



2020 KENYA CONTINUOUS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PROGRAMME

INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In order to meet the increased demand for statistics, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) undertakes periodic statistical activities to update the national socio-economic database and fill existing data gaps. eEmployment and poverty indicators have been identified as some of the current data gaps. Some of the surveys that the Bureau has conducted to address these data gaps include; Rural Household Budget Survey (RHBS) 1981/82, Urban Household Budget

Surveys (UHBS) 1983/84 and 1993/94, the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) 1992, 1994, 1997, Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06 and 2015/16. Data on labour has been collected in a modular form from various surveys such as 2005/06 and 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) Survey etc. The last independent survey conducted to collect data on employment was the Labour Force Survey of 1998.

The Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP) aims at addressing some of the existing data gaps. The programme is expected to provide a constant stream of data on a wide range of social and economic issues relevant to Kenya. In particular, KCHSP will provide quarterly data on socio-economic indicators that will improve planning and resource allocation. The key modules in the KCHSP are; the quarterly labour force and the quarterly household budget which will provide data on employment and household consumption, respectively. The programme will also provide data on housing, household characteristics and any other topical issues.

1.2 Objectives of KCHSP

The main objective of the survey is to provide indicators to monitor some of the government policies and programmes as well as international initiatives such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The survey will also provide information to fill existing data gaps, provide timely statistics on a quarterly and annual basis and strengthen capacity for data collection infrastructure at County level. In addition, the programme will provide infrastructure for additional surveys and modules as may be necessary. Specifically, KCHSP will provide;

a) Poverty Statistics

- i. Inform the formulas that govern resource allocation and transfers from the National Treasury to Counties (CRA) and Constituencies (NGCDF). Poverty statistics are also used to determine formulas for cash transfers and pro-poor programmes.
- ii. Provide estimates of total household consumption expenditure as a component of expenditure on GDP;
- iii. Provide patterns of consumption of private households in different population groups.
- iv. Monitor the SDGs, Goal 1, 2 and 10 of ending poverty, hunger and reduce inequality; and
- v. Provide dataset to update National Statistical Socio-economic database (accessibility of data by research institutions)

b) Labour Statistics

- i. Provide up-to-date statistics on the labour market indicators (including employment and unemployment);
- ii. Monitor trends and changes in the labour market;
- iii. Provide information on the size and structure of workforce (labour supply, input and extent of utilization);
- iv. Monitor progress made towards achieving SDGs particularly, Goal 8 on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and
- v. Provide labour force statistics to update the indicators in the Kenya Labour Market Information System.

c) Other objectives

The KCHSP will provide the necessary infrastructure for collection of data on other topical issues.

1.3 Justification

KNBS has been conducting household surveys to provide data on socio-economic indicators. However, these surveys are either conducted after long intervals, are irregular or ad-hoc. Moreover, there exists huge data gaps at the county level. KCHSP is designed to collect high frequency data on timely basis covering a wide range of indicators at both national and county levels

The labour module will generate labour statistics to monitor the trend and changes of employment and labour underutilization including unemployment at national and county levels. The survey programme will also provide relevant data for monitoring the changes in the labour market. The data produced will be used to design, implement and evaluate economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, and skills development including vocational education and training, and related decent work policies. The labour module will collect data on particular categories of persons such as women and youth. In addition, the survey will provide statistics to compute volume of work and labour input for national production accounts and calculation of labour productivity.

The household consumption module will provide data which will be used to derive poverty indicators. These indicators will be used in monitoring the country's economic growth, for national resource allocation, for National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) allocation and for planning. Regular data produced through KCHSP will be used in monitoring the implementation of SDGs and other government development initiatives and for international comparability.

CHAPTER 2: SURVEY ORGANIZATION

2.1 KCHSP Questionnaire

KCHSP data collection will be based on modules. The core modules in the CHSP questionnaire are the Labour and Consumption modules. Data collection using these modules will be conducted for all the quarters. However, modules on other topical issues will be incorporated in the survey on request by different stakeholders.

2.2 Survey teams

Each field team will be under a field supervisor who will be in charge of a county. Field supervisors will be assigned work by Survey System Administrators. Survey Administrators will oversee/check completeness households and clusters for clearance and storage in the server. The coordinators will make periodic visits to the teams to oversee the data collection process. Overall, field personnel will comprise 104 interviewers, 47 supervisors and 9 Survey System Administrators. Each county will be allocated one vehicle and a driver.

a) 2.2.1 Role of Research Assistant

The research assistants are the key personnel in the data collection exercise. Their roles include;

- a) Locating of sampled households with assistance of the supervisor
- b) Conducting complete interviews with targeted respondents
- c) Arranging for interviews and callbacks
- d) Maintaining confidentiality of the interviews and the data collected
- e) Responsible for allocated survey materials and equipment
- f) Reporting any challenge experienced to the supervisor
- g) Forwarding all CAPI devices and relevant notes to the supervisor at the end of the survey
- h) Interviewing and capturing household information using Survey Solutions.
- i) Ensuring safe custody of CAPI devices, materials and equipment
- j) Daily transfer of data to the server
- k) Writing field reports after every data collection cycle

b) 2.2.2 Role of Supervisor

A supervisor will be responsible for the field team. The duties will include:

- a) Assigning interviews to the Interviewers
- b) Accounting for all sampled households and clusters
- c) Ensuring interviewers have sent completed interviews to the server on a daily basis
- d) Ensuring that sampled households are identified and enumerated in an appropriate manner
- e) Providing leadership and inculcate team spirit
- f) Monitoring the quality of the data collected by the interviewers
- g) Controlling the use of the vehicle(s) assigned to the team
- h) Responsible for all accessories and other office equipment for the survey
- i) Preparing and sending weekly briefs and monthly reports to the coordinator.

2.3 Data Collection methodology and software

The KCHSP will use Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique to collect data. Based on this technique, the respondent or interviewer uses a tablet/ mobile phone to capture data. CAPI method of data capture has been adopted in many countries. KNBS has used this technology in the past national surveys. The CAPI system of data collection significantly reduces the time lag between data collection and data analysis. In addition, data validation is done during

data collection which leads to improved data quality. CAPI is preferred to traditional data collection methods due to reduced survey costs and time of delivery of results.

KCHSP will use the Survey solutions application developed by the World Bank to assist governments, national statistical offices and non-governmental organizations' in conducting complex surveys with dynamic structures using phones and tablets. Survey solutions is a system of multiple interacting components, which facilitates the data collection process through seamless interaction between: an interviewer(s), supervisor(s), survey administrators (Headquarters) and coordinators (observers).

2.4 Data hosting and Back-up

This survey will be implemented for 3 years alongside other KNBS activities. A local server with adequate data storage capacity which is accessible to the survey personnel in all phases of the survey implementation will be used. Data at the local server will be synchronized in real-time with the cloud server as back up. The cloud server back-up will ensure data availability in the shortest time possible, in case of server failure.

2.5 Concepts and Definitions

2.5.1 Interview

An interview is a structured conversation with a specific objective of obtaining information.

2.5.2 Probing

This is an interviewing technique where extra questions are asked with a view to clarifying a response.

2.5.3 Respondent

Any responsible adult member of a household who provides information to the research assistant

2.5.4 Household

A household is defined as a person or a group of people living in the same compound (fenced or unfenced); answerable to the same head and sharing a common source of food/share cooking arrangement

It is important to note the three elements of this definition namely;

1. Do they live in the same compound?
2. Are they answerable to the same and one head?
3. Do they share a common source of food?

If any of the responses to the question is NO, then this is not one household but several. It is possible that individuals who are not members of the household may be residing with the household at the time of the survey. In most cases, but not all, someone who does not regularly live with the household during the survey period, based on some criterion (i.e. how many months has member lived in the household) is not a current member of the household.

Examples of who is and who is not a household member are given below. It is important to recognize that members of a household need not necessarily be related by blood or by marriage. Similarly, not all those who are related and are living in the same compound or dwelling are necessarily members of the same household.

Example 1: Two brothers who live in the same dwelling with their own wives and children may or may not form a common housekeeping arrangement. If they do not, they should be considered separate households.

One should make a distinction between family and household. The first reflects social relationships, blood descent, and marriage. The second is used here to identify an economic unit. While families and households are often the same, this is not necessarily the case. You must be cautious and use the criteria provided on household membership to determine which individuals make up a particular household.

Example 2: In the case of polygamous unions and extended family systems, family members are distributed over two or more dwellings. If these dwelling units are in the same compound or nearby (but necessarily within the same cluster) and they have a common housekeeping arrangement with a common household budget, the residents of these separate dwelling units should be treated as one household.

2.5.5 Head of Household

The head of household is a usual member of the household who makes key day to day decisions pertaining to the household and whose authority is recognized by all other members of the household.

The head may be either male or female. In case of doubt, probe further and accept the response given by the household. There must be one and only one head in the household. If more than one

individual in a potential household claims headship or if individuals within a potential household give conflicting statements as to who is the head of household, it is very likely that you are dealing with two or more households, rather than one. In such cases, it is extremely important that you apply the criteria provided to delimit membership in the survey household.

Having identified a household - it then becomes necessary to determine who is and who is not a member of that household.

However, there are several exceptions to this rule:

- Young infants less than 3 months old.
- New spouses who have recently come into the household and are now residing with the household.
- Household members residing in an institution elsewhere, but still dependent on the household. This principally includes boarding school students. However, it does not include military personnel, prisoners, or other individuals who are not primarily dependent on the household for their welfare.

It is important to highlight that non-relatives who are resident in the household for more than three months are included in a common household keeping arrangement under the head of household and are considered household members. However, servants, other hired workers, and lodgers (individuals who pay to reside in the dwelling of the household) should not be considered to be household members if they have their own household elsewhere which they head or upon which they are dependent.

2.5.6 Structure

A structure is any free standing building used for the purposes of residential, business or any other activity.

2.5.7 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.

2.5.8 Habitable room

A habitable room in a dwelling unit is one mainly used for living and excludes 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 habitable rooms. The same applies to stores and garages.

CHAPTER 3: KCHSP QUESTIONNAIRE SECTIONS

3.1 SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION, STAFF DETAILS AND INTRODUCTION

In paper assisted interview, before the Interviewer starts the interview, he/she should fill out the cover page with information on the County name and Cluster number in the space provided in the top left hand side of the cover page. However, in KCHSP, the interviews will be conducted using the tablets and the County and cluster details will be typed in.

Questions A01 — B19

The Respondent for section A is the household head.

Purpose of the Section

This section captures information which identifies the household being interviewed. The supervisor will have a list of housing units and corresponding households to be interviewed. It is important to ensure that the actual household being interviewed matches what appears in the sample list. Part of the identification information will be completed prior to the interview, part

of it will be completed as the interview begins, and the rest will be completed at the end of the interview. All these must be clearly and accurately recorded.

The information will be used for future re-interviews of household members where necessary and for identifying households for data analysis purposes.

Section A-1: Household identification

A01 to A10: It is critical that you adequately identify the location of the household you are interviewing in A01 to A10 which captures information on the County, Sub-County, division, location, sub-location, Enumeration Area, Constituency, Ward and cluster in which the household is located, noting the codes for each, as well as the names. The county codes are provided in Appendix 1. The Constituency, Ward, Sub-County (District), Division Location, Sub Location Enumeration area and Cluster Codes will also be provided with the sampling lists. It should be noted that all survey households within a cluster will have the same cluster code. Capture the household number/code as provided to you by the supervisor. In addition, the GPS coordinates will also be preloaded.

In some rare cases you will need to complete more than one questionnaire for a household. One main questionnaire should be completed for each household (one main questionnaire per household). The main questionnaire has provision for a total of 12 members. If you find a household with more than 12 members, continue on another questionnaire. Write down the same identification particulars as on the first questionnaire.

A11: The full name of the household head is necessary to accurately identify the survey household in the future, even in the absence of the interviewer or supervisor. The interviewer should explain this clearly to the household to avoid mistrust.

A12: In this question, the interviewer is expected to provide the total number of persons in household being interviewed.

A13: Provides dates for each visit the interviewer makes to the household till the interviewing of the household is completed.

A14: In this question, the sections of the questionnaire covered by the interviewer are captured.

A15: Capture the result of the interview as per the result codes provided.

A16: Fill in the dates of the next scheduled visits to the household to proceed with the interview.

A17: Fill in the times of the future scheduled visits.

Section A-2: Survey staff details

A18: Fill in the interviewer's name and code.

A19: Fill in the Supervisor's name and code.

Section A-3: Introduction to the Household to be interviewed.

This section provides the guide on how the interviewer should introduce himself/herself to the household being interviewed. In CAPI, the introduction will appear on the screen.

SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Respondent: Most knowledgeable member of the household.

Questions B01 — B13

Purpose of Section

This section captures general individual details of all household members. The household roster is where the membership of the household is determined.

B01: This is the line number of the members of the household being interviewed.

B02: All potential members of the household are listed in B02. List the names of all members of the household (see member definition below). The person listed in the first row will always be the head of the household. If the respondent to the questionnaire is not the head of the household, the head of the household will still be listed in the first row (not the respondent). If the head of the household is absent at the time of interview, he/she will still be listed in the first row. While writing the names of the household members, be sure that you uniquely identify the individuals especially those who

have similar names. In these cases, ask about any nicknames or other ways in which the two persons can easily be distinguished from each other. DO NOT assume that the person listed in the cluster sampling list to be the Household head is the household head. Probe anew to know the real household head. The cluster sampling list will only be used as a guide.

The process of listing household members should be done carefully to ensure that no one is missed. List the names of all members of the immediate or nuclear family (head of household, spouse/spouses and their children). The children are listed by order of birth. After listing the household head on the first line, list all other persons related to the head of household or other household members. These include nephews, cousins grandchildren etc. Then list all non-relative persons in the household who normally reside and have common eating arrangements such as live-in servants, friends. Finally list any other usual member of the household who slept in the household the previous night. To ensure complete coverage, the interviewer should explicitly ask about three types of persons, who are commonly overlooked by survey respondents namely:

1. Persons who are temporarily absent should be included.
2. Persons who have come to stay in the household permanently are usual household members even if they have just moved in.
3. Servants or lodgers/visitors; it is possible that these individuals are members of a separate household (see definition of household) that have been included during the listing exercise. If this is the case, they should not be included as members of the household being interviewed. If, on the other hand, there is no obvious indication that they belong to another household, then they should be included.

Finally, the interviewer should ask whether there are any infants or small children who have not been listed, as very young children are often overlooked in counting of household members.

Make sure that the person you list as head of household in Section B is the same person that is noted in A11 on the first page of the questionnaire.

Note the following:

If a new member joins the household say a new born baby or bride in the first week, the individual will be put in the roster as a household member. Similarly, if a member leaves a household during the first week e.g. death, marriage outside the home, divorce or moving to the city to look for employment, he/she will be removed from the household roster.

B03: Ask the relationship of each of the household members to the head of the household and use the codes provided. Only one person should be designated as the head.

B04: You must ask about the sex of each of the individuals in B02. Do not use the name of the individual to assume the sex of that individual. However, some caution in asking this is important not to offend the respondent. Ascertain the sex of the infants and the children.

B05: Record the age of each person on the household roster in completed years if the person is 60 months and above. If less than 60 months, record the age in years and completed months, e.g. for someone who is 4 years, 10 months and 15 days his age is recorded 4 years and 10 months while for someone who is 21 years, 10 months and 15 days, record the age as 21 years. Do not round off the ages. For responses of 'don't know' code 998 and if age is not stated code 999.

B06: Ask for the date of birth of the member. For older individuals who may have trouble determining the month and day of their birth, complete as much of B06 as you are able to. Try to make the best possible estimate. Please make use of the national calendar of events that begins in Appendix II to assist in determining the ages of such individuals. The supervisor should also be of help in determining the age of the elderly. If unknown, then simply estimate how old the respondent may be such that for responses of 'don't know' code 98 and if age is not stated code "99".

How to use the historical calendar:

Ask of any historical event (national or local) which occurred around the time of birth or childhood of the member. Ask how old respondent was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth. Then use the information obtained to calculate the age. For example, if respondent was 15 years when Kenya gained independence, this person should be 15 + 54 (i.e. 12th Dec 1963 to 12th Dec 2017) = 69 years. If this methodology fails, try the next approach. Then select from County historical events, some events which occurred. Simply estimate how old the respondent may be. If month and year are unknown, code "98" and If not stated Code "99"

B07: This question seeks to establish the marital status of each member of the household aged 10 years and above.

Ask if the person married monogamous, married polygamous, living together, separated, divorced, widow, widower or never married. Record whatever the respondent provides irrespective of the legal status

People who regard themselves as husband and wife should be coded “1” or “2” regardless of whether or not they have been through any civil, religious or customary ceremonies. The survey is not trying to find out who is legally married and who is not. Accept the answer as given to you.

If a person is widowed at the time of the survey, he/she should be coded as “6”, i.e. widowed. If a person has been widowed but has since remarried, he/she should be coded as married (“1” or “2” as the case may be).

Persons who have never been married including young children should be coded “7” (never married).

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 given to you.

B08: Ask for the religion of the member and record appropriately. In column B08, code the person's religious group i.e. "1" Catholics, "2" for Protestants, "3" for other Christians, etc.

Example: Catholics are those who believe in Catholic faith and recognize the Pope as the head of the Church.

Protestants are a group of churches which broke away from the Roman Catholic Church E.g. Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK), Presbyterian, Africa Inland Church (AIC), Lutheran, Quakers, Methodists, Seventh Day Adventists (SDA) and Baptists.

Other Christians-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- Those who profess the Islam faith and recognize Muhammed as the prophet of God

Traditionalists- Those who believe in divine powers, e.g. dini ya Msambwa, Tent of the Living God, etc.

No religion -These are people who do not believe in the existence of super natural powers neither

do they follow any particular religion.

B09: Ask where each member of the household was raised or brought up and code according to the options provided in this question. Where the answer given is “Current Village/Town/City”, “Other Village in this county” or “Other Town/City in This County” proceed to the next household member.

B10: Ask the country or county in which each member was born, capture the name and code. The county and country codes are provided in Appendix I.

B11: Ask the County or Country in which each member was living before moving to the County or Country they presently reside in.

In questions B09-B11 the interviewer will refer to the County or Country codes in Appendix I.

B12: Ask for each member, the month and year in which they moved into the County or Country in which they currently reside. If the respondent does not know the year, the interviewer should code 9998.

B13: Ask for the main reason as to why (NAME) moved to where they presently reside and code the reasons using the options provided. e. g for “Job Transfer code” 1, “look for paid work” code 2 etc.

SECTION C: EDUCATION

Information on the educational history of all household members aged 3 years and older is collected in this section. The key educational indicators that are of interest are enrollment rates and dropout rates. Drop-outs are persons not currently attending school though they once attended but never completed their studies. Additional educational indicators include the highest grade completed. This section also captures information on education expenditure by type. Information on literacy is also sought for all members of the household whose ages are 3 years and above.

C01: This is the line number of those members of the household who are 3 years and above

C02: Ever attended school is defined as attending school for a minimum of one term (3 months) regardless of whether or not any classes were completed. Individuals who only attended school for only one day or week should not be considered as attended school. Individuals who have just enrolled in school (their first term) should be recorded as YES. If the answer is NO, skip to C04 and ask the reason why NAME stopped or never attended school.

C03: Ask if NAME is currently attending school. If school is not in session at the time of the interview, ask about the session just completed. If you establish that the member of the household is currently attending school, code 1 and skip to C05. Otherwise code 2 and proceed.

C04: Reason for stopping schooling

This question is asked for all persons who stopped attending school and those who never attended school as established in C02. It tries to capture the reasons as to why those who stopped schooling did so.

Record the main reason for stopping/never attending school. Put the most important reason (as defined by the respondent-not the interviewer) using the codes provided. It is important to probe and get accurate/clear responses.

C05: Highest Standard/Form/ Grade Reached

The Objective of this question is to help in establishment of enrollment rates at every level/grade/standard/form and computation of key indicators of education for purposes of planning.

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

Code in column C05 the highest level of formal education the person has reached from the provided code list: For example, if a person reached standard 4, he/she should be coded “7”. If a person has reached/attending adult education basic literacy class, he/she should be coded “34”.

However, if the person is enrolled/reached for KCPE examinations in adult literacy center then he/she should be coded “11”. If a person is attending/attended a course in a youth polytechnic and reached the first year of the course, he/she should be coded “36”. If a person is attending/attended a course in a youth polytechnic in the second year of the course, he/she should be coded “37”.

If a person is attending/attended a course in a middle level college/Technical Training Institute (post-secondary education), find out the year he/she reached/enrolled in. If the person reached year 1 of middle level training, then he/she should be coded “19”; if the person is attending year 2 of middle level training then he/she should be coded “20”. If the person did/is doing the higher national diploma, he/she should be coded “22”. Code “38” if the person has only attended/is attending madrassa/duksi.

CO6: Highest Standard/Form/Grade of Education Completed

Objective: to determine the education attainment levels of the population in the country and their distribution.

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

This question seeks to establish the highest class completed by the person whose details are being given. If the person was at school in standard 4 and left before completing, the highest standard

he/she is considered to have completed is standard/grade 3 and so should be allocated code “6”. Refer to the code list provided.

- The simple rule here is that for all persons attending school this year the highest level completed should be one standard/grade/form lower than the highest level reached.
 - For example: record the highest standard/grade/form the person has completed in the formal primary and secondary school system e.g. a person currently attending secondary form 1 will certainly have completed standard 8 and therefore should be given the code “11” for the highest standard/grade/form completed. Those who are in Form 2 should be allocated code “13”.
 - If a person is attending the first year in the youth polytechnic, the highest standard/grade/form completed for such a person is standard 8 and should be coded “11”.
 - If a person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending undergraduate studies, establish the highest year the person has completed. For instance, if the person is in second year of the undergraduate program, the highest completed level is first year. In such a case, the person should be coded “23”. If the person is in first year of a master’s program, the highest completed level is the final year of an undergraduate program. It could be 4th, 5th or 6th year depending on the program the person went through. If the person is in 1st year of a PhD program, the highest completed level is 2nd year of a master’s program and in that case the person should be coded “30”.

C07: The question seeks information on the cost of education in Kenyan shillings for each member of the household. The costs are itemized from A-P while column Q captures total expenditure. Note that all expenditures are covered here regardless of the source. Fee structures and receipts can be used as a source of information.

C07A: This refers to fees charged and does not include any extra costs but only the tuition fees in official fees structure.

C07B: Includes expenditure on text books only.

C07C: Includes expenditure on exercise books, other stationery and equipment such as pens, calculators and other learning materials.

C07D: Includes expenditure on uniform and other clothing such as sports gear and shoes etc.

C07E: Includes boarding fees. These are costs associated with students being in boarding school. This may normally include costs of meals and accommodation.

C07F: Costs associated with transportation to school should be included here e.g. Payment for school transport, daily fares to commute to school for urban day scholar students, etc

C07G: Includes development fund for purchase of school buses, building and construction and maintenance of school infrastructure. In determining the value of all contributions, be sure to include any in kind contributions – labour, materials, etc. In estimating in-kind payments, the respondent should estimate what he or she would have to pay for the item contributed if they purchased it in the market.

C07H: This refers to extra fees charged for private tuition either by school or individuals.

C07I: The extra fees here include those additional fees that the teacher or headmaster requires parents to pay. An example of such fees are those which parents are often asked to pay in government schools to pay the teachers who are employed by the Board of Management of schools or for development projects being undertaken by parents.

C07J: The money spent on shopping for personal effects of individuals going to school should be included as pocket money.

C07K: These are fees that are paid to cover for damages to school property. These are monies that are refundable to the individual student if no damages are caused.

C07L: Includes fees to cater for medical expenses at school.

C07M: Includes fees to cater for activities in school. These are fees used to cater for school games and music festivals etc.

C07N: This refers to the examination fees paid in respect of the student. These fees are used to cater for expenses associated with exams.

C07O: Includes fees made towards school feeding programme

C07P: This includes other charges that may not have been included in the list.

C07Q: This captures the total expenditure on education for each member of the household during the reference period. If the individual respondent is unable to disaggregate educational expenses by categories, but can provide a total figure spent on educational expenses, the aggregate value should be included here. It is however important that interviewers probe to get estimates for each

category of expenditure. Payment of school fees in kind, such work study should be converted to equivalent cash value and recorded in the relevant column.

C08: This question is aimed at getting the value of the assistance received. Ask how much was received in form of Scholarship/Bursary for education expense including value of assistance in kind in the last 12 months for each eligible household member. If the respondent is unable to estimate the value of assistance from other people (such as the value of books, uniform e.t.c), the interviewer should probe further. If there were several forms of assistance, the interviewer should use the back of the preceding page to write down each contribution and add it. The assistance should include scholarships and bursaries from the government and other institutions such as NGOs, banks as well as whatever may have been received from individuals.

SECTION D: LABOUR

SECTION D: LABOUR

This section seeks to obtain information to update employment statistics. It is divided into five parts;

Part A1 & A2: This is a screening section which seeks to identify the economic activity that a person was engaged in or the job(s) held in the past 7 days.

Part A3: This section identifies the main job a person was engaged in.

Part B: This part collects details of the unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force.

Part C: These sub-sections focus on the characteristics of the main job.

Part D: This section like Part C seeks details of secondary jobs.

Part E: This part seeks information on domestic servants employed by the household.

Concepts and Definitions:

For the 2019 KCSHP survey to serve its intended purpose and to avoid data misinterpretation, it is important that data collected by different persons refers to the same items or universe. Towards this end, this section attempts to explain concepts and unfamiliar terms which have been used in the questionnaire, so that they are understood uniformly and are used consistently during the training, data collection, and analysis stages. Below are common concepts and definitions.

