



2022 Elections Opinion Findings

Voter Participation, Coalitions, Presidential Contest and President Uhuru's Legacy

#TIFAPresidentialPollKE

28th July 2022

Introductory Comments

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- ❑ This Release reports results obtained from the national survey TIFA Research conducted between 21st to 26th July, 2022, a full month since our previous survey. In contrast to TIFA's previous surveys (since the 'invasion' of the Covid-19 virus in the country, this survey was conducted 'in the field', that is, at the household level. As such, respondent selection was not limited to those with mobile phones (and who therefore had participated in such surveys before, when their phone numbers were voluntarily given to TIFA for the purpose).
- ❑ As was the case then, this survey also focuses on issues related to the forthcoming election. In particular, it aims to shed light on (if not definitely answer) the following questions:
 - 1) Given that the last survey (again) placed Raila Odinga slightly ahead of his chief rival, William Ruto, have their positions changed since then, and if so, by how much?
 - 2) Whatever their current relative positions, the previous survey documented a significant decline in the proportion of those stating that they were 'undecided' about the presidential choice. Has this trend continued, and if so, which candidate(s), if any, has/have benefited most from this development?
 - 3) The last survey also registered a significant challenge to the achievement by either of the two main candidates of a first round win, based on the entrance of George Wajackoyah into the race, with a rating of about 4 percent, which could well force a second round, run-off, contest if neither Ruto nor Raila has a significant lead over the other. It is thus relevant to ask whether this 'third horse' (or at least a quickly-trotting 'donkey') could bring this about?

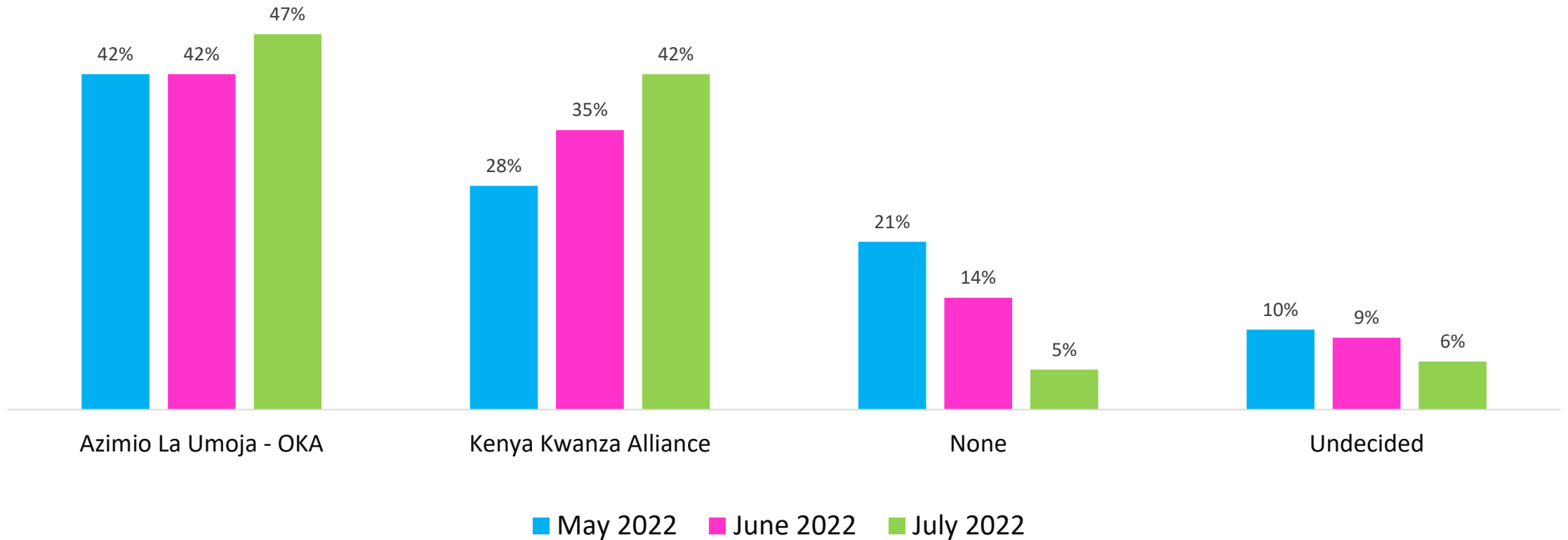


- 4) Moving away from the presidential race itself, what is the current distribution of political party and coalition support, and in particular, the electoral importance of other, more localized, parties with regard to 'down-ballot' contests?
 - 5) More generally, what do Kenyans feel about the capacity of elections to actually change their lives, and relatedly, how do they perceive the motivations of those who vie for elective office? Further, is it possible to assess the overall level of interest in this election in terms of what voter turnout rates both nationally and in particular parts of the country are likely to be? Given the significant level of political party, coalition and candidate support in particular regions, any major variations in such turnout rates could very well determined not just the outcome, but also the 'debts' that the incoming national government will have to voters those regions to which it owes most for the privilege to rule.
 - 6) Finally, as President Uhuru Kenyatta completes his second and final term, how do Kenyans perceive his legacy, from both a positive and negative perspective?
- Given that this survey covered more aspects of the election and related issues that could be covered in a single Release, a second one should be expected next week, though well within the statutory embargo period of five days before the election (according to The Publication of Electoral Polls Act of 2012).



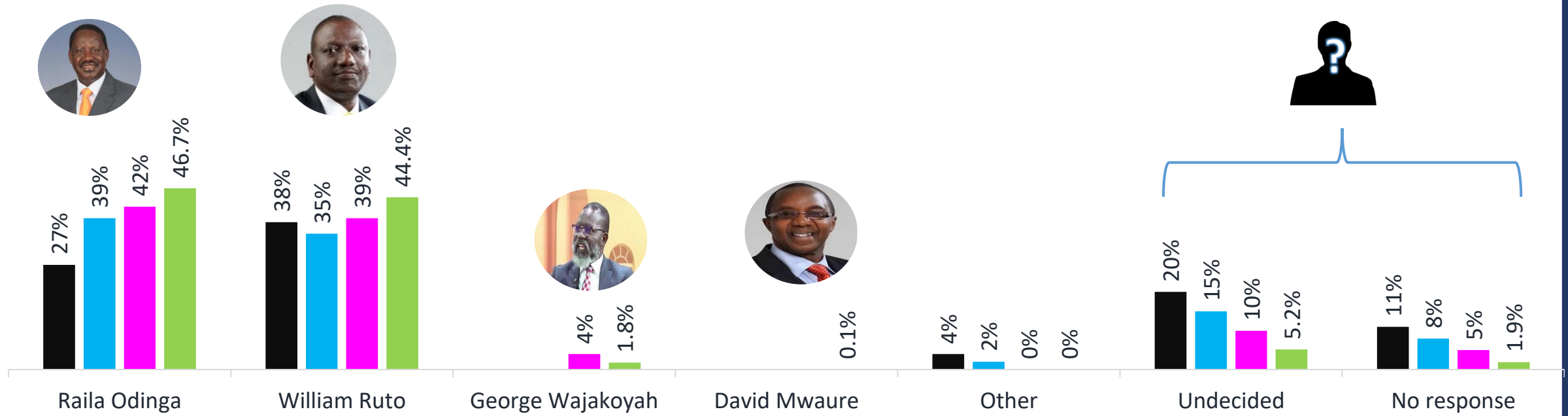
Section One: Summary Findings

Political Coalition Popularity



Preferred Presidential Candidate

■ Feb 2022 ■ May-22 ■ Jun-22 ■ July 2022



President Uhuru's Legacy: Mentions



Perceived Main Achievements (top 3)



- ❑ **73%** infrastructure projects completion
- ❑ **70%** improved security
- ❑ **51%** social protection programmes

Perceived Negative Aspects (top 3)



- ❑ **42%** economic hardship for Kenyans
- ❑ **18%** increased public debt
- ❑ **10%** increased corruption



Section Two: Kenyan Political Culture

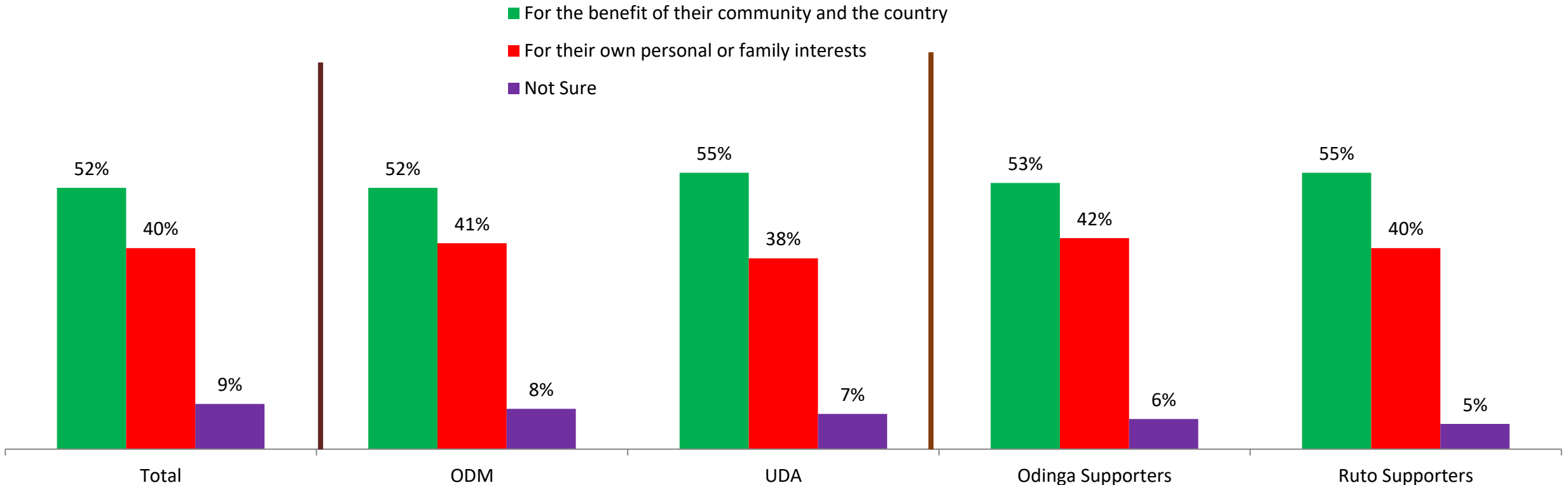
- Perceived motivation of candidates for public office
- Opinion on Corruption and Political Leadership
- Expectation that Some Election Losers Will Be Declared as the Winners

Perceived Motivation of Most Candidates for Elective Offices

By total, supporters of Ruto, Raila



Overall, more Kenyans believe that people become candidates for elective office to serve their communities and country as opposed to pursuing their own personal/family interests (52% vs. 40%). Moreover, there is little difference on this issue between ODM and UDA supporters, with only slightly more of each group holding this view (52% vs. 41% and 55% vs. 38%, respectively). Among supporters of the two main presidential candidates, there is again no significant contrasts, with almost an identical proportion of Odinga's supporters as Ruto's holding such a (positive) view (53% vs. 55%).



Q: "Some people decide to become candidates in elections for many reasons. Thinking about this, which of the following reason is closest to your own view?"

