiri
1902	Kamande or Ndungu
1903	Gatego or Ngara
1904	Muchai or Wakaba
1905	Nyutu or Mirigi
1906	Ngaara or Mitaruri
1907	Njege
1908	Githii or Kamunya
1909	Makanga or King'otore
1910	Kanuria or Kirengeri
1911	Njaramba
1912	Uhere
1913	Mbauni or Njanjo or Rumemo
1914	Gatuthe or Mungai or Mbia
1915	Biringi or Mikanga

1916 Gacogwa or Njanjo
 1917 Kia-Riiua or Kianduma
 1918 Ndarama or Ng'aragu ya Thika
 1919 Kibandi or Rutara or Njunge
 1920 Noti or Kibandi
 1921 Muthetha (Gathetha)
 1922 Kiahiti or Ciringi
 1923 Bendera or Muthetha wa Murichu or Kinungi
 1924 Gachithi or Muthaithi
 1925 Reri or Karebe or Kiareri
 1926 Kiandeghe or Kianduma or Kamanu
 1927 Kiangigi
 1928 Githingithia or Kiendano
 1929 Muthirigu or Mugongo
 1930 Mambo Leo
 1931 Magoko or Kiandeghe
 1932 Kiangigi (11) or Gathua
 1934 Muchege or Muthiguka
 1935 Ndururu
 1936 Cindano
 1938 Mabati or Kimunya bangi
 1944 Kiambita or Jabani
 1946 Kimunya Bangi
 1947 Boti
 1948 Gutara
 1950 Kiambiriria Kia Imanjensi
 1952 Kenyatta Kunyitwo
 1956 Kimathi Kuragwo
 1961 Jomo Kurekio
 1963 Uhuru
 1964 Jamhuri

NYANDARUA NORTH/SOUTH

1963 First land allocation in the district.
 1969 TomMboya assassinated.
 1969 General Elections held
 1974 General elections held
 1975 J. M kariuki re elected in parliament.
 1976 J.M.Kariuki Nyandarua North MP murdered
 1977 I.D cards issued for both men and women
 1978 Jomo Kenyatta, first president of the republic died in sleep.
 1978 Moi era starts
 1979 General elections
 1983 General elections
 1984 Serious Hunger Ngaragu (Gathirikali)
 1988 Famous mlolongo KANU elections
 1990 Saba Saba
 1992 Multi party elections
 1993 First tribal clashes
 2008 Hail stones in Gikingi Olbollossat Forest.
 2008 Kangui student shot by police at Nyandarua high school after riots on a ravage mission.
 2009 Nyandarua split into seven districts.

COAST PROVINCE

KILIFI

YEAR	EVENT
1901	Famine of Kodi ya Kwanza
1904	Famine of Rupia mbili-mbili
1907	Famine of rupia tatu
1909	Famine of Mwahera
1914	Famine of Mzungu - (The Giriama Rebellion)
1917	Kilifi Station established
1918	Famine of Rupia pia ni mwenga
1928	District Headquarters at Kilifi
1930	Flood and Malindi
1937	Establishment of Kilifi Primary School
1940	Italian bomb at Malindi

1944	Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)
1948	Establishment of Kilifi District Hospital
1949	Total Eclipse
1949	Sood Bin Ali's death
1959	Official Opening of Kilifi District Hospital
1963	District Commissioner - Kelly
1960	Vasco Da Gama Memorial unveiled
1961	Record rain in two days
1961	Sabaki Bridge destroyed
1963	General Elections (May)
1963	Internal Self-Government. Independence (12/12/63)
1964	Republic (1 2/12/64)
1964	Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)
1965	Famine Yellow Maize
1966	Tsuma Washe - Kajiwe
1966	Hon. Katana Ngala goes to parliament
1967	Performing his witchcraft activities
1967	End of Shifta war
1967	Operation of Kajiwe Alias with Tsuma Washe
1969	Start of Metric System
1970	Land Adjudication
1972	Death of R.G. Ngala
1973	Eclipse of the sun
1973	Arrest and detention of Kajiwe
1974	Operation of Kenya Mining -Kinangoni
1974	End of GPT payment
1974	Tarmacking of Mazeras-Kaloleni Road
1974	Kilifi North constituency created
1975	Taking over of Mariakani Milk Scheme by Kwale Kilifi Cooperative Union from Ministry of Agriculture
1975	Kenya Cashewnuts Factory Operations
1976	Famine Relief referred to 'Harambee'
1977	Kasus. Death/Rabies/Start of Rain season
1980-	
1981	Famine changilo
1984	Baba Nyayo Water Project (Pipeline)
1988	Hon. Mathias Keah 1st entry into parliament (Mlolongo)
1989-	
1991	Construction of Kilifi Bridge
1992	Multi-party elections
1997	Creation of Malindi District
1997	El Nino Rains
1997-	
1998	Kaya Bombo Violence
1998	Death of Habel Dzombo
1998	Establishment of Districts offices (Vitengeni, Kikambala, Chonyi, Bimba)

KWALE

YEAR	EVENT
1910	Col. Thomas. Kupanda Minazi mengi Waa
1921	Identity Card
1924	Kilungua Local Native Council, Kwale
1927	Ndege ya Kwanza
1939-	
1945	Vita vikuu
1944	Watu washikwa kupelekwa kazi Taveta
1952	Mkutano wa kwanza, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta kundutsi shimba North
1962	Mvua ya mafuriko

LAMU

YEAR	EVENT
1914	Mashimbo ya kwanza umezawa (Martial law in recruiting people for war started)
1916-	
1917	Mohanja wa Bwana Reds (Mr Ready's vaccination against smallpox).
1916-	
1917	Mwaka wa kapa (famine which farmers started without grain)

1918	Mtangilongi ulikuwa (The greatest influenza started and killed many people)
1919	Mwisho wa vita (The end of the first World War)
1924-	
1925	Wakati Mudir ni Mwenye Abbas umezawa (Mudir Mwenye Abbas started working at Faza)
1925	Kupahva yuwa (Eclipse of the sun) - However, this comes often. It is hard to pin down a special period or year. It may occur twice a year)
1934	Wakati Mudir ni Salim Basafer umezawa (Mudir Salim took office at Faza)
1939	Vita za Taliani (The Italian War – Shakani and Kiunga Village attacked by Italian)
1942	October Wakati Mudir wa Kiunga alipogura Kiunga (Mudir ran away October from Kiunga)
1952	Mudir Mohammed Saad umezawa (M.M. Saad too office at Faza)
1956	Wakati Mudir Khatib umezawa (When Mudir Abdulla took office at Faza)
1960	Mvua kubwa gharika tarehe 9.9.61
1963	Wakati Kenya ilipata Uhuru
1964	Matata ya Shifta (watu wengi kuhama kwenda Malindi kwa sababu ya Shifta)
1969	Kifo cha Hon. T.J. Mboya
1971	Wakati Hon Mzee Jomo Kenyatta alipotembelea Lamu (Mpeketoni)
1972	Kifo cha R.G. Ngala
1974	Uchaguzi wa pili wa Bunge aina ya Chekana Mudhihiri
1976	Maandamano ya kumpinga Raisi Amin wa Uganda, Lamu na Mombasa

MALINDI/KALO LENI

YEAR	EVENT
1901	Famine of Kodi ya Kwanza
1904	Famine of Rupia
1907	Famine of rupia tatu
1909	Famine of Mwahera
1914	Famine of Mzungu - (The Giriama Rebellion)
1918	Famine of Rupia pia ni mwenga
1928	District Headquarters at Kilifi
1930	Flood in Malindi
1939	Italian bomb at Malindi
1942	Famine of Ngano (Kzala ya Ngano)
1943	Chanjo
1946	Mwaka wa Tsawe Konde
1948	Kubwiriwa kwa Dzuwa
1949	Sood Bin Ali's death
1958	Kabwere ana Zikiha
1961	Dhalaja ya Sabaki
1963	Kenya kupata uhuru
1967	Mwisho wa vita vya mashifta
1972	Kufa kwa Ngala
1973	Kubwiriwa kwa Dzuwa (Eclipse of the sun)
1973	Arrest/detention of Kajiwe
1974	Mwisho wa kodi (End of GPT payment)
1974	Tarmacking of Mazeras-Kaloleni Road
1976	Nzala ya Harambe (Famine Relief referred to 'Harambee')
1980	Nzala ya Changilo (Famine changilo)
1985	Kufa kwa Kabwere
1997	Kuanza kwa wilaya ya Malindi (Creation of Malindi District;Honyi,Bimba)
1998	Elnino Rains
1998	Nairobi bomb blast
1999	Kuhesabu kwa watu
2001	Kikambala bomb blast
2003	Kifo cha Karisa Maitha
2005	National referendum-Katiba
2006	Tsunami crisis
2008	Post Election violence
2008	Kuchomeka kwa watamu Beach Hotel

MOMBASA/KILINDINI

1907	Fort Jesus turned into prison
1908	Native Hospital Makadara Mombasa (Sipitali ya Nitifu)
1911	(PLAGI) and (Tete za Makhakhi) Disease
1912	First ship wreck (Indian) S.S Mongal off cliffs at State House, Mombasa
1916	Heavy rain submerged 1/4 of Mombasa
1914-	
1918	First World War
1918	Germany war prisoners captured in Tanzania'and built 'SALIM ROAD' from LIKONI FERRY to NYALI BRIDGE.
1920	Old Port of Mombasa ceased to accept big ships
1924	The first German Tourist Ship called at Port of Mombasa
1925	Khoja Jamat Khan was completed (Kuze Road)
1927	Railway bridge Kilindini was built
1928	Duke of Wales paid a visit to Mombasa
1929	Mackinon Market in Old Town was built
1930	Mfalme wa Ngoma' was installed
1931	Nyali Bridge was built
1932	European Hotel converted into Custoins House
1933	Present DC'S office ceased to operate as Railway Office. Nyali Bridge became operational
1934	Origin of Kenya Bus Service in Mombasa
1936	Queen Kinana was installed. Vita vya Washihiri na Wakavirondo. Second World War.
1939	Bombardment of Malindi by air. Old Makupa Police under the officer who was designated 'Mungu wa Makupa'
1942	Lady Grigg Maternity Hospital was built
1943	Prison lines at Uhuru Garden Kilindini Road
1945	Lions ate some people in Mombasa
1947	Tononoka center opened
1950	The Tusker Building (E.A. Breweries was opened)

TAITA**VOI DIVISION**

YEAR	EVENT
1901	St. Mark Church Kujengwa Sagalla
1902	Boma ya D.C. Mwatate (Mr Redia)
1928	Maafisa wa Nzige kuanza kazi Sagalla
1930	Mvua kuu (Makusanya)
1943	Njala ya Ngano
1951	Hali ya Hatari

TAVETA DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT
1914	Vita vya kwanza vya dunia kufika hapa Taveta Augosti
1915	Ndege ya kwanza kufika hapa Taveta
1916	Gari la moshi kufika hapa Taveta
1916	Mngereza Kufukuza mjerumani hapa Taveta
1917	Tetemeko la ardhi kubwa
1919	Mrnea wa pamba kuanzwa kupandwa hapa Taveta
1920	Shamba la mkonge kuanza kulimwa
1924	Nzige nyingi zilika Taveta na kula kila mimea
1936	Wa Abashi (Ethiopians) walifika Taveta na kufanya kazi Mzima Spring
1939-	
1945	Vita-vya pili vya dunia
1942	Mvua kubwa ilinyesha, mafuriko yakavunja mfereji wa mahoo
1961	Mvua kubwa ilinyesha na kufunika mfereji wa kimorigo Block 'C'

WUNDANYI DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT
1888	Missionaries Sagalla Rev. Wray (CMS)
1889	1st missionaries Catholic Bura Mission
1900	Church Missionary Society was established in Dabida (Taita)
1900	Kidai Sisal Estate
1900	Njaa ya Mwakisenga
1900	Voi Sisal Estate
1904	Missionaries-Mbale Maynard
1905	Missionaries-Wusi v.v. verb
1912	Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbololo Mr. Mwaviswa
1914	Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Sagalla - Mr. Gombe
1914-1917	Wakasigua kuhamishwa Malindi
1918	1st World War - British /Germany
1924	Mvua kubwa 1st Makanyanga
1928-1929	Mwatate Sisal Estate
1929	The first Roman Catholic Priest house was built at Mwanda
1929	Wakasigua wabaki Mwatate
1929-1930	Wesu District Hospital yajengwa
1930-1934	Bura Mission kuanzishwa
1930	Maasai Morans killed Mrombo and stole cattle
1930-1934	Maynard School yaanzishwa
1930	Mvua ya Makanyanga Taita
1934	Mvua kubwa - 2nd Makanyanga
1935	1st District Agricultural Officer-Mr. Gun Glift
1935	Maynard School na Bura Mission kupata intermediate
1935	Mvua kubwa - 3rd Makanyanga
1936	Mvua kubwa - 4th Makanyanga
1936	Wakasigua kurudishwa Mwatate
1938	Wataita waambiwa kwenda Taveta, Kimorigo Irrigation Scheme - Taveta
1939-1945	2nd World War
1943-1944	Njaa ya Nyangira
1944	Coastal people being conscripted and sent to Taveta
1947	Watai ta waambiwa kwenda Shimba Hills - watu 4 walikwenda
1952	Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and others then KAU members being arrested and KAU being banned in Kenya
1952	Road to Vuria mountain and radio Repeater Station built by E.A.R & T
1956	Mtula (witch doctor) killed seven people with his panga and bow and arrows. He was shot dead by Administration Police.
1960-1976	Njaa kila mahali
1961	Mvua Kubwa ya mafuriko na njaa
1963	The 1st African District Commissioner to be stationed in Taita Taveta District - Mr. Geoffrey Kariithi
1963	Uhuru. Wananchi celebrated throughout the District with great pleasure
1964	Land Consolidation started
1966	Establishment of Lualanyi Ranching Company Ltd
1967	His excellency the president Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited and held a Meeting in Taita Taveta District
1969-1976	Harambee Schools zaanza na kuendelea kote Taita
1969	Mwatate Water Project completed
1970-1971	His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited the 2nd time at Mwatate High School. Voi - Mwatate and Mwatate-Wundanyi Roads constructed tarmarcked and completed
1970	Mgeno Ranch established. Chawia Chiefs Office was completed and officially opened by A.N.N. Ndoro the then District Commissioner
1971	The first Harambee Secondary School (St. John) was opened
1972	Rev. Father Damian Manyatta was ordained. The first Roman Catholic Priest from Njawuli Village

1974	25 km Harambee road from Mwanda to Mwaktau was officially opened by the District Commissioner, Mr. A.N.N. Ndoro	1935	Mr. Mbarak was elected chief of north Tana.
1974-1976	Moyo wa Harambee wa kuchangia Taita nzima maendeleo, yaonekana	1936	The Oromas wanted to settle in north Tana by force.
1975-1976	Drought reached its climax and wild and domestic animals died and Mwatate Dam dried up	1937	Many Buffaloes fell into River Tana.
1975	Installation of East African Power & Lighting Voi-Mwatate Wundanyi	1938	Maro Kifupi got drowned into the river.
1975	Mr. Eliud M. Mahihu, The then Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province conducted fund raising meeting in aid of Vuria Christ Church (AC) and His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta undertook to pay for all church pews worth Kshs. 17,000.	1939	Out break of leprosy in north Tana
1976	Road Accident Mwatate	1940	Construction of Hola – Malindi road by manual labour.
		1941	South Africans came and caught Itallians.
		1942	An Itallian Army vehicle fell into River Tana.
		1943	(Mahindi Mekundu) The great famine during the second world war which prompted people to use red maize for food.
		1944	End of the Second World War.
		1946	Mr. Galgalo was killed by Korokoros.
		1947	Formation of the Somali union.
		1948	Baomo dispensary was moved to Mnazini.
		1949	(HagheyaBisanu Gudio) Great rains that brought floods.
		1950	(Mwaka w maji malusi) the year when water in River Tana turned black.
		1951	Many goats died of disease in North Tana.
		1952	(Lalo Dya Oda) Closing of the Oda brook.
		1953	Somalis left two of their children in north Tana when they were moving back to Somalia.
		1954	Beginning of Islamic influence in north Tana. Kau village at the delta was burned down.
		1955	Fight between the malakotes and Somalis due to destruction of Malakote Shambas by Somali cattle. Mau Mau captives were from Hola Prison were caught at Masalani.
		1956	The nose of Chief Borho Duko of Bura location was cut by people who were fighting.
		1957	The chief of Ndera location set fire on Mnguvweni village.
		1958	The year of Mau Mau movements.
		1959	Five people were killed in north Tana. The District Headquarters were moved to Hola.
		1960	The chief of Ndera location was sent to prison for stealing G.P.t
		1961	(Gharika/ Hagheya Dada) Great floods prompting famine relief distribution by the government.
		1962	A GK vehicle of the ministry of Tourism and wildlife was set on fire by bandits.
		1963	Uhuru- Kenya's Independence.
		1964	Jamhuri- Kenya acquires republic status.
		1965	A strge stear with a tail was seen in the sky.
		1966	Hola District Hospital was built.
		1967	Great famine that brought the Oromas to the present day Mtile in mikinduni location.
		1968	Tarasaa Secondary- The first secondary school was built.
		1969	Kenya population Census.
		1970	(Mafuriko ya Mororo) Floods that forced the inhabitants of Mororo to move to the present Madogo.
		1971	Cholera out break in Tana River district.
		1972	Death of Hon. Ronald Ngala.
		1973	Celebrations for ten years of Uhuru.
		1974	General Elections.
		1975	Great drought that killed many animals and eved forced the neighbouring Kamba tribe to move to Mikinduni.
		1977	A great star moved across the sky towards the sea.
		1978	Death of Mzee Kenyattat and the beginning of Moi's era.
		1986	Commencement of the new Garsen coursway by China roads and bridges engineering company.
		1987	Second visit to the District by president Moi. TARDA scheme was started.
		1988	General Elections.
		1990	Colapse of the Hola Irrigation scheme.
		1997	The great infamous Elnino floods.
		1997	Gazzetment of Tana River as an adjudication area.

