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The 1999 Population
&
Housing Census

Counting Our People for Development

VOLUME I

This volume presents Population Distribution by Administrative
Areas, Age and Sex

JANUARY 2001

FOREWORD

The 1999 Population and Housing Census was originally planned to be announced in July 2000. That date was later adjusted to October and December 2000 to ensure data quality. The cleaning and processing of the data was completed in January, 2001. Being the last census in the 2nd millennium and the base for the 3rd millennium, the data set contained in this census report will provide the crucial information required for informed decision making in national planning and policy formulation.

When launching the census **H.E. The President** appealed to all Kenyans to avail themselves for the enumeration and provide complete and accurate information. The theme of which was *Counting Our People for Development.*

With globalisation and advances in information technology, the 1999 census provides a wealth of information for development planning and policy formulation. Data on population, administrative boundaries, population density, age and sex structure, education attainment levels, total labour force, employment and unemployment statistics and the housing status of our people among other variables, are key to social and economic planning.

This census departs from the previous ones in that it adopted and used new technology. The modern technology included Scanners, Geographic Information System (GIS), and Local Area Network (LAN). A rich data base has been created, backed with modern tools like GIS. These will lay the foundation of collaboration with other organisations in improving planning, policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation. In particular, it will be possible to combine geographic information with statistical information on a range of areas including social and other forms of statistics.

Successful and effective utilisation of the data availed by this census will require a deliberate shift towards information sharing as well as the application and use of modern information technology together with the adoption of a culture of evidence-based decisions. Government departments, public, private, local and international research organisations will have an opportunity of improving their planning and policy formulation based on these census data. I am confident that data contained in the census basic reports will provide ground for better planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation.

Hon. Gideon M. Ndambuki, EGH, MP
MINISTER FOR PLANNING

PREFACE

The 1999 Population and Housing Census was carried out under the provisions of the Statistics Act (Cap. 112) and Legal Notice No. 121 of 11th September 1998 and amendment No.25 of 22nd February 1999. It was the fourth census to be carried out since Independence and the sixth since 1948 when the first census was conducted in Kenya.

The main objective of this census was to collect demographic and socio-economic data required for development planning and policy formulation. It was, therefore important that data collected be comprehensive, complete and accurate both in terms of coverage and quality.

The planning and preparations of various census activities started in 1996 after Cabinet's approval. The exercise entailed the mapping of the entire country to ascertain administrative and socio-economic changes that had occurred since 1989; the mounting of a vigorous publicity and advocacy campaign to sensitize all stakeholders and setting up of various committees to guarantee participation and ownership of the exercise. **H.E. The President** launched the census, the theme of which was: *Counting Our People for Development.*

The enumeration was successfully carried out between the night of 24th/25th and 31st August 1999. Most of the population was covered within the first 4 days. A total of 28,686,607 people were enumerated, reflecting a 34% increase over the 1989 census. Of these, 14,205,589 were males and 14,481,018 females.

We extend our profound gratitude to all our development partners who collaborated and supported us in different forms throughout the entire census exercise. Forms of support received from development partners were either financial, material and/or technical assistance. Our thanks go to various census committees: the National Census Steering Committee; the District Census Committees; and the Census Technical Committees, who worked tirelessly during the preparatory stages for the completion of the exercise.

All Kenyans deserve special thanks for their patience and willingness to provide the requisite information. It is our sincere hope that in this *"information age"* the data contained in this volume and subsequent analytical volumes, will be fully utilised by all stakeholders for effective planning and policy formulation for the welfare of our people.

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

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1. BACKGROUND AND BASIC RESULTS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 1999 Population and Housing Census, hereinafter referred to as the 1999 Census, was the sixth census to be carried out since 1948 and the fourth since independence. It was carried out between the night of 24th /25th and 31st August 1999.

This Census was carried out under the provision of the Statistics Act (Chapter 112) of the Laws of Kenya. Legal Notice No. 121 dated 11th September 1998 and amendment No. 25 of 22nd February 1999, were gazetted to facilitate the planning and execution of the census. According to the Legal Notice, all persons who were in Kenya on the Census Night (24th/25th August) were legally bound to allow census officials access to their households and premises and provide them with the requisite information. Census officials took the Oath of Secrecy which guaranteed the confidentiality of the information collected from individuals. It was a legal offence to divulge census information to unauthorised persons. The Notice also highlighted the questions which respondents were expected to answer.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this census was to ascertain the country's population size by enumerating all persons (whether citizens or not) who were within the borders of Kenya on the mid-night of 24th/25th August 1999. The specific objectives were to collect data on:

- Composition and spatial distribution of the population;
- Levels of education attained by the population;
- Levels of fertility, mortality and migration rates;
- Rate and pattern of urbanisation;
- Size and utilisation of the labour force; and
- Housing conditions and availability of social amenities.

2. CENSUS ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The 1999 Census was undertaken at the time when diverse demographic and socio-economic data were required to ascertain the achievements made since independence and the way forward to address current challenges and those envisaged during the 3rd millennium. This commitment necessitated the

establishment of an elaborate census organisation and administration to guarantee the collection of comprehensive, accurate and complete information.

The Minister for Planning was responsible for all policy and administrative arrangements. He was assisted by the Permanent Secretary and the Director of Statistics who was gazetted as the National Census Co-ordinator. The Provincial Commissioner of Nairobi was appointed the National Census Officer and chairman of the National Census Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of all activities. A Project Manager and Publicity/Advocacy Officer were also recruited to provide technical backstopping.

A Census Secretariat (Technical Committee) was established to provide professional and technical support by designing all census instruments; preparing training manuals, maps and budgets; arranging transport logistics; training of trainers and overseeing the implementation of all census activities.

3. PREPARATORY ACTIVITES

3.1 CARTOGRAPHIC MAPPING

Mapping of the country was one of the key activities which were undertaken to facilitate the enumeration exercise. The exercise entailed traversing the entire country to gather data which was used to delineate the Enumeration Areas (EAs). The EA maps facilitated easy identification of the areas assigned to enumerators during enumeration. The EAs also assisted in avoiding problems of duplication and omission. Specifically, the maps assisted an enumerator to accomplish the following tasks:
- Determine the precise boundaries of his/her EA.
- Plan the best route of travel in order to canvass every part of the EA systematically.
- Mark the location of the structures earmarked for call-backs.

Besides the above uses, it was from the mapping exercise that anticipated workload was assessed and resources requirements determined. These included determination of the number of enumerators, supervisors, questionnaires, vehicles, drivers etc. required to undertake the census. The exercise made it easy for the census organisation to provide results for all administrative areas up to the sub location level.

The exercise took into account the changes which had occurred since 1989 census pertaining to the country's administrative structure, socio-economic development and demographic profiles. It was of paramount importance that these changes be taken into account when delineating Enumeration Areas.

3.1.1 Training of Personnel

The 1999 census utilised in-house cartographic staff and personnel seconded by the departments of Survey of Kenya and Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing. The staff were trained in computer assisted cartography particularly in Geographical Information System (GIS) principles and applications. The Regional Centre for Mapping, Surveying and Remote Sensing was approached to mount an introductory course for eight middle cadre staff. Two classes of four officers were conducted in 1997 and 1998. Each training lasted a period of four months. Besides this training the Census Secretariat had earlier gone through in-house training workshops to review some mapping principles prior to the commencement of mapping work in 1996. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) availed two consultants who assisted in mounting on-job training of personnel in GIS technology.

3.1.2 Procurement of Equipment and other Supplies

An assessment of the equipment and materials needed to successfully undertake the mapping and data capture exercises was carried out in 1996. A list of required equipment and materials was prepared. The UNFPA undertook to provide most of the non-expendable and expendable equipment and materials for the computer assisted cartography. The Fund also procured twenty 4-wheel drive vehicles and 20 computers. The Government undertook to provide personnel, general stationery and other services like the preparation of the GIS laboratory.

3.1.3 Preparation of Base Maps

The 1989 Census EA maps and topographic maps purchased from the Survey of Kenya were used as base maps. However, given the numerous demographic and socio-economic changes that had taken place since 1989, it was found necessary to carry out fieldwork to bring on board all the changes.

3.1.4 Field Work

Cartographic field work for the 1999 Census started in 1996. Unlike the 1989 census, where training for the preparatory activities was mounted separately, the various stakeholders had a chance to be informed about the importance of preparatory activities during workshops held in each district to disseminate the results of the 1989 Census. Meetings were held with provincial administration officials at all levels to solicit their involvement in the exercise.

Mapping teams were set up comprising of three officers, a team leader and two mapping assistants. Each mapping team was assigned specific districts. More

experienced officers were appointed as co-ordinators of different teams. Each co-ordinator was in-charge of at least two mapping teams. It was the responsibility of the co-ordinator with the assistance of the team leader to ensure that all the areas in the district were accurately mapped and that the necessary documentation pertaining to the mapping activities were done while the team was on the ground.

3.1.5 Up-Dating Base Maps and Delineation of Enumeration Areas

As mentioned earlier, the 1989 Census maps were used as base maps. Due to differences in population densities various scales were used to prepare Enumeration Area maps. The common ones were 1: 10000, 1: 12500, and 1: 20000 in rural areas whereas 1: 2500, and 1: 5000 were used in urban areas.

Ideally an Enumeration Area in the 1999 Census was expected to contain 100 households. However, EA sizes differed from one area to another depending on population density. For example, in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas fewer households were used to delineate EAs due to the sparse distribution of the population. At no time was an EA allowed to cross a village or sub location boundary.

The mapping teams used identifiable features like roads, rivers, footpaths, etc. to delineate EA boundaries. Where imaginary boundaries were inevitable, names of household heads on either side of the boundary were indicated. In cases where it was not possible to create EAs as per the 100 household rule, composite EAs were allowed and recommendations made as to the number of Enumerators to be assigned to such EAs during enumeration. For purposes of the 1999 Census, the boundaries of city councils, municipal councils, and urban councils together with District headquarters, towns and trading centres were all treated as urban.

The mapping procedure used in the urban areas included updating the base maps, listing of buildings and or quick counting of households to determine the number of households and accordingly delineate EAs on the urban base maps. All buildings were plotted on the base maps. Each building was assigned a number which was written on the base map for purposes of identification of the EA during enumeration. This is the second time this method has been used in the mapping of urban areas.

Though the boundaries of the various local authorities are defined by the Ministry of Local Government and generally encompass one or more sub-locations within the areas of their jurisdiction, some urban centres included areas that were rural in terms of socio-economic characteristics. Hence, in delineating EAs in the urban areas, the urban core was assigned a unique code. The other areas that were rural in character within the urban centres'

boundaries were assigned a separate code. For the first time a new code was introduced to take care of areas that are on the periphery of given towns but urban in character. During the updating and delineation of the urban areas on base maps each sub-location was divided into blocks using identifiable features like streets, roads, rivers, and railway lines. Slums were treated separately from the planned areas. While carrying out the numbering of buildings and listing of households, the purpose to which each building was put was noted. This information assisted in the identification of dwelling units and households and hence the determination of the number of EAs to be created using the 100 household rule.

Field mapping in Arid and Semi-Arid areas was carried out in August/September 1998. It was done under the assumption that the following year the population mapped in a particular area would return to the same place due to the migratory nature of the population. The effect of this assumption may have been affected by the 1999 drought.

All national parks, reserves, and forest areas were treated as sub-locations, locations, or divisions depending on their size. Collective households like schools, army camps, police lines, hospitals etc were treated as special EAs. All EAs in each sub-location were systematically numbered as 0011, 0021, 0031 etc beginning at the north-west or the north-east moving in the clockwise direction. A total of 61,922 EAs were delineated during the mapping exercise.

3.1.6 Production of EA Maps

Due to lack of sufficient time to have all the EA maps digitised, some 43 districts had their EA maps drawn using conventional cartography (manual drafting). This required hiring of extra staff alongside those that were seconded to the project from other departments.

3.1.7 Ground Verification

Ideally, all the EA maps required to be verified prior to the printing of the final field copies. This was not done due to lack of time and resources.

3.1.8 Printing and Dispatch of Maps

The printing of the maps was carried out between July and August 1999. The maps were dispatched to the districts before enumeration.

3.1.9 Area Measurement

Though the EA maps for 43 out of 69 districts were manually drawn, all sub location boundaries were digitised and hence unlike the previous censuses, the area measurements were calculated digitally. This method made it easy to exclude the water surfaces. It is more accurate than the manual one. The areas shown in Table 1 relate to land surface only, hence it is less than total land and water surface area.

3.2 DESIGN OF CENSUS INSTRUMENTS

Census instruments, in this case, refer to questionnaires, training manuals and control forms. Two types of questionnaires were used, namely the main questionnaire and short questionnaires. The main questionnaire was used to enumerate populations in conventional households and institutions like schools, colleges and military barracks. Three different short questionnaires were used: one for people found in hotels, refugee camps, hospitals (in-patients only) and prisons or police cells; another for travelers or persons in transit and; the last for vagrants and outdoor sleepers.

Development of the questionnaires and the training manuals was a process that enlisted the participation of all stakeholders at different levels. These instruments were originally drafted by the Census Secretariat and then improved upon with the technical assistance of United Nations Population Fund personnel from Country Support Team (CST), Department for International Development (DFID) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) consultants. The original drafts incorporated lessons learnt during the 1989 Census. The instruments underwent several revisions during workshops which brought together a variety of stakeholders including subject matter specialists. The final review of the instruments was done after the conclusion of the pilot census.

One of the key considerations in designing the census questionnaire was to make it as short as possible by including only questions which could elicit key demographic and socio-economic data on the Kenyan population. The questions included in the main questionnaire related to those eliciting background information on all persons i.e. Name, Relationship, Sex, Age, Tribe or Nationality, Religion, Marital Status, Birth Place, Previous Residence, Duration of Residence and Orphanhood; Education; Labour Force; particulars of All Live Births; particulars of Last Live Birth and Housing Conditions and Amenities. All the answers were pre-coded to enhance uniformity and comparability of results between different geographical areas as well as to forestall coding complications during data processing.

3.3   PILOT CENSUS

A pilot census was conducted in September 1998 to pre-test the census instruments, the usefulness of EA maps, and the administrative and logistical arrangements, with a view to improving overall census planning. Two sub-locations were covered in each of the selected 16 districts namely: Kilifi and Kwale in Coast Province; Nyandarua and Nyeri in Central Province; Meru North and Makueni in Eastern Province; Turkana, Trans Nzoia, Baringo and Narok in Rift Valley Province; Siaya (including Bondo) and Nyamira in Nyanza Province; Wajir in North-Eastern Province; Busia and Bungoma in Western Province and; Nairobi. The districts were chosen purposively, taking into account the fact that regional differentials in socio-economic achievements and cultural practices might have resulted in different perceptions regarding the sensitivity of certain questions and consequently changed them or the manner in which they were asked in order to forestall mis-statement or non-response.

The following lessons were learnt during the pilot exercise:

- Publicity and advocacy through dissemination workshops and sensitisation seminars helped prepare the public well 'ahead of the pilot enumeration and enlisted considerable support for the exercise.
- The allowances planned to be paid out to various cadres of personnel engaged for the exercise were satisfactory. However, most of the personnel expressed fears that payments would not be availed on time.
- Prior security arrangements in collaboration with the Provincial Administration enhanced access to the insecurity prone areas and thus ensured the success of the exercise in such areas.
- EA maps were found very useful but needed to incorporate more physical features or landmarks to improve their usefulness.
- Inadequate transport hampered effective co-ordination and supervision of activities, particularly enumeration in certain areas.
- The high calibre of enumerators required was not available everywhere. Arrangements were made to recruit less qualified ones in the affected areas but train them for a slightly longer period.
- Deployment of enumerators in their local areas lowered cost and enhanced quality of data due to the respondents' confidence in them.
- About 3 days were sufficient to complete the enumeration of the population in most areas. However, adverse weather conditions and difficult terrain made canvassing difficult and/or slower in some areas. The enumeration of mobile populations required more days due to numerous call-backs. Overall, 7 days were sufficient to enumerate the population.

- Disbursement of census funds through A.I.Es to districts with limited revenue base bogged down the timely implementation of certain activities. Disbursement through cheques was more expedient.

These lessons were adequately utilised in finalising the arrangements for the enumeration exercise.

3.4 RECRUITMENT OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Field personnel were classified into 6 main categories namely: Co-ordinators, Trainers, Senior Supervisors, Supervisors, Enumerators and Village Elders. The **Co-ordinators** were essentially Senior CBS staff who had played a key role in the planning of the census. The national **Trainers** were subject matter specialists in their own right with considerable knowledge in social research and were from the public sector, private sector, NGOs, and Universities. The **Senior Supervisors** were mainly secondary School Head Teachers or Principals of colleges, District Heads of Departments or their equivalent, with good administrative, communication, supervision and training skills. These were recruited at District level but deployed within the division in which they resided. They were in charge of about 4 supervisors. The **Supervisors** were school teachers at any level or graduates or civil servants or any other persons with good administrative, communication, training and supervision skills. They were recruited at Divisional level but deployed in the sub-locations in which they worked or resided. They were in charge of about 10 enumerators. The enumerators were mature and responsible citizens of good character with a minimum grade of D+ in KCSE or Division III in KCE.

The recruitment of trainers was done by the Census Secretariat while that of senior supervisors, supervisors and enumerators was done at respective levels by sub-committees set-up within the District Census Committees comprising of the District Statistics Officer, District Personnel Officer, and representatives of Provincial Administration, and political and religious leaders.

3.5 TRAINING OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Training of field personnel was handled at different levels. The regional co-ordinators and national trainers were trained at the headquarters for 5 days by the Census Secretariat/Technical Committee. Upon successful completion of their training, they were deployed at various provincial or sub-provincial headquarters in teams of 3 to 5 to train senior supervisors for 5-7 days while being monitored closely by members of the Census Secretariat. The senior supervisors proceeded to train supervisors at the respective district headquarters for 5-7 days, under close supervision of trainers and occasional visits by members of the Census Secretariat. Upon completion of their

training, the supervisors proceeded to train enumerators at their respective locational headquarters, with supervision of the senior supervisors covered by occasional visits by co-ordinators and members of the Census Secretariat.

Training of senior supervisors and supervisors emphasised both knowledge of the contents of the data collection instruments and the administrative and supervisory roles they were to play. However, training of enumerators was emphatic on knowledge of the data collection instruments and the versatility with which they could be administered, particularly with respect to the manner of asking questions and how to approach respondents appropriately. Practical sessions involving identification of EAs and administration of the questionnaire were compulsory, as well as finding the best interpretation of the questions in the local vernacular. All field personnel took **Oath of Secrecy under the Statistics Act** at the end of each training stage to ensure confidentiality of the information collected.

3.6   PUBLICITY/ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN

The main objective of the 1999 Census Advocacy/Publicity campaign was to sensitise and mobilise Kenyans, to support and own the census as well as to rebuild public confidence in the exercise. The first step towards achieving this objective, was to address the shortcomings of the previous censuses which had been identified as:

- Non-involvement of stakeholders in the exe.
- Inadequate publicity/advocacy to ensure that the public was adequately informed and sensitised.
- Delay in the publication of the 1989 census results.

3.6.1   Publicity/Advocacy

One of the main vehicles used to achieve the above objective was the mass media. Through well co-ordinated use of the print and electronic media, a sizeable proportion of the Kenyan population especially those residing in urban areas was reached. This was achieved through focused press conferences, press releases, workshops with the media, coverage of census activities and media announcements. For the majority of Kenyans with no access to either print or electronic media, a concerted advocacy campaign of sensitising key influence groups and enlisting their support in passing on the messages down to the grassroots level was carried out.

These main influence groups were identified as:
- Provincial Administration
- Educational institutions
- Women groups

- Trade Unions
- Politicians
- Religious organisations
- Non-Governmental Organisations
- Media

To equip the influence groups with skills for passing down census messages, advocacy seminars were first conducted for Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners to sensitise them on the importance of the census and their respective roles in the advocacy campaign. Similar seminars were also held at the district level, where participants drawn from all the above stakeholders were sensitised on the advocacy campaign and their role in its success.

3.6.2 Census Committees

A National Census Steering Committee comprising of all stakeholders was constituted vide Legal Notice No. 121 of 11th September 1998 and subsequent revision No. 25 of 22nd February 1999. This committee was mandated to advise and guide the Census Secretariat as well as oversee the implementation all census activities.

District Census Committees comprising all stakeholders were established in all districts to ensure ownership of the census activities in the respective districts.

Specific sub-committees were formed to deal with advocacy/publicity matters at the district level. These sub-committees comprised the District Committee members who were in constant and direct communication with the public such as religious leaders, teachers and chiefs. Their role was to design and implement advocacy/publicity strategies suitable to their districts as well as distribute advocacy materials

Endorsement by the above groups went a long way in creating confidence in the exercise. They were also very effective in sensitising their members/congregations on the census.

An Advocacy document was prepared to guide those who were involved in the publicity/advocacy campaigns. Census fliers and posters were prepared and distributed. The fliers and posters highlighted the importance of the Census Night (24th/25th August 1999) as a reference point, planned duration of enumeration and what was expected from the public during the enumeration.

H.E. The President officially launched the census a week before the enumeration. The launch enhanced publicity/advocacy activities that had already been started and gave credibility to the exercise. The launch also presented an excellent opportunity for enlisting the support of all stakeholders as well as the public. **H.E. The President** appealed to the public to avail themselves to be enumerated and to provide complete and accurate information to the census personnel.

4.   ENUMERATION

The 1999 Census enumeration adopted a *de facto* approach whereby everybody who was within the country was enumerated according to where she/he had spent the Census Night (24/25th August 1999). The population was sub-divided into four categories to ensure total coverage. The categories were:-

- Conventional household population which included persons who spent the Census Night in private (ordinary) households.
- Institutional population which included persons who had spent the census night in institutions like hospitals (in-patients), schools/colleges, barracks, prisons etc.
- Outdoor sleepers (vagrants) which included all persons who had slept in outdoor locations like parks, streets, market places etc.
- Travellers which included persons who were on transit (travelling) on the census night either by Air, Road, Rail and Water.

Persons in the conventional households were enumerated as planned during the seven days after the census night. Other categories of the population were enumerated on the census night. The exercise went on well. To ensure that all persons were enumerated, an appeal was sent out to those persons who had not been enumerated after the seventh day to report to the nearest administrative centre to be enumerated. The appeal was well received and those who had not been enumerated came forward.

Supervisors and senior supervisors worked closely with the enumerators to ensure that few or no mistakes were made. After enumeration, the census personnel completed summary sheets at each administrative level i.e. EA, sub-location, location, division and district. This helped in accounting for all persons who had been enumerated at each level. The summary sheets were used in computing provisional results which were released in February, 2000.

Unlike the previous censuses, the public was properly sensitised on the census enumeration methodology. Despite this, a few difficulties were encountered in

some districts. For example, some ethnic groups demanded that their ethnic groups be included on the code list for unique identification. The enumeration exercise was slow in urban areas because people went on with their daily business during the day forcing the enumeration to be done in the evenings.

During training and enumeration period a *surveillance and complaint office* was set-up at the Census Offices in Nyayo House, Nairobi to respond to all enquiries regarding the exercise. Hotline telephone and fax numbers were given to the public. The office was operational 24 hours.

5. RECEIPT AND EDITING OF QUESTIONNAIRES

The census questionnaires were received at the Census Office from respective districts by the Census Secretariat starting from September 22nd 1999. At this stage, the verification of district summaries was done by checking on the summary totals provided by the District Census Officers. The exercise involved computerisation of the district summaries at EA level and comparing them with those contained in the summary control forms from each district. This exercise was completed in January 2000.

Over 800 data entry and editing clerks were recruited and trained in the first two weeks of January 2000. They started working from mid-January 2000. The editing exercise covered verification of geo-codes, confirmation of the household totals for conventional households, consistency checks on relationship and sex variables, and reinforcement of codes to facilitate the scanning process afterwards.

6. POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

A Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted in February, 2000 in 530 EAs countrywide. The main objective of the survey was to provide estimates of coverage and content errors at urban, rural and provincial levels.

During the design of the PES, only few variables of those contained in the main census were selected. The variables were: name, sex, relationship to the household head, age, marital status, religion, level of education reached and number of children born to females aged 12 years and above. The variables were included in the PES because they are not likely to change significantly within a short time and constitute a core of the data collected in censuses. Processing of the data collected in this survey is underway. The results will be utilised in subsequent detailed analysis of the census data and in particular making future projections.

7. DATA PROCESSING

The capturing of the data collected in the 1999 Census was undertaken by scanning technology using the equipment referred to in Section 3.1.2. Besides the equipments, DFID provided Technical Assistance by procuring services of an expert on programming, systems analysis and data processing. UNFPA also provided Technical Assistance in Management Information System, especially a specialist on data processing and population statistics. The data processing exercise thus involved the following six stages.

