1. General Profile

Legend
- Bomet County
- Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)
- Counties within LREB
- Other Counties
- Water body

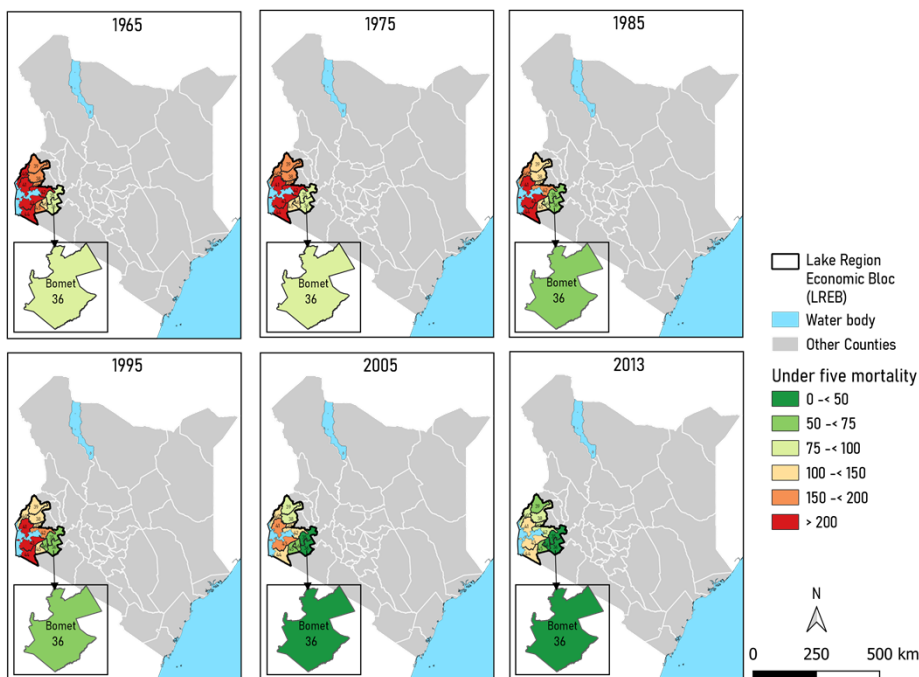| Year	2009	2019
Total population*	724,186	875,689
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	159,009	217,961
Population under five years**	137,552	161,825
Urban population*	-	22,853
Population with primary school education*	-	414,383
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,459	1,398

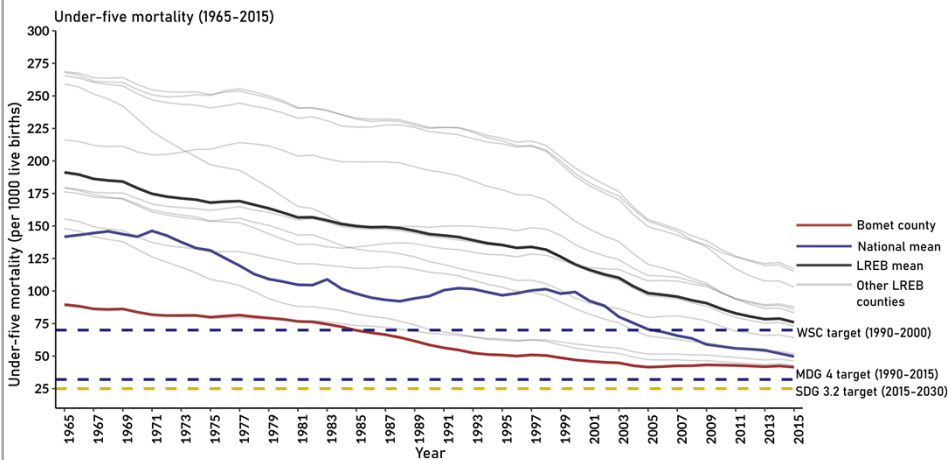Data Sources: * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, *** Kenya Meteorological Department

2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)
Water body
Other Counties

Under five mortality
- 0 -< 50
- 50 -< 75
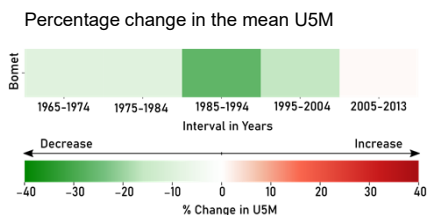- 75 -< 100
- 100 -< 150
- 150 -< 200
- > 200