1. Labour Force Framework: The survey and the subsequent analyses of its results will be based on a labour force frame work; where total population is categorised into currently economically active population (labour force) and population that is not currently economically active. Labour force or "current economically active population" consists of those members of the population who are working plus those who are not working, but are looking for work during a specified reference period. The inactive population covers those members of the population who are NOT available for work (economically inactive members including the infirm, ailing, incapacitated and full-time students). In most countries the labour force population is taken to be aged between the ages 14 and 64. However, there is no upper age limit for this section. Also, in the 2019 KCSHP, the lower age limit has been lowered to include those aged 5 years and above so as to capture the extent and intensity of child labour in Kenya.

2. Economically Active: The activity principle of the labour force framework is based on the concept of production of goods and services falling under the production frontiers of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). The concept covers those members of the population who are working or looking for work in activities related to market production and certain types of non-market production, as discussed in paragraph below.

3. Work: The concept of work covers all persons undertaking economic activities either for pay, profit or family gain. The concept of economic activity as described from the SNA includes all market production and certain types of non-market production. It comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others, or for own use. Work excludes activities that do not involve producing goods or services (e.g. begging and stealing), self-care (e.g. personal grooming and hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one's own behalf (e.g. sleeping, learning and activities for own recreation). Work can be performed in any kind of economic unit comprising market units, non-market units, and households that produce goods or services for own final use.

4. Job: A job is defined as a set of tasks and duties, which are carried, out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Two jobs are similar if they require the performance of similar sets of tasks, that is, if they involve the same type of work. It is related to the term work, e.g. job seekers are persons looking for work, or have applied for a job. It is also related to occupation, e.g. applicants for a driver's job.

5. Employment: The term employment refers to performance of work as defined in paragraph 3 above. This term is used to measure the number of persons employed, including persons at work during a short reference period, and also persons temporarily absent from work but holding a job. There are different types of employment based on what is referred to as Status in Employment

6. Unemployed: Unemployed persons generally include those who during the reference period were without work but currently available for work, and actively seeking work. However, if currently available for work, persons without work who have made arrangements to take up paid employment or to undertake self-employment activity at a date subsequent to the reference period are to be considered as unemployed.

7. Reference Period: Since employment and unemployment are viewed as stock (measurement at a particular point in time) concepts, the corresponding statistics must, in principle, refer to a precise instant in time. The referring to a precise instant in time is called the reference period.

Five reference periods are used in this section, last seven days, last four weeks, last month, last three months, and last twelve months.

Employment questions are to be asked of all household members aged five and older.

PART A1:

D02: Record “1” for members aged five years and above, otherwise code “2”. The module should not be administered to individuals coded “2”.

D02-1 Ask if in the last 7 days, [NAME] worked for at least one hour as an **employee** for wage, salary, commission, or any payment in kind, including doing paid domestic or farm work.

This category includes all persons who in the last 7 days, worked for pay whether in cash or in kind. Note payment in kind is common especially in rural areas where services rendered may be paid using food or clothing.

Seasonal workers: These are persons engaged in activities only for specific periods of the year, i.e. engaged in seasonal activities such as coffee picking, planting, tourism etc. You should capture these persons in D02-1 in cases where they report to have worked as employees for pay for at least one hour in the last 7 days.

NB: A paid domestic worker should be coded in D02-1 as having worked for pay and not as a home maker.

D02-2 Ask if in the last 7 days, [NAME] worked for at least one hour on own **account or as an employer** in a business enterprise (e.g., as a trader, shopkeeper, barber, dressmaker, carpenter, taxi driver, car washer, etc.?)

This comprises self-employed persons who in the last 7 days worked on own businesses or persons who worked on family business for family gain and welfare. The category includes ‘jua kali’ artisans, mechanics, and traders of farm produce and family workers who are not on wage employment.

However, if some family members worked as employees for pay, then they should be captured as such in D02-1.

D02-3 Ask if in the last 7 days [NAME] worked for at least one hour on their **own account or as an employer on a farm** or holding owned or rented, whether in cultivating crops or in other farm

maintenance tasks, or have they cared for livestock belonging to their or a member of your household?

A holding is the unit of land, farm or ‘shamba’ which is owned or rented by the individual or family and is used for purposes of cultivation or rearing livestock for profit or subsistence. All members working in holding without pay/profit must be included here.

D02-4 Ask if in the last 7 days [NAME] **Helped** for at least one hour in a non-farm business enterprise belonging or run by this household.

D02-5 Ask if in the last 7 days [NAME] **Helped** for at least one hour in a agricultural activity or cared for livestock belonging or run by this household.

D02-6: Ask if in the last 7 days [NAME] was an Intern/**apprentice** for at least one hour

An apprentice is a person whose training is done on the job for an agreed period of time. This helps the apprentices learn their trade, in exchange for their labour. The person may be unpaid or partially paid (in the form of a stipend).

An Intern is a student or trainee who works, sometimes without pay, at a trade or occupation in order to gain work experience. In most cases, an intern will have completed a certain level of education or training.

D02-7: Ask if in the last 7 days [NAME] worked as a **volunteer** for at least one hour

Persons in volunteer work are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, performed any unpaid, non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others. “Unpaid” is interpreted as the absence of remuneration in cash or in kind, for work done or hours worked; nevertheless, volunteer workers may receive some form of cash reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, a stipend to cover living expenses or in-kind compensation (such as meals, transportation and symbolic gifts);

D03

THIS IS A CHECK ON THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS D02_1 - D02_7. (WORKED IN LAST 7 DAYS)

Code 1 if there is a Yes response and code 2 if all responses are No. If the response is ‘1’ the interviewer should skip to D11 otherwise proceeds to D04.

PART A2:

D04: This question is posed to those persons who in D02 did not respond to having engaged in an economic activity during the reference period. Ask if [NAME] has a job/activity he/she would return to. It is a probe question that seeks to establish whether there is a job or business or any activity that [Name] can return to if in the last 7 days, a member did not. If the respondent reports that he/she could not return to any activity, the interviewer skips to D15.

Temporarily absent from work: These are persons who having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the last 7 days reference period and had a formal attachment to their job. If this is the response, then the interviewer should continue to D05.

D05: Ask why [NAME] was absent from work and code appropriately. This question seeks to establish the reasons for temporal absence from an economic activity in the reference period. It applies to those who reported that they had a job to return to in D04. Possible reasons for absence could be; **Vacation**, holidays, illness, injury, temporary disability; maternity leave, paternity leave; temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons; strike or labour dispute; transport; education or training; family/community responsibilities.

D05_a: Ask if [NAME]'s absence from work was related to COVID-19.

D06: Ask if [NAME] has an agreement or contract to return to the same job after his/her absence, or if it is his/her own/family business, whether the business was still operating in their absence.

D07: Ask if [NAME] received an income from his/her job the time he /she was absent.

D07_a: If yes in D07 ask if [NAME] was paid full or reduced salary.

D08: Ask after how long will [NAME] return to work.

PART A2_1:

D09: This is A CHECK ON ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS D02_3, D02_5 and D04

Code 1 if there is a Yes response and code 2 if all responses are No. If the response is '2' the interviewer should skip to D11 otherwise proceeds to D10. This sub section is intended to capture individual who are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Subsistence agriculture is a self-sufficiency farming system in which the farmers focus on growing enough food to feed themselves and their entire families. The output is mostly for local requirements with little or no surplus trade.

D10: Ask whether the products (NAME) worked on, were mainly intended for sale or for family use.

PART A3:

D11: Ask how many income generating activities [NAME] engage in, in last 7days.

This question seeks the number of income-generating activities that a member engaged in during the past 7 days.

D12: Ask how many hours [NAME] usually work per week in all the activities. This refers to the hours that are stipulated by regulations/agreement/contract with employer.

In this section one may be required to make some arithmetic calculations. If the respondent cannot remember the number of hours over the past 7 days, ask for the number of hours in one day and ask how many days the task was done. Then multiply the number of hours by the number of days to get the total number of hours for the last 7 days.

For example,

1. Civil servants normally work eight hours per day for five days translating to 40 hours per week.
2. A factory worker who works overtime whether paid or **NOT** paid, for the extra time, the usual work hours will be less the overtime worked.

D13: This question seeks to establish the status of [NAME]'s primary and secondary activity in terms of time. The activity in which [NAME] spends most hours is regarded as the primary activity whereas the one in which he/she spends less time becomes the secondary activity.

D14: Seeks information on the county where [NAME] works. Note that the county where one is working may not be the same as where one resides.

Example: one may be living in Kiambu County but working in Nairobi County. Codes for the counties are provided.

PART B: UNEMPLOYED AND PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

D15: Establish what action [NAME] has taken in the past 4 weeks to look for any kind of work or to start any kind of business. Rank the three main steps taken as given by the respondent. If D15= “NONE” skip to D17

Seeking work: A person must have taken specific steps in a specified recent period to obtain work in order to be considered as seeking work (paid or self-employment). A general declaration of being in search of work is not sufficient. This category should not include the under-employed (those who have paid work but wish to leave current employment for better opportunities). Persons with no work and looking for work fall under this category.

NB, if a family member is working on a family holding but looking for work somewhere else, should not be coded here.

D16: Ask the respondent to indicate the length of time they have been looking for a job or trying to start a business.

D17: Ask for the **main** reason as to why [NAME] was not working or not looking for work for the last 4 weeks. Only one reason will be recorded; if there is more than one reason, the interviewer will record the main reason.

Full-time student is one who is in regular educational institution and hence not available for work. They do not work at all but may help in household chores. However, if child does household chores, do not include as working. But if selling sweets, groundnuts etc. to make a living then this child is not a full-time student but employed and must not be coded here.

Retired: Person not engaged in any economic activity either due to age, medical reasons or voluntarily out of work. However, if he/she runs a business, he is not retired but must be coded under any of the other employment groups.

Homemaker is anyone who does main household chores such as cooking, laundry etc. He/She may also undertake farm work and other activities.

A physically challenged person is one who is invalid and cannot work or do any activity. However, a person who is handicapped may not necessarily be in this category. Only and only if the handicap affects one's economic way of life should incapacitation be coded.

Discouraged Job Seeker: This is a person who is neither working nor looking for work because he/she is discouraged. He/She would usually take up a job when offered one.

D18: The interviewer should ask the respondent how soon they would be available to start work if offered a job. Probe to get an accurate response.

D19: Seek to establish the main reason why [NAME] was not available to start working.

D20: Seeks to establish how long ago it was since [NAME] last worked.

D21: Seeks to establish [NAME]'s main employment status a year ago.

D21_a: Seeks to establish the period(months) [NAME] has stayed without work.

D21_b: Establish the MAIN reason why the last job/business ended.

D21_c: The interviewer should ask the respondent the kind of work he/she was doing in their last job/business.

DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST TWO WORDS (e.g.. PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER, GENERAL SHOPKEEPER, VEGETABLE VENDOR, UNIVERSITY LECTURER, COMPUTER PROGRAMMER ETC)

D21_d: This question seeks to establish the kind of economic activity [NAME]'s last job was connected with, i.e. TYPE OF INDUSTRY? (Give Description)

(E.g.. CARGO HANDLING, EVENT CATERING, BOOK PUBLISHING, RAISING OF POULTRY, MIXED FARMING, WEAVING OF TEXTILE, CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING, SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, RETAIL SALE OF BOOKS IN A SPECIALIZED STORE, HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GENERAL CLEANING ACTIVITIES, TOUR OPERATOR, HAIR DRESSING ETC)

PART C: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB

D22: Ask what work (occupation) [NAME] usually does in the main job/business.

The term occupation refers to the job held or the kind of work performed during the reference period (or kind of work done previously if unemployed) irrespective of the industry in which the individual works. Information on occupation provides a description of a person's job. Persons with two or more jobs should be classified in the job at which they worked for the greatest number of hours during the reference period.

Occupational codes and descriptions are given in Appendix V of this interviewer's manual. They are based on the latest publication on occupations "Kenya National Occupational Classification Standards (KNOCS)".

The interviewer is to provide a brief description of the occupation of the individual. The main employed occupation over the past 12 months is either their only occupation or the occupation that the respondent worked for the most hours, if the respondent worked at more than one job. For individuals with two occupations with the same number of hours, the main employed occupation is the one that gives the largest income. If equal in number of hours and income, the one that the respondent considers as his or her main occupation should be noted. *Examples: One can be a clerk in an agricultural, building, transport, or any of a number of industries. Clerk is an occupation in that case.*

Do not write in generic names such as secretary, office worker, day worker, etc. Write in a brief description of the occupation such as mechanic in an auto repair shop, carpenter's assistant, plumber in construction, bilingual secretary, etc.

D23: Ask [NAME] the kind of economic activity associated with their main job. This question seeks to determine the economic activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period or last worked if unemployed. This activity is defined in terms of the kinds of goods produced, or services offered by the economic unit or establishment in which the person works. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on one's occupation. Therefore, if a driver reports working in a factory producing suitcases and handbags, the activity would be considered as Manufacturing. It should also be pointed out that the terms "Industry" and "Economic Activity" are interchangeably used to mean the same thing. Industrial codes and their descriptions are given in Appendix VI of this interviewer's manual. They were based on the 2008 edition of the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC-Revision 4) of all economic activities.

Write a description of what the establishment specializes/manufactures where the respondent worked. Do not write the exact name of the company or institutions, except for those individuals who work for government ministries or official or public organizations. Also, do not write a generic description such as ‘workshop’, ‘industry’, ‘factory’, etc., as these do not provide enough descriptive information. Provide a description of the place where the individual works, such as auto repair workshop, factory that makes leather shoes, sale of life insurance, etc.

D24: Establish [NAME’s] main employer. Each person who is working will be asked for whom they work for. This question applies to respondents who were either, working, holding a job or had a business to return to.

To clarify:

- Employment sector refers to whether the employment is public (governmental) or private (non-governmental). The employment sector may also be categorized as either formal or informal.
- Public sector covers all activities and establishments of the National Government, its statutory corporations (wholly owned corporations or parastatals), registered companies in which the Government is a majority shareholder, and all County Governments.
- State owned enterprise refers to parastatals, semi-autonomous government agencies and any other entity where the Governments have majority share / rights control.
- Private sector is categorized into private company or private individual (or household).
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Community based Organisations (CBOs) are non-profit making bodies which mainly engage 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, Save the Child UK, International Red Cross, GTZ etc.
- Local NGOs includes: Green Belt Movement, Family Health Options Kenya, and 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 a State owned enterprise (code “4”).
- If KNBS outsourced cleaning services from a private company, the cleaner will be classified as working in a Private owned enterprise (code “5”).
- A person who works as a cleaning person in someone’s home will be classified in an 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 e.g. milk, maize cabbages, “Sukuma wiki” etc. will be classified as self-employed informal if the business is not registered with the registrar of companies. (Code “11”).

D25: Establish the number of employees at [NAMES] place of work

D26: Establish the period [NAME] started working for this employer.

D27 – D29: These questions seek information on the time spent in the main job in terms of actual hours, usual hours and number of days during the reference period.

D29_a: Ask if the difference in [NAME]'s usual and actual working hours was covid 19 related.

D30: Establish the number of weeks [NAME] worked the last one month.

D31: Ask the respondent to give the total number of completed months worked over the past twelve months.

D32: Establish whether [NAME] would have wanted to work for pay/profit for more hours than they actually worked in all jobs. This question seeks to help estimate time related underemployment.

NB: The variable “Willing to work more hours” is important when combined with the Hours of work variable because it can produce estimates of Time-related underemployment. Time-related underemployment is defined as a person in employment who is working below a specified threshold number of hours (often the cutoff is “less than 30 hours”) and is willing and available to work additional hours.

D33: Establish whether [NAME] would have wanted to work more hours within the next two weeks.

D34: Establish whether [NAME] would have wanted to change his/her current employment situation.

D35: Ask [NAME] the main reason why he /she would have wanted change his/her current employment situation

D36: During the last 30 days, that is from [DATE] up to [yesterday], did (NAME) take any steps to look for additional or other paid work

D37: Establish [NAME's] working pattern in the main activity.

D37_a: Ask if [NAME] teleworking was due to COVID-19.

(i.e Working from home, while communicating with the office, via phone, email or internet)

Persons to be captured in this question comprise;

Regular workers: There are regular workers for both paid employees and self-employed persons. For paid employees, regular workers are those with stable contracts for whom the employing organisation is responsible for payment of relevant taxes and social security contributions and/or where the contractual relationship is subject to prevailing labour regulations.

Full-time workers: These are persons who work for all the hours of work and for all the working days, as defined by the employer, except when on leave or otherwise officially away.

Part-time workers: These are employees who voluntarily work fewer hours than is normal for the establishment, or division within it. The term includes only those part-time employees who are permanent employees; thus a person hired for three months part time is separately counted as a casual worker.

Seasonal workers: They are persons engaged in activities only for specific periods of the year, i.e. engaged in seasonal activities such as coffee picking, planting, tourism etc.

Casual workers: These are persons for whom their terms of engagements provide for payment at the end of each day and who are not engaged for a period longer than 90 days. They have no formal employment contract with the employer and their services may be done away with without notice. Casual employees are generally engaged for manual work.

D38: This question seeks to determine how many days [NAME] was engaged in casual labour in the last one month. It is targeted to persons engaged in the casual work.

D39: Ask the respondent to provide [NAME's] average daily wage received for days worked at casual labour over the past one month.

The interviewer should estimate the cash value of any in-kind payment received over the one-month period. In estimating in-kind casual wages received, the respondent should estimate what he or she would have to pay for the item received as wages if they purchased it in the market.

D40-D44: Ask how much [NAME] was paid for wages and salary last one month.

Income from paid employment or self-employment includes wages and salaries and other earnings received in cash and in kind on regular basis. Earnings cover all payments, which employees receive in respect of their work, whether in cash or in kind, remuneration for time not worked paid by the employer (excluding severance and termination pay) and other benefits and allowances. Other benefits and allowances include bonuses and gratuities, medical allowances, housing, transport and family allowances paid by the employer directly to his employee. Wages and salaries relating to a given period include remuneration for time worked including overtime, piece-work, bonuses, remunerate according to the law for hours not worked (particularly holidays, sick leave and maternity), and extra payments for dirty, dangerous or unpleasant work and supplements for night work. Wages and salaries also include authors' royalties and payments to workers giving apprenticeship courses or themselves receiving training. On the other hand, wages and salaries do not include exceptional bonuses, travel expenses, the cost of special clothing or footwear, and social insurance payments.

The information sought here refers to actual payment in main occupation last one month. Probe and give the appropriate figures in D40 to D44. If wage not yet paid give the expected remuneration.

'Other allowances' sought for in D44 include allowances and per diems among other benefits paid to business employees and civil servants for costs related to travel, fieldwork, workshops, and the

like. The amount reported here should include hotel accommodation payments directly made by the employer on behalf of the employee, if any.

In estimating the value of in-kind allowances or gratuities, the respondent should estimate what he or she would have to pay for the item received if they purchased it in the market.

D45: This question seeks to establish if [NAME]’s employer gives the benefits in question. Statutory deductions are deductions from employees’ wages that are required by law or regulation. In this question, the deductions of interest are to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) by the employer. It also includes asking if [NAME] gets paid leaves (these include sick leave, maternity, paternity, annual leave etc.) and medical allowances.

D46: This question seeks to establish whether (NAME)’s employer deducts income tax from [NAME]’s salary. An *income tax* is a *tax* imposed on individuals or entities (taxpayers) that varies with respective *income* or profits (taxable *income*).

D47: The question seeks information to establish the formality or otherwise of the main job. It provides details on whether the employee has a contract or agreement with the employer.

D48: Establish the easiest duration at which [NAME]’s earnings after the expenses could be provided. It could be daily, weekly, monthly or annually. Ask the respondent to provide NAME]’s annual/monthly/weekly/daily/hourly earnings after expenses.

D49: If payment is not stated, ask the respondent to provide [NAME] range of earnings.

D50: Ask the respondent whether he or she is a member of a trade union or a member of a welfare association. Welfare associations referred to here are those which can negotiate for wage or salary increases and work environment.

D51: The question seeks information on how one travels to work. If two different modes are used, probe to find the main mode that is usually used.

D52: The question seeks to find out the amount that [NAME] pays for transport from the place of residence to the work place. Capture the cost of the usual mode of transport in KShs.

D53: Establish the distance from the place of residence to the work place in Km.

PART D: SECONDARY JOBS

D54: Establish if the respondent had more than one income generating activities in D11 and ask the next questions otherwise skip to the next respondent.

D55-D64: Refer to “PART C ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB” and ask the questions on the characteristics of the secondary job/business.

D64: Ask the respondent for how long (*in months*) he/she has been doing the second job/income generating activity.

D65: Ask [NAME]'s total payment for wages and salary last one month for other jobs

SECTION E: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES

This section contains questions pertaining to housing conditions and amenities and are to be asked of the head of the household or any other responsible member of the household.

E01: Dwelling Units

- For purposes of this survey, a dwelling unit is a place of abode or residence occupied by one or more households (used for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc) with a private entrance. There can be many dwelling units within a structure. 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 the household in column E01.
- 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.

E02: Habitable Rooms

- Habitable rooms are rooms in the dwelling unit(s) that are used mainly for living and exclude stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garages.
- Record the number of habitable rooms available in the dwelling unit(s) that belong to a household in E02.
- 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 and garages.

E03: Rooms used for sleeping

The number of rooms used by a household compared to the total number of household members is an indicator for crowding. Number of rooms used for sleeping should not be confused with bedrooms because in certain circumstances even kitchens and stores are used for sleeping. Record the total number of rooms that are used for sleeping by household members in E03.

E04: Type of the main dwelling

Code in E04 the type of dwelling (MAIN DWELLING) the household lives in;

Examples

Bungalow: Is a stand alone dwelling unit without upper floors or upper rooms





Flat: This is a dwelling unit joined to others in a single multi-storey building. Dwelling units above shops or commercial units in multi-storey buildings are also classified as flats. Some dwelling units in flats may not be self-contained. Sometimes referred to as **Apartment**.



Maisonette: Is a semi-detached or terraced self-contained dwelling unit on two floors or more occupied by one Household.





Swahili: They are several dwelling units in a structure with a single main door. Facilities such as toilets, bathroom and kitchen are shared either by the same or different households living in single rooms within the main structure.



Shanty: This is dwelling structure, which is temporary in construction. They are made of materials like cartons, plastic sheets etc, they often don't have any sanitation facility or water. Such a dwelling is mostly found in informal settlements or slums



Manyatta/Traditional House: These are single structures and may be several within a compound. They may be occupied by individuals of the same family or clan. They are normally detached from toilets, kitchens and other related facilities. They have traditional designs and constructed using traditionally available materials.



Use **Other Specify**, only if the house the respondent lives in does not match any of the ones stated above.

E05: Ownership of the Main Dwelling Unit the household lives in

Code in E05 the ownership status of the main dwelling that the household occupies e.g “1” Owns (the main dwelling belongs to the household), “2” Pays rent/leases (the household pays to occupy the main dwelling usually monthly, quarterly or annual payments), “3” No rent with consent of the owner or “4” No rent, squatting (unlawfully occupy an uninhabited building or settle on a piece of land).

E06-E08 should be filled by the enumerator through observation unless some clarification is required.

E06: Dominant Construction Material of Floor for Main Dwelling Unit

Code in E06 the construction material used to build the floor e.g. code “1” for Earth/sand, “2” for Dung, “3” for Wood planks/shingles, “4” for Palm/bamboo etc. Tiles include wooden tiles. Wood means wooden planks. Wall to wall carpet refers to fitted carpet covering a floor entirely.

Examples;

Parquet/ Polished Wood



Vinyl/Asphalt Strips



Wall to Wall Carpet



Terrazzo



E07: Dominant Construction Material of Roof for Main Dwelling Unit

Code in E07 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code “1” for roof with Grass and ‘makuti’ thatch, “2” for a roof made of dung/mud, “3” for corrugated iron sheets, “4” for Tin cans, etc. Tiles include clay, wooden, fibre and cement tiles, etc. Where more than one construction material is used, record the **Most Dominant** for the purposes of this survey.

Examples;

Tiles



Asbestos Sheet



Concrete



Makuti



E08: Dominant Construction Material of Walls for Main Dwelling Unit

Code in E08 the construction materials used to build the walls e.g. code “3” for Grass/reeds etc. ***Consider the main material that bears the weight of the roof.*** Precast wall refers to wall produced by casting concrete in a reusable mold or "form" which is then cured in a controlled environment, transported to the construction site and lifted into place

Examples;

Uncovered Adobe



Covered Adobe



Bamboo/ Mud



Palm/Cane/Trunk

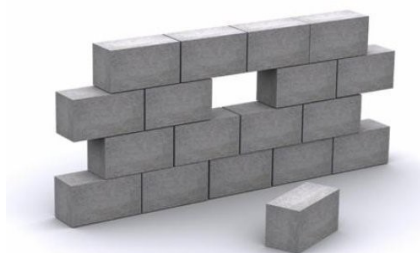


Stone with mud

Pre cast wall



Cement Blocks



E09: Main Source of Water for the Household.