7.1 INPUT

This stage involved scanning the questionnaires to obtain clear images of the fields where data was contained. The images so obtained were sent to the next stage for further processing.

Two types of scanners were used: one of which was capable of scanning 160 double sided questionnaires per minute while the other was capable of scanning 80 double sided questionnaires per minute. Two of each of the above types of scanners were utilised.

7.2 PROCESSING

The processing stage constituted the brain of the system. The system looked at each image and either accepted or rejected it. The image could only be rejected if it did not match the EFI (Empty Form Image) that was input during the system design. Hence all questionnaire forms had to be similar to the EFI before they could be accepted.

Once a form was accepted by the system, the processing software (hereafter referred to as Engines) would proceed to read the characters and recognise them if possible. The system attained an average recognition rate of 98 percent, leaving a mere 2 percent to be completed in the next stage.

7.3 COMPLETION

All the un-recognised characters were sent to this stage for the data entry clerks to complete. Occasionally the clerks were also not able to complete the whole questionnaire. The clerks were advised to send these cases to the next stage for further action. An average of 95,000 questionnaires per day were completed, with the highest being over 140,000 questionnaires per day.

7.4   EXCEPTION

Questionnaires that could not go through the completion stage were sent to this stage. Original questionnaires were brought in from the storage and checked against the entries that were not completed. If the value was out of range, the demographers were consulted and the entry completed as per their advice. Less than 0.05 percent of the questionnaires passed through this process and quite often, only one or two entries in a batch of 100 questionnaires had to be completed at this stage.

7.5   ARCHIVE

This was the final stage in the scanning process. At this stage a final data file was produced ready for further analysis. This process could happen immediately after the processing stage if all the questionnaires were recognised without any fields being rejected. It could also happen after completion and/or exception stages.

7.6   DATA CLEANING AND VALIDATION

The cleaning of the data entailed the following verification activities:

- Verification of the geo-codes
- Verification of the household numbers
- Verification of the serial numbers for each record
- Looking for and removing duplicates
- Removing blank records
- Merging the data files to form complete geographical areas

The validation exercise entailed a comparison of scanned and manual by derived data at the EA level on three variables: number of households, number of males and females with manual counts for conventional households. Whenever any discrepancy beyond 5 percent was detected, a thorough check was mounted and the error corrected.

Further verification was undertaken using consistency checks as earlier mentioned. This process assisted in identifying inconsistent data at the individual level. The major variables utilised were sex, age, migration status and fertility. Minimal imputation was implemented on these key variables.

The aggregation of the data was undertaken starting from the EA level to national levels after the validation exercise. This process was vital before the data was made ready for tabulation and analysis. The details on each of the

above activities and the challenges faced are scheduled to be contained in a methodology report of the census.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

The 1999 Census was the first census to be undertaken with full participation of all stakeholders. Unlike previous censuses, various advocacy/publicity campaigns were carried out in preparation for the main enumeration. The campaigns managed to educate the public and other stakeholders on the usefulness of the census data in development planning, hence the census theme *"Counting Our People for Development"*.

The mobilisation of resources for the exercise posed diverse challenges; it was undertaken at a time when the economy was undergoing a recession. The Government was able to raise most of the funds which facilitated the successful implementation of various census activities. Financial constraints could have been minimised if the development partners and the private sector had been on board right from the beginning, particularly during the planning stages.

The use of scanning technology for data capture posed major challenges as there was insufficient exposure prior to the use of technology. The technology had never been used in censuses carried out in Sub-Sahara Africa. The software was tested using a sample of questionnaires collected in the Pilot Census. The biggest challenge was that besides the scanner other pieces of special equipment were needed. The software also required experienced personnel at all stages of processing. This was not done hence posing major difficulties. Although two senior data processing officers were sent to Israel for training in the technology in preparation for the main census, the support received from Technical Assistance by DFID and UNFPA easened data processing problems. Besides these difficulties, the commitment and desire to succeed, the team working on data processing and cleaning quickly learned and adapted to the demands of the technology.

9. REPORTS

The information collected in this census is scheduled to be published in a series of 3 reports: Volume I and II of the basic results, 8 monographs and 8 provincial reports. This volume constitutes the first basic report and contains information on the Population Density by Administrative Areas by Sex, Population Distribution by Age and Sex, and Population residing in Urban Areas by Municipalities, Towns and Other Urban Centres by Sex.

10. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.1 ENUMERATED POPULATION

A total of 28,686,607 people were enumerated in the 1999 census, representing an increase of 34 percent over the 1989 enumerated figure. Of this, 14,205,589 were males and 14,481,018 were females. Figure 1 shows the trend of the enumerated population of Kenya since the 1969 Census.

Figure 1: Trend of Kenya's Enumerated Population
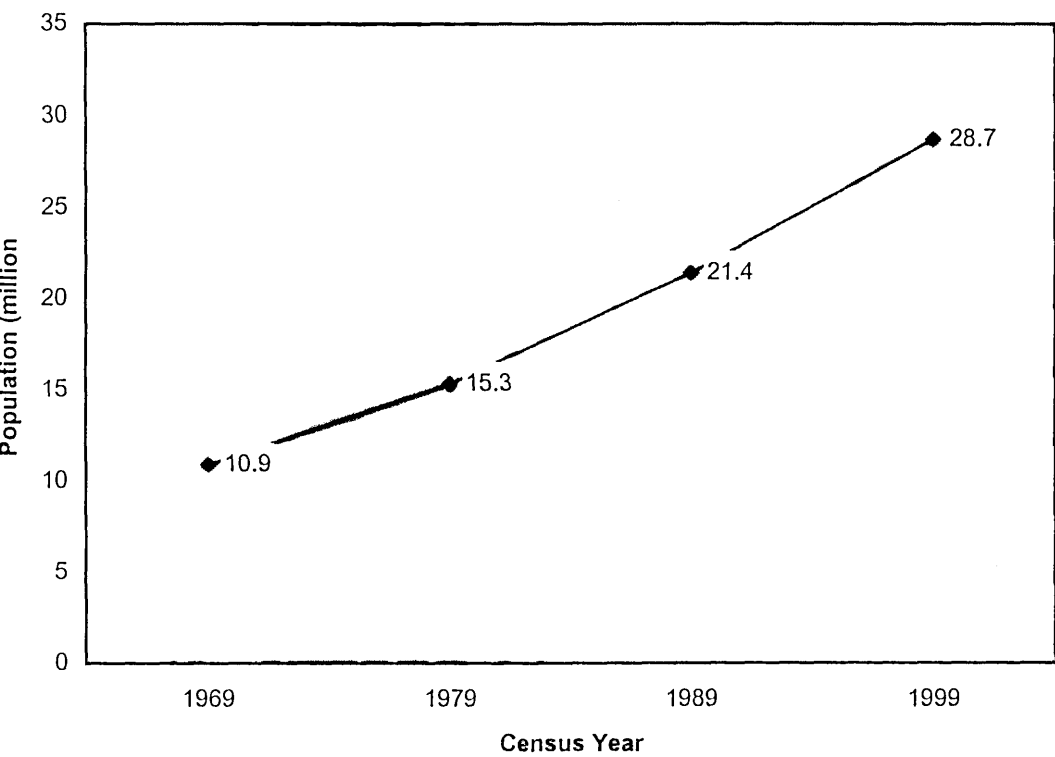
10.2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY PROVINCE

The Table below presents the distribution of the population by province in absolute numbers. It provides insights into changes that have taken place with regard to each provincial share of the total population.

Table Ia: Distribution of Population by Province (1969-1999)

Province	1969	1979	1989	1999
Nairobi	509,286	827,775	1,324,570	2,143,254
Central	1,675,647	2,345,833	3,111,255	3,724,159
Coast	944,082	1,342,794	1,825,761	2,487,264
Eastern	1,907,301	2,719,851	3,768,689	4,631,779
N/Eastern	245,757	373,787	371,391	962,143
Nyanza	2,122,045	2,643,956	3,507,160	4,392,196
Rift-Valley	2,210,289	3,240,402	4,917,551	6,987,036
Western	1,328,298	1,832,663	2,622,397	3,358,776
Kenya	10,942,705	15,327,061	21,448,774	28,686,607

Figure 2 overleaf illustrates the provincial shares of the total population. The provinces whose shares have increased consistently since 1969 are Nairobi and Rift Valley which both benefited from considerable urban immigration. The marginal increase in the share of Coast Province can also be explained by rural-urban migration phenomenon. North Eastern shows a doubling of its share over 1989, but this is explained by the under-enumeration which was experienced in 1989 as well as the refugee influx. Among the other provinces, Western, Eastern and Nyanza have experienced declines in their proportional share, mainly because of out-migration and increased mortality. The increased mortality possibly arising from the HIV/AIDS related deaths partially explain the observed trend. The decline of the share observed in Central is a combination of out-migration and the declining fertility rates. Despite all these changes the overall ranking in population size for each province in 1999 compared to 1989 has not changed.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Provinces according to 1989 & 1999 Censuses
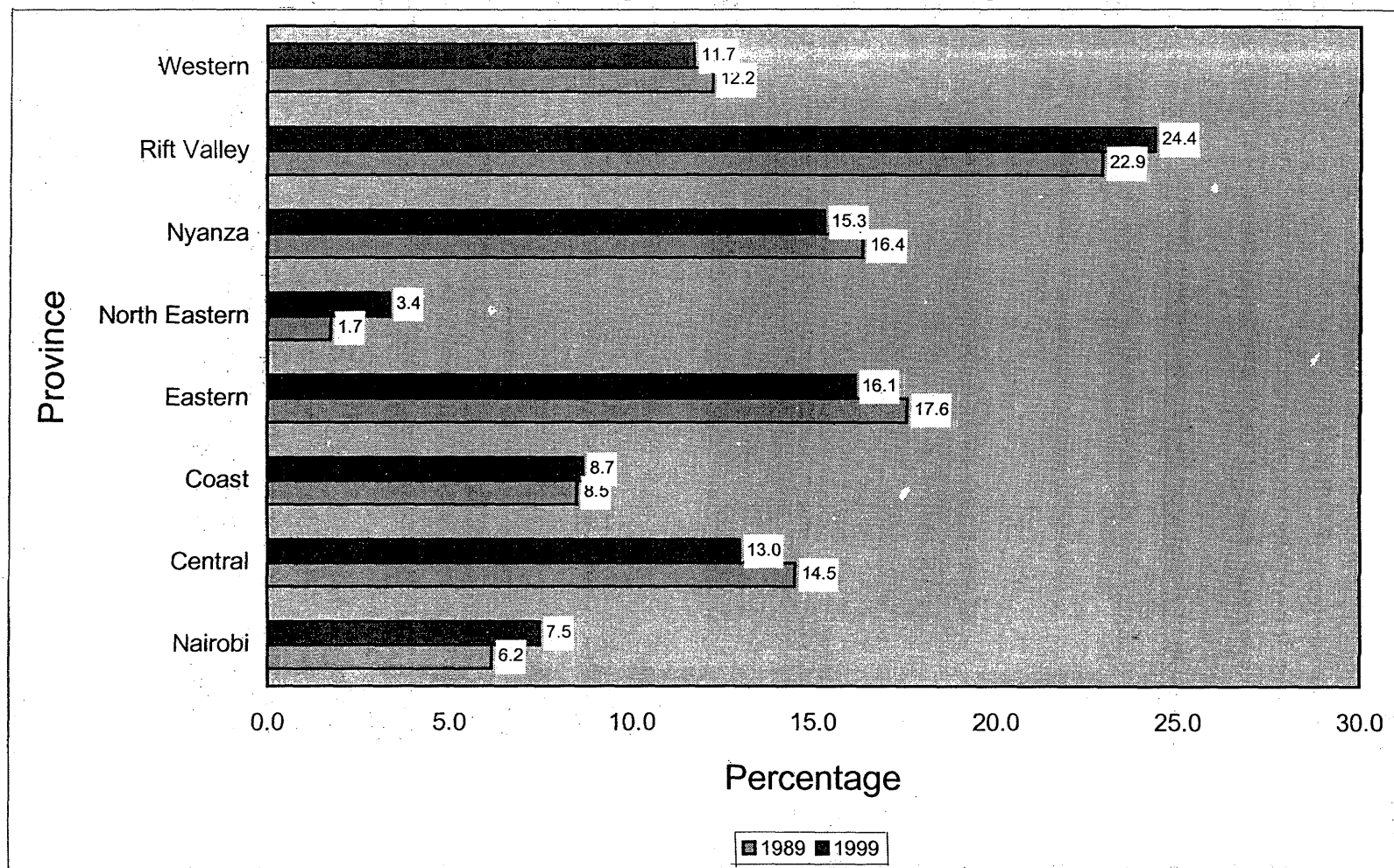
10.3 POPULATION PYRAMID

The population pyramid shows that the population is still young. The pyramid is derived by expressing each age group as a proportion of the total for each sex. Forty four percent (44 percent) of the people were aged below 15 years, 52 percent were aged 15 to 64 years and 4 percent were aged 65 and above years. It should, however, be acknowledged that the fertility decline, which has been experienced during the 1989/99 intercensal period, has been a major contributing factor to the decline in the percentage of the population aged below 15 years as compared to 49 percent in 1989.

Figure 3: Population Pyramid, 1999 Census
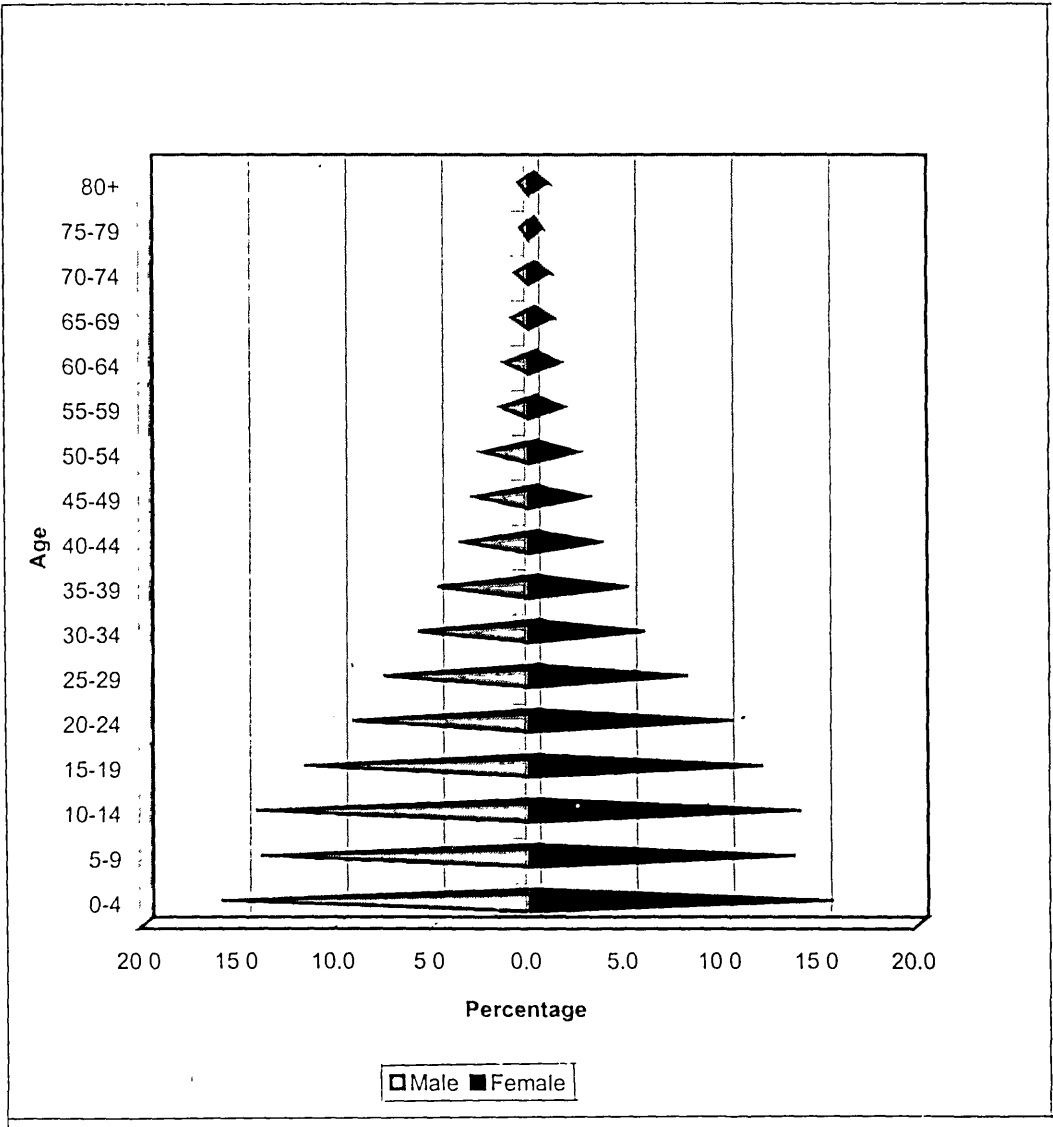
10.4 INTERCENSAL GROWTH RATES

The intercensal growth rates have significantly declined in Central, Eastern and Western provinces and remained relatively stable in Nairobi, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Coast (except during the 1979-89 intercensal period) since 1969. The national intercensal growth rate has declined from 3.4 percent in 1969 to 2.9 percent in 1999. It should however be noted that the intercensal growth rate is the *average annual* growth rate which is derived from aggregate figures.

Table Ib: Intercensal Growth Rate

Province	1969-79	1979-89	1989-99
Nairobi	4.9	4.7	4.8
Central	3.4	2.8	1.8
Coast	3.5	3.1	3.1
Eastern	3.5	3.3	2.1
N/Eastern	4.2	-0.1	9.5
Nyanza	2.2	2.8	2.3
Rift-Valley	3.8	4.2	3.5
Western	3.2	3.6	2.5
Kenya	3.4	3.4	2.9

However, the real (intrinsic) growth rate for 1999 will be ascertained using the estimates of birth and death rates. This rate is expected to be lower than the intercensal growth rate given the decline in fertility experienced during the 1989/99 period and other intermediate sample data.

Table 3 of this basic report provides data on urbanisation. We have adhered to the legal boundaries as per special issue of the Kenya Gazette of 3rd December, 1999. However, to maintain the criteria used in previous censuses, the population for municipalities and town councils, includes the core urban and peri-urban components. The population for other towns takes into account the core urban component only. The sex ratios show the number of male per 100 females. The results indicate that most of the urban population was enumerated in major urban centres, particularly municipalities.

10.5 SUB-LOCATIONS WITH NO DATA

The following sub-locations did not have people on the Census Night as per the reasons given against each one of them.

Table Ic: Forests & National Parks

District	Sub-Location	Reason
Kirinyaga	Mt. Kenya Forest	Forest Area
Nyandarua	National Park	National Park
	Kiamweri Forest	Forest Area
Maragua	Gatare Forest	Forest Area
Tana River	Tsavo E. National Park	National Park
Meru Central	Mt. Kenya 1 Forest	Forest Area
	Mt. Kenya 2 Forest	Forest Area
	National Park	National Park
	Imenti Forest	Forest Area
Nithi (Meru South)	Mr. Kenya Forest	Forest Area
Mt. Elgon	Mt. Elgon Forest	Forest Area
Other Cases		
Lamu	Mararani	There were no people
Isiolo	Korbesa	Enumerated in other EAs due to nomadic nature of the households
	Urura	Enumerated in other EAs due to nomadic nature of the households
	Duma	Enumerated in other EAs due to nomadic nature of the households
	Quri	There were no people
Turkana	Kakong	Enumerated in Kainuk due to insecurity

11. CONCLUSION

The above results underscore the usefulness of the data in highlighting the effectiveness of past policies, the need to improve planning and refining of policy strategies aimed at improving the welfare of the people. In particular, the data will facilitate informed decision in dealing with challenges posed by declining school enrolment rates, unemployment and the poor quality of housing.

The census results provide crucial data base and planning tools that will enable the use of geographic and statistical information for planning. The results also generate several social indicators and benchmarks that will provide useful inputs into poverty reduction strategy efforts.

All users are encouraged to utilise the census information and explore the modern avenues of applying the data for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

APPENDIX 1

ENUMERATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

PART I: INTRODUCTION

What is a Population Census?

1. A population census is a complete enumeration of all persons in a country at a specified time. It is the primary source of benchmark statistics on the size, distribution, composition and other social and economic characteristics of the population. Kenya has conducted five censuses since 1948. The 1999 census will be the sixth. The last census was conducted in August 1989.

Objective of 1999 Population Census

2. The 1999 Kenya Population and Housing Census is being held in order to provide information which is essential for sound development planning, making administrative and policy decisions, and research. It is, therefore, extremely important that the data collected in the census is complete and accurate.

The Census Organisation

3. At the national level, the Census is headed by the **National Census Officer (NCO)** who is the PC, Nairobi, and the **National Census Co-ordinator (NCC)**, who is the Director of Statistics. There are also two committees, namely the **Census Secretariat** responsible for all technical, logistical and administrative aspects of the census; and the **National Census Steering Committee**, which advises the Secretariat and co-ordinates its activities. Each district has a **District Census Officer (DCO)** who is in charge of the census activities in the district. In each Division and Municipality, there is an Assistant DCO who is assisted by a number of senior supervisors who are in turn assisted by **supervisors.** Each enumerator is answerable to a supervisor.

Legal Authority to undertake the Census

4. The Statistics Act (Chapter 112) of the Laws of Kenya empowers the **Director of Statistics** to carry out censuses at periodic intervals. This census, therefore, will be carried out under the provision of this Act. **A legal Notice No. 121 of 11th September 1998 and amendment No. 25 of 22nd February 1999 have been gazetted to facilitate the carrying out of the 1999 Census.**

5. As a census official, the law accords you access to any premises, compound or house for the purpose of enumerating persons. However, the law requires you to conduct yourself properly. In particular, it provides that you may only ask such questions as are necessary to complete the questionnaire or check entries already made.

6. Penalties are provided for if members of the public fail to furnish you with the required information or you fail in your duties. The law particularly stresses on confidentiality of the information collected from individuals.

Confidentiality of the Information

7. The information you obtain is confidential and will be used only to compile statistics. You are not permitted to discuss it, gossip about it, or show your records to anyone who is not an authorised officer within the Census Organisation. Make all entries on the questionnaire yourself. On no account should you allow any unauthorised persons to fill in any part of the questionnaire. Do not leave your questionnaires lying around anyhow where unauthorised persons may have access to them.

8. To enforce this confidentiality, you will take an **Oath of Secrecy.** This oath is prescribed by the law and is normally administered to all persons engaged in the census under the **Statistics Act.**

Role of the Enumerator

9. The enumerator's role is central to the very success of the census. It is important that all enumerators carefully follow the laid down procedures. Your job is to visit every household in the assigned area and record all particulars required of persons who will have spent the Census Night in the area. You will ask all the questions and record the answers that are provided to you. You should make every effort to obtain complete and accurate answers and to record them correctly. Since the success of the

census also depends upon public co-operation, it is your duty to achieve this by being polite, patient, presentable and tactful at all times.

Neutrality

10. Please note that most people are usually polite especially to strangers. They tend to give answers that they think will please the interviewer. It is therefore extremely important that you remain absolutely neutral towards the subject matter of interview. Do not show any surprise, approval or disapproval of the respondent's answer by your tone of voice or facial expression.

How to Approach the Respondents

11. Act as though you expect friendly co-operation and behave so as to deserve it.

12. Start interviewing only when you have observed the following: exchanged proper greetings; identified yourself; explained the purpose of your visit; and have answered any questions and/or clarified issues about the census that the people may ask. However, do not spend too much time asking and/or answering unnecessary questions. You may cleverly avoid such questions by suggesting that you have limited time.

13. During the interview let people take their time to answer. Do not ask leading questions. Work steadily and make sure that the answers are clear to you before you write them down. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be mistaken. Tactfully ask further questions to obtain the correct answers (i.e. probe).

14. It may happen that someone refuses to answer your questions. Almost always this is because of misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the census and that it has nothing to do with taxation or similar Government activities; that the information is confidential; that no one outside the census organisation will be allowed access to the records; that details of individual people are never released for any purpose whatsoever and; that census results are published only as numerical tables. You should be able to clear up any misunderstanding, but if you cannot persuade the person to help, or if his/her refusal is deliberate, tell the person that he/she may be liable to prosecution. Report any such incident to your supervisor or any other responsible census official at the first opportunity.