TANA RIVER/TANA DELTA DISTRICTS

1900	(Anersen) This referes to the then District commissioner who started the 2/= tax
1903	Godana Omara was killed by Somalis in Salama location
1904	Occuraence of a deadly disease in north Tana
1905	The start of eight years of great famine in Salama location
1906	The year in which chief Bagana absconded duty and fled from his location due to famine.
1907	(Tishile) First boat driven by powerderived from burning fuel wood, Kalota irrigation in Ngomeni in Chara location.
1908	(Mwaka wa Buba) The year of the turtles floods.
1909	The Kikuyus arrived in Tana River for the first time.
1910	Ndera location people saw for the first time a boat driven by fuel power . Methodist mission settled at Golbanti.
1911	(Mbokokmu Galani Kwenu) The then District Commissioner Mr. Chania ordered pokomos to go back to their homes from Kipini.
1912	Titu Matufi was killed by Somalis in Salama location.
1913	Seven elephants found their way to Tana River where they killed a person known as Buko Jillo at Mwina location.
1914	(Mashiloo) Poters were recruited during the First World War.
1915	Chief Makibo died.
1916	(Mlangilangi) Unidentified disease in Ndera location which killed people in three days of contact.Those who survived the first three days did not die.
1917	(Garamteni ya Kwanza) The first outbreak of small pox epidemic when quarantine was imposed.
1918	(Nzaa ya Dumii) Great famine which forced people from Kinakomba and Gwano locations to move to Dumii.
1920	Villagisation was started in north Tana, Women were raped by the Nyasa in north Tana
1921	1921 Baomo prison was built
1922	Mr. Fazan the then District Commisioner arrived in Kipni in a motor vehiclefrom mkunumbi.Total eclipse of the Sun.
1923	(Mwaka WA Nzige) The year of the locusts.
1924	Construction of roads from Bura to mbalambala.
1925	Influx of water bucks into the riverine of North Tana
1926	Great famine of Gedi
1927	Establishment of Garissa Town
1928	Construction of Nairobi- Garrisa road.
1929	Mr. K.Cornel, the first District Commisioner for Lamu and TanaRiver.
1931	Quarantine measures were imposed due to an out break of small pox epidemic.
1932	People defaulted tax
1933	A person known as Abajila was killed by an Arab.

1998	Hola to Garsen road stalls.
1999	Population Census.
2000	Adjudication works starts in Ngao area in Lower Tana.
2001	Pokomo against the Ormas ethnic clashes starts.
2005	Orma vs Wardei clashes start.
2006	Adjudication in Ngao resumes, Electricity is commissioned in Hola town.
2007	Garrisa to Hola town reaches Makutano junction near Hola Town.
2008	Commissioning of Masalani Bridge.
2009	Revival of Hola Irrigation scheme.

EASTERN PROVINCE

EMBU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Invasion of Embu & Mbeere Tribes by Kamba due to famine
1903	Initiation of 'Kithambaru' age group
1907	Europeans camped at present Embu township
1909	Famine known as 'Ndwigwa wa Ngaara'
1910	C.M.S. Kagaari wa built. First missionaries arrived at Kigari C.M.S
1912	Native Tribunal Court was started
1914	World War 1 started
1916	Motorcar was seen in Embu for the first time
1917	Strong young men were forced to join World War 1
1917	First Embu/Chuka Road
1918	End of World War 1
1918	Great famine known as 'Yura ria Kithioro' (famine Kithioro)
1920	Kenya became a Colony
1920	First D.O (Embu Division) started putting up Administration camp at Manyatta.
1921	Identity Cards - "Kipande" were introduced
1921	K.C.A (Kikuyu Central Association) was started
1922	Introduction of one - shilling coin
1923	C.C.M Kyeni wa built
1924	Burial of dead bodies instead of throwing them away was started
1926	Eclipse of the sun (utuku - muthenya)
1927	Kerugoya Hospital (Kirinyaga District) was opened
1928	Locusts invasion (great famine of locusts)
1929	Dispute between the people and missionaries over circumcision of girls - 'Kirore
1931	First locusts campaign
1933	Kikuyus from Kiambu an Nyeri came to settle in Embu "Ahoi"
1933	Irungu" age group ruled instead of "Mwangi" age group
1934	First coffee in the District was planted at Kithungururu block
1935	Wakamba from Machakos and Kitui Districts asked for dwelling place in Mwea
1936	Ngiciri age group kept a record of drinking intoxicating liquor
1937	Embu Post Office (old one) was opened
1936	D.E.B School Embu and Kigari Teachers College were started
1939	Beginning of the 2nd World War
1940	Sagana Bridge was built
1942	L.N.C Embu Hospital was opened
1944	Famine known as 'Yuria ria Mianga' (Famine of cassava)
1944	C.C.M Kevote was built/Kangaru school site was surveyed
1945	End of the 2nd World War
1952	The beginning of Emergency
1953	The clash of Embu and Mbeere tribes at the boundary of Evurori and Kyeni locations
1958	Chief Njagi Muthanga died

1960	The end of emergency
1963	Kenya got her independence
1964	First Public Election of chiefs
1968	Opening of Ishiara cottage Hospital
1969	Population Census
1970	The Metric Famine (Yuria ria Kilo)
1971	Beginning of S.R.D.P in Mbeere
1972	Land registration Evureri
1973	Total Eclipse of the sun
1973	First O.T.C Bus to pass through Ishiara on the way to Meru
1974	Initiation of Ishiara Water Supply Initiation of Kathera/Iriaitune Water Supply

ISIOLO

YEAR	EVENT
1903	OLA ARA OR GANNA ARA - The year of smoke, heavy rainfall and great fog
1904	DUL GEDO - The year when khalu wanted to go to war with somalis but he gave up the idea when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia
1905	GANNA SAHEDA - The year of much mud. Rain fell for seven consecutive days
1906	GANNA LUBO HARO - The year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable feast
1907	FERENCHILAMESO - The second time for a European to be seen in Boran land
1908	FUNDAMUSE - The year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to Government at Funda Muse in Wajir
1909	GANNA TURE DUE - The year when a very rich Boran died
1910	GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader
1911	DUL ALI BUKE - Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis
1912	GANNA KORE HADAN - The year Borans fight with Samburu at Kome. Samburu were defeated
1913	GANNA KOTE DUE - The year when Boran warrior kote died. He was born without figures on one hand.
1914	GANNA KITI DUE - The year when Kiti died. He was a son of a very rich leader. Was killed by Somalis
1915	GANNA GUYO GUTU - The year when Guyo Gutu died. He was a great warrior. He was killed by an elephant
1916	GANNA BISANI GUDO - The year of great floods
1917	GANNA KHAKE SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle
1919	FUDA GABRA - The time when the Borans and Gabbra disagree and the Gabbra decided to move to Marsabit
1920	GANNA RAFISA - The year of epidemic presumably caused by pneumonia
1921	GANNA DARA - The year when the animals died of Rinderpest
1922	GANNA DOL FITAN - The year when two Somalis armed with rifles went to Barbote near Merti and were killed by Borans.
1923	GANNA SABDI REE - The year of goats and sheep
1924	GANNA FINO - The year of Chicken Pox
1925	GANNA KAKE WATO - The year when a Boran killed a Somali. The Borans ere fined 100 heads of cattle
1926	GANNA REE DIBA GUR - The year when a District Commissioner of Isiolo ordered 100 ewes to be taken to him
1927	GANNA OLA KOLAJI or GANNA LAFA CHOCHOTE - The year of the "earth tremor" great droughts occurred, many animals died.
1928	OLA DIKO OR OLA KOLANJE - A severe drought occurred
1929	GANNA UNTA - The year of prolonged rain

1930	GANNA KODI - The year of Poll Tax. Ganna Dadacha Cirani Did NDege. The year trees were cut down. Garba - Tulla to make room for the construction of an airstrip	1958	GANNA WIGI GUDO - The year of big auction
1931	NADI GALA - Somalis killed Borans, the Borans appealed to D.C. Mr. Dalocks who confiscated Somali camels.	1959	GANNA BOSHE SERICHO GRGAN OR MWAKA WAS TAABU YA SERICHO - The year in which stock died because of droughts in Sericho, and famine relief was distributed to the people by government
1932	GANNA KAKAWISA - The year of thunderstorms without	1960	GANNA JOLE KORE FITE MAGADO - The year when 3 Boran children were killed by Samburu at Magado
1933	GANNA KAKE OLIANA - Borans killed 6 Somalis. The Borans fined 1200 heads of cattle	1961	GANNA ALABATI REE - The year when the Northern Province People's progressive Party was founded
1934	(a) Ganna Fur Fur: The year of plenty of grass, (b) Ganna Baga - The year of leprosy outbreak	1962	GANNA SIASA N.P.P.P. The year when the Northern Province People's Progressive Party was founded
1935	GANNA DABASA MUOGA - The year when many Borans moved to Dabasa Muoga at the boundary of Marsabit and Boran District	1963	GANNA D.C. WABERA FI CHIEF HAJI GALMA IJESAN - The year in which the District Commissioner Mr. David Wambara and Chief Haji Galma were killed by Somali shifta ten miles from Muddo-Gashe - Sericho road. 28/6/63
1936	GANNA BISAN DIMO - The year of the red water. After heavy rains.	1964	GANNA JARSI BENDERADABAT - The year in which Elders hoisted the flag. The year of independence
1937	(a) Ola Garba Deman - The year the Borans trekked from other parts to Garba Tula areas due to no rains. (b) Mwaka wa Bissan Dima - The year of the "Brown Waters" and heavy rainfall	1965	GANNA SHIFTA DUFT - The year of shifta. The shifta troubles started among the Borans
1938	LUB ADI - An age group feasted to celebrate their occasional traditional events	1966	GANNA KIJJI SEMAN - The year of vilagization. All Borans were confined in specified Manyattas and were restricted to graze in particular zones
1939	GANNA VITA TALIANI - The year of British and Italian war 2nd World War	1967	GANNA SHIFTA BATT - The year of the end of shift. The Arusha agreement between Kenya and Somali under the chairmanship of Dr. Kaunda the president of Zambia
1940	(a) Ganna Bisan Lafiri Deman - The year of remarkable floods. (b) Vita Olki Italiana - The years in which the Italian was started.		
1941	GANNA BADOLE DEBISIN - The year people from Moyale fled their country to Isiolo district because of war	KITUI	
1942	GANNA SARAKA DAKANI - The year when the Borans consulted the Meru leaders. The Borans were allowed to take their animals to Tharaka	YEAR	EVENT
1944	GANNA ABUDUBA ALI IAJESAN - A Somali shifta killed Abduba Ali near Merti. The Shifta was also killed by Borans. Salad name.	1901	Kuka kwa Kilovoo - Introduction of Rupee coins
1945	OLA CHAFA DEMAN - The year in which there was plenty of grass in Sericho and the Boran from Garba - Tulla moved to Sericho because Garba - Tulla was effected by the droughts. This is also the end of the World War II.	1908	Yua ya Kilovoo (malakwe) - Famine of beans
1946	GAFU AWANISA ADAN - The year when the country was invaded by locusts	1913	Kau munene - 1st World War
1947	GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye nominated their traditional leaders	1917	Muimu wa andu (imili) - Cerebral spinal meningitis
1948	GANNA KAKE AJURAN - The year when the Borans killed two Adjurans at merit. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle to compensated	1918	Muminukilyo wa Kau - End of 1st World War
1949	GANNA SUGAH - The peaceful year	1922	Kuka kwa silingi - Introduction of shillings
1949	GONNA DUL KORE -	1924	Yua ya Nzalukanga - Great famine
1951	GANNA GABA - The year when there was much rainfall. In this same year, the Somalis of Wajir moved to Korte Kore because of droughts that had stricken Wajir.	1926	Kukwata hwa sua - Great sun eclipse
1952	GANNA BOKA TOK - The year during which it rained only for one day	1929	Yua ya Kakuti - Great famine
1953	GANNA OLA BUKE - The year in which goats and sheep trespassed Meru District from Garba - Tulla. The animals were confiscated and 10% were taken by the government. The Government took 3,000 goats	1930	Yua ya silanga - Famine during digging of dams
1954	GANNA NYENA HAMAT - The year of lion man - eater. Lions ate many Borans	1935	Yua ya Mavindi - Famine of selling bones
1955	GANNA LIME - The year of needle. The first time the animals were inoculated against rinderpest	1939	Kau wa Italia - 2nd World War
1956	GANNA WARANA GURAN - The year of depriving spears to the increasing of poachers the government decided to collect all spears from Borans	1942	Yua ya maanga - Famine of cassava
1957	GANNA KHAKE KORI - The year in which Kori Wako was killed by Somalis. The Somalis compensated with 200 heads of cattle	1944	Yua ya Nzie (Ngie) - Famine of locusts
		1945	Muminukilio wa kau wa Italia - End of 2nd world war
		1946	Yua ya mutumbu katune - Famine of red flour relief (Ndovoi)
		1950	Yua ya makonge - Famine of selling sisal
		1952	Mau Mau Mau - Mau oath taking and declaration of emergency in Kenya
		1961	Yua ya Ndeke, Mbua nene - Transportation of famine relief by air, heavy rains caused by floods yua Nguuti
		1963	Kenya yakwatie uhuru - Kenya became independent (12-12-63)
		1965	Yua ya mutu wa nganu - Famine when people were using wheat flour
		1966	Yua ya masingu - Kitui people were buying food from masingu in Machakos
		MAKUENI/NZAU/KIBWEZI/MBOONI	
		YEAR	EVENT
		1900	Mission (at Muisuni, KDO)
		1904	Ilovi Yiyatuang'wa (first settlement in Nairobi)
		1906	Kyeso (Dance)
		1908	Andu Mambee Kutua kuu Kuma Mua Chief theketha
		1910	Ndata ila yaunie (Famous Star)
		1910 -1915	Malakwe (Famine). Munyao was Ngondi
		1911	Timamu (Report) 1012

1914	Kau wa MNathyaka (First World War)
1915	Sukulu ya Lasima (Compulsory School)
1918-1919	Muimu wa Mavui (Epidemic in Domestic animals)
1926	Yila kwatukie (Sun eclipse)
1927	Mwaka Wa ngie (Locust invaded Machakos)
1929	Nzalukangye, Kakuti, Nzaliky (Famine)
1931	Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops)
1934	Yua ya Ukuku
1938	Kuawa Kwa Itheke na makonge (Fencing with sisal)
1938	Uku atwika Chief (Reign of chief Uku)
1939 - 1940	Muindi Mbingu
1944	Kau wa Nzilmani Italia (Second World War)
1942	Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (Famine)
1943	Mbulunga (Famine)
1945	Mwolyo (Famine)
1946	Kuandikithwa kwa Itheke sya kuta (Land Registration for sale)
1949 - 1951	Silanga Iyambiwa kwinzwa (Building of Damas)
	Luinda ya king'esi (whiteman who collected cattle)
1952	Mbua ya kanzi/Mamboleo (Floods)
1953	Mau Mau (state emergency)
1962	Yua ya Ndeke (Floods)
1968	Yuaua Atta (Famine)
1969	Kutalwa Kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi (population Census after Independence)
1972 -	
1973	Yua ya Longosa (The famine which caused movement of cattle)
1974	Yua ya Longosa (Drought which affected livestock)
1978	Kuk'wa kwa President Kenyatta na kusumbika kwa President Moi (Death of President Kenyatta and Inauguration of President Moi)
1980	Yua ya Nukwangwete (Famine whose money was available but no food)
1984	Yua ya katokele (The famine of yellow maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilikwatye
1985	Ivinda ya kiinyu (Army worms invasion)
1986	Ndata Yooneka (A strange star was seen the sky)
1989	Utalo wa andu ula wila kwithiwa (Latest Census)
1991	Kwambiiwa Kwa syama mbingi (Introduction of Multi-partism)
1992	Kwambiliwa Kwa District Nzau (District Inception)
1998	Mbua ya El Nino (El Nino Rains)
1999	Mutalo wa Andu ula wila kwithiwa (latest census)
2000	By election itina wa kukwa kwa MP wa kilome Ndilinge
2002	Kusoiwa kwa lelu ya mombasa (Rehabilitation of Mombasa Road)
2005	Kukunwa kwa kura sya usesya katiba (Referendum)
2005	Free Vaccination – East Coast Fever
2007	Kwambiwa kwa Nzau District (Inception of Nzau District)
2009	Drought in Ukambani

MACHAKOS/KANGUNDO/MWALA/YATTA

YEAR	EVENT
1900	Mission (at Muisuni, KDO)
1904	Ilovi Yiyatuang'wa (first settlement in Nairobi)
1906 -1910	Kyeso (Dance)
1908 – 1910	Andu Mambee Kutua kuu Kuma Mua Chief Nthekeka (Immigration from Mua)
1910	Ndata ila yaunie (Famous Star)
1910	Malakwe (Famine) Munyao was Ngondi
1914	Kau wa MNathyaka (First World War)
1915	Sukulu ya Lasima (Compulsory School)
1918	Muimu wa Mavui (Epidemic in Domestic animals)
1926	Yila kwatukie (Sun eclipse)
1927	Mwaka wa ngie (Locust invaded Machakos)
1928	Nzalukangye, Kakuti, Nzaliky (Famine)

1930	Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops)
1932	Yua ya Ukuku
1936	Kuan'wa kwa Itheke na makonge (Fencing with sisal)
1938	Uku atwika Chief (Reign of chief Uku)
1939	Muindi Mbingu
1944	Kau wa Nzilmani Italia (Second World War)
1942	Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (Famine)
1943	Mbulunga (Famine)
1945	Mwolyo (Famine)
1946	Kuandikithwa kwa Itheke sya kuta (Land Registration for sale)
1949	Silanga Iyambiwa kwinzwa (Building of Damas)
	Luinda ya king'esi (whiteman who collected cattle)
1952	Mbua ya kanzi/Mamboleo (Floods)
	Mau Mau (state emergency)
1961 - 1962	Yua ya Ndeke/Maafiriko (Floods)
1965	Yua ya Atta (Famine)
1969	Kutalwa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi
1973	Yua ya Longosa (The famine which caused movement of cattle)
1974	Yua ya Longosa (Drought which affected livestock)
1978	Kukwa kwa President Kenyatta na kusumbika kwa President Moi (Death of President Kenyatta and Inauguration of President Moi)
1980 - 1981	Yua ya Nik'wa ngwete (Famine whose money was available but no food)
1984	Yua ya katokele (The famine of yellow maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilikwatye (Famine during food for work programme was introduced)
1985	Ivinda ya kiinyu (Army worms invasion)
1986	Ndata Yooneka (A strange star was seen in the sky)
1989	Population and housing Census
1991	Kwmbiia kwa syama mbingi (multi-partism)
1992	Creation of makueni district from the large machakos
1997	Elnino rains
1999	Population and housing Census
2002	Narc government took over
2005	National Referendum on Constitution
2007	Subdivision of Machakos into four Districts of Machakos, Kangundo, Mwala and Yatta.