In E09, ask “What is the main source of drinking 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 intention of this question is to gauge the safety of the drinking water. For instance, if a household has piped river water to their dwelling or compound, **then the source is river and not piped to dwelling or yard.**

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.
- **Unprotected Spring:** This is a spring that is subject to runoff and/or bird droppings or animals. Unprotected springs typically do not have a “spring box”
- **Protected Spring:** This is a spring protected from runoff, bird droppings, and animals by a “spring box” which is typically constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe without being exposed to outside pollution.
- **Protected Well:** This is a dug well that is (1) protected from runoff water through a well lining or casing that is raised above ground level and a platform that diverts spilled water away from the well and (2) covered so that bird droppings and animals cannot fall down the hole. Both conditions must be observed for a dug well to be considered as protected.
- **Unprotected Well:** This is a dug well which is (1) unprotected from runoff water; (2) unprotected from bird droppings and animals; or (3) both.
- **Tube well or borehole:** A deep hole that has been driven bored or drilled with the purpose of reaching ground water supplies. Water is delivered from a tubewell or borehole through a pump which may be human, animal, wind, electric, diesel or solar-powered.
- **Piped into dwelling:** Means pipe connected with in-house plumbing to one or more taps, e.g. in the kitchen and bathroom. Sometimes called a house connection.
- **Piped to yard/plot:** Means pipe connected to a tap outside the house in the yard or plot. Sometimes called a yard connection.
- **Rain Harvested water:** Rain that is collected or harvested from surfaces by roof or ground catchment and stored in a container, tank, Jabia or cistern.
- **Water 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.

- **Public tap or standpipe:** Public water point from which community members may collect water. A standpipe may also be known as a public fountain or public tap. Public standpipes can have one or more taps and are typically made of brickwork, masonry or concrete.
- **Other:** Any source that is not mentioned above (Specify)

E10: Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal

In **E10 ask**, “What kind of toilet facility does?” Code the answers according to the categories given e.g. code 04 for Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP), 03 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.
- **Cess pool:** This is a communal pool where liquid waste is drained into from the dwelling units until it is emptied.
- **Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine:** This is a latrine ventilated by a pipe extending above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark.
- **Pit latrine covered:** This is a Pit latrine without ventilation with covering
- **Pit Latrine uncovered:** Means holes or dug pits with temporary coverings or without shelter
- **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.
- **Open** This is disposal in an open area/field.
- **Bioseptic Tank:** This is like septic tank but offers a compact sewage treatment system that safely processes and recycles human waste to clear odourless water.
- **Others** Any not mentioned above (Specify)

E11: Main Source of Energy for Lighting

- In E11, code the answer according to the categories given. Note that some households may use electricity, paraffin, gas and all, at the same time. The answer required here is the fuel used most of the time for lighting purposes. Code the appropriate answer in row E11 from the provided code list.

E12: Main Type of Cooking Fuel

- **Ask:** “What is the main cooking fuel used in this household?” Just like 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 E12 from the provided code list.

SECTION F: PURCHASE AND CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND RELATED ITEMS OVER THE PAST 7 DAYS

This section deals with purchase and consumption of food, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages for the last **SEVEN (7)** days. A recall method will be applied in this module. The interviewer should clearly understand the columns of the module.

F01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

F02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the classes where the item belongs.

F03: The question seeks to find out whether the household purchased or consumed or acquired the specified item during the last seven days. The question in F03 needs to be asked for each item listed at the start of each row of the section. It should be noted that this is a **multiple choice** question since households could have purchased, acquired and consumed an item during the reference period. Therefore, it is important to distribute responses per item to the other questions in reference to the answer in F03.

F04: Asks what quantity and at how much in Kenya shillings each item the household acquired as gifts/relief. If the unit is not in standard units of measure, ensure you conversion to standard units and fill in the third column and fourth column. If the units of measure for the specified item are already in standard units and fill in appropriately.

F05: Ask how much of the [ITEM] was purchased in Kenya Shillings. Purchased means that the household paid for the item on cash basis or by cheque, or by credit. This is expenditure for the household which has been paid or will be paid for at some later date. If the unit of sale/purchase of the item is not in standard units of measure, record the quantity and unit code in the first and second column, respectively under F05. Convert the non-standard unit to standard units and fill the quantity and standard unit in the third column and fourth column. If the units of measure for the specified item are already in standard units, just fill as it is, also in third and fourth column. In the fifth column enter the value or the total amount of money paid for the item.

F06-F09: These columns seek to establish quantity of each item that was consumed in the household from different sources. Enter the quantity of the item that was consumed by the household. The units of measure in these questions should be in standard units only. Sources can be from either one or a combination of the sources below;

F06: Purchases Ask what quantity of each item the household consumed from purchases in cash or on credit or by cheque. The quantity consumed cannot be more than the quantity purchased.

Example: A household purchased 5 loafs of bread each weighing 400 grams (i.e. $5 \times 400 = 2000\text{g}$), then for F06, the maximum amount of bread consumed from purchases in 2 Kilograms

F07: Own Stock Ask how much of the [ITEM] was consumed from own stock. Food items purchased/acquired outside the recall (i.e. more than seven days ago) period or taken from household business will count as own stock. In the provided space fill in the the total quantity consumed in standard units.

F08: Own Production Ask how much [ITEM] was consumed from own production. Own Production refers to food items produced by the household such as maize harvested, chicken reared, or eggs laid by their chicken. A cake baked in the household is not own production since the ingredients were not produced by the household. In the column provided, please fill in the total quantity consumed in standard units.

F09: Gifts and other sources Ask how much [ITEM] was consumed from gifts and other sources. This refers to food item consumed by the household that was not from purchases, own stock or own production. The food item may have been obtained as a gift, relief food, from hunting, gathering, or stealing. In the column provided, please fill in the total quantity consumed in standard units.

F10: Total Household Consumption This seeks to establish total household consumption within the last 7 days. This comprises of the total from F6-F09.

This question is also applicable in a situation where consumption cannot be broken down as required in F06-F09. In this case, total quantity consumed for the last 7 days will be listed here in the standard units.

NOTE: Many people may not be aware of fortified margarine and fortified cooking fat. As in maize flour some vitamins are added. Probe to determine whether it is fortified or not
Research assistants should understand and know all these items before going to the field.

SECTION G: CONSUMPTION OF NON-FOOD OVER THE PAST ONE WEEK

For the items listed under G02, the recall period is the past 7 days. This period does not include the current month. These questions should be answered by the head of the household or the most informed member of the household.

G01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

G02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item belongs.

G03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased/acquired or consumed [ITEM] over the past 7 days. If the answer to G03 is NO, record 2 and proceed to the next item. The question in G03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

G04: Ask the respondent how much of the item was purchased/acquired or consumed including other sources (i.e gifts and In-kind). Record the quantity in standard unit code and total amount of money paid for each of the item in Kenyan shillings.

SECTION H: EXPENDITURES ON HOUSE RENTS, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER COOKING FUELS

For these items the recall period is over the last **ONE (1)** month

Respondent: The Household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from another household member and Interviewer's own observation

Following the list of items ask how much the household spent or incurred credit on each item.

H01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

H02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item belongs.

H03: The question seeks to establish if the household purchased, acquired or consumed on each of the listed items over the last **ONE (1)** month. The question in H03 Should to be asked concerning each item listed at the start of each row of the section. If the answer to H03 is YES, record 1 and proceed with the questions in H04. If the answer is NO, record 2 and proceed to the next item.

H04: This question seeks to establish an estimated value of the item purchased by households in the reference period. In other words, what is the market value in Kenya shillings of this item the household purchased.

H05: This question seeks to establish an estimated value of the item acquired by household from other sources (i.e. Gifts and In-Kind). Items acquired outside the recall period (i.e. more than one calendar month ago) or taken from household business but consumed in the current month of reference also fall in this category.

SECTION I: EXPENDITURES ON HEALTH CARE AND OTHER ITEMS (NON DURABLES)

For these items the recall period is over the last **ONE (1)** month

Respondent: The Household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from another household member and Interviewer's own observation.

Section I is about household expenditure on health care and other items.

I01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

I02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

I03: The question seeks to establish if the household purchased/paid for or acquired any of the items over the past one month. The question in I03 Should be asked concerning each item listed at the start of each row of the section. If the answer to I03 is YES, record 1 and proceed to I04. If the answer is NO, record 2 and proceed to the next item.

I04: This question seeks to establish an estimated value of the item purchased. In other words, what is the value in Kenya shillings of this item the household purchased.

I05: This question seeks to establish an estimated value of the item acquired by household from other sources (i.e. Gifts and In-Kind). Items acquired outside the recall period (i.e. more than one calendar month ago) or taken from household business but consumed in the current month of reference also fall in this category.

SECTION J: CONSUMPTION OF NON-FOOD OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

For the items listed under J02, the recall period is the past three months. This period does not include the current month. These questions should be answered by the head of the household or the most informed member of the household.

J01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

J02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

J03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased/acquired [ITEM] over the past three months. The question in J03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

If the answer to J03 is NO, record 2 and proceed to the next item

J04: Ask the respondent the value of the item was purchased. Record the total amount of money paid for the item in Kenyan shillings.

J05: Ask the respondent the value of the [ITEM] from other sources (i.e Gifts and In-kind). If the item was not acquired/consumed from other sources, record zero and proceed to the next item.

SECTION K: EXPENDITURE ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

For these items the recall period is the last 12 months. This period does not include the current month. The respondent should be the household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from other household members.

K01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

K02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

K03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased [ITEM] over the past 12 months. The question in K03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

If the answer to K03 is YES, record 1 and continue.

Otherwise code 2 and skip to K05.

K04: Ask the respondent how much the household paid for [ITEM]. Record the total amount of money paid for the item in Kenyan shillings.

K05: This question seeks to know ownership of assets by the household.

Ask whether the household currently owns [ITEM]. If YES code '1' and proceed, otherwise skip to the next item.

K06: Ask how many [ITEM]'s the household owns. Items purchased/acquired outside the recall period (i.e. more than one calendar month ago) or taken from household business will also fall in this category.

K07: Ask what the age of the [ITEM] or the average age is, if there is more than one of the ITEM. Record the age of item in years. If more than 6 months round off to one year.

K08: Ask how much the [ITEM] would fetch if household were to sell it today or the average value if there are more than one of the ITEM. Record the estimated monetary value in Kenya shillings.

SECTION L: EXPENDITURE ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

For these items the recall period is the last 12 months. This period does not include the current month. The respondent should be the household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from other household members.

L01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

L02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

L03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased [ITEM] over the past 12 months. The question in L03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

If the answer to L03 is YES, record 1 and continue.

Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to L05.

L04: Ask the respondent how much the household paid for [ITEM]. Record the total amount of money paid for the item in Kenyan shillings.

L05: This question seeks to know ownership of assets by the household.

Ask whether the household currently owns [ITEM]. If YES code '1' and proceed, otherwise skip to the next item.

L06: Ask how many [ITEM]'s the household owns. Items purchased/acquired outside the recall period (i.e. more than one calendar month ago) or taken from household business will also fall in this category.

L07: Ask what the age of the [ITEM] or the average age is, if there is more than one of the ITEM. Record the age of item in years. If more than 6 months round off to one year.

L08: Ask how much the [ITEM] would fetch if household were to sell it today or the average value if there are more than one of the ITEM. Record the estimated monetary value in Kenya shillings.

SECTION M: EXPENDITURE ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTHS

For these items the recall period is the last 12 months. This period does not include the current month. The respondent should be the household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from other household members.

M01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

M02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

M03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased [ITEM] over the past 12 months. The question in M03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

If the answer to M03 is YES, record 1 and continue to M04.

Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to M05.

M04: Ask the respondent how much the household paid for [ITEM]. Record the total amount of money paid for the item in Kenyan shillings.

M05: This question seeks know ownership of assets by the household.

Ask whether the household currently owns [ITEM]. If YES code '1' and proceed, otherwise skip to the next item.

M06: Ask how many [ITEM]'s the household owns. Items purchased/acquired outside the recall period (i.e. more than one calendar month ago) or taken from household business will also fall in this category.

M07: Ask what the age of the [ITEM] or the average age is, if there is more than one of the ITEM. Record the age of item in years. If more than 6 months round off to one year.

M08: Ask how much the [ITEM] would fetch if household were to sell it today or the average value if there are more than one of the ITEM. Record the estimated monetary value in Kenya shillings.

SECTION N: EXPENDITURES ON CARPETS, APPLIANCES AND RELATED ITEMS OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS

For these items the recall period is the last 12 months. This period does not include the current month. The respondent should be the household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from other household members.

N01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

N02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

N03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased [ITEM] over the past 12 months. The question in N03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

If the answer to N03 is YES, record 1 and continue to N04.

Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to N05.

N04: Ask the respondent how much the household paid for [ITEM]. Record the total amount of money paid for the item in Kenyan shillings.

N05: This question seeks know ownership of assets by the household.

Ask whether the household currently owns [ITEM]. If YES code '1' and proceed, otherwise skip to the next item.

N06: Ask how many [ITEM]'s the household owns. Items purchased/acquired outside the recall period (i.e. more than one calendar month ago) or taken from household business will also fall in this category.

N07: Ask what the age of the [ITEM] or the average age is, if there is more than one of the ITEM. Record the age of item in years. If more than 6 months round off to one year.

N08: Ask how much the [ITEM] would fetch if household were to sell it today or the average value if there are more than one of the ITEM. Record the estimated monetary value in Kenya shillings.

SECTION O: EXPENDITURES ON INSURANCE, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND RELATED ITEMS OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS

For these items the recall period is the last 12 months. This period does not include the current month.

The respondent should be the household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from other household members.

O01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

O02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

O03: Ask the respondent whether the household paid for [ITEM] over the past 12 months. The question in O03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

If the answer to O03 is YES, record 1 and skip to O04.

Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to O05.

O04: Ask the respondent how much the household paid for [ITEM]. Please enter the total amount of money paid for the item in Kenyan shillings.

O05: Ask the estimated cost of [ITEM] the household acquired/obtained from other sources without paying i.e. in gifts and in kind.

SECTION P: EXPENDITURES ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND RELATED ITEMS OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS

For these items the recall period is the last **12** months. This period does not include the current month.

The respondent should be the household head or the most informed member of the household with assistance from other household members.

P01: This is the item code which is pre-coded

P02: This is the item of interest. The basic headings are the specific class where the item falls.

P03: Ask the respondent whether the household purchased [ITEM] over the past 12 months. The question in P03 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section.

Transfers and expenditures incurred on behalf of other households to be excluded.

If the answer to P03 is YES, record 1 and proceed to P04. Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to P05.

P04: Record the total amount/value of the ITEM purchased/acquired by the household in the reference period. Record the estimated value in Kenya Shillings.

P05: Ask whether [ITEM] was acquired or obtained from sources other than purchases.

If the answer to P05 is YES, record 1 and proceed to P06. Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to P07.

P06: Ask how much was acquired from other sources (i.e. Gifts and in-Kind) and their estimated value in Kenya Shillings.

P07: Ask whether the households own [ITEM] listed. The question in P07 should be asked concerning each item listed in this section. If the answer to P07 is YES, record 1 and proceed to P08. Otherwise code 2 or 8 and skip to NEXT ITEM.

P08: Ask how many [ITEM]’s the household owns. *It also includes items purchased outside the recall period (i.e. more than 12 months ago).* Enter the estimated monetary value of the item in Kenya shillings. The value of the item will be estimated by the respondent.

P09: Ask what the age of the (ITEM) or the average age is, if there is more than one of the ITEM. Record the age of item in years. If more than 6 months round off to one year.

P10: Ask how much the [ITEM] would fetch if household was to sell it today or the average value if there are more than one of the item. Record the estimated monetary value in Kenya shillings.

Agriculture Producer Price Survey Module

Introduction

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) intends to carry out for the first time an Agriculture Producer Price Survey (APPS) as part of the ongoing Household Survey Programme. The APPS will collect information on producer prices received by crop and livestock farmers countrywide. Purchasers prices on farm inputs will also be collected from the farming households. In addition, prices paid by non-farming households for crop and livestock output within the clusters will also be collected. The information collected is expected to fill a crucial data gap on farm gate prices within the KNBS as well as the National Statistics System (NSS).

Objectives of APPS

The Agriculture Producer Price Survey (APPS) is proposed for inclusion in the ongoing Continuous Household Survey Programme currently being undertaken in the Bureau. The APPS survey objectives include:

- 1) Development of an Agriculture Producer Price Index
- 2) Compilation of Prices for deflating the national accounts agricultural aggregates
- 3) Contribute in the annual agriculture data validation
- 4) Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Types of Agriculture Prices

Several different types of prices are offered along the agricultural marketing chain. Examples of these prices include:

- a) Farm gate prices
- b) Whole sale prices
- c) Retail prices
- d) Auction prices
- e) World prices (exports & imports)
- f) Purchaser's prices
- g) Basic Prices
- h) Support Prices

Concepts and Definitions

1. **Producer Price:** The producer Price of agricultural products is defined as the price received by the producer/farmer for a transaction carried out at the first point of sale for a clearly specified agricultural product.
2. **Farm Gate Prices:** Farm gate or factory gate price means prices received by producers at their production location without the inclusion of transaction margins like trade and transport costs. The producer price is also the income received by the producer/farmer for his/her products. However, the producer price should include all costs incurred by the producer in the production of the commodity.

3. **Reference period:** The data collected will refer to sales and/or purchases made during the last 12 months from the date of interview.
4. **Respondent:** The questionnaire will be administered to all the sampled households in the ongoing Continuous Household Survey Programme. However, the different sections target specific respondents. These include:
 - 1) Crop farming households
 - 2) Livestock farming households
 - 3) Mixing (Both crops and livestock) farming households
 - 4) Non-agricultural households
5. **Crop farming Households:** These households undertake farming of crops as the only agricultural activity. The crop cultivation can be under rain-fed, irrigation or other means such as hydroponics. For these households, only the crops sections will be completed.
6. **Livestock farming households:** These households undertake livestock rearing as the only agricultural activity. They do not cultivate crops whatsoever. This category includes pastoralists, zero grazing farmers, commercial keeping of poultry among others. For these households, only the livestock sections will be completed.
7. **Mixing farming households:** These households cultivate crops and rear livestock as well. In this category, bee keeping and aqua-culture will be included. This therefore implies that both Sections on crops and livestock prices will be completed.
8. **Non-agricultural households:** These households do not undertake any agricultural activity. However, since some of them purchase for consumption agricultural commodities from farming households, the price paid by them when purchasing those commodities can be regarded as farm gate prices. Therefore, for these households, only the Non-agricultural household's sections will be completed.
9. **Non-standard units:** In many instances, commodities will be purchased in non-standard units. Weighing scales and measuring cylinders have been provided to assist in the estimation of weights and volumes of these commodities. It is extremely important to accurately obtain the weight of the commodity since this has a direct bearing on the final price calculated in standard units. Once the weights are obtained, ratios are subsequently used to compute the price in standard unit. The following two examples help to illustrate the point.
 - For example, a bottle of milk costs KSh 80. The task at hand is then to determine the price per litre of milk. Through measurement, it is established that the volume equals 500 millilitres. Using proportions, we find that the price per litre is: $80 \times 1000 / 500 = 160$. Therefore, Price/Litre= KSh 160.

A bucket of potatoes costs KSh 300. We need to determine the price per kilogramme of potatoes. Through measurement, we find that the weight equals 15Kgs. Using proportions, we find that the price per kilogramme is: $300 \times 1 / 15 = 20$. Therefore, Price/Kg= KSh 20.

Organization of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire is divided into six main sections, namely

- 1) Section A: Cover page
- 2) Section B: Farm gate prices for Crop output
- 3) Section C: Purchaser's price for crop inputs
- 4) Section D: Farm gate prices of Livestock and Livestock products
- 5) Section E: Purchaser's price for livestock inputs
- 6) Section F: Farm gate prices paid by non-farmers for crops grown within the cluster
- 7) Section G: Farm gate prices paid by non-farmers for livestock/livestock products reared within the cluster.

Section A: Cover page

This section contains the identification information of all the household.

A01: County Code and Name

A02: Sub-county Code and Name

A03: Cluster Code and Name

A04: Household Number

A05: Name of the household head

A06: GPS Coordinates

A07: Date and time of interview

A08: Household type: For the purposes of the Agriculture Producer Price Survey, (APPI), four types of households are considered, namely:

1. Crop farming households
2. Livestock rearing households
3. Mixed farmers (Both crops and livestock)
4. Non-farmers

The sections of the questionnaire are designed to cover the four types of households in a mutually exclusive manner.

Section B: Farm gate prices for Crop output

This section will **ONLY** be applicable to crop or mixed farmers.

1. **Filter question 1.0:** 1.0 Did the household engage in crop production during the last 12 months?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No, End interview

Code appropriately. If no, End interview.

2. **Filter question 1.1:** Has this household sold any crop output from own harvest during the last 12 months?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No, End interview

Code appropriately. If no, End interview.

3. **B1:** This is a serialization of the crops that were sold by the agriculture households during the last 12 months. Since CAPI will be used, it will be acceptable to include as many crops as the farmer may have sold during this period.
4. **B2:** Month(s) when the crop(s) were sold. For some crops, sales happen during the harvest period which can be once or twice an year. For other crops such as kale, cabbages among others, the crop

could be harvested continuously over several months. The purpose of the section is to note the months when the crop was sold on farm.

5. **B3:** List all the crops sold by household in the last 12 months? Examples of crops sold include maize, beans, potatoes etc. Permanent crops such as tea, coffee whose prices are obtained through auction may be excluded since they are not sold on the farm and their price discovery is mainly through auction.
6. **B4:** The market channel codes have been provided. They include:

- 1 = On farm
- 2 = Local market
- 3 = Roadside
- 4 = Factory/processor
- 5 = Exported
- 6 = Other specify

While, our primary focus is code 1 – on fam sale, it is nevertheless desirable to include the other channels to better understand the crop marketing.

7. **B5:** Quantity Sold from own produce (Kgs). This question is linked to B4 in that for every month there was a sale, the quantity sold should be indicated. For sales in non-standard units such as bags and goro goro, every effort should be made to convert the quantities to Kilogrammes.
8. **B6:** Unit of sale. A list of possible units of sale are included. As pointed out earlier, it is quite common for farmers to sell commodities in non-standard units. It is therefore convenient to interviewer to collect data using these units. Select the appropriate code and enter. For example, if the farmer sold 3 (90kg) bags of maize, code 8 in B6.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1=Kilograms | 9=Debe | 17=1/4 Kg tin |
| 2=Grams | 10=Table Spoon | 18=1/2 Kg tin |
| 3=Litre | 11=Bunch | 19=1Kg tin |
| 4=Millilitre | 12=Piece/No. | 20=Bowl |
| 5=5 Kg Bag | 13=Heap | 21=Cup |
| 6=25 Kg Bag | 14=Handful | 22=Glass |
| 7=50 Kg bag | 15=Pakacha | 23=Other(Specify) |
| 8=90 Kg bag | 16=Gorogoro | |

9. **B7:** Price Paid (KSh/Unit). Enter the price paid for unit sold. For example, if the farmer sold 3 (90kg) bags of maize at KSh 1,800 each, enter 1,800 in B7.

10. **B8:** Price Paid (KSh/Kg). Enter the price paid for Kilogramme for crop sold. For example, if the farmer sold 3 (90kg) bags of maize at KSh 1,800 each. Divide 1,800 by 90. This gives you KSh 20 per kilogramme. Enter 20 in B8.

Section C: Purchaser's price for crop inputs

This section will **ONLY** be applicable to crop or mixed farmers.

11. **Filter question 1.0:** 1.0 Did the household purchase crop inputs during the last 12 months?
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No, End interview

Code appropriately. If no, crop inputs were purchased, skip to the next section D, otherwise end interview.

12. **C1:** This is a serialization of the crop inputs purchased by farmers during the last 12 months. The list of inputs purchased can be as long as the respondent can provide. The CAPI be used will accommodate the many farm inputs.
13. **C2:** Month(s) when the input(s) were purchased. For some inputs, purchases happen during the planting period which can be once or twice an year. For crops grown under irrigation the purchases may be made several times in the year. Other farmers may buy these inputs in bulk since they are not perishable products. The purpose of this question is to identify the month(s) the input(s) were purchased.
14. **C3:** List all the crop inputs purchased by the farmer in the last 12 months? Examples of crop inputs include fertilizer, seeds, seedlings, bags among others.
15. **C4:** The source of inputs is varied. Some of the possible sources include:
- 1 = Neighbour/Friend
 - 2 = Local market/stockist/retailer
 - 3 = Factory/processor
 - 4 = Imported
 - 5 = Other

Enter the appropriate code and after coding for all inputs.

16. **C5:** Unit of purchase. A list of possible units of purchase are included. Most of the farm inputs are purchased in standard units. However, should you find some being sold in non-standard units, select the appropriate code and enter.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1=Kilograms | 9=Debe | 17=1/4 Kg tin |
| 2=Grams | 10=Table Spoon | 18=1/2 Kg tin |
| 3=Litre | 11=Bunch | 19=1Kg tin |
| 4=Millilitre | 12=Piece/No. | 20=Bowl |
| 5=5 Kg Bag | 13=Heap | 21=Cup |
| 6=25 Kg Bag | 14=Handful | 22=Glass |
| 7=50 Kg bag | 15=Pakacha | 23=Other(Specify) |
| 8=90 Kg bag | 16=Gorogoro | |

17. **C6:** Quantity purchased (Kgs). The quantity purchased is related to the unit of purchase. For example, if a farmer purchased 6 (50Kg) bags of DAP fertilizer, enter $300 = (50 \times 6)$ in C6.
18. **C7:** Price Paid (KSh/Unit). Enter the price paid for unit sold. For example, in the above case, the DAP fertilizer price is KSh 1,200 per bag. Enter 1,200 in C7.
19. **C8:** Price Paid (KSh/Kg). Enter the price paid for Kilogramme for crop input purchased. In the above case, since the unit of purchase is non-standard, the unit price is computed as follows: Divide price for one bag by the weight (KGs) for a bag, i.e $1,200/50 = 20$. Therefore, a Kilogramme of DAP is KSh 20. Enter this price in C8.
20. **C9:** Value of purchases. The value is obtained by multiplying the quantity purchased and the price per unit. In the above example, if a 50Kg bag of DAP costs KSh 1,200 a bag, the value is $6 \times 1,200 = 7,200$. Enter 7,200 in C9.