15. When leaving a household, always remember to thank the people for their co-operation.

Your Equipment

16. Upon successful completion of your training, you will be issued with:

- Books of main census questionnaires and/or 3 short questionnaires for enumeration of persons in hotels/lodges, travellers or persons on transit and persons of no fixed abode.
- Enumeration cards for travellers or persons on transit.
- Enumerator's instructions manual.
- An identification badge.
- Map of your assigned area.
- A field note book.
- Two pencils, one eraser and one sharpener.
- Call-back cards for urban areas only.
- Chalk .
- Enumerator's bag.

You will be required to return all the census books to your supervisor (both filled and unused) at the end of the enumeration in order to be paid your money.

PART II: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Enumeration Area (EA)

17.   Ideally, an EA should constitute about 100 households, comprising part of a village, a whole village or a group of villages. However, owing to other factors, mainly population density and geographic terrain, EAs have been conveniently demarcated to facilitate effective canvassing by an enumerator. Consequently, the EA you have been assigned may consist of more or less households.

18.   Each sub-location is covered with a map or maps showing all the EAs in the sub-location. However, there are other areas which have been mapped without reference to any sub-location e.g. national parks and forest areas.

19.   You will be assigned an EA or part of it. You will be responsible for visiting every household in it and recording the particulars of all persons in that enumeration area during the Census. **Do not miss out any household in your EA nor count any twice.**

20.   The boundaries of your EA will be explained and shown to you by your supervisor. Make sure you acquaint yourself with your EA before you start work.

21.   Spend two days before the **CENSUS NIGHT** going round your EA. Find out where the houses, huts/hamlets are and introduce yourself to the people so that when you begin the enumeration, they already know and are expecting you. Identify all the households in the EA.

(a)   Make sure that you read the EA map carefully so that the boundaries are clear to you both on the ground and on the map. In most cases, the boundaries of your EA follow easily identifiable features such as rivers, streams, roads, tracks and footpaths. In the densely populated areas and where the EA boundary is imaginary, the households/structures on each side of the EA boundary have been plotted.

(b) On each map, there is a legend showing what each symbol represents. The legend should be consulted as much as possible (see map in Appendix 1).

22. Use the EA map to plan your work so that you can visit each inhabited place and each household in turn. Work in an orderly way. You will save yourself much walking time and a great deal of trouble if you do this. Tell your supervisor where you will start and which paths you will follow so that he/she can easily find you.

23. Each EA map representing a sub-location or forest or National Park has been given a unique code number composed of thirteen digits. Each EA on the map has been given a unique code number composed of four digits. In the first case:

- 1st digit represents the Province;
- 2nd and 3rd digits represent the District;
- 4th and 5th digits represent the Division;
- 6th and 7th digits represent the Location;
- 8th and 9th digits represent the Sub-location or Forest or National Park;
- 10th, 11th and 12th digits represent the EA number, and;
- 13th digit represents the EA type.

24. There are 4 categories of EAs, i.e. EAs in settled agricultural areas, urban, arid and semi-arid areas, and forests and national parks or reserves.

(a) EAs in the settled agricultural areas are based on villages e.g. an EA is formed by part of a village, a whole village or by combining two or more villages. In case of difficulty or doubt about the EA boundary, it will be helpful to contact your supervisor, the Assistant Chief or Village Elder.

(b) In the urban areas, the EAs are based on the sub-location boundaries. All the structures have been numbered and are clearly shown on the maps. For example, the 9th structure is numbered KPC/CBS/99/009 on the ground and 009 on the map.

(c) In the arid and semi-arid areas, the EAs have been delineated on the basis of settlement centres. The boundaries have been fixed arbitrarily. You should trace exactly where the settlements are in

your EA. You must contact your supervisor, the Assistant Chief or Village Elder to assist you to find the settlement centres.

(c)   Large forests and National Reserves have been treated as EAs on their own. You must, with the assistance of the forest officials or game wardens, identify where the people live in such EAs.

25.   (a)   The EA maps have been prepared using various scales for different areas. The following are examples of such scales:

Scale Category

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

(b)   In order to determine distances on the ground using the map, you must use your paces. For example, take your pace to be approximately 1m. Measure the distance you want on your map in cms and using the map scale find the distance in metres on the ground. If you are using a map of 1:10,000 and you measure 2cm on the map, this is equivalent to 200 metres on the ground. You are therefore supposed to walk approximately 200 paces to cover the distance measured on the map.

(c)   Before you can start using your map in the field, it is important that you align the map correctly with the features on the ground. For example there may be a road on the ground where you are already standing. The map should be aligned in the correct direction of the road so that the road on the ground and the road on the map point to the same direction.

Some Key Concepts

26.   Given below are definitions to describe places of abode.

Homestead

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

Structure

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

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.

Conventional Households

27   Usually consist of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same homestead/compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have common housekeeping arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to remember that members of a household are not necessarily related (by blood or marriage).

28.   Determination of households may not be easy. However, the following examples should guide you in deciding who should form a household.

(a)   A household may consist of one or more persons and may occupy a whole building or part of a building or many buildings in the same compound/homestead.

(b)   If two or more groups of persons live in the same dwelling unit and have separate eating and/or sleeping arrangements, treat them as separate households.

(c)   A domestic servant who eats with the household should be included with the household. If the servant cooks and eats separately, he/she should be enumerated as living in a separate household.

(d)   The particulars of persons who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** with another household should be recorded on the questionnaire for that household.

(e)   In a polygamous marriage, if the wives are living in separate dwelling units, and cook and eat separately, treat the wives as separate households. Each wife with her children will therefore constitute a separate household. The husband will be listed in the household where he will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT**. If the wives eat together and live in the same dwelling unit, then treat them as one "household".

(f)   It is the custom in many parts of Kenya for boys to live in separate quarters between circumcision and marriage, while continuing to take their meals with their parents. Enumerate them with their parent's households.

(g)   For census purposes, you will list only those persons who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** (the Night of 24/25 August, 1999) with the household, whether visitors, servants, etc.

Non-Conventional Households

29.   There are cases whereby certain rules used to decide what is a household do not apply. Here are some further guidelines to help you:

(a)   Sometimes groups of people live together but cannot be said to belong to an "ordinary" household. Examples are hospitals, schools/colleges, barracks or prisons. These are institutional populations and will be covered separately. Write the name of the institution at the top of the census questionnaire.

(b)   The **District Census Officer** or the **Assistant District Census Officer** will make arrangements for enumerating persons in institutions such as hospitals, military barracks, the G.S.U camps,

refugee camps and prisons. You may be instructed to help with the enumeration of these "special" population groups (or non-conventional households). You are to administer the entire questionnaire, save for part D which deals with housing conditions, to such populations. In most cases, the enumerators designated to work in such institutions will themselves be from the institutions.

(c)   Persons who sleep outdoors will be counted using a **short questionnaire**. The questionnaire is pre-coded with household number "999" and household type "5". You will be required to record the place/street of enumeration, the location/spot of enumeration and the number of vagrants counted by sex.

The DCO or the Assistant DCO will make the necessary arrangements to have them enumerated. Such persons shall all be counted strictly on the **CENSUS NIGHT.**

(d)   The Hotels/lodges and boarding houses will also be supplied with **short questionnaires**. On the evening of the **CENSUS NIGHT**, hotel managers, with the assistance of the supervisors, will supply short questionnaires to all persons who will spend the **CENSUS NIGHT** in hotels/lodges or boarding houses. The questionnaires have been pre-coded with household number "997" and household type "3".
The DCO or the Assistant DCO will make the necessary arrangements to have them enumerated. Such persons shall all be counted strictly on the **CENSUS NIGHT**

(e)   Persons working in institutions such as those listed in (a) above but who live in their own households should be enumerated with their own household members and not with the institution. Thus, a nurse on night duty should be enumerated with her household and not with patients at the hospital. Similarly, a teacher should be enumerated with his/her household and not with students or boarders at the school or training institution. The same applies to night workers of all kind such as watchmen, factory workers, policemen etc. Probe to establish whether this group of workers have households where they usually reside. If they don't have, enumerate them as outdoor sleepers.

(f)   All persons who will be on transit or travelling on the **CENSUS NIGHT** by Road, Rail or Air will be enumerated at their place of boarding. You will be issued with short questionnaires for the

purpose of enumerating such people. The questionnaires will be pre-coded with household number "998" and household type "4". You will also be supplied with Enumeration Cards to issue to such persons once you count them. Inform them that they are to keep the cards until the census is over to avoid being counted twice. The information required from such people will be restricted to Sex and Age only. Do not spend a lot of time trying to establish the age of such respondents. A rough estimate will do.

The DCO or the Assistant DCO will make the necessary arrangements to have them enumerated. Such persons shall all be counted strictly on the **CENSUS NIGHT**

Who and When Should You Enumerate

30. You must obtain particulars of all persons who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household. However, it is not likely that you will see all members of the households, nor is it absolutely necessary that you should. **It will be best if the head of the household is present. However, it will be enough if there is one responsible adult who can give the information required.**

31. Sometimes there are persons who would normally have slept in the household on the **CENSUS NIGHT** but who are/were temporarily absent due to the nature of their work and are/were elsewhere within the borders of Kenya where they could not be enumerated. Examples are watchmen, nurses, police officers and shift workers on night duty, herdsmen out with livestock, night fishermen, hunters, honey harvesters and persons attending hospital outpatient departments through the night. Such persons are to be enumerated with their usual household members.

32. **You should try to cover as many households as you can on the CENSUS NIGHT as this will greatly reduce your chances of duplicating or missing out respondents.**

33. You will start work as early as possible on the **CENSUS NIGHT** (24/25th August 1999) and ensure that the work is completed within the shortest period possible. A provision has been made to extend the period of enumeration up to 31st August 1999 by which time you should have enumerated everyone that will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in your EA. If, for some reason, you think it will take longer, you should inform your supervisor in good time so that he/she may be able to arrange to have someone to help you. If, for instance, you become ill or get injured so that

you cannot continue with the enumeration, you must let your supervisor know at once. The best times for visiting households are early in the morning before people go to work, and in the evenings. People will often stay to meet you if you send word that you will visit.

What happens if there is no one at home

34. It may happen that when you visit a house that is inhabited you are unable to obtain any information, either because there is no one at home, or because all adults are away at the time, or for some other reason.

   (a)   If only children are at home, ask them when their parents are likely to be at home and arrange for the next visit accordingly.

   (b)   If there is no one at home, ask the neighbours if anyone was there on the **CENSUS NIGHT**. If there was, enquire whether they have any idea when members of the household are likely to be at home and arrange your next visit accordingly.

   (c)   If you are working in an urban area, complete a **Call-Back Card** stating the day and time of your next visit and leave it with a neighbour or push it under the door so that the people are aware of your next visit. If you are in a rural area, leave word about the time of your next visit. Keep a record of the call-backs.

   (d)   If after three visits you have not succeeded in finding anyone at home, make a note of the address and tell your supervisor about it.

   (e)   It may be that for some reason your call is at an inconvenient time for members of the household. Do not lightly allow yourself to be put off, but if there is some weighty reason - such as death in the household - arrange to return at a more convenient time.

   (f)   Call-backs will involve you in more extra work. On any enumeration day be wise; send word of your visit ahead of you so that people know when to expect you. If you have to make call-backs, clear them early. If you make an appointment to return, be punctual.

35. At times due to confusion of EA boundaries, you may find that an enumerator from a neighbouring EA has been enumerating people in your area and numbering their dwelling units. If this happens make sure, first of all, that you are within your area as you understand the boundaries. If you have crossed your boundary by mistake, return to your area and go on

with your work. If you are satisfied that you are right and that the households are in your area, make a note of the affected households and immediately inform your supervisor. Do not enumerate the people a second time. Continue enumerating other households in your area.

Use of Chalk

36.   You will be given a supply of chalk. It is to be used to mark those houses you have visited and whose occupants you have enumerated.

(a)   The purpose of this is to ensure that no household is enumerated twice nor missed out. It will also serve to give each household a temporary address for census purposes. This makes checking easier.

(b)   When you have enumerated the members of the household, write the household number in some conspicuous place. Write the number neatly where it will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of small children. Ask the household members to leave it up until the end of November, so that they may be spared the inconvenience of unnecessary visits by census staff. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only.

(c)   If there is more than one household in a building or structure, write the number at the entrance to the household's living quarters.

(d)   If the household occupies more than one building or structure, write the number on the most obvious of them (or the main residential/dwelling structure/unit).

(e)   Do not mark a dwelling until you have enumerated the members of the household.

The Main Census Questionnaire

37.   The main census questionnaire will be used to cover persons in conventional households. The questionnaires will be issued to you bound in books of fifty forms. **No forms are to be torn out or destroyed**. You will have to account for all of them. You must handle these forms with care and avoid crumpling or mutilating them, as this might result in rejection during data processing.

38.   The information recorded on the questionnaire should be summarised on the front cover of the books.

39. Details on how to complete the main questionnaire is provided in Part III of this manual.

The Short Census Questionnaires

40. Three short questionnaires will also be issued to enumerators who will cover people in hotels/lodges or boarding houses, travellers or people on transit, and outdoor sleepers on the census night.

Check your Work

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

PART III   HOW TO FILL IN THE MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

General Rules

42.   (a)   Complete the questionnaire yourself
       (b)   Keep it clean
       (c)   Write legibly in capitals
       (d)   Code strictly in the boxes provided on the questionnaire
       (e)   Start each household on a separate questionnaire.

43.   If you make a mistake, rub it out neatly with a clean eraser and correct it.

44.   If, for some reason, you make a mistake involving a whole household, draw a diagonal line across the questionnaire, write along it **'SPOILT'** and complete a new questionnaire for the household. **On no account should a spoilt questionnaire be torn out of the book.**

45.   If there are more than ten people in the household, continue on the next sheet. Write the serial number of the continuation form at the foot of the first sheet in the boxes provided. Continue to number the persons serially so that the first person on the second page will usually be **number 11.** Use as many sheets as may be necessary for the household.
       Remember to enter the household's identification information on the continuation questionnaire as well.

46.   It is important that each enumerator asks the questions in the same way. You must learn the form and the order in which the questions are to be put.

47.   It is **EXTREMELY** important to note at the very outset that the 1999 Census will employ electronic (scanning method) rather than manual data capture to read the census questionnaires. Consequently you must complete the questionnaire carefully by writing legibly and clearly within the boxes provided. Make sure any writing is done within the confines of the boxes provided. Try as much as possible to avoid making mistakes as they will warrant frequent erasing, which will not augur well for accurate capture of information from the questionnaire. Whenever you pose a question to the respondent listen carefully. to the response and write it down **ONLY** when you are sure it is satisfactory.

Layout of the Main Census Questionnaire

48. The main census questionnaire is divided into seven parts as outlined below:

(a) The top of the form is reserved for information identifying the household and is to be completed for each household.

(b) The top right hand corner of the form is for entering structure number only in urban areas.

(c) Columns P00 to P21 contain questions which apply to all persons. You are required to ask the questions of **all persons** and make written entries for the same.

(d) Columns P22 to P24 contain questions on education and are to be asked of **all persons aged 5 years and over.**

(e) Column P30 contains a question on labour force participation. This is to be asked of all persons **aged 5 years and above.**

(f) Columns P40 to P51, contain questions which apply to all females aged 12 years and above. You are required to ask the questions of all females aged 12 years and above and make appropriate entries for each.

As far as possible, obtain the information **directly from the female concerned. Information should only be obtained from someone else if the respondent cannot be reached. If the** information is given to you by someone other **than the person** concerned, and some details are not known, write **"DK" in the** appropriate box. It is important that **you make every effort to** obtain full and correct answers and avoid **unnecessary use of** 'DK'.

(g) Columns H10 to H19 contain questions on housing conditions and amenities. These questions are to be asked of **the Head of the Household or** any other responsible person.

49. **CENSUS NIGHT:** All enumeration must relate to the **CENSUS NIGHT**. This will be **THE MIDNIGHT OF 24/25TH AUGUST, 1999.** This night will be the reference time to which all enumeration should relate. Note that **ONLY PERSONS ALIVE IN KENYA AT THIS TIME SHOULD BE ENUMERATED.**

    The **CENSUS NIGHT** has been publicised in advance throughout the country. Remember that all the questions you ask must relate to the **CENSUS NIGHT** unless you have specific instructions to the contrary in this manual, e.g. the labour force participation question.

50. Note that between the **CENSUS NIGHT** and the time of enumeration, the composition of a particular household may have changed. If somebody died after **CENSUS NIGHT**, you should enumerate him as living on **CENSUS NIGHT**. If a baby was born after **CENSUS NIGHT**, you should not enumerate him/her. Visitors are enumerated if they will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household.

51. When you arrive at a house, greet the occupants and identify yourself as a census enumerator.

52. Ask for the Head of the household. Note that the head of household is the person who is regarded by the members of the household as its head, and may be a man or a woman. For the purpose of the census he/she must have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** with the household. If the head of the household was not present on the **CENSUS NIGHT**, ask for the next senior and/or responsible person who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household. Make this person the household head. However, if the head of the household is present, he/she may furnish you with the details of the household, despite his/her not spending the **CENSUS NIGHT** with the household.

53. When you are enumerating members of an institution, you will seek assistance from the person in charge of the institution to be able to get the required information.

54. Explain that you must record particulars of everyone who was present at the institution on the **CENSUS NIGHT**. However, remember to exclude people who live in their households within the institution or people who work in the institution but live with their households elsewhere.

55. Next, complete the information required in the boxes at the top of the questionnaire. Write the codes of the Province, District, Division, Location, Sub-location, EA Number, Household Number and Household Type. All the above information is contained on the EA maps except the household numbers and structure numbers. Enter the household type code depending on the type of the household, i.e. "1" for ordinary/conventional households and "2" for institutional households.

Column P00: Name

56. Make a list of all persons who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household, starting with the head of the household, if he/she was present, or the person in charge of the household at the time. Respondents may not know which was the **CENSUS NIGHT**, in which case you should explain by referring to the **MIDNIGHT OF 24/25TH AUGUST, 1999.**

57. Write the names in Column (P00). Some people have many names. It is not necessary to write them all as long as you record the name or names which the person is usually known by. Identifying members of the households with their correct names will help you not only in listing down all of them but will also come in handy when call-backs on certain members are to be made. It is important that you list at least two names of the persons in a set order so that you have a clear picture of the household from the very beginning.

58. List members of the household by nuclear family, starting with the head and his wife and children, beginning with the eldest and working down to the youngest. If the head has more than one wife living in the same household, list the first wife and her children followed by the second wife and her children, then other relatives and non-relatives in that order, including visitors.

59. Very young children are sometimes forgotten or even deliberately left out as being unimportant. **ALL PERSONS MUST BE ENUMERATED.** Pay particular attention to getting all babies counted. If the infant has no name, write 'Baby of.....(mother's or father's name)'.

60. Remember to ask about, and include night workers. Exclude hospital in-patients, persons staying in hotels, prisoners and the like. The above people will be covered under institutional populations as specified in paragraph 29.

61. When you have written down all the names, read over the list, and ask, "Is that correct?" If not, correct the list. Then ask "Was there anyone else here on the **CENSUS NIGHT** i.e. visitors, young children"; if so, include them.

Columns P10 and 11: Relationship and Sex

62. As you write the names in column P00, code relationship in column P10 and sex in column P11. You will save yourself trouble by doing this.

(a) For example: for Head, code "1" in P10 and tick the appropriate box in P11 as far as sex is concerned. Then code the relationship of each person to the head, that is "2" for spouse, "3" for son, "4" for daughter, "5" for brother/sister, "6" for father/mother, "7" for 'other relatives' such as nieces, nephews, grandsons, etc., "8" for non-relatives such as visitors, friends etc., and "9" for those who cannot be categorised as above, not stated or don't know.

(b) You must probe to find out whether the children you have coded as sons and daughters are the head's biological children. If they are not, establish further whether they should fall under " 7" (other-relative) or "8" (non-relative).

(c) There are several persons who are not related by blood or marriage but constitute a household, mostly in urban areas. Without telling them code one of them as 'head', (code "1") and the rest as 'non-relative' (code "8").

(d) Sometimes it may happen that members of the household are away and cannot be reached even after three visits, and the most responsible person you meet is a househelp or any other such person employed by the household. You must probe to establish the most senior member who will have spent the **CENSUS NIGHT** in the household. This person must be made the household head. You may then proceed to ask the househelp to provide information on the household members.

(e) There are certain communities where women are culturally allowed to "marry" other women. For purposes of the census, marriage should involve only partners of opposite sex. Whenever you encounter such cases where one woman (supposedly the head of the household) claims that another woman is her "spouse" code "7" (Other-relative) rather than "2" (spouse) in P10.

(f) Make sure you understand the relationship before you make any entry, and that the entry is strictly and legibly written within the boxes provided.

63.   Check that the sex is compatible with relationship; do not assign "male" to persons shown as wives or daughters nor "female" for persons shown as sons or husbands. Take particular care to record the sex of very young children correctly. Often, you will not know whether a baby carried on its mother's back is a boy or a girl. In such cases, you must ask - do not guess. YOU SHOULD ENSURE THAT EVERYBODY'S SEX IS RECORDED. BLANKS AND "DK"s ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

Column P12: Age

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

65   **'How old is this Person?'**

(a)   Always start by asking the person's age and follow up with the question on the date of birth as a consistency check on the former. Write the person's age in completed years - that is, the person's age at his or her last birthday. For babies under one year of age, write 00. Use two digits in completing age; e.g. "01", "02" etc. Persons aged 97 years and over should be coded "97". **Make sure always that your writing is legible and within the appropriate box.**

(b)   Be careful not to round ages up to the next birthday. A child who is aged four years and eleven months should, for example be entered as "04" and not "05".

(c)   Many people do not know their ages. If a person's age is not known, you must make the best estimate possible. **THE USE OF 'DK' IN THIS COLUMN IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.**

(d)   There are various ways in which you can estimate a person's age. Sometimes, people have documents, such as baptismal certificates, which show the year of birth, in which case it is easy to calculate age.

(e) Most people have identity cards showing when they were born. These ID cards may be grossly inaccurate for people aged above 40. Avoid using the IDs as the sole means to estimate such a person's age. However, for persons below 40 years of age the ID cards may generally give a more accurate representation of age.

(f) Generally, it is not so easy to estimate age for members of the household if all of them are ignorant of their ages. Concentrate first on establishing the age(s) of one or two persons in the household. One reliable age may help in working out the ages of others if it is known whether they are older or younger and by how many years.

(g) It is sometimes possible to estimate a person's age by relating his or her birth to some notable historical event. With these instructions is a **Historical Calendar of Events** (see Appendix 2) which lists the dates of events in the history of each district. If the person can remember how old he/she was at the time of the event, you can work out the person's age.

66. **How to use the Historical Calendar of Events to Estimate the Respondent's Age**

(a)   (i) Ask for any historical event (national or local) which occurred around the time of the birth/childhood of the respondent.

            (ii) Ask how old the respondent was when that event occurred or how many years elapsed before his/her birth.

            (iii) Then use this information to work out his/her age. For example, if a respondent was about 15 years when Kenya attained her Independence, this person should be 15 + 35 (i.e. 12th Dec.1963 to 23rd, August 1999) = 50 years. If this method fails, you should try the following approach.

(b)   (i) . Simply estimate how old he/she may be.

            (ii) Then select from your list of local, or district historical events, some events which occurred about the time when according to your estimate, he/she must have been born.

(iii) Ask whether he/she has heard about any of those events.

(iv) If he/she has, ask him/her to give you an indication of how old he/she was when this event occurred or how many years elapsed before he/she was born.

(v) Then, from this information, work out his/her age.

67. Some tribes have systems of **'Age Grades'** or **'Age Sets'** from which a person's age can be worked out. A person's age grade may only give a rough idea of his or her age since the same grade may have in it people of widely different ages, but it is better than nothing. Some tribes have grades for men but not for women, but you can often obtain an idea of a woman's age by asking which age grade of men she associated with, or which her brothers belonged to and whether they are older or younger. Some age grades are listed in the **Calendar of Events.** You can enquire about others from chiefs and elders.

68. If all else fails, then base your estimate on biological relationships. For instance, a woman who does not know her age but who has two or three children of her own is unlikely to be less than 15 years old however small she may look. You may then try to work out her age by the following methods:

(a) Determine the age of her oldest child.

(b) Ask her to give an estimate of her age at the birth of this child. However without further probing, you should not base your assumption on the oldest child who is presently living. There is the likelihood that in certain cases, the first child died or that the woman had miscarriages or stillbirths. Therefore, if the woman tells you that she had one miscarriage or stillbirth before the oldest living child was born, you should make your estimation from the year of the first miscarriage/still-birth or live birth.

69. Note that some women do have children earlier than what generally obtains in the community. Therefore, in every case, you must find out whether she had her first child, miscarriage or stillbirth at the usual age before you estimate her age.