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Bomet and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

Under-five mortality (1965-2015)

- Bomet county
- National mean
- LREB mean
- Other LREB counties
- WSC target (1990-2000)
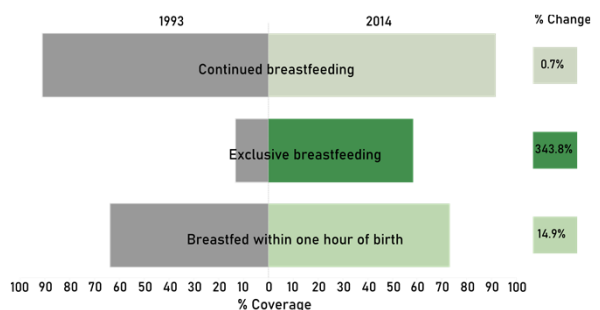- MDG 4 target (1990-2015)
- SDG 3.2 target (2015-2030)

U5M trends in Bomet, relative to the national mean, LREB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.

Percentage change in the mean U5M

| 1965-1974 | 1975-1984 | 1985-1994 | 1995-2004 | 2005-2013 |

Interval in Years

Decrease — Increase

% Change in U5M

3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014

1993	2014	% Change
Continued breastfeeding		0.7%
Exclusive breastfeeding		343.8%
Breastfed within one hour of birth		14.9%

% Coverage

Coverage of breast feeding indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement. The darker the green the greater the improvement.

b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014

1993	2014	% Change
Low birth weight		-13.10%
Stunted		-19.60%
Underweight		-37.90%
Wasted		-39.17%
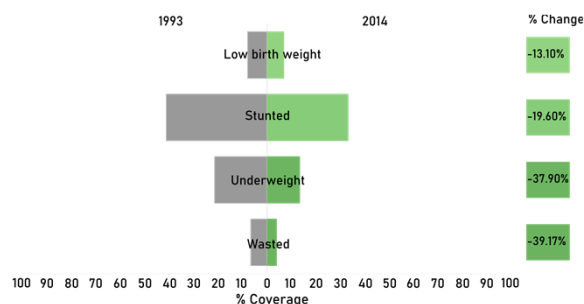
% Coverage

Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

3.2 Maternal factors
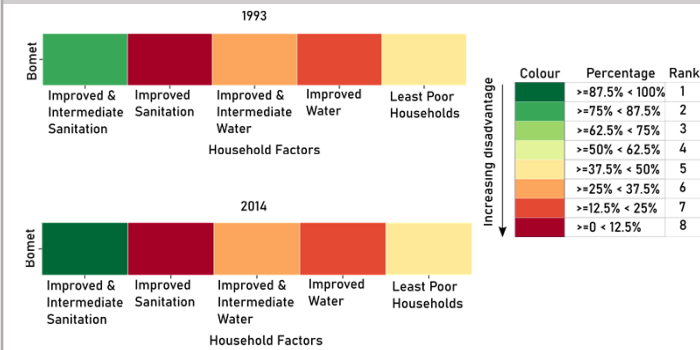
Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.

- 88.23% Maternal literacy
- 82.53% Birth interval
- Birth interval 74.00%
- Maternal literacy 72.67%
- 70.12% Low parity
- Low parity 57.75%
- 62.89% Maternal education
- Maternal education 35.01%
- 36.09% Contraceptive
- Female-headed household 27.68%
- 32.42% Female-headed household
- Contraceptive 16.80%

Increase in coverage
Decrease in coverage
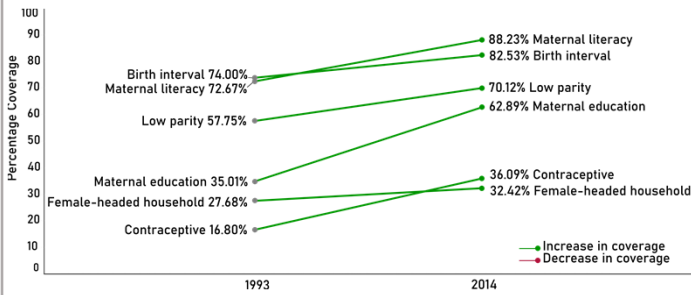
Note: **Birth interval** - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.
Low parity-the proportion of women aged,<30 years with less than 3 or aged >29 years with less than 5 children
Maternal education - The proportion of mothers (15-49 years) who had greater than primary education at the time of the survey.