Section D: Farm gate prices of Livestock and Livestock products

This section will **ONLY** be applicable to livestock or mixed farmers.

21. **Filter question 1.0:** Did the agricultural household engage in Livestock production during the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Code appropriately. If no, end interview.

22. **Filter question 1.1:** Did the agricultural household sell any livestock/livestock products during the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Code appropriately. If no, skip to Section E on livestock input prices.

23. **D1:** Number the livestock that were reared/produced by the agriculture households during the last 12 months. A fixed number of livestock has been provided.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Dairy Cattle-Indigenous | Donkeys |
| Dairy Cattle-Exotic | Rabbits |
| Immature Cattle | Chicken |
| Goats | Turkey |
| Sheep | Ducks |
| Camels | Other poultry |
| Pigs | Emerging livestock (Specify at most 2) |

24. **D2:** Month(s) when the livestock was sold. Enter the month(s) when each livestock was sold. The purpose of the section is to note the months when the livestock was sold on farm.

25. **D3a:** The number livestock sold by household in the last 12 months by type of livestock?

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Dairy Cattle-Indigenous | Immature Cattle |
| Dairy Cattle-Exotic | Goats |

| | |
|---------|---|
| Sheep | Turkey |
| Camels | Ducks |
| Pigs | Other poultry |
| Donkeys | Emerging livestock (Specify at most 2) |
| Rabbits | |
| Chicken | |

26. **D3b:** What was the value of the sale by type of livestock?

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Dairy Cattle-Indigenous | Rabbits |
| Dairy Cattle-Exotic | Chicken |
| Immature Cattle | Turkey |
| Goats | Ducks |
| Sheep | Other poultry |
| Camels | Emerging livestock (Specify at most 2) |
| Pigs | |
| Donkeys | |

27. **D4a:** Livestock products sold by household in the last 12 months by type of livestock?

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Cow Milk | Chicken meat |
| Goat milk | Chevon |
| Camel milk | Eggs |
| Donkey milk | Honey |
| Beef | Fish |
| Mutton | Manure |
| Pork | Skin |
| camel meat | Hide |
| Donkey meat | Rabbit urine |
| Rabbit meat | Other specify |

NB: In this case the units will only be needed for livestock products

28. **D4b:** Month(s) when the livestock product was sold. Enter the month(s) when each commodity was sold. Some livestock products such as milk are sold continuously on daily basis over several months. The total for every month sold should be indicated. The purpose of the section is to note the months when the livestock products were sold on farm.

29. **D5:** The market channel codes have been provided. They include:

- 1 = On farm
- 2 = Local market
- 3 = Roadside
- 4 = Factory/processor
- 5 = Exported
- 6 = Other specify

While, our primary focus is code 1 – on farm sale, it is nevertheless desirable to include the other channels to better understand the crop market channels and the prices offered.

30. **D6:** Unit. The unit will be used to measure the quantity sold.

- 1. Number
- 2. Litre
- 3. Kilogramme
- 4. Other, Specify

31. **D7:** Quantity Sold from own produce. This question is linked to D2 in that for every month there was a sale, the quantity sold should be indicated. For sales in non-standard units such as cups, debe among others effort should be made to convert the quantities to standard units such as litres and Kilogrammes.
32. **D8:** Price Paid (KSh/Kg). Enter the price paid for Kilogramme for livestock product sold. For example, if the farmer sold 3 Debes of honey each weighing 30KG at KSh 3,000 each. Divide 3,000 by 30. This gives you KSh 100 per kilogramme. Enter 100 in D7.

Section E: Purchaser's price for livestock inputs

This section will **ONLY** be applicable to livestock farmers.

33. **Filter question 1.0:** Did the household purchase farm inputs for livestock production during the last 12 months?
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No, End interview
34. **E1:** This is a serialization of the livestock inputs purchased by farmers during the last 12 months. The list of inputs purchased can be as long as the respondent can provide. The CAPI be used will accommodate the many farm inputs.
35. **E2:** Month(s) when the input(s) were purchased. For some inputs, purchases happen frequently such as animal feeds while others such as drugs and acaricides, may be bought only on need basis (infrequently). Enter the month(s) the input(s) were purchased.
36. **E3:** List all the livestock inputs purchased by the farmer in the last 12 months? Examples of livestock inputs include manufactured feeds, drugs, vaccines, chemicals among others.
- If no livestock inputs were applied, end the interview.
37. **E4:** The source of inputs is varied. Some of the possible sources include:
- 1 = Neighbour/Friend
 - 2 = Local market/stockist/retailer
 - 3 = Factory/processor
 - 4 = Imported
 - 5 = Other

Enter the appropriate code and after coding for all inputs.

38. **E5:** Unit of purchase. A list of possible units of purchase are included. Most of the farm inputs are purchased in standard units. However, should you find some being sold in non-standard units, select the appropriate code and enter.

1=Kilograms
2=Grams
3=Litre
4=Millilitre
5=5 Kg Bag

6=25 Kg Bag
7=50 Kg bag
8=90 Kg bag
9=Debe
10=Table Spoon

11=Bunch
12=Piece/No.
13=Heap
14=Handful
15=Pakacha

16=Gorogoro
17=1/4 Kg tin
18=1/2 Kg tin

19=1Kg tin
20=Bowl
21=Cup

22=Glass
23=Other(Specify)

39. **E6:** Quantity purchased (Kgs). The quantity purchased is related to the unit of purchase. For example, if a farmer purchased 6 (50Kg- bags) of Dairy meal, enter $300 = (50 \times 6)$ in E6.
40. **E7:** Price Paid (KSh/Unit). Enter the price paid for unit sold. For example, in the above case, the dairy meal price is KSh 1,500 per bag. Enter 1,500 in E7.
41. **E8:** Value of purchases. The value is obtained by multiplying the quantity purchased and the price per unit. In the above example, if a 50Kg bag of Dairy meal costs KSh 1,500 a bag, the value is $6 \times 1,500 = 9,000$. Enter 9,000 in E8.

Section F: Farm gate prices paid by non-farmers for crops grown within the cluster

This section will **ONLY** be applicable to non-farmers.

42. **Filter question 1.1:** Has this household purchased any crop output from farmers within the cluster the last 12 months?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, End interview

Code appropriately. If no, End interview.

43. **F1:** This is a serialization of the crops that were purchased by the non-agriculture households during the last 12 months. Since CAPI will be used, it will be acceptable to include as many crops as the farmer may have purchased during this period.

44. **F2:** Month(s) when the crop was purchased. The purchase here is by a non-agricultural household from a farmer within the cluster. The purchase must be on the farm.

45. **F3:** List all the crops purchased by the non-farming households within the cluster in the last 12 months?

46. **F4:** Unit of purchase. A list of possible units of purchase are included. For example, if a non-agricultural household purchased 10 (1/4 kg) tins of maize, code 17 in F4.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1=Kilograms | 9=Debe | 17=1/4 Kg tin |
| 2=Grams | 10=Table Spoon | 18=1/2 Kg tin |
| 3=Litre | 11=Bunch | 19=1Kg tin |
| 4=Millilitre | 12=Piece/No. | 20=Bowl |
| 5=5 Kg Bag | 13=Heap | 21=Cup |
| 6=25 Kg Bag | 14=Handful | 22=Glass |
| 7=50 Kg bag | 15=Pakacha | 23=Other(Specify) |
| 8=90 Kg bag | 16=Gorogoro | |

47. **F5:** Quantity purchased from a farmer. This question is linked to F2 in that for every month there was a purchase, the quantity purchased should be indicated using the unit of purchase indicated in F5.

48. **F6:** Price Paid (KSh/Unit). Enter the price paid for unit purchased. For example, if the non-agricultural household purchased 3 (90kg) bags of maize at KSh 1,800 each, enter 1,800 in F6.

49. **F7: Price Paid (KSh/Kg).** Enter the price paid for Kilogramme for crop output purchased. For example, if the farmer purchased 3 (90kg) bags of maize at KSh 1,800 each. Divide 1,800 by 90. This gives you KSh 20 per kilogramme. Enter 20 in F7 and go to the next crop out purchased. Otherwise, go to section G.

Section G: Livestock and Livestock products purchased on farm by non-farmers within the cluster

This section will **ONLY** be applicable to non-farmers.

50. **Filter question 1.0:** 1.0 Did the household purchase any livestock products from a farmer within the cluster in the last 12 months?

- 3 Yes
- 4 No, End interview

Code appropriately. If no, end interview.

51. **G1:** This is a serialization of the livestock and livestock products that were reared/produced by agriculture households within the cluster during the last 12 months.
52. **G2:** Month(s) when the livestock/livestock product was purchased. The purchase here is by a non-agricultural household from a farmer within the cluster. The purchase must be made on the farm.

If none, end interview.

53. **G3:** List all the livestock/livestock products purchased by the household from within the cluster in the last 12 months?

If no livestock/livestock products were purchased, end interview.

54. **G4:** Unit of purchase. A list of possible units of purchase are included. For example, if a non-agricultural household purchased 10 (cups) of milk, code 21 in G4.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1=Kilograms | 9=Debe | |
| 2=Grams | 10=Table Spoon | 17=1/4 Kg tin |
| 3=Litre | 11=Bunch | 18=1/2 Kg tin |
| 4=Millilitre | 12=Piece/No. | 19=1Kg tin |
| 5=5 Kg Bag | 13=Heap | 20=Bowl |
| 6=25 Kg Bag | 14=Handful | 21=Cup |
| 7=50 Kg bag | 15=Pakacha | 22=Glass |
| 8=90 Kg bag | 16=Gorogoro | 23=Other(Specify) |

55. **G5:** Price Paid (KSh/Unit). Enter the price paid for unit purchased. For example, if the non-agricultural household purchased 1 debe of honey whose weight is 20Kgs at KSh 1,800. The price per kilogramme of the honey is $1,800/20=90$, enter 90 in G5.

APPENDIX I

County /Country Codes

| County/Country Name | Code | County/Country Name | Code |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| NAIROBI | 101 | SIAYA | 601 |
| NYANDARUA | 201 | KISUMU | 602 |
| NYERI | 202 | HOMA BAY | 603 |
| KIRINYAGA | 203 | MIGORI | 604 |
| MURANGA | 204 | KISII | 605 |
| KIAMBU | 205 | NYAMIRA | 606 |
| MOMBASA | 301 | TURKANA | 701 |
| KWALE | 302 | WEST POKOT | 702 |
| KILIFI | 303 | SAMBURU | 703 |
| TANA RIVER | 304 | TRANS NZOIA | 704 |
| LAMU | 305 | BARINGO | 705 |
| TAITA TAVETA | 306 | UASIN-GISHU | 706 |
| MARSABIT | 401 | ELGEYO MARAKWET | 707 |
| ISIOLO | 402 | NANDI | 708 |
| MERU | 403 | LAIKIPIA | 709 |
| THARAKA NITHI | 404 | NAKURU | 710 |
| EMBU | 405 | NAROK | 711 |
| KITUI | 406 | KAJIADO | 712 |
| MACHAKOS | 407 | KERICHO | 713 |
| MAKUENI | 408 | BOMET | 714 |
| GARISSA | 501 | KAKAMEGA | 801 |
| WAJIR | 502 | VIHIGA | 802 |
| MANDERA | 503 | BUNGOMA | 803 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| | | BUSIA | 804 |
| Other Countries/Regions | | | |
| UGANDA | 901 | GERMANY | 931 |
| TANZANIA | 902 | SWITZERLAND | 932 |
| CENTRAL AFRICA | 903 | UNITED KINGDOM | 933 |
| WEST AFRICA | 904 | ITALY | 934 |
| NORTH AFRICA | 905 | FRANCE | 935 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 906 | SCANDINAVIA | 936 |
| | 907 | OTHER AMERICA | 940 |
| OTHER ASIA | 910 | USA | 941 |
| JAPAN | 911 | CANADA | 942 |
| INDIA | 912 | AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND | 950 |
| MIDDLE EAST | 913 | OTHER AFRICA | 900 |
| CHINA | 914 | OTHER COUNTRIES | 960 |
| OTHER EUROPE | 930 | | |

APPENDIX II

Kenya National Occupational Classification Standard (KNOCS)

MAJOR GROUP 1: LEGISLATORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND MANAGERS

110: Legislators and Constitutional Officials

111: Legislative and Constitutional Officials

112: County Officials

120: Administrators and Senior Officials of Special Interest Organizations

121: Government Administrators

122: Senior Officials of Special Interest Organizations

130: Corporate Managers

131: Directors and Chief Executives

132: Specialized Departmental Managers

133 Other Departmental Managers

140: Non-Departmental Managers

141: Non-departmental Managers

150: Other Administrators and Managers

151: Other Administrators and Managers

MAJOR GROUP 2: PROFESSIONALS

210: Physical Science Professionals

211: Physicists and Related Professionals

212: Chemists

220: Mathematicians, Statisticians and Computing Professionals

221: Mathematicians and Related Professionals

222: Statisticians

223: Computing Professionals

230: Engineering Science Professionals

231: Architects and Town Planners

232: Surveyors and Cartographers

233: Civil Engineers

234: Mechanical Engineers

235: Chemical Engineers and Technologists

236: Mining Engineers, Metallurgists and Related Technologists

237: Electrical, Electronics and Telecommunications Engineers

238: Production and Related Engineers

240: Health and Life Science Professionals

241: Health Professionals

242: Nursing and Mid-wifely Professionals

243: Life Science Professionals

244: Agriculturalists and Related Professionals

250: Teaching Professionals

251: University and Post-Secondary Teachers/Lecturers

252: Secondary and Technical Institute Teachers and Instructors

253: Special Education Teaching Professionals

254: Education Methods Advisers and Assessors

259: Other Teaching Professionals

260: Legal Professionals

261: Lawyers

262: Jurists/Judges

270: Social Science and Related Professionals

271: Economists

272: Psychologists

273: Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Professionals

274: Historians and Political Scientists

275: Philologists, Translators and Interpreters

279: Other Social Science and Related Professionals

280: Business Professionals

281: Accountants, Auditors and Tax Assessors

282: Personnel and Occupational Professionals

289: Other Business Professionals

290: Other Professionals

291: Archivists, Librarians, and Related Professionals

292: Religious Professionals

293: Authors, Journalists and Related Professionals

294: Sculptors, Painters and Related Professionals

295: Composers, Musicians and Singers

296: Choreographers

MAJOR GROUP 3: TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

310: Engineering Technicians

311: Technical Draughts-men

312: Civil Engineering and Related Technicians

313: Mechanical Engineering and Related Technicians

314: Mining and Metallurgical Technicians

315: Electrical Engineering Technicians

316: Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering Technicians

317: Chemical Engineering Technicians

318: Photographers, Image and Sound Recording Equipment Controllers

319: Broadcasting and Telecommunications Equipment Controllers

320: Medical and Health Science Associate Professionals

321: Auxiliary Nurses

322: Medical/Clinical Officers

323: Sanitarians

324: Optometrists and Opticians

325: Dental Technicians

326: Physiotherapists and Related Associate Professionals

327: Veterinary Officers

328: Pharmaceutical Officers

329: Other Associate Medical, Nursing and Nutrition Workers

330: Physical and Life Science Technicians

331: Physical Science Technicians

332: Life Science Technicians

333: Agronomy and Forestry Technicians

334: Farming and Forestry Advisors

340: Farming Advisors

341: Ships Engineer

342: Ships Deck Officers and Pilots

343: Aircraft Pilots and Related Workers

344: Air Traffic Controller

350: Business and Social Services Associate Professionals

351: Securities and Finance Dealers

352: Insurance Brokers and Agents

353: Real Estate Agents

354: Business Service Agents

355: Buyers, Appraisers Auctioneers

360: Administration and Middle Level Personnel

361: Police Inspectors, Detectives, Customs and Border Officials

- 362: Government Tax and Excise Officials
- 363: Welfare and Pension Officials
- 364: Government Licensing Officials
- 365: Business and Public Service Middle Level Personnel
- 366: Statistical and Planning Officials
- 367: Fisheries, Wildlife and Tourist Officials
- 368: Lands, Agricultural and Livestock Officials
- 369: Other Middle Level Personnel

370: Primary and Pre-primary education and Other Teachers

- 371: Primary Education Teachers
- 372: Pre-primary Education Teachers
- 373: Other Teachers and Instructors

390: Other Business, Social Services, Athletics, Sports and Related Workers

- 391: Non-ordained Religion Assistants
- 392: Social Advisers and Helpers
- 393: Athletes, Sportsmen and Related workers
- 394: Decorators and Other Commercial Workers
- 395: Radio, Television and Other Announcers
- 396: Street, Nightclub and Related Musicians
- 397: Acrobats, Clowns, Magicians and Related Workers
- 398: Safety, Health and Quality Inspector /Controllers
- 399: Mechanical, Electrical, Building and Fire Inspectors

MAJOR GROUP 4: SECRETARIAL, CLERICAL SERVICES AND RELATED WORKERS

410: Secretaries and Office Clerks

- 411: Secretaries Stenographers and Typists
- 412: Office Machine Operators
- 413: Numerical Clerks

- 414: Material Recording and Transport Clerks
- 415: Library, Mail and Related Clerks
- 416: Coding, Proofreading and Related Clerks
- 417: General Office Clerks

420: Client Oriented Clerks

- 411: Cashiers, Tellers and Related Clerks
- 422: Information Clerks
- 423: Other Client Oriented Clerks

MAJOR GROUP 5: SERVICE WORKERS, SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS

- 510: Models, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
- 511: Fashion and Other Models
- 512: Shop Assistants and Demonstrators

520: Personal and Protective Service Workers

- 521: Hairdressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers
- 522: Undertakers and Embalmers
- 523: Fortune Tellers, Astrologers and Related Workers
- 524: Protective Service Workers

530: House Stewards, Caterers, Waiters and Related Workers

- 531: House Stewards and Housekeepers
- 532: Cooks and Other Catering Service Workers
- 533: Waiters Bartenders

540: Travel Attendants and Guides

- 541: Ship and Flight Attendants and Travel Stewards
- 542: Transport Conductors

543: Travel Guides and Ground Attendants

MAJOR GROUP 6: SKILLED FARM, FISHERY, WILDLIFE AND RELATED WORKERS

610: Farm Workers (except fish)

611: Field Crop, Vegetable and Horticultural Farm Workers

612: Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Producers

613: Crop and Animal Producers

620: Fishery and Related Workers

621: Fishery Workers

630: Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers

631: Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers

640: Forestry and Related Workers

641: Forestry and Related Workers

650: Hunting and Wildlife Workers

651: Hunting and Wildlife Workers

MAJOR GROUP 7: CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS

710: Extraction and Building Trades Workers

711: Mining, blasting, Stone Cutting and Related Workers

712: Building Trades Workers

720: Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers

721: Metal Molders, Welders, Structural-metal Preparers and Related Trades Workers

722: Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Related Trades workers

723: Machinery Mechanics and Fitters

724: Electrical Equipment Fitters and Installers

725: Electrical Equipment Fitters and Services

726: Electrical Linesmen and Cable Jointers

727: Solar Equipment Fitters and Installers

730: Precision and Handicraft Workers

731: Precision Workers in Metal and Related Materials

732: Potters, Glassmakers and Related Trades Workers

733: Handicraft Workers

740: Printing and Related Trades Workers

741: Compositors and Typesetters

742: Stereotypes and Electrotypers

743: Printing Engravers and Etchers

744: Photographic and Related Workers

745: Bookbinders and Related Workers

746: Silk-screen, Block and Textile Printers

750: Food Processing and Related Trades

751: Butchers, Fishmongers and Related Food Preparers

752: Bakers, Pastry-cooks and Confectionery Makers

753: Dairy Products Makers

754: Fruit, Nut and Related Preservers

755: Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Products Makers

756: Food and Beverage Tasters

757: Brewers, Distillers and Related Workers

758: Other Food Processing and Related Workers

760: Woodworking Trades Workers

761: Wood Treating, Cabinetmaking and Related Trades Workers

762: Woodworking-machine Setters and Setter-operators

770: Textile, Garment and Related Trades

771: Fibre Prepapers

772: Weavers, Knitters and Related Workers

773: Tailors, Dressmakers and Related Workers

780: Upholsterers, Pelt, Leather and Shoemaking Trades Workers

781: Upholsters

782: Fell mongers, Tanners and Pelt Dressers

783: Shoe-making and Related Trades Workers

MAJOR GROUP 8: PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS

810: Drilling and Mining Plant and Mineral Products Machine Operators

811: Well Drillers and Borers

812: Mining Plant Operators

813: Stone, Clay, Cement and Other Mineral Products Machine Operators

820: Metal Processing Plant and Metal Working Machine Operators

821: Metal Smelting, Converting and Refining Furnace Operators

822: Metal Melters, Casters and Rolling Mill Operators

823: Metal Heat-treating Plant Operators, Metal Drawers and Extruders

824: Machine -Tool and Other Metal-Working Machine Operators

825: Metal Finishing, Plating and Coating Machine Operators

830: Wood Processing Plant and Wood, Rubbers and Plastic Machine Operators

831: Wood Processing and Paper Pulp Plant Operators

832: Wood Products Machine Operators

833: Printing and Binding Machine Operators

834: Paper Products Machine Operators

835: Rubber and Plastic Rubber Machine Operators

840: Chemical-Processing Plant and Chemical Products Machine Operators

- 841: Chemical Crushing, Grinding and Mixing Machine Operators
- 842: Chemical Heat-treating and Plant Operators
- 843: Filtering and Separation Equipment Operators
- 844: Chemical Still and Reactor Operators
- 845: Petroleum Refining Plant Operators
- 846: Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Products Machine Operators
- 849: Other Chemical Processing Plant and Machinery Operators

850: Power Production Plant Operators

- 851: Power Generating Plant Operators
- 852: Steam Turbine boiler and Engine Operators

860: Food and Related Products Machine Operators

- 861: Meat and Fish Processing Machine Operators
- 862: Dairy Products and Machine Operators
- 863: Grain and Spice-milling Machine Operators
- 864: Baked Goods, Cereal and Chocolate Products Machine Operators
- 865: Fruit, Vegetable and Nut Processing Machine Operators
- 866: Sugar Production Machine Operators
- 867: Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Processing Machine Operators
- 868: Brewers, Wine and Other Beverage Machine Operators
- 869: Tobacco Production Machine Operators

870: Assemblers

- 871: Mechanical Machinery Assemblers
- 872: Electrical and Electronic Machinery Assemblers
- 873: Metal Products Assemblers
- 874: Plastic and Rubber Products Assemblers
- 875: Wood, Paperboard and Related Products Assemblers

876: Textile and Leather Products Assemblers

880: Drivers and Mobile Machinery Operators

881: Railway Engine Drivers and Related Workers

882: Motor Vehicle Drivers

883: Agricultural and Materials-handling Machinery Operators

884: Ships' Deck Crews and Related Workers

890: Other Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers

891: Glass and Ceramics Kiln and Related Plant Operators

892: Textile Preparing, Spinning and Winding Machine Operators

893: Weaving, Knitting and Sewing Machine Operators

894: Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Cleaning Machine Operators

895: Fur and Leather Preparing Machine Operators

896: Shoemaking and Related Machine Operators

899: Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers not Elsewhere Classified

MAJOR GROUP 9: ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS

910: Sales and Services Elementary Occupations

911: Street Vendors and Related Workers

912: Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services Elementary Occupations

913: Cleaners, Launderers and Domestic Workers

914: Building Caretakers

915: Messengers, Porters, Watchmen and Related Workers

916: Other Sales and Service Labourers

920: Agricultural, Fishery and Related Labourers

921: Farm- hands and Related Labourers

922: Forestry Labourers

923: Fishery, Hunting and Trapping Labourers

930: Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport

931: Mining and Quarrying Labourers

932: Construction and Maintenance Labourers

933: Manufacturing Labourers

934: Transport Labourers and Freight Handlers

MAJOR GROUP 10: ARMED FORCES**010: Armed Forces**

011: Armed Forces

APPENDIX III**ISIC Revision 4 Codes****Agriculture, forestry and fishing**

| | |
|------|--|
| 0111 | Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds |
| 0112 | Growing of rice |
| 0113 | Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers |
| 0114 | Growing of sugar cane |
| 0115 | Growing of tobacco |
| 0116 | Growing of fibre crops |
| 0119 | Growing of other non-perennial crops |
| 012 | Growing of perennial crops |
| 0121 | Growing of grapes |
| 0122 | Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits |
| 0123 | Growing of citrus fruits |
| 0124 | Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits |
| 0125 | Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts |
| 0126 | Growing of oleaginous fruits |
| 0127 | Growing of beverage crops |
| 0128 | Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops |
| 0129 | Growing of other perennial crops |
| 0130 | Plant propagation |
| 0141 | Raising of cattle and buffaloes |
| 0142 | Raising of horses and other equines |
| 0143 | Raising of camels and camelids |
| 0144 | Raising of sheep and goats |
| 0145 | Raising of swine/pigs |
| 0146 | Raising of poultry |
| 0149 | Raising of other animals |
| 0150 | Mixed farming |
| 0161 | Support activities for crop production |
| 0162 | Support activities for animal production |

| | |
|------|--|
| 0163 | Post-harvest crop activities |
| 0164 | Seed processing for propagation |
| 0170 | Hunting, trapping and related service activities |
| 0210 | Silviculture and other forestry activities |
| 0220 | Logging |
| 0230 | Gathering of non-wood forest products |
| 0240 | Support services to forestry |
| 0311 | Marine fishing |
| 0312 | Freshwater fishing |
| 0321 | Marine aquaculture |
| 0322 | Freshwater aquaculture |