70. Only as a last resort should you estimate a person's age from his physical features. If you are obtaining information about an absent person from a

third party then rely on the information given to you to estimate the absent person's age.

71.   When you have arrived at the best estimate you can make of a person's age, check that it is compatible with his or her relationship to others in the household. Obviously children cannot be older than their parents, women seldom marry before they are 12 and men before they are 18, and so on.

72.   **Note that any estimate of age, however rough, is better than 'DK' in this column. Do the best you can to report ages accurately.**

Column P13: Tribe/Nationality

73.   "What is this person's tribe?"

(a)   Code the tribe from the code list provided at the back of the front cover. If the person is not a Kenyan, ask, "What is this person's nationality?"

(b)   For Kenyan tribes, code using the tribe code list, for example: 'Kikuyu, 03'; 'Nandi, 23' etc. Accept the answer as given to you without question. For Kenyans of other origins code using the codes provided. For example, persons originating from Asia should be coded "45", whereas persons originating from European countries should be coded "46" etc.

(c)   For foreigners, code using country of origin. For example, a person from England/Ireland, should be coded "55". All other Europeans should be coded "56". "Others" coded "58" should include all other persons originating from other continents not listed e.g. Canada, America, Australia, Russia etc.

(d)   Do not become involved in any argument on this point. **The census is not concerned with the legal position.** Accept what the person tells you and record the tribe or nationality to which the person considers he/she belongs.

Column P14: Religion

74.   "What is this person's religion?"
In column P14, code the person's religious group i.e. "1" for Catholics, "2" for Protestants, "4" for Muslims, etc.

Catholics
Those who believe in Catholic faith and recognise the Pope as the head of the Church.

Protestants
Group of churches which broke away from the Roman Catholic church e.g. Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK), Presbyterian, African Inland Church (AIC), Lutheran, Quakers, 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. Legion Maria, Israel, Jehovah Witnesses, etc.

Muslims
Those who profess the Moslem faith and recognise Muhammad as the prophet of God.

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

Others
Include people with religious affiliations other than the above-mentioned e.g. Buddhists, Bahais, Hindus etc.

No religion
These are people who do not believe in the existence of super natural powers neither do they follow any particular religion.

Column P15: Marital Status

75. "Is this person monogamously or polygamously married, widowed, divorced or separated, or never married?"

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

(c)   If a person is widowed at the time of the Census, he/she should be coded as "4", i.e. widowed. If a person has been widowed but has since remarried, he/she should be coded as Married ("2" or "3" as the case may be).

(d)   If people think of themselves as divorced or separated, code them as such. It does not matter whether they have been to court or gone through other formalities. Accept the answer as it is given to you.

(e)   Accept what people say about their marital status. Do not embarrass yourself or the respondent by enquiring into the nature of marriage or divorce.

Column P16: Birthplace

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

(a)   For persons born in Kenya, code district using the list provided on the back side of the form cover. For example, for a person born in Kiambu code "201" and for a person born in Tharaka code "412".

(b)   **If the district of birth is the same as the district of enumeration, mark an "X" in the smallest box in column P16, and leave the other three bigger boxes blank.**

(c)   Relate the person's birthplace to the present district's frontiers as far as possible. District boundaries have been changed over the years and we want to relate a person's place of birth to the district as it is constituted now.

(d)   For districts which have been split, probe to find the actual district of birth and code the name by which it is currently known.

(e)   For persons born outside Kenya, code the country of birth. For example, a person born in Tanzania will be coded "002", Uganda "001", Somalia "004", American countries "096" etc.

(f)   Code "888" if district of birth is not known and "999" for not stated

Column P17: Previous Residence

77.   "Where was this person living in August 1998?" This question is applicable only to persons aged one year and above.

(a)   If the person is aged below one year, code "000" in this column.

(b)   For persons who were living in Kenya in August 1998, indicate the district code in column P17. For example persons whose previous residence is Kisii Central code "603".

(c)   For districts which have been split, probe to find the actual district of residence in August 1998 and code the name by which it is currently known.

(d)   Mark an "X" in the smallest box and leave the bigger three boxes blank if district of previous residence is the same as the district of enumeration.

(e)   A person who may have been absent from home temporarily for some reason such as visiting relatives or in hospital, or who may have been overseas on a visit of **less than six months**, should be shown where they normally lived in August, 1998.

(f)   It is necessary to make a separate enquiry for each member of the household because a man, for instance, does not always take his wife and children along when he goes away to work. He may only have some of his family with him leaving the others behind.

(g)   If the person was living in another country in August 1998, use the code pertaining to the specific country.

(h)   Code "888" if district of previous residence is not known and "999" for not stated.

Columns P18-19: Duration of Residence

78. ."When did this person move to this district?" This question is applicable to all persons enumerated outside their district of birth.

(a) Record the month in P18 (e.g."05" for May) and year in P19 (e.g. "97" for 1997). Check to see that the person's age is consistent with duration of residence i.e. the person's age must always be greater or equal to duration of residence.

(b) For all persons enumerated in their district of birth, write "00" in the boxes in columns p18-19.

(c) Write "99" in the boxes in columns P18-19 if the date one moved is not known or not stated.

Columns P20-21: Orphanhood

79. "Is this person's father/mother alive?"

(a) Tick the box under the appropriate column in respect of the survival status of the respondent's biological father and mother. Note that at times destitute children are brought up or adopted at a very young age by relatives. Such foster parents should not be considered as the biological parents of the respondent. Please always probe to establish the reality of the situation.

(b) In some cases, a child's father/mother may not be married or living with the mother/father. In this case the mother/father might report that she/he does not know whether the father/mother of her child is alive or dead. In this case mark an "X" in the box for 'don't know'. You must always probe to ensure you obtain the most satisfactory answer.

Columns P22, 23 and 24: Education

80. The questions on education are applicable to persons aged 5 years and over. They refer to full-time education at formal educational institutions i.e. Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and University.

Column P22: School Attendance

81. "Has this person ever attended school?" Record "1" for persons attending school this year. "2" for persons who have ever been to school and have

left school, "3" for persons who have never been to school, and "4" for persons whose schooling status is not known. Write "0" if the respondent is aged under five.

Column P23: Highest Level of Education Reached

82. "What is the highest level of education this person has reached?" Code in column P23 the highest level of formal education the person has reached i.e. class, form, University, the person has reached. If a person reached standard 4 and dropped out of school before completing it, he/she should be coded "04", etc. Refer to the code list on the cover page of the questionnaire.

Column P24: Highest Level of Education Completed

83. "What is the highest class or form this person has completed?" If a person was at school and left before completing standard 4 he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code "03". If a person is at school and is attending standard 4 he/she should be coded as having completed standard 3 hence code "03". Refer to the code list on the cover page of the questionnaire.

84. **The simple rule here is that for all persons attending school this year the Highest Level Completed should be one level lower than the Highest Level Reached. And for persons not attending school this year the Highest Level Completed may be the same as the Highest Level Reached or one level below it, but not greater.**

85. For example: record the highest class or form the person has completed in the formal primary and secondary school system e.g. a person in form one will have completed standard 8 and therefore should be coded as having completed standard 8, while those who have completed form one should be coded "11".1

(a) If a person has sat for 'O' level or 'A' level Exams, through correspondence courses etc., that is, the person has not gone to formal school to achieve these certificates, code his/her highest level of education according to the highest Exam he/she has sat and passed e.g. code "14" for 'O' level passed Exams etc.

(b) If the person has attended university but never completed or is currently attending under-graduate studies code "17". If the person has completed under-graduate and above, code "18".

Column P30: Labour Force Participation

86. **Column P30 contains a question on labour force participation during the LAST SEVEN DAYS PRECEDING THE CENSUS NIGHT and is asked of ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE**

87. Ask all persons aged 5 years and above.
"What was this person **MAINLY** doing during the last seven days preceding the **CENSUS NIGHT?**" What the respondent was **MAINLY** doing will denote the activity that occupied most of the respondent's time during the 7 days preceding the **CENSUS NIGHT**. The responses in column P30 are as follows:

Worked for Pay
Comprises persons who during the 7 days preceding the **CENSUS NIGHT** worked most of the time for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, contracts and paid in kind (especially in the rural areas where people who have rendered services may be paid using food or clothing).

On leave/sick leave
This group comprises all those with formal attachments to a job or business/enterprise but were not working during the reference period because they were sick or on holiday, seasonal workers, leave without pay, bad weather, etc. However, a person who is on leave such as a teacher but worked on family holding in the past 7 days preceding **CENSUS NIGHT** should be indicated as on leave.

Worked on Own/Family Business
This category comprises self-employed persons who worked on own business or persons who worked on family business for family gain. It includes "jua-kali" artisans, mechanics, traders in farm produce and family workers not on wage employment. **Any member of the household working on the holding for pay will fall under code "01".**

Worked on Own/Family Agricultural Holding
A holding in this case is the unit of land, farm or shamba which is owned or rented by the family and is used for purposes of cultivation or rearing livestock for subsistence. All the members of the household who are working on the holding without pay/profit will be coded "04" (i.e. working on Own/Family Agricultural Holding). **Any member of the household working on the holding for pay will fall under code "01" (i.e. worked for pay).**

Seeking Work

A person who in the 7 days preceding the **CENSUS NIGHT** was actively looking for work. This category should **not include** the **under-employed (i.e.** those who have paid work but wish to **leave for better opportunities).** Persons who have no work at all and are looking for work will fall under this category. If a person is working on the family holding but is seeking work, he/she should be coded as "working on family holding" and not as "seeking work". This category should include only persons who are available full time for work and hence are actively looking for it.

No Work Available

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

Full-time Student

This is a person who spent most of his/her time in a regular educational institution (primary, secondary, college, university etc.) and hence not available for work. If, for instance, a student was on holiday during the 7 days preceding the **CENSUS NIGHT** and may have been engaged in gainful employment, he/she should be given the appropriate code "01".

Retired

This is a person who reports that during the 7 days preceding the **CENSUS NIGHT**, he/she was not engaged in any economic activity because he/she had retired either due to age, sickness or voluntarily. If a person has retired and is doing some work/business he/she should be coded appropriately, either as "01", "03" or "04". If he/she has retired and is seeking work he/she should be coded as "05".

Incapacitated

Is one who cannot work. Do not assume that all physically disabled persons cannot work. For example, a blind person who is in wage employment will fall under category "01" and not "08". Similarly lame/crippled persons working on the family holding should fall under category "03" or "04". Please probe.

Homemaker

Is a person of either sex involved in household chores in his/her own home e.g. fetching water, cooking, babysitting etc., who did not work for pay or profit nor sought work. These categories should not include houseboys/girls who fall under category "01". If such a person worked on

family holding they should be coded as "03" or "04" and not as "10". Please probe.

Other

This category Includes any other persons not mentioned above. You are to probe to find out whether unpaid family workers consider themselves as 'seeking work', etc. and code them accordingly. For example, if a young man helps his uncle to sell goods in a kiosk without receiving pay, probe whether he is 'seeking work' and code him thus; if he considers himself as working code him as "01".

. For persons aged below 5 years leave column P30 blank. For respondents aged 5 years and above whose labour force participation status is not known or not stated, write "99"

Columns P40–51: Particulars of all Live Births

88.   THE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS P40 TO P51 APPLY TO ALL FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

89.   **Answers are required of ALL FEMALES in this category.** It does not matter whether or not they are married, never married, divorced or separated; whether or not they are still attending school; or what their relationship to the head of the household is. You must ask the questions of all females aged twelve years and over. First thing to do is check in column P11 and P12 and then identify all those to whom these questions should be posed. **Make sure you make your entries in the correct serial numbers for the eligible women.**

90.   For all males and for girls below twelve years of age, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. Also, if a female aged 12 years and above has, for some reason, declined to respond to the questions, leave columns P40 to P51 blank. However, this will not be tolerated. For childless women, code "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes.

91.   Many women do not like answering questions about their children. There are various reasons for this, but it is your job to obtain the answers. It will require firmness, politeness and tact.

92. Ask of all females aged 12 years and over "Have you borne any children alive?"

(a) A child borne alive is one who shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth:

(i) crying or similar sounds
(ii) movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body
(iii) any other tangible signs of life.

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

(b) If the woman has born any child alive, write the number of boys in the bigger box in P40 and the number of girls in P41 if it is a single digit. However, mark an "X" in the smaller box and then fill in the last digit for 10-19. The following are examples:

$$\boxed{}\ \boxed{0} = 0$$

$$\boxed{}\ \boxed{6} = 6$$

$$\boxed{X}\ \boxed{4} = 14$$

93. If the woman has born children alive, ask, "Of the children you have born alive, how many usually live with you in this household?" Write the number of boys who usually live in the household in column P42 and number of girls in column P43. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive are living in the household, Write "0" in the appropriate boxes. **For female headed households, you should be able to verify this information from column P10 and P11.** If for example the woman has only two boys and two girls then you should write "2" in column P42 and "2" in column P43, leaving the smaller boxes in each sub-column blank.

94.   Next ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many usually live elsewhere?"

(a)   Write the number of boys who usually live elsewhere in column P44 and the number of girls in column P45. Fill in a single digit in the bigger box under the appropriate column if less than ten (10); for 10 and above mark an "X" the smaller box and fill in the last single digit in the bigger box. If none of the boys or girls she has borne alive live elsewhere, write, "0" in the appropriate bigger boxes, leaving the smaller boxes blank.

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

95.   Then ask, "of the children you have born alive, how many have died?"

(a)   Many people do not want to talk of the dead and many others find it painful to talk about their dead children. It is best to ask this question in a matter of fact way and without embarrassment. Please refer to paragraph 92(a) above for the definition of a live birth.

(b)   Write the number of boys who have died in column P46 and number of girls in column P47 using the same procedure as in 94 (a). If none of the boys and girls she has borne alive have died, code "0" in the appropriate columns.

(c)   If, in spite of your best efforts, you cannot obtain this information about the children who have died, leave columns P46 and P47 blank. However, you should not encourage this.

96.   Before proceeding to columns P48-P51, probe to know whether the number of children given in columns P42-P47 is correct by comparing with the entry in columns P41 and P40. If these totals differ, probe further and adjust your entries accordingly.

97. Ask, "in what year and month was your last child born?" Record the month and year of birth in columns P48 and P49 respectively. Code the month in column P48 i.e. "01" for January, "02" for February, "12" for December. Code the last two digits of the year i.e. "80" for 1980, "89" for 1989 in column P49 etc.

98. Then ask, `Was it a boy or a girl?` Write the sex of the last borne child in column P50. Code "1" for male, "2" for female, "3" for male twins, "4" for female twins, "5" for twins with one of either sex, and "6" for other multiple births.

99. In column P51 indicate whether the child is still alive. If the last live birth is alive and living with the mother, check that year of birth agrees with the age of the child which is in column P12. If the dates do not agree, find out what has gone wrong and make any correction that is necessary. For single births code "1" if the child is still alive and "2" if dead. For twins code "3" if both twins are alive and "4" if only one of the twins is alive. For multiple births, code "5" if all the multiples are alive, "6" if two of the multiples are alive, "7" if only one of the multiples is alive and "8" if none of the multiples is alive. Write "9" if the survival status of the last birth is not known.

Columns H10-19: Housing Conditions and Amenities

100. **COLUMNS H10 TO H19 CONTAIN QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES AND ARE TO BE ASKED OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE PERSON.**

Column H10: Dwelling Units

101. For purposes of this census, a dwelling unit is a structure, which a household uses for sleeping, eating, entertaining guests, etc. A dwelling unit may be a whole structure or part of a structure, especially in the urban setting.

   (a)   Record the number of dwelling units available to a household in H10.

(b)　You may encounter situations whereby a dwelling unit is shared by more than one household. Make sure you probe carefully and tactfully to establish such a scenario and consequently mark an "X" in the smaller box in H10 to indicate that the dwelling unit is shared. Do not assume that people sharing a dwelling unit belong to the same household.

(c)　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.

Column H11: Habitable Rooms

102.　Record the number of habitable rooms available in all the dwelling units that belong to a household in H11.

(a)　Habitable rooms are rooms in the dwelling units that are used mainly for living and exclude stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garages.

(b)　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.

Columns H12-15: Main Residential/Dwelling Unit

103.　The questions in H12-15 elicit information on the status of tenure and the dominant construction materials of the main residential/dwelling unit
For census purposes, the structure where most of the household activities e.g. sleeping, cooking and eating take place will be defined as the main residential/dwelling unit.

Column H12: Status of Tenure

104.　Column H12 seeks information on status of Tenure i.e. whether the dwelling unit is Owner occupied or Rented by the household. Ask the head of the household or any other responsible person "whether the main residential/dwelling unit is owned or rented by him/her or any other member of the household?" You are supposed to code the answers using the categories provided.

Owner occupied

(a) Under **Owner occupied** are listed:

Purchased

Means that a member of the household has bought the structure or is in the process of paying for the structure and household members are living in it.

Constructed

Means that a member of the household has built the structure they are living in.

Inherited

Means that a member of the household has received the building by (legal) right of succession or by a will. However in this case, do not ask for proof. Accept what the respondent says.

Rented

(b) Under **Rented** are listed dwelling units either provided by the employer of a member of the household or rented by a member of the household. This includes:

Government

Covers all houses rented or provided by the government of Kenya.

Local Authority

Covers municipal and city councils.

Parastatal

Covers organisations like Kenya Railways, Kenya Power & Lighting Co., Universities, etc.

Private Company

Covers private firms and foreign governments.

Individual rented

Covers private individuals only.

(c) **Other form of Tenure**

Covers unauthorised dwelling units

Columns H13-15: Construction Materials of the Main Dwelling Unit

105. Code in column H13 the construction materials used to build the roof e.g. code "1" for roof with corrugated iron sheets, "4" for Asbestos sheets etc. Tiles include clay, wooden tiles, fibre and cement, etc.

106. Code in column H14 the construction materials used to build the walls e.g. code "3" for mud/wood etc.

107. Code in column H15 the construction material used to build the floor e.g. code "1" for cement, "4" for earth, "3" for wood, "1" for tiles. Tiles include wooden tiles. Wood means wooden planks.

Columns H16–19: Household Amenities

108. **Columns H16 to H19 seek information on the type of facilities that are available to the household.**

Column H16: Main Source of Water

109. In column H16, ask "What is the main source of water for this household?" You are required to code the main source of water. This is the source from which for most part of the year the household draws its water. For example, if during the wet season the household draws water from a tank but then the longer part of the year draws from a river code "4" as main source of water.

The main sources of water listed are:

Pond
A small area of still water. Usually this water collects after rain or through an underground drainage.

Dam
A reservoir formed by building a barrier across river to hold back water and control its flow. A lot of these dams are built in dry areas of Kenya.

Lake
Usually bigger than a pond but has water collecting in it through rain, rivers etc. It is different from a dam in that it is not man-made.

Stream/river
This is a naturally flowing source of water.

Spring
Place where water springs or wells up from earth or basin.

Well
A man made shaft dug in the ground from which water is obtained. Water is drawn using buckets

Borehole
Same as the well as defined above but deeper than a well and has pump for drawing the water into a tank, buckets etc.

Piped
Means water drawn through pipes installed in a dwelling unit and originating in a central (public) source.

Jabias/Tanks
Rain water harnessed from any catchment into a hole/tank and used for domestic purposes.

Other
Any source that is not mentioned above.

Column H17:   Main Type of Human Waste Disposal

110. In column H17 ask, "Where do members of this household dispose of human waste?" Code the answers according to the categories given below e.g. code 4 for pit latrine, 3 for cesspool etc. Sewage is the liquid waste matter drained away from the structure for disposal.

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
Is a tank into which an individual household's sewage is conveyed and remains there until it is emptied. Examples of septic tanks are found in urban areas, where the tank is often located within the compound where you find dwelling structures.

Bucket Latrine
This is a bucket placed in a residential area used for human excreta. It is emptied occasionally. This type of waste disposal is now rare but can still be found in urban residential estates.

Cess Pool
Is a pool where liquid waste is drained into communally from the dwelling units until it is emptied.

Column H18: Main Cooking Fuel

111. "What is the main cooking fuel used in this household?" In column H18, note that some households may use electricity, paraffin, gas and firewood, all at the same time. The answer required here is the **fuel used most of the time.** Code appropriate answer in column H18.

Column H19: Main type of Lighting

112. In column H19 code the answer according to the categories given. Tin lamps include plastic and/or bottle lamps, karabai, etc.

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

113. Before leaving the household, check the questionnaire you have completed and make sure that you have completed it accurately and completely. **It is better to check your work on the spot than to have your supervisor send you back to correct mistakes.**

114. In particular, you should check that: no one has been missed out; others can read what you have written, i.e. your handwriting is legible; that no column has been left blank except for those who have refused to respond or those who are ineligible; that your entries can be read easily; that your entries agree item by item and that you have not written anything which cannot be corrected.

115. Check your work systematically. First make sure that the information identifying the household in the box at the top left-hand corner, has been entered. Next, look at the household in terms of relationships and ages of the people. Make sure that children are not shown as older than their parents; that men are not shown as having borne children; that babies are not shown as having university education, etc.

116. Then look at the questions you have completed for females aged 12 years and over. Check the ages of all females and make sure that you have made necessary entries. Make sure that you have written "0" in the appropriate column(s) if the woman has no children in a particular category.

117. Make sure that all persons aged 5 years and over have been asked the question in column P30.

118. If you find that things have gone wrong or that there are mistakes or omissions, ask further questions and correct your record. The questionnaire must be complete and accurate in all respects before you leave the household.

119. When you are satisfied that everything is in order, complete the summary information for the household on the front cover. Enter the household number and number of persons in the household.

120. When you have enumerated the members of the household, write the household number on the doorframe or any other convenient and conspicuous place. The household numbers are the ones you will allocate

yourself. The first household you visit will be household number 001; second household will be 002 and so on. If there is more than one household in a structure for example, household numbers 001,002,003 etc., simply write 001-003 meaning there are three households in the structure. Write the numbers neatly where they will be easily visible to your supervisor and out of reach of children. Ask the people to leave the numbers intact up until the end of November 1999 so that they may be spared the inconvenience of unnecessary visits by census staff. Explain that the number is used for census purposes only and may be rubbed off after 3 months. Please thank the respondents for their co-operation before your departure.

121.   When you have visited every household in your EA and have enumerated all persons who were in your EA on the **CENSUS NIGHT**, enter details of the province, district, division, location, sub-location and EA number on the front cover of each used book.

122.   Record the number of days it takes to cover all the EAs assigned to you in the space provided to you at the front cover of the census book. When all is in order, sign each book in the space provided for the enumerator's signature. Your signature is your certificate that the information in the book is complete and correct.

123.   As soon as you have checked your work, report to your supervisor. You will only be paid after you have handed in all the accountable documents (used and unused questionnaire and map(s), etc) and the Supervisor has ensured that you have done a good job.

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

APPENDIX 1: KABENDERA SUB-LOCATION MAP

CODE 205020201
1999 POP. CENSUS

KABENDERA
SUB - LOCATION

NYERI DISTRICT
KIENI EAST DIVISION
KIAMATHAGA LOCATION
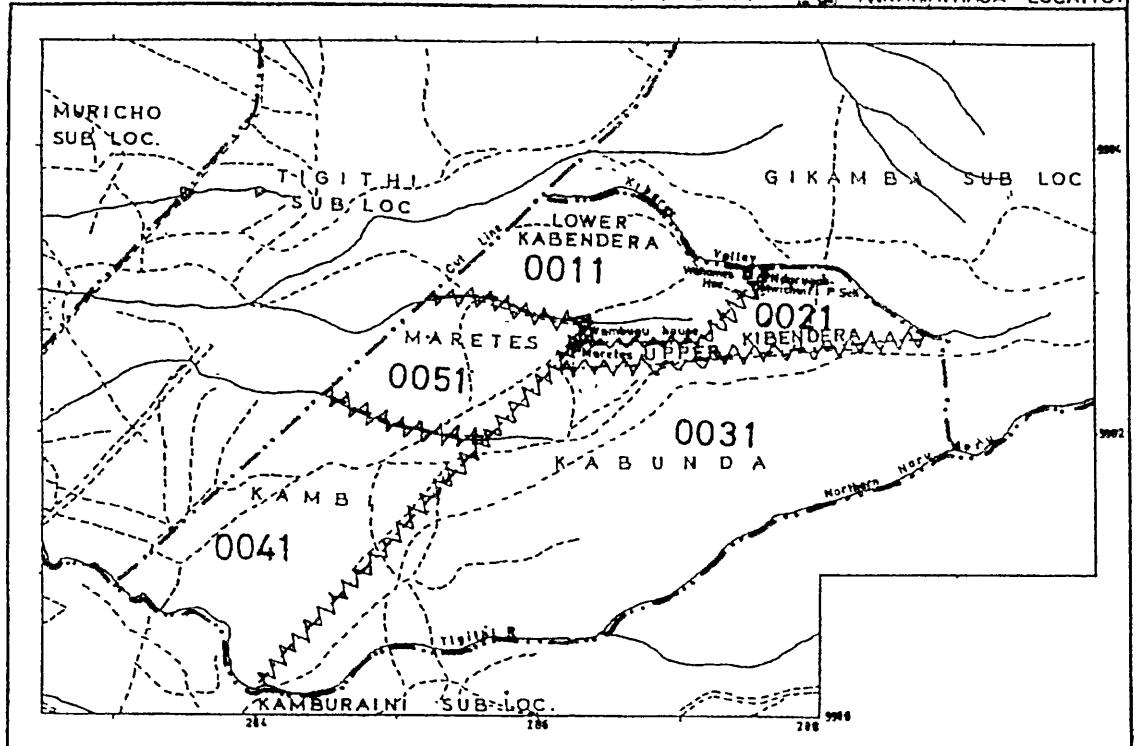
SCALE 1: 25 000
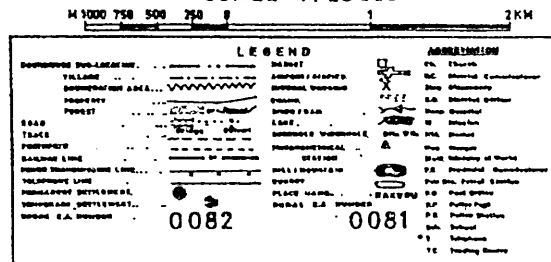
APPENDIX 2: HISTORICAL CALENDER OF EVENTS

INTRODUCTION

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

It is unfortunate that no events have been compiled for districts like Tana River. It is suggested that enumerators use calendars of Taita Taveta or Kilifi for Tana River or any other that may be issued by the District Census Officer.