MWINGI/KYUSO

YEAR EVENT

1929	Nzalukangye (Famine)
1952	Mau Mau (State of Emergency)
1954	Yua ya Laini, Yua ya Nguni (Movement of livestock to Nguni and arranged according to locality)
1971	Construction of Nguni Health Centre, major outbreak of cholera in Nguni
1978	Death of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
1981	Siting of a large star in the west (Kwoneka kwa ndata nene uthuiloni wa sua)
1981	Handing over of St. Arms Memorial Hospital to GOK (Now Mwingi District Hospital)
1984	Ngwete – People had money but no food to buy
1993	Creation of Mwingi District
1996	First visit by President Moi to ngomeni and Tseikuru divisions

MERU NORTH (NYAMBENE)

YEAR EVENT/GROUP

1903	Murungi/Riungu
1911	Kirinki
1913	Miriti/Kaaria
1919	Nkonge/Ithalie Ndinguri
1925	Kiruja/Kaburu
1931	Gichuru (1)
1935	Gichuru (1)
1939	Gwantai
1942	Mbaya

1952	Kibabu/Nangithia
1950	Kandaru
1970	Ndakua Ngwetee
1980	Kaimenye

THARAKA IMENTI/IGEMBE/TIGANIA

YEAR EVENT/GROUP

1903	Murungi/Riungu
1906	Kiriamunya Ndinguri
1910	Murungi/Kobia
1911	Kirinki
1913	Miriti/Kaaria
1914	Mbara ya Mbere (1st world War)/Kaberia
1918	Mpara ya Kithioro (Famine of many road curves)
1919	Nkonge
1924	Miriti/Kobia
1925	Kiruja/Kaburu
1926	Gwatuka muthenya (Eclipses of the sun)
1928	Kaberia
1931	Gichuru (I)
1932	Micubu Ndinguri
1935	Gichuru (II)
1936	Kiruja/Kobia
1939	Gwantai
1942	Mbaya
1945	Mbara ya Germany/Italy (Second World War)
1947	Latanya Ndinguri
1952	Kibabu/Nangithia
1954	Mau Mau (State of emergency)
1956	Mbaya/Kobia
1959	Lubataa Ndinguri Kibabu
1961	Mafuliko (Floods)
1963	Wiathi (Kenya became Independent)
1978	Gukua kwa Raisi Kenyatta (Death of President Kenyatta)
1981	Ngakua Ngwete (Famine when there was money but nothing to buy)
1981	Ihpara ya Kathirikari (Famine of yellow maize)

MARSABIT/MOYALE

BORAN/GABRA TRIBE

Each circumcision lasts and changes after seven years in succession. Each initiation takes place at the age of about 21 to 22 years.

EXAMPLES

YEAR	NAME/AGE GROUP
1921	Wakor Dida
1929	Dambala Datecha
1937	Wakor Sora
1945	Dambala Arero
1953	Wakor Liban
1961	Dambala Dulee
1968	Wakor Wako

RENDILLES/SAMBURU TRIBE

The Rendille or Samburu age group lasts for 13 years before another group is initiated. Each circumcision remains in Wario - hood for ten years and retires at 11th year followed by a gap of ten years. Thus 13 years interval before another

To elaborate on this, the names of the age group and translation into calendar years will help obviate the sequence.

YEAR	AGE
1909	Befgudo or Ilmeerisho
1923	LLkileku
1937	LLmekuri
1951	LLkimaniki

1965	Lkiyapu
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CHALBI/LAISAMIS DISTRICT

1921	Wakor Dida
1929	Dambala Dadacha
1937	Wakor sora
1947	Dambala Arero
1953	Wakor liban
1961	Dambala Dulee
1968	Wakor Wako

GARBATULLA DISTRICT

1904	DUL GEDO – The Year when Khalu wanted to go to war with Somalis but he gave up the idea when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia.
1905	GANNA SAHEDA – The Year of much mud. Rain fell for Seven Consecutive days.
1906	GANNA LUBO HARO – The Year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable feast.
1907	FERENCHILAMESO – The Second time for a European to be seen in Boran land.
1908	FUNDAMUSE - The Year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to Government at Funda Muse in Wajir.
1909	GANNA TURE DUE – The Year when a Very rich Boran died.
1910	GANNA JILA SAKUYE – The Year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader.
1911	DUL ALI BUKE – Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis.
1912	GANNA KORE HADAN – The Year when Borans fought with Samburu at Kome. Samburu were defeated.
1913	GANNA KOTE DUE - The Year when Boran warrior, Kote died. He was a son of a very rich leader. He was killed by Somalis.
1914	GANNA KITI DUE – The Year when Kiti died. He was a great warrior. He was killed by an elephant.
1915	GANNA GUYO GUTU – The Year when Guyo Gutu died.
1916	GANNA BISANI GUDO – The Year of great floods.
1917	GANNA KHAKI SAKUYE – The Year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle.
1919	FUDA GABRA – The time when the Borans and Gabra disagreed and the Gabra decided to move to Marsabit.
1920	GANNA RAFISA – The Year of Epidemic presumably caused by pneumonia.
1921	GANNA DARA – The Year when animals died of Rinderpest.
1922	GANNA DOL FITAN – The Year when two Somalis armed with rifles went to Barbote near Merti and were killed by Borans.
1923	GANNA SABDI REE – The Year of goats and sheep epidemic
1924	GANNA FINO – The Year of Chicken Pox.
1925	GANNA KAKE WATO – The Year when a Boran killed a Somali. The Borans were fined 100 heads of cattle.
1926	GANNA REE DIBA GUR – The Year when a District Commissioner of Isiolo ordered 100 ewes to be taken to him.
1927	GANNA OLA KOLAJI or GANNA LAFA CHOCHOTE – The Year of the earth tremor. Great drought occurred. Many animals died
1928	OLA DIKO or OLA KOLANJE – A Severe drought occurred
1929	GANNA UNTA – The Year of prolonged rain.
1930	GANNA KODI – The Year of Poll Tax, GANNA DADACHA SIRANI CIRANI DID NDEGE – The Year

	trees were cut down in Garba Tulla to make room for the construction of an Airstrip	1959	GANNA BOSH SERICHO GR SAN or Mwaka wa taabu ya Sericho – The Year in which Stock died because of draught in Sericho, and famine relief was distributed to the people by the government.
1931	NADI GALA – Somalis killed Borans. The Borans appealed to D.C Mr. Dalocks who confiscated Somali camels.		
1932	GANNA KAKAWISA – The Year of Thunderstorms without rain.	1960	GANNA JOLE KORE FITE MAGADO – The Year when 3 Boran Children were killed by Samburu at Magado.
1933	GANNA KAKA OLIAN – Borans killed 6 Somalis, the Borans were fined 1200 heads of cattle	1961	GANNA ALABATI REE – The Year when the Northern Province People’s Progressive Party was founded.
1934	(a) GANNA Fur Fur - The Year of plenty of grass (b) GANNA BAGA – The Year of Leprosy outbreak	1962	GANNA SIASA N.P.P.P. – The Year when the Northern Province People’s Progressive Party was founded.
1935	GANNA DABASA MUOGA – The Year when many Borans moved to Dabasa Muoga at the boundary of Marsabit and Boran District.	1963	GANNA D.C WABERA F1 CHIEF HAJI GALMA IJESAN – The Year in which the D.C Mr. David Wabera and Chief Halji Galma were killed by Somali Shifta 10 miles from Muddo-Gashe-Sericho Road, 28 th June 1963.
1936	GANNA BISAN DIMO – The Year of the red water, after heavy rains.	1964	GANNA JARSI BENDERADABAT – The Year in which elders hoisted the flag. The Year of independence.
1937	(a) OLA GARBA DEMAN – The Year the Borans trekked from other parts of Garbatulla area due to lack of rain. (b) MWAKA WA BISSAN DIMA – The Year of the “brown water” and heavy rainfall	1965	GANNA SHIFTA DUFT – The Year of Shifta. The Shifta troubles started among the Borans.
1938	LUBE ADI – An age group feasted to celebrate their accessional traditional event. 2 nd World War.	1966	GANNA KIJJI SIMAN- The Year of Vilagization. All Borans were confined in specific manyatta and were restricted to graze in particular zones.
1940	(a) GANNA BISAN LAFIRI DEMAN – The Year of Remarkable floods. (b) VITA OLKI ITALIANA – The Year Years in which Italia was started	1967	GANNA SHIFTA BATT – The Year of the end of Shifta. The Arusha agreement between Kenya and Somali under the chairmanship of Dr. Kaunda , the President of Zambia.
1941	GANNA BADOLE DEBISIN – The Year People from Moyale fled their country to Isiolo District because of War.	1968	GANNA DAABA KEESAN BAHAN - The year the villagization ends
1942	GANNA SARAKA DAKANI – The Year when Borans consulted the Meru Leaders. The Borans were allowed to take their animals to Tharaka.	1969	GANNA BONAYAN KURAT DEEBIE - The year Bonaya was re-elected for Isiolo south constituency
1944	GANNA ABUDUBA ALI IAJESAN – A Somali Shifta killed Abduba Ali near Merti. The Shifta was also killed by Borans. His name was Salad.	1970	GANNA RAPSU IRRIGATION BANAN - The year Rapsu irrigation scheme was started by NCKK
1945	OLA CHAFA DEMAN – The Year in which there was plenty of grass in Sericho and Borans from Garbatulla moved to Sericho because Garbatulla was affected by the draught. This is also the end of the 2 nd World War.	1971	GANNA SAFARTI ARB FITEE - The year Somali poachers killed many elephants
1946	GARFA AWANISA ADAN - The Year when the country was invaded by locusts.	1972	GANNA SAFARTI LAF BORANA SEENTE - The year the Somali entered Boran land
1947	GANNA JILA SAKUYE – The Year when Sakuye nominated their traditional Leaders	1973	GANNA ADUN QARA DOTE - The year of the first sun eclipse
1948	GANNA KAKE ADJURAN - The Year when the Borans killed 2 Adjurans at Merti. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle for compensation.	1974	OLA SIRICHO HORIN HOB AE - The Big drought in Sericho where so many animals died
1949	(a) GANNA SUGA – The Peaceful Year. (b) GANNA DUL KORE	1976	OOLA ELLAS - The year livestock moved to ELLAS (WAJIR) due to severe drought
1951	GANNA GABA – The Year when there was much rainfall. In this same Year the Somalis of Wajir moved to Korte Kore because of drought that had stricken Wajir.	1977	GANNA ETHIOPIAF SOMALIN WALHATE - The year Ethiopian and Somali fought Ogaden War
1952	GANNA BOKA TOK – The Year during which it rained only for 1 day.	1978	GANNA JOMON DUE - The year Mzee Jomo Kenyatta died and Daniel Arap Moi took over
1953	GANNA OLA BUKE – The Year in which goats and sheep trespassed Meru district from Garbatulla, the animals were confiscated and 10% were taken by the Government. The government took 3000 goats.	1979	GANNA BONAYA KURAT DEEBI - The Year Bonaya recaptured Isiolo South seat from Mohamed Ibrahim
1954	GANNA NYENA HAMAT – The Year of lion man-eater, Lions ate many Borans.	1980	GANNA IRRIGATION SCHEME MALKADAKA BANAN - The year Malkadaka irrigation scheme was started.
1955	GANNA LIME – The Year of needle, the 1 st time animals were inoculated against Rinderpest.	1981	GANNA HAJI WAKO SAFARTI IJEFE - The year Hajj Wako Prominent Elder was killed By Somalis
1956	GANNA WARANA GURAN – The Year of depriving spears due to the increase of Poachers. The Government decided to collect all spears from Borans.	1982	GANNA SIRKAL GARGALCHAN - The year coup attempt to over throw Moi’s Government
1957	GANNA KHAKE KORI – The Year in which Kori Wako was killed by Somalis. The Somalis compensated with 200 heads of cattle.	1983	GANNA BARCHUMA ISIOLO NORTH MEERON FUDAT - The year the Isiolo North seat was taken by Meru (Muthaura)
1958	GANNA WIGI GUDO – The Year of big auction.	1984	OOLA KATITINI - The year the Borana moved to Katitini in Tharaka due to severe drought
		1985	GANNA SAFARTI BORAN HAT - The year Somali bandits started highway robberies and killings.
		1987	GANNA KIPINDUPINDU GARBA - The year many people died of cholera in Garba Tulla
		1988	GANNA KURAN KANU - The year K.A.N.U held Country wide Elections
		1989	GANNA MISSION BORANA HORI QOOD - The year the Catholic Mission distributed Goat and Cattle to poor people in Isiolo South

1990	GANNA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE JALQABAN - The year when Development office in Garba Tulla was launched.	1923	SANAT-KI SIRE GUSI - Some Somalis crossed to Italian Somaliland
1991	GANNA TURO SAFARTI HARBUYOT IJEFT - The year Turo an Administration police officer was killed by Somali near Har Buto on Kinna-Garba Tulla road	1925	HABASWEIN - See No.9 (1916) hence the name of Habaswein
1992	GANNA ABDULLAHI HAJJ WAKO KURA ARGAT - The year Hon A.H.Wako was elected MP Isiolo South	1925	SANAT-SANKUR LAGDISE - When Sankur was built
1993	GANNA DOGOODIN WASO BUUTE - The year the Dogodia clan formally entered Waso (Isiolo North and South)	1926	THABAKER - See No.16 (1926)
1994	GANNA MALKA DAKA SHIFTA ARJURANA GURDE - The year Ajuran Shifta burned Malka daka town	1926	WARFATH - Year of drought
1995	GANNA GUYO SORA IJESAN - The year a famous elder Mzee Guyo Sora was killed by Somalis	1926	HOLA GOLISHA - Hunger that led to people eating hides and skins so as to survive after all the animals had died due to drought
1996	GANNA OOLA BISAN DIMOD - The year of Severe Drought and flood of Red Water. Livestock moved to Sericho and animals from Kulamawe died.	1929	GUNJE - Tribal war between the Gare and Murelle in Elwak
1997	GANNA BAKA GUDAA - The Year of Elnino.	1930	NAARAK - The year of a lot of milk when many cattle got calves
1998	GANNA HADHI OWLIYAN - The year the Borana fought the Somali Clan-Owliyan and removed them from Boran Land.	1931	WATHU IKARO - People fleeing from Kismayu to Gunan Marro (Tana River) of World War
2001	GANNA OOLA DLQO KABORANI KOOMU GODAN - The Year of light drought and Livestock moved to Koo.	1932	DOTHER FANTA Outbreak of Small Pox
2002	GANNA ABDUL BAARI KURA ARGATE - The Year Hon. Adul Bahari was elected M.P for Isiolo South.	1933	DULGOT - The year a wild plant like a sweet potato grew and people fed on it
2003	GANNA AHMED KHALIF NDEGEN GUBATEN - The Year Hon. Khalif, the Wajir M.P died in a plane Crash.	1934	CAPTAIN BAR - British Aulihan War
2005	OOLA LOON MIZANAN BITAN - The Year of Severe Drought where Livestock Off take was introduced.	1935	UDHIDHI BALAI People underestimated distance of the place where it had rained and when they left to migrate there, many of them with their livestock died on NGARO
2006	GANNA WAJUMBE SHAN MARSABIDIT NDEGEN GUBATE - The Year Five Upper Eastern M.Ps in Marsabit Air crash.	1936	SANAT-KI BIYE FUD - The year of famine
2007	GANNA GARBA TULLAN DISTRICT TATE - The Year Garbatulla became a District.	1935	SANAT KI DER AHIYA - The year of many locusts
2008	GANNA KENYAN WALHAATE-The Year of Post - Election Violence in Kenya.	1937	KALAAARAR People fleeing to unknown destination looking for food
2009	OOLA BISAN ADI DEEMAN - The Year of Severe Drought when Livestock moved to Bisanadi.	1937	KURTHUNGO - Because of famine people cared individually for the rush of Kuthungo to save themselves owing to luck of food. Rushed to arrive first to find for himself food.
		1936	SANAT-KI GARISSA LAGDISE - Garissa was built
		1937	SANAT-KI ANA ARAK - The year of plenty of milk
		1938	SANAT-KI WARA LAGDISE - Fox infecting people with disease after biting them
		1940	WATENGARO - Many people moved from Somalia to the Tana River and thousands perished between Faji (Dadaad and Dagega (BURA)
		1941	SANAT - KI LOW DURAI - Beginning of veterinary services
		1942	SANAT-KI WALOW GALAI - Many people moved to Walow near Madogo and Mororo. Villagised during the war
		1942	SALFA. Floods year
		1942	SANAT-KI MA-DEGESTE - When sheep died in plenty
		1944	SANAT-KI DUL KOD - When dams were dug first
		1944	HAGAR - Mohamed Zuber war with Barthere
		1944	OLA SAMUTE Disease that killed most of the livestock
		1945	KULPU - The name of the formed political association
		1946	SANAT-KI CHEIF SAMBUL DINTE - When Chief Sambul died
		1946	DALGALLED - The year people slaughtered and ate newly borne calves due to famine
		1948	KADAGSO KUDUFO - When people were rejoicing for rain after a long drought. A warrior kidnapped another warriors wife for intercourse. When he discovered this event was sang informing the warrior to hurry up as the husband was coming
		1949	SANAT-KI MAALIM MOHAMMED LADURE - When Maalim Mohamed was stabbed
		1949	ALIJUGURU - A European collected all the camels from their owners as this was the most camel grazing are. The one who had most camels ws known by the name ALIJUGURU
		1949	HOK DHOK - Drought people left their Manyattas to go to the bush for rain
		1949	MIJI WELDE - Europeans demanded from anybody who had more than 10 cows to pay 2 cows as tax to the event
		1950	SANAT-KI WARFAD - The year of drought and famine

NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE

GARISSA

YEAR	EVENT
1901	SANAT KI BAHALA ELOBHEN Civil war of Bahala Tribes i.e Mohamed Suber Aulihan & Baheger
1902	GEK Drought that caused a lot of dust
1906	HAYEN GAZATH - All camels eaten during this drought as they were the only animals still left
1907	SANAT-KI MOHAMED SUBER 170 ABDALLA EY ELOBHEN - Civil war between Mohamed Suber and Abdalla
1912	SANAT - KI FORDER Abd - Wak Vs Mohamed Suber War
1914 - 1918	SANAT-KI ABANTI ENGLIS YO HERUMAN E DEREM - The first World War
1915	GARAS GURATH - Year of hard hitting famine
1917	LAFAH HAARITHIGA Mohamed Zuber with Harth because of Zubers stole Harth's ivory
1918	WAR DIK - Mohamed Zuber and Aulihan Triabla War
1919	MAADIN - Aulihan British War
1920	BIEFUDH - The year of famine when tea ans sugar were introduced here
1920	ELTHUOK - Longest drought due to lack of rain
1920	SANAT-KI MASHILO "MARTIAN LAW" When the English came and made out boundaries
1921	KALALUTH - Mohamed Zuber war with Abduak
1922	KODI KAARAR - People fleeing to avoid paying tax

1950 DADSHOR - Wife refused her husband and sat under a tree. Here the present centre was built to reconcile the parties. This took days to solve

1951 SANAT - KI ERI DAMAI - Goats died due to floods

1952 SANAT - KI JID HEIR Roads were closed by the Government

1953 GARABGOI - A disease, many cattle and elephants together with people who ate them died

1954 GU KUTHES - An outbreak of disease that killed people while all joints folded

1955 LOO DHURAI - First vaccination of livestock

1954 HASARA GUR - Moving away from your present home due to continuous drought only rain to rain after your departure

1955 BORANGALAI - Drought that caused people to move to Mudogashe and Borans

1956 GUSKIANATEK - A person known by the event's name after his attaining the age 20 years, he went raping any female he met. Each time he was being fined between 5 and 8 cows till all his wealth finished due to such compensations. At last he repented before who caned him then donated for him livestock to start new life

1957 SANAT - KI N.P.P - When N.P.P. Political Party was formed

1958 MERU GURUTH - Goats and sheep being put on camels and transported to Meru to batter with maize

1961 SANAT - KI BIYE GUR - The year of floods

1961 BEA BATHAN. Floods - Heavy rains

1963 SANAT - KISHIFTA DE KAADE - When shifta started

1964 GILEGALAI - Another year that people ate only camels as they were the only animals alive

1964 HEONEK SAIDER - A start with long tail

1964 SANAT KI BENDERA DE KENYA WASARE - Kenya flag flown

1966 SANAT - KI KIJJJI GA LAGADE - People were vilagised

1966 AMANGES - The voluntary surrender of shiftas

1967 SANAT - KI HOGA DENLADA UBAHE - End of shiftas when government took over N.F.D.

1970 HARA - Cholera outbreak

1973 AF MUJIR - The year of surprise as it rained abundantly

1975 LAK DABARA - The Year many people followed the lagger

1977 Ethiopia Somali war

1978 President Mzee Kinyatta died, Hogog fet- introduction of Identity cards to Somali Women

1979 Hisabta dadka- Population Census

1980 Garissa Gibay- Operation of Bandits, Garis Gubai- Garissa Massacre

1982 Afagambi- 1982 coup attempt

1983 Darasha- Elections held

1984 Abaradi- Severe drought people migrated to Hulugho Division

1985 Anaa Arag- Rains after the drought people go a lot of Milk , Outbreak of cholera in Jarajara

1989 Hisata dadka-Census held and when George Admason was killed at Kora game reserve

1992 First multy party election held

1994 Hawiya and Ogadeni clans clashed over resources use

1996 Khufah weyne- Camel cough out break in the district

1997 Ter biya bathan-Elnino heavy rains and widespread floods

1999 Hisabta dadka- Population Census

1999 Livestock rounded to one place by Military personnel in pursuit of shiftas

2002 Dorasho-Elections

2004 Ter Dusey- unknown insects affected livestock

2006 Marki sadaam –Sadaam was executed, Out break of Rift valley fever

2007 Darasha Ladiley- Genral elections held

2008 Dagalki doreshath – Post Election Violence.

MANDERA I

YEAR	EVENTS
1900	Khamis - Italians came
1901	Gumat Aruaki - Plenty of rain
1902	Sabti ola - Drought
1903	Ahad-Ara - Garreh Habash war (foggy)
1904	Isnin Gedio - A Borana Warrior came
1905	Adan Shaba - Adan Shaba came from swawa Addis-Ababa
1907	Adan Shaba - Ethiopians came back
1908	Gumat Modowesa - Outbreak of rinderpest
1909	Sabati Shaba - He died
1910	Gababa took 200 camels from Marihan
1911	Isnin Olki Ali Bukey - Garreh Degoda Civil war
1911	Tilada Elema - A European was killed by Ethiopians
1913	Arba Baga - Outbreak of smallpox
1914	Kamis Gua - No milk at all
1918	Olki – Alau Civil war: Garreh Vz Degodia and Murulle
1919	Sabti - Sheikhs killed at Rhamu by Degodia
1920	Rhamu by Degodia
1918	Ahadin Neboy - Whitemen collected people together
1919	Tilada War Magay - Floods in Somali. The affected migrated
1920	A fight between Garreh and Degodia
1921	Kamis Baga - Gababa went to Ethiopia
1922	Gumat - To evade tax on Friday
1923	Sabti - Garreh Borana war
1924	Ahad-Tesisa - Borana tribesmen killed at a certain village
1925	Isnin Adu - 2nd Eclipse of the sun
1926	Garreh tribesmen robbed Orgaden Tribesmen
1927	Arba-Sura - People went to cementry to pray (Kamis) Hawanisa - Locust outbreak
1928	Gumat Kado - Malaria outbreak
1929	Sabti Seroya - People crossed over to Ethiopia in order to evade taxation
1930	Ahad-Abarti - Drought was severe that people had to depend on goat milk
1931	Isnin-laggaa - Many people died of famine and drought
1931	Tilada-lagiyay - Plenty of rain. Country overflowed
1933	Khamis indege- First aeroplane was seen
1934	Sabti-Ola - A year of drought
1935	Ahad-Bube Dimtu - Drought and cyclones
1937	Isnin wera - 2nd world war
1940	Arba – sanghote - Mandera D.C killed by Bandits at Gardeir
1941	Khamis funi - Many camels died
1942	Gurmat-Jamolai - Unexpected rain fell in abundance
1942	Sebti-Seyyid Ali - Father of Mohammed Sheikh Ali died
1944	Tilada-Halbati - Camels died
1947	Khamis-Alio-Abdi - Chief Alio Abdi died in a civil war between Garreh and Marehani
1949	Gurnat-Kihando - There was an outbreak of malaria
1950	Derguyo - A police sergent captured camels at Kenya/ Somalia border
1954	Arba-Anshane - Outbreak of chicken pox
1956	Sabti-Ola - Drought
1959	Outbreak of shifta
1963	Sanafkii Kenya Hurnima Gathati Kenya attains Independence
1963	Sanatkii Qori Kat - Shifta outbreak
1964	Degalki Gurreh iyo - Degodia/Gurreh war dagodia
1965	Axat Kijiji - People are camped into groups/manyattas
1966	Isnin Natdoon - shifta war ends
1967	Talathat Aran - The year of heavy rains
1968	1. Arbaca Dad hisab - National census. 2.Dorashathi
1969	Gud - Parliamentary & Civic Elections
1970	Khamis Abar - famine year

1911	TALADA HABASHE LADAMEY - Year when Ethiopia shiftas entered Kenya and were killed by the British D.C. MOYALE	1948	ARBA ABADI - Year when bones were common sight
1912	WARIK - War between Mohamed Zuber and Italians	1950	(a) JIMAA ARAN - The year when there was a lot of rain and water
1913	KHAMIS HAGALU FULE - The year when all camels and cows were pregnant and hence there was no milk. Soup was the drink of the year	1951	(a) SEBDI DIGI - The year when Degodia and Ajuran fought, two degodia died as a result and Ajuran paid a compensation of 200 camels
1914	JIMAA OLKI ALIM - The year when Olim (Degodia led a civil war against Gare) KHAMIS IDO ROBLE NAIROBI DAKE - Chief Ido Roble footed to Nairobi (this was to plead for an arrested person)	1952	SEBDI ARBAA - Drought forced the Somalis from Griftu Division and Wajir to move to Gutar and Ethiopia
1915	SEBDI MAHAT HASSAN IDNTI - The year when Mahat Hassan Chief of Ajuran died	1953	AHAD BOUNDARI - When Kenya/Ethiopia boundary was cleared
1917	(a) GETHAGURIK - An acute drought (b) SEBDI AULIHAN - When aulihans cattle were confiscated (Penalty for murdering D.C Capt. Williams)	1954	ISNINTI LIME - Rinderpest vaccination campaign for the first time
1916	ISNIN ELDUG - The year when all wells were closed Oloi Dile (Ajuran Chief) fought the British)	1956	KHAMIS OHIDE - The year when there was a lot of coughing disease. Year when the Government decided to auction all the stray camels from original districts (sectional lands had been demarcated).
1919	(a) ARBAA ARAN - A year with a lot of rain. The same year Somali elders moved to Nairobi on foot to question the imposition of tax on them (b) ISNINTI ILIDUGU - way by British of forcing locals to surrender guns they had)	1959	(a) HAD OSMAN GOLICH - When Osman Golicha was appointed Chief Gurar (b) GAF AJURAN KAKE - Compensation with 100 camels by Ajurans to garehs for killing their boy
1920	(a) TALADA ILKI - The year when Ethiopians led by Tarafa	1962	(a) ARBAA N.P.P.P - The year when N.P.P.P was started (b) GAF WAFT SERA The year of Commission (probably) regional boundaries commission
1921	ARBAA RAFISA - Sleeping sickness outbreak	1963	KHAMIS KHORI KHADE - The year when shiftas took arms to fight against Kenya (KENYA GOT HER INDEPENDENCE)
1922	ISNIN ORAH MODOBEO - When there was eclipse of the sun	1972	(a) SEBDI DARESHI - The year when there were strong destructive winds (b) GAF KODI LKISAN - End of G.P.T
1923	SERBDI DEREDI - Year when many camels gave birth and they diarrhoeed blood	1973	GAF ADUN DOTE - Eclipse year
1924	(a) AHAD OLKI - (Boran Chief was killed in war between Boran and Gare at Ajawa (b) DEER AYAH - Year when there was locust invasion	1978	(a) BAR WARI MANDERA - Influx from Mandera because of drought there (b) SANA KI AARIT - The year of drought
1925	ISNIN SHEKE HUSSEIN - Sheikh Hussein a prominent Ajuran Sheikh died	1984 –	FEBWAGALLA MASSACRE DAADKA LIGUBAY
1927	ARBAA ADI MIRIE - Rain fell for two days only	1988	:SOMALI SCREEN CARD (FOR KENYA SOMALI)
1928	OLA KHOLAJI - When hides and skins marketing was lucrative	1991	:DURING THE MFUGE INFLUX FROM THE SOMALI
1929	JIMAA ISKUFUR - The year when there was enough rain all the year round	1992	:DROUGHT (ALL AID AGENCY CAME TO ASSIST THE COMMUNITY
1930	(a) KODIGA - People fled in order to avoid paying GPT (b) KODI BAKATAN - When people opposed Poll - Tax	1993	:TRIBAL CLASHES BETWEEN MAJOR TRIBES E.G
1931	(a) AHAD KORONDILE - The year when Boran - Ajuran fought at Korondile and many people died (b) SEBTI DUKALE - Dukale clash. (An inter-tribal clash between Degodia and Borans at Dukale near Moyale	1997 – 1998:	EL-NINO (HEAVY RAIN)
1932	(a) SEBDI DUKAR OR - Year when cholera killed many people. Poll - Tax was introduced and many people ran away to evade paying it	1998	:BAGALLA AND BUDHUDA MASSACRE DEGODIA, AJIRAN AND OGADEN
1933	TALADA FANTA - The year when fanta disease (small pox) killed many people	2007	:THE OUTBREAK OF RIFT VALLEY FEVER
1934	TALADA ELDUG - When urungu wells were sealed for the purpose of netting Poll Tax evaders		
1935	KHAMIS JIKIU - The year of Italian invasion in Ethiopia		
1936	(a) JIMAADE ALOSHI - The year when Ajurans died of cholera (b) (i) KHAMIS BARDETA - When people took their livestock to Bardera because of profitable market, (ii) GANA NDEGE ARGAN - The year aircraft was first seen around		
1939	(a) ISNIN WERA - End of the Italian Ethiopian war		
1941	ARBA SANKUL LADILI - Year when Mandera District Commissioner was killed by some Somali shiftas (SANKOLS)		
1942	KHAMIS LIKHIR - Year when local shiftas were looting property and killing innocent citizens after the Italian/British war		
1945	(a) AHAD DIRIE - Year when a Ajurans (Kenyans) crossed Ethiopia due to drought		

NYANZA PROVINCE

KISII/GUCHA/NYAMIRA/MANGA/BORABU/

YEAR	EVENT
1928	First locusts appeared in Kisii up to 1931
1932	Cattle for dowry were registered
1933	(a) A kind of plant was introduced in Kisii by the name of OMOGUTE (b) First radio bought in Kisii
1934	Introduction of Coffee
1935	(a) Government introduction of education (b) A kind disease called EKIEBENENI appeared
1937	(a) Dowry of seven cattle was established and registered (b) African Courts introduced (c) Cattle vaccination against pneumonia introduced (d) Land boundary disputes started
1939	Cattle were confiscated for the second world war

1940	(a) Establishment of Headmen (now Asst. Chiefs) (b) Vaccination started
1943	Smallpox vaccination started
1948	Abolition of seven cattle dowry
1957	Tea was introduced in North Kisii
1960	Grade cattle was introduced in Kisii and first given to Mr. L. Okenyi
1961	Floods in Kisii
1962	Army worms invaded the district - Amakonde
1963	Kenya's Independence
1964	African Courts were abolished and Magistrate's Court started
1965	(a) Land Adjudication started in Kisii (b) The spirit of Harambee started to build schools, Roads, bridges etc. EBICOMBE
1969	Population Census
1973	Chikororo - Kisii M1969
1973	Eclipse of the sun
1978	Death of President Kenyatta
1980	Hunger - Yellow Maize
1989	Population Census
1997	General Elections
2002	General Elections Narc Government takes over and President Kibaki elected the president of Kenya
2005	Constitutional Referendum
2007	General Election, oran system was established to mainly defend Kisii - Masai border

KISUMU/ NYANDO

YEAR	EVENT
1900	Charan/Sewing Machine
1901	Reru - Railways reached Kisumu. Nego Oyieyo - Fighting against rat plague
1906	A.I.C. established at Ogada Nyahera
1907	Opande/Famine during the introduction of identification cards
1911	Bwana lines Mr. W.A. Lines arrive in Nyakach
1914	Ojiro Nyamande - (a) German war (b) Bubonic plague around the shores of Lake Victoria
1917	Mbeka - Dysentery
1918	(a) Rupia - Introduction of Rupees (b) Rabudi Mumbo - Intensified clothing of the Luos "Kanzu". (c) Salary to Chiefs
1919	Clothing of the Luos (Kanzu) , Salary of Chiefs
1920	Piny Owacho - Political Movement meaning 'The World says'
1924	Mzungu Nyeusi - The visit of Aggrey of Achimota
1927	Luanda Magere - (a) A Luo warrior believed to have been made of stone (b) Earth tremor (c) Superiority of Europeans stressed by administrations
1928	Ke Mbeka Ke Nyangueso - Probable date of Mbeka and famines
1931	Bonyo (Dede) Locust invasion
1935	Total eclipse of the sun
1939	Beginning of World War II
1939-	
1940	Ke Amii Meru - Famine
1940	Fear of Italian invasion
1943	Ke Otonglo - Famine (ten cents)
1945	End of World War II
1961	Floods
1965	Earthquake
1968	Earthquake

KURIA

YEAR	EVENT
1901	Europeans camped at Randoka hills
1902-	

1903	Europeans started to construct roads
1905	Famine
1906	First District Commissioner posted to South Nyanza
1908	Introduction of First ID/Cards
1910	Circumcision Group
1914	First World War
1918-	
1922	Plague outbreak; many people died
1922	Introduction of paper money
1922	Circumcision group
1927	" "
1930	Arrival of the locusts
1931	Famine of the locusts
1935	1st Circumcision
1936	2nd "
1938	3rd "
1938	Abachum Ceremony
1940	Famine of small locust
1940	2nd Circumcision
1942	3rd "
1943	Circumcision
1944	"
1945	1st circumcision
1947	2nd "
1948	Eclipse of the sun
1948	First school was nroduced in Kuria
1949	3rd circumcision
1950	Circumcision
1952	"
1953	Avakihanga circumcision 1st
1956	" " 2nd
1958	Visavin 1st
1959	Abamericho 1st
1960	Visavin 1st
1962	Visavin 3rd
1964	Kihocha 1st "
1965	Abamericho 1st
1966	Kihocha 2nd "
1968	Chasambiso 1st
1968	Abakirina Circumcision
1970	Chesambiso 2nd
1972	" " 3rd

SIAYA AND BONDO

YEAR	EVENT
1927	Ndinya/Cattle disease
1928	Mamboleo - Sensitisation on political lines
1930-31	Bonyo, Nyangweso, Osodo /Locusts and their offsprings
1932	Otuoma/Famine
1935	Onjoro. First European came to Ukwala
1937-1938	Miruka/ Appointment of chiefs/sub-chiefs in Miruka
1940	Nyangidi/A big smoke ever seen
1945	Ladhri/Famine
1953	Arong'a - Famine as a result of drought