Mining and quarrying

| | |
|------|---|
| 0510 | Mining of hard coal |
| 0520 | Mining of lignite |
| 0610 | Extraction of crude petroleum |
| 0620 | Extraction of natural gas |
| 0710 | Mining of iron ores |
| 0721 | Mining of uranium and thorium ores |
| 0729 | Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores |
| 0810 | Quarrying of stone, sand and clay |
| 0891 | Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals |
| 0892 | Extraction of peat |
| 0893 | Extraction of salt |
| 0899 | Other mining and quarrying n.e.c. |
| 0910 | Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction |
| 0990 | Support activities for other mining and quarrying |

Manufacturing

| | |
|------|---|
| 1010 | Processing and preserving of meat |
| 1020 | Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1030 | Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables |
| 1040 | Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats |
| 1050 | Manufacture of dairy products |
| 1061 | Manufacture of grain mill products |
| 1062 | Manufacture of starches and starch products |
| 1071 | Manufacture of bakery products |
| 1072 | Manufacture of sugar |
| 1073 | Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery |
| 1074 | Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products |
| 1075 | Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes |
| 1079 | Manufacture of other food products n.e.c. |
| 1080 | Manufacture of prepared animal feeds |
| 1101 | Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits |
| 1102 | Manufacture of wines |
| 1103 | Manufacture of malt liquors and malt |
| 1104 | Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters |
| 1200 | Manufacture of tobacco products |
| 1311 | Preparation and spinning of textile fibres |
| 1312 | Weaving of textiles |
| 1313 | Finishing of textiles |
| 1391 | Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics |
| 1392 | Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel |
| 1393 | Manufacture of carpets and rugs |
| 1394 | Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting |
| 1399 | Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c. |
| 1410 | Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel |
| 1420 | Manufacture of articles of fur |
| 1430 | Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel |
| 1511 | Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur |
| 1512 | Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness |
| 1520 | Manufacture of footwear |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1610 | Sawmilling and planing of wood |
| 1621 | Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels |
| 1622 | Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery |
| 1623 | Manufacture of wooden containers |
| 1629 | Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials |
| 1701 | Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard |
| 1702 | Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard |
| 1709 | Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard |
| 1811 | Printing |
| 1812 | Service activities related to printing |
| 1820 | Reproduction of recorded media |
| 1910 | Manufacture of coke oven products |
| 1920 | Manufacture of refined petroleum products |
| 2011 | Manufacture of basic chemicals |
| 2012 | Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds |
| 2013 | Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms |
| 202 | Manufacture of other chemical products |
| 2021 | Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products |
| 2022 | Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics |
| 2023 | Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations |
| 2029 | Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c. |
| 2030 | Manufacture of man-made fibres |
| 2100 | Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products |
| 2211 | Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres |
| 2219 | Manufacture of other rubber products |
| 2220 | Manufacture of plastics products |
| 2310 | Manufacture of glass and glass products |
| 2391 | Manufacture of refractory products |
| 2392 | Manufacture of clay building materials |

| | |
|------|---|
| 2393 | Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products |
| 2394 | Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster |
| 2395 | Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster |
| 2396 | Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone |
| 2399 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c. |
| 2410 | Manufacture of basic iron and steel |
| 2420 | Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals |
| 2431 | Casting of iron and steel |
| 2432 | Casting of non-ferrous metals |
| 2511 | Manufacture of structural metal products |
| 2512 | Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal |
| 2513 | Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers |
| 2520 | Manufacture of weapons and ammunition |
| 2591 | Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy |
| 2592 | Treatment and coating of metals; machining |
| 2593 | Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware |
| 2599 | Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c. |
| 2610 | Manufacture of electronic components and boards |
| 2620 | Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment |
| 2630 | Manufacture of communication equipment |
| 2640 | Manufacture of consumer electronics |
| 2651 | Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating and control equipment |
| 2652 | Manufacture of watches and clocks |
| 2660 | Manufacture of irradiation, electro medical and electrotherapeutic equipment |
| 2670 | Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment |
| 2680 | Manufacture of magnetic and optical media |
| 2710 | Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus |
| 2720 | Manufacture of batteries and accumulators |
| 2731 | Manufacture of fibre optic cables |
| 2732 | Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables |
| 2733 | Manufacture of wiring devices |

| | |
|------|---|
| 2740 | Manufacture of electric lighting equipment |
| 2750 | Manufacture of domestic appliances |
| 2790 | Manufacture of other electrical equipment |
| 2811 | Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines |
| 2812 | Manufacture of fluid power equipment |
| 2813 | Manufacture of other pumps, compressors, taps and valves |
| 2814 | Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements |
| 2815 | Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners |
| 2816 | Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment |
| 2817 | Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment) |
| 2818 | Manufacture of power-driven hand tools |
| 2819 | Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery |
| 2821 | Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery |
| 2822 | Manufacture of metal-forming machinery and machine tools |
| 2823 | Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy |
| 2824 | Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction |
| 2825 | Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing |
| 2826 | Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production |
| 2829 | Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery |
| 2910 | Manufacture of motor vehicles |
| 2920 | Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers |
| 2930 | Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles |
| 3011 | Building of ships and floating structures |
| 3012 | Building of pleasure and sporting boats |
| 3020 | Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock |
| 3030 | Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery |
| 3040 | Manufacture of military fighting vehicles |
| 3091 | Manufacture of motorcycles |
| 3092 | Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages |
| 3099 | Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c. |

| | |
|------|--|
| 3100 | Manufacture of furniture |
| 3211 | Manufacture of jewellery and related articles |
| 3212 | Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles |
| 3220 | Manufacture of musical instruments |
| 3230 | Manufacture of sports goods |
| 3240 | Manufacture of games and toys |
| 3250 | Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies |
| 3290 | Other manufacturing n.e.c. |
| 3311 | Repair of fabricated metal products |
| 3312 | Repair of machinery |
| 3313 | Repair of electronic and optical equipment |
| 3314 | Repair of electrical equipment |
| 3315 | Repair of transport equipment, except motor vehicles |
| 3319 | Repair of other equipment |
| 3320 | Installation of industrial machinery and equipment |

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

| | |
|------|---|
| 3510 | Electric power generation, transmission and distribution |
| 3520 | Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains |
| 3530 | Steam and air conditioning supply |

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

| | |
|------|--|
| 3600 | Water collection, treatment and supply |
| 3700 | Sewerage |
| 3811 | Collection of non-hazardous waste |
| 3812 | Collection of hazardous waste |
| 3821 | Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste |
| 3822 | Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste |
| 3830 | Materials recovery |
| 3900 | Remediation activities and other waste management services |

Construction

| | |
|------|---|
| 4100 | Construction of buildings |
| 4210 | Construction of roads and railways |
| 4220 | Construction of utility projects |
| 4290 | Construction of other civil engineering projects |
| 4311 | Demolition |
| 4312 | Site preparation |
| 432 | Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities |
| 4321 | Electrical installation |
| 4322 | Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation |
| 4329 | Other construction installation |
| 4330 | Building completion and finishing |
| 4390 | Other specialized construction activities |

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

| | |
|------|--|
| 4510 | Sale of motor vehicles |
| 4520 | Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles |
| 4530 | Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories |
| 4540 | Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories |
| 4610 | Wholesale on a fee or contract basis |
| 4620 | Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals |
| 4630 | Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco |
| 4641 | Wholesale of textiles, clothing and footwear |
| 4649 | Wholesale of other household goods |
| 4651 | Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software |
| 4652 | Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts |
| 4653 | Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies |
| 4659 | Wholesale of other machinery and equipment |
| 4661 | Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products |
| 4662 | Wholesale of metals and metal ores |
| 4663 | Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies |

| | |
|------|---|
| 4669 | Wholesale of waste and scrap and other products n.e.c. |
| 4690 | Non-specialized wholesale trade |
| 4711 | Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating |
| 4719 | Other retail sale in non-specialized stores |
| 4721 | Retail sale of food in specialized stores |
| 4722 | Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores |
| 4723 | Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores |
| 4730 | Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores |
| 4741 | Retail sale of computers, peripheral units, software and telecommunications equipment in specialized stores |
| 4742 | Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialized stores |
| 4751 | Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores |
| 4752 | Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialized stores |
| 4753 | Retail sale of carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings in specialized stores |
| 4759 | Retail sale of electrical household appliances, furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialized stores |
| 4761 | Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationary in specialized stores |
| 4762 | Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialized stores |
| 4763 | Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialized stores |
| 4764 | Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores |
| 477 | Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores |
| 4771 | Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialized stores |
| 4772 | Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialized stores |
| 4773 | Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores |
| 4774 | Retail sale of second-hand goods |
| 4781 | Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products |
| 4782 | Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear |
| 4789 | Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods |
| 4791 | Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet |
| 4799 | Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets |

Transportation and storage

| | |
|------|---|
| 4911 | Passenger rail transport, interurban |
| 4912 | Freight rail transport |
| 4921 | Urban and suburban passenger land transport |
| 4922 | Other passenger land transport |
| 4923 | Freight transport by road |
| 4930 | Transport via pipeline |
| 5011 | Sea and coastal passenger water transport |
| 5012 | Sea and coastal freight water transport |
| 5021 | Inland passenger water transport |
| 5022 | Inland freight water transport |
| 5110 | Passenger air transport |
| 5120 | Freight air transport |
| 5210 | Warehousing and storage |
| 5221 | Service activities incidental to land transportation |
| 5222 | Service activities incidental to water transportation |
| 5223 | Service activities incidental to air transportation |
| 5224 | Cargo handling |
| 5229 | Other transportation support activities |
| 5310 | Postal activities |
| 5320 | Courier activities |

Accommodation and food service activities

| | |
|------|---|
| 5510 | Short term accommodation activities |
| 5520 | Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks |
| 5590 | Other accommodation |
| 5610 | Restaurants and mobile food service activities |
| 5621 | Event catering |
| 5629 | Other food service activities |
| 5630 | Beverage serving activities |

Information and communication

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 5811 | Book publishing |
|------|-----------------|

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 5812 | Publishing of directories and mailing lists |
| 5813 | Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals |
| 5819 | Other publishing activities |
| 5820 | Software publishing |
| 5911 | Motion picture, video and television programme production activities |
| 5912 | Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities |
| 5913 | Motion picture, video and television programme distribution activities |
| 5914 | Motion picture projection activities |
| 5920 | Sound recording and music publishing activities |
| 6010 | Radio broadcasting |
| 6020 | Television programming and broadcasting activities |
| 6110 | Wired telecommunications activities |
| 6120 | Wireless telecommunications activities |
| 6130 | Satellite telecommunications activities |
| 6190 | Other telecommunications activities |
| 6201 | Computer programming activities |
| 6202 | Computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities |
| 6209 | Other information technology and computer service activities |
| Division 63 | Information service activities |
| 631 | Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals |
| 6311 | Data processing, hosting and related activities |
| 6312 | Web portals |
| 639 | Other information service activities |
| 6391 | News agency activities |
| 6399 | Other information service activities n.e.c. |

Section K

Financial and insurance activities

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Division 64 | Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding |
|-------------|--|

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| 641 | | Monetary intermediation |
| 6411 | | Central banking |
| 6419 | | Other monetary intermediation |
| 642 | 6420 | Activities of holding companies |
| 643 | 6430 | Trusts, funds and similar financial entities |
| 649 | | Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding activities |
| 6491 | | Financial leasing |
| 6492 | | Other credit granting |
| 6499 | | Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding activities, n.e.c. |

Division 65 Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security

| | | |
|------|------|--------------------|
| 651 | | Insurance |
| 6511 | | Life insurance |
| 6512 | | Non-life insurance |
| 652 | 6520 | Reinsurance |
| 653 | 6530 | Pension funding |

Division 66 Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities

| | | |
|------|------|--|
| 661 | | Activities auxiliary to financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding |
| 6611 | | Administration of financial markets |
| 6612 | | Security and commodity contracts brokerage |
| 6619 | | Other activities auxiliary to financial service activities |
| 662 | | Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding |
| 6621 | | Risk and damage evaluation |
| 6622 | | Activities of insurance agents and brokers |
| 6629 | | Other activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding |
| 663 | 6630 | Fund management activities |

Section L

Real estate activities

| | | |
|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Division 68 | | Real estate activities |
|-------------|--|------------------------|

681 6810 Real estate activities with own or leased property

682 6820 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis

Section M

Professional, scientific and technical activities

Division 69 Legal and accounting activities

691 6910 Legal activities

692 6920 Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy

Division 70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities

701 7010 Activities of head offices

702 7020 Management consultancy activities

Division 71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

711 7110 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy

712 7120 Technical testing and analysis

Division 72 Scientific research and development

721 7210 Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering

722 7220 Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities

Division 73 Advertising and market research

731 7310 Advertising

732 7320 Market research and public opinion polling

Division 74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities

741 7410 Specialized design activities

742 7420 Photographic activities

749 7490 Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.

Division 75 Veterinary activities

750 7500 Veterinary activities

Section N

Administrative and support service activities

Division 77 Rental and leasing activities

771 7710 Renting and leasing of motor vehicles

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| 772 | | Renting and leasing of personal and household goods |
| 7721 | | Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods |
| 7722 | | Renting of video tapes and disks |
| 7729 | | Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods |
| 773 | 7730 | Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods |
| 774 | 7740 | Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works |

Division 78 Employment activities

| | | |
|-----|------|---|
| 781 | 7810 | Activities of employment placement agencies |
| 782 | 7820 | Temporary employment agency activities |
| 783 | 7830 | Other human resources provision |

Division 79 Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities

| | | |
|------|------|--|
| 791 | | Travel agency and tour operator activities |
| 7911 | | Travel agency activities |
| 7912 | | Tour operator activities |
| 799 | 7990 | Other reservation service and related activities |

Division 80 Security and investigation activities

| | | |
|-----|------|-------------------------------------|
| 801 | 8010 | Private security activities |
| 802 | 8020 | Security systems service activities |
| 803 | 8030 | Investigation activities |

Division 81 Services to buildings and landscape activities

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| 811 | 8110 | Combined facilities support activities |
| 812 | | Cleaning activities |
| 8121 | | General cleaning of buildings |
| 8129 | | Other building and industrial cleaning activities |
| 813 | 8130 | Landscape care and maintenance service activities |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Division 82 | Office administrative, office support and other business support activities |
| 821 | Office administrative and support activities |
| 8211 | Combined office administrative service activities |
| 8219 | Photocopying, document preparation and other specialized office support activities |
| 822 8220 | Activities of call centres |
| 823 8230 | Organization of conventions and trade shows |
| 829 | Business support service activities n.e.c. |
| 8291 | Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus |
| 8292 | Packaging activities |
| 8299 | Other business support service activities n.e.c. |

Section O

Public administration and defense; compulsory social security

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Division 84 | Public administration and defense; compulsory social security |
| 841 | Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community |
| 8411 | General public administration activities |
| 8412 | Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security |
| 8413 | Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of businesses |
| 842 | Provision of services to the community as a whole |
| 8421 | Foreign affairs |
| 8422 | Defence activities |
| 8423 | Public order and safety activities |
| 843 8430 | Compulsory social security activities |

Section P

Education

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Division 85 | Education |
| 851 8510 | Pre-primary and primary education |

| | | |
|------|------|--|
| 852 | | Secondary education |
| 8521 | | General secondary education |
| 8522 | | Technical and vocational secondary education |
| 853 | 8530 | Higher education |
| 854 | | Other education |
| 8541 | | Sports and recreation education |
| 8542 | | Cultural education |
| 8549 | | Other education n.e.c. |
| 855 | 8550 | Educational support activities |

Human health and social work activities

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 8610 | | Hospital activities |
| 8620 | | Medical and dental practice activities |
| 8690 | | Other human health activities |
| 8710 | | Residential nursing care facilities |
| 8720 | | Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse |
| 8730 | | Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled |
| 8790 | | Other residential care activities |
| 8810 | | Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled |
| 8890 | | Other social work activities without accommodation |

Arts, entertainment and recreation

| | | |
|------|--|--|
| 9000 | | Creative, arts and entertainment activities |
| 9101 | | Library and archives activities |
| 9102 | | Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings |
| 9103 | | Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities |
| 9200 | | Gambling and betting activities |
| 9311 | | Operation of sports facilities |
| 9312 | | Activities of sports clubs |
| 9319 | | Other sports activities |

- 9321 Activities of amusement parks and theme parks
- 9329 Other amusement and recreation activities n.e.c.

Other service activities

- 9411 Activities of business and employers membership organizations
- 9412 Activities of professional membership organizations
- 9420 Activities of trade unions
- 9491 Activities of religious organizations
- 9492 Activities of political organizations
- 9499 Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c.
- 9511 Repair of computers and peripheral equipment
- 9512 Repair of communication equipment
- 9521 Repair of consumer electronics
- 9522 Repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment
- 9523 Repair of footwear and leather goods
- 9524 Repair of furniture and home furnishings
- 9529 Repair of other personal and household goods
- 9601 Washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products
- 9602 Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
- 9603 Funeral and related activities
- 9609 Other personal service activities n.e.c.

Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use




- 9700 Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
- 9810 Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use
- 9820 Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use

Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

9900

Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

APPENDIX IV: ILLUSTRATION OF FOOD ITEMS

| Aromatic Unbroken Rice (Pishori/Basmati etc.) | Picture |
|--|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, Grade1 (premium rice), Long grain mostly the rice is clean and brokenness very low (less than 5%)</p> <p>Mostly Parboiled</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Non Aromatic (Unbroken) White Rice | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, Grade, Long grain, and brokenness very low (less than 5%). No Aroma and it is parboiled. Pre-packed in paper or plastic bags</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Broken white rice (Aromatic or Non-Aromatic) | |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand is not relevant, white rice (milled) broken approximately 25%, Non- parboiled. Sold loose or plastic foiled, non- aromatic and not enriched.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| White Bread | Picture |

Product description

Brand well known, 400 grams to 800 grams, sliced or not sliced with hard crust ingredients, 90% wheat flour.

UOM: **Grams**

**Brown Bread****Picture****Product description**

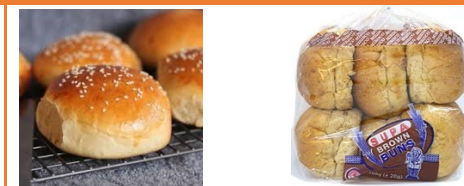
Brand well known, 400 grams to 800 grams, sliced or not sliced with hard crust ingredients, 100% whole meal wheat.

UOM: **Grams**

**Wheat buns/ scones****Picture****Product description**

White or brown baked wheat with yeast. May also contain whole grains.

UOM: **Grams**


**Pasta (Spaghetti, Macaroni, Noodles e.g. Indomie)****Picture****Product description**

Brand, spaghetti (Regular spaghetti (long, straight and round-rod shape) Short, any shape (such as fusilli, penne, macaroni, shells) Instant noodles (add hot water or boil for a few minutes)

UOM: **Grams**



| | |
|---|--|
| |  |
| Cakes | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Different brands due to different bakers.</p> <p>Baked white wheat flour with a raising agent.</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| Biscuits | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Hard, flat and unleavened baked wheat.</p> <p>Produced by different brands and bakeries eg. Manji, britania etc</p> <p>UOM: Grams</p> |  |
| Loose maize grain | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Loose dried maize grain. Of several types; yellow maize, white maize etc</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Green maize | Picture |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Undried maize grain usually sold in whole cobs.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> <p>Green maize loose</p> <p>Product description</p> <p>Undried maize grain usually sold after they have been threshed.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Maize flour loose</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Ground whole grain.</p> <p>UOM : Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Sifted maize flour</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Ground and processed (sifted) grain.</p> <p>Usually produced by different brands eg. Soko, hostess, pembe etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Fortified Maize flour</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

Product description

It is fortified with Vitamin A, B1, B2, B6, Niacin, Folate and Iron. Maize flour is made from grinding of the entire maize kernel to milled flour

UOM: **Kilograms**

**Breakfast Cereals****Picture****Product description**

Processed whole corn and wheat products usually dried to be served with milk.

Made by different brands. Specify the commonly used brand by households in that zone,

Quantity, unit of measure in grams or kilograms; describe packaging which can be in a packet, colour of the packaging, flavour

Example what to consider when pricing weetabix

Brand :Weetabix

quantity : 225

Flavour: Banana

Unit of measurement: Gram

Packaging: Pre-packed

UOM : **Kilograms**

**Wheat flour****Picture**

Product description

Ground whole grain and also processed (brown and white) Usually by different brands eg. Exe, pure health, pembe etc.

Exclude : Fortified wheat flour

UOM: Kilogram

**Wheat flour(White)****Picture****Product description**

If it isn't 100% whole wheat, bread can contain enriched flour, which gives you a sugar spike and crash without any nutritional value. Swap it for: Fiber-rich breads that are 100% whole wheat.





Different varieties include; Irish Brown bread, Borodinsky bread, Boston brown bread.

**Fortified wheat flour****Picture****Product description**





Enriched with iron and four of the B vitamins: thiamin, niacin, riboflavin and folic acid.





UOM : Kilograms

**Millet flour****Picture**

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Ground whole millet, locally and also by brands like unga.</p> <p>UOM : Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Wimbi(flower and grain)</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>It can be brown or white. Several brands do exist e.g Exe.</p> <p>It contains vitamin B.</p> |  |
| <p>Sorghum flour (grain and flour)</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>The whole grain kernel is ground into a flour that can be used for cooking and baking.</p> <p>Sorghum has high nutritional value, with high levels of unsaturated fats, protein, fiber, and minerals like phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and iron.</p> |  |
| <p>Mixed porridge Flour</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Mixture of different grain flours.</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Fortified porridge Flour</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Flour mixed with enriched with minerals and vitamins.</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Beef with bones</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>With bones</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Beef without bones</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Without bones</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Pork</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Pig meat</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |

| Goat Meat | Picture |
|---|---|
| Product description Mutton, Goat meat UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Chicken | Picture |
| Product description Chicken meat broiler or kienyeji UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Offal (Liver and Kidney) | Picture |
| Product description Cow or goat liver & kidney UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Offal | Picture |
| Product description Matumbo, cow or goat intestines UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Sausages | Picture |
| Product description Processed beef, chicken or pork by different brands UOM: Kilogram |  |

| Camel Meat | Picture |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Camel meat</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Fresh Fish | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fish from both fresh water bodies and salty water bodies.</p> <p>Those available in Kenya are; sea fish- billfish, striped marlin, sailfish, tuna, tiger shark, king fish etc.</p> <p>Lake fish- trout, Nile perch, tilapia, mud fish etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Frozen Fish Fillets | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Frozen fish fillets, from both sea and lakes.</p> <p>Packaging, quantity and unit of measure,</p> <p>Exclude Omena,</p> <p>1 KG white frozen fish fillets</p> |  |
| Tinned Fish | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Tinned fish, from both sea and lakes.</p> <p>Packaging, quantity and unit of measure</p> <p>Exclude Omena</p> |  |

| Example' 1 Kg Nile Perch | |
|---|---|
| Omena | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Dried omena. Packaging (sold loose or packed in paper bag, quantity and unit of measure</p> <p>Exclude Dried/ Smoked fish. Sold in open air market or supermarket</p> |  |
| Prawns/other sea foods | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Frozen shrimps and prawns. Packaging(sold loose or packed in paper bag,quantity and unit of measure.</p> <p>Exclude Dried/Smoked fish,Omena.</p> |  |
| Fresh unpacked cow milk / Fresh Cream | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Cow milk, unprocessed, usually distributed by dairy co-operations, brokers and local farmers, and cream.</p> <p>UOM: litre</p> |  |
| Goat milk | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, goat milk</p> <p>UOM: litre</p> |  |

Camel milk

Picture

Product description

Camel milk has more fat and protein than cow's milk. Cholesterol in camel milk is lower than cow or goatmilk. ... Camel milk is three times higher in vitamin C than cow's milk and 10 times higher in iron. It is also high in unsaturated fatty acids and B vitamins but lower in vitamin A and B2

The important health benefits of camel milk include its ability to prevent diabetes, improve the immune system, stimulate circulation, treat autism, lessen allergic reactions, promote growth and development, protect against certain autoimmune diseases, and improve the heart health.



Packed Milk

Picture

Product description

Freshly packaged, pasteurized and also processed.

Sold under different brands namely;

Kcc, Brookside, lato, tuzo, ilara, etc.