Since Nairobi Province and other settlement districts like Trans Nzoia and Nyandarua are inhabited by people from various districts, no calendar of events have been compiled for them. Nevertheless, you may still use event calendars of respondent's district of birth for such areas.

CENTRAL PROVINCE
KIAMBU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ngaragu Famine
1901	Gatego - Veneral disease
1902	Kamande Gatiti - Tray
1903	Kibango
1904	Njege - Porcupine
1905	Kanyutu - Tiger
1906	Nyarigi
1907	Kangei
1908	Matiba - Maize gruel kabau
1909	Thigingi - Barbed Wire
1910	Makio
1911	Ugimbi - Millet
1912	Mwande - Girl play
1913	Kihiu Mwiri
1914	Rememo
1915	Ngakia
1916	Ngombera
1917	Njanjo - Vaccination
1918	Githoguo Ndarama - Band
1919	Kimiri - Kind of disease
1920	Iguta Kibandi - Identity Card
1921	Munada - Cattle dip
1922	Munoti - Money notes
1923	Ciringi - Introduction of shilling
1924	Githigu - Kind of large maize
1925	Munai - Ear beads
1926	Kianduma - Darkness
1927	Ndege - Aeroplane
1928	Githingithia - Earthquake
1929	Nderece
1930	Mamboreo
1931	Marobo - Kind of game
1932	Njane Kanini
1933	Njenduru - Gentleman
1934	Ndururu - Five cents
1935	Tauru - Towel
1936	Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
1937	Kababa Njabani - Japanese goods
1938	Thukia Itaha
1939	Korenji - College

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
1941	Muthuu
1942	Njau ya ki - Kind of dance
1943	Mwanga - Cassava
1944	Muomboko - Dance
1945	Gucina Bangi - Burning of weeds
1946	Njata - Star
1947	Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance
1948	Haraka
1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade
1950	Muhehenjeku- an epidemic
1951	Thuthu
1952	Warurungana
1953	Komerera - Hiding
1954	Gotora - Shotgun
1955	Therenda - Surrender
1956	Cheni - Demarcation
1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1958	Mubutiti - Boundary
1959	Ngeithi cia Thayu
1960	K.A.N.U. - Kanu party
1961	Munyongoro - Millepede
1962	Mubiai
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

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
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)
1917	Employment of Forest Guards
1918	End of First World War
1918	Famine of 'Kimotho'
1920	Kenya became a colony
1921	Issue of identity cards (Kipande)
1921	Kikuyu Central Association
1922	Introduction of a shilling
1922	Kerugoya Township was started
1922	Harry Thuku was arrested
1923	C.C.M Kerugoya Mission was built
1924	Burial of dead bodies (Guthika cimba)
1924	Fort Hall Agricultural Show
1925	Thika - Nanyuki Railway
1926	Eclipse of the sun (Utuku - Muthenya)
1927	Kerugoya Hospital was opened
1927	First Aeroplane seen
1927	Earth tremor (Githingithia)
1928	'Kiendano' Locust invasion
1929	Dispute between Missionaries over circumcision of girls.
1930	Return of Kenyatta
1931	Sale of Wattle Bark Trees introduced
1932	Soil Conservation campaign
1933	Cotton was first planted at Kandondo in Kirinyaga
1933	Kikuyu's from Kiambu and Nyeri came to settle in the former Embu District 'Ahoi'

Year	Event/Age Group
1933	Irungu age group ruled instead of Mwangi age group
1934	Introduction of Five cents
1934	First coffee in the former Embu District was planted at Kithunguri block
1934	Famine of 'Karugia Mithuru'
1934	Wakamba/Machakos and Kitui asked for dwelling place in Mwea
1936	Ngiciri' age
1936	Rat proofing of grain stores (Mbia)
1938	Large tax collection in Nairobi
1939	Beginning of Second World War
1940	Kerugoya Factory started (macini ya mboga)
1940	Sagana bridge was built
1941	Karatina factory started (Macini ya Mboga)
1941	Karatina factory started
1942	Raising of hut tax to Shs.14 and exemption of women
1942	L.N.C Embu Hospital was opened
1943	Famine 'Ng'aragu ya mianga"
1944	Kibata or Jabani 1
1945	End of Second World War
1946	Return of Demobolized soldiers Old End bridge was built
1947	Comick Star (Njata Ikiguka)
1948	End of Kerugoya/Karatina factory (Muico wa macini cia mboga)
1948	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
1958	Late Chief Njagi Muthang'ata died
1960	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	First Public Election of Chiefs.
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)
1973	Total Eclipse of the sun.

MURANGA

Year	Event/Age Group
1900	Njaa ya Ulaya. Arrival of Lt. Hall
1901	Arrival of Bw. Kirianjahi (Mr Boyce)
1905	Arrival of large Asian trading safari and disturbance at Othaya
1908	Njaa ya Kusia
1909	1 Rupee hut tax
1912	2 Rupee hut tax
1913	Aberdare Forest created D.C was Mr Eshbon
1914	Outbreak of German War. Requisition of stock
1916	Chief Karuri Died
1917	Employment of forest guards
1918	End of German War. D.C was Commander Robert, named 'Kimotho' Issue of identity cards
1922	Harry Thuku arrested. Rinderpest
1922	Introduction of 'Shilling'.
1924	Fort Hall Agriculture Show
1925	Thika-Nanyuki railway started. Local Native Council.
1926	Eclipse
1927	First aeroplane seen. Opening of L.N.C Hall
1928	Earth tremor
1929	Locusts. 'Muthirigu' dance
1930	Morobo' dance. Return of Kenyatta-Plaque
1931	Sale of wattle bark introduced
1932	Soil conservation campaign under A.O. Mr Chambers
1933	First plantation of cotton. Carter Commission
1934	Famine 'Karugia Mithuru'
1935	Introduction of 5 cent piece 'Ndururu'

1936	Cleaning of Villages by Mr Dowson. Rat proofing of grain stores
1938	Large tax collection in Nairobi
1939	D.C. Mr. Olive (one armed). 2nd World War
1940	Kerugoya factory started
1941	Karatina factory started
1942	Raising hut tax to Shs. 14/= and exemption of women
1943	Famine 'Ngaragu ya Mianga'
1944	Departure of Mr. Olive, D.C.
1945	End of Second World War D.C Mr O'Hagan 'Wamahiu'.
1946	Return of the demobilized soldiers
1947	D.C Mr Coutts'ithe wa Kamau' Refused to dig terraces
1948	Women's revolt
1949	D.C. Mr F. A. Loyd 'Wamugi'
1951	Objection to rinderpest inoculation
1952	Emergency declared
1953	Formation of home Guard and building of posts in sub-location. Death of Matenjagwo.
1954	Attack on Kandara Boma. Murder of District Officer Mr Candler. Death of 'General' Kago. Operation 'Anvil'
1955	Start of land consolidation. Amnesty surrender offer.
1956	Return of detainees. Registration of 'Loyalist voters'
1957	First general election.
1958	K.K.M. First clubs. Start of extramural tax default labour scheme
1959	Closure of Kangema and Kandara Works lamps

1960	Formation of K.A.N.U.
1961	General Election. Release of Kenyatta
1962	Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence
1963	Internal Self Government. Independence and First African D.C
1964	Kenya becomes Republic
1965	Famine - Yellow maize imported from America
1966	Limuru Conference Formation of K.P.U. Thika ceased to be a district.
1967	Thika became a Municipal Council Kaggia imprisoned at Kisii

NYERI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ndimo or Kaimbwo
1901	Njangiri
1902	Kamande or Ndungu
1903	Catego or Ngara
1904	Muchai or Wakaba
1905	Nyutu or Mirigi
1906	Ngaara or Mitaruri
1907	Njege
1908	Githii or Kamunya
1909	Makanga or King'otore
1910	Kanuria or Kirengeri
1911	Njaramba
1912	Uhere
1913	Mbauni or Njanjo or Rumemo
1914	Gatuthe or Mungai or Mbia
1915	Biringi or Mikanga
1916	Gacogwa or Njanjo
1917	Kia-Riiua or Kianduma
1918	Ndarama or Ng'aragu ya Thika
1919	Kibandi or Rutara or Njunge
1920	Noti or Kibandi

1921	Muthetha (Gathetha)
1922	Kiahiti or Ciringi
1923	Bendera or Muthetha wa Murichu or Kinungi
1924	Gachithi or Muthaithi
1925	Reri or Karebe or Kiareri
1926	Kiandege or Kianduma or Kamanu
1927	Kiangigi
1928	Githingithia or Kiendano
1929	Muthirigu or Mugongo
1930	Mambo Leo
1931	Magoko or Kiandege
1932	Kiangigi (11) or Gathua
1934	Muchege or Muthiguka
1935	Ndururu
1936	Cindano
1938	Mabati or Kimunya bangi
1944	Kiambita or Jabani
1946	Kimunya Bangi
1947	Boti
1948	Gutara
1950	Kiambiriria Kia Imanjensi
1952	Kenyatta Kunyitwo
1956	Kimathi Kuragwo
1961	Jomo Kurekio
1963	Uhuru
1963	Jamhuri

COAST PROVINCE

KILIFI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Famine of Kodi ya Kwanza
1904	Famine of Rupia mbili-mbili
1907	Famine of rupia tatu
1909	Famine of Mwahera
1914	Famine of Mzungu - (The Giriama Rebellion)

1917	Kilifi Station established
1918	Famine of Rupia pia ni mwenga
1928	District Headquarters at Kilifi
1930	Flood and Malindi
1937	Establishment of Kilifi Primary School
1940	Italian bomb at Malindi
1944	Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)
1948	Establishment of Kilifi District Hospital
1949	Total Eclipse
1949	Sood Bin Ali's death
1959	Official Opening of Kilifi District Hospital
1963	District Commissioner - Kelly
1960	Vasco Da Gama Memorial univelled
1961	Record rain in two days
1961	Sabaki Bridge destroyed
1963	General Elections (May)
1963	Internal Self-Government Independence (12/12/63)
1964	Republic (12/12/64)
1964	Famine of Ngano (Nzala ya Ngano)
1965	Famine Yellow Maize
1966	Tsuma Washe - Kajiwe
1966	Hon. Katana Ngala goes to parliament
1967	Performing his witchcraft activities
1967	End of Shifta war
1967	Operation of Kajiwe Alias with Tsuma Washe
1969	Start of Metric System
1970	Land Adjudication
1972	Death of R.G Ngala
1973	Eclipse of the sun
1973	Arrest and detention of Kajiwe

1974	Operation of Kenya Mining -Kinangoni
1974	End of G.P.T payment
1974	Tarmacking of Mazeras-Kaloleni Road
1974	Kilifi North constituency created
1975	Taking over of Mariakani Milk Scheme by Kwale Kilifi Co-operative Union from Ministry of Agriculture
1975	Kenya Cashewnuts Factory Operations
1976	Famine Relief referred to 'Harambee'
1977	Kasus Death/Rabies/Start of Rain season
1980-1981	Famine changilo
1984	Baba Nyayo Water Project (Pipeline)
1988	Hon. Mathias Keah 1st entry into parliament (Mlolongo)
1989-1991	Construction of Kilifi Bridge
1992	Multi-party elections
1997	Creation of Malindi District
1997	El Nino Rains
1997-1998	Kaya Bombo Violence
1998	Death of Habel Dzombo
1998	Establishment of Districts offices (Vitengeni, Kikambala, Chonyi, Bimba)

KWALE

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

LAMU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1914	Mashimbo ya kwanda umezawa (Martial law in recruiting people for war started)
1917	Mohanja wa Bwana Reds (Mr Ready's vaccination against small pox).
1917	Mwaka wa kapa (famine which farmers started without grain)
1918	Mtangilongi ulikuwa (The greatest influenza started and killed many people)
1919	Mwisho wa vita (The end of the first World War)
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 a special period

or year. It may occur twice a year)

1934	Wakati Mudir ni Salim Basafer umezawa (Mudir Salim took office at Faza)
1939	Vita za Taliani (The Italian War-Shakani and Kiunga Village attacked by Italian)
1942	October Wakati Mudir wa Kiunga alipogura Kiunga (Mudir ran away October from Kiunga)
1952	Mudir Mohammed Saad umezawa (M.M. Saad 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. G. Ngala
1974	Uchaguzi wa pili wa Bunge aina ya Cheka na Mudhihiri
1976	Maandamano ya kumpinga Raisi Amin wa Uganda, Lamu na Mombasa

MALINDI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Famine of Kodi ya Kwanza
1904	Famine of Rupia
1907	Famine of rupia tatu
1909	Famine of Mwahera
1914	Famine of Mzungu - (The Giriama Rebellion)
1918	Famine of Rupia pia ni mwenga
1928	District Headquarters at Kilifi
1930	Flood in Malindi
1939	Italian bomb at Malindi
1942	Famine of Ngano (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 vya mashifta
1972	Kufa kwa Ngala
1973	Kubwiriwa kwa Dzuwa (Eclipse of the sun)
1973	Arrest/detention of Kajiwe
1974	Mwisho wa kodi (End of G.P.T payment)
1974	Tarmacking of Mazeras-Kaloleni Road
1975- 1976	Nzala ya Harambee (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

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1907	Fort Jesus turned into prison
1908	Native Hospital Makadara Mombasa (Sipitali ya Nitifu)
1911	(PLAGI) and (Tete za Makhakhi) Disease
1912	First ship wreck (Indian) S.S Mongal off cliffs at State House, Mombasa
1916	Heavy rain submerged 1/4 of Mombasa
1914- 1918	First World War
1918	Germany war prisoners captured in Tanzania and built 'SALIM ROAD' from LIKONI FERRY TO NYALI BRIDGE.
1920	Old Port of Mombasa ceased to accept big ships
1924	The first German Tourist Ship called at Port of Mombasa
1925	Khoja Jamat Khan was completed (Kuze Road)
1927	Railway bridge Kilindini was built
1928	Duke of Wales paid a visit to Mombasa
1929	Mackinon Market in Old Town was built
1930	Mfalme wa Ngoma' was installed
1931	Nyali Bridge was built
1932	European Hotel converted into Customs House
1933	Present D.C'S office ceased to operate as Railway Office Nyali Bridge became operational
1934	Origin of Kenya Bus Service in Mombasa
1936	Queen Kinana was installed. Vita vya Washihiri na Wakavirondo Second World War.

1939	Bombardment of Malindi by air. Old Makupa Police under the officer who was designated 'Mungu wa Makupa'
1942	Lady Grigg Maternity Hospital was built
1943	Prison lines at Uhuru Garden Kilindini Road
1945	Lions ate some people in Mombasa
1947	Tononoka centre opened
1950	The Tusker Building (E.A. Breweries was opened)

TAITA

VOI DIVISION

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

TAVETA DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1914	Vita vya kwanza vya dunia kufika hapa Taveta Augosti
1915	Ndege ya kwanza kufika hapa Taveta
1916	Gari la moshi kufika hapa Taveta

1916	Mngereza kufukuza mjerumani hapa Taveta
1917	Tetemeko la ardhi kubwa
1919	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 ilinyesha, mafuriko yakavunja mfereji wa mahoo
1963	Mvua kubwa ilinyesha na kufunika mfereji wa kimorigo Block 'C'

TAITA

WUNDANYI DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Njaa ya Mwakisenga
1943-1944	Njaa ya Nyangira
1960-1976	Njaa kila mahali
1888	Missionaries Sagalla Rev. Wray (CMS)
1889	1st missionaries catholic Bura Mission
1904	Missionaries-Mbale Maynard
1905	Missionaries-Wusi v.v verb.
1900	Voi Sisal Estate
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	Chief wa kwanza kuchaguliwa Sagalla - Mr. Gombe
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 yajengwa
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
1961	Mvua Kubwa ya mafuriko na njaa
1930-1934	Maynard School yaanzishwa
1930-1934	Bura Mission kuanzishwa
1935	Maynard School na Bura Mission kupata intermediate
1939-1945	2nd World War
1944	Coastal people being conscripted and sent

to Taveta Irrigation Scheme

1969-
1976   Harambee Schools zaanza na kuendelea kote Taita

1974-
1976   Moyo wa Harambee wa kuchangia Taita nzima maendeleo, yaonekana

1976   Road Accident Mwatate

1900   Church Missionary Society was established in Dabida (Taita)

1952   Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and others then K.A.U members being arrested and K.A.U being barned in Kenya

1963   The 1st African District Commissioner to be stationed in Taita/Taveta District - Mr. Geoffrey Kariithi

1967   His excellency the president Mzee Jome Kenyatta visited and held a Meeting in Taita/Taveta District

1971-70 His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta visited the 2nd time at Mwatate High School. Voi - Mwatate and Mwatate-Wundanyi Roads constructed tarmarcked and completed

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 Catholic Priest house was built at Mwanda

1930   Maasai Morans killed Mrombo and stole cattle

1952   Road to Vuria mountain and radio Repeater Station built by E.A.R & T

1956   Mtula (witch doctor) killed seven people with his panga and bow and arrows. He was shot dead by Administration Police.

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 (A.C) and His Excellency the President Mzee Jomo

Kenyatta undertook to pay for all church pews worth Kshs.17,000.

EASTERN PROVINCE

EMBU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Invasion of Embu & Mbeere Tribes by Kamba due to famine
1903	Initiation of 'Kithambaru' age group
1907	Europeans camped at present Embu township
1909	Famine known as 'Ndwiga wa Ngaara'
1910	C.M.S. Kagaari was built. First missionaries arrived at Kigari C.M.S
1912	Native Tribunal Court was started
1914	World War 1 started
1916	Motorcar was seen in Embu for the first time
1917	Strong young men were forced to join World War 1
1917	First Embu/Chuka Road
1918	End of World War 1
1918	Great famine known as 'Yura ria Kithioro' (famine Kithioro)
1920	Kenya became a Colony
1920	First D.O (Embu Division) started putting up Administration camp at Manyatta.
1921	Identity Cards - "Kipande" were introduced

1921	K.C.A (Kikuyu Central Association) was started
1922	Introduction of one-shilling coin
1923	C.C.M Kyeni 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 Kiambu and 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 Kithunguruṛu block
1935	Wakamba from Machakos and Kitui Districts asked for dwelling place in Mwea
1936	Ngiciri age group kept a record of drinking intoxicating liquor
1937	Embu Post Office (old one) was opened
1938	D.E.B School Embu and Kigari Teachers College were started
1939	Beginning of the 2nd World War
1940	Sagana Bridge was built
1942	L.N.C Embu Hospital was opened
1944	Famine known as 'Yuria ria Mianga' (Famine of cassava)
1944	C.C.M Kevote was built/Kangaru school site was surveyed

1945	End of the 2nd World War
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 (Yuria ria Kilo)
1971	Beginning of S.R.D.P) in Mbeere
1972	Land registration Evureri
1973	Total Eclipse ot the sun
1973	First O.T.C Bus to pass through Ishiara on the way to Meru
1974	Initiation of Ishiara Water Supply Initiation of Kathera/Iriaitune Water Supply

ISIOLO

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1903	OLA ARA OR GANNA ARA - The year of smoke, heavy rainfall and great fog
1904	DUL GEDO - The year when khalu wanted to go to war with somalis but he gave up the idea when he entered Kenya from Ethiopia

1905	GANNA SAHEDA - The year of much mud. Rain fell for seven consecutive days
1906	GANNA LUBO HARO - The year when Boran elders assembled together having a memorable feast
1907	FERENCHILAMESO - The second time for a European to be seen in Boran land
1908	FUNDAMUSE - The year when Europeans gathered the Borans and made them subject to Government at Funda Muse in Wajir
1909	GANNA TURE DUE - The year when a very rich Boran died
1910	GANNA JILA SAKUYE - The year when the Sakuye elected their tribal leader
1911	DUL ALI BUKE - Borans led by Ali Buke went to fight Somalis
1912	GANNA KORE HADAN - The year Borans fought with Samburu at Kome. Samburus were defeated
1913	GANNA KOTE DUE - The year when Boran warrior kote died. He was born without fingers on one hand. .
1914	GANNA KITI DUE - The year when Kiti died. He was a son of a very rich leader. Was killed by Somalis
1915	GANNA GUYO GUTU - The year when Guyo Gutu died. He was a great warrior. He was killed by an elephant

1916 GANNA BISANI GUDO - The year of great floods

1917 GANNA KHAKE SAKUYE - The year when Sakuye killed two Somalis and in turn the Sakuye were fined 400 heads of cattle

1919 FUDA GABRA - The time when the Borans and Gabbra disagreed and the Gabbra decided to move to Marsabit

1920 GANNA RAFISA - The year of epidemic presumably caused by pheumonia

1921 GANNA DARA - The year when the animals died of Rinderpest

1922 GANNA DOL FITAN - The year when two Somalis armed with rifles went to Barbote near Merti and were killed by Borans.

1923 GANNA SABDI REE - The year of goats and sheep epidemic

1924 GANNA FINO - The year of Chicken Pox

1925 GANNA KAKE WATO - The year when a Boran killed a Somali. The Borans were fined 100 heads of cattle

1926 GANNA REE DIBA GUR - The year when a District Commissioner of Isiolo ordered 100 ewes to be taken to him

1927 GANNA OLA KOLAJI or GANNA LAFA CHOCHOTE - The year of the "earth tremor" great 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, the Borans appealed to D.C. Mr. Dalocks who consficated 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 occassional 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 OLA CHAFA DEMAN - The year in which there was plenty of grass in Sericho and the Boran from Garba-Tulla moved to Sericho because Garba-Tulla was affected 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 i merit. The Borans paid 200 heads of cattle to compensate

1949   GANNA SUGAH -
The peaceful year
1949   GONNA 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.
1953   GANNA BOKA TOk
- The year during
which it rained only
for one day
1953   GANNA OLA BUKE
- The year in which
goats and sheep
tresspassed Meru
District from
Garba-Tulla. The
animals were
consfiscated 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 innoculated
against rinderpest
1956   GANNA WARANA
GURAN - The year 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 - The year
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 were killed
by Samburu at
Magado
1961   GANNA ALABATI
REE - The year when
the Northern Province
People's progressive
Party was founded
1962   GANNA SIASA
N.P.P.P.P. The year
when the Northern
Province People's
Progressive Party was
founded
1963   GANNA DIC.
WABERA FI CHIEF
HAJI GALMA
IJESAN - The year in
which the District
Commissioner Mr.
David Wambera and
Chief Haji Galma
were killed by Somali
shifta ten miles from
Muddo-Gashe -
Sericho road. 28/6/63
1964   GANNA JARSI
BENDERADABAT -
The year in which
Elders hoisted the
flag. The year of
independence
1965   GANNA SHIFTA
DUFT - The year of
shifta. The shifta
troubles started
among the Borans
1966   GANNA KIJIJI
SEMAN - The year of
villagization. All
Borans were confined
in specified
Manyattas and were
restricted to graze in
particular zones

1967   GANNA SHIFTA
BATT - The year of
the end of shift. The
Arusha agreement
between Kenya and
Somali under the
chairmanship of Dr.
Kaunda the president
of Zambia