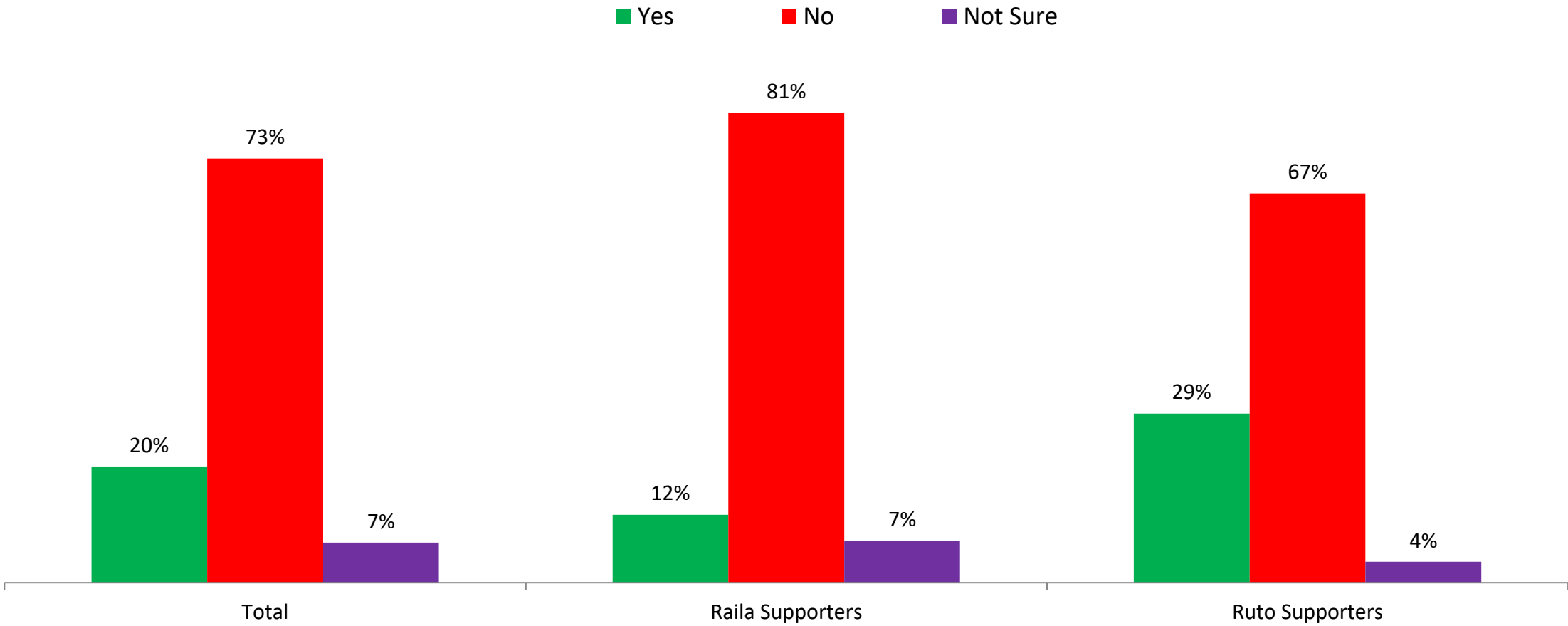
SINGLE RESPONSE – READ OUT

Base = all respondents

Belief that Someone Who Has Been Corrupt Can Still Be a Good Leader

by total, supporters of Ruto, Raila

Only one-fifth of Kenyans (20%) believe that someone with a corrupt past can still be a good leader with nearly three-quarters holding the opposite view (73%). However, more than twice as many of Ruto's supporters as Raila's agree with this view (29% vs. 12%).



Q: "Do you think someone who has been involved with corruption in the past can still be a good leader?"

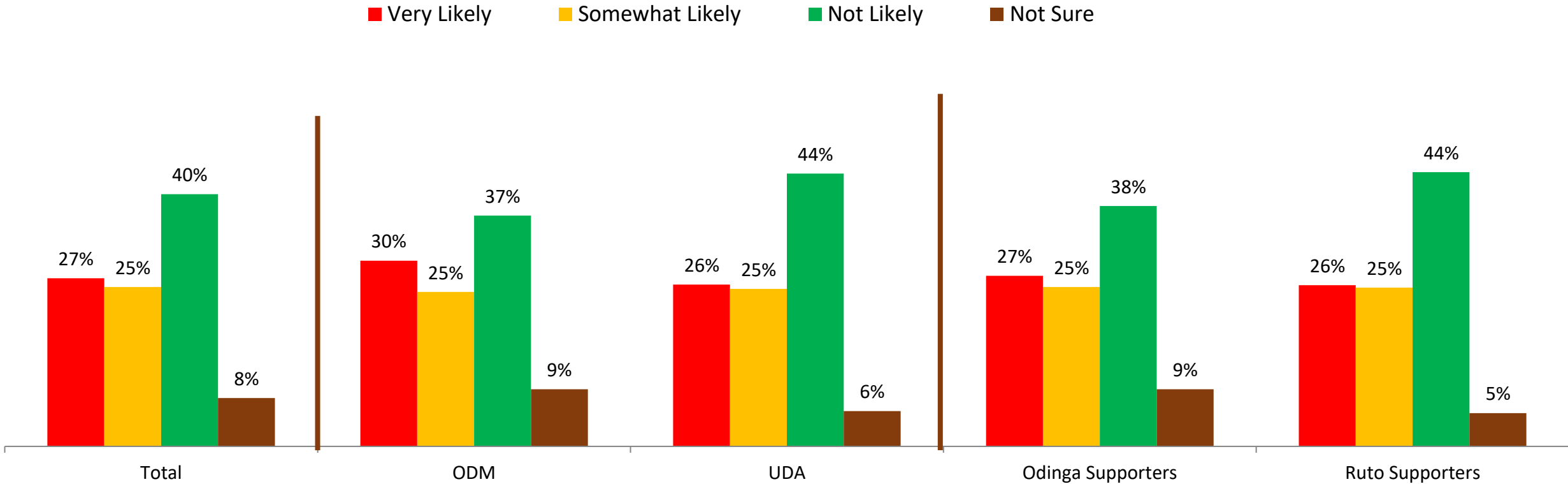
Base = all respondents

Perceived Likelihood that Some Losers Will Be Declared as the Winners

by total, supporters of ODM/UDA and Raila/Ruto



□ Fewer than half of all Kenyans – as well as supporters of the two largest political parties and of the two main presidential candidates – consider it “not likely” that at least some election losers will be declared as having won. Still, across these same categories only about one-quarter believe that such an occurrence is “very likely”, with about same proportion considering it to be “somewhat likely.”



Q: “How likely do you think it is some candidates in next month’s elections who do not get the most votes would be declared winners?”

Base = all respondents



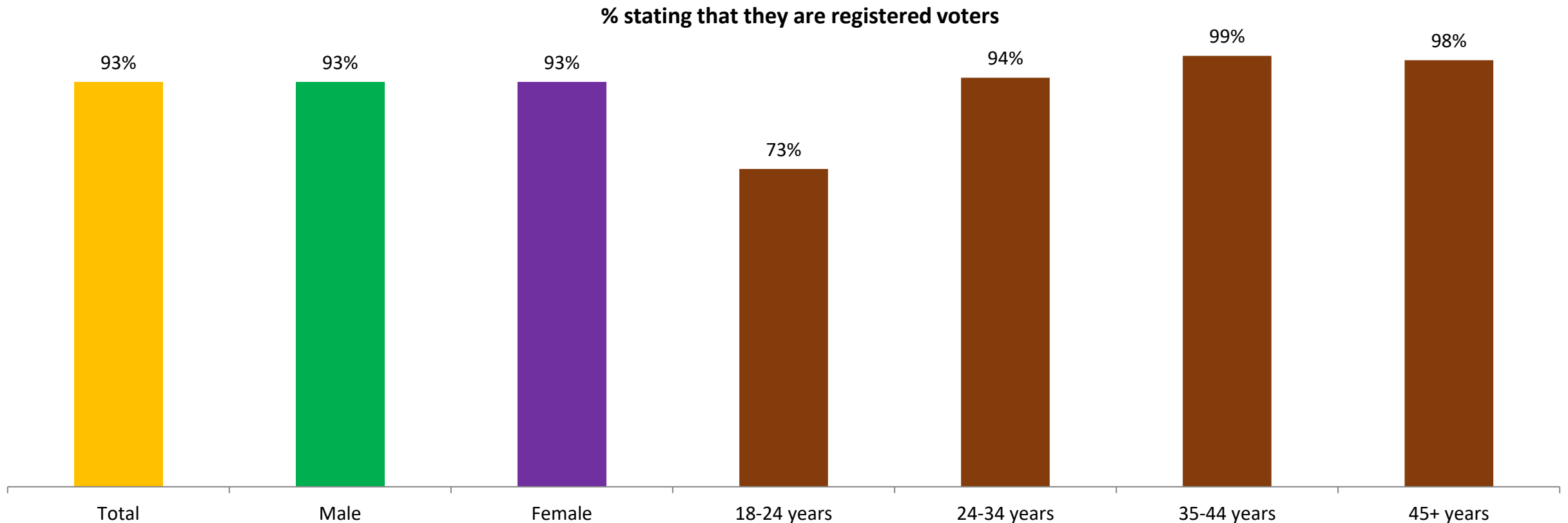
Section Three: Voting Status & Likelihood of Voting – and Reasons

- Voter Registration Status & Reasons (for not being registered)
- Ability to Name Own Polling Station
- Expressed Likelihood of Voting & Reasons (for not being certain to vote)

Registered Voters (self-declared) by total, gender, age



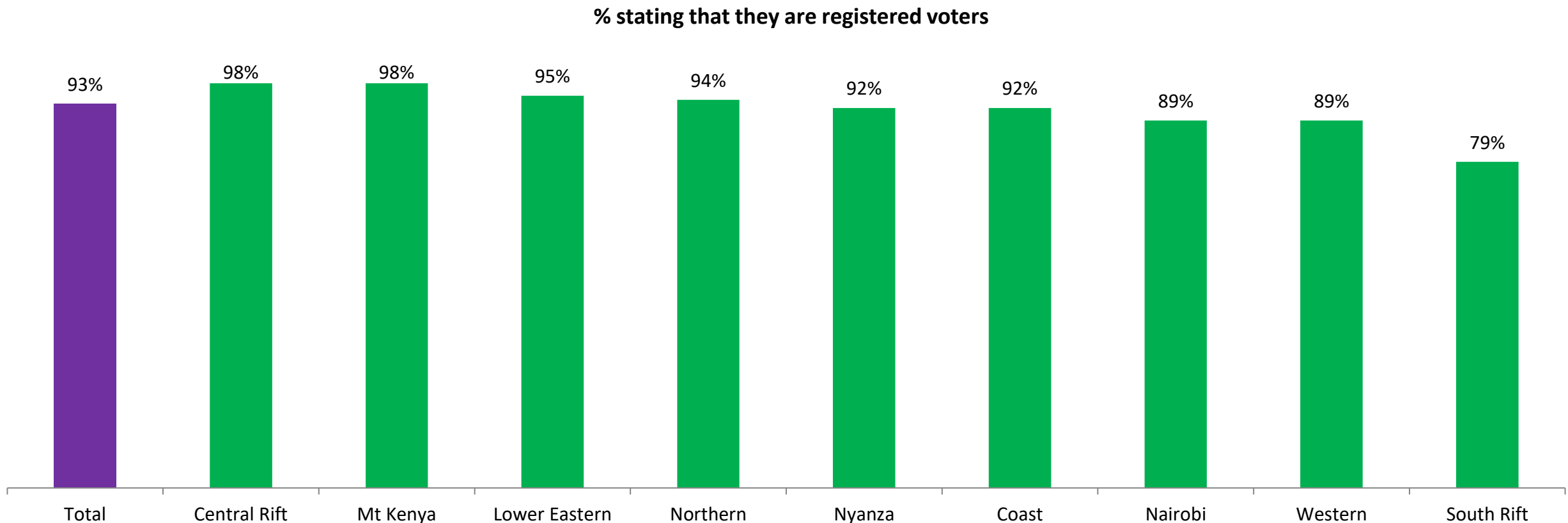
- Rather more respondents declared themselves to be registered voters than the IEBC figure of 22.1 million indicates (93%: this figure being only about 85% of Kenya's current adult population). While there is no difference in terms of gender, the reported proportion in the youngest category is by far the lowest (73%) as compared to those in the two oldest (nearly 100%).



Registered Voters (self-declared) by total, zone



- Among the nine zones, four are above the national average of self-declared registered voters (93%), the highest two being Central Rift and Mt. Kenya (98%), while the lowest being South Rift (79%).