BUSIA/BUNYALA/SAMIA

1900	Mugasa famine – Southern Division
1901	Railway construction at Kisumu District
1902	Village Headman started in Northern Division

1902	Opio Marajala – Nubian ruler of Samia Southern Division	1934	Mango – a Priest from Musand who was killed in June 1934 – Central Division
1902	Chief Murungis reign – Northern Division	1935	Italian – Absina War – Northern Division
1903	Chief Murefu was killed by Alumasi Imo-Northern Division	1936	Malakisi bridge was build and Eclipse of the sun – Northern Division
1903	Hut tax – Northern Division	1937	the Locusts Swarms were eradicated – Northern Division
1904	Khalende Famine – Southern Division	1937	Introduction of Miruka Sub – Chief post District
1904	Traditional war which killed Enarich and Ibu – Northern Div.	1938	Change L.N.C. to A.D.C. and the 2 nd world war
1905	Matungu camp was built by paramount chief – Mumia – Northern Div	1939 – 45	Panyako – Pioneer crops of the 2 nd world war
1905	Ouma famine – Southern Division	1941	Mtaro – Communal Ditch digging introduced
1907	Omulepu Civil war – Northern Division	1942	Amukura Market was started – Northern Division
1906 – 08	1. Nyabola Rinderpest plague 2. Odongo famine – Central Division	1942	Kedereyo & Osembo famine – Southern Division
1909	Railway line reached Butere District	1944	Eliud Mathew) – First African Member of Legco
1911	Cotton as cash crop introduced – Northern Division	1945	End of 2 nd world war
1912 – 13	(Chicken Pox Edokoi) – Northern Division, Outbreak of small pox – Northern Division Kadina (from Wanga) Chief Sami and Bunyala – Southern Division Marachi – Northern Division	1946	Dini ya Musambwa emerged
1914 – 18	1. Kenya (K.A.R.) 1 st Word war 2. Chakoya famine affected the whole of Western Province	1947	Amukura Mission – Northern Division
1914–20	Nja ya Motokaa – Northern Division, First road opened by Ambuchi Board Supervisor	1948	Eclipse of the sun
1915 – 40	Famine and Musa Maragwa Church leader- Northern Division	1950	Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe – Northern Division
1916	Chief Odera Kango's reign – Northern Division	1952	Emergency declared in Kenya
1917 – 18	Enundu – small pox, Mucbele (Keya) – Southern Division	1952	Chief Alexander Papa was appointed – Northern Division
1918	Kenya – Uganda boundary & rev. Father Conen arrived Northern Div.	1953	Queen's visit to Kenya
1918	Chief Odera Kango's reign in Teso Northern Division	1955	E. A. Trunk Road and Kochola Bridge was built – Northern Division
1919	Pamba, Agrikacha & Ndege (introduction and 1 st Aeroplane to appear here) – Central Division	1956	Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega District
1919	Chief Muranga's reign – Northern Division	1956	Amukura Court was built – Northern Division
1919	Obando famine – Southern Division	1957	Installation of Kenya Survey beacons – Northern Division
1920	Lukolis Dispensary built – Northern Division	1959	Locational boundary dispute i.e. Bukusu, Bukhayo and Teso. Split of Teso into two locations
1920	1 st road by Paul (Nyapara) – Northern Division	1961	Separation of North & South Teso. Teso Local council Accounts – Northern Division
1920	Ekodoi small pox – Northern Division	1962	His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba – South Teso
1921	Railway line crossed to Uganda – Northern Division	1963	Madaraka, Jamhuri celebrations, children born were named Uhuru, Buhuru
1921	Bleki: Plague, small pox and Mabach a ship which was disembarked in the Sio Port area – Central Division	1964	Separation of Busia from Bungoma District
1921	The first Oxen plough introduced – Northern Division	1966	Maize & Produce Board store at Malaba was built
1923	Busia Market was founded – Northern Division	1967	Police Boarder Control built at Malaba and Busia
1924	Rev. Father Cone started teaching R. C. Religion – Northern Division	1968	Land Registration started in South Teso
1924	Local Native council started – District	1968	Start of Registration of Land – Marachi Location
1925	Rinderpest cattle disease and Malaba railway station built (Nyabola) – Northern Division	1968	Maema Floods – Government supplied tents of flood victims at Bunyala
1925	Moti Halji scheme from Uganda – Northern Division	1969	Death of Ho. T. J. Mboya, National Government Population Census and National Elections December 1969
1925	Earthquake – Northern Division	1970	Death of Ojamaa Ojamong M.P. District National Assembly By Election – Amagoro Division
1926	First cotton buyers in Kolait – Northern Division	1971	Change to Military Government in Uganda
1926	Earthquake – Northern Division	1971	National Land Registration in Bunyala Location
1927	Nyabola – cattle disease vaccination and Chwele in Bungoma District	started	
1927	Railway line built, 1 st train and Chief Eunyusata'a reign – Northern Division	1972	Opening of Divisional Headquarter Amagoro – Amagoro Division Planting of Trees – Samia Hills – Hakati
1927	Motokaa – first motor car seen	1972	10 th Anniversary Jamhuri celebration – (Children named Jamhuru)
1929	Plague disease	1973	Eclipse of the sun June
1928	Amukura Chiefs camp built	1974	Free Primary Education
1929	Locust were 1 st seen in the country – Northern Division	1975	Cholera outbreak; floods in Bunyala, introduction of Tobacco as cash crops – Amagoro
1929	Laurent Ongoma appointed chief of Marachi – Central Division	1976	Army worm, Coffee business
1931	Army worms destroyed crops – Northern Division	1977	Heavy rains, flood in Bunyala Dec 2002 National Elections
1932	Invasion of locusts	2005	Constitutional Referendum
1933	Nyangweso famine – Central Division, Amukura mission was built Northern Division	2007	Post Election Violence
		2008	Formation of Grand Coalition Government
		2009	Creation of new districts

Biro Wasungu/arrival of Europeans

1915	The Government Dip was completed at Eldama Ravine and animals dipped. Irrigation by Njemps continued
1915	Education in the district was provided by Rev. Barnett at Kilombe 7 miles from Eldama Ravine
1917	Nginyang K.A.R. Central Post selected and fortified against Turkana invaders
1918	Drought and Famine
1920	Kapperdo K.A.R. Post built against Turkana invaders
1922	Eldama Ravine made Provincial Headquarters for five (5) years
1923	Change of money from Rupees to Shillings
1924	Baringo District boundaries gazetted
1925	Introduction of Local Councils
1926	Pokot allowed to graze at Churo
1926	Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel of A.I.M. opened A.I.M. Mission at Kabartonjo
1927	Famine Relief Campaign (Posho)
1927	Road to Kabartonjo and Marigat completed
1928	Drought and famine
1930	The first European Medical Officer of Health
1931	Road to Karpendo completed
1932	Locusts infested district
1933	Tugen Hut Tax reduced to Sh.6/- per head
1934	Governor Joseph Bryne visited the district
1935	Removal of Uasin Gishu Masai from the district to Mara in the Masai Reserve
1936	The Headman of Morossi of East Pokot was with the Badge and Certificate of Honour
1937	Coronation Ceremonies. Good harvests occurred
1939	Stock and a 10% cull
1940	Chebloch Bridge swept away
1940	Eldama Ravine Boma Reopened
1941	A two-bed maternity built at Kabarnet Hospital out of L.N.C. funds
1942	(1) Perkerra River changed its course (2) Three dams made at Kilombe, Kitomei and Endorois
1943	(1) Italian prisoners of war began to build G.A.S. at Kabarnet. They built the School until 1946 (2) Chief Kibet of East Endorois location died
1946	A.I.M. at Kapropita and Sacho taught spinning and girls at A.I.M. Kabartonjo taught knitting
1944	G.A.S. Kabarnet opened
1944	Mr. Dalziel (A.I.M.) left Kabartonjo due to severe illness
1943 -	
1947	Locust officer posted to the district
1944	A new L.N.C. appointed
1944	Fishery Experiments at Lake Baringo by Njemps practised
1944	Chief Store Ole Lenjaub of Njemps resigned after 37 years of service and died a year later
1944	A wireless transmitting station was built at Kabarnet
1944	Dr. Leakey, the curator of the Corydon Museum collected a 100 specimens of birds from the district for the museum
1944	Catholic Mill Hill Mission started at Kituro - L.N.C. assisted by building the School, financially
1944	Stock Census taken in South Tugen
1945	Brick, Tiles and Pottery industry started at Kabarnet
1945	Locusts infest the district
1945	First African Hospital Assistant posted to Kabarnet
1945	Kabartonjo A.I.M. reopened by Mr. and Mrs. Philips
1946	Governor Sir Philip Mitchell visited the district
1946	Kerio River rose over Chebloch bridge

KAJIADO NORTH/CENTRAL/SOUTH

YEAR	EVENT
1900	First arrival of Europeans in Masai land

1904	Olanana and Europeans - land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masai and Europeans
1911	Futher Olanana and Europeans agreement on Masailand
1914	The war of Longido - The first world war
1926	Great famine in Masai land
1929	Vaccination against Small Pox
1934	Great Famine
1939	World War II. Major Road Construction (Kajiado - Namanga)
1940	Emuo Oketeng (preparation for circumcision of Ikalekal)
1943	Great Famine
1945	The World War ending
1948	Eclipse of the sun
1951	Plenty of rain - flooding
1961	Great famine
1962	Population Census
1963	Kenya's Independence
1965	Sectional War between Matapato and Dalalekutuk

KERICHO /KIPKELION/BURETI/BOMET/SOTIK

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Kosigo age group circumcision
1910	Nyongi age group circumcision
1914	1 st world war referred to by the kipsigis as "LUGETAB JERUMAN"
1918	Maina Group (Ma'syema) circumcision
1921	2 nd Maina age group
1924	3 rd Maina age group
1926	Eclipse of the sun
1930	Younger Maina age group (Silobai) circumcision
1931	Locust invasion
1933	1 st Juma age group circumcision
1939	2 nd world war referred to by the Kipsigis as "LUGETAB TALIAN"
1948	Eclipse of the sun
1952	Emergency
1961	Tuberet (flood)
1963	Kenya attained independence
1966	Jaramogi Odinga resigned as the vice president
1969	Tom Mboya assassinated
1975	J.M Kariuki assassinated
1978	Death of Jomo Kenyatta
	Daniel Moi became president
1982	Attempted military coup
1984	Yellow maize locally called 'spi'nsi' introduced
	Following a prolonged famine
1988	Infamous Mlolongo election by KANU
1990	Robert Ouko assassinated
1991	Multi-party democracy introduced
	Land clashes erupted

LAIKIPIAWEST/EAST/NORTH

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done
1901	Gatego - Venereal disease
1902	Kamande Gatiti - Tray
1903	Kibango
1904	Njege - Porcupine
1905	Kanyutu - Tiger
1906	Nyarigi
1907	Kang'ioi
1908	Matiba - Maize gruel kabau
1909	Thigingi - Barbed Wire
1910	Makio
1911	Ugimbi - Millet
1912	Mwambo - Girl play
1913	Kihiu Mwiri

1914 Rememe
 1915 Ngakia
 1916 Ngombera
 1917 Njanjo - Vaccination
 1918 Withuguo Ndarama - Band
 1919 Kimiri - Kind of disease
 1920 Igatia Kibandi - Identity Card
 1921 Munada - Cattle dip
 1922 Munoti - Money notes
 1923 Ciringi - Introduction of shilling
 1924 Githigu - Large maize
 1925 Munai - Ear beads
 1926 Kianduma - Darkness
 1927 Ndege - Aeroplane
 1928 Githingithia - Earthquake
 1929 Nderece
 1930 Mambo Leo
 1931 Marobo - Kind of game played by girls
 1932 Njane Kanini
 1933 Nduru - Gentleman
 1934 Ndururu - Five cents
 1935 Tauru - Towel
 1936 Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
 1937 Kababa kana Njabani - Japanese goods
 1938 Thukia Itaha
 1939 Korenji - College
 1940 Mucuthu ya Mbia - Tails of rats
 1941 Muthuu
 1942 Njau yaki - Kind of dance
 1943 Ng'aragu ya Mianga - Cassava
 1944 Muomboko - Dance
 1945 Gicina Bangi - Burning of weeds
 1946 Njata - Star
 1947 Ngoma Kibiriti - Dance
 1948 Karaka kana kibagio
 1949 Kanyoi - Razor Blade
 1950 Muhehenjeko - epidemic
 1951 Thuthu
 1952 Warurungana
 1953 Komerera - Hiding
 1954 Gotora
 1955 Therenda - Surrender
 1956 Cheni - Demarcation
 1957 Ruthario - Rosary
 1958 Mubutiti - Boundary
 1959 Ngeithia ndimuru
 1960 K.A.N.U. - Kanu
 1961 Kiguu
 1962 Munyongoro - Millepede
 1963 Ngunya Mbia

NAKURU/NAIVASHA/MOLO

YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP
 1900 Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done
 1901 Gatego - Veneral disease
 1902 Kamande Gatiti - Tray
 1903 Kibango
 1904 Njeege - Porcupine
 1905 Kanyutu - Tiger
 1906 Nyarigi
 1907 Kang'ei
 1908 Matiba - Maize gruel kabau
 1909 Thigingi - Barbed Wire
 1910 Makio
 1911 Ng'aragu ya Gathia
 1912 Njaramba
 1913 Kihiu Mwiri
 1914 Rumeno
 1915 Ngaikia
 1916 Nguika Ngoige
 1917 Njane
 1918 Ndarama - Band

1919 Kabiaru
 1920 Kibandi - Identity Card
 1921 Munanda - Cattle dip
 1922 Munoti - Money notes
 1923 Ciringi - Shilling
 1924 Githigu - Kind of large maize
 1925 Mubai - Ear beads
 1926 Kianduma - Darkness
 1927 Ndege - Aeroplane
 1928 Githingithia - Earthquake
 1929 Nderece
 1930 Mambo Leo
 1931 Marobo - Kind of game played by girls
 1932 Njane Kanini
 1933 Njenduru - Gentleman
 1934 Ndururu - Five cents
 1935 Tauru - Towel
 1936 Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
 1937 Njaibani - Japanese goods
 1938 Thukia Itaha
 1939 Korenji - College
 1940 Mucuthi wa Mbia - Tails of rats
 1941 Muthuu
 1942 Ngaragu ya Kio
 1943 Ngaragu ya Mianga - Cassava
 1944 Muomboko - Kind of dance
 1945 Gicina Bangi - Burning of weeds
 1946 Njata - Star
 1947 Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance
 1948 Karaka
 1949 Kayu - Razor Blade
 1950 Muhehenjeko - Epidemic
 1951 Thutu
 1952 Warurungana
 1953 Komerera - Hiding
 1956 Gotora
 1957 Therenda - Surrender
 1956 Ceni - Demarcation
 1957 Ruthario - Rosary
 1958 Mubutiti - Boundary
 1959 Ngeithia ndimuru
 1960 K.A.N.U. - Kanu part founded
 1961 Kiguu
 1962 Munyongoro - Millepede
 1963 Uhuru
 1964 Jamhuri
 1969 Kwa Maiko
 1971 GEMA
 1975 JM Kariuki
 1978 Gikuu gia Kenyatta
 1979 Population Census
 1982 Paawa
 1984 Mwakenya
 1988 Murorongo
 1990 Saba Saba
 1992 FORD
 1996 Nane Nane
 1999 Gatiba/Karura

LARE DIVISION

YEAR EVENT
 1900 Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done
 1901 Gatego - Veneral disease
 1904 Njeege - Porcupine
 1905 Kanyutu - Tiger
 1911 Ugimbi - Millet
 1913 Kihiu Mwiri
 1914 Rememo
 1916 Ngombera
 1918 Githoguo Ndarama - Band
 1923 Ciringi - Introduction of shilling
 1924 Githigu - Kind of large maize
 1927 Ndege - Aeroplane

1928	Githingithia - Earthquake
1933	Njenduru - First Genral Major
1934	Ndururu - Five cents
1935	Tauru - Towel
1936	Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
1939	Korenji - College
1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
1941	Muthuu
1943	Mwanga - Cassava
1946	Njata - Star
1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade
1950	Muhehenjeku - an epidemic
1952	Warurungana - Emergency
1953	Komerera - Hiding
1954	Gotora - Shotgun
1955	Therenda - Surrender
1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1958	Mubutiti - Boundary
1960	K.A.N.U. - Kanu part founded
1961	Munyongoro - Millepede
1962	Mubiai
1963	Uhuru - Freedom
1964	Jamuhuri - Republic
1965	Gathirikari - Yellow maize for America
1966	Coka Migundaini - Go back to land
1968	Taiti - Tight dress
1970	Maandamano - First Demonstration
1971	Berobotumu - Bellbottom
1974	Tarino - Type of soda

RONGAI DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT
1912	Masai were moved from Nakuru to their reserve in Narok District
1914-	
1918	First World War
1923	Rupee were changed into shillings
1926	Eclipse of the sun
1936	Law Court was opened in Rongai
1937	Steam roller was opened
1939-	
1945	Second World War, Famine relief First Population Census, Eclipse of the sun
1958	First school in Rongai was opened known as Gogar primary school
1959	Mau Mau Emergency
1960	Rongai workshop was opened
1956	Earthquake, 1st Chief and C.D.A. appointed, Councillor elected
1961	Heavy rain (Floods)
1963	General elections held
1964	Africans started buying white settlers' farms
1965	Law Court in rongai transfered to to Molo, drought all over the country
1972	Settlement fund trustee started settling the landless in nakuru
1973	First secondary school opened, Rongai Technical Secondary School
1978	President Kenyatta died
1979	Eclipse of the sun
1984	Drought all over the country
1985	Bamper harvest
1996	Change of identity cards
1997	El Nino
1998	Eclipse of the moon

NANDIWEST/EAST/NORTH

YEAR	DESCRIPTION/WHAT THE GENERATION DID AND WHAT THE COUNTRY WAS LIKE
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1900	Regained their cattle from enemies. They fought Europeans at Kasigan
1900	Nandi resistance to British rule
1900 -	
1910	Kipnyigei fully occupied Koisagat & Mugen. They fought with Europeans for 7 years.
1910 -	
1920	The Nyongi of Kibeltwol British were fighting with Germans in Tanganyika. The Maina of Kiptile "Maine kab Kiptile" -They had many cattle which had bells. The Maina used to decorate themselves with beads called 'tile'. They assisted British during the 2nd World War 1939-45. Chumo
1930 -	
1940	The Chumo who coloured the waters of Chemurut and Kindos rivers. They fought with enemies along Chemurut and Kindos till the blood of the wounded warriors flooded into the water to colour the water into red. Chumekab Kipsalbei - The first generation to go to school. Sawe (1940-19-) - Present Sawe the generation of education. The first generation to achieve Independence. The generation of progress.