KITUI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Kuka kwa Kilovoo Introduction of Rupee coins
1908	Yua ya Kilovoo (Malakwe) - Famine of beans
1913	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 kwa 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 maanga Famine of cassava
1944	Yua ya Nzie (Ngie) Famine of locusts
1945	Muminukilio wa kau wa Italia End of 2nd world war
1946	Yua ya mutumbu katune Famine of red flour relief (Ndovoi)
1950	Yua ya makonge. Famine of selling sisal

1952	Mau Mau. Oath taking and declaration of emergency in Kenya
1961	Yua ya Ndeke, Mbua nene Transportation of famine relief by air, heavy rains caused by floods yua Nguuti
1963	Kenya yakwatie uhuru - Kenya became independent (12-12-63)
1965	Yua ya mutu wa ngano Famine when people were using wheat flour
1966	Yua ya masinga - Kitui people were buying food from masinga in Machakos

MAKUENI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Mission (at Muisuni, KDO)
1904	Ilovi Yiyatuang'wa (first settlement in Nairobi)
1906- 1909	Kyeso (Dance)
1908- 1910	Andu Mambee Kutua kuu Kuma Mua Chief Ntheketha (Immigration from Mua)
1910	Ndata ila yaunie (Famous Star)
1910- 1915	Malakwe (Famine) Munyao wa Ngondi
1911	Timamu (Report)
1012	
1914- 1918	Kau wa MNathyaka (First World War)
1915- 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 Itheka 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 (Famine)
1945	Mwolyo (Famine)
1946	Kuandikithwa kwa Itheka 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 of emergency)
1962	Yua ya Ndeke (Floods)
1968	Yua Atta (Famine)
1969	Kutawa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi (population Census after Independence)
1972- 1973	Yua ya Longosa (The famine which caused movement of cattle)
1974	Yua ya Longosa (Drought which affected livestock)
1978	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 Yooneka (A strange star was seen the sky)
1989	Utalo wa andu ula wila kwithiwa (Latest Census)
1991	Kwambiiwa kwa syama mbingi (Introduction of Multi-partism)
1992	Kwambiliwa kwa District Nzau (District Inception)
1997- 1998	Mbua ya el nino (El Nino Rains)

MARSABIT

BORAN/GABRA TRIBE

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

EXAMPLES

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

RENDILLES/SAMBURU TRIBE

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

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

YEAR	AGE
1909	4. Befgudo or llmeerisho
1923	5. LLkileku
1936	6. LLmekuri
1951	7. LLkimaniki
1965	8. LIkiyapu

MACHAKOS

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Mission (at Muisuni, KDO)
1904	Ilovi Yiyatuang'wa (first settlement in Nairobi)
1906-1910	Kyeso (Dance)
1908-1910	Andu Mambee Kutua kuu Kuma Mua Chief Ntheketha (Immigration from Mua)
1910	Ndata ila yaunie (Famous Star)
1910-1915	Malakwe (Famine) Munyao wa Ngondi
1914-1918	Kau wa MNathyaka (First World War)
1915-1918	Sukulu ya Lasima (Compulsory School)
1918-1919	Muimu wa Mavui (Epidemic in Domestic animals)

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1926	Yila kwatukie (Sun eclipse)
1927	Mwaka wa ngie (Locust invaded Machakos)
1928-1929	Nzalukangye, Kakuti, Nzalikye (Famine)
1930-1931	Ngie Syaya Liu (Locust which Destroyed crops
1932-1934	Yua ya Ukuku
1936-1938	Kuawa kwa Itheka na makonge (Fencing with sisal)
1938	Uku atwika Chief (Reign of chief Uku)
1939-1941	Muindi Mbingu
1944	Kau wa Nzilimani Italia (Second World War)
1942	Munyoloka/Munyoloka Upesi (Famine)
1943	Mbulunga (Famine)
1945	Mwolyo (Famine)
1946	Kuandikithwa kwa Itheka sya kuta (Land Registration for sale)
1949-1951	Silanga lyambiwa kwinzwa (Building of Dams) Luinda ya king'esi (whiteman who collected cattle)
1952	Mbua ya kanzi/Mamboleo (Floods)
1952-1954	Mau Mau (state of emergency)
1961-1962	Yua ya Ndeke/Maafiriko (Floods)
1965	Yua Atta (Famine)
1969	Kutahwa kwa Andu itina wa Usumbi
1973	Yua ya Longosa (The famine which caused movement of cattle)

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1974	Yua ya Longosa (Drought which affected livestock)
1978	Kukwa kwa President Kenyatta na kusumbika kwa President Moi (Death of President Kenyatta and Inauguration of President Moi)
1980-1981	Yua ya Nukwangwete (Famine whose money was available but no food)
1984	Yua ya katokele (The famine of yellow maize) or Yua ya Ndukambilikwatye (Famine during food for work programme was introduced)
1985	Ivinda ya kiinyu (Army worms invasion)
1986	Ndata Yooneka (A strange star was seen in the sky)

MWINGI

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

1993	Creation of Mwingi District
1996	First visit by President Moi to ngomeni and Tsikuru divisions

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MERU NORTH (NYAMBENE)

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1903	Murungi/Riungu
1911	Kirinki
1913	Miriti?kaaria
1919	Nkonge/Ithalie Ndinguri
1925	Kiruja/Kaburu
1931	Gichuru (1)
1935	Gichuru (2)
1939	Gwantai
1942	Mbaya
1952	Kibabu/Nangithia
1950-52	Kandaru
1970-72	Ndakua Ngwetee
1980-82	Kaimenye

THARAKA (MERU SOUTH)

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1903	Murungi/Riungu
1906	Kiriamunya Ndinguri
1910	Murungi/Kobia
1911	Kirinki
1913	Miriti/Kaaria
1914	Mbara ya Mbere (1st world War)/Kaberia
1918	Mpara ya Kithioro (Famine of many road curves)
1919	Nkonge
1924	Miriti/Kobia
1925	Kiruja/Kaburu
1926	Gwatuka muthenya (Eclipes of the sun)
1928	Kaberia
1931	Gichuru (I)
1932	Micubu Ndinguri
1935	Gichuru (II)
1936	Kiruja/Kobia
1939	Gwantai
1942	Mbaya

1945	Mbara ya Germany/Italy (Second World War)
1947	Latanya Ndinguri
1952	Kibabu/Nangithia
1954	Mau Mau (State of emergency)
1956	Mbaya/Kobia
1959	Lubataa Ndinguri Kibabu
1961	Mafuliko (Floods)
1963	Wiathi (Kenya became Independent)
1978	Gukua kwa Raisi Kenyatta (Death of President Kenyatta)
1981	Ngakua Ngwete (Famine when there was money but nothing to buy)
1981	Mpara ya Kathirikari (Famine of yellow maize)

NORTH-EASTERN PROVINCE

GARISSA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	**SANAT-Ki BAHALA ELOBHEN** Civil war of Bahala Tribes i.e Mohamed Suber Aulihan & Baheger
1902	**GEK** Drought that caused a lot of dust
1906	**HAYEN GAZATH** All camels eaten during this drought as they were the only animals still left
1907	**SANAT - KI MOHAMED SUBER 170 ABDALLA EY ELOBHEN** Civil war between Mohamed Suber and Abdalla
1912	**SANAT-KI FORDER** Abd-Wak Vs Mohamed Suber War

1914-1918	**SANAT-KI ABANTI ENGLIS YO HERUMAN E DEREM** The first World War
1915	**GARAS GURATH** Year of hard hitting famine
1917	**LAFAH HAARITHIGA** Mohamed Zuber with Harth because of Zubers stole Harth's ivory
1918	**WAR DIK** Mohamed Zuber and Aulihan Triabla War
1919	**MAADIN** - Aulihan British War
1920	**BIEFUDH** The year of famine when tea and sugar were introduced here
1920	**ELTHUOK** - Longest drought due to lack of rain
1920	**SANAT-KI MASHILO "MARTIAN LAW"** When the English came and made out boundaries
1921	**KALALUTH** - Mohamed Zuber war with Abduak
1922	**KODI KAARAR** - People fleeing to avoid paying tax
1923	**SANAT-KI SIRE GUSI** Some Somalis crossed to Italian Somaliland
1925	**HABASWEIN** See No.9 (1916) hence the name of Habaswein
1925	**SANAT-SANKUR LAGDISE** When Sankur was built
1926	**THABAKER** See No.16 (1926)
1926	**WARFATH** Year of drought
1926	**HOLA GOLISHA** Hunger that led to people eating hides and skins so as to

survive after all the animals had died due to drought

1929 **GUNJE**
Tribal war between the Gare and Murelle in Elwak

1930 **NAARAK**
The year of a lot of milk when many cattle got calves

1931 **WATHU IKARO -**
People fleeing from Kismayu to Gunan Marro (Tana River) of World War II

1932 **DTHER FANTA**
Outbreak of Small Pox

1933 **DULGOT**
The year a wild plant like sweet potatoes grew and people fed on it

1934 **CAPTAIN BAR**
British Aulihan War

1935 **UDHIDHI BALAI**
People underestimated distance of the place where it had rained and when they left to migrate there, many of them with their livestock died on NGARO

1935 **SANAT KI DER AHIYA**
The year of many locusts

1936 **SANAT-KI BIYE FUD**
The year of famine

1936 **SANAT-KI GARISSA LAGDISE**
Garissa was built

1937 **KALAARAR** People fleeing to unknown destination looking for food

1937 **KURTHUNGO**
Because of famine people cared individually for the rush of Kuthungo to save themselves

owing to luck of food. Rushed to arrive first to find for himself food.

1937 **SANAT-KI ANA ARAK**
The year of plenty of milk

1938 **SANAT-KI WARA LAGDISE**
Fox infecting people with disease after biting them

1940 **WATENGARO**
Many people moved from Somalia to the Tana River and thousands perished between Faji (Dadaad and Dagega (BURA)

1941 **SANAT-KI LOW DURAI**
Beginning of veterinary services

1942 **SANAT-KI WALOW GALAI**

Many people moved to Walow near Madogo and Mororo. Villagised during the war

1942 **SALFA**
Floods year

1942 **SANAT-KI MA-DEGESTE**
When sheep died in plenty

1944 **SANAT - KI DUL KOD**
When dams were dug first

1944 **HAGAR**
Mohamed Zuber war with Barthere

1944 **OLA SAMUTE**
Disease that killed most of the livestock

1945 **KULPU**
The name of the formed political association

1946 **SANAT-KI CHEIF SAMBUL DINTE**
When Chief Sambul died

1946 **DALGALLED**
The year people slaughtered and ate

newly borne calves due to famine

1948 **KADAGSO KUDUFO**
When people were rejoicing for rain after a long drought. A warrior kidnapped another warriors wife for intercourse. When it was discovered, this event was sang informing the warrior to hurry up as the husband was coming

1949 **SANAT-KI MAALIM MOHAMMED LADURE**
When Maalim Mohamed was stabbed

1949 **ALIJUGURU**
A European collected all the camels from their owners as this was the most camel grazing are. The one who had most camels was known by the name ALIJUGURU

1949 **HOK DHOK**
Drought people left their Manyattas to go to the bush for rain

1949 **MIJI WELDE**
Europeans demanded from anybody who had more than 10 cows to pay 2 cows as tax to the event

1950 **SANAT - KI WARFAD**
The year of drought and famine

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

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

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

1953 GARABGOI
A disease that killed
many cattle and
elephants together
with people who ate
them

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

1954 HASARA GUR
Moving away from
your present home
due to continous
drought. Only to rain
after your departure

1955 LOO DHURAI
First vaccination of
livestock

1955 BORANGALAI
Drought that caused
people to move to
Mudogashe and
Boran

1956 GUSKIANATEK
A person known by
the event's name after
his attaining the age
of 20 years, he went
raping any female he
met. Each time he was
being fined between 5
and 8 cows till all his
wealth finished due to
such compensations.
At last he repented
before

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

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

1962 SANAT - KI BIYE
GUR
The year of floods

1961 BEA BATHAN
Floods - Heavy rains

1963 SANAT-KISHIFTA
DE KAADE
When shifta started

1964 GILEGALAI

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

1964 HEONEK SAIDER
A start with long tail

1964 SANAT KI
BENDERA DE
KENYA WASARE
Kenya flag flown

1966 SANAT-KI KIJIJI
GA LAGADE
People were
villagised

1966 AMANGES
The voluntary
surrender of shiftas

1965 SANAT-KI HOGA
DENLADA UBAHE
- End of shiftas when
government took over
N.F.D.

1970 HARA
Cholera outbreak

1973 AF MUJIR
The year of surprise
as it rained
abundantly

1975 LAK DABARA
The Year many
people followed the
lagger

MANDERA 1

YEAR	EVENTS/AGE GROUPS
1900	Khamis Italians came
1901	Gumat Aruaki Plenty of rain
1902	Sabti ola Drought
1903	Ahad ara garreh Habash war (loggy)
1904	Isnin-Gedio A Borana Warrior came
1905	Adan-Shaba Adan Shaba came from swawa Addis-Ababa
1907	Adan Shaba Ethiopians came back
1908	Gumat Modowesa Outbreak of rinderpest
1909	Sabati Shaba died

1910 Gababa took 200
camels from Marihan

1911 Isnin Olki Ali Bukey
Garreh Degoda Civil
war

1911 Tilada Elema
A European was
killed by Ethiopians

1913 Arba Baga
Outbreak of smallpox

1914 kamis Gua
No milk at all

1918 Olki-Alau
Civil war:Garreh Vz
Degodia and Mumulle

1918 Ahadin neboy
Whitemen collected
people together

1919 Tilada War Magay
Floods in Somali.
The affected migrated

1919 Sabti
Sheikhs killed at
Rhamu by Degodia

1920 A fight between
Garreh and Degodia

1921 Kamis Baga
Gababa went to
Ethiopia

1922 Gumat
To evade tax on
Friday

1923 Sabti
Garreh Borana war

1924 Ahad-Tesisa
Borana tribes men
killed at a certain
village

1925 Isnin Adu
2nd Eclipse of the sun

1926 Arreh tribesmen
robbed Orgaden
Tribesmen

1927 Arba-Sura
People went to
cementry to pray

1928 (Kamis) Hawanisa
Locust out break

1929 Gumat Kado
Malaria out break

1930 Sabti Seroya
People crossed over to
Ethiopia in order to
evade taxation

1931 Ahad-Abarti Drought
was severe that people
had to

1931	Isnin-laggaa Many people died of famine and drought
1933	Tilada-lagiyay plenty of rain. Country over flooded
1934	Khamis indege .First aeroplane
1935	Sabti-Ola A year of drought
1937	Ahad-Bube Dimtu Drought and cyclones
1940	Isnin wera 2nd world war
1941	Arba-sanghote Mandera D.C killed by Bandits at Gardeir
1942	Khamis funi Many camels died
1942	Gurmat-Jamolai Unexpected rain fell in Abundance
1943	Sebti-Seyyid Ali Father of Mohammed Sheikh Ali died
1947,	Tilada-Halbati Camels died
1949	Khamis-Alio-Abdi Chief Alio Abdi died in a civil war between Garreh and Marehani
1950	Gurnat-Kihando There was an outbreak of malaria
1954	Derguyo A police sergent captured camels at Kenya/ Somalia border
1956	Arba-Anshane Outbreak of chicken Pox
1959	Sabti-Ola Drought
1963	Outbreak of shifta
1963	Sanafkii Kenya Hurnima Gathati Kenya attains Independence
1964	Sanatkii Qori Kat Shifta outbreak
1964	Degalki Gurreh iyo Degodia/Gurreh war dagodia
1966	Axat Kijiji People are camped into groups/manyattas
1967	Isnin Natdoon shifta war ends

1968 ·	Talathat Aran - The year of heavy rains
1969	1. Arbaca Dad hisab National census. 2.Dorashathi Gud Parliamentary & Civic Elections
1970	Khamis Abar - famine year
1970	Sanatikii Kalafik The year of drought people migrated to Wajir due to famine
1972	Jimcaa Aran. The year of heavy rains
1973	Qorahmathobatkki Eclipse of the sun
1975	Isnin Abar The year of famine
1976	1. Axat Aran Year of heavy rains 2. Dorashathi Gud Parliamentary & Civic elections
1976	Talathe Aran The year of heavy rains
1977	Delalki Ogaden The Ogaden war
1978	Gerithi Kenyatta 1st President of Kenya Mzee Kenyatta died
1978	1. Dathisab National census 2. Dreshathi Gud Parliamentary & civic Elections
1980	Sanatkii Mohammed Sheikh Ali Dinti M.P for Mandera West Mohammed Shekh Ali died
1981	Sanatkii biya Heavy rains and closure of ibathan jit herin roads
1982	Afgambiai Disobay Attempted coup
1983	Dorashathi Gut Parlimentary and Civic Elections
1984	Dagalkii Gurreh iyo Gurreh/Murrulle war murule
1985	Dorashathi KANU KANU elections
1986	1. Sanatkii Asimathi Mandera

	Moi's first visit to Mandera District 2. Burburkii daÿaradi ay kuduten lehruh Plane crash at Mandera
1987	Arwathiidahayo Mandera Cultural show Daganka Lugudiga mandera
1988	Doreshathi Gud Marki Dabastag General elections 1st queing system in Kenya

MANDERA II

YEAR	IN DEGODIA & NURULLE EVENT
1906	Talatha- Sharis Andille Bare made a safari during which 100 camels were collected
1907	Arbaa-Mathale The year most Barah camels had swollen heads
1908	Khamis-Daranish A Somali disguised as an Arab-massacred many non muslims
1909	Juma-Idd-Nathow Nil One whiteman came from Dolo to look for Sabti camels to carry his luggage
1911	Ahad-Grth Gur. A period of serious drought
1912	Isnin-Ali-Buke Degodia tribesmen migrated from Mandera ·Garreh-Degodia
1913	Talathe District into Ethiopia and Wajir
1914	Arbaa/Skashor/Imad Garreh-Degodia war
1915	Khamis Plenty of rain

1916 Jimaa-Alim Noor
Garreh-Degodia
Murrule war
1917 Sabti-Girligan
An army Battalion
from Ethiopia killed
heir European leader
1918 Ahad-Madin
Akhihan fought
against the white men
who were trying to
enter their country
1919 Isnin-Maraboi
I do not want
anything
1920 Talashadhi Gudhan
One rich man called
Gudhan was killed
1921 .Arbaa-Kihtirei
Civil war in Ethiopia
1922 Khamis-Gethader
Drought
1923 Jimaa-Dire
Many migrated to
Dire, Ethiopia
1924 Sabti-Dig - The year
many camels died of
unknown disease
1925 Ahad-Hanag -
Drought
1926 Isnin - Plenty of rain `

1927 Talatha-Del-Delai
Most camels gave
birth
1928 Arbaa-Diyab
Madhobad
Eclipse of the moon
1929 Khamis-Derkanle
Alot of locusts
migrated from
Ethiopia into Mandera
District
1931 Jumaa Bunshup
An outbreak of
Dysentry
1932 Sabti-Kodi-Kad - The
year taxation was
introduced
1932 Ahad-Abar - Famine
1933 Isnin-Gabra - The
year Gabra got
compensation from
Degodia in respect of
their kinsmen killed
1934 Talathat-Ahmed
Degodia war Aden
Marikari
1935 Arbaathi-Bora
Degodia-Boran war

1936 Khamisi-Ndege
The first time an
aeroplane was seen
1937 Jimaa-Dagaah-Tur
Degodia-Murrule
fought with stones
1938 Sabiti-Abar Famine

1939 Ahad Boria
Great Hurricane
1939 Isnin-Wera -
Beginning of
Angolo-Italian War
1940 Talatha-Wera Kabob
-End of Anglo-Italian
war
1941 Arb-Sankol
D.O by the name
Sankol was
assasinated by bandits

1942 Khamisi-Daghir
There were some
Shifta
disturbances
1944 Jamaa-Nalai
Plenty of rain
1944 Sabti-Raranding
Many camels gave
pre-mature births
1945 Ahad-Hulo
The place where
people took their
livestock for grazing
1947 Isnin-Wabar-Abdi
Sultan Wabar Abdi
was killed
1948 Talatha
1949 Arban Dershuban
Plenty of rain
1950 Khamis-Ali Dedemlu
Garreh-Marehan war
1951 Juma-Aran
A year of dysentry
1952 Sabdi-Hatoyin
Cattle theft between
Degodia and Marehan
1953 Ahad-Masane
11 Masacre people
jailed for killing one
Ethiopian askari
1954 Biniti-olo
Garreh and Degodia
buried the Halch
1955 Talatha-Der-Guto
The year many camels
were captured from
Murrulle
1956 Arbaa-Digii Garreh
gave 100 camels to

Degodia to
compensate for a
Degodia they had
killed
1957 Khamis-Dahir Arap
disappeared and it
was thought that he
had died
1957 Jimaa-Di-Wajir
Degodia Tribesmen
migrated to Wajir
1959 Sabti-Biyaha
Plenty of rain
1960 Ahad Somali
Adbandere The year
Somali got
independence

1961 Isininki Vote
Vote for N.P.P.P
1962 Taladhathi Berah
The beginning of
farming in Mandera
1965 Arabaa-Gunet
The year of Gumade.
(The beginning of
shifta troubles)

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WAJIR

YEAR EVENT/AGE
GROUP
1900 KAMIS BIYA
BADAN
The year when there
was plenty of water
1901 JIMAA GUYAROW
The year when there
was very little rain

1902 AHAD UNNI
smoke(there was so
much smoke in the air
that the sun was
blurred)
1904 ISNIN 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.