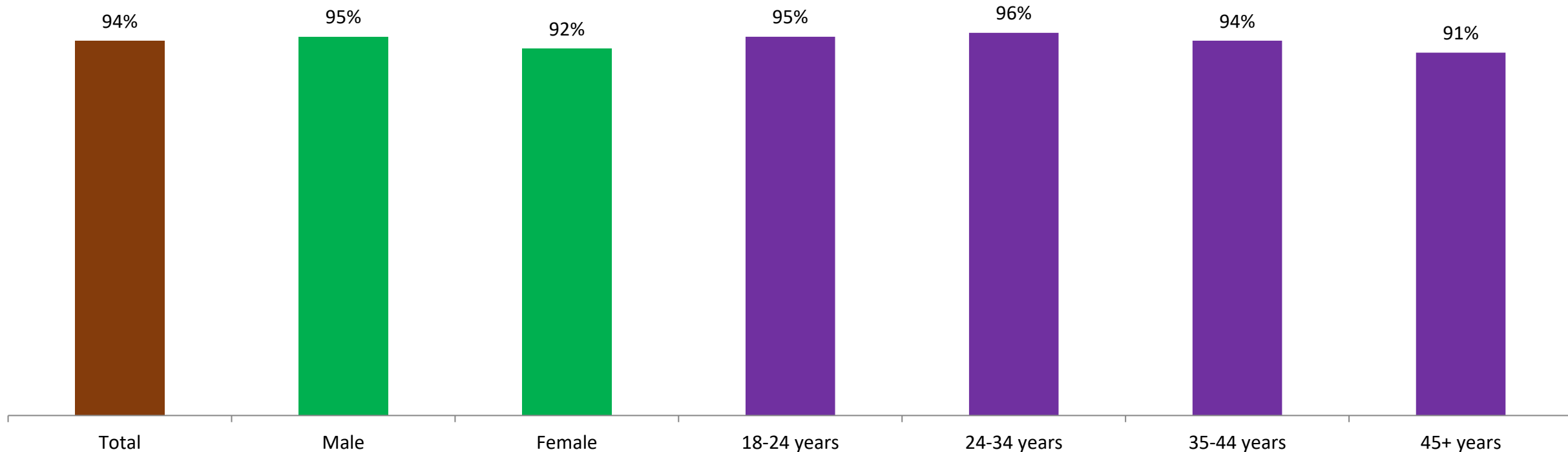
Could Name One's Own Polling Station

by total, gender, age (among those reporting to be registered voters)



❑ Not all of those who self-reported as being registered voters could give the name of their polling station, but there are no major contrasts in terms of gender or age. Of those who could not, it is impossible to discern what proportion simply cannot remember their polling station's name and what proportion are those who sought to transfer their place of registration but have yet to learn if their efforts were successful. At the same time, it is possible that some of these respondents were unable to name a polling station because they are not actually registered.

% who gave the name of a polling station

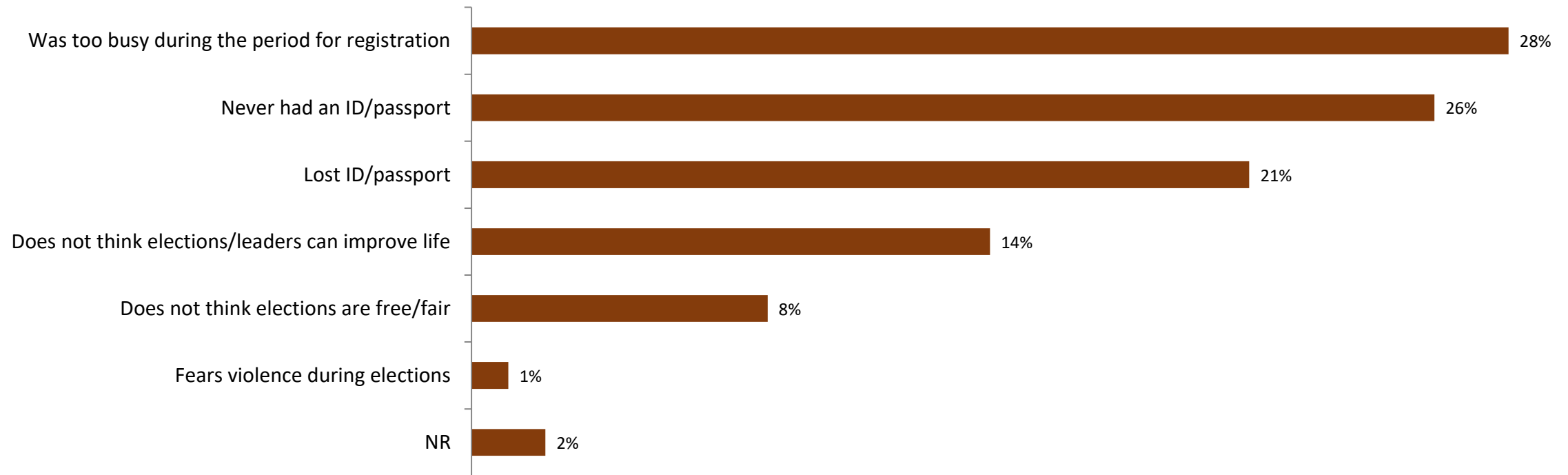


Main Reason for Not Being a Registered Voter

by those 7% stating that they are not registered voters



□ Nearly half of those stating they are not registered to vote (just 6%) attribute this to “being too busy” during the voter registration period(s). It should be noted, however, that nearly three quarters of those reporting not to be registered (73%) are in the youngest age category (18-24), one fifth of whom stating that they never had a required ID or passport. Yet twice as many in this same age groupings (42%) say that they were “too busy” during the registration period to do this, suggesting a lack of interest in politics, or at least in voting. (Non-registered voters in other age categories are too few for sufficient statistical reliability regarding the distribution of their reasons.)

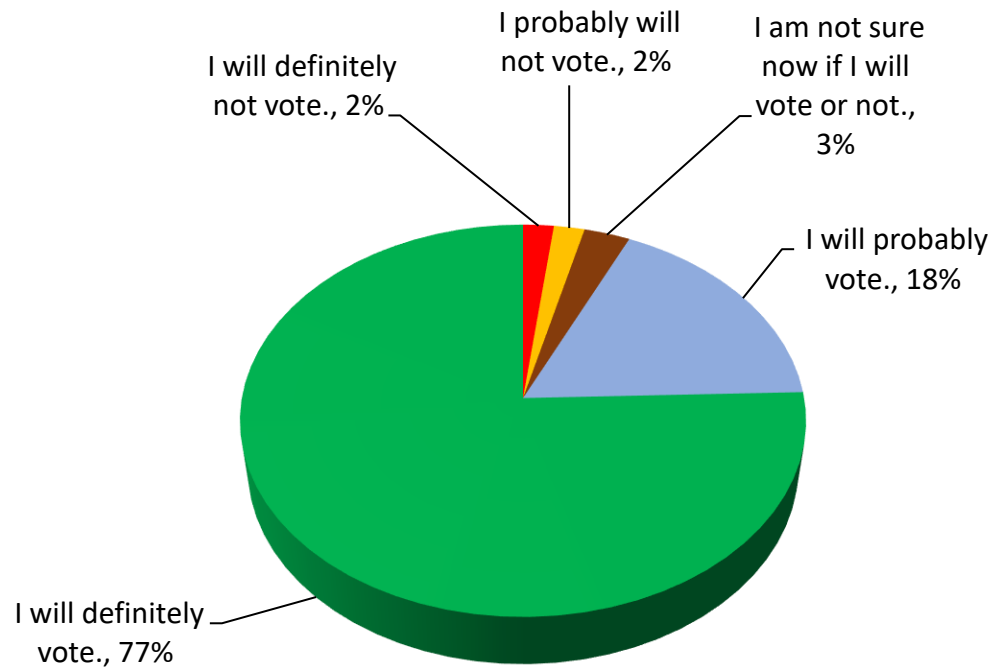


Declared Likelihood of Voting

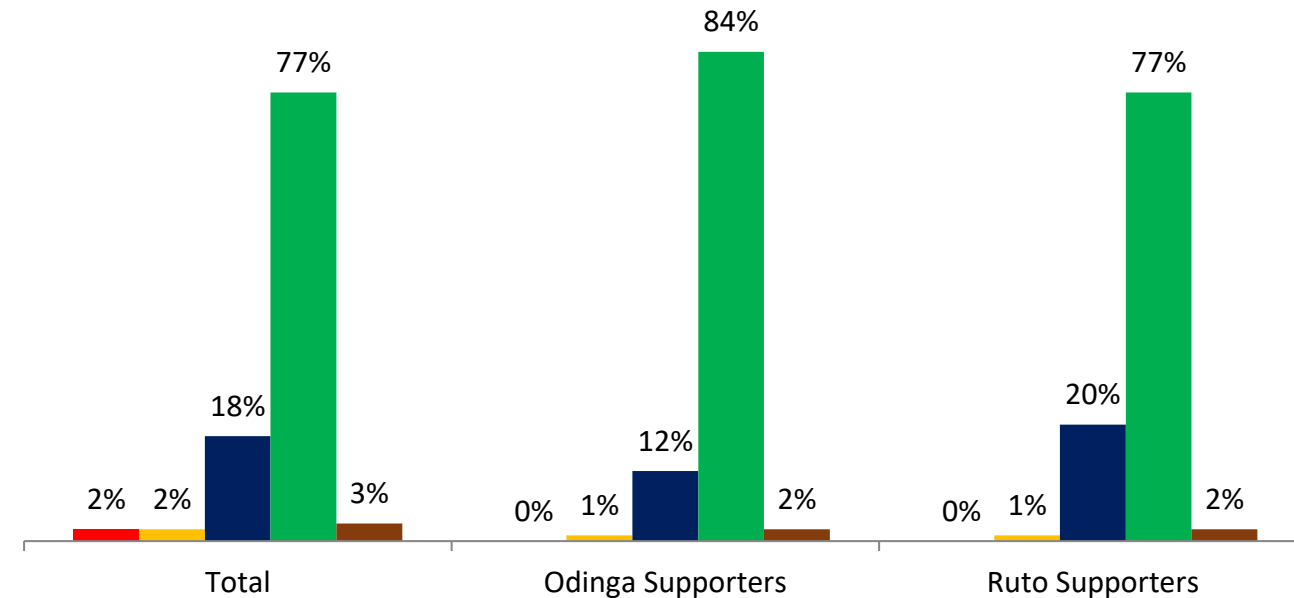
by those who state they are registered voters, supporters of Odinga/Ruto



Among all registered voters, more than three-quarters (77%) assert that they “will definitely vote” on August 9, with hardly any (2%) certain that they will not do so (for whatever reasons). However, in terms of those stating their intention to vote for either Raila or Ruto, it appears the former enjoys a modest advantage, with somewhat more asserting that they will “definitely vote” on August 9 (84% vs. 77%). This is so even if the proportion of their respective supporters declaring that they “will certainly” or “will probably not” vote (and being “unsure” about this) is identical, and minimal (just 1%).



■ I definitely will not vote.
 ■ I probably will not vote.
 ■ I will probably vote.
 ■ I will definitely vote.
 ■ I am not sure now if I will vote or not.