District Commissioners Remembered by Nandi

W. Mayes 1901-5 -	Kipkigi
H.B. Partington 1906-7 -	Kiptek
C.S. Hemsted 1907- Kipeletiondo	
N. Monckton 1910-12 -Mandano	
E.B. Home 1920-21- Kangani	
C.Tomkinson 1928-30 - Cheseret	
K.L. Hunter 1931 - 34 - Kirgit	
P.F. Foster 1940 - 3 - Kibeigo	
P.H. Brown 1954 - 8 - Kipkergeron	

NANDI SOUTH /TINDERET

1.	Arrival of railway line in Nandi 1905
2.	Death of Koitalel samoei 1905
3.	1 st world war 1914-1918
4.	Cassava Famine 1930
5.	2 nd world war 1939-1945
6.	MAU MAU 1952
7.	Uhuru /independence and reign of kenyatta 1963
8.	Yellow maize (famine) 1984

KEIYO/MARAKWET

1899	Kipnyigeu Age - Great smallpox spread killing many people
1901	Kipnyigeu Age - First Europeans entered Marakwet and brought Rupia
1903	William Thomson passed through Mogoiywa
1904	Nyongi - A settler by the name of Hoyes commonly known as Cheramba settled in the area
1906	Nyongi - Identity cards
1909	Nyongi - Murder of boer (Van Wyden) by Arap Chemorna of Kapkwe
1910 - 11	Nyongi - Arap Chemoma captured and killed in Mombasa. Kapswala was built - Tax collected and taken to District Commissioner Kiberenge stationed at Eldama Ravine
1914	First World War locally known as Boiretab Jurman he tai
1919	Nyongi - Punishment of Kapkwe people due to attack of Wazungu's farms. This is locally known as Kebare Kapkwe
1925	Nyongi - Nyungi's Sabobei ceremony commonly known as Kosachei eiy Nyongi

1926 Nyongi - Great eclipse of the sun - Komeei asis
 1927 Formal education started in the area
 1928 Maina - this age group gathered requesting for a teacher. Government African School presently known as Tambach Boys Secondary School built. Sirgoit Tambach road built
 1929 Mr. Samuel Muindi became first tax clerk at Tambach. Population censured by Mr. Muindi totalling to 10,000
 1930 Great famine and advent of locusts. Government sent posho for relief. This is known locally as Kenyitab Kibichotit
 1939 2nd World War
 1942-1943 Chumo - While ant famine - Kiplekowo
 1950 Chumo - Dini ya Msambwa started (Dintab Msambnein)
 1955 Chumo - Stock Census - Kitile nego Itik

1937 Many Maasai morans were forced into training so as to become Tribal Police (TPs) [now Administration Police APs].
 There was also a cattle disaster

1939 The first group of the Maasai boys from Government African School sat for

1939 their standard 8 examination known as Kenya Preliminary Examination **KAPE** now **KCPE**.
 The beginning of the Second World War. All Maasai men aged over 18 years were forced to join the army. Chiefs were asked round them and take them to the **D.C** Narok.

1940 Malaria outbreak (Olaarile Tiagonong)

NAROK NORTH , NAROK SOUTH AND TRANSMARA

YEAR	EVENT
1900	OLONANA LAIBON was named as a spokesman of the Maasai, and the leader of ILTUATI age group, together with OLE GILISHO who became paramount chief of the Purko clan.
1904	An agreement for 99 years lease of LAIKIPIA land is written between the Maasai and the British Government. Laikipia was also known as ENTOROR
1906	A great famine and cattle disaster due to liverfluke (called oloomotori)
1907	
1914	The First World War. The Ittareto age group was forced to enter the war as, KENYA AFRICA RIFLES {KAR} . Many of them died in Tanzania's Oloonkito mountain.
1918	End of the First World War. Maasais were forced to leave the highlands of Kenya according to their agreement of 1904 and 1912 with British Government.
1919	Maasai districts, Narok, Kajiado, Samburu and Trans Mara were declared closed to outsiders. New rules that included taxes and trespass were introduced
1920	The first Maasai day school was opened at Morijo. Education was made compulsory for boys in Narok and Kajiado districts.
1920	The first A.I.M. (now A.I.C) Missionary William Sterricher from U.S.A. accompanied by ex-K.A.R soldier Taki Ololoba Osioki entered Narok district
1926	Circumcision of INTERITO age group. Red locust enter Narok and South districts.
1930	Government African school for boys now known as Ole sankale boarding primary school was built in Narok known as,
1935	Circumcision of Ilngenchere age group.
1936	Ilngenchere age group together with some of Ilтийеки age group was forced to build the road from Narok town through Mau forest to Eng'eetia.

1943 Tea Famine (Olameyu Leshai)
 Maasai Mara game reserve was started
 Upgrading of Literkeiyan

1944 More primary schools were started. These included in Kilgoris primary School for boys in Transmara district, Morijo Loita primary school in Narok South and Nairragie Enkare primary school in Narok North.

1945 All primary schools in Narok District sat for their standard 4 examination known as the **common entrance examination** for entering standard 5. The examination was conducted at the Government African Boarding school in Narok
 "Ilkalikal" now called Inyangusi age group hold "Eunoto" ceremony

1946 The Narok **D.C** major H Grant was killed by a Maasai moran or Laibon from the Senteu family for taking one of his prized bulls. The Moran is hanged.

1947 Ilkalikal and Ilkamaniki two groups of Nyangusi age group fight at Loisiusu (Katakala area of Narok).

1948 Circumcision of Ilkaminiki age group.
 The first Maasai girl [Senterua ene Lapasi from Ngong] joined the Government African school Narok in standard 5

1952 A boarding primary school for boys and girls [Now Maasai girls secondary school] was built from standard one to six.
 The beginning of the state of emergency in Kenya, Many people were detained at Entara camp near Narok town

1954 Maasai Mau Mau leader **Ole Kisio** is killed.

1955 The second Maasai Mau Mau leader **Ole Nkapiani** is killed.

1956 Education is made Compulsory to Maasai girls in Narok district.

1957 The Catholic mission started the second primary school for girls (**St. Mary's Girls Primary School**) in Narok.

1958 Ilkamaniki age group hold Eunoto ceremony at Rotian.

1960 Masikonde primary school is opened in Narok town.

1961 Keekorok lodge opened at the Maasai Mara game reserve. There was famine called "Olameyu Lepipiriuki".

1962 Long rains known as "Olkituntu Sapuk". Maasai's form a political party called Maasi United Front (**MUF**). The same year **MUF** joined the Kenya African Democratic Union. **KADU**. Some **MUF** members went to the Lancaster House conference in England with **KADU** and **KANU**.

1963 Kenyan gains independence. Circumcision of "Iltioyongoni" age group

1964 Road built from Narok to Talek through Sekenani in Narok south.

1967 A new constituency Narok south was created. Iltiongoni hold Eunoto ceremony.

1969 Paramount chief of the Purko, Kuntai ole Sankale died. A primary school (Ole Sankale Primary) school was named after him.

1970 } Circumcision of Rambau age group.
1971 } The first Land Adjudication for Olopito group ranch was done in Narok District. Maasais go to war with their Kipsigis (Olumbwani) neighbors at Bomet.

1972 Serena lodge is built at at the Maasi Mara game Reserve-Narok south.

1973 Eclipse of the sun. "Etu enkolong".

1976 Famine called "Nado Entolit". Iltrekeyian elders hold "Enkang Olorikan" ceremony

1980 First cattle dip built at Aitong in Narok South.

1982 Aitong Primary School is opened

1984 Circumcision of Ilkishili age group. Famine called Olameyu Lenado Tolit

1986 Talek primary school is opened

1987 Olchekut Supat Secondary School for boys is opened by the Catholic Mission.at Lemek in Narok South.

1988 Mararianda Primary school is opened in Narok South. Circumcision Ceremony of two Maasai age groups.(Irapau and Ilkitoip)

1991 First revenue sharing between Narok County council and Trans Mara county council. Mara Paradise lodge is built

1992 First Multi-party elections. Olochoro Oirowu Association is formed

1993 Out break of Malaria (Esoolosh), especialy Narok South Establishment of Koiyaki-Lemek Conservancy at Aitong.

1994 Circumcision of Ilkilishi age group. Arrival of white rhino at Olchoro Oiruwa. Famine. Yellow maize was given as relief food. Thousand Maasai cattle dye.

1995 World Vision enters Maasai land and initiates development projects.

1997 Second multiparty elections

1996 Long rain, wheat, barley, maize, plantation increased by Maasai farmers

1999 Trans Mara District was created.

2002 General Election –victory of the rain bow coalition (NARC)

2005 Moi University opens campus at Narok Teachers. College

2006 Narok South District is created.

2007 General election.

2008 Violence due to disputed general elections. Internally Displaced people Camps in Narok North and Narok South. Elections of Trans Mara nullified

2009 Narok Moi University Campus becomes Narok University College.

SAMBURUCENTRAL/EAST/NORTH

YEAR	EVENT
1890	Circumcision of Imarikon age-set
1892 -	
1898	The six (6) drought period in which the Samburu cattle weed were wipe out and the people had to live on wildlife
1903	Circumcision of Lterito age grade
1905	First whiteman's contact with the Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit (contact between Leleruk & the whitemen)
1909	Capt. Stigard at Baragoi
1912	Circumcision of Lmiricho age grade
1917	Samburu & Turkana was on the Baragoi plains
1922	Removal of Turkana from District
1923	Circumscision of the Likileku age grade
1924	Devastation of the Samburu cattle by Pleuro-Pneunonia
1924	Opening of Parsaloi Boma (Sere Ekerenket)
1930	War between Lpiskishu and Lorokushu
1932	Army seized all Samburu cattle on Loroki plateau to punish Likileki age group
	Staters levy force
1933	
1934	Opening of Maralal Station on Loikas Valley
1936	Circumcision of Lmekuri age group
1937	Branding & planned destocking on lorroki (Nampa kubwa)
1939	War
1942 -	
1944	Great drought hit the District ('arpa')
1945	Peace
1948	Circumcision of Lkimani age grade
1951	Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumal') in the District
1952	Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e. Baragoi and Wamba)
1959 -	
1960	Fairly wild drought
1960	Circumcision of Lkishili age grade
1961	Extraordinary heavy rains ('Lariboonkariak')

1962	Lancaster House Conference
1963	Independence
1965	Rupublic & Shifta war in the District
1965	The great drought that decimated Samburu Cattle ('Nadololit')
1967	District leaders Conference on Land Adjudication
1970	Ngoroko attack began in earnest
1972	Land Adjudication Department came to District
1973	Land Adjudication in Lorroki
1974	PEE Ndama (Total eclipse of the sun)
1976	Circumcision of Lkiroro age grade
1977	Circumcision of Lyinkenye Lkiroro 2nd age set
1978	Peeye Kenyatta (Death of President Kenyatta)
1981	Turkana/Samburu fight (Peeri naisucho)
1982	Lmuget Lkiroro (Lmuget Lenkarna)
1983	Drought (Lpaek Darleiyoy - Yellow Maize)
1988	Peeshi Kura (Elections)
1990	Peemurati Lmeoli (Circumcision of Lmeoli age set)
1992	Kura Lkiyama kumo (Multiparty elections)
1995	Nkimpande ngejuk (Second generation identity cards)
1996	Samburu/ Turkana war on Baragoi at Marti area (D.C. killed)
1997	Election-Kura, El Nin1996 Lmuget lenkarna-Lmeoli age
2002	General elections
2003	Lmuget u Lmeoli age set
2005	Circumcision of the Ikishami age set Nyiro
2006	Mass Circumcision of Lkishami age set all over the District.
2007	General elections.

TURKANA NORTH/CENTRAL/SOUTH

YEAR	EVENTS
1914	German War
1916	Boma opened by Fazan at Lokiriama; Kalossia opened by military
1917	Lokiriam closed, Moruasi (Lorogum) opened, Bruce died at Kalassia; Turkana riot over stock
1917	Labour patrol (Joint Sudan/EEA)
1919	Lodwar opened by military. Kakuma opened by military. Captain the baron Von Otter succeeded Capt Holland as D.C. Troops Turkana
1925	Eclipse of the sun -alipokenet
1926	Civil Administration established; Labon Kokei arrested and detained LOWALEL Deported; Labon Ekalai Emley to Kalossia Clenday - District Commissioner
1928	Lokitang opened; Hopkins - District Commissioner. Peace between Turkana and Karamajong. First motor vehicle in Lodwar.
1929	Todenyang opened. Remington - Lokitaung
1930	Mackean - District Commissioner; Wyn Harris-Lakitaung
1931	Introduction of berets
1932	Lodwar becomes Headquarters
1933	Death of Longman (Ngikwatela) -Chief
1934	Kaptir and South Turkana District closed down
1935	Gregory Smith - District Commissioner -Alando
1936	Ryland -District Commissioner
1937	Italians appeared on Ethiopian Frontier; Mckay - D.C
1938	Whiteman from Ethiopia arrested and taken to Nairobi. Italian War
1939	All Somalis sent away from Turkana as they were collaborating with Italians.
1940	D.O. Lokitaung evacuated. Recruitment of tribal police into Italian War
1941	Lodwar bombed three times by Italians
1942	Tribal Police recovered firearms from Italians
1943	Famine

1944	Turnbull -District Commissioner. Government take a bull from each family for tax payment.
1945	End of war; Locust in the District
1946	Mckay - District Commissioner, retired white-house - District Commissioner

The following list of D.C Lokitaung may be of assistance in the Sub-District:

Mr. G.B. Remington	
Mr. P. Wyb Harris	
Mr. E.R. Shackleton	
Mr. E.H Windley. Mr. P.S Osborne	
Mr. J.W. Cusack	
Mr. C.M. Cusack	
Mr. E.J.A. Leslie	
Mr. J.A.H. Wolff	
Mr. J.A.R Thorp	
Mr. G.G.Karr	
1940-	
1941	Evacuation of District of Lalin
1942	Mr.W.F.P. Kelly
1943	Mr. P.G. Taita; Famine
1945	Mr. A.F. Holford Walker
1946	Mr G.J. Elleton
1947	Mr. J.R. Nimvo
1948	District Officer's office in abayance; Kenyan Police killed by Merille at Meyan
1949	P. Crichton, Mr. O.S. Knowles, Kenya Policeman killed at Meyan by Merille
1950	Mr. K.B. Keith
1950	Dini ya Msambwa
1952	Mau Mau Emergency
1953	Famine and drought
1954	Mr. J.J. Delmege; Drought and Famine
1955	Col. P. De Robeck
1956	Mr. J.R.M. Tennet
1957	Mr. D.C. Luke
1957	Mr. K.E. Foot; Turkana/Merille clash at Meyan (military-death of Chilaa)
2.3.58	Mr. C.L. Ryland; Mosquitos
4.1.58	Mr. R.K. Rinnimore, Punda Milia
24.4.59	Mr. M.Z. Elliot
21.5.60	Mr. C.J. Crutchley
11.8.61	Mr.M.J.Thompson; Floods
1962	Disarming Operation
1963	Independence
1964	Turkana invaded Samburu (Black Cattle)
1965	Sacking of chiefs
1966	Ekaruetop (Big-star); 30/- Tax
1967	Turkana stole Government-owned stock in Uganda (ngombe ya Alama) Sub-Chief killed by ngoroko
1968	G.S.U Operation; counting of stock
1969	Turkana killed a European Policeman in Uganda (Mr. Weeding) - Military operation followed.