1906 ARBAA MATHAHA year when camels were attacked by a killer disease which made their heads to swell

1907 KHAMIS ARAN A year when there was 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-tribal war Ajuran,Gare and Borana

1910 AHAD OBRAHIM DER The year when Ibrahim Der (ajuran leader was killed by Degodia

1911 LADILI Inter-Tribal War between Gari and Degodia

1911 TALADA HABASHE LADAMEY Year when Ethiopia shiftas entered Kenya and were killed bythe British D.C. MOYALE

1912 WARIIK The year of War between Mohamed Zuber and Italians

1913 KHAMIS HAGALU FULE The year when all camels and cows were pregnant and hence there was no milk. Soup was the drink of the year

1914 JIMAA OLKI ALIM The year when Olim (Degodia led a civil war against Gare) KHAMIS IDO

ROBLE NAIROBI DAKE Chief Ido Roble footed to Nairobi (this was to plead for an arrested person)

1915 SEBDI MAHAT HASSAN IDNTI The year when Mahat Hassan Chief of Ajuran died

1916 ISNIN ELDUG The year when all wells were closed Oloi Dile (ajuran Chief) fought the British)

1917 (a)GETHAGURIKAn 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 impostion of tax on them (b) ISNINTI ILIDUGU way by British of forcing locals to surrender guns they had)

1920 (a) TALADA ILKI The year when Ethiopians were 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 diarrhoed blood

1924 (a) AHAD OLKI (Boran Chief was killed in war between) Boran and Gare at Ajawa (b) DEER AYAH

Year when there was locust invasion

1925 ISNIN SHEKE HUSSEIN Sheikh Hussein a prominent Ajuran Sheikh died

1927 ARBAA ADI MIRIE Rain fell for two days only

1928 OLA KHOLAJI 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 oposed Poll-Tax

1931 (a) AHAD KORONDILE The year when Boran-Ajuran fought at Korondile and many people died (b) SEBTI DUKALE Dukale clash. (An inter-tribal clash between Degodia and Borans at Dukale near Moyale

1932 (a) SEBDI DUKAR OR Year when cholera killed many people. Poll-Tax was introduced and many people ran away to avade paying it

1933 TALADA FANTA The year when fanta disease (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
Bardera because of
profitable market

(ii) GANA NDEGE
ARGANThe year
aircraft was first seen
around

1939 (a) ISNIN WERA
End of the Italian
Ethipian war

1941 ARBA SANKUL
LADILI
Year when Mandera
District
Commissioner was
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 a Ajurans
(Kenyans) crossed
Ethiopia due 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
water

1951 (a) SEBDI DIGI The
year when Degodia
and Ajuran fought,
two degodia died as a
result and Ajuran paid
a compensation of
200 camels

1952 SEBDI ARBAA
Drought forced the
Somalis from Criftu
division and Wajir to
move to Gutar and
Ethiopia

1953 AHAD BOUNDARI
When Kenya/Ethiopia
boundary was cleared

1954 ISNINTI LIME
Rinderpest accination

campaign for the first
time

1956 KHAMIS OHIDE
The year when there
was alot 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) GAF WAFT
SERA The year of
Commission
(probably) regional
bounderies
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 GAF ADUN DOTE
Eclipse year

1978 (a) BAR WARI
MANDERA
Influx from Mandera
because of drought
there
(b) SANA KI AARIT
The year of drought

NYANZA PROVINCE

KISII

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
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 of disease called EKIEBENENI appeared
1937	(a) Dowry of seven cattle was established and registered (b) African Courts introduced (c) Cattle vaccination against pneumonia introduced (d) Land boundary disputes started
1939	Cattle were confiscated for the second world war
1940	(a) Establishment of Headmen (now Asst. Chiefs) (b) Vaccination started
1943	Small-pox vaccination and 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

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1964	African Courts were abolished and Magistrate's Court started
1965	(a) Land Adjudication started in Kisii (b) The spirit of harambee started to build schools, Roads, bridges etc. BICOMBE
1969	Population Census
1973	Chikororo-Kisii Moran system was established mainly defend Kisii-Masai border
1974	Eclipse of the sun

KISUMU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Charan/Sewing Machine
1901	Reru/Railways reached Kisumu Nego Oyieyo/Fighting against rat plague
1906	A.I.C. established at Ogada Nyahera
1907	Opande/ Famine during the introduction of identification cards
1911	Bwana lines Mr. W.A. Lines arrive in Nyakach
1914	Ojiro Nyamande (a) German war (b) Bubonic plague around the shores of Lake Victoria
1917	Mbeka/Dysentry
1918	(a) Rupia Introduction of Rupees (b) Rabudi Mumbo (c) Intensified clothing of the Luos "Kanzu". (d) Salary to Chiefs

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1920	Piny Owacho/Political Movement meaning 'The World says'
1924	Mzungu Nyeusi/The visit of Aggrey of Achimota
1927	Luanda Magere (a) A Luo warrior believed to have been made of stone (b) Earth tremor (c) Superiority of Europeans stressed by administrations
1928	Ke Mbeka Ke Nyangueso Probable date of Mbeka and famines
1931	Bonyo (Dede) Locust invasion
1935	Total eclipse of the sun
1939	Beginning of World War II
1939-40	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

KURIA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Europeans camped at Randoka hills
1902-1903	Europeans started to construct roads
1905	Famine
1906	First District Commissioner posted to South Nyanza
1908	Introduction of First ID/Cards
1910	Circumcision Group
1914	First World War
1918-	

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1922	Plague outbreak; many people died
1922	Introduction of paper money
1922	Circumcision group
1927	" "
1930	Arrival of the locusts
1931	Famine of the locusts
1935	1st Circumcision
1936	2nd "
1938	3rd "
1938	Abachum Ceremony
1940	Famine of small locust
1940	2nd Circumcision
1942	3rd "
1943	Circumcision
1944	"
1945	1st circumcision
1947	2nd "
1948	Eclipse of the sun
1948	First school was introduced in Kuria
1949	3rd circumcision
1950	Circumcision
1952	" "
1953	Avakihanga 1st circumcision
1956	"
	2nd "
1958	Visavin 1st "
1959	Abamericho 1st "
1960	Visavin 2nd "
1962	Visavin 3rd "
1964	Kihocha 1st "
1965	Abamericho 2nd "
1966	Kihocha 2nd "
1968	Chasambiso 1st "
1968	Abakirina Circumcision
1970	Chesambiso 2nd "
1972	" 3rd "

SIAYA AND BONDO

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
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

SOUTH NYANZA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Reru/Railway reached Kisumu
1902	Sime/Telephone Reached Kisumu
1903	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	Maranda Plague outbreak
1918-20	Magadi Railway Building Construction
1920-22	Ke-Kongere Famine
1924	Note/Introduction of paper money
1922	Ndege First Aeroplane
1926	Ndege/Arrival of aeroplane in Kisumu
1926	Ariri/Silk (Women dress)
1926	Omwagore Famine
1927	Aseno/Locust
1930	Bonyo/Dede First arrival of locust
1931	Nyangweso/Famine
1934	Ke-Otuoma/Famine
1935	Owalo/Traditional Dance
1939-45	Panyakoo/Pioneer Corps - 2nd World War
1943	Ke-Ladhini/Famine

SUBA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1901	Europeans camped at Randoka hills
1902	Europeans started to construct roads
1905	Famine
1906	First District Commissioner posted to South Nyanza

1908	Introduction of First ID/Cards
1910	Circumcision Group
1914-18	First World War
.1918	Plague outbreak; many
1922	Introduction of paper money
1922	Circumcision group
1927	" "
1930	Arrival of the locusts
1931	Famine of the locusts
1935	1st Circumcision
1938	Abachum Ceremony
1940	Famine of small locust
1940	2nd Circumcision
1943	Circumcision
1945	1st circumcision
1948	Eclipse of the sun
1948	First school was introduced in Kuria
1950	Circumcision
1953	Avakihanga
1956	2nd "
1958	Visavin
1959	Abamericho
1960	Visavin
1962	Visavin
1964	Kihocha
1965	Abamericho
1966	Kihocha
1968	Chasambiso
1968	Abakirina Circumcision
1970	Chesambiso
1972	"

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

BARINGO

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
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) Kapropita on station begun in 1908		First World War, was dispatched	1932	Locusts infested the district
1909	Turkana were taken out of Baringo and administered from a new station at Ngabotok	1915	Hut Tax was collected in the Bomas at Kabarnet	1933	Tugen Hut Tax reduced to Sh.6/- per head
		1915	The Government dip was completed at Eldama Ravine and animals dipped. Irrigation by Njemps continued	1934	Governor Joseph Bryne visited the district
1909	Maize introduced for the first time from South Africa	1915	Education in the district was provided by Rev. Barnett at Kilombe 7 miles from Eldama Ravine	1935	Removal of Uasin Gishu Maasai from the district to Mara in the Masai Reserve
1909	The first settler (Lotherringham) set at Eldama Ravine	1917	Nginyang K.A.R. Central Post selected and fortified against Turkana invaders	1936	The Headman of Morossi of East Pokot was with the Badge and Certificate of
1912	The Uasin Gishu Maasai were moved from their Reserve	1918	Drought and Famine	1937	Good harvests occurred Coronation Ceremonies
1913	First European Police Officer was stationed at Eldama Ravine	1920	Kapperdo K.A.R. Post built against Turkana invaders	1939	Stock and a 10% cut
1913	Messrs A.M. Anderson, and Slo (A.I.M.) built pit sawn timber house	1922	Eldama Ravine made Provincial Headquarters for five (5) years	1940	Chebloch Bridge swept away
1914	Kabarnet was made Headqi.ai:ers of Baringo District. Before the Headquarters was at Makutano, for Baringo District and Eldame Ravine District at Eldama Ravine. The new Headquarters was built at a grant F100 under supervision of Mr. E.B. Hosting	1923	Change of money from Rupees to Shillings	1940	Eldama Ravine Boma Re-opened
		1924	Baringo District boundaries gazetted	1941	A two bed maternity built at Kabarnet Hospital out of L.N.C. funds
		1925	Introduction of Local Councils	1942	(1) Perkerra River changed its course
1914	Baringo and Ravine Districts were amalgamated	1926	Pokot allowed to graze at Churo		(2) Three dams made at Kilombe, Kitomei and Endorois
1914	Nandis in the district were removed to their reserve	1926	Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel of A.I.M. opened A.I.M. Mission at Kabartonjo	1943	(1) Italian prisoners of war began to build G.A.S. at Kabarnet. They built the School until 1946 (2) Chief Kibet of East Endorois location died
1914	Turkana Military Expedition to join the	1927	Famine Relief Campaigns (Posho)	1944	G.A.S. Kabarnet opened
		1927	Road to Kabartonjo and Marigat completed.	1944	Mr. Dalziel (A.I.M.) left Kabartonjo due to severe illness
		1928	Drought and famine	1943-1947	Locust officer posted to the district
		1930	The first European Medical Officer of Health	1944	A new L.N.C. appointed
		1931	Road to Karpendo completed	1944	Fishery Experiments at Lake Baringo by

Njemps practised

1944 Chief Store Ole Lenjaub of Njemps resigned after 37 years of service and died a year later

1944 A wireless transmitting station was built at Kabarnet

1944 Dr. Leakey, the curator of the Corylon Museum collected 100 specimens of birds from the district for the museum

1944 Catholic Mill Hill Mission started at Kituro - L.N.C. assisted by building the School, financially

1944 Stock Census taken in South Tugen

1945 Brick, Tiles and Pottery industry started at Kabarnet

1945 Locusts infested the district

1945 First African Hospital Assistant posted to Kabarnet

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 were taught knitting

1946 Governor Sir Philip Mitchell visited the district

1946 Kerio River rose over Chebloch bridge

KAJIADO

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	First arrival of Europeans in Maasai land
1904	Olanana and Europeans land agreement between Olanana on behalf of Masaai and Europeans
1911	Further Olanana and Europeans agreement on Maasailand
1914	The war of Longido - The first world war
1926	Great famine in Maasai land
1929	Vaccination of Small Pox
1934	Great Famine
1939	World War II. Major Road Construction (Kajiado-Namanga)
1940	Emuo Oketeng (preparation for circumcision of Ikalekal)
1943	Great Famine
1945	The World War ended
1948	Eclipse of the sun
1951	Plenty of rain - flooding
1961	Great famine
1962	Population Census
1963	Kenya's Independence
1965	Sectional War between Matapalo and Delalekutuk

KERICHO

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1906	Kosigo age group-Circumscision
1910	Nyongi age group-Circumscision
1914	1st World War referred to by Kipsigis as "LUGETAB JERUMAN"
1918	Maina age group (Msyema) Circumscision
1921	2nd Maina age group
1924	3rd Maina age group
1926	Eclipse of the sun
1930	Younger Maina Age group (Silobai) Circumscision
1931	Locust invasion
1933	1st Juma age group circumscision
1939	2nd 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

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done
1901	Gatego - Veneral disease
1902	Kamande Gatiti - Tray
1903	Kibango
1904	Njege - Porcupine

1905	Kanyutu - Tiger		1950	Muhehenjeko - epidemic	1927	Ndege - Aeroplane
1906	Nyarigi		1951	Thutu	1928	Githingithia - Earthquake
1907	Kang'ioi		1952	Warurungana	1929	Nderece
1908	Matiba - Maize gruel kabau		1953	Komerera - Hiding	1930	Mambo Leo
1909	Thigingi - Barbed Wire		1954	Gotora	1931	Marobo - *Kind of game played by girls*
1910	Makio		1955	Therenda - Surrender	1932	Njane Kanini
1911	Ugimbi - Millet		1956	Cheni - Demarcation	1933	Njenduru - Gentleman
1912	Mwambo - Girl play		1957	Ruthario - Rosary	1934	Ndururu - Five cents
1913	Kihiu Mwiri		1958	Mubutiti - Boundary	1935	Tauru - Towel
1914	Rememo		1959	Ngeithia ndimuru	1936	Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
1915	Ngakia		1960	K.A.N.U. - Kanu	1937	Njaibani - Japanese goods
1916	Ngombera		1961	Kiguu	1938	Thukia Itaha
1917	Njanjo - Vaccination		1962	Munyongoro - Millepede	1939	Korenji - College
1918	Withuguo Ndarama - Band		1966	Ngunya Mbia	1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
1919	Kimiri - Kind of disease				1941	Muthuu
1920	Igatia Kibandi - Identity Card				1942	Ngaragu ya Kio
1921	Munada - Cattle dip		# NAKURU		1943	Ngaragu ya Mianga - Cassava
1922	Munoti - Money notes		## BAHATI DIVISION		1944	Muomboko - *Kind of dance*
1923	Ciringi - Introduction of shilling				1945	Gicina Bangi - Burning of weeds
1924	Githigu - Large maize		**YEAR**	**EVENT/AGE GROUP**	1946	Njata - Star
1925	Munai - Ear beads		1900	Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done	1947	Ngoma Kibiriti - Kind of dance
1926	Kianduma - Darkness				1948	Karaka
1927	Ndege - Aeroplane		1901	Gatego - Veneral disease	1949	Kanyui - Razor Blade
1928	Githingithia - Earthquake		1902	Kamande Gatiti - Tray	1950	Muhehenjeko - Epidemic
1929	Nderece		1903	Kibango	1951	Thutu
1930	Mambo Leo		1904	Njeege - Porcupine	1952	Warurungana
1931	Marobo - Kind of game played by girls		1905	Kanyutu - Tiger	1953	Komerera - Hiding
1932	Njano Kanini		1906	Nyarigi	1956	Gotora
1933	Nduru - Gentleman		1907	Kang'ei	1957	Therenda - Surrender
1934	Ndururu - Five cents		1908	Matiba - Maize gruel kabau	1956	Ceni - Demarcation
1935	Tauru - Towel		1909	Thigingi - Barbed Wire	1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1936	Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus		1910	Makio	1958	Mubutiti - Boundary
1937	Kababa kana Njabani - Japanese goods		1911	Ng'aragu ya Gathia	1959	Ngeithia ndimuru
1938	Thukia Itaha		1912	Njaramba	1960	K.A.N.U. - Kanu party founded
1939	Korenji - College		1913	Kihiu Mwiri	1961	Kiguu
1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats		1914	Rumeno	1962	Munyongoro - Millepede
1941	Muthuu		1915	Ngaikia	1963	Uhuru
1942	Njau yaki - Kind of dance		1916	Nguika Ngoige	1964	Jamhuri
1943	Ng'aragu ya Mianga - Cassava		1917	Njane	1969	Kwa Maiko
1944	Muomboko - Dance		1918	Ndarama - Band	1970	GEMA
1945	Gucina Bangi - Burning of weeds		1919	Kabiaru	1975	JM Kariuki
1946	Njata - Star		1920	Kibandi - Identity Card	1978	Gikuu gia Kenyatta
1947	Ngoma Kibiriti - Dance		1921	Munanda - Cattle dip	1979	Population Census
1948	Karaka kana kibagio		1922	Munoti - Money notes	1982	Paawa
1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade		1923	Ciringi - Shilling	1984	Mwakenya
			1924	Githigu - Kind of large maize	1988	Murorongo
			1925	Mubai - Ear beads	1990	Saba Saba
			1926	Kianduma - Darkness	1992	FORD

1996	Nane Nane
1999	Gatiba Karura

LARE DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Ngaragu Famine - no circumcision was done
1901	Gatego - Veneral disease
1904	Njege - Porcupine
1905	Kanyutu - Tiger
1911	Ugimbi - Millet
1913	Kihiu Mwiri
1914	Rememo
1916	Ngombera
1918	Githoguo Ndarama - Band
1923	Ciringi - Introduction of shilling
1924	Githigu - Kind of large maize
1927	Ndege - Aeroplane
1928	Githingithia - Earthquake
1933	Njenduru - First General Major
1934	Ndururu - Five cents
1935	Tauru - Towel
1936	Kenya Bathi - Kenya Bus
1939	Korenji - College
1940	Micuthi ya Mbia - Tails of rats
1941	Muthuu
1943	Mwanga - Cassava
1946	Njata - Star
1949	Kanyoi - Razor Blade
1950	Muhehenjeko - an epidemic
1952	Warurungana - Emergency
1953	Komerera - Hiding
1954	Gotora - Shotgun
1955	Therenda - Surrender
1957	Ruthario - Rosary
1958	Mubutiti - Boundary
1960	K.A.N.U. - Kanu party founded

1961	Munyongoro - Millepede
1962	Mubiai
1963	Uhuru - Freedom
1964	Jamuhuri - Republic
1965	Gathirikari - Yellow maize from America
1966	Coka Migundaini - Go back to land
1968	Taiti - Tight dress
1970	Maandamano - First Demonstration
1971	Berobotumu - Bellbottom
1974	Tarino - Type of soda

RONGAI DIVISION

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1912	Maasai were moved from Nakuru to their reserve in Narok District
1914-1918	First World War Rupee were changed into shillings
1926	Eclipse of the sun Law Court was opened in Rongai Steam roller was opened
1939-1945	Second World War, Famine relief First
1956	Earthquake, 1st 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)
1962	Population Census, Eclipse of the sun
1963	General elections held
1964	Africans started buying white settlers' farms
1965	Law Court in Rongai transfered to Molo, drought all over the country

1972	Settlement fund trustee started settling the landless in Nakuru
1973	First secondary school opened. Rongai Technical Secondary School
1978	President Kenyatta died
1979	Eclipse of the sun
1984	Drought all over the country
1985	Bamper harvest
1996	Change of identity cards
1997	El Nino
1998	Eclipse of the moon

NANDI

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Regained their cattle from enemies. They fought Europeans at Kasigan
1900	Nandi resistance to British rule
1900-1910	Kipnyigei fully occupied Koisagat & Mugen. They fought with Europeans for 7 years.
1910-1920	The Nyongi of Kibeltwol British were fighting with Germans in Tanganyika
	The Maina of Kiptile "Maine kab Kiptile" They had many cattle which had bells. The Maina used to decorate themselves with beads called 'tile' They assisted British during the 2nd World War 1939-45 Chumo
1930-	

1940 The Chumo who
      coloured the waters of
      Chemunt and
      Kindos rivers. They
      fought with enemies
      along till the blood of
      the wounded
      Chemurut and
      Kundos warriors
      flooded into the water
      to colour the water
      Red.

      Chumekab Kipsabel -
      /The first generation
      to go to school

      Sawe (1940-19-)
      Present Sawe the
      generation of
      education. The first
      generation to achieve
      Independence. The
      generation of
      progress.

**District Commissioners
Remembered by Nandi**

      W. Mayes 1901-5   -
      Kipkigi
      H.B. Partington
      1906-7 - Kiptek
      C.S. Hemsted 1907-
      Kipeletiondo N.
      Monckton 1910-12 -
      Mandano E.B. Home
      1920-21- Kangani

      C.Tomkinson
      1928-30 - Cheseret

      K.L. Hunder 1931-34
      - Kirgit
      P.F. Foster 1940-3 -
      Kibeigo
      P.H. Brown 1954-8 -
      Kipkergeron

ELGEYO-
MARAKWET

YEAR EVENT/AGE
      GROUP
1899 Kipnyigeu Age -
      Great small pox
      spread killing many

      people

1901 Kipnyigeu Age -
      First Europeans
      entered Marakwet and
      brought Rupia
1903 William Thomson
      passed through
      Mogoiywa
1904 Nyongi - Settler by
      the name of Hoves
      commonly known as
      Cheramba settled in
      the area
1906 Nyongi - identiy cards
1909 Nyongi - Murder of
      boer (Van Wyden) by
      Arap Chemoma of
      Kapkwe
1910-11 Nyongi - Arap
      Chemoma captured
      and killed in
      Mombasa- Kampala
      railway was built -
      Tax collected and
      taken to District
      Commissioner
      Kiberenge stationed at
      Eldama Ravine
1914 First World War
      locally known as
      Boiretab Jurman he
      tai

1919 Nyongi - Punishment
      of Kapkwe people due
      to attack of
      Wazungu's farms.
      Locally known as
      Kebare Kapkwe

1925 Nyongi - Nyungi's
      Sabobei ceremony
      commonly known as
      Kosachei eiy Nyongi

1926 Nyongi - Great
      eclipse of the sun
      Komeei asis
1927 Formal education
      started in the area

1928 Maina - this age
      group gathered
      requesting for a
      teacher. Government
      African School
      presently known as
      Tambach Boys

      Secondary School
      built
      Sirgoit Tambach road
      built
1929 Mr. Samuel Muindi
      became first tax clerk
      at Tambach
      Population censured
      by Mr. Muindi
      totalling to 10,000

1930 Great famine and
      advent of locusts.
      Government sent
      posho for relief. This
      is known locally as
      Kenyitab bichotit

1939 2nd World War
1942-3 Chumo - White ant
      famine - Kiplelkowo

1950 Chumo - Dini ya
      Msambwa started
      (Dintab Msambnein)
1955 Chumo - Stock
      Census-Kitile nego
      ltik

NAROK

YEAR EVENT/AGE
      GROUP
1906 Famine
1907 Cattle disaster-Liver
      flukes (olomotori)
1926 Year of Locust
      (Olmaati)
1937 Cattle disaster
1940 Outbreak of malaria
      (Olaarile Tiagoenong)
1943 Tea famine -
      (Olemayu Leshal)
      Maasai Mara reserve
      was started.
      Upgrading or
      literkeyiami
1944 Morijo Loita school
      was opened, the fifth
      school in the district.
      Compulsory
      education, fifteen
      children ran away
      leaving only five.
1945 Likalikah (Now
      Nyangusi) ceremony
      of Emnoto

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1946	D.C. Narok Major Grant is killed by a maasai moran or Laibon family Ole Senteu and is hanged.
1947	Two groups of Nyangusi age group fight at Loisiusiu-Narok, Ilkalikal and Ilkamaniki
1948	Circumcision of group of Ilkamaniki
1952	State of emergency started. Many people taken to detention camps ENTARA near Narok
1954	The Mau Mau leader in Narok district is killed (Ole Kisiu)
1955	The second Mau Mau leader in Narok district Ole Nkapiania is killed. Taro age set
1956	Compulsory education to Maasai girls in the whole district. At Narok primary boarding, Std 1-8 started.
1957	Second Primary Boarding 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	Iseuri (Iltiyogo) circumcision
1964	Road Construction (Sikinami, Talek, Itong)
1966	Eunoto ceremony of Iltiyiogoni age group
1967	Eunoto (Iltiyogo) - 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 Olorikan (Ilterekeyiani) age set
1980	Aitong cattle dip
1982	Aitong Primary School opened
1984	Circumcision of Kishilli, Famine Olameyu Lenado tolit
1986	Talek Primary School was opened
1987	Olchokit Supat Secondary School, Lemek Secondary School
1988	Mararianda Primary School. Enkang Olorikan ceremony of Irampau and Ilkiropi age group (Ilkitoip Circumcision of Ilmeoson
1991	First revenue sharing from Narok County Council (19%). Mara Paradise Lodge opened
1992	Multi - party elections. Formation of Olchorro-Oirouwo Association
1993	Outbreak of Malaria (Esoolosh)
1993	Koiyaki-Lemek Conservation Association. Aitong
1994	Ilkishili arrival of white rhino (part of Olchorro Oiraiwa)

SAMBURU

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1890	Circumcision of Imarikon age-set
1892-1898	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 the Samburu tribesmen on Mount Marsabit (contact between Leleruk & the whitemen)
1909	Capt. Stigard at Baragoi
1912	Circumcision of Lmiricho age grade
1917	Samburu & Turkana was on the Barago plains
1922	Removal of Turkana from District
1923	Circumscision of the Likileku age grade
1924	Devastation of the Samburu cattle by Pleuro-Pneunonia
1924	Opening of Parsabi Boma (Sere Ekerenked)
1930	War between Lpiskishu and Lorokushu
1932	Army seized all Samburu cattle on 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 & planned destocking on lorroki (Nampa kubwa)
1939	War
1942-1944	Great drought hit the District ('arpa')
1945	Peace

1948   Circumcision of Likimani age grade

1951   Extraordinary heavy rains ('Gumal') in the District

1952   Controlled grazing schemes extended to low country (i.e.Baragoi and Wamba)

1959-
1960   Fairly wild drought

1960   Circumcision of Lkishili age grade

1961   Extraordinary heavy rains ('Lariboonkariaki')

1962   Lancaster House Conference

1963   Independence

1965   Republic & 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

1971   PEE Ndama (Total eclipse of the sun)

1976   Circumcision of Lkiroro age grade

1977   Circumcision of Lyinkeny Lkiroro 2nd age set

1977   Peeye Kenyatta (Death of President Kenyatta)

1938   Turkana/Samburu fight (Peeri naisucho)

1939   Lmuget Lkiroro (Lmuget Lenkarna)

1940   Drought (Lpaek Darleiyo - Yellow Maize)

1988   Peeoshi Kura (Elections)

1990   Peemurati Lmeoli (Circumcision of Lmeoli age set)

1992   Kura Lkiyama kumo (Multiparty elections)

1995   Nkimpande ngejuk (Second generarion identity cards)

1996   Samburu/ Turkana war on Baragoi at Marti area (D.C. killed)

1997   Election-Kura, El Nino

TURKANA

YEAR   EVENTS/AGE GROUPS

1914   German War

1916   Boma opened by Fazan at Lokiriama, Kalossia opened by military

1917   Lokiriama closed, Moruasi (Lokiriama, Kalossia opened by military)

1917   Labour patrol (Joint Sudan EEA)

1919   Lodwar and Kakuma opened by military Captain aron Von Otter succeeded Capt Holdland as D.C Troops Turkana

1925   Eclipse of the sun - alipokener

1926   Civil Adminisration 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. Remington - Lokitaung

1930   Mackean - District Commissioner; Wyn Harris-Lakitaung

1931   Introduction of berets

1932   Lodwar becomes Headquarters

1933   Death of Longman (Ngikwatela) -Chief

1934   Kaptir and South Turkana District closed down

1935   Gregory Smith - District Commissioner - Alando

1936   Ryland -District Commissioner

1937   Italians appeared on Ethiopian Frontier; Mckay - D.C

1938   Whiteman from Ethiopia arrested and taken to Nairobi. Italian War

1939   All Somalis sent away from Turkana as they were collaborating with Italians.

1940   D.O. Lokitaung evacuated. Recruitment of tribal police into Italian War

1941   Lodwar bombed three times by Italians

1942   Tribal Police recovered fire arms from Italians

1943   Famine

1944   Turnbull -District Commissioner. Government take a bull from each family for tax payment.

1945   End of war; Locust in the District

1946   Mckay - District Commissioner,retired white-house -District Commissioner The following list of D.C Lokitaung may be of assistance in the Sub-District: Mr. G.B. Remington