Q. “In the August elections, which of the following statements is most true for you?” SINGLE RESPONSE –READ OUT

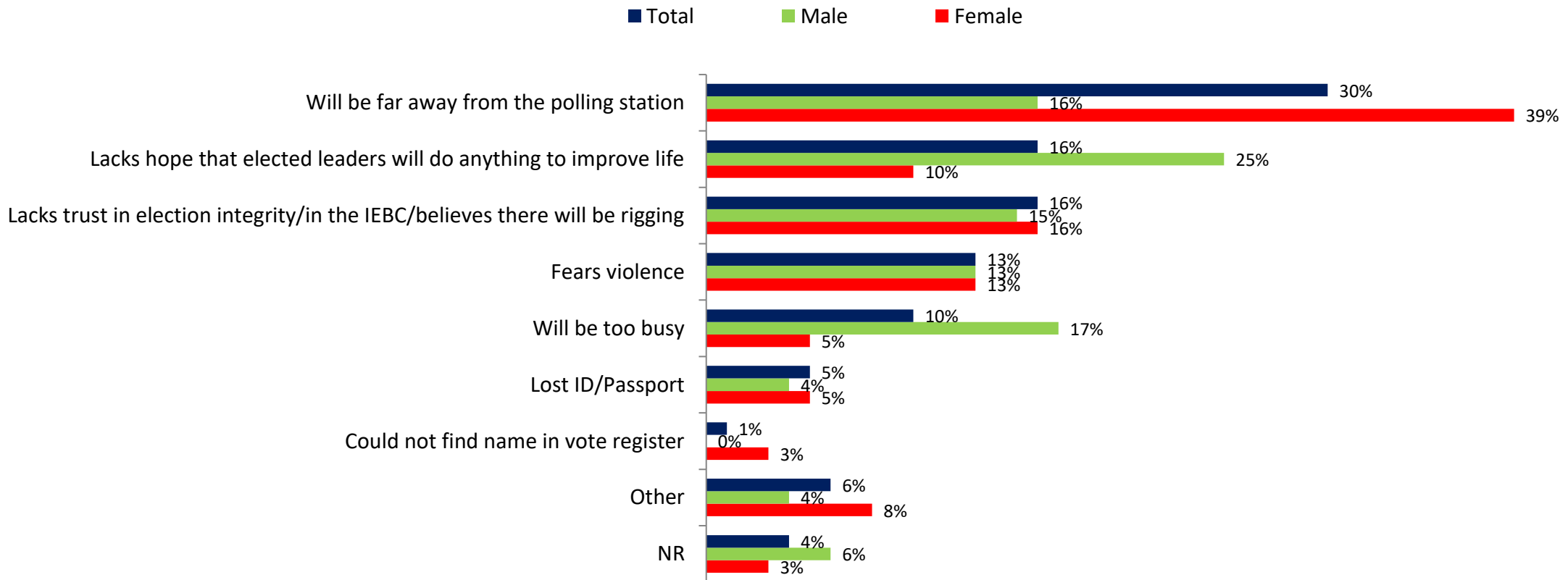
Base 2,089 = (registered voters)

Reasons for Definitely/Probably Not Going to Vote

(by the 4% who said they will definitely/probably not vote)



- Among the small minority of those declaring themselves to be registered voters but who say they definitely or probably will not vote, the most frequent reason given is an expectation that they will be too far from their polling station (perhaps without the necessary transport money to travel there), though this is a somewhat greater problem for women than men (39% vs. 16%).
- The two next most frequent reason given, however, have to do with governance: that they lack hope that whoever is elected will improve their lives, and that the election will lack sufficient integrity (16% for each among all respondents).





Section Four: Political Parties & Coalitions

- Political Party Alignment
- Previously Supported Political Party (within the last ten years)
- Political Coalition Support
- Belief that Political Parties Serve Citizens' Interests

Political Party Alignment (by total)



- ❑ UDA remains the most popular political party (41%), again followed by ODM (at 34%), with the third most popular party, Jubilee, far behind (6%). leaving all other parties with 11%.
- ❑ This leaves only 9% who neither “feel close to” nor “support” any party, or are undecided about this.



Q. “What political party or alliance do you support most or feel closest to now, if any?” SINGLE RESPONSE – DO NOT READ OUT

Base = all respondents

Political Party Alignment

by total, zone



- ❑ In national, geographic terms, only UDA and ODM can claim a substantial level of nationwide support. Support for the two next most popular parties – Jubilee and Wiper - is quite concentrated in particular regions (Mt. Kenya and Lower Eastern, respectively), with the same applying to DAP-Kenya, ANC, though at quite minimal levels of support in their 'home' areas.,
- ❑ Note also that especially in Coast and Nairobi, ODM's popularity has been seriously challenged by UDA, as it also has in Western, as compared with its position in the last two elections.

Political Party	Total	Central Rift	Coast	Lower Eastern	Mt Kenya	Nairobi	Northern	Nyanza	South Rift	Western
UDA	41%	82%	31%	29%	62%	34%	31%	12%	33%	20%
ODM	34%	10%	48%	17%	11%	42%	33%	75%	39%	41%
Jubilee	7%	4%	3%	2%	15%	7%	18%	1%	16%	2%
Wiper	3%	0%	3%	30%	1%	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Roots Party	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	5%	2%
DAP-K	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	8%
ANC	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%
KANU	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Others	3%	1%	9%	2%	4%	1%	7%	1%	0%	4%
Undecided	3%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	0%	5%
None	5%	1%	2%	14%	2%	4%	3%	6%	3%	11%
NR	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%

Q. "What political party or alliance do you support most or feel closest to now, if any?" SINGLE RESPONSE – DO NOT READ OUT

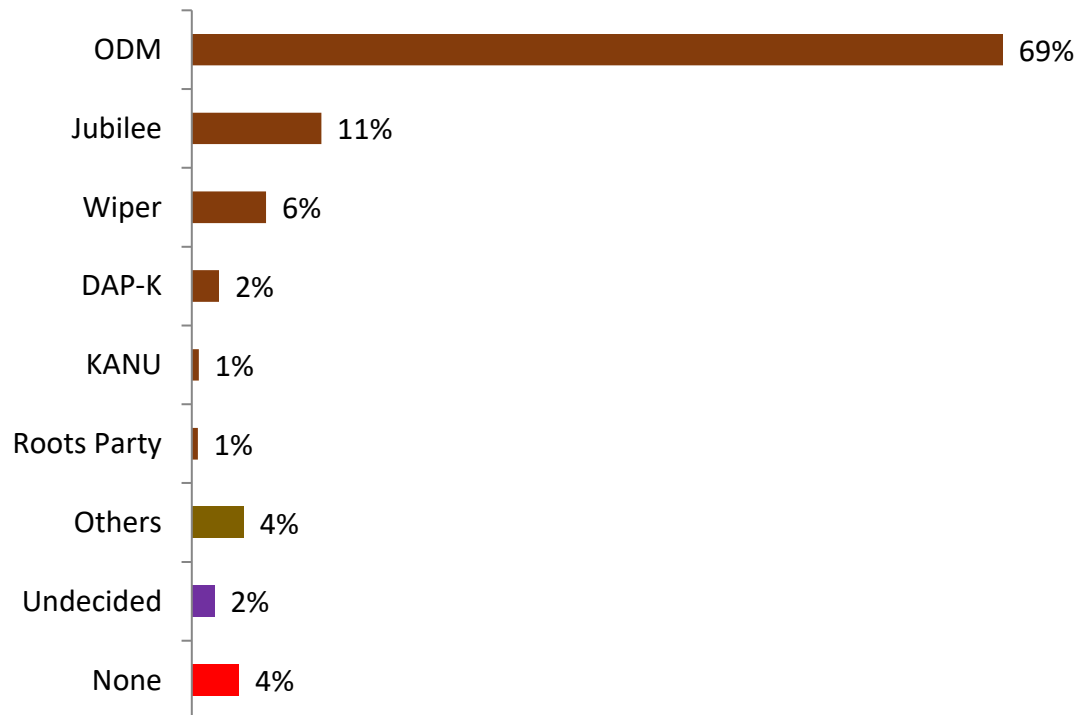
Base = all respondents

Political Party Alignment by supporters of Odinga/Ruto

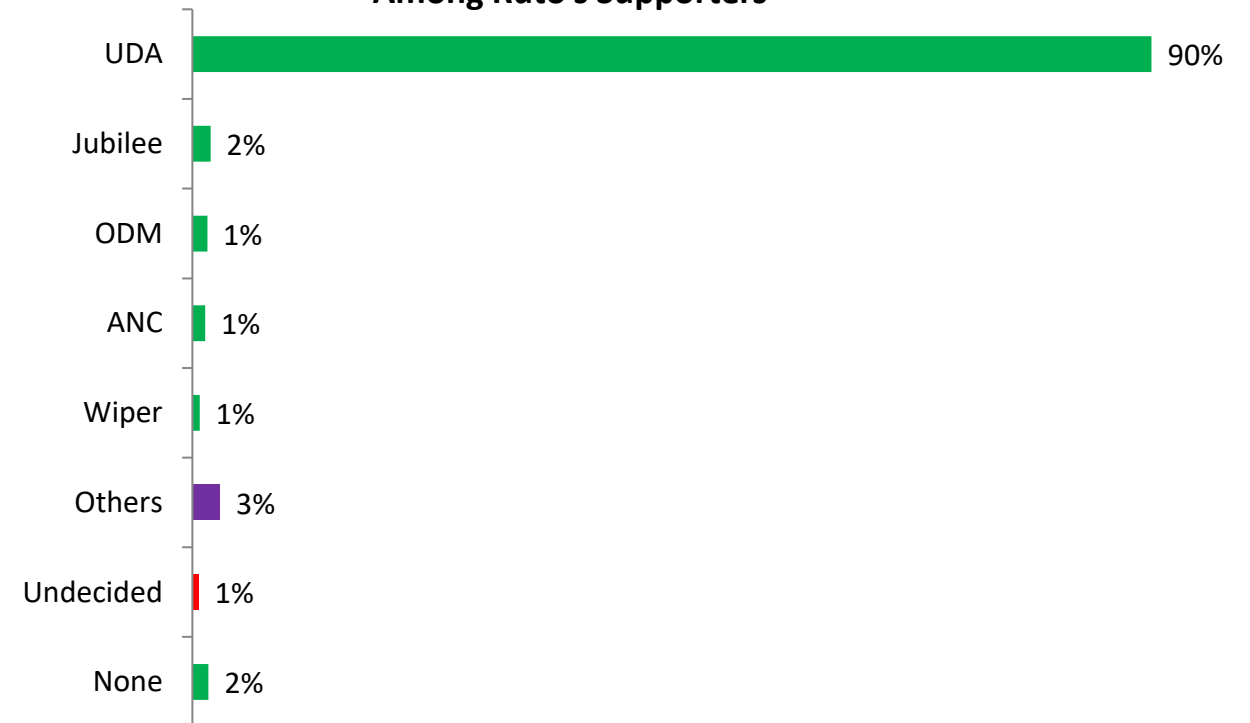


- Among the supporters of the two main presidential candidates, the distribution of political party support is somewhat broader among Odinga's, in large part a reflection of the fact that while Azimio la Umoja has 26 affiliated parties, Kenya Kwanza has only 11.
- It is also clear that neither of these presidential contenders has 'poached' many supporters from the parties of the opposing coalition.

**Political Party Support-Distribution
Among Odinga's Supporters**



**Political Party Support-Distribution
Among Ruto's Supporters**

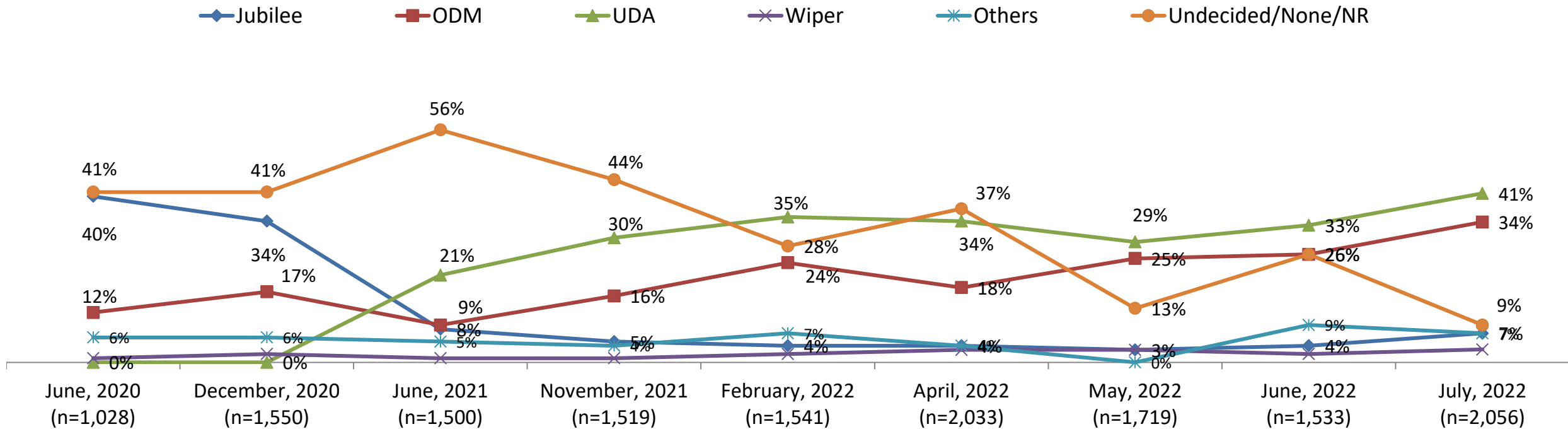


Political Party Alignment: Trend Analysis

June 2020 – July 2022



- Over the last two years, the two most dramatic changes in the popularity of political parties have been (1) the decline of Jubilee (from 40% to 7%) and the appearance/rise of UDA (from nothing to 41%), making it currently the most popular party.
- It is also clear that since TIFA's last survey (one month ago) those declining to self-identify with any party has dropped considerably (from 27% to 9%), evidently based on wider knowledge of who all the candidates are, and the approaching election, when voters cannot vote for 'undecided' or give 'no response' once they enter their polling stations and mark their ballot-papers.