ELDORET/WARENG

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Nyongi - The mass killing of lions by the Europeans and the Nyongi age group and kipegeu.
1908	Afrikaans - speaking South Africans arrived in Eldoret locally known as "Kaburiek"
1910	The British settlers began to settle in Eldoret, Willy Van Aardt built the post office
1912	Nyongi age group participated in the construction of the railway line "Oretab Kiberenge"
1914	First World War "Nyongi went to war" - German
1919	"Kebare Kapkee" - the punishment of the Wazungu to Keiyo people extended to Uasin Gishu, Sergoit area
1922	Railway line crossed Uasin Gishu

1924	Governor of Kenya Sir Robert Coydon arrived in Eldoret, the first train arrived in Eldoret
1926	The eclipse of the sun
1939	Maina - Second World War
1941	Most of people who had joined K.A.R. lost their lives, small pox outbreak - Konchoriot
1942	
1943	Great famine - "Kiplekowo"; Chumo - the age group initiated and flax, immunization was done in the whole areas
1944	Malakwen Arap Rono and Kipsongok Arap Chumodied in Burma during the war
1946	Cattle immunization at Timboroa for "Kipkeitet"
1953	Police Constable Tuitoek Kwambai died
1954	Eldoret-Nyaru-Ravine road constructed
1957	John Kibogy joined the County Council
1961	Extraordinary rains experienced "robtap Sikisti one", a big dam destroyed by rains - Chebore Kapkesem"
1962	Demonstration against arrival of Colonial Secretary who failed to turn up
1962	William Murgu went to Lancaster House, indigenous people bought farms from the settlers
1962-63	Tuwei went to the Legislative Council
1963	Raising of the flag at Burnt Forest
1979	Registration of farms and Presidential directives followed
1979	Population Census
1980	Relief supply of Yellow maize
1984	Drought
1989	Population Census
1992	General Elections
1993	Tribal clashes
1997	General election/ Tribal clashes
1999	Population Census
2002	General Elections
2005	National Referendum
2007	Elections/Split of Uasin Gishu into three districts
2008	Post Election violence

WEST POKOT/NORTH/CENTRAL/EAST

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Katkatoket Mbara - Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills
1909	Lukoe Mzunjon Kungetuno Kolow - First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet
1910	Msunjondo tagh kuweru tiayatei nto kwit tuekwel - First European to pass through Baringo to Turkwel in West Suk.
1914	Porio Churuma (German fight) - The first war.
1926	Kima-Asis - The longest eclipse of the sun
1928	Koringring - the greatest earthquake
1929	School po tagh Ketch Kochelipa - The first G. African School at Kacheliba
1930	Telsio Kapenguria - Kapenguria Town built
1931	Kanyaga - The greatest swarm of locusts
1936	Teksio Masokoi - Nasokol opened
1939	Porio churuman nyopo odeny - German fights (the 2nd world war). Kirwokin Adungo ompo Mnagei-Adungo Chief Mnagei
1940	Kirwokin Longurakoi Ompo Mnagei - Pkemei Serma Longurokoi was Chief of Mnagei. Yatata makutano/Letyei-Makutano shops established
1943	Lokumurio - the time people were saved by cassava
1944	Wirata oro marichi passi - The Bridge of Marich River was built
1944-46	Wirata oro Psikor - Psikor road was opened
1950	Porio Kolowo - kolowo fight
1952	Kimi Poyon Kapenguria - mzee Kenyatta at Kapenguria

1952-9	Kirwokin Pkemei longit ompo Mnagei - Pkemei Longit Chief Mnagei
1953	Kikipar Lorika - Lorika was killed
1954-9	D.C Sharriff - Sharriff District Commissioner
1955	Konyi Sehemu - Kongelai, Kipkomo restricted for grazing in dry season
1959	Kirwokin Joshua Kakuko - Joshua Kakuko appointed Chief Mnagei
1960	Tounoto A.D.C - African District Council established
1961	Rop nyo wow - Heave rains. Konyi Ptolok - Army worms
1962	Porio Losidok - fight between Karamajong and Pokot. Aparipar - There was heavy loss of lives.
1963	Konyi Huru -Year of independence. Tounoto Sirikwa County Council - Sirikwa County Council was established
1965	Kirumono tapogh Kong'asis - Unusual star in the East. Paha America (Kura) - Yellow maize from U.S.A
1970	Konyi mpaka - Kacheliba area was transferred
1972	Tounoto Pokot Country Council - Pokot County Council was established
1978	Kima Poyon (Kirapas Poyon) - Kenyatta died
1979	Konyi Kiparun - Pokot clash with Amin soldiers at Achivishor
1980	Konyi Kiumon, Koei-Tapan - The outbreak of chorela in Kopokogh region
1984	Konyi Lotiriri - Operation in Kopokogh (Kaprapokot) region
1986	Tekshio Kositei (Turkwel) Construction of Turkwel electricity plant
1988	Yonata Lotondo ngo kondoyii Pokot ombo (Expulsion of Lotondo and other pokot leaders from KANU)
1992	Yonata pundon walak kungeta koro pokot (Expulsion of other tribes from W/Pokot District)
2002	Megha Hon. Lotondo Death of Hon. Lotondo
2007	Porio Klata Kibaki Ngo Raila(Post Election violence)

TRANS NZOIA EAST/WEST/KWANZA

1901	Railway reaches Kitale
1903	Hunger (Rubet ab moget)
1905	Death of Koitalel Arap Samoei
1912	Riloo cow disease (Kikwamiti)
1913	Hunger (Nyanguesao)
1914	1 st world war (jeremamik)
1918	Hunger (Enjala ya mtoka)
1924	1 st DC of Trans nzoia (White man)
1925	Maize seeds (Kesuek)
1926	Eclipse of the sun (Komel asista)
1928	Army worms destruction
1930	Locusts appeared
1933	Hunger (Ngaragu)
1938	British and German war
1939	2 nd world war (Talianek / Phatoliano)
1943	Hunger (Rube tap mugek)
1945	Locusts (Ngige)
1950	Killing of the White settlers (Gebar Chumbindet)
1952	1 st plane in Kisii (Endeke nyarioki)
1955	Legco (Lancaster house meeting)
1961	Floods
1963	Independence (Baunatet)
1964	Madaraka (Kebaugei)
1965	Settlement schemes, Yellow Maize, Hunger (Genamei mbarenik,Bandek Gabsibensi, Enjala ya kumioko)

WESTERN PROVINCE

BUNGOMA NORTH/EAST/WEST/SOUTH

Bukusu circumcision consists of broad age groups namely:-

1. Kikwameti
2. Kananachi
3. Kinyikewi
4. Nyange
5. Maina
6. Chuma
7. Sawa

Every broad age group has six circumcision sub-groups except CHUMA which has eight. The naming of broad age groups is repeated for any given broad age group every one hundred years. The sub-age groups are named after important historical events. In the past boys were circumcised at the age of 16 or 17 years but now they are circumcised at even lesser ages. They are usually circumcised in the month of August in the years only divided by 2.

AGE GROUP	YEAR
KIKAMWETI	
Matafari	1900-1901
Keya	1902-1903
Mutoka	1904-1905
Bipande	1906-1907
KANANACHI	
Puleki	1908-1909
Silima	1910-1911
Machengo	1912-1913
Waluchio	1914-1915
Chisike	1916-1917
Murunga	1918-1919
KINYIKEWI	
Namakha	1920-1921
Chikoti	1922-1923
Lihe	1924-1925
Panyako	1926-1927
Wanarecha	1928-1929
Bulala	1930-1931
NYANGE	
Musambwa	1932-1933
Kimilinda	1934-1935
Chikawa	1936-1937
Kimbo	1938-1939
Elgon Nyanza	1940-1941
Kasikoni	1942-1943
MAINA	
Makonge	1944-1945
Majimbo	1946-1947
Buhuru	1948-1949
Silingi	1950-1951
Silabule	1952-1953
Bukasi	1954-1955
CHUMA	
Sudi	1956-1957
Harambe	1958-1959
Chebkube	1960-1961
Nyayo	1962-1963
AGE-GROUP	
YEAR	
Sipindi	1964-1965
Namirunfu	1966-1967
Para	1968-1969
Sie Nginesie	1970-1971
SAWA	
Nyilili	1972-1973

BUSIA /BUNYALA/TESO/SAMIA

YEAR	EVENT
1900	Mugasa famine - Southern Division
1901	Railway construction at Kisumu District
1902-	
1905	Opio Marajala - Nubian ruler of Samia - Southern Division
1902	Village Headman started Northern Division
1902-1935	Chief Murunga's reign - Northern Division
1903	Chief Murefu was killed by Alumasi Imo - Northern Division
1903	Hut tax - Northern Division
1904-1906	Khalende Famine - Southern Division
1904	Traditional war which killed Enariach and Ibu - Northern Division
1905	Matungu camp was built by paramount chief Mumia - Northern Division
1905-1907	Ouma famine - Southern Division
1905	Omulepu Civil war - Northern Division
1906-1908	1. Nyabola Rinderpest plague 2. Odongo famine - Central Division
1909	Railway line reached Butere - District
1911	Cotton as Cash Crop introduced - Northern Division
1912-1913	Chicken Pox (Edokoi) - northern division, ut – break of small pox - Northern Division Kadima (from Wanga) Chief Samia and Bunyala - Southern Division, War against Marachi – Northern Division
1914-1918	1. Keya (K.A.R) 1st World War 2. Chakoya famine affected the whole of Western Province
1914-1920	Njaa ya Motokaa - Northern Division, First road opened by Ambuchi Board Supervisor – Northern Division
1940	Famine and Musa Maragwa Church leader - Northern Division
1916	Chief Odera Kango's reign - Northern Division
1917-1918	Enundu - small pox, Muchele (Keya) - Southern Division
1918	Kenya - Uganda boundary & Rev. Father Conen arrived - Northern Division
1918	Chief Odera Kango's reign in Teso - Northern Division
1919	Pamba, Agrikacha, & Ndege (introduction of cotton, Agriculture and 1st Aeroplane to appear here) - Central Division
1919	Chief Murunga's reign - Northern Division
1919	Obando famine - Southern Division
1920	Lukolis Dispensary built - Northern Division
1920	1st road by Paul (Nyapara) - Northern Division
1920	Ekodoi small pox - Northern Division
1921	Railway line crossed to Uganda - Northern Division
1921	Bleki: Plague, small pox and Mabach a ship which was disembarked in the Sio Port area - Central Division
1921	The first Oxen plough introduced - Northern Division
1923	Busia Market was founded - Northern Division
1924	Rev. Father Cone started teaching R.C Religion - Northern Division
1924	Local Native council started - District
1925	Rinderpest cattle disease and Malaba Railway station built (Nyabola) - Northern Division
1925	Moti Halji scheme from Uganda - Northern Division
1926	First cotton buyers in Kolait - Northern Division
1926	Earthquake - Northern Division
1927	Nyabola - cattle disease vaccination and Chwele in Bungoma - District
1927	Railway line built, 1st train and Chief Eunyusata's reign - Northern Division
1927	Motoka - first motor car seen in the area – Central Division
1929	Plague disease – Northern Division
1928	Amukura Chiefs camp built – Northern Division

1929 Locust were 1st seen in the country - Northern Division

1929 Laurent Ongoma appointed chief of Marachi - Central Division

1931 Army worms destroyed crops - Northern Division

1932 Invasion of locusts

1933 Nyangweso famine - Central Division, Amukura mission was built - Northern Division

1934 Mango - a Priest from Musanda who was killed June

1934 - Central Division

1935 Italian - Absinia War - Northern Division

1936 Malakisi Bridge was built and Eclipse of the sun - Northern Division

1937 The Locusts Swarms were eradicated - Northern Division

1937 Introduction of Miruka Sub-Chief post - District

1938 Change L.N.C. to A.D.C. and the 2nd World War - District

1939 - 1945 Panyako - Pioneer Corps of the 2nd World War - District

1941 Mtaro - Communal Ditch digging introduced - District

1942 Amukura Market was started - Northern Division

1942 Kedereyo & Osembo Famine - Southern Division

1944 (Eliud Mathu) - First African Member of Legco - District

1945 End of 2nd World War - District

1946 Dini ya Musambwa emerged - District

1947 Amukura Mission - Northern Division

1948 Eclipse of the sun - District

1950 Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe - Northern Division

1952 Emergency declared in Kenya - District

1952 Chief Alexander Papa was appointed - Northern Division

1953 Queen's visit to Kenya - District

1955 E.A. Trank Road and Kocholia Bridge was built - Northern Division

1956 Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega District - District

1956 Amukura Court was built - Northern Division

1957 Installation of Kenya Survey beacons - Northern Division

1959 Locational boundary dispute i.e. Bukusu, Bukhayo and Teso. Split of Teso into two locations - District

1961 Separation of North & South Teso. Teso Local Council Accounts - Northern Division

1962 His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba - South Teso

1963 Madaraka, Jamhuri celebrations, children born were named Uhuru, Buhuru - District

1964 Separation of Busia from Bungoma District - District

1966 Maize & Produce Board Store at Malaba was built.

1967 Police Boarder Control built at Malaba & Busia - District

1968 Land Registration started in South Teso

1968 Start of Registration of Land - Marach Location to flood victims - Bunyala

1969 Death of Hon T.J. Mboya, National Government Population Census and National Elections December 1969

1970 Death of Ojamaa Ojaamong M.P. District National Assembly by-election - Amagoro Division

1971 Change to Military Government in Uganda. National Start of Land Registration in Bunyala Location

1972 Opening of Divisional Head quarters Amagoro - Amagoro Division Planting of Trees - Samia Hills Hakati

1973 10th Anniversary Jamhuri Celebration - (Children Name Jamhuri)

1973 Eclipse of the sun, June

1974 Free Primary Education, No G.P.T. payment, Registration of Voters L. Council and National Assembly Elections

1975 Cholera outbreak; Floods in Bunyala, introduction of tobacco as cash crop - Amagoro

1976 Army worm, Coffee Business

1977 Heavy Rains, flood in Bunyala

2002 National Elections

2005 Constitutional Referendum

2008 Post Election Violence

2008 Formation of Grand Coalition Government

2009 Creation of new districts

BUTERE

YEAR	EVENT
1901	Railway Construction at Kisumu
1902	Chief Murunga rules Busia
1903	Hut Tax
1904	Famine
1905	Matungu Camp was built, Missionary Society started a Mission at bukambuli
1906	Nyabola Rinderpest plague
1907-8	Great famine Choka.
1908	Famine/Temesi/Amutsa/Obande
1909	Railway Line reached Butere
1912	Chicken Pox and small pox
1913	Famine - KEYA
1914-1918	First World War
1916	Odera Okongo's reign
1917	Inindu disease - Sml pox,
1918	Transfer of Administrative Headquarters from Mumias to kakamega
1921	Governor awards medals to Mumia
1922	Death of Chief Kumaruti Mumia
1923	Batsotso obtained independence from Wanga Kingdom
1924	Church of God Mission started at Mwhila
1924-1925	Start of Local Native Council. Rinderpest Cattle disease
1926	Earthquake
1929	Rush for Gold in Kakamega
1931	Railway line reached Yala Town
1932	Famine called Nyangweso - Tsisiche, (Locusts)
1934	Mango priest was killed
1935	Start of African Court at Kwisero;
1938	2nd World War starts
1943	Famine Eshikombe/shikombe
1945	End of 2nd World War
1946	Dini Ya Musambwa emerged
1949	Death of paramount Chief Mumia
1953	Famine Mau Mau
1955	Mwhila Mission was opened
1956	Division of North Nyanza/Elgon Nyanza
1960	Sub-chiefs are appointed
1961	The Big Rain - Army Worm
1962	Population Census
1963	Kenya gained Independence
1964	Kenya became a Republic;
1965	Famine - Yellow maize
1968	Angola-Musumbiji
1971	Famine - Kilo
1972-3	War between Kisa and Bunyore
1979-1980	Gorogoro famine
1983	Kwisero Division was created
1992	Saba Lulala Famine
1996	Diffuser Tunders installed in Mumias Sugar Company
1997	El Nino Rains
1996	Creation of Kwisero Constituency from Butere and Matungu Constituency from vast Mumias
1997	Creation of Butere/Mumias District from Kakamega.

MUMIAS DISTRICT

YEAR	EVENT
1907	Temesi/Amutsa/Obande/Demesi famine
1908	Official appointment of chiefs and Headmen.
1914-1918	First World War.
1918	K.A.R famine.
1919-1920	The transfer of Administration Headquarters from Mumias to Kakamega
1921	Governor awards medals to Mumia, Mulama and Murunga
1922	Death of Chief Kumaruti Mumia
1922	Death of many kikuyus during the time of Thuku
1924	The beginning of Local Native Councils
1926	When the star with atail was seen
1927	The visit of Duke of Gloucester and the death of H.E the Governor of Kenya
1928	The visit of Prince Edward and the time of the death of Chief Magere of Elgon Nyanza.
1929-1931	Rush of gold mining in Kakamega
1931-1932	"Tische" - the area was flooded by Locusts.
1938	The killing of King Mango.
1939	Second World War
1943	The big famine [shikombe famine]
1944	The first African Legico member - Mr. Eliud Mathu
1949	Death of Paramount King Nabongo Mumia
1950	Nairobi was elevated to the status of City
1952	Coronation
1952	Mau Mau
1952	The Visit of Princess Elizabeth and the death of King George VI
1953	Mau Mau famine
1955-1956	Coffee experimental in North Nyanza
1956	The division of North Nyanza / Elgon Nyanza
1959	The visits of Princess Margaret and the Queen's mother Elizabeth
1960	Sub-Chief's new system in administration
1961	The big rain that flooded river Nzoia.
1961	Army worm
1961	The release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
1962	Population census
1963	Kenya gained Independence
1964	Kenya became Republic
1965	Yellow maize from America supplied to the hungry
1966	Abolition of African courts and establishment of District Courts
1967	The establishment of Mumias Sugar Company
1968	Nomination of new Country and Urban Councils Formation of Local Council Commission.
1969	Tom Mboya Died
1971	The remains (skeleton) of King Nabongo Mumia was re-buried at Eshimbekho in Matungu
1975	JM dies
1978	Jomo Kenyatta dies
1979	Census
1980	Famine - Itsala ya gorogoro.
1982	Attempted Coup
1983	Early elections
1988	General elections
1989	Census
	Franco (musician) dies
1990	Nelson Mandela is released
1991	Dr. Robert Ouko dies
1992	First multiparty elections, Repeal of section 2A
1993/1994	Famine - saaba lulala
1997	Elnino floods General election
1998	Bomb blast of the American Embassy in Nairobi
1999	Population Census
2000	NARC elections
2007	General elections
2008	post Election violence.

KAKAMEGA NORTH/SOUTH/EAST/WEST

YEAR	EVENT
1906	Catholic Mission at Mukumu by Friends Mission at Lirhanda
1907	Temesi/Amutsa/Obande famine
1908-1909	Appointment of Chiefs
1914-1918	First World War. The K.A.R. famine
1919 - 26	Administration Headquarters from Mumias to Kakamega
1922	Death of Chief Kumaruti Mumia
1924 - 25	Start of local Native Councils
1927	Death of the Governor of Kenya
1928	Chief Magero dies in Nairobi
1929 - 31	Gold mining in Kakamega
1931 - 32	LOCUSTS
1937	Native Tribunal Courts began
1939-45	Second World War
1939	Chief Milimu appointed in Isukha Location, Locust famine (Tsisiche)
1943	Shikombe famine
1944	The first African Legico member Mr. Eliud Mathu
1945	First aeroplane toured Kenya. Children born at this time were called Indeche
1946	Appointment of Chief Segero
1947	Inundu (Chicken pox)
1948	Naming of Dini ya Musambwa led by Elijah Masinde
1949	Death of Chief Mumia
1950	Nairobi becomes a city
1952	Mau Mau
1952	The visit of Princess Elizabeth and the death of King George VI; Coronation
1953	Mau Mau famine
1955	The death of Lesile D.C. of Nyanza
1955-56	Coffee Experimental in North Nyanza
1959	The visits of Princess Margaret and the Queen's mother Elizabeth
1960	Sub-Chiefs new system in Administration
1961	The big rain, Army Worm, The release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
1962	Population Census, Invasion of army worms
1963	Kenya gained Independence,
1964	Kenya became a Republic,
1965	Cassava famine, Yellow maize
1966	Abolition of African Courts and establishments of District courts
1968	County and Urban Councilors nomination,
1969	Population Census
1975	JMs Death
1978	First President of Kenya died and Moi took over
1979	Population Census
1980	Yellow Maize Famine (Shipindi) Omusawa
1982	Attempted Coup
1991	Oukos death
1992	Multiparty Elections
1994	Saaba lala (Famine)
1996	Omukolongolo
1997	El Nino Rains/ General elections
1998	Bomb blast at the American Embassy
2000	Gomet planet moves from western to Eastern.
2002	Narc Government
2007	General Elections
2008	Post election violence.