1930 Mr. P. Wyb Harris
1931 Mr. E.R. Shackleton
1933 Mr. E.H Windley
Mr. P.S Osborne
1935 Mr. J.W. Cusack
1936 Mr. C.M. Cusack
1936 Mr. E.J.A. Leslie
1937 Mr. J.A.H. Wolff
1938 Mr. J.A.R Thorp
1939 Mr. G.G.Karr
1940-
1941 Evacuation of District
of Lalin
1942 Mr.W.F.P. Kelly
1943 Mr. P.G. Taita;
Famine
1945 Mr. A.F. Hollord
Walker
1946 Mr G.J. Elleton
1947 Mr. J.R. Nimvo
1948 District Officer's
office in abayance;
Kenyan Police killed
by Merille at Meyan
P. Crichton
Mr. O.S. Knowles
1949 Death of Turkana
Laibon and
Ngiwoyakwara chief
1950 Mr. K.B. Keith
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;
Mosquitos
4.1.58 Mr. R.K. Rinnimore,
Punda Milia
24.4.59 Mr. M.Z. Elliot
21.5.60 Mr. C.J. Crutchley
11.8.61 Mr.M.J.Thompson;
Floods
1962 Disarming Operation
1963 Independence
1964 Turkana invaded
Samburu (Black
Cattle)
1965 Sacking of chiefs
1966 Ekaruetop (Big-star);
30/- Tax

1967 Turkana stole 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

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1906	Nyongi - The mass killing of lions by the Europeans and the Nyongi age group and kipyegeu.
1908	Afrikaans - speaking South Africans arrived in Eldoret locally known as "Kaburiek"
1910	itish 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 Robert Coydon arrived in Eldoret, the first train arrived in Eldoret
1926	The eclipse of the sun
1939	Maina - Second World War
1941	Most of people who had joined K.A.R. lost

their lives, small pox
outbreak -
Konchoriot
1942-43 Great famine -
"Kiplelkowo"; Chumo
- the age group
initiated and flax,
immunization was
done in the whole
areas
1944 Malakwen Arap Rono
and Kipsongok Arap
Chumo died in Burma
during the war
1946 Cattle immunization
at Timboroa for
"Kipkeitet"
1953 Police Constable
Tuitoek Kwambai
died
1954 Eldoret-Nyaru-Ravine
road constructed
1957 John Kibogy joined
the County Council
1961 Extra ordinary rains
experienced "robtab
Sikisti one",a big dam
destroyed by rains -
Chebore Kapkesem"
1962 Demostration against
arrival of Colonial
Secretary who failed
to turn up
1962 William Murgo went
to Lancester 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

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1906	Katkatoket Mbara

Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills

1909 Lukoe Mzunjon Kungetuno Kolow. First European war at Kolowo in East Suk with Marakwet

1910 Msunjondo tagh kuweru 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 Kacheliba

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 (the 2nd world war) Kirwokin Adungo ompo Mnagei-Adungo Chief Mnagei

1940 Kirwokin Longurakoi Ompo Mnagei Pkemei Serma Longurokoi was Chief of Mnagei Yatata makutano/Letyei-Makutano shops established

1943 Lokumurio - the time people were saved by cassava

1944 Wirata oro marichi passi - The bridge of Marich river was built

1944-46 Wirata oro Psikor-Psikor road was opened

1950 Porio Kolowo-kolowo fight

1952 Kimi Poyon Kapenguria-mzee Kenyatta at Kapenguria

1952-9 Kirwokin Pkemei longit ompo Mnagei Pkemei Longit Chief Mnagei

1953 Kikipar Lorika-lorika was killed

1954-9 D.C Sharriff

1955 Konyi Sehemu-Kongelai, Kipkomo restricted for grazing in dry season

1959 Kirwokin Joshua Kakuko- Joshua Kakuko appointed Chief Mnagei

1960 Tounoto A.D.C African District Council established

1961 Rop nyo wow-Heavy rains Konyi Piolok - Army worms

1962 Porio Losidok - fight between Karamajong and Pokot. Aparipar.

1963 Konyi Huru -Year of independence.

Tounoto Sirikwa County Council - Sirikwa County Council was established

1965 Kirumono ....Kong'asis - unusual star in the East. Pagha America (Kura) - Yellow maize from U.S.A

1970 Konyi mpaka - Kacheliba area was transferred

1972 Tounoto Pokot Country Council - Pokot County Council was established

1978 Kima Poyon (Kirapas Poyon) Kenyatta died

1979 Konyi Kiparun - Pokot clash with Amin soldiers at Achivishor

1980 Konyi Konyi Kiumon, koei - Tapan - The out break of chorela in Kopokogh region

1941 Konyi Lotiriri - Operation in Kopokogh (Kaprapokot)

Mr. Hunter, former D.C. West Suk planted foreign tree on Mbara Hills

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1941 Konyi Lotiriri - Operation in Kopokogh (Kaprapokot)

WESTERN PROVINCE

BUNGOMA

Bukusu circumcision consists of broad age groups namely:-

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

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

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

BUSIA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Mugasa famine - Southern Division
1901	Railway construction at Kisumu District
1902-	Village Headman started in Northern Division
1902-1905	Opio Marajala-Nubian ruler of Samia Southern Division
1902-1935	Chief Murunga's reign-Northern division
1903	Chief Murefu was killed by Alumasi Imo-Northern Division
1903	Hut tax - Northern Division
1904-1906	Khalende Famine - Southern Division
1904	Traditional war which killed Enariach and Ibu-Northern Division
1905	Matungu camp was built by paramount chief Mumia-Northern Division
1905-1907	Ouma famine - Southern Division
1905	Omulepu Civil war - Northern Division
1906-1908	1. Nyabola Rinderpest plague 2. Odongo famine - Central Division
1909	Railway line reached Butere - District
1911	Cotton as Cash Crop introduced - Northern Division
1912-1913	Chicken Pox (Edokoi) - northern division, Out-break of small pox-Northern Division Kadima (from Wanga) Chief Samia and Bunyala-Southern Division, War against Marachi-Northern Division

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1914-1918	1. Keya (K.A.R) 1st World War 2. Chakoya famine affected the whole of Western Province
1914-1920	Njaa ya Motokaa - Northern Division, First road opened by Ambuchi Board Supervisor
1915-1940	Famine and Musa Maragwa Church leader - Northern Division
1916	Chief Odera Kango's reign-Northern Division
1917-1918	Enundu- small pox, Muchele (Keya)- Southern Division
1918	Kenya-Uganda boundary & Rev. Father Conen arrived Northern Division
1918	Chief Odera Kango's reign in Teso Northern Division
1919	Pamba, Agrikacha, & Ndege (introduction of cotton, Agriculture and 1st Aeroplane to appear here) Central Division
1919	Chief Murunga's reign - Northern Division
1919	Obando famine - Southern Division
1920	Lukolis Dispensary built - Northern Division
1920	1st road by Paul (Nyapara). Northern Division
1920	Ekodoi small pox - Northern Division
1921	Railway line crossed to Uganda - Northern Division
1921	Bleki: Plague, small pox and Mabach a ship which was disembarked in the Sio Port area - Central Division
1921	The first Oxen plough introduced - Northern Division
1923	Busia Market was founded - Northern Division
1924	Rev. Father Cone started teaching R.C Religion - Northern Division
1924	Local Native council started - District

Year	Event	Year	Event	Year	Event
1925	Rinderpest cattle disease and Malaba Railway station built (Nyabola)-Northern Division	1942	Kedereyo & Osembo Famine - Southern Division	1969	Death of Hon T.J. Mboya, National Government Population Census and National Elections December 1969
1925	Moti Halji scheme from Uganda - Northern Division	1944	(Eliud Mathew) - First African Member of Legco	1970	Death of Ojamaa Ojaamong M.P. District National Assembly by Election - Amagoro Division
1926	First cotton buyers in Kolait - Northern Division	1945	End of 2nd World War		
1926	Earthquake - Northern Division	1946	Dini ya Musambwa emerged	1971	Change to Military Government in Uganda National Land Registration in Bunyala Location started
1927	Nyabola-cattle disease vaccination and Chwele in Bungoma District	1947	Amukura Mission - Northern Division	1972	Opening of Divisional Head quarters Amagoro - Amagoro Division Planting of Trees - Samia Hills Hakati
1927	Railway line built, 1st train and Chief Eunyusata'a reign - Northern Division	1948	Eclipse of the sun		
		1950	Leprosy Hospital was built at Alupe Nothern Division	1973	10th Anniversary Jamhuri Celebration - (Children Named Jamhuri)
1927	Motokaa - first motor car seen	1952	Emergency declared in Kenya		
1929	Plague disease			1973	Eclipse of the sun June
1928	Amukura Chiefs camp built	1952	Chief Alexander Papa was appointed - Northern Division	1974	Free Primary Education
1929	Locust were 1st seen in the country - Northern Division			1975	Cholera outbreak; Floods in Bunyala, introduction of Tobacco as cash crop - Amagoro
1929	Laurent Ongoma appointed chief of Marachi - Central Division	1953	Queen's visit to Kenya		
		1955	E.A. Trank Road and Kocholia Bridge was built - Northern Division	1976	Army worm, Coffee Business
1931	Army worms destroyed crops - Northern Division	1956	Bungoma A.D.C. was separated from Kakamega District	1977	Heavy Rains, flood in Bunyala
1932	Invasion of locusts	1956	Amukura Court was built - Northern Division		
1933	Nyangweso famine - Central Division, Amukura mission was built - Northern Division	1957	Installation of Kenya Survey beacons - Northern Division		
1934	Mango - a Priest from Musanda who was killed in June 1934 Central Division	1959	Locational boundary dispute i.e. Bukusu, Bukhayo and Teso. Split of Teso into two locations		
1935	Italian - Absinia War - Northern Division	1961	Separation of North & South Teso. Teso Local Council Accounts - Northern Division		
1936	Malakisi Bridge was build and Eclipse of the sun Northern Division	1962	His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta addressed a big rally at Malaba- South Teso		
1937	The Locusts Swarms were eradicated - Northern Division	1963	Madaraka, Jamhuri celebrations, children born were named Uhuru, Buhuru		
1937	Introduction of Miruka Sub-Chief post District	1964	Separation of Busia from Bungoma District		
1938	Change L.N.C. to A.D.C. and the 2nd World War	1966	Maize & Produce Board Store at Malaba was built.		
1939-1945	Panyako - Pioneer Corps of the 2nd World War	1967	Police Boarder Control built at Malaba & Busia		
1941	Mtaio - Communal Ditch digging introduced	1968	Land Registration started in South Teso		
1942	Amukura Market was started - Northern Division	1968	Start of Registration of Land - Marach Location		
		1968	Maema Floods - Government supplied tents to flood victims at Bunyala		

BUTERE/MUMIAS

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
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-	
1908	Great famine Choka.
1908	Famine/Temesi Amutsa/ Obande
1909	Railway Line reached Butere
1912	Chicken Pox and small pox
1913	Famine - KEYA
1914 -	
1918	First World War
1916	Odera Okongo's reign
1917	Inindu disease - Small pox,

Column 1:

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-
1925   Start of Local Native Council. Rinderpest Cattle disease

1926   Earthquake

1929   Rush for Gold in Kakamega

1931   Railway line reached Yala Town

1932   Famine called Nyangweso - Tsisiche, (Locusts)

1934   Mango priest was killed

1935   Start of African Court at Kwisero;

1938   2nd World War starts

1943   Famine Eshikombe/shikombe

1945   End of 2nd World War

1946   Dini Ya Musambwa emerged

1949   Death of paramount Chief Mumia

1953   Famine Mau Mau

1955   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

1963   Kenya gained Independence

1964   Kenya became a Republic

1965   Famine - Yellow maize

1968   Angola-Musumbiji

1971   Famine - Kilo

1972-
1973   War between Kisa and Bunyore

1979-
1980   Gorogoro famine

1983   Kwisero Division was created

1992   Saba Lulala Famine

1996   Diffuser Tundeis installed in Mumias Sugar Company

1997   Elnino Rains

Column 2:

1996   Creation of Kwisero Constituency from Butere and Matungu Constituency from vast Mumias

1997   Creation of Butere/Mumias District from Kakamega.

KAKAMEGA

YEAR EVENT/AGE GROUP

1906   Catholic Mission at Mukumu by Friennds Mission at Lirhanda

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

1927   Death of the Governor of Kenya

1928   Chief Magero dies in Nairobi

1929-31 Gold mining in Kakamega

1931-32 LOCUSTS

1937   Native Tribunal Courts began

1939-
1945   Second world war

1939   Chief Milimu appointed in Isukha Location, Locust famine (Tsisiche)

1943   Shikombe famine

1944   The first African Legico member Mr. Eliud Mathu

1945   First aeroplane toured Kenya. Children born at this time were called Indeche

1946   Appointment of Chief Segero

1947   Inundu (Chicken pox)

1948   Naming of Dini ya Musambwa led by Elijah Masinde

1949   Death of Chief Mumia

1950   Nairobi becomes a city

1952   Mau Mau

1952   The visit of Princess Elizabeth and the death of

Column 3:

   King George VI; Coronation

1953   Mau Mau famine

1955   The death of Lesile D.C. of Nyanza

1955-56 Coffee Experimental in North Nyanza

1959   The visits of Princess Margaret and the Queen's mother Elizabeth

1960   Sub-Chiefs new system in Administration

1961   The big rain, Army Worm, The release of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta

1962   Population Census, Invasion of army worms

1963   Kenya gained Independence,

1964   Kenya became a Republic,

1965   Cassava famine, Yellow maize

1966   Abolition of African Courts and establishments of District courts

1968   County and Urban Councilors nomination,

1969   Population Census

1978   First President of Kenya died and Moi took over

1979   Population Census

1980   Yellow Maize Famine (Shipindi) Omusawa

1996   Omukolongolo

1997   El Nino Rains

VIHIGA

YEAR	EVENT/AGE GROUP
1900	Lulolo Lubwoni Age Group
1902	Arrival of Friends Missionaris
1907	Demesi famine Appointment of Chiefs and Headmen Kijedi/Lumiri Age Group
1913	Imbalabala/Logochi Age Group
1914-18	First World War
1920	Imbala/Munane/Kinangoli Age Group
1924-25	Native Councils
1929-31	Gold mining in Kakamega
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
1952-3	Silula Age Group
1955-56	Introduction of Coffee in Maragoli
1960	Sub-Chiefs new system in Administration
1960	Vovoholole/Ifumo Age Group
1961	Big rain; Army Worms
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 Vihiga District
1992	Multi-party Elections
1998	El Nino Rains

APPENDIX 2

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Republic of Kenya — Population and Housing Census - 24/25 August 1999 (CONFIDENTIAL)

Structure No.: S

Province ☐ District ☐☐ Division ☐☐ Location ☐☐ Sub-Location ☐☐ E A Number ☐☐☐☐ Household No ☐☐☐ Household Type ☐

Household Totals Males ☐☐☐☐ Females ☐☐☐☐ Total ☐☐☐☐

A: Information Regarding All Persons

Serial Number of Form: 8512860

Name (P-00)	Serial No.	Relationship (P-10)	Sex (P-11)		Age (P-12)	Tribe Nationality (P-13)	Religion (P-14)	Marital Status (P-15)	Birth Place (P-16)	Previous Residence (P-17)	Duration of Residence (P-18)	(P-19)	Orphanhood (P-20)	(P-21)
What are the names of all persons who spent the night of 24/25 August 1999 in this household? (Record two names of all persons young and old starting with the head of the household)		What is 's relationship to the head of the household? 1- Head 2- Spouse 3- Son 4- Daughter 5- Brother / Sister 6- Father / Mother 7- Other relative 8- Non relative 9 NS / DK	What is 's sex? Mark X in the appropriate box — Male / Female		How old is ? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under one year write '00')	What is 's tribe or nationality? (Write tribe code for Kenyan Africans and country of origin code for other Kenyans & non-Kenyans. The code list is shown inside front and back covers)	What is 's religion? 1- Catholic 2- Protestant 3- Other Christian 4- Muslim 5- Traditionalist 6- Other Religion 7- No Religion 8- NS / DK	What is 's marital status? 1- Never Married 2- Monogamous 3- Polygamous 4- Widowed 5- Divorced 6- Separated 7- NS / DK	Where was born? (Indicate district code if in Kenya or country code if outside Kenya. The code list is shown inside the front and back covers) Mark X in the box if the same district as household district	Where was living in August 1998? (Indicate district code if in Kenya or country code if outside Kenya. The code list is shown inside the front and back covers) If aged under 1 year write 000 Mark X in the box if the same district as household district	When did move to this district? (Code "00" in P-18 & P-19 if enumerated in district of birth. Write "99" in P-18 & P-19 if not known) Month	Year	Is 's father alive? Y - Yes N - No DK - Don t know Mark X in the appropriate box Y N DK	Is 's mother alive? Y - Yes N - No DK - Don t know Mark X in the appropriate box Y N DK
	☐1	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
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	☐4	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
	☐5	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
	☐6	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
	☐7	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
	☐8	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
	☐9	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
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B: Information Regarding Persons aged 5 years and above　　**C: Information Regarding females aged 12 years and above**

Serial No.	Education			Labour force Particulars (P-30)	Particulars of all Live Births								Particulars of Last Live Birth			
	(P-22)	(P-23)	(P-24)		(P-40)	(P-41)	(P-42)	(P-43)	(P-44)	(P-45)	(P-46)	(P-47)	(P-48)	(P-49)	(P-50)	(P-51)

| | What is the school attendance status of ____? 1- At school 2- Left school 3- Never went to school 4- NS/BK 6- Under 5 years | What is the highest level reached by __? (Write the appropriate code using the categories shown inside the front cover) (code 97 if P 22=3) | What is the highest level completed by __? (Write the appropriate code using the categories shown inside the front cover) (code 97 if P 22=3) | What was mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the census night? 01- Worked for pay 02- On leave/sick leave 03- Worked on own / family business 04- Worked on own / family Agricultural holding 05- Seeking work 06- No work available 07- Full time student 08- Retired 09- Incapacitated 10- Homemaker 11- Other | How many children have you borne alive? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above. Boys Girls | | How many children have you borne alive who usually live in this household? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above. Boys Girls | | How many children have you borne alive who live elsewhere? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above. Boys Girls | | How many children have you borne alive who have died? Mark X in the box and fill single digit only for 10 and above. Boys Girls | | When was your Last child born? Month Year | | Was it a male or female? 1 Male 2 Female 3- Male twins 4 Female twins 5- Male female twins 6- Multiple births 7- Don't know | Is this child still alive? 1 Yes 2 No 3- Both twins 4 One of the twins 5- All the multiples 6- Two of the multiples 7 One of the multiples 8- None of the multiples 9- Don't know |

D: Housing Conditions and Amenities – To Be Asked Of The Household Head Or Any Other Responsible Person

Dwelling Units		Main Dwelling Unit Tenure Status (H-12)	Dominant Construction Materials of Main Dwelling Unit			Main Source of Water (H-16)	Main Type of Human Waste Disposal (H-17)	Main Cooking Fuel (H-18)	Main Type of Lighting (H-19)
(H-10)	(H-11)		(H-13)	(H-14)	(H-15)				
How many dwelling units does this household occupy?	How many habitable rooms does (do) this (these) dwelling unit(s) contain?	If owner occupied state whether state whether 1 Purchased 4. Government 5. Local Authority 2. Constructed 6. Parastatal 7 Private Company 3. Inherited 8. Individual 9. Other form of tenure	ROOF 1- corrugated iron sheet 2- tiles 3- concrete 4- asbestos sheets 5- grass 6- mud 7- tin 8- other	WALL 1- stone / brick / block 3- mud / wood 4- mud / cement 5- wood only 6- corrugated iron sheet 7- grass / reeds 8- tin 9- other	FLOOR 1 cement 2 tiles 3 wood 4- earth 5- other	1 pond 2 dam 3 lake 4- stream / river 5- spring 6 well 7 borehole 8- piped 9 jabia/tanks 0 other	1 main sewer 2 septic tank 3 cess pool 4- pit latrine 5- bucket latrine 6- bush 7 other	1 electricity 2 paraffin 3 gas 4- firewood 5- charcoal 6- solar 7 other	1 electricity 2 pressure lamp 3 lantern 4- tin lamp 5 fuel wood 6 solar 7 other

Serial No . of continuation form:

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APPENDIX 3

.

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Republic of Kenya
Census '99

Post Enumeration Survey, 2000
(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL)

Structure No.: S . - - - - - -

Serial No . 028556

Province ☐ District ☐☐ Division ☐☐ Location ☐☐ Sub-Location ☐☐ E A Number ☐☐☐☐ Household No ☐☐☐☐ Enumerations status ☐

Household Totals: Males ☐☐☐☐   Females ☐☐☐☐   Total ☐☐☐☐

	Serial No.								B:Education	C: Information Regarding females aged 12 years and above						For office use only	
A: Information Regarding All Persons																	
Name		Relationship	Sex	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Whether Enumerated		Education	Particulars of all Live Births							
(P-00)	No. (P-10)	(P-10)	(P-11)	(P-12)	(P-14)	(P-15)	(P-16)	(P-17)	(P-23)	(P-40) (P-41)		(P-46)		(P-48) (P-49)		(P-60) Moving Status	(P-70) Matching Status
What are the names of all persons who spent last night in this household? (Record at least two names of all persons, young or old, starting with the head of the household)		What is 's relationship to the head of the household? 1 Head 2 Spouse 3 Son 4 Daughter 5 Brother/ Sister 6 Father/Mother 7 Other relative 8 Non- relative 9 NS / DK	What is 's sex? Mark X in the appropriate box	How old is ? (Record age in completed years using two digits If under one year write "00")	What is 's religion? 1 Catholic 2 Protestant 3 Other Christian 4 Muslim 5Tradtionalist 6 Other Religion 7 No Religion 8 NS / DK	What is 's marital status? 1 Never Married 2Monogamous 3 Polygamous 4 Widowed 5 Divorced 6 Separated 7 NS / DK.	Was a usual member of this household on the census night, 24/25th August 1999? 1 Yes 2 No 3 Born after Census night 4 Visitor	Where was enumerated? 1 In this household 2 Elsewhere 3 Not enumerated but residing in Kenya 4 Not enumerated not residing in Kenya 5 Born after census night 6 DK	What is the highest level reached by ' Write the appropriate code using the categories shown on the inside cover of the questionnaire	How many children Have you born alive?		How many children have you born alive who have died?		When was your last child born?		1 Non Mover - In Mover 3 Born after	1 Match 2 Possible Match 3 Non Match 4 In Mover 5 Born after 6 Not Stated
			Male Female							Boys Girls		Boys Girls		Month Year			
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	☐ 5	☐	☐ ☐	☐☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐		☐☐ ☐☐		☐☐☐ ☐☐		☐	☐
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Serial No . of continuation form

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D: Information Regarding Persons Enumerated in The Main Census But Not in the PES						For Office use only	
Name P-00A	Serial Number	Relationship P-10A	Sex P-11A	Age P-12A	Residence P-13A	Matching Status P-70A	Status of Census Enumeration P-80A
What are the names of all persons who were in this household during the main census but were not here last night? (Record at least two names of all persons young or old.		What is . ..'s relationship to the head of the household? 1 Head 2 Spouse 3 Son 4 Daughter 5 Brother/ Sister 6 Father/Mother 7 Other relative 8 Non- relative 9 NS / DK	What is .. 's sex? Mark X in the appropriate box	How old is .. ? (Record age in completed years using two digits If under one year write "00")	Was ..... a usual member of this household on the census night, 24 / 25th August 1999? 1 Yes 2 No 3 Visitor	1 Match · 2 Possible Match 3 Non-Match 4 Not Stated	1 Correctly Enumerated 2 Erroneously Enumeration (Fabrication)
			Female				
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