UOM: Litre



UHT- long life Milk

Picture

Product description





Brand, Fresh packaged





Ultra-high temperature processing (UHT), ultra-heat treatment, or ultra-pasteurization is a food processing technology that sterilizes liquid food, chiefly milk, by heating it above 135 °C (275 °F)







| | |
|--|---|
| UOM: Package capacity | |
| Fresh Flavoured Packeted cow milk | Picture |
| Product description. Dairy fresh milk brand with no added preservatives. They go bad in few Days if not refrigerated. |  |
| Condensed/Powder Milk | Picture |
| Product description Cow's milk from which water has been removed. Could be sweetened or not and canned. Done many varieties of brands like nestle. UOM: Litre |  |
| Sour Milk-packed mala | Picture |
| Product description Brand, mala Fermented milk UOM: Litre |  |
| Baby Milk-Tinned | Picture |
| Product description They are designed to be prepared by the parent or caregiver in small batches and fed to the infant, usually with either a cup or a baby bottle. Packed in bottles or packets, Examples; SMA 450G FOLLOW ON 2 MILK RED CAP, SMA 450G TODDLER MILK FROM 1 YEAR GREEN CAP |  |




| Yoghurt | Picture |
|--|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Produced by various brands, ilara, daima, fresha, delamere, etc. it can be coloured, plain and with natural fruits.</p> <p>UOM: Litre / Millilitres</p> |  |
| Eggs | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Chicken eggs, both exotic and <i>kienyeji</i></p> <p>UOM: Piece</p> |  |
| Cooking fat | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, solid NOT liquid</p> <p>E.g. kasuku, kimbo, cowboy, chipsey etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Fortified cooking fat | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, solid NOT liquid</p> <p>E.g. kasuku, kimbo, cowboy, chipsey etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |




| Margarine | Picture |
|---|--|
| Product description Brands like blue band, prestige, golden band etc. UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Fortified Margarine | Picture |
| Product description Brands like biddy's, blueband Omega 3 and Omega 6 fats UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Cooking oil-salad | Picture |
| Product description Brand, liquid UOM: Litre |  |
| Lard(from butcheries | Picture |
| Product description Lard is pig fat in both its rendered and unrendered forms. It is solid at liquid temperature. Some examples are Lard from pig. |  |
| Oranges | Picture |


| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Fruit</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Lemons</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>A fresh pale yellow oval citrus fruit with thick skin and fragrant, acidic juice.</p> <p>Main types of lemons are; limequats, Florida-grown</p> <p>Examples; 1 Kg seedless and 1 kg local</p> |  |
| <p>Bananas</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Ripe</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Cooking bananas</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Raw unripe bananas</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |

| Apples | Picture |
|---|---|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Fruit, Come in variety, e.g. brae burn, Cortland, Fuji, jona gold, granny smith, ginger gold etc. generally classified as red and green apples.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Mangoes | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh fruits, come in variety, e.g. apple mangoes, Alice, alphonso, banganapali, Bombay, dasheri, dot, earlygold etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Avocados | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Fruit</p> <p>Comes in varieties; bacon, reed, pinkerton, hass, lamb hass</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Pawpaw | Picture |
| <p>Commodity code</p> <p>01.1.6.7.1</p> <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Fruit</p> <p>Different varieties like, calimosa, sunrise, golden.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Passion | Picture |

| | |
|---|---|
| Commodity code |  |
| Melons | Picture |
| Product description Fresh Fruit, water melons UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Pineapples | Picture |
| Product description Fresh Fruit UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Tree tomato | Picture |



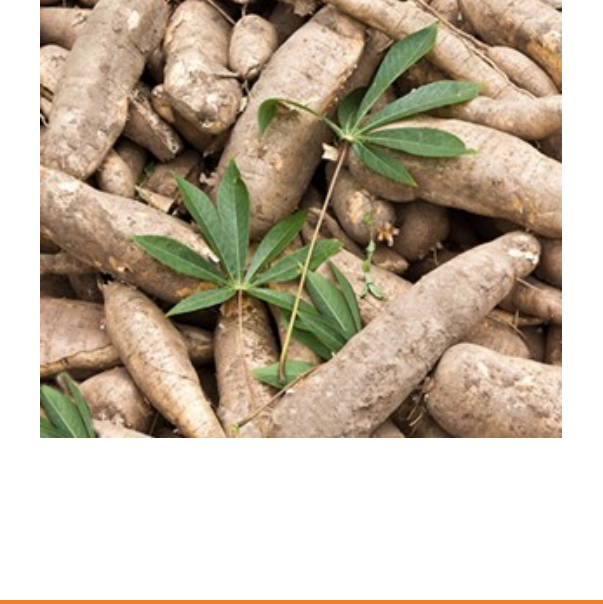
| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>It is best known as tamarillo. It can grow up to 2-5 mters. Peak production is between 3-6 years depending on calivar.</p> <p>It can produce up to 6 fruits per cluster.</p> <p>Varieties; gold-mine, rothermer, solid gold and ruby red.</p> <p>Grown through seedlings.</p> |  |
| <p>Coconut</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Mainly grown in the coast region of Kenya.</p> <p>It can used for foods and cosmetics.</p> <p>The oil and milk derived from it are commonly used for for cooking nad frying. It has cultural and religious significance in certain communities.</p> <p>It thrives well in sandy soils and is highly tolerant of salinity.</p> |  |
| <p>Groundnuts</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Raw grains, come in variety, namely; Spanish, Valencia, runner, Virginia</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Spinach</p> | <p>Picture</p> |




| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Green Vegetable</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Kale</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Kales (<i>Sukuma wiki</i>), fresh green vegetables</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Traditional vegetables</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Assorted leaves, commonly grown subsistently.</p> <p>Are a variety, namely; pumpkin leaves, pigweed, <i>mchicha</i>, <i>kunde</i>, <i>managu</i>, spider plant (<i>saga</i>, <i>isageke</i>) etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Coriander</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Green leaves used as a food herb</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Cabbages</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Vegetables that come in a variety of colours purple white, mostly depending on the area of production. Gloria F1 hybrid, Copenhagen and golden acre.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Tomatoes</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Variety, grade, type, namely; Alicante, better boy, celebrity, canario, plum tomato, roma, etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Capsicums</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh vegetable, that comes in different varieties, namely; green, red, yellow, orange and purple capsicum.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Peas (Garden, Snap, Snow)</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Assorted grains</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Pumpkin</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>It is round, smooth, has a slightly and a ribbed skin.</p> <p>Its color ranges from deep yellow to green.</p> <p>It has health benefits i.e supports eye and the heart, boosts immunity and supplements dietary fibre.</p> <p>Varieties include; jack-Be-Little, Baby Boo, jaradale etc.</p> |  |
| <p>Carrots</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh and raw</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Onion- Leeks</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh and Raw</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Onion bulbs</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>A vegetable grown in a variety of colours-purple and white.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Beans</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Legumes.</p> <p>Come in variety, namely; nyayo, yellow beans, coco, wairimu, black beans, white beans, green beans.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Black Grams/Dolicos(Njahi)</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Black grams (Njahi)</p> <p>UOM: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Cowpeas</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>Its other names are southern pea,crowder pea or lubia.</p> <p>It is reach in carbohydrates and proteins.</p> <p>Unit: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Potatoes (Irish)</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh potatoes.</p> <p>Varieties include Russet, royal, Caruso</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |

| Sweet potato | Picture |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh Sweet potato</p> <p>Two major types found in the Kenyan market; Japanese and garnet.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Arrow Roots | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Fresh tuber</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Cassava | Picture |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>This is a perennial plant whose primary storage is under the roots. It is eaten as a vegetable.</p> <p>It can be fried or even mashed for eating.</p> <p>It is a woody plant.</p> <p>It contains calories and even proteins. It is also very rich in carbohydrates.</p> <p>The common cassava varieties grown in Kenya are MH95/083, MM96/2480 and MM96/3567</p> <p>Unit: Kilograms</p> |  |
| Cassava Flour | Picture |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>It is starch extracted from the cassava root through a process of washing and pulping.</p> <p>Unit: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Dried Cassava</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>It is a by-product of cassava starch factory processing, contains a large quantity of starch</p> <p>Unit: Kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Sugar</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Grade</p> <p>Produced as white and brown.</p> <p>Brand includes; mumias, Sony sugar, kabanans etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| <p>Jam, Marmalade, Honey</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

Product Description

It is a fruit preserve made from the juice and peel of citrus fruits boiled with sugar and water

It is produced and packaged locally.

Unit: Litres

**Honey****Picture****Product description**

Bee honey, produced and packaged locally and also by brands like real honey, hive group, acacia honey, etc.

UOM: Litre

**Sweets****Picture****Product Description**

The sugar confectionery, encompasses any sweet confection, including chocolate, chewing gum, and sugar candy.

Produced and packaged in different styles.

Units: Kilograms





**Salt****Picture****Product description**




Common salt, iodized and produced in different styles, sea salt, table salt and normal salt. Also in different textures; fine and course.

A number of companies process this, namely; kaysalt, kensalt etc.

UOM: Kilograms



| Food seasoning (e.g. Royco, Knorr etc.) | Picture |
|--|---|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Food spices, dried and ground from a variety of herbs.</p> <p>Made by brands like tropical, royco etc.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Ginger-tangawizi/mustard/spices | Picture |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>This is a flowering plant that is closely related to turmeric and cardamom. The underground stem, or rhizome, of the ginger plant is commonly known as the ginger root and is well-known for its medicinal properties</p> <p>Unit: Grams</p> |  |
| Coffee | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Ground and packaged coffee beans.</p> <p>Produced by companies like nestle</p> <p>Produces in grades, depending on texture and processing.</p> <p>UOM: Kilogram</p> |  |
| Tea Leaves | Picture |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Dried and ground tea leaves.</p> <p>Produced by different companies i.e. kericho gold tea, ketepa, fahari ya kenya tea, etc.</p> |  |

| | |
|---|--|
| Graded differently with respect to texture and processing. UOM: Kilograms | |
| Cocoa and Cocoa products | Picture |
| Product description Cocoa beans ground into beverage and confectionary products. Products include cocoa, chocolate, milo, ovalite UOM: Kilogram |  |
| Mineral Waters | Picture |
| Product description Brand, treated and distilled mineral water. Packaged by different companies like, Dasani, Keringet water, Exel quencher, Mt. Kenya, Waba, Highlands etc. UOM: Litres |  |
| Squashes | Picture |
| Product Description Modern squashes may also contain food colouring and additional flavouring. Some traditional squashes contain herbal extracts, most notably elderflower and ginger. Unit of measure; Litres, millilitres |  |
| Soda | Picture |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, soft drinks majorly by coca cola, Pepsi and club sodas.</p> <p>Made in various flavors.</p> <p>UOM: Litres</p> |  |
| <p>Energy/Health Drink</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>Examples include; Red Bull 250ml, Azam 250ml, Shark 250ml, Lucozade Orange 1L, Monster 500ml.</p> <p>Units: Litres, Millilitres.</p> |  |
| <p>Preserved Fruit Juice</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Brand, preserved fruit juices made by different companies, i.e. delmonte, pick & peel, afia, etc.</p> <p>UOM: Litres</p> |  |
| <p>Wines</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>Examples include; White wine, Red wine, Sparkling wine</p> <p>Common Units of measure include; 700ml, 750ml, 1 litre, 1.5 litre.</p> |  |
| <p>Cigarettes</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Tobacco in Kenya is processed by a variety of brands, namely; Kingsman, embassy, sportsman, etc.</p> <p>UOM: Grams</p> |  |
| <p>Miraa (khat)</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>Legal stimulant leaves grown and sold locally.</p> <p>Commonly known as miraa and muguka.</p> <p>UOM: kilograms</p> |  |
| <p>Traditional Beer</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product Description</p> <p>It is a beer made from maize (corn), maize malt, sorghum malt, yeast and water the beer is opaque and light tan in colour. It has a thick, creamy and gritty consistency (from the maize).</p> <p>UOM: Litres</p> |  |
| <p>Brandy</p> | <p>Picture</p> |
| <p>Product description</p> <p>This is distilled wine produced by various brands, namely; Hennessy, mansion house, honey bee, Courvoisier etc.</p> <p>UOM: Litre</p> |  |
| <p>Chang'aa</p> | <p>Picture</p> |

Product description

This is locally brewed alcohol, commonly known as kumikumi and mututho.

UOM: Litre

**Beer (Lagers, Stouts)****Picture****Product description**

This is alcohol brewed from malt and barley.

Produced by brands like tusker, Guinness, harp, Heineken etc.

UOM: Litre



APPENDIX V

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
KIAMBU COUNTY

| Year | Event/Age Group |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1900 | Ngarugu 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 | Kihui Mwiri |
| 1914 | Rememo |
| 1915 | Ngakia |
| 1916 | Ngombera |
| 1917 | Njanjo – Vaccination |
| 1918 | Githoguo Ndaama – 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 | Mianduma – Darkness |
| 1927 | Ndege – Aeroplane |
| 1928 | Githingithia – Earthquake |
| 1929 | Nderece |
| 1930 | Mamboleo |
| 1931 | Marpnp – 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 |

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|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1940 | Micuthi ya Mbia – Tails of rats |
| 1941 | Muthuu |
| 1942 | Njau ya ki – Kind of dance |
| 1943 | Mwanga – Cassava |
| 1944 | Muomboko – dance Cician Bangi |
| 1945 | Gician Bangi - Burning of weeds |
| 1946 | Njata – Star |
| 1947 | Ngoma Kibirirti – Kind of dance |
| 1948 | Haraka |
| 1948 | Kanyoi – Razor Blade |
| 1949 | Muhechenjeku - an epidemic |
| 1950 | Thuthu |
| 1951 | Warurungana |
| 1952 | Komerera – Hiding |
| 1953 | Gotoru – Shotgun |
| 1954 | Therenda – Surrender |
| 1955 | Cheni – Demarcation |
| 1957 | Ruthario - Rosary |
| 1958 | Mubutiti – Boundary |
| 1959 | Ngeith cia Thayu |
| 1960 | K.A.N.U.- Kanu – part |
| 1961 | Munyongoro- Millepede |
| 1962 | Mbubiai |
| 1963 | Uhuru – Freedom |
| 1964 | Jamuhuri – Republic |
| 1965 | Gathirikari – Yellow Maize |
| 1966 | Coka Migundaini – go back to land |
| 1967 | Witeithio wa muingi – Self Help |
| 1968 | Taiti – Tight dress |

KIRINYAGA COUNTY

| | |
|------|--|
| 1901 | Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi |
| 1909 | Famine – Wangara |
| 1909 | 1 Ruppee hut tax |
| 1912 | 2 Ruppee 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(lazima) |
| 1913 | Employment of Forest Guards |
| 1914 | End of First World War |
| 1918 | Famine of ‘Kimocho’ |

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|------|---|
| 1915 | Kenya became a colony |
| 1921 | Issue of identity cards (Kipande) |
| 1921 | Kikuyu Central association |
| 1922 | Introduction of a shilling |
| 1923 | Harry Thuku was arrested |
| 1923 | C.C.M Kerugoya Mission was built |
| 1924 | Burial of dead bodies (Guthika cimba) |
| 1925 | Fort Hall Agricultural Show |
| 1925 | Thika – Nanyuki Railway |
| 1926 | Eclipse of the sun Utuku-Muthenya) |
| 1926 | 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 Bank 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 'Ahol' |
| 1933 | Irungu age group ruled instead of Mwangi age group |
| 1934 | Introduction of fine cents |
| 1934 | First coffee in the former Embu District was planted at Kithunguri block |
| 1935 | Wakamaba Machakos and Kitui asked for dwelling place in Mwea |
| 1941 | Karatina factory started (macini ya Mboga) |
| 1936 | Ngiciri'age |
| 1935 | Rat proofing of grain stores (Mbia) |
| 1937 | Large tax collection in Nairobi |
| 1939 | Beginning of Second World war |
| 1940 | Kerugoya Factory |
| 1940 | Sagana bridge was built |
| 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 I |
| 1945 | End of Second World war |
| 1946 | Return of Demobilized soldiers Old End bridge was built |
| 1947 | Comic Star (Njata Ikiguka) |
| 1948 | End of Kerugoya/Karatina factory (Muico wa macini cia mboga) |
| 1949 | Chief Njega Gioko Died |
| 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
- 1956 Late Chief Njagi Muthang'ata died
- 1959 End of emergency and Pass Regulations
- 1960 Formation of K.A.N.U.
- 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 Kenya became a Republic
- 1965 Famine yellow maize
- 1966 Formation of K.P.U.
- 1969 Population Census
- 1970 The metric famine (Ng'aragu ya Kilo)
- 1970 Total Eclipse of the sun.

MURANGA COUNTY

- 1971 Njaa ya Ulaya Arrival of Lt. Hal
- 1972 Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr. Boyce_
- 1973 Arrival of large Asian trading safari and disturbance at Othaya
- 1974 Njaa ya Kusia
- 1975 Rupee hut tax
- 1976 Rupee Hut tax
- 1977 Aberdare Forest created D.C. was Me. Eshbon
- 1978 Outbreak of German War. Requisition of stock
- 1979 Chief Karuri Died
- 1980 Empliment of forest guards
- 1918 End of German War. D.C. was Commander Robert named 'Kimotho' Issue of Identity Cards
- 1981 Harry Thuku arrested Rinderpest
- 1982 Introduction of 'Shilling'
- 1983 Fort Hall Agriculture
- 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

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|------|--|
| 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. G.A. Loyd 'Wamugi' |
| 1950 | Objection to rinderpest inoculation |
| 1952 | Emergency declared |
| 1953 | Formulation of home Guard and building of posts in sub-location |
| 1953 | Death of Matengwo |
| 1954 | Attack on Kandara Boma. Murder of District Officer Mr. Candler. Death of 'General' Kago. Operation 'Anvil' |
| 1954 | Start of land consolidation Amnesty surrender offer. |
| 1955 | Return of detainees. Registration of 'Loyalist voters |
| 1956 | First general election |
| 1957 | K.k.m. First clubs start of extramural tax default labour scheme |
| 1958 | Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works lamps |
| 1959 | Formation of K.A.N.U |
| 1960 | General Election Release of Kenyatta |
| 1961 | Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence |
| 1962 | Internal Self Government first African D.C. |
| 1963 | Kenya becomes Republic |
| 1964 | Famine – Yellow maize imported from America |
| 1965 | Limuru Conference Formation of K.P.U Thika ceased to be a district - This became a Municipal Council |
| 1966 | B. Kaggia Imprisoned at Kisii. |

NYERI COUNTY

| | |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1967 | Ndimbo or Kaimbwo |
| 1968 | Njangiri |
| 1969 | Kamande or Ndungu |
| 1970 | Catego or Ngara |
| 1971 | Muchai or Wakaba |
| 1972 | Nyutu or Mirigi |
| 1973 | Ngaara or Mitaruri |
| 1974 | Njege |
| 1975 | Githii or Kamunya |
| 1976 | Makanga or King'otore |

| | |
|------|---|
| 1977 | Kanuria or Kirengeri |
| 1978 | Njaramba |
| 1979 | Uhere |
| 1980 | Mbauni or Njanjo or Rumemo |
| 1981 | Gatuthe or Mungai or Mbia |
| 1982 | Birimbi or Mikanga |
| 1983 | Gacogwa or Njanjo or |
| 1984 | Kia –Riiua or Kianduma |
| 1985 | Ndarama or Ng’aragu ya Thika |
| 1986 | Kibandi or Rutara or Njunge |
| 1987 | Noti or Kibandi |
| 1988 | Muthetha (Gathetha) |
| 1989 | Kiahiti or Ciringi |
| 1990 | Bendera or Muthetha wa Murichu or Kinungi |
| 1991 | Gachithi or Muthaithi |
| 1992 | Reir or Karebe or Kiareri |
| 1993 | Kiandege or Kianduma or Kamanu |
| 1994 | Kiangigi |
| 1995 | Githingithia or Kiendano |
| 1996 | Muthirigu or Mugongo |
| 1997 | Mamboleo |
| 1998 | Magoko or Kiandege |
| 1999 | Kiangigi (11) or Gathua |
| 1934 | Muchege or Muthiguka |
| 1935 | Ndururu |
| 1936 | Cindano |
| 1937 | Mabati or Kimunya bangi |
| 1944 | Kiambita or Jabani |
| 1946 | Kimunya Bangi |
| 1947 | Boti |
| 1948 | Gutara |
| 1951 | Kiambiirira kia Imanjensi |
| 1952 | Kenyatta Kunyitwo |
| 1956 | Kimathi Kurugwo |
| 1962 | Jomo Kurekio |
| 1962 | Uhuru |
| 1963 | Jamhuri |

KILIFI COUNTY

| | |
|------|--|
| 1901 | Famine of Kodi ya Kwanza |
| 1904 | Famine of Rupia mbili-mbili |
| 1907 | Famine of rupia tuta |
| 1909 | Famine of Mwahera |
| 1914 | Famine of Mzungu (The Giriama Rebellion) |
| 1917 | Kilifi Station established |
| 1918 | Famine of Rupai pia ni mwenga |

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|-----------|---|
| 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 1959 |
| 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 Indendence (12/12/63) |
| 1964 | Republic (12/12/64) |
| 1965 | Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano) |
| 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 Arrest and detention of Kajiwe |
| 1974 | Operation of Kenya |
| 1974 | Minign- Kinangoni |
| 1974 | End of G.P.T. payment |
| 1974 | Tarmacking of Mazeras Kaloleni road |
| 1974 | KilifiNorth Constituency created |
| 1975 | Taking over of Mariakani Milk Scheme by Kwale Kilifi Co-operative Union from Ministry of Agricuture |
| 1975-76 | Famine Relief referred to 'Harambee' |
| 1975-77 | Kasus Death/Rabies/Start of Rain season |
| 1980-1981 | Famine changilo,Bamba Nyayo water Project (Pipeline) |
| 1988 | Hon. Mathias Keah 1 st 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

KWALE COUNTY

1908 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
 1961 Mvua ya mafuriko

LAMU COUNTY

1916-1917 Mohanja wa Bwana Reds (Mr. Ready's) vaccination against small pox
 1913 Mashimbo ya kwanda umezawa (Martial law in recruiting people for war started)
 1916-1917 Mwaka wa kappa (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 Kupatwa yuwa (Eclipse of the sun). However, this comes often. It is hard to pin down special period or year. It may occur twice a year)
 1934 Wakati Mudir ni Salim Basafer Umezwa (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 alopogura Kiunga (Mudir ran away October from Kiunga)
 1952 Mudir Mohammed Saad umezawa (M.W.Saad took 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 alopotembelea Lamu (Mpeketoni)
 1972 Kifo cha R. Ngala
 1974 Uchaguzi wa pili wa Bunge aina ya Cheka no Mudhihiri
 1976 Maandamano ya kumpinga Raisi Amin wa Uganda Lamu na Mombasa

MALINDI COUNTY

- 1901 Famine of Kodi ya Kwanza
- 1904 Famine of Rupia
- 1907 Famine of rupa tatu
- 1909 Famine of Mwahera
- 1914 Famine of Mzungu- (the Giriama rebellion)
- 1918 famine of rupiapia ni mwenga
- 1928 district Headquarters at Kilifi
- 1930 Flood in Malindi
- 1939 Italian bomb at Malindi
- 1942 famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)
- 1943 Chanjo
- 1946 Mwaka wa Tsawe Konde
- 1948 Kubwiriwa kwa Dzuwa
- 1949 sood Bin Alis death
- 1958 Kabwere ana Zikiha
- 1961 Dhalaja ya sabaki
- 1963 Kenya Kupata Uhuru
- 1967 Mwisho wa vita zha mashifuta
- 1972 Kufa kwa Ngala
- 1973 Kubwirwa pwa dzuwa (Eclipse of the sun)
- 1973 Arrest/detention of Kajiwe
- 1974 Mwisho wa kodi (end of GPT Payment)
- 1974 Tarmacking of Mazeras – Kaloleni Road
- 1975-1976 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)

MOMBASA COUNTY

- 1901 Fort Jesus turned into prison
- 1902 Native Hospital Makadara Mombasa (Sipitali ya Nitifu)
- 1908 (PLAGI) and Tee za Makakhi) disease
- 1909 First ship wreck (Indian) S.S. Mongal off cliffs at Stat House, Mombasa
- 1912 Heavy rain submerged ¼ 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 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 Ngona' was installed
- 1931 Nyali Bridge was built
- 1932 European Hotel converted into Customs 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 Liaons ate some people in Mombasa
- 1947 Tononoka Centre opened
- 1950 The Tusker Building (E.A. Breweries was opened)

TAITA TAVETA COUNTY

- 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 Hali ya Hatari
- 1914 Vitavya kwanza vya dunia kufika hapa taveta Augst
- 1915 Ndege ya kwanza kufika hapa taveta
- 1916 Gari la moshi kifika hapa Taveta
- 1916 Mngreza kufukuza mjerumani hap Taveta
- 1917 Tetemeko la ardhi kubwa
- 1919 Mmea 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 ilinyasha, mafuriko yakavunja mfereji wa mahoo
- 1961 Mvua kubwa ilinyesha na kufunika mfereji wa kimorigo (Block 'C')
- 1900 Njaa ya Mwakisenga

- 1943-1944 Njaa ya nyangira
- 1960-1976 Njaa kila mahali
- 1988 Missionaries Sagalla Rev. Wray (CMS)
- 1989 1ST MISSIONARIES CATHOLIC Bura Mission
- 1904 Missionaries – Mbale Maynard
- 1905 Missionaries Wusi V-V verb
- 1900 Kidai Sisal Estate
- 1928-1929 Mwatate Sisal Estate
- 1935 1st District Agricultural Officer Mr. Gun Glift
- 1912 Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Mbololo Mr. Mwaviswa
- 1914-1917 Wakasigua kuhamishwa Malindi
- 1918 1st world War British/Germany
- 1924 Mvua kubwa 1st Makanyanga
- 1929 wakasigua wabaki Mwatate
- 1929-1930 Wesu District Hospital Yajenwa
- 1930 Mvua ya Makanyanga Taita
- 1934 Mvua kubwa – 2nd Makanyanga
- 1935 Mvua kubwa – 3rd Makanyanga
- 1936 Mvua kubwa – 4th Makanyanga
- 1936 Wakasigua kurudishwa Mwatate
- 1938 Wataita waambiwa kwenda Taveta Kimorigho Irrigation Scheme – Taveta
- 1939-1945 2nd World War
- 1947 Wataita waambiwa kwenda Shimba Hills – watu 4 walikwenda
- 1962 Mvua kubwa ya mafuriko nanjaa
- 1930-1934 Maynard School uanzishwa
- 1930-1934 Bura Mission kupata ntermediate
- 1939- 1945 2nd World war
- 1944 Coastal people being conscripted and sent to Taveta Irrigation Scheme
- 1969-1976 Moyo wa Harambee wa kuchangia Taita Nzima maendeleo yaonekana
- 1976 Road Accident Mwatate
- 1900 Chruch Mssionary Society wa established in dabida (Taita)
- 1952 Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and others then K.A.U members being arrested and K.A.U. being banned in Kenya
- 1963 The 1st African District Commissioner to be stationed in Taita/Taveta District – Mr Geoffrey Kariithi
- 1967 His Excellency the president Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited and held a Mwatate in Taita/Taveta District
- 1970-1971 His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited the 2nd time at Mwatate High School Mwatate. Voi – Mwatate and Mwatate Wundanyi roads constructed tarmarcked and completed
- 1975 Installation of East African Power & Lighting Voi-Mwatate Wundanyi