Q. "What political party do you support most or feel closest to now, if any?"

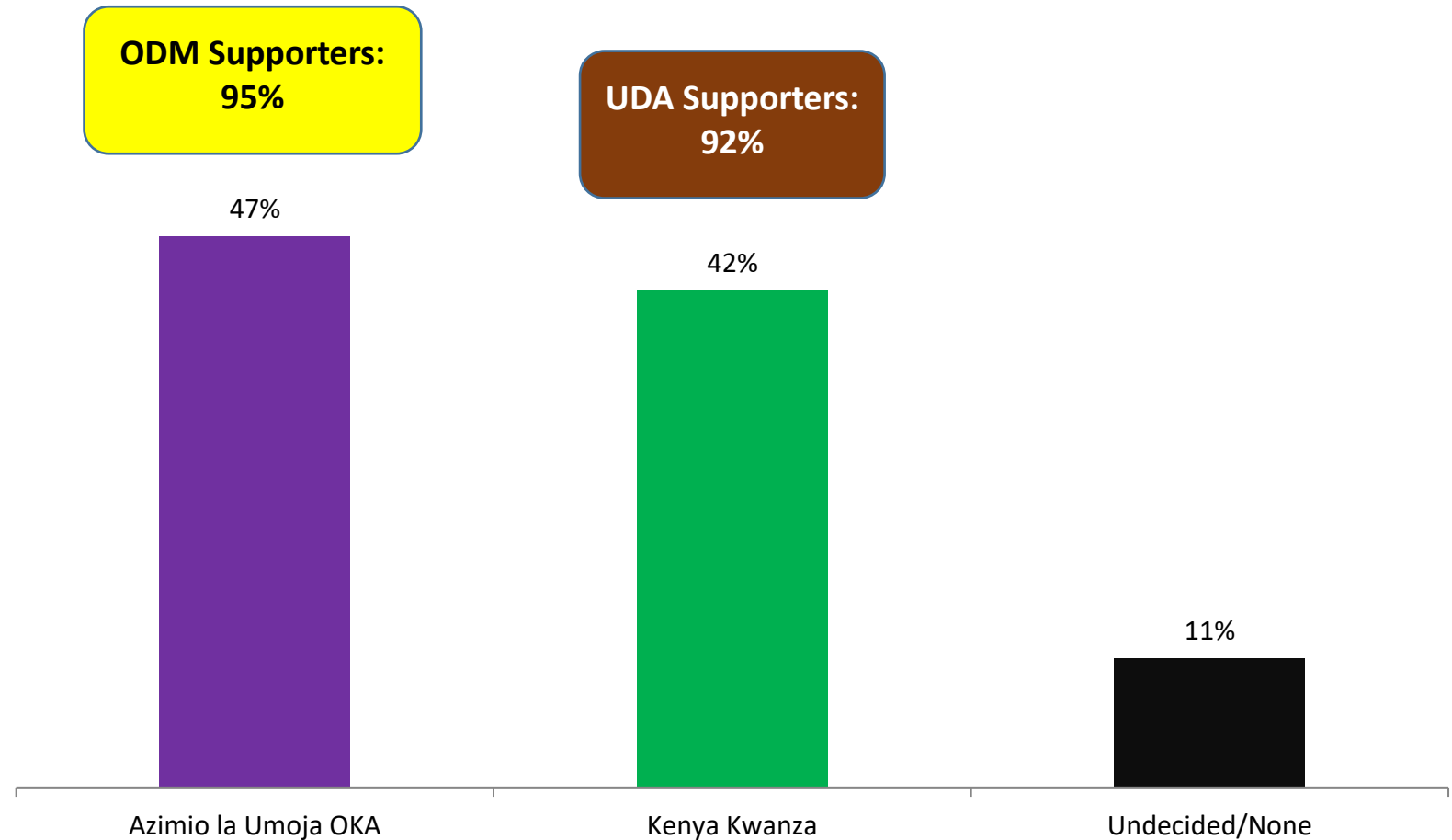
Base = all respondents

Political Coalition Support

by total, supporters of ODM/UDA (for their respective coalitions)



- Slightly more Kenyans express support for Odinga's Azimio la Umoja than for Ruto's Kenya Kwanza Alliance (47% vs. 42%).
- Further, nearly all ODM & UDA supporters also support their respective coalitions, though slightly more of the former (for Azimio la Umoja - 95% of ODM supporters, and for Kenya Kwanza - 92% of UDA supporters).
- This leaves about one-in-ten Kenyans (11%) who support neither coalition.

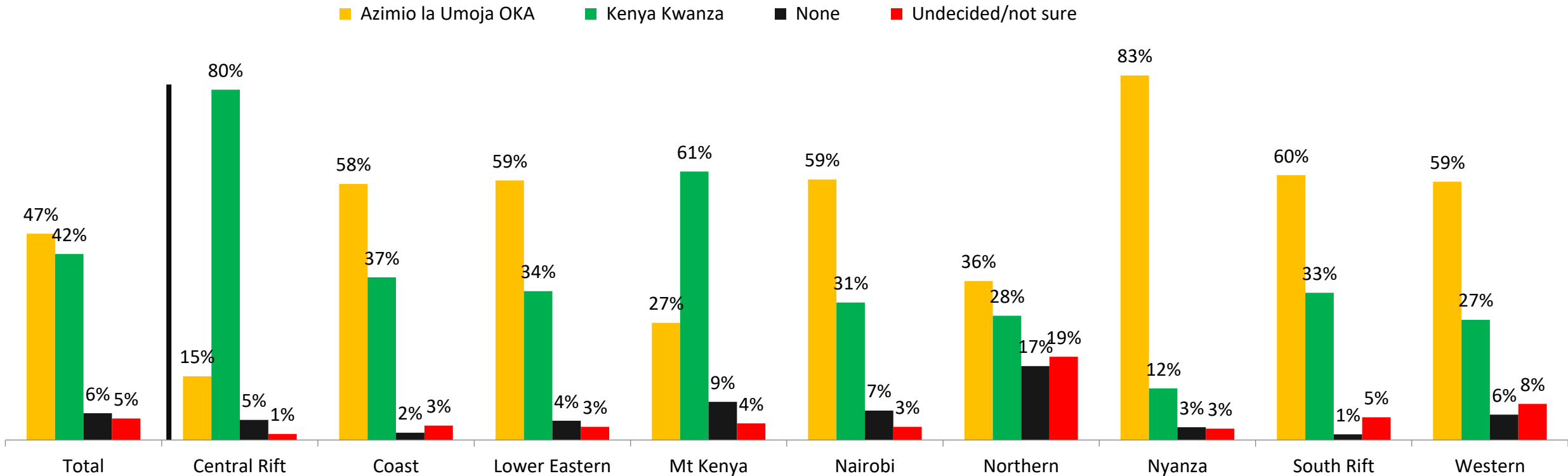


Political Coalition Support

By total, zone



While Azimio la Umoja coalition attracts slightly more national support than does Kenya Kwanza (47% vs. 42%), the latter dominates in Central Rift and Mt. Kenya. Azimio does so everywhere else aside from Northern where the margins between them are quite modest. However, the fact that neither achieves two-thirds support in seven of the nine zones helps to explain why their respective campaign efforts continue to crisscross/overlap each other, sometimes almost on a daily basis.



Political Coalition Support

By total, zone



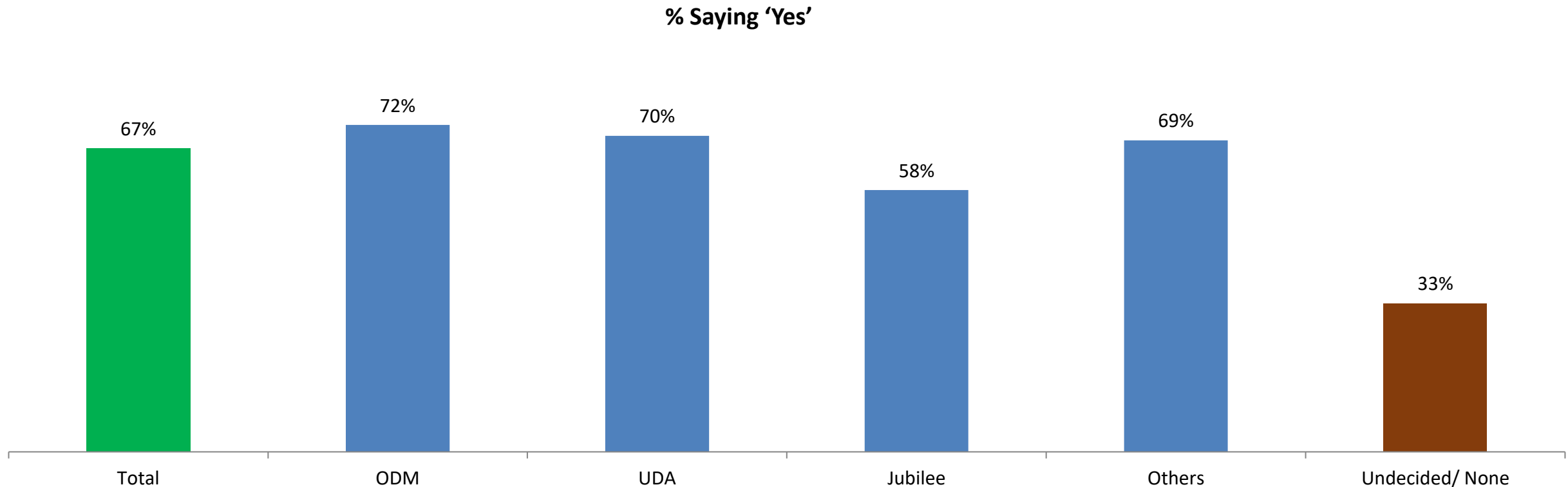
Looking at the distribution of support for these coalitions/alliances across the country, it is evident that Azimio's highest level of support is found in Raila Odinga's home area of Nyanza, even it receives considerable (and plurality) support in Coast, Lower Eastern and Nairobi. Similarly, the Kenya Kwanza Alliance is most popular in its leader's 'backyard', Central Rift, and in Mt Kenya.

Coalition	Total	Central Rift	Coast	Lower Eastern	Mt Kenya	Nairobi	Northern	Nyanza	South Rift	Western
Azimio la Umoja OKA Kenya	47%	15%	58%	59%	27%	59%	36%	83%	60%	59%
Kenya Kwanza	42%	80%	37%	34%	61%	31%	28%	12%	33%	27%
None	6%	5%	2%	4%	9%	7%	17%	3%	1%	6%
Undecided/not sure	5%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	19%	3%	5%	8%

Belief that Any Kenyan Political Party Represents or Works for the Interests of “People Like You” by total, supporters of the main political parties/undecided-none



- Two-thirds of Kenyans think that there is any political party that actually exists/works for the benefit of the people. While there is little contrast in this regard between the two most popular parties and all the others combined (aside from Jubilee – among whose supporters rather fewer hold this view – it drops to just one-third among those who self-identify with no party (33%) – perhaps the reason why they do not do so.