VIHIGA/EMUHAYA/HAMISI

YEAR	EVENT
1900	Lulolo Lubwoni Age Group
1902	Arrival of Friends Missionaries
1907	Demesi famine Appointment of Chiefs and Headmen. Kijedi/Lumiri Age Group
1913	Imbalabala/Logochi Age Group

Year	Age-set	Event	Year	Age-set	Event
1924	Sowe 2 (muchungu)	Sabaot declared squatters in Trans-Nzoia. Imposition of 'Rat Tax' by Chief Murung'a in Kimelil and Malakis Locations.	1954	Kaplelach 2	Swynnerton plan for private land in Kenya triggers Bagisu immigrants into malakis and Kimelil.
1925		Mr. Atkins sent by D.C. Kakamega to confirm Kimili Government Post Boundary but Asst. Chief Tendett refuses and demands for adjustment of Kamakoiwa-Kimelil-Malakis boundary to its original place through Asst. D.C. Capt. Hislop who refuses to solve the problem at a Kimelil Baraza.	1955		Sabaots agitate for separate location in Malakis through Elgon Nyanza D.C.
1926		Native Reserve boundaries established by proclamation and later in the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1930	1956		Creation of Elgon Nyanza District with headquarters at Bungoma. Bagisu immigrants invade malakis Location.
1928	Maina 3 (muchungu)	Resident Native Labourers Ordinance (Bulu) restrict Sabaot cattle herders to African Reserves (North Kavirondo and West Suk).	1958	Kaplelach 3	Masinde Muliro Elected to LEGCO.
1930	Koronkoro 1 (Kapsurwari)	Chief Stefano Wekunda an immigrant Kitosh-Bukusu appointed chief over Malakis Location. Chief Tendett and Chekurui and Sirengo petitioned Nyanza P.C. Mr Dobba over Kimelil and Malakis Location boundaries. D.C. Anderson acknowledges claims over Kimelil and the whole of Malakis and sends D.O. Atkins who later fines the two for stubbornness.	1960	Mnyikew 1	Clash Between Sabaot and Bukusu over Kaptanai.
1932		Chief Arap Kesis and seven Sabaot elders appear before the Carter Land Commission asking for land compensation over Trans Nzoia District.	1962		Mt. Elgon constituency created.
1934	Koronkoro 2	Namutulla (Immigrant Kutosh) appointed chief of Kimelil Location. Sabaot moved out of trans-Nzoia to North Kavirondo P.C. Montgomery arbitrates over Sabaot and Teso boundary Dispute.	1964	Mnyikew 2	Sabaot – Bugusu Commission of Inquiry creates North Malakis Location for Minority Sabaots.
1940	Kwoymet 1	Sabaot recruited to Kirititi (Carrier Corps) Immigrants Kutosh-Bukusu entrenches themselves in Kimelil and Malakis Location.	1970	Nyonki 1	Sabaot and Kitosh/Bukusu clash over immigrants in Chelebei Location.
1947		Eliud Mathu alluded to kitosh elders' agreement that Sabaot claims over Kimelil and Malakis boundaries goes beyond Murunga's appointment as chief of two locations in 1902.	1971		Influx of Kikuyu labourers into Mt. Elgon.
1948-49	Kwoymet 2	Sabaot disperse from Trans-Nzoia to Uganda and Tanzania. Sabaot in West Pokot undergo <i>sapana</i> ritual of adoption (many die instead)			
1952		Immigrants of Kitosh claim land as far as Trans-Nzoia and the case is dismissed by D.C. Winser of North Nyanza.			

APPENDIX 2: CODE LIST

DISTRICT	CODE				
NAIROBI	01	MACHAKOS	421	ELDORET WEST	717
NAIROBI WEST	101	MWALA	422	ELDORET EAST	718
NAIROBI EAST	102	YATTA	423	WARENG	719
NAIROBI NORTH	103	KANGUNDO	424	MARAKWET	720
WESTLANDS	104	MAKUENI	425	KEIYO	721
		MBOONI	426	NANDI NORTH	722
		KIBWEZI	427	NANDI CENTRAL(MOSOP)	723
		NZAU	428	NANDI EAST	724
CENTRAL	02			NANDI SOUTH	725
NYANDARUA NORTH	201			TINDERET	726
NYANDARUA SOUTH	202	NORTH EASTERN	05	LAIKIPIA NORTH	727
NYERI NORTH	203	GARISSA	501	LAIKIPIA EAST	728
NYERI SOUTH	204	LAGDERA	502	LAIKIPIA WEST	729
KIRINYAGA	205	FAFI	503	NAKURU	730
MURANG'A NORTH	206	IJARA	504	NAKURU NORTH	731
MURANG'A SOUTH	207	WAJIR SOUTH	505	NAIVASHA	732
KIAMBU (KIAMBAA)	208	WAJIR NORTH	506	MOLO	733
KIKUYU	209	WAJIR EAST	507	NAROK NORTH	734
LIMURU	210	WAJIR WEST	508	NAROK SOUTH	735
LARI	211	MANDERA CENTRAL	509	TRANS MARA	736
GITHUNGURI	212	MANDERA EAST	510	KAJIADO CENTRAL	737
THIKA EAST	213	MANDERA WEST	511	LOITOKTOK	738
THIKA WEST	214			KERICHO	739
RUIRU	215	NYANZA	06	KIPKELION	740
GATANGA	216	SIAYA	601	BURET	741
GATUNDU	217	BONDO	602	SOTIK	742
		RARIEDA	603	BOMET	743
COAST	03	KISUMU EAST	604	KAJIADO NORTH	744
MOMBASA	301	KISUMU WEST	605		
KILINDINI	302	NYANDO	606	WESTERN	08
KWALE	303	HOMA BAY	607	KAKAMEGA CENTRAL	801
KINANGO	304	SUBA	608	KAKAMEGA SOUTH	802
MSAMBWENI	305	RACHUONYO	609	KAKAMEGA NORTH	803
KILIFI	306	MIGORI	610	KAKAMEGA EAST	804
KALOLENI	307	RONGO	611	LUGARI	805
MALINDI	308	KURIA WEST	612	VIHIGA	806
TANA RIVER	309	KURIA EAST	613	EMUHAYA	807
TANA DELTA	310	KISII CENTRAL	614	HAMISI	808
LAMU	311	KISII SOUTH	615	MUMIAS	809
TAITA	312	MASABA	616	BUTERE	810
TAVETA	313	GUCHA	617	BUNGOMA SOUTH	811
		GUCHA SOUTH	618	BUNGOMA NORTH	812
EASTERN	04	NYAMIRA	619	BUNGOMA EAST	813
MARSABIT	401	MANGA	620	BUNGOMA WEST	814
CHALBI	402	BORABU	621	MT. ELGON	815
LAISAMIS	403			BUSIA	816
MOYALE	404	RIFT VALLEY	07	TESO NORTH	817
ISIOLO	405	TURKANA CENTRAL	701	SAMIA	818
GARBA TULLA	406	TURKANA NORTH	702	BUNYALA	819
IMENTI CENTRAL	407	TURKANA SOUTH	703	TESO SOUTH	820
IMENTI NORTH	408	WEST POKOT	704		
IMENTI SOUTH	409	POKOT NORTH	705	TRIBE/NATIONALITY	CODE
MERU SOUTH	410	POKOT CENTRAL	706	BASUBA	110
MAARA	411	SAMBURU CENTRAL	707	EMBU	120
IGEMBE	412	SAMBURU EAST	708	KAMBA	130
TIGANIA	413	SAMBURU NORTH	709	KIKUYU	140
THARAKA	414	TRANS NZOIA WEST	710	KISII	150
EMBU	415	TRANS NZOIA EAST	711	KURIA	160
MBEERE	416	KWANZA	712	LUO	170
KITUI NORTH	417	BARINGO	713	MALAKOTE	180
KITUI SOUTH (MUTOMO)	418	BARINGO NORTH	714	MASAI	190
MWINGI	419	EAST POKOT	715	MBEERE	200
KYUSO	420	KOIBATEK	716		

MERU	210	DOROBO	604	GUINEA-BISSAU	824
NUBI	220	EL MOLO	605	LESOTHO	824
POKOT	230	ENDO	606	LIBERIA	825
SAMBURU	240	ILCHAMUS	607	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	826
TAITA	250	KEYYO	608	MADAGASCAR	827
TAVETA	260	KIPSIGIS	609	MALAWI	828
TESO	270	MARAKWET	610	MALI	829
THARAKA	280	NANDI	611	MAURITANIA	830
TURKANA	290	NJEMPS	612	MAURITIUS	831
LUHYA	300	OGIEK	613	MOROCCO	832
BAKHAYO	301	SABOAT	614	MOZAMBIQUE	833
BANYALA	302	SAMOR	615	NAMIBIA	834
BANYORE	303	SENGER	616	NIGER	835
BATSOTSO	304	SENGWER	617	NIGERIA	836
BUKUSU	305	TERIK	618	RWANDA	837
IDAKHO	306	TUGEN	619	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	838
ISUKHA	307	KENYAN SOMALI	700	SENEGAL	839
KABRAS	308	AJURAN	701	SEYCHELLES	840
KISA	309	BORANA	702	SIERRA LEONE	841
MARACHI	310	BURJI	703	SOMALIA	842
MARAGOLI	311	DASENACH	704	SOUTH AFRICA	843
MARAMA	312	DEGODIA	705	SUDAN	844
SAMIA	313	GABRA	706	SWAZILAND	845
TACHONI	314	GALLA	707	TOGO	846
TIRIKI	315	GOSHA	708	TUNISIA	847
TURA	316	GURREH	709	UGANDA	848
WANGA	317	HAWIYAH	710	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	849
MIJIKENDA	400	KONSO	711		
BONI	401	MERILE	712	ZAMBIA	850
CHONYI	402	OGADEN	713	ZIMBABWE	851
DAHALO	403	ORMA	714		
DIGO	404	RENDILE	715	ASIA	
DURUMA	405	SAKUYE	716	AFGHANISTAN	852
GIRIAMA	406	WAAT	717	BAHRAIN	853
JIBANA	407	KENYAN ARABS	718	BANGLADESH	854
KAMBE	408	KENYAN ASIANS	719	BHUTAN	855
KAUMA	409	KENYAN EUROPEANS	720	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	856
POKOMO	410	KENYAN AMERICANS	721	CAMBODIA	857
RABAI	411	KENYAN	722	CHINA	858
RIBE	412			DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	
WAATA	413	AFRICA		OF KOREA	859
SWAHILI	500	ALGERIA	800	INDIA	860
AMU	501	ANGOLA	801	INDONESIA	861
BAJUNI	502	BENIN	802	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF...	
CHITUNDI	503	BOTSWANA	803		862
JOMVU	504	BURKINA FASO	804	IRAQ	863
MUYEYAYA	505	BURUNDI	805	ISRAEL	864
MVITA	506	CAMEROON	806	JAPAN	865
NGARE	507	CAPE VERDE	807	JORDAN	866
PATE	508	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	808	KIRIBATI	867
SIU	509	CHAD	809	KUWAIT	868
VUMBA	510	COMOROS	810	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC	
WACHANGAMWE	511	CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE...	811	REPUBLIC	869
WAFAZA	512	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	812	LEBANON	870
WAKATWA	513	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE		MALAYSIA	871
WAKILIFI	514	CONGO	813	MALDIVES	872
WAKILINDINI	515	DJIBOUTI	815	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES	
WAMTWAPA	516	EGYPT	816	OF...	873
WASHAKA	517	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	817	MONGOLIA	874
WATANGANA	518	ERITREA	818	MYANMAR	875
WATIKUJ	519	ETHIOPIA	819	NAURU	876
KALENJIN	600	GABON	820	NEPAL	877
ARROR	601	GAMBIA	821	OMAN	878
BUNG'OMEK	602	GHANA	822	PAKISTAN	879
CHERANGANY	603	GUINEA	823	PHILIPPINES	880

QATAR	881	TAJKISTAN	943	PRE-PRIMARY	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	882	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV		PRE PRIMARY (ECD)	96
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	883	REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	944		
SAUDI ARABIA	884	TURKEY	945	PRIMARY	
SINGAPORE	885	TURKMENISTAN	946	STANDARD 1(INCOMPLETE)	0
SRI LANKA	886	UKRAINE	947	STANDARD 1	1
SURINAME	887	UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT		STANDARD 2	2
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	888	BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND		STANDARD 3	3
THAILAND	889		948	STANDARD 4	4
TIMOR-LESTE	890	UZBEKISTAN	949	STANDARD 5	5
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	891			STANDARD 6	6
VIETNAM	892	AMERICA		STANDARD 7	7
YEMEN	893	ARGENTINA	950	STANDARD 8	8
		BELIZE	951		
EUROPE		BOLIVIA	952	SECONDARY	
ALBANIA	894	BRAZIL	953	FORM 1	9
ANDORRA	895	CANADA	954	FORM 2	10
ARMENIA	896	CHILE	955	FORM 3	11
AUSTRIA	897	COLOMBIA	956	FORM 4	12
AZERBAIJAN	898	COSTA RICA	957	FORM 5	13
BELARUS	899	CUBA	958	FORM 6	14
BELGIUM	900	DOMINICA	959		
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	901	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	960	TERTIARY-MIDDLE LEVEL	
BULGARIA	902	ECUADOR	961	COLLEGES	
CROATIA	903	EL SALVADOR	962	NOT COMPLETED/ATTENDING	
CYPRUS	904	GUATEMALA	963	POST SECONDARY EDUCATION	
CZECH REPUBLIC	905	HONDURAS	964	15	
DENMARK	906	MEXICO	965	COMPLETED POST SECONDARY	
ESTONIA	907	NICARAGUA	966	EDUCATION	16
FINLAND	908	PANAMA	967		
FRANCE	909	PARAGUAY	968	UNIVERSITY	
GEORGIA	910	PERU	969	NOT COMPLETED/ ATTENDING	
GERMANY	911	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	970	UNDERGRADUATE	17
GREECE	912	URUGUAY	971	COMPLETED UNDERGRADUATE	18
HUNGARY	913	VENEZUELA, BOLIVARIAN		NOT COMPLETED/ ATTENDING	
ICELAND	914	REPUBLIC OF...	972	MASTERS/PHD DEGREE	19
IRELAND	915			COMPLETED MASTERS/PHD	
ITALY	916	CARIBBEAN		DEGREE	20
KAZAKHSTAN	917	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	973		
KYRGYZSTAN	918	BAHAMAS	974	NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	
LATVIA	919	BARBADOS	975	NOT COMPLETED/ATTENDING	
LIECHTENSTEIN	920	GRENADA	976	BASIC/POST LITERACY	21
LITHUANIA	921	GUYANA	977	COMPLETED BASIC/POST	
LUXEMBOURG	922	HAITI	978	LITERACY	22
MALTA	923	JAMAICA	979		
MARSHALL ISLANDS	924	SOLOMON ISLANDS	980	YOUTH POLYTECHNIC	
MONACO	925	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	981	NOT COMPLETED/ATTENDING	
MONTENEGRO	926			YOUTH POLYTECHNIC	23
NETHERLANDS	927	AUSTRALIA		COMPLETED YOUTH	
NORWAY	928	AUSTRALIA	982	POLYTECHNIC	24
POLAND	929	FIJI	983		
PORTUGAL	930	NEW ZEALAND	984	OTHER EDUCATION	
ROMANIA	931	PALAU	985	ATTENDING MADRASSA/DUKSIS	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	932	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	986	25	
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	933	SAMOA	987	COMPLETED MADRASSA/DUKSIS	
SAINT LUCIA	934	TONGA	988	26	
SAINT VINCENT AND THE		TUVALU	989		
GRENADINES	935	VANUATU	990	CODE LIST FOR P42-ECONOMIC	
SAN MARINO	936			ACTIVITY	CODE
SERBIA	937	CODE LIST FOR HIGHEST			
SLOVAKIA	938	EDUCATION LEVEL REACHED AND		WORKED FOR PAY	1
SLOVENIA	939	COMPLETED FOR P-40 & P41		ON LEAVE	2
SPAIN	940	CODE		SICK LEAVE	3
SWEDEN	941	NOT STATED/DK	99	WORKED ON OWN/FAMILY	
SWITZERLAND	942	NEVER ATTENDED	97	BUSINESS	4

WORKED ON OWN/FAMILY	
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING	5
APPRENTICE/INTERN	6
VOLUNTEER	7
SEEKING WORK (ACTION TAKEN)	
	8
SEEKING WORK (NO ACTION TAKEN)	9
NO WORK AVAILABLE	10
RETIRED	11
HOMEMAKER	12
FULL TIME STUDENT	13
INCAPACITATED	14
OTHER (SPECIFY)	15

CODE LIST FOR P43- MAIN

EMPLOYER	CODE
PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISE	1
LOCAL AUTHORITIES	2
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	3
TEACHERS SERVICE COMMISSION (TSC)	4
STATE OWNED ENTERPRISE	5
INTERNATIONAL NGO'S	6
LOCAL NGO'S/CBO'S	7
FAITH BASED ORGANIZATION	8
SELF MODERN	9
INFORMAL SECTOR 'JUA KALI' (EMPLOYED)	10
SELF EMPLOYED - INFORMAL	11
SMALL SCALE AGRICULTURE (EMPLOYED)	12
SELF SMALL SCALE AGRICULTURE	13
PASTORALIST ACTIVITIES (EMPLOYED)	14
SELF PASTORALIST ACTIVITIES	15
INDIVIDUAL/PRIVATE	
HOUSEHOLD	16
OTHER (SPECIFY)	17