- 1969 Mwatate Water Project completed
- 1970 Mgeno Ranch established Chawia Chief's Office was completed and officially opened by A.N.N. Ndoro the then district Commissioner
- 1975-1976 Draught reached its climax and wild and domestic animals died and Mwatate Dam dried up
- 1929 The first roman Cathodlic Priest house was built at Mwanda
- 1930 Masai Morans killed Mrombo na dstole cattle
- 1952 Road to Vuria mountain and radio Repeater Station built by E.A.R. & T
- 1956 Mtula (witch doctor) killed seven people with hiws panga and bow and arrows. He was shot dead by Adminstration Police.
- 1963 Uhuru, Wananchi celebrated throughout the District with great pleasure
- 1964 Land Consolidation started
- 1966 Establishment of Lualanyi Ranching Company Ltd.
- 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 k.m. Harambee road from Mwanda to Mwaktau was officially opened by the District Commissioner, Mr A.N.N. Ndoro
- 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

EMBU COUNTY

- 1900 Invasion of embu & Mbeere Tribes by Kamba due to famine
- 1903 Initiation of 'Kithambaru' age group
- 1907 Euroans camped at present Embu township
- 1909 Famine known as 'Ndwiga wa Ngaara'
- 1910 C.M.S. Kagaari was built; First missionaries arrived at Kigari C.Ms
- 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 Creat 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 K.C.A. (Kikuyu Central Association) was started
- 1922 Introduction of one – shilling coin
- 1923 C.C.M Kyeni was 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 Kimbu 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 Kithngururu block
- 1935 wakamba from Machakos and Kitui districts asked for dwelling place in Mwea
- 1936 Ngiciri age group kept a record of dirning 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 in Mianga’ (Famine of cassava)
- 1944 C.C.M. Kevote was built Kangaru school site was surveved
- 1946 Old Ena bridge was built
- 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 (Yuri aria Kiio)
- 1971 Beginning of S.R.D.P) IN Mbeere
- 1972 Land registration Evureri
- 1973 First O.T.C Bus to pass through Ishiara on the way to Meru
- 1974 Initiation of Ishiara Water supply, Initiation of Kathera/Iriait une Water supply

ISIOLO COUNTY

- 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 FERENCHIL AMESO – 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 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 whe 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 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 epidemix presmabley caused by pheumonia
- 1921 GANNA DARA -The year when the animals died of Rinderpest
- 1922 GANNA DOI 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 KOI AJI 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.
- 1931 NADI GALA – Somalis killed Borans, theBorans appealed to D.C. Mr. Dalocks

- who confiscated Somali camels.
- 1932 GANNA KAKAWISA – The year of thunderstorms without rains
- 1933 GANNA KAKE OLIANA – Borans killed 6 Somalis. The Borans fined 1200 heads of cattle
- 1934 (a) Ganna Fur fur: The year of plenty of grass
(b) Ganna Baga – The year of leprosy out break
- 1935 GANNA DABASA MUOGA - The year when many Borans moved to dabasa Muoga at the boundary of Marsabit and Boran District
- 1936 GANNA BISAN DIMO - The year of the red water. After heavy rains
- 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
- 1938 LUB ADI – An age group feasted to celebrate their occussional traditional events
- 1939 GANNA VITA TALIANI – The year of British and Italian war 2nd World war
- 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
- 1942 GANNA SARAKA DAKANI - the year when the Borans consulted the Meru leaders. The Borans were allowed to take their animals to Tharaka
- 1944 GANNA ABUDUBA ALI IAJESAN – A Somali shifta killed Abduba ali near Merti. The Shifta was also killed by Borans. Salad name.
- 1945 OLACHAFA 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.
- 1946 GAFA AWANISA ADAN – The year when the country was invaded by locusts
- 1947 GANNA JILA SAKUYE – The year when Sakuye nominated their traditional leaders
- 1948 GANNA KAKE AJURAN – The year when the Borans killed two Adjurans at merit. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle to compensate.
- 1949 GANNA SUGAH – The peaceful year
- 1949 CONNA DUL KORE
- 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.
- 1952 GANNA BOKA TOK – The year during which it rained only for one day
- 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.
- 1954 GANNA NYENA HAMAT – The year of lion man eater Lions ate many Borans.
- 1955 GANNA LIME - The year of needle. The first time the animals were inoculated against rinderpest

- 1956 GANNA WARANA GURAN – The of depriving spears to the increasing of poachers the government decided to collect all spears from Borans
- 1957 GANNA KHAKE KORI - The year in which Kori Wako was killed by Somalis. The Somalis compensated with 200 heads of cattle
- 1958 GANNA WIGI GUDO - The year of big auction
- 1959 GANNA BOSHE SERICHO GRSAN OR MWAKA WAS TAABU YA SERICHO - GRSAN OR MWAKA WAS TAABU SERICHO – The year 1967 in which stock died because of droughts in Sericho, and famine relief was distributed to the people by government.
- 1960 GANNA JOLE KORE FITE MAGADO – The year when 3 Boran children Children were killed by samburu at Magado
- 1960 GANNA ALABATI REE – The year when the Northern Province People’s Progressive Party was founded
- 1960 GANNA SIASA N.P.P.P.P. The year when the Northern Province People’s Progressive Party was founded
- 1960 GANNA DIC. 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.
- 1960 GANNA JARSI BENDERADABAT – The year in which Elders hoisted the flag. The year of independence
- 1961 GANNA SHIFTA DUFT – The year of shifta. The shifta troubles started among the Borans
- 1962 GANNA KIJJI SEMAN – The year of vilagization. All Borans were confined in specified Manyattas and were restricted to graze in particular zones
- 1962 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.

KITUI COUNTY

- 1901 Kuka kwa Kilovoo Introduction of Rupee coins
- 1962 Yua ya Kilovoo (Malakwe) – Famine of beans
- 1910 Kau munene – 1st World war
- 1917 Muimu wa andu (imili) cerebral spinal menengitis
- 1918 Muminukilyo wa kau end of 1st World War
- 1922 Kuka kwa silingi introduction of shillings
- 1924 Yua ya Nzalukanga Great famine
- 1926 Kukwata hwa sua great sun eclipse
- 1929 Yua ya Kakuti Great famine
- 1930 Yua ya silanga famine during digging of dams
- 1935 Yua ya Mavindi famine of selling bones
- 1939 Kau wa Italia 2nd World War
- 1942 Yua ya mananga Famine of cassava
- 1944 Yua ya Nzie (Ngie) famine of loucts

- 1945 Muminukilio wa End of 2nd World War kau wa Italia
- 1946 Yua ya mutumbu katune Famine of red flour relief (Ndovoi)
- 1950 Yua ya malpmge famine 0s 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 yakwarie uhuru – Kenya became independent (12-12-63)
- 1965 Yua ya mutu wa nganu Famine when people were using wheat flour
- 1966 Yua ya masinga – Kitui people were buying food from masinga in Machakos

MAKUENI COUNTY

- 1900 Mission (at Muisuni KDO)
- 1904 Hovi Yiyatuang'wa (first settlement in Nairobi)
- 1906-1909 Kveso (Dace)
- 1908-1910 Andu Mambee Kutua kuu Kuma Mau Chief Ntheketha (Immigration from Mua
- 1910 Ndata ila yaunie
- 1915 Matlakwe (Gamine)
- 1911 Munyao wa Ngondi
- 1912 Timamu (Report)
- 1914-1918 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, Nzalikye (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 Nzilimani Italia (Second world War)
- 1942 Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (famine)
- 1943 Mbulunga (Gamine)
- 1945 Mwolyo (amine)
- 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 Kutahwa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi

- 1972-1973 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 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 Yooncka (a strange star was seen in the sky)
- 1989 Utalo wa andu ula wila kwihiwa (Latest Census)
- 1991 Kwambiwa kwa syama mbingi (Introduction of Multi-partism)
- 1992 Kwambiliwa kwa district Nzau (District Inception)
- 1997-1998 Mbua ya el nino (El Nino Rains)

WAJIR COUNTY

- 1900 Kamis biya Badan - The year when there was plenty of water.
- 1901 JIMAA GUYARO - The year there was very little rain.
- 1902 AHAD UNNI - Smoke (there was so much smoke in the air that the sun was blurred)
- 1904 IN DUL GEDO - A year when there was war threats between Kenya and Ethiopia which did not materialise Dul Gedo was the Somali leader.
- 1906 TALADA KOTO GALGALO - The year when Koto Galgalo a Boran leader died.
- 1905 ARBAA MUTHAHA - Year when camels were attacked by a killer disease that made their heads to swell.
- 1906 KHAMIS ARAN - A year when there as plenty of water grass and food. People prepared several tree shades where Koran was read.
- 1908 JIMAA MODOBEYA - The year of rinder pest epidemic.
- 1909 SEBDI MERI - The year of Somali Inter-tibal war Ajuran, Gare and Borana;
- 1910 AHAD OBRAHIM DER - The year when ilbrahim Der (ajuran leader was killed by Degodia).
- 1911 TALADA HABASHE LADAMEY - Year when Ethiopia shiftas were killed by the British; D.C. MOYALE
- 1912 WARIK - year of War between Mohamed Zuber and Italians
- 1913 KHAMIS HAGALU FULE - The year when all camels land cows were pregnant and hence there was no milk. Soup was the drink of the year.
- 1914 JIMAA OLKI ALIM - The year when Olim (Degodia led a civil war against Gare) KHAMIS
- 1915 IDO ROBLE NAIROBI DAKE - Chie Ido Roble footed to Nairobi (this was to plead for an arrested person)
- 1916 SEBDI MAHAT HASSAN IDNTI - The year when Mahat Hassan Chief of Ajuran died.
- 1917 ISNIN ELDUG - The year when all wells were closed Oloi Dile (arjuran Chief) fought the British)
- 1918 (a) GETHAGURIK - An acute drought. (b) SEBDI AULIHAN. When aulihans cattle were confiscated (Penalty for murdering D.C. Capt. Williams)

- 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
- 1920 TALADA ILKI - The year Ethiopians led by Tarafa.
- 1921 ARBAA RAFISA - Sleeping sickness outbreak.
- 1922 ISNIN ORAH MODOBEO - When there was eclipse of the sun.
- 1923 SERBDI DEREDI - Year when many camels gave birth and they diarrhoead blood.
- 1924 (a) AHAD OLKI (Boran Chief was killed in war between Boran and Gare at Ajawa. (b) DEER AYA - Year when there was locus invasion.
- 1925 ISNIN SHEKE HUSSEIN - Sheikh Hussein a prominent Ajuran Sheikh died.
- 1927 ARBAA ADI MIRIE - Rain fell for two days only.
- 1928 OLA KHOLDAJI - When hides and skins marketing was lucrative.
- 1929 JIMAA ISKUFUR - The year when there was enough rain all the year round.
- 1930 (a) KODIGA - People fled in order to avoid paying GPT. (b) KODI BAKATAN. When people opposed Poll-Tax.
- 1931 (a) 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.
- 1932 (a) SEBDI DUYAR or Year when cholera killed many people. Poll-Tax was introduced and many people ran away to evade paying it.
- 1933 TALADA FANTA - The year when fanta diesea (small pox) killed many people.
- 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 Badera because of profitable market (ii) GANA NDEGE ARGAN - The year aircraft was first seen around.
- 1938 (a) ISNIN WERA - End of the Italian Ethiopian.
- 1941 ARBA SANKUL LADILI - Year when Mandera District Commissioner as killed by some Somali shiftas (SANKOLS)
- 1942 KHAMIS LIKHIR - Year when local shifta were looting property and killing innocent citizens after the Italian/British war.
- 1945 (a) AHAD DIRIE - Year when Ajurans (Kenyans) crossed Ethiopia to drought.
- 1948 ARBA ABADI - Year when bones were common sight.
- 1950 (a) JIMAA ARAN - The year when there was a lot of rain and war. (a) SEBDI DIGI - The year when Degodia and Ajuran fought, degodia died as a result and Ajuran paid a compensation of 200 camels.
- 1951 SEBDI ARBAA - Drought forced the Somalis from Criftu division and Wajir to move to Gutar and Ethiopia.
- 1952 AHADI BOUNDARI - When Kenya/Ethiopia boundary was cleared.
- 1953 ISNINTI LIME - Rinderpest vaccination campaign for the first time.
- 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).

- 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.
- 1962 (a) ARBAA N.P.P.P - The year when N.P.P.P. was started. (b) Probably regional boundaries commission.
- 1963 KHAMIS KHORI KHADE - The year when shiftas took arms to fight against Kenya. (KENYA GOT HER INDEPENDENCE)
- 1972 (a) SEBDI DARESHI - The year when there were strong destructive winds.
(b) GAF KODI LKISAN - End of G.P.T.
- 1973 GAR ADUN DOTE - Eclipse year.
- 1978 BAR WARI MANDERA - Fled from Mandera because of drought there.
SANA KI AARIT - The year of drought.

KISII COUNTY

- 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
- 1936 (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 2nd World War.
- 1940 (a) Establishment of Headmen (now Asst. Chiefs) (b) Vaccination started
- 1943 Small-pox vaccination cattle dowry.
- 1948 Abolition of 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 stated
(a) Land Adjudication started in Kisii
(b) The spirit of harambee started to build schools, roads, bridges etc. BICOMBE
- 1969 Population Census
- 1973 Eclipse of the sun
- 1974 Chikororo -Kisii. Moran system was established to mainly defend Kisii-Masai border.

KISUMU COUNTY

- 1900 Charan/Sewing machine
- 1901 Reru/Railways reached Kisumu Neco Oyieyo/Fighting against rat plague.
- 1907 A.I.C. established at Ogada Nyahera.
- 1907 Opande/Famine during the introduction of identification cards.
Bwana lines Mr. W.A. Lines arrive in Nyakach.
- 1913 Ojiro Nyamande (a) German war (b) Bubonic plague around the shores of Lake Victoria.
- 1919 Mbeka/Dysentry
- 1920 (a) Rupia - Introduction of Rupees (b) Intensified clothing of the Luos "Kanzu" (c) Salary to Chiefs.
- 1924 Mzungu Nyeusi/The visits of Aggrey of Achimot.
- 1926 Luanda Magere (a) A Luo warrior believed to have been made of stone (b) Earth tremor (c) Superiority of Europeans stressed by administrations.
- 1927 Ke Mbeke Ke Nyangueso. Probable date of Mbeka and famines.
- 1931 Bonyo (Dede) Locust invasion
- 1936 Total eclipse of the sun
- 1939 Beginning of World War II.
- 1939-40 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

MIGORI COUNTY**KURIA CONSTITUENCY**

- 1900 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
- 1918-22 Plague outbreak: many people died
- 1922 Introduction of paper money
- 1922 Circumcision Group
- 1927 Circumcision Group
- 1930 Arrival of locusts
- 1931 Famine of the locusts

| | |
|------|---|
| 1935 | 1 st Circumcision |
| 1936 | 2 nd Circumcision |
| 1938 | 3 rd Circumcision |
| 1938 | Abachum Ceremony |
| 1940 | Famine of Small locust |
| 1940 | 2 nd Circumcision |
| 1942 | 3 rd Circumcision |
| 1943 | Circumcision |
| 1944 | “ |
| 1945 | “ |
| 1947 | “ |
| 1948 | Eclipse of the sun |
| 1948 | First school was introduced in Kuria |
| 1949 | 3 rd Circumcision |
| 1950 | Circumcision |
| 1952 | “ |
| 1953 | Avakihanga 1 st circumcision |
| 1956 | “ 2 nd circumcision |
| 1958 | Visavin 1 st circumcision |
| 1959 | Abamericho 1 st circumcision |
| 1960 | Visavin 1 st circumcision |
| 1962 | Visavin 3 rd circumcision |
| 1964 | Kihocha 1 st circumcision |
| 1965 | Abamericho 1 st circumcision |
| 1966 | Kihocha 2 nd circumcision |
| 1968 | Abakirina Circumcision |
| 1970 | Chesambiso 2 nd Circumcision |
| 1972 | Chesambiso 3 rd Circumcision |

SIAYA COUNTY

BONDO CONSTITUENCY

| | |
|---------|--|
| 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 |
| 1937-38 | 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 |

MIGORI COUNTY

SOUTH NYANZA

- 1901 Reru /Railway reached Kisumu
- 1900 Simu/Telephone reached Kisumu
- 1902 Biro Wasungu Karungu/Arrival of Europeans at Karungu
- 1905 Ke Opande Famine
- 1906 Okombo Name given to District Commissioner Campel in South Nyanza
- 1908 Opande Identity Card issued
- 1914 Vita First World War
- 1917 Ke Kanga Famine
- 1918-20 Magadi Railway building construction
- 1920-22 e-Kongere Famine
- 1923 Not/Introduction of paper money
- 1922 Ndege First Aeroplane
- 1926 Ariri/Silk (Women dress)
- 1927 Aseno/Locust
- 1930 Bonyo/Dede First arrival of locust
- 1931 Nyangweso/Famine
- 1934 Ke-Otuoma/Famine
- 1935 Owala/Traditional dance
- 1939-45 Payakoo/Pioneer Corps – 2nd World War
- 1943 Ke-Ladhini/Famine

SUBA

- 1901 Europeans camped at Randoka hills.
- 1902 Europeans started to construct roads
- 1905 Famine
- 1906 First District Commissioner posted to Nyanza
- 1908 Introduction of first ID/Cards
- 1910 Circumcision Group
- 1914-18 First World War
- 1918 Plaque outbreak: many
- 1922 Circumcision group
- 1927 “ “

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1930 | Arrival of locusts |
| 1931 | Famine of the locusts |
| 1935 | 1 st Circumcision |
| 1938 | Abachum Ceremony |
| 1940 | Famine of small locust |
| 1940 | 2 nd Circumcision |
| 1943 | Circumcision |
| 1945 | 1 st Circumcision |
| 1948 | Eclipse of the sun |
| 1948 | First school was introduced in Kuria |
| 1950 | Circumcision |
| 1953 | Avakihanga |
| 1956 | 2 nd Avakihanga |
| 1958 | Visavin |
| 1959 | Abamericho |
| 1960 | Visavin |
| 1962 | Visavin |
| 1964 | Kihocha |
| 1965 | Abamericho |
| 1966 | Kihocha |
| 1968 | Chasambiso |
| 1968 | Abakiriina Circumcision |
| 1970 | Chesambiso |
| 1972 | Chesambiso |

BARINGO COUNTY

| | |
|------|---|
| 1908 | The Voortrekkers arrived from South Africa in their famous trek with wagons |
| 1908 | Rev. C.E. Hurbert, accompanied Messrs Proposal and Ravnor and built a small log-cabin at Kapropita (A.I.M. Station) |
| 1908 | Turkana were taken out of Baringo and administered from a new station at Ngabotok |
| 1909 | Maize introduced for the first time from South Africa. |
| 1909 | The first settler (Lotherringhan) set at Eldama Ravine |
| 1912 | The Uasin Gishu Masai were moved from their Reserve |
| 1913 | First European Police Officer was stationed at Eldama Ravine |
| 1914 | Messrs A.M. Anderson, and Slo (A.I.M.) built pit sawn timber house. Kapropita on station begun in 1908 |
| 1914 | Kabarnet was made Headquarters. Baringo District before the headquarters was at Makutano, for Baringo District and Eldama Ravine District at Eldama Ravine. The new headquarters was built at a grant F100 under supervision of Mr. E.B. Hosting. |

- 1914 Baringo and Ravine Districts were amalgamated.
- 1914 Nandi in the district were removed to their reserve
- 1914 Turkana Military Expedition to joint to First World War, was dispatched.
- 1915 Hut Tax was collected in the Bomas Kabarnet
- 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. Post built against Turkana invaders
- 1918 Drought and Famine
- 1920 Kapperdo K.A.R. Post built against Turkana invaders.
- 1922 Eldama Ravine made Provincial heqdquarters for five (5) years
- 1923 Change for 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 Cam. Psign (Posho)
- 1927 Road to Kabartonjo and Marigat completed abartonjo 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 of Certificate
- 1937 Coronation Ceremonies Good harvests occurred
- 1939 Stock and a 10% cut
- 1940 Eldama Ravine Boma Re-opened
- 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.A. at Kabarnet. They built the School until 1946.
(2) Chief Kibet of East Endorois location died
- 1943-47 Locust officer posted to the district
- 1944 A new L.N.C. appointed
- 1944 Fishery Experiments at Lake Baringo by Njemps practiced
- 1944 G.A.S. Kabarnet opened.
- 1944 Mr. Dalziel (A.I.M.) left Kabartonjo due to servere illness

- 1944 Chief Store 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 Corylon Museum collected a100 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 Karbarnet
- 1945 Kabartonjo A.I.M. re-opened by Mr. and Mrs. Philips.
- 1946 A.I.M. at Kapropita and Sacho taught spinning and girls at A.I.M. Kabartonjo taught knitting.
- 1946 Kerio River rose over Chebloch Bridge

KAJIADO COUNTY

- 1900 First arrival of Europeans in Masai land
- 1904 Olanana and Europeans land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masai and Europeans
- 1911 Further Olanana and Europeans agreement on Masailand
- 1914 The war of Longido – the first world war.
- 1926 Great famine in Masai land
- 1929 Vaccination of Small Pox
- 1934 Great famine
- 1939 World War II. Major Road Construction (Kajiado-Namanga)
- 1940 Emuo Oketeng (preparation of 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' Independence
- 1965 Sectional War between Matapalo and Delalekutuk

KERICHO COUNTY

- 1906 Kosigio age group – circumcision
- 1910 Nyongi age group – circumcision
- 1914 1st World War referred to by Kipsigis as 'LUGETAB JERUMAN'
- 1918 Maina age group (Msyema)

| | |
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| 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 Kipsigis as “lu LUGETAB TALIAN ALIAN” |
| 1948 | Eclipse of the sun |
| 1952 | Emergency |
| 1961 | Tuberet (flood) |
| 1963 | Kenya attained independence. |

LAIKIPIA COUNTY

| | |
|------|---|
| 1900 | Ngaragu Famine – no circumcision was done |
| 1901 | Gatego – Veneral disease |
| 1902 | Kamande Gatiti Tray |
| 1903 | Kibango |
| 1904 | Njege – Porcupine |
| 1905 | Kanyutu - Tiger |
| 1906 | Nyarigi |
| 1907 | Kangioi |
| 1908 | Matiba – Maize gruel kabau |
| 1909 | Thingüingi – Barbed wired |
| 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 diseases |
| 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 |
| 1928 | Githingithia – Earthquake |
| 1929 | Nderece |
| 1930 | Mambo Leo |
| 1931 | Marobo – Kind of game played by girls |
| 1932 | Njano 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 | Muhchenjeko – epidemic |
| 1951 | Thuthu |
| 1952 | Warunrungana |
| 1953 | Komerera – Hiding |
| 1954 | Gotoru |
| 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 – Millipede |
| 1963 | Ngunya Mbia |

NAKURU COUNTY

BAHATI DIVISION

| | |
|------|---|
| 1900 | Ngaragu Famine – no circumcision was done |
| 1901 | Gatego – Veneral disease |
| 1902 | Kamande Gatiti – Tray |
| 1903 | Kibango |
| 1904 | Njege – Porcupine |
| 1905 | Kanyutu - Tiger |
| 1906 | Nyarigi |
| 1907 | Ka’ngei |
| 1908 | Matiba – Maize gruel kabau |
| 1909 | Thingüingi – Barbed wired |
| 1910 | Makio |
| 1911 | Ng’araru ya Gathia |
| 1912 | Njaraba |
| 1913 | Kihui Mwiri |
| 1914 | Rumeno |
| 1915 | Ngaikia |
| 1916 | Nguika Ngoige |
| 1917 | Njane |
| 1918 | Ndarama - Band |
| 1919 | Kabiaru |
| 1920 | Kibandi – Identity Card |
| 1921 | Munada – Cattle dip |
| 1922 | Munoti – Money notes |
| 1923 | Ciringi – Introduction of 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 | Njenderu – Gentleman |
| 1934 | Ndururu – Five cents |
| 1935 | Tauru – Towel |
| 1936 | Kenya Bathi – Kenya Bus |
| 1937 | Njabani – Japanese goods |
| 1938 | Thukia Itaha |
| 1939 | Korenji – College |

| | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| 1940 | Mucuthi 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 | Kayu – Razor Blade |
| 1950 | Muhehenjeko – epidemic |
| 1951 | Thuthu |
| 1952 | Warunrungana |
| 1953 | Komerera – Hiding |
| 1954 | Gotoru |
| 1955 | Therenda – Surrender |
| 1956 | Ceni – Demarcation |
| 1957 | Ruthario – Rosary |
| 1958 | Mubutiti – Boundary |
| 1959 | Ngeithia ndimuru |
| 1960 | K.A.N.U. – Kanu |
| 1961 | Kiguu |
| 1962 | Munyongoro – Millipede |
| 1963 | Uhuru |
| 1964 | Jamhuri |
| 1969 | Kwa Maiko |
| 1971 | GEMA |
| 1975 | J.M. 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

| | |
|------|---|
| 1900 | Ngaragu Famine – no circumcision was done |
|------|---|