Section Five: The Presidential Contest

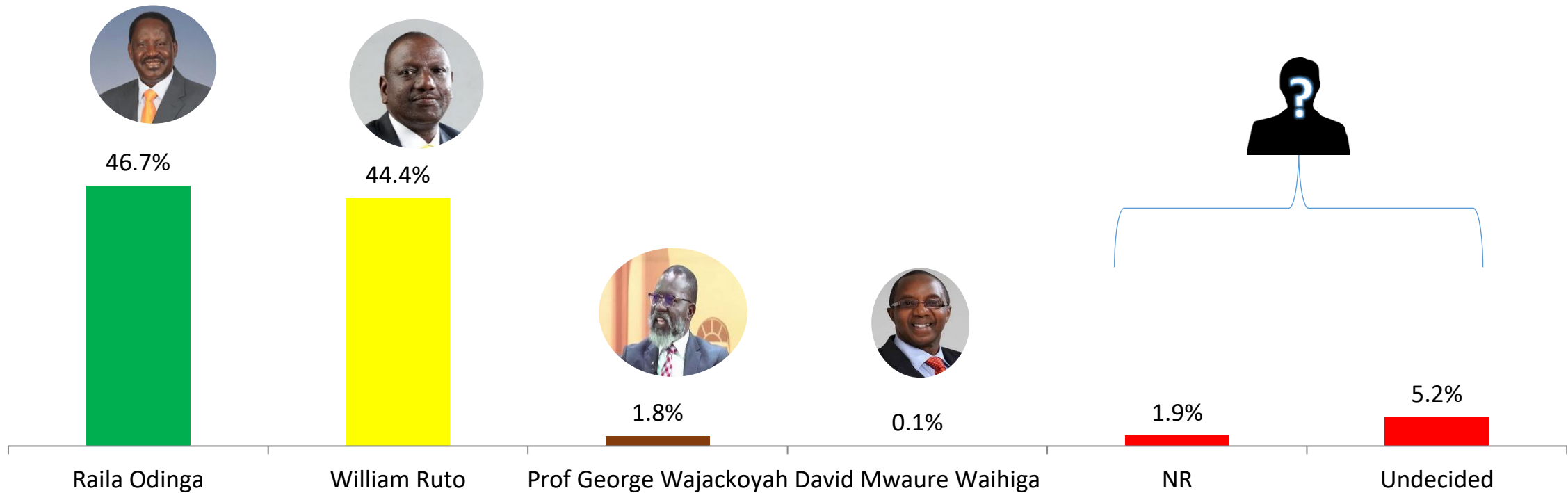
- ❑ Preferred Next President/Running-Mate Pair

Kenyans' Preferred Next President

by Total



- ❑ With just over a month until the election, Raila Odinga maintains a very narrow lead over William Ruto for the presidential contest (46.7% vs. 44.4%)
- ❑ The presence of two other candidates, Prof. George Wajakoyah of the Roots Party of Kenya (now at 1.8%) and David Mwaure Waihiga of the Agano Party (0.1%) at least raises the possibility that neither Odinga nor Ruto will be able to secure an outright, first round win, though combined their total figure would probably have to at least double to bring this about.



Kenyans' Preferred Next President/Running-Mate

By total, zone

- Largely following the pattern of support for the party alliances/coalitions, Odinga-Karua receive most voting-intention support in Nyanza, but also enjoy plurality support in Coast, Lower Eastern, Nairobi, South Rift and Western. For Ruto-Gachagua, they enjoy most support in Central Rift and Mt. Kenya. However minimal nationally, Wajackoyah-Wamae attract most of their support in Coast and Lower Eastern, while Waihiga-Mutua only registered very slight support in Coast, Nyanza and Mt. Kenya.

Presidential Pairs	Total	Central Rift	Coast	Lower Eastern	Mt Kenya	Nairobi	Northern	Nyanza	South Rift	Western
Odinga-Karua	46.7%	15%	57%	58%	27%	59%	36%	80%	60%	61%
Ruto-Gachagua	44.4%	83%	37%	35%	66%	34%	31%	12%	34%	26%
Wajackoyah-Wamae	1.8%	1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0.5%	1%
Waihiga-Mutua	0.1%	0%	1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	0%
NR	1.9%	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	25%	3%	2%	8%
Undecided	5.2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	7%	2%	4%	3%

Preferred Next President and Running-Mate

by gender, age

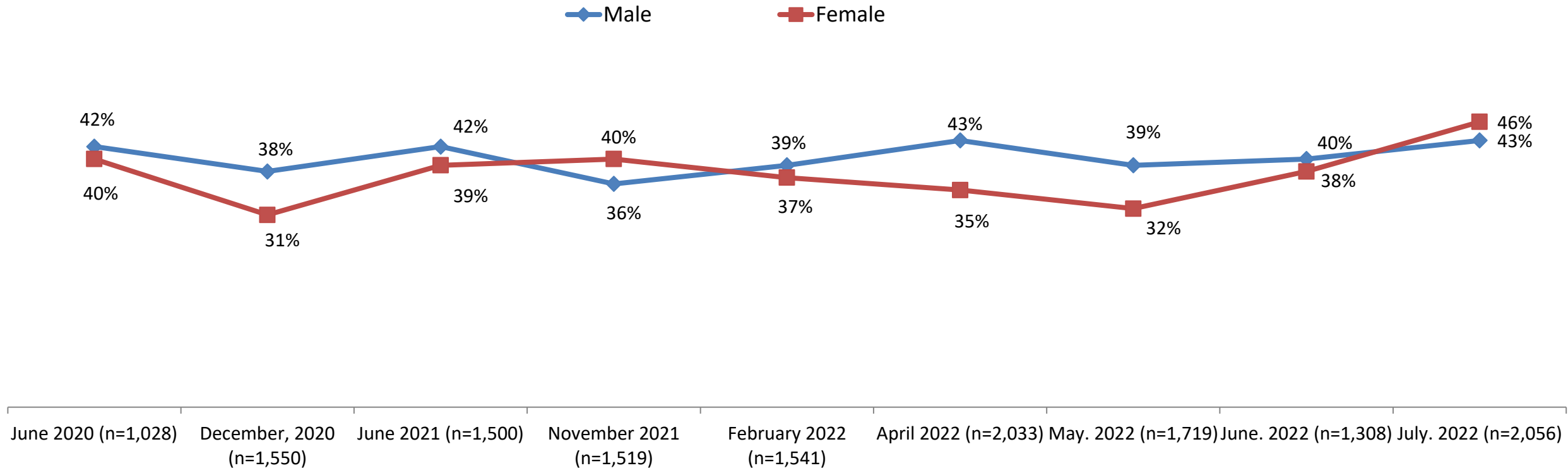
- ❑ Odinga suffers from a markedly larger ‘gender gap’ than does Ruto (male/female 51% vs. 42% as opposed to 43% vs. 46%). In terms of age, Ruto enjoys only a slight advantage among younger registered/likely voters, a slight advantage also enjoyed by Wajackoyah, despite his overall minimal popularity.
- ❑ Among those either undecided or who declined to reveal their presidential preference, there are considerably more women than men (11% vs. 4%).

Presidential Candidates + Running Mates	Male	Female		18-24 years	35+ years
Odinga-Karua	51%	42%		46%	47%
Ruto-Gachagua	43%	46%		46%	43%
Wajackoyah-Wamae	2%	1%		3%	1%
Mwaure-Mutua	0%	0%		0%	0%
Undecided	3%	8%		4%	6%
NR	1%	3%		1%	2%

Preferred Next President with Running-Mate: Ruto by gender



Among Ruto's supporters, over the last two years, the two genders have 'traded places' several times in terms of which one has given him more support. At present, however, his support among women is slightly greater (just 3%, barely outside this survey's margin-of-error).

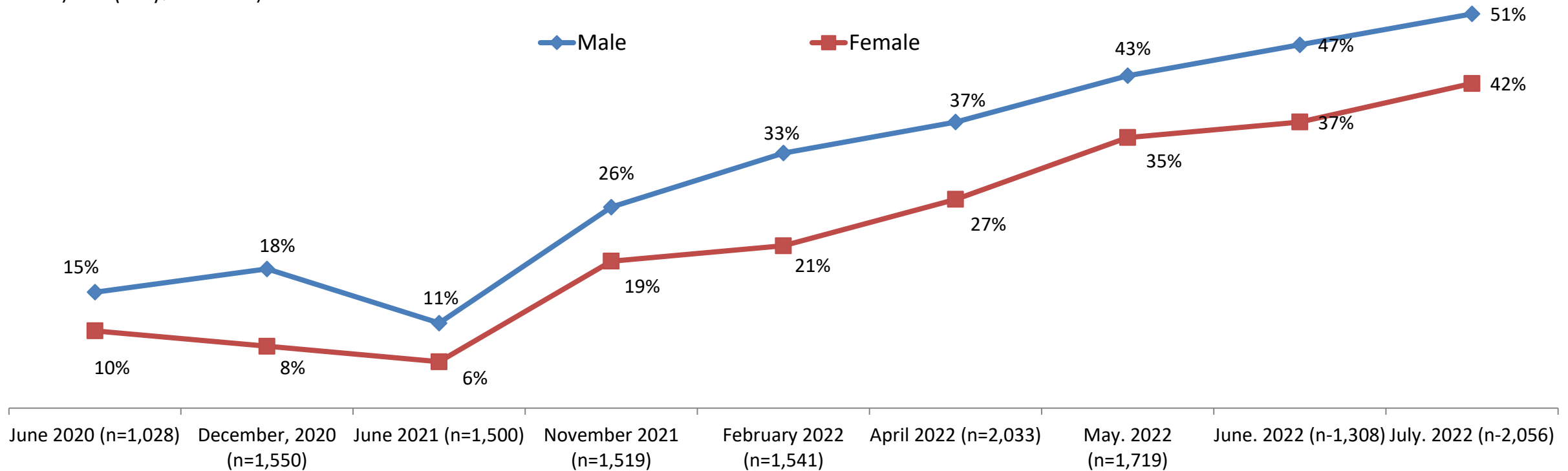


Preferred Next President with Running-Mate: Odinga

by gender



Not once over the last two years have more women expressed more support than men for Odinga's presidential ambitions than men. Moreover, the addition of a female running-mate (Martha Karua) appears (so far, at least) to have had no impact on increasing his support among women, as the current 'gender gap' (of 9%) is almost identical to what it was in April, shortly before he announced his choice of her to fill this position. In fact, it has even increased very marginally from what it was immediately after May 16 (8%), the day he made this announcement.



Change in Presidential Candidate Popularity: Odinga-Karua

June vs July = Difference

By total, zone



Compared to the results from TIFA's June survey, the distribution of expressed voting-intentions for Odinga has changed somewhat across the country in that he has gained in all nine zones apart from Central Rift (-5%), his biggest gains being in South Rift, Nyanza, Western and Lower Eastern (+15%, +13%, +13% and +12%, respectively).

