

Kenya - Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholder and Community Services Development Project (CKDAP) - 2010

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

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DDI-KEN-KNBS-CKDAP-2010-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
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Overview

ABSTRACT

The CKDAP project was implemented in selected arid and semi-arid pockets in five larger districts of Central Province namely: Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Maragua and Thika. The project has been operating in 42 Focal Development Areas (FDAs). The Household Impact Survey covered 16 FDAs during the study. These include:- Mbuyu, Muricho, Kiriogo and Ndivai in Nyandarua; Kariara, Maragima and Mutundu in Nyeri; Ndindiruku, Rukanga and Kiumbu/Kianugu in Kirinyaga; Mariaini, Maragua Ridge and Kagumoini in Maragua; and Ngelelya, Kalimoni and Ngoliba in Thika.

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Sampled Households

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The survey covered a total of 130 clusters and 3,221 households selected through a two stage cluster sampling design. The first stage involved selection of clusters and the second stage selection of 25 households in each cluster within the 16 Focal Development Areas (FDAs). In this study, the household is the unit of analysis.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Planning and National development

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Planning and National development	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS	
National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development	NCAPD	
Central Kenya Dry Area, Smallholder and Community, Services Development Project	CKDAP	
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Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

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Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS		

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The quantitative based study utilized a two stage cluster sampling design with the selection of clusters at the first stage while the second stage involved the selection of the households. The household is the unit of analysis. Initially, a sampling frame did not exist for selection of a representative sample. It was therefore necessary to construct one based on the available Census data. Each of the FDAs provided the necessary stratification making a total of 16 strata. Enumeration Areas (EAs) based on the 1999 Population and Housing Census formed the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Since this Census was carried out more than 11 years ago, changes in the composition of EAs were expected and a listing exercise was necessary. The EAs were formed to cover an average of 100 and 150 households in the rural and urban areas, respectively. However, in this survey a measure of size (MoS) of 100 households in an EA was adopted. A complete quick count of households within the EAs was first done and those with more than 1 MoS were segmented into corresponding number of segments while those with less than 1 MoS were merged with the neighbouring ones. Once the clusters were identified, a complete listing was done. All districts, FDAs and clusters were then allocated identification codes.

The domains of estimation were the 16 strata which is equivalent to the 16 FDAs. In the first stage sampling, 130 clusters were selected while in the second stage 3,221 households were sampled. One cluster in Thika district was found to be non-operational since it had become an urban area. Each EA provided 25 households except one which had 21 households. Selection of the households within a cluster in the second stage was done systematically.

Weighting

The sampling weights for the data collected from the sampled households were constructed such that the responses could be properly expanded to represent the entire households in the FDAs. The design weights which are the inverse sampling rate (ISR) for the FDAs, were assigned to each of the households in a FDA. These were adjusted for two factors: Sample Stabilisation to conform to projected population estimates, and Non-responding Units. For the purpose of this analysis, the weights were applied without further adjustments.

The sample based on the developed sampling frame was not self-weighted. It was therefore necessary to weight the data to enable generalization of the sample results to the population. Weights were constructed using the selection probabilities of EAs. The selection probabilities were based on the measure of size (MoS) and the sampling interval of the clusters within the project areas. All the household survey results presented in the report are weighted. However, caution must be exercised when interpreting the results of the CKDAP-Household Impact Survey 2010, where the number of Households is less than 30.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
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Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
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Data Collection Mode

Face to face through an interviewer using a paper assisted personal interviewer (PAPI)

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available