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| 1901 | Gatego – Veneral disease |
| 1902 | Kamande Gatiti – Tray |
| 1904 | Njege – Porcupine |
| 1905 | Kanyutu - Tiger |
| 1911 | Ugimbi – Millet |
| 1912 | Njaraba |
| 1913 | Kihiu Mwiri |
| 1914 | Rememe |
| 1915 | Ngaikia |
| 1916 | Ngombere |
| 1917 | Njane |
| 1918 | Githoguo Ndarama - Band |
| 1923 | Ciringi – Introduction of shilling |
| 1924 | Githigu – Kind of large maize |
| 1925 | Mubai – Ear beads |
| 1933 | Njenderu – Gentleman |
| 1934 | Ndururu – Five cents |
| 1935 | Tauru – Towel |
| 1936 | Kenya Bathi – Kenya Bus |
| 1939 | Korenji – College |
| 1940 | Mucuthi ya Mbia – Tails of rats |
| 1941 | Muthuu |
| 1942 | Njau yaki – Kind of dance |
| 1943 | 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 |
| 1952 | Warunrungana |
| 1953 | Komerera – Hiding |
| 1954 | Gotoru – Short gun |
| 1955 | Therenda – Surrender |
| 1957 | Ruthario – Rosary |
| 1958 | Mubutiti – Boundary |
| 1959 | Ngeithia ndimuru |
| 1960 | K.A.N.U. – Kanu party founded |
| 1961 | Munyongoro – Millipede |
| 1962 | Mubiai |

| | |
|------|--|
| 1963 | Uhuru - Freedom |
| 1964 | Jamhuri- Republic |
| 1965 | Gathirikari – Yellow maize for America |
| 1966 | Coka Miguindaini – Go back to the land |
| 1968 | Taiti – Tight dress |
| 1969 | Kwa Maiko |
| 1970 | Maandamano – First Demonstration |
| 1971 | Berobotumu - Bellbottom |
| 1974 | Tarino – Type of soda |

RONGAI DIVISION

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1911 | Masai were moved from Nakuru to their reserve in Narok District. |
| 1914-1918 | First World War. Rupee were changed in shillings |
| 1928 | Eclipse of the sun. Law court was opened in Rongai. Steam roller was opened |
| 1939-45 | Second World War. Famine relief. First Population Census. Eclipse of the sun. |
| 1956 | Earthquake. Ist Chief and C.D.A. appointed. Councillor elected. |
| 1958 | First school in Rongai was opened known as Gogar primary school. |
| 1959 | Mau Mau Emergency. |
| 1960 | Rongai workshop was opened |
| 1961 | Heavy rain (floods) |
| 1963 | General elections held |
| 1964 | Africans started buying white settler's farms |
| 1965 | Law Court in Rongai transferred 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 did. |
| 1979 | Eclipse of the sun |
| 1984 | Drought all over the country |
| 1985 | Bumper harvest |
| 1996 | Change of identity cards |
| 1997 | El Nino |
| 1998 | Eclipse of the moon |

NANDI

| | |
|------|--|
| 1900 | Regained their cattle from enemies. They fought Europeans at Kasigan |
| 1900 | Nandi resistance British rule |
| 1906 | District Commissioners Remembered by Nandi |
| 1906 | W. Mayes Kipkigi, H.B. Partington |
| 1907 | C.M. Hemsted |
| 1910 | Mandano E.B. |

- 1900-1910 Kipnyigei fully occupied Koisagat and Mugen. They fought with Europeans for seven years.
- 1910-20 The Ngongi of Kibeltwol British were fighting with Germans in Tankanyika. The Maina of Kiptile “Maina Kab Kiptile” They had many cattle which had bells. The main used to decorate themselves with beads called tile. They assisted British during the 2nd World War 1939 – 45.
- 1920-21 Kangani C. Tomkinson
- 1928-30 Chesert
- 1930-40 The Chumo who coloured the waters of Chemunt and Kindos rivers. They fought with enemies along trill the blood of the wounded Chemurut and Kundos warriors flooded into the water to colour the water Red.
Chemekab Kipsabel – The first generation to go to school.
- 1941 Foster
- 1941 Present Sawe the generatiuon of education. The first generation to achieve Independence. The generation of progress.
- 1954-58 Kipkergeron

ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY

- 1899 Kipnyigeu Age – Great small spread killing many people
- 1902 Kipnyigeu Age - First Europeans entered Marakwet and brought Rupia
- 1903 William Thomson passed through Mogoiywa
- 1904 Ngongi-Settler by the name of Hoves commonly known as Cheramba settled in the area.
- 1906 Nyongi-identity cards
- 1909 Nyongi-Murder of Boer (Van Wyden) by Arap Chemoma of Kapkwe
- 1910-11 Nyongi – Aram Chemomoa 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 know as Boiretab Jurman Hetai.
- 1919 Nyongi-Punishment of Kapwek people due to attack of Wazungu’s farms. Locally known as Kepkwe.
- 1925 Nyongi - Nyung’s Sabobei ceremony commonly known as Kosachei ei Nyhongi
- 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 presently known as Secondary School built Sirgoit Tambach road built.
- 1929 Mr. Samuel Muindi because first tax clerk at Tambach Population censured by Mr. Muindi totaling to 10,000.
- 1930 Great famine and advent locusts. Government sent posho for relief. This is known locally as Kenyitab bichotit.

- 1939 2nd World War
- 1942-3 Chumo – while ant famine – Kiplelkowo
- 1950 Chumo – Dini ya Msambwa started (Dintab Msambnein)
- 1955 Chumo – Stock. Census-Kitile nego Itik.

NAROK

- 1906 Famine
- 1907 Cattle disaster – Liver flukes (olomotori)
- 1926 1937 Cattle disaster
- 1940 Outbreak of malaria (Tiagoenong)
- 1943 Tea famine – (Olemayu Leshal) Masaai Mara reserve was started. Upgrading or literkeyiami
- 1944 Morijo Loita school was opened, the fifth school in the district. Compulsory education,
- 1945 Fifteen children run away leaving only five.
- 1946 Likalikah (Now Nyangusi) ceremony of Emnoto
- 1947 D.C. Narok Major Grant is killed by maasai moran or Laibon family Ole Senteu and is hanged.
- 1947 To groups of Nyangusi age group fight at Loisiu- Narok, Ikalkal and Ikamaniki.
- 1948 Circumcision of group of Ikamaniki
- 1952 State of Emergency started. Many people taken to detention camps ENTARA near Narok.
- 1954 The Mau Mau leader in Narok district Ole Nkapania is killed. (Ole Kisiu)
- 1955 The second Mau Mau leader in Narok district Nkapania is killed. Taro age set
- 1961-68 Compulsory education to Maasai girls in the whole district. At Narok primary boarding, Std 1-8 started.
- 1957 Secondary Primary School started by the Catholic Mission at Narok. St. Mary's Primary School.
- 1958 Eunoto ceremony of Ilkamaniki age group
- 1960 Masikonde Primary School at Narok town opened, Famine
- 1961 Keekorok Lodge opened. Famine – Olameyu Lepipiriuki
- 1962 Long rains Olarilonkitutu
- 1963 Long rains Olarilonkitutu
- 1963 Iseuri (Itiyogo) circumcision
- 1964 Road Construction (Sikinami, Talek, Itong)
- 1966 Eunoto (Itiyogo)
- 1967 Eunoto ceremony of Itiyogo) – cultivation started.
- 1969 Paramount Chief Kundai Ole Sankale died.
- 1970 Circumcision of Rambau age group. Civil war with neighbours (Lymbwa)
- 1972 Serena Lodge built
- 1973 Eclipse of the sun

- 1976 Famine Nado-Etolit. Enkana Olorinkan (Iterekeyiani) age set.
- 1980 Aitong cattle dip
- 1982 Aitong Primary school opened
- 1984 Circumcision of Kishili, Famine Olameyu Lenado tolit
- 1986 Talek Primary School was opened
- 1987 Olchokit Supan Secondary School, Lemek Secondary School
- 1988 Mararianda Primary School. Enkang Olorikan ceremony of trampau and Ikiropi
Circumcision of lleeson
- 1991 First revenue sharing from Narok County Council (19%). Mara Paradise
Lodge opened.
- 1992 Multiparty elections. Formation of Olchorro-Oirouwo Association.
- 1993 Outbreak of Malaria (Esoolosh)
- 1993 Koyaki-Lemek Conservation Association. Aitong
- 1994 Ikishil arrival of white rhino (part of Olchorro Oiraiwa)

SAMBURU

- 1890 Circumcision of Imarikon age-set.
- 1892-98 The six (6) drought period in which the Samburu cattle were wiped out and the
people had to live on wildlife.
- 1903 Circumcision of Lterito age grade
- 1905 First Whiteman's contact with Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit (contact
between Leleruk and the whitemen)
- 1909 Cpt. Stigard at Baragoi
- 1912 Circumcision of Lmiricho age grade
- 1917 Samburu and Turkana wars on the Baragoi plains
- 1922 Removal of Turkana from District
- 1923 Circumcision of the Likileku age grade
- 1924 Devastation of the Samburu cattle by Pleuro-Pneumonia neomonina
- 1930 War between Lpiskishu and Lorokusu
- 1932 Army seized all Samburu cattle Lorioki plateau to punish Likileki age group
- 1933 Staters levy force
- 1934 Opening of Maralal Station on Loikas Valley
- 1936 Circumcision of Limekuri age group
- 1937 Branding and planned destocking on Lorroki (Nampa Kubwa)
- 1939 War
- 1944 Great drought hit the District ('arpa')
- 1945 Peace
- 1948 Circumcision of Likimani age grade
- 1951 Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumal') the District

- 1952 Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e. Baragoi and Wamba)
- 1959-60 Fairly wild drought
- 1960 Circumcision of Lkishili age grade
- 1961 Extraordinary heavy rains ('Lariboonkariaki')
- 1962 Lancaster House Conference
- 1963 Independence
- 1965 Republic and 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 Lkirororo 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 Darleiyo – Yellow maize)
- 1988 Peeoshi Kura (Elections)
- 1990 Peemurati Lmeoli (Circumcision of Lmeoli age set)
- 1992 Kura Lkiyama kumo (Multiparty elections)
- 1995 Nkimpane ngejuk (Secondary generation identity cards)
- 1996 Samburu/Turkana war on Baragoi at Marti area (D.C killed)
- 1997 Election-Kura, El Nino

TURKANA

- 1914 German War
- 1916 Boma opened by Fazan at Lokirama, Kalossia opened by military
- 1917 Lokiriam closed Moruasi (Lokiriam, Kalossia opened by military)
- 1917 Labour patrol (Joint Sudarv EEA)
- 1919 Lodwar and Kakuma opened by military Captain aron Von Otter succeeded Capt. Holdland as D.C Troops Turkana
- 1925 Eclipses of the sun – alipokener
- 1926 Civil Administration established; Labon Kokei arrested and detained LOWALEL deported; Labon Ekalai Emley to Kalossia Clenday – District Commissioner
- 1928 Lokitang opened; Hopins – District Commissioner. Peace between Turkana and Karamajong. First motor vehicle in Lodwar.
- 1929 Todenyang opened Reminton – Lokitaung

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|------|---|
| 1930 | Mackean – District Commissioner; Wyn Harris-Lakitaung |
| 1930 | Mr. P. Wyb Harris |
| 1931 | Mr. E.R. Shackleton |
| 1931 | Introduction of berets |
| 1932 | Lodwar becomes Headquarters |
| 1933 | Death of Longman (Ngikwatela) – Chief |
| 1933 | Mr. E.H. Windley, Mr. P.S. Osborne |
| 1934 | Kaptir and South Turkana District closed down |
| 1935 | Gregory Smith District Commissioner – Alando |
| 1935 | Mr. J.W. Cusack |
| 1936 | Mr. E.J.A. Leslie |
| 1936 | Ryland – District Commissioner |
| 1937 | Mr. J.A.H. Wolff |
| 1937 | Italians appear on Ethiopian Frontier; Mckay – D.C |
| 1938 | Mr. J.A.R. Thorp |
| 1938 | Whiteman from Ethiopia arrested and taken to Nairobi. Italian War |
| 1939 | Mr. G.G. Karr |
| 1939 | All Somalis sent away from Turkana as they were collaborating with Italians. |
| 1940 | D.O. Lokitaun evacuated. Recruitment of tribal police into Italian War |
| 1941 | Lodwar bombed three times by Italians |
| 1942 | Tribal police recovered fire arms from Italians |
| 1942 | Mr. W.F.P. Kelly |
| 1943 | Famine |
| 1944 | Turnbull-District Commissioner, Government take a bull from each family for tax payment. |
| 1945 | Mr. A.F. Hollord Walker |
| 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 |
| 1946 | Mr. G.J. Elleton |
| 1947 | Mr. J.R. Nimvo |
| 1948 | District Officer's office in abeyance; Kenyan Police killed by Merille at Meyan P. Crichton, Mr. O.S. Knowles, Kenya Policeman killed at Meyan by Menille |
| 1949 | Death of Turkana Laibon and Ngiwoyakwara chief |
| 1950 | Mr. K.B. Keithi |
| 1950 | Dini ya Msambwa |
| 1952 | Mau Mau Emergency |
| 1953 | Famine and drought |
| 1954 | Mr. J.J. Dellmege; 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:
- 4.1.58 Mr. R.K. Rinnimore, Punda Milia
- 2.3.58 Mr. C.L. Ryland
- 4.1.58 Mr. C.L. Ryland
- 24.4.59 Mr. M.Z. Elliot
- 21.8.61 Mr. C.J. Crutchley
- 21.8.61 Mr. M.J. Thomson, Floods
- 1962 Disarming Operation
- 1963 Independence
- 1964 Turkana invaded Saburu (Black Cattle)
- 1965 Sacking of chiefs
- 1966 Ekarutop (Big – star); 30/- Tax
- 1967 Turkana staole Govt. 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.

UASIN GISHU

- 1906 Nyongi – The mass killing of lions by the Europeans and the Nyongi age group and Kipyegeu.
- 1908 Africans – speaking South Africans arrived in Eldoret locally know 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 Wazungus to Keiyo people extended to Uasin Gishu, Sergoit area.
- 1922 Railway line crossed Uasin Gishu
- 1924 Governor of Kenya Sir Rovert Coydon arrived in Eldret, 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.A.R. lost their lives, small pox outbreak.
- 1942-43 Great famine – “Kiplelkowo” “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 “Kipteitit”

- 1953 Police Constable Tuitoek Kwambai died
- 1954 Eldoret—Nyarur-Ravince road constructed
- 1957 John Kibogy joined the County Council
- 1961 Extra ordinary rains experienced 'robtap' Sikisti one, 'a big dam destroyed by rains - Chebore Kapsem'
- 1962 Demonstration against arrival of Colonial Secretary who failed to turn up.
- 1962 William Murgor 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
- 1992-93 Tribal clashes
- 1997 General Election

WEST POKOT

- 1909 Katkatoket Mbara Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree Mbara Hills.
- 1909 Lukoe Mzunjon Kungetuno Kolow. First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet.
- 1910 Msunjondo tagh kuweru tiayateinto 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 Ketech Kochelipa – The first G. African School at Kachliba
- 1930 Telsio Kapenguria – Kapenguria town built
- 1931 Kanyaga – The greatest sworn of locusts
- 1936 Teksio Masokoi – Nasokol opened
- 1939 Porio churuman nyopo odeny German fights (2nd world war) Kirwokin Adungo ompo Mnagei-Dungo 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 mariachi passi – The bridge of Marich river was build.
- 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 Managei |
| 1955 | Konyi Sehemu-Kongelai, Kipkomo restriceted for grazing in dry season. |
| 1959 | Kirwokin Joshua Kakuko appointed Chief Mnagei |
| 1960 | Tuonoto A.D.C. African District Council established |
| 1961 | Rop nyo wow-Heave rains Konyi Piolok-Army worms. |
| 1962 | Porio Losido fight between Karamajong and Pokot. Aparipar. |
| 1963 | Konyi Huru – Year of independence. Tuonoto Sirikwa County Council was established |
| 1965 | Kirumon ... Kong'asis –unusual start in the East. Pagha America (Kura) Yellow maize from U.S.A. |
| 1970 | Konyi mpaka-Kacheliba area was transferred. |
| 1972 | Tuonoto Pokot Country Council – Pokot County Council was established |
| 1978 | Kima Poyon (Kirapas Poyon) Kenyatta died. |
| 1979 | Konyi Kiparun – Pokot clasih with soldiers at Achivishor |
| 1980 | Kony Konyi Kiumon, Koei – Tapan – The out break of cholera in Kopokohg region |
| 1984 | Konyi Lotiriri – Operation in Kopokogh (Kaprapokot) |

BUNGOMA KIKAMWETI

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Matafari | 1900 - 1901 |
| Keya | 1902 - 1903 |
| Mutoke | 1904 - 1905 |
| Bipande | 1906 - 1907 |

KANANACHI

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Puleki | 1908 – 1909 |
| Silima | 1910 – 1911 |
| Machnego | 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 | 1936 – 1937 |
| 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 |
| Harambee | 1958 – 1959 |
| Chebkube | 1960 – 1961 |
| Nyayo | 1962 – 1963 |
| Sipindi | 1964 – 1965 |
| Namirunfu | 1966 – 1967 |
| Para | 1968 – 1969 |
| Sie Ngini | 1970 – 1971 |

SAWE

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| Nyilili | 1972 – 1973 |
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BUSIA

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1900 | Mugasa famine – Southern Division |
| 1902 | Railway construction at Kisumu District |
| 1902-05 | Opio Marajala – Nubian ruler of Samia Southern Division |
| 1902 | Village Headman started Northern Division |
| 1902-35 | Chief Murunga's reogm – Northern division |
| 1903 | Chief Murefu was killed by Alumasi Imo-Northern Division |
| 1903 | Hut tax – Northern Division |
| 1904-06 | 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 |
| 1905-07 | Ouma famine – Southern Division |
| 1905 | Omulepu Civil War Northern Division |
| 1906-08 | Nyabola Rinderpest plague Ondong famine – Central division |
| 1909 | Railway line reached Butere – District |
| 1911 | Cotton as Cash Crop introduced – Northern Division |
| 1912-13 | Chicken Pox (Edokoi) – northern division Kadima (from Wanga) Chief Samia and Bunyala – Southern Division, War against Marachi-Northern Division |
| 1914-18 | Keya (K.A.R.) 1 st World War 2. Chakoya famine affected the whole of Western Province |
| 1914-18 | Njaa ya Motokaa – Northern Division. First road opened by Ambuchi Board Supervisor – Northern Division |
| 1915-40 | Famine and Musa Maragwa Church leader – Northern Division |
| 1916 | Chief Odera Kango's reign – Northern Division |
| 1917 | Enundu – small pox, Muchele (Keya) Soutthern Division |
| 1918 | Kenya-Uganda boundary and Rev. Father Conen arrived Northern Division |
| 1919 | Oanbam, Agrikacha and Ndege (introduction of cotton, Agiculture and 1 st 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 | Ekodoi small pox – Norther 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 plaugh introduced – Northern Division |
| 1923 | Busia Market was founded – 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 |

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| 1926 | Earthquake – Northern Division |
| 1927 | Nyabola - cattle disease vaccination and Chwele in Bungoma District |
| 1927 | Railway line built, 1 st train and Chief Eunyusata's reign – Northern Division |
| 1927 | Motoka – first motor car seen |
| 1928 | Amukura Chiefs camp built |
| 1929 | Plague disease |
| 1929 | Locusts were 1 st seen in the country – Northern Division |
| 1929 | Laurent Ongoma appointed Chief of Marachi – Central Division |
| 1931 | Army works destroyed crops – Northern Division |
| 1932 | Invasion of locusts |
| 1933 | Nyangweso famine – Central Division, Amukura mission was built – Northern |
| 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 2 nd World War |
| 1939-45 | Panyako – Pioneer Corps of the 2 nd World War |
| 1941 | Mtaro – Communal Ditch digging introduced |
| 1942 | Amukura Market was started – Northern Division |
| 1942 | Kedereyo and Osembo Famine – Southern Division |
| 1944 | (Eliud Mathew) – First African Member of Legco |
| 1945 | End of 2 nd World War – District |
| 1946 | Dini ya Musambwa emerged |
| 1947 | Amukura Mission – Northern Division |
| 1948 | Eclipse of the sun |
| 1950 | Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe Norther Division |
| 1952 | Emergency declared in Kenya – District Chief Alexander Papa was appointed – Northern Division |
| 1953 | Queen's visit to Kenya |
| 1955 | E.A Trank Road and Kocholia Bridge was built – Northern Divion |
| 1956 | Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega 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. Spilt of Teso into two locations |
| 1961 | Separation of North and South Teso. Teso Local Council Accounts –Northern Division |
| 1962 | His Excellency Mzee Jome Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba – South Teso |
| 1963 | Madaraka Jamhuri celebrations, children born were named Uhuru, Buhuru |
| 1964 | Separation of Busia from Bungoma District |

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| 1966 | Maize and Produce Board Store at Malaba was built. |
| 1967 | Police Boarder Control built at Malaba and Busia |
| 1968 | Land Registration started in South Teso |
| 1968 | Maema Floods – Government supplied tents of 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 Registrationin Bunyala Location |
| 1972 | Opening of Divisional Head quarters Amagoro – Amagoro Division Planting of Trees – Samia Hills Hakati |
| 1973 | 10 th Anniversary Jamuhuri Celebration – Children Named Jamhuri) |
| 1973 | Eclipse of the sun June |
| 1974 | Free Primary Education No. |
| 1975 | Cholera outbreak; Floods in Bunyala, introduction of tobacco cash crop – Amagoro |
| 1976 | Army work, coffee business |
| 1977 | Heavy rains, flood in Bunyala |

BUTERE/MUMIAS

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|---------|---|
| 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 |
| 1914-18 | First World War |
| 1916 | Odera Okong's reign |
| 1917 | Inindu disease – small 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 Mwihila |
| 1924-25 | Start of Local Native Council. Rinmderpest Cattle disease |

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| 1926 | Earthquake |
| 1929 | Rush for Gold in Kakamega |
| 1931 | Railway line reached Yala town |
| 1932 | Famine called Nyanweso – Tsisiche, (Locusts) |
| 1934 | Mango priest was killed |
| 1935 | Start of African Court at Kwisero; |
| 1938 | 2 nd World War starts |
| 1943 | Esikombe/Shkobe |
| 1945 | End of World War |
| 1946 | Dini Ya Musambwa emerged |
| 1949 | Death of paramount Chief Mumia |
| 1953 | Famine Mau Mau |
| 1955 | Mwihila Mission was opened |
| 1956 | Division of North Nyanza/Elgon Nyanza |
| 1960 | Sub-Chiefs are appointed |
| 1961 | The Big Rain – Army Worm |
| 1962 | Population Census of Kenya gained Independence |
| 1963 | Kenya gained Independence |
| 1964 | Kenya became a Republic, |
| 1965 | Famine – Yellow maize |
| 1968 | Angola-Musumbi |
| 1971 | Famine – Kilo |
| 1972-3 | War between Kisa and Bunyore |
| 1979-80 | Gorogoro famine |
| 1983 | Kwisero Division was created |
| 1972 | Saba Lulala Famine |
| 1996 | Diffuser Tunders installed in Mumias Sugar Company |
| 1996 | Creation of Kwisero Constituency from Butere and Matungu Constituency from vast Mumias |
| 1997 | Elnino Rains |
| 1997 | Creation of Butere/Mumias District from Kakamega. |

KAKAMEGA

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| 1906 | Catholic Mission at Mukum by Friends Mission at Lirhandia |
| 1907 | Temesi/Amutsa/Obande famine |
| 1908-09 | Appointment of Chiefs |
| 1914-18 | 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 |

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| 1927 | Death of 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 | Namingg of Dini ya Musambwa led by Elijah Masinde |
| 1949 | Death of Chief Mumia |
| 1950 | Nairobi becaomes a city |
| 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, Arm 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 | Country and Urban Councilors nomination |
| 1969 | Population Census |
| 1978 | First President of Kenya died and Moi took over |
| 1979 | Population Census |
| 1980 | Yellow maize famine (shipindi) |
| 1966 | Omukolongolo |
| 1997 | El Nino rains |

VIHIGA

| | |
|------|---|
| 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 |

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|---------|---|
| 1914-18 | First World War |
| 1920 | Imbalala/Munane/Kinangoli Age Group |
| 1924-25 | Native Councils |
| 1929-31 | Gold mining in Kakakamega |
| 1931-32 | Locusts |
| 1932 | Isigi Age Group |
| 1938 | Lizuliza Age Group |
| 1939-45 | Second World War |
| 1943 | Shikombe famine |
| 1946 | Nzelolele Age Group |
| 1950 | Nairobi elevated to a city |
| 1952 | Mau Mau |
| 1952-53 | Silula Age Group |
| 1955-56 | Introduction of coffee in Maragoli |
| 1960 | Sub Chiefs new system in administration |
| 1960 | Vovoholole/Ifumo Age Agroup |
| 1961 | Big rain; Arm Worm |
| 1962 | Population Census |
| 1963 | Kenya gained Independence |
| 1964 | Kenya became a Republic |
| 1965 | Yellow maize from America |
| 1967 | Hybrid Maize |
| 1968 | Hybrid Age Group |
| 1969 | Death of Tom Mboya |
| 1969 | Population Census |
| 1974 | Free Primary Education |
| 1975 | Kilo Age Group |
| 1979 | Population Census; Provision of milk in primary schools |
| 1980 | Gologolo famine |
| 1983 | Nyayo Age Group |
| 1989 | Population Census |
| 1991 | Advent of Multi party |
| 1992 | Creation of Vihga District |
| 1992 | Multi-party Elections |
| 1998 | El Nino Rains |