	Total	Central Rift	Coast	Lower Eastern	Mt Kenya	Nairobi	Northern	Nyanza	South Rift	Western
June	42%	20%	50%	46%	24%	58%	35%	68%	45%	48%
July	47%	15%	57%	58%	27%	60%	36%	81%	60%	61%
Difference	+5%	-5%	+7%	+12%	+3%	+2%	+1%	+13%	+15%	+13%

Q. "Whether or not you intend to vote in next year's election, who would you like Kenya's next president to be?" **SINGLE RESPONSE – DO NOT READ OUT**
 Q: "If elections were to be held today, whom would you vote for as President of Kenya?" **SINGLE RESPONSE – DO NOT READ OUT**

Change in Presidential Candidate Popularity: Ruto-Gachagua

June vs July = Difference

By total, zone



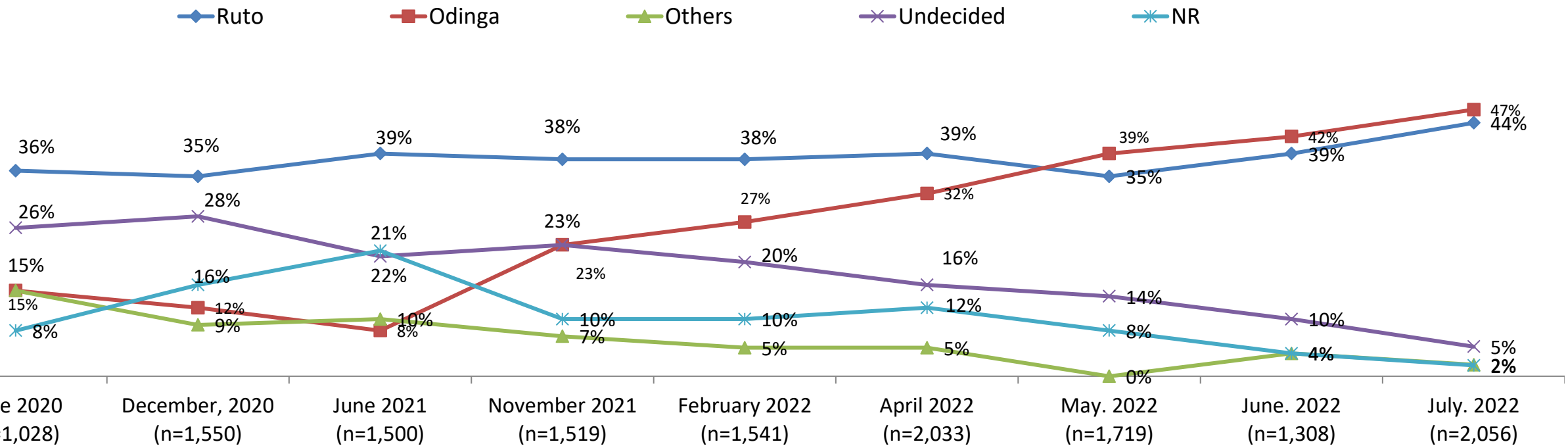
Support for Ruto since TIFA's last (June) survey has increased in six of the nine zones, especially in his 'home' Central Rift and Mt. Kenya (20% and 13%, respectively). However, he has suffered major declines in Northern and Western Zones (-24% and -11% respectively).

	Total	Central Rift	Coast	Lower Eastern	Mt Kenya	Nairobi	Northern	Nyanza	South Rift	Western
June	39%	63%	26%	29%	53%	28%	55%	13%	33%	37%
July	44%	83%	37%	35%	66%	35%	31%	12%	34%	26%
Difference	+5%	+20%	+11%	+6%	+13%	+7%	-24%	-1%	+1%	-11%

Preferred Presidential Candidate: Trend Analysis: June 2020 – July 2022



- Over the last two years, DP Ruto's presidential candidate popularity has remained within a very narrow range: between 36% and 44%. For his part, Odinga's rating climbed from just 15% to its current level of 47%, his highest rating yet.
- It is also seen that those either "undecided" or who declined to answer this question (combined) has fallen almost in half since mid-May (from 22% to 8%). Finally, it will be important to see whether the individual or combined vote-attraction of the other two confirmed presidential candidates, Prof. George Wajakoyah and David Mwaure Waihiga, will obtain enough votes to deny either Odinga or Ruto a first round 50%+1 victory.

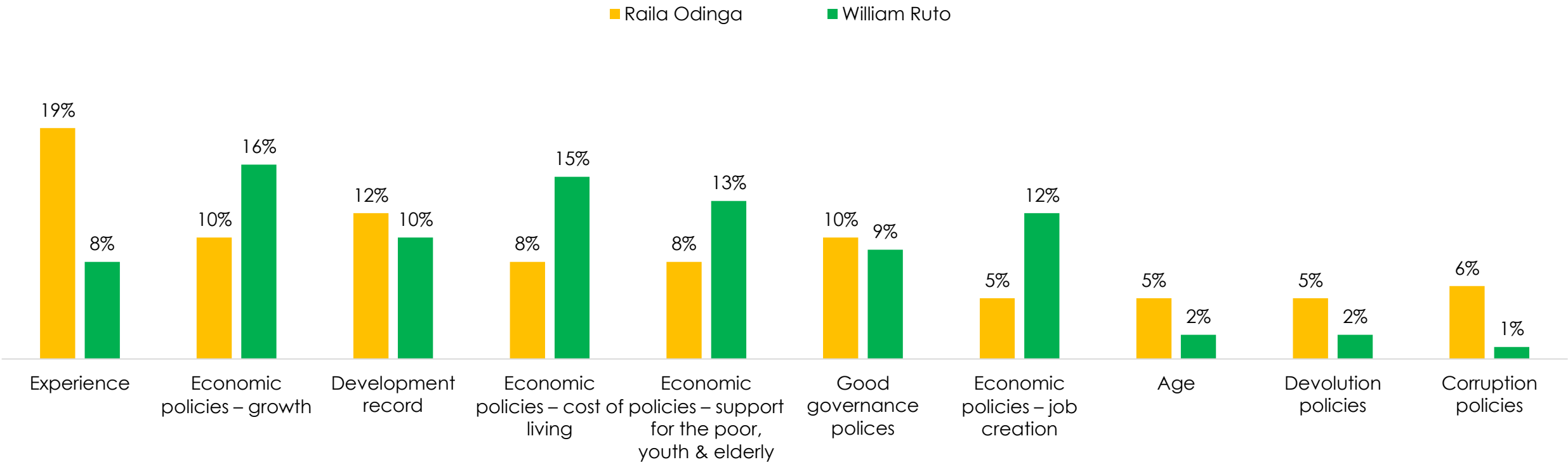


Reasons for Preferred Presidential Candidate

by preferred presidential candidate



Those intending to vote for DP Ruto overwhelmingly mention one or another aspect of the economic situation, most related to growth and the cost-of-living (16% and 15%, respectively), with support for the poor/youth/elderly and job-creation close behind (in total, 25%). By contrast, Odinga's supporters more frequently mention his experience (19%) and governance credentials ('good governance', devolution and corruption policies: 21%).





Section Six: Retiring President Kenyatta's Legacy

Satisfaction with Uhuru Kenyatta's Performance

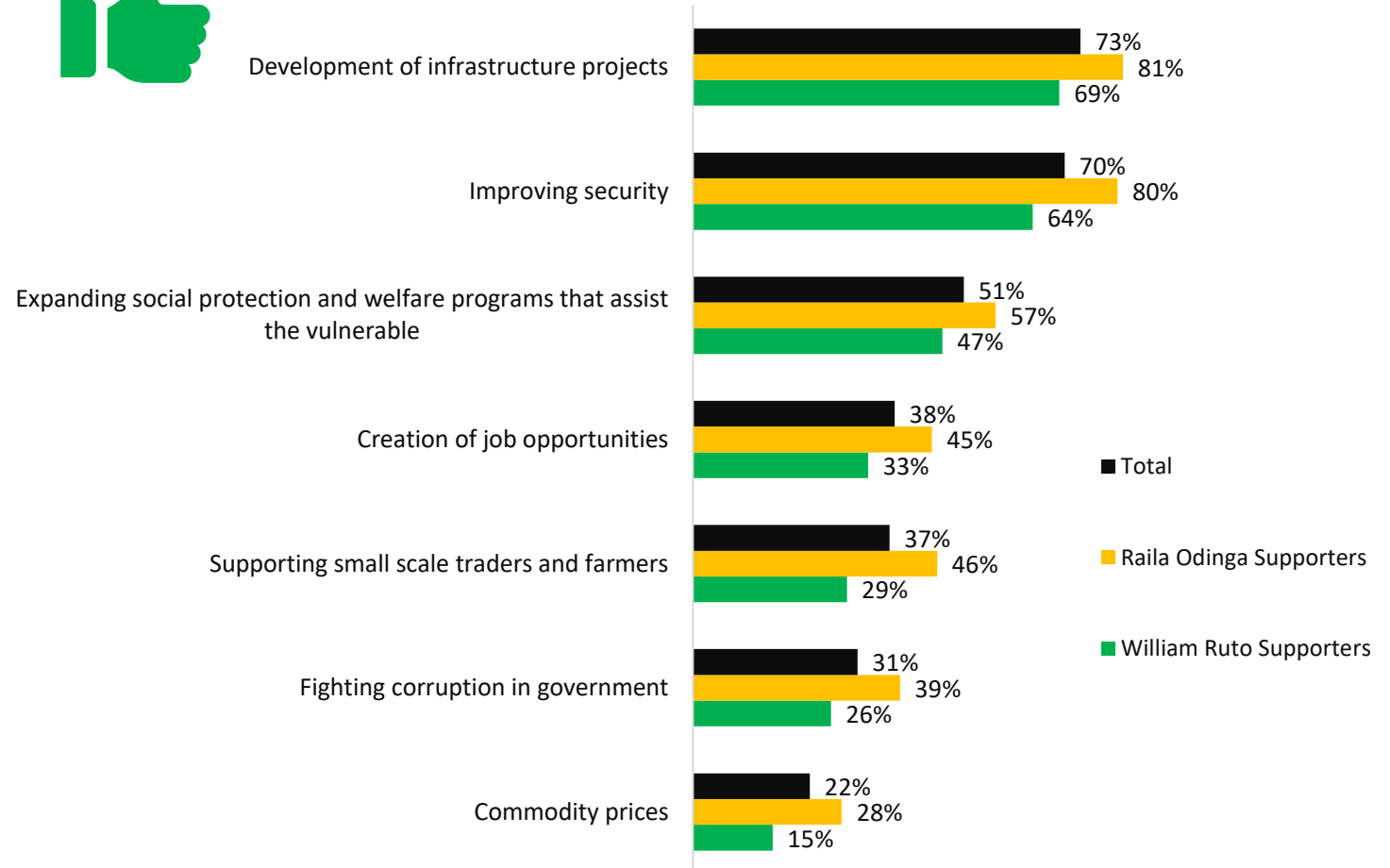
by Total, and presidential candidate supporters



- ❑ Kenyans are most satisfied with Uhuru infrastructure development record and this includes roads, SGR, and other relevant projects.
- ❑ President Uhuru is also credited for improving security in the country. His administration is credited for reducing the activities of criminal gangs and al Shabab in the country.
- ❑ However, the areas of least satisfaction are commodity pricing and fighting corruption in the government.
- ❑ Across all the areas, Raila Odinga's supporter are more satisfied than Willian Ruto's.



Positive mentions of President Uhuru's performance



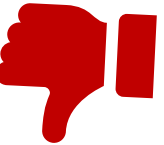
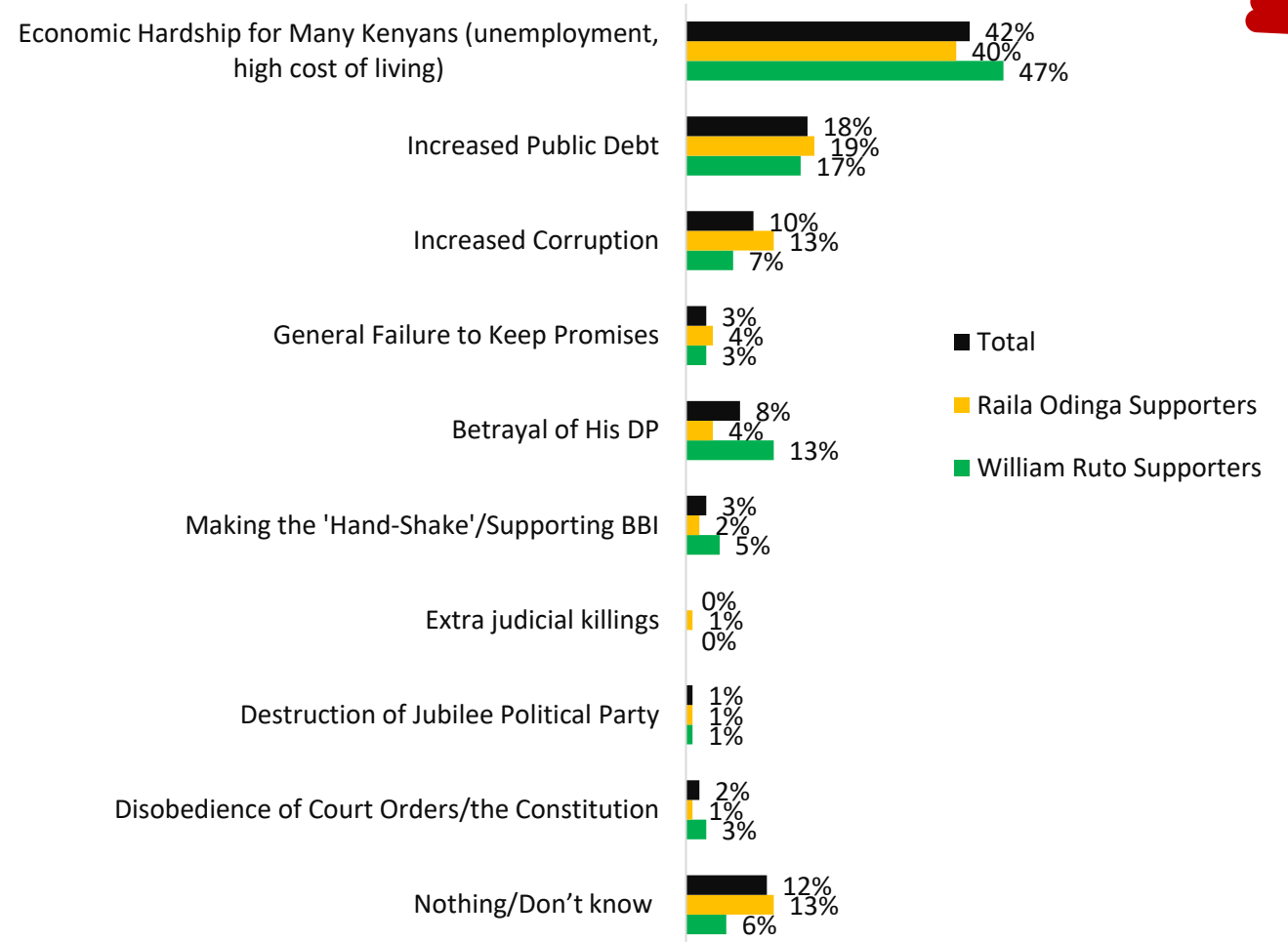
Base = all respondents

Main Negative Thing President Uhuru will be remembered for by Total



- ❑ Economic hardship (40%), increased public debt (18%) and increased corruption are top three negative things president Uhuru will be remembered for

Negative mentions of President Uhuru's Administration



Base = all respondents

Q: "And what do you think is the main negative or bad thing or failure, if any, that he should be remembered for?"



Section Seven: Concluding remarks

- ❑ Only about two weeks was remaining until the Aug. 9 election when TIFA conducted this survey. As such, unless some unexpected and dramatic events occur during this short remaining period, it is unlikely that the figures it captured would change much in the meantime. Still, given the very close positions of the two main candidates, combined with the survey's margin-of-error, and the impossible-to-predict variation in voter turnout figures across the country, these results can IN NO WAY be said to 'predict' the presidential election's outcome. That said, based on these survey results, at least, it appears that a second round, run-off, contest is a very possible eventuality, if far from certain.
- ❑ It is also impossible to determine the impact of motivation-effect of 'down-ballot' contests on either such voter turnout or the beneficiaries in the presidential contest, even if it seems clear that this election will witness more 'ticket-splitting' than any since Kenya's return to multi-party politics in 1992. Indeed, this fact alone adds another layer of unpredictability to the presidential race.
- ❑ One thing does seem clear, however: that the addition of a woman to the Azimio ticket (Martha Karua) has not drawn a greater proportion of voters of that gender to it, even if it might energize more women to vote on election day than have done so in the past – even if not necessarily for Odinga-Karua.



- ❑ Another quite certain aspect of this election is the greater division of electoral support within (rather than between) the country's various regions – aside from the main (presidential home-land) exceptions of Central Rift and Nyanza. Whatever the electoral consequences, we may hope that such 'local pluralism' will encourage a greater degree of political and social tolerance both between and within Kenya's various communities which, indeed, already seems to be the case.
- ❑ Whether the almost constantly shifting kaleidoscope of political parties and coalitions at the national level from one election cycle to the next that is certainly evident in this one constitutes such a positive factor in the country's political development must remain as a subject for sober debate – and research. But the fact that so many Kenyans now seem to have adopted a 'double-party' loyalty adds another aspect to the complexity of its evolving democracy.





Section Eight: Methodology & Demographics

Methodology Overview

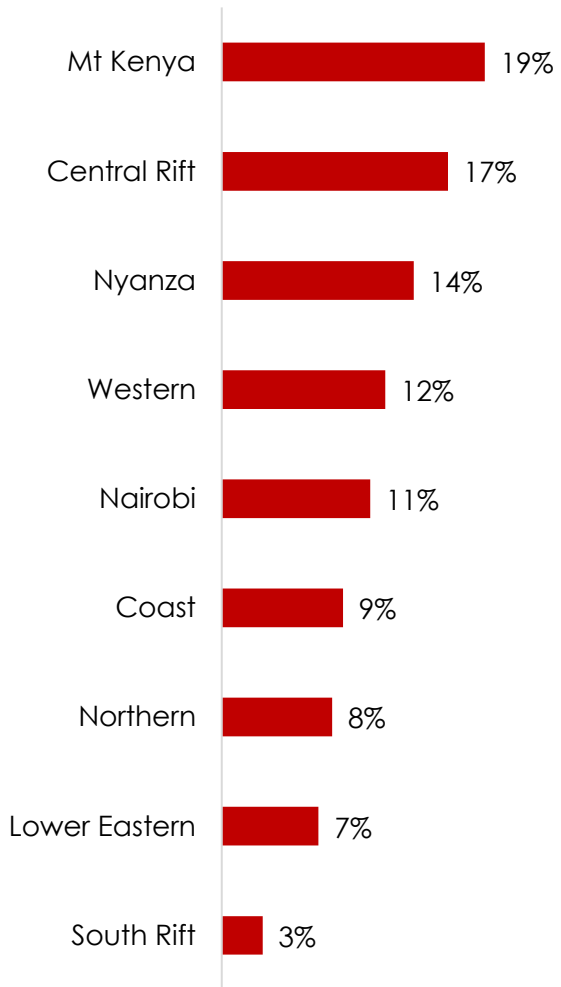


Fieldwork Date	21 st to 26 th July 2022
Geographical	Nationally Representative Sample (spread across 9 Zones ; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Central Rift, Coast, Lower Eastern, Mt Kenya, Nairobi, Northern, Nyanza, South Rift, Western
Data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Face-to-face interviews at household-based▪ Interviews conducted in (mainly) Swahili and English.
Sample	2,056 respondents
Margin of error	+/- 2.16 % (Note: Larger error-margins for sub-samples)

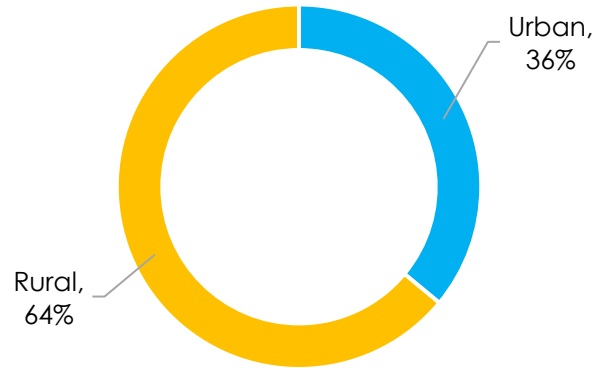
Demographics:

Region, Gender, Age, Religion, Setting & Marital Status

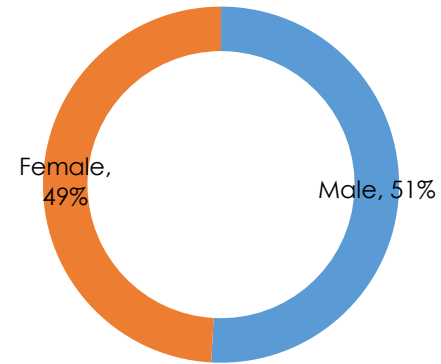
Zone



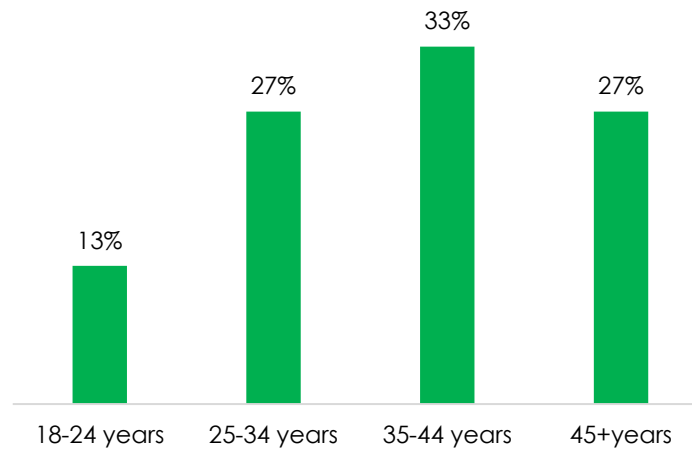
Setting



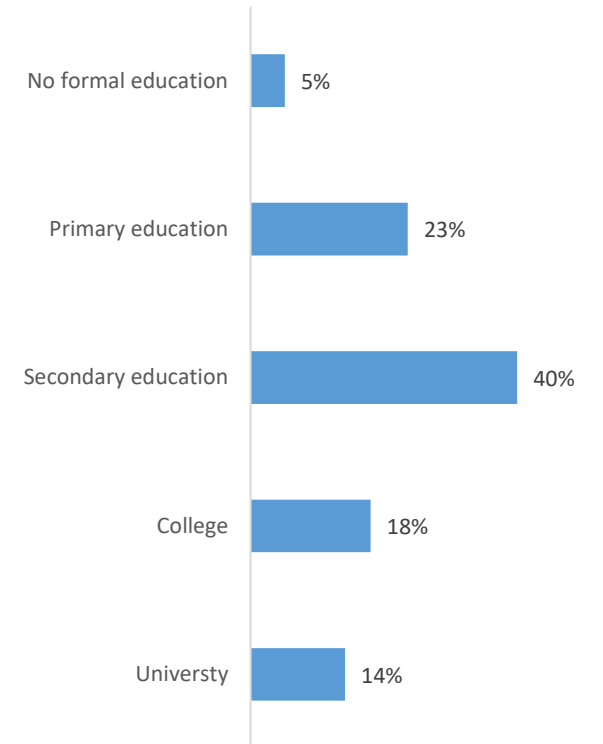
Gender



Age



Highest education level



Sampling Zones Classification



County	Region
Uasin Gishu	Central Rift
Elgeyo-Marakwet	Central Rift
Nandi	Central Rift
Baringo	Central Rift
Nakuru	Central Rift
Kericho	Central Rift
Bomet	Central Rift
Mombasa	Coast
Kwale	Coast
Kilifi	Coast
Tana River	Coast
Lamu	Coast
Taita-Taveta	Coast
Kitui	Lower Eastern
Machakos	Lower Eastern
Makueni	Lower Eastern

County	Region
Trans Nzoia	Western
Kakamega	Western
Vihiga	Western
Bungoma	Western
Busia	Western
Garissa	Northern
Wajir	Northern
Mandera	Northern
Marsabit	Northern
Isiolo	Northern
Turkana	Northern
West Pokot	Northern
Samburu	Northern
Nairobi	Nairobi

County	Region
Meru	Mt Kenya
Tharaka-Nithi	Mt Kenya
Embu	Mt Kenya
Nyandarua	Mt Kenya
Nyeri	Mt Kenya
Kirinyaga	Mt Kenya
Murang'a	Mt Kenya
Kiambu	Mt Kenya
Laikipia	Mt Kenya
Siaya	Nyanza
Kisumu	Nyanza
Homa Bay	Nyanza
Migori	Nyanza
Kisii	Nyanza
Nyamira	Nyanza
Narok	South Rift
Kajiado	South Rift



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