3.4 Household factors

1993

Bomet

Improved & Intermediate Sanitation | Improved Sanitation | Improved & Intermediate Water | Improved Water | Least Poor Households

Household Factors

2014

Bomet

Improved & Intermediate Sanitation | Improved Sanitation | Improved & Intermediate Water | Improved Water | Least Poor Households

Household Factors

Colour	Percentage	Rank
	>=87.5% < 100%	1
	>=75% < 87.5%	2
	>=62.5% < 75%	3
	>=50% < 62.5%	4
	>=37.5% < 50%	5
	>=25% < 37.5%	6
	>=12.5% < 25%	7
	>=0 < 12.5%	8

Increasing disadvantage

Note: **Improved sanitation** - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities.
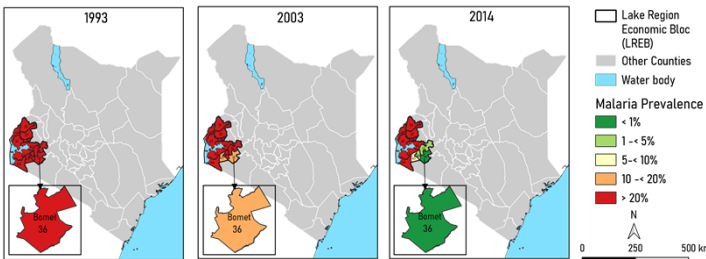**Improved and intermediate sanitation** have access to any form of a toilet facility.
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.
Improved and intermediate have access to either piped or boreholes/wells water for drinking.
Least poor households - proportion of households considered not poor comprising of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.
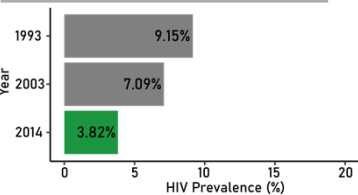
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

- Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)
- Other Counties
- Water body

Malaria Prevalence
- < 1%
- 1 -< 5%
- 5 -< 10%
- 10 -< 20%
- > 20%

Malaria prevalence in Bomet and other LREB counties.

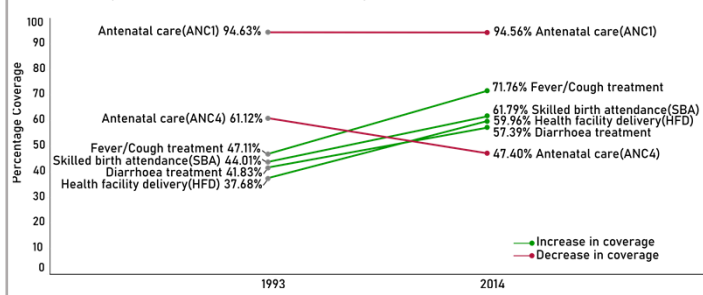### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence

1993: 9.15%
2003: 7.09%
2014: 3.82%

HIV Prevalence (%)

Rift Valley province HIV Prevalence (NACC Kenya) in 1993,2003 and 2014.

3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.

- Antenatal care(ANC1) 94.63%
- 94.56% Antenatal care(ANC1)
- Antenatal care(ANC4) 61.12%
- 71.76% Fever/Cough treatment
- 61.79% Skilled birth attendance(SBA)
- 59.96% Health facility delivery(HFD)
- 57.39% Diarrhoea treatment
- Fever/Cough treatment 47.11%
- Skilled birth attendance(SBA) 44.01%
- Diarrhoea treatment 41.83%
- Health facility delivery(HFD) 37.68%
- 47.40% Antenatal care(ANC4)

Increase in coverage
Decrease in coverage

3.5 Health Interventions

Coverage of child and maternal health interventions in 1993, 2003 and 2014.Dark green indicates high coverage and red low coverage.

Decreasing Coverage

Polio3 Vaccine 95.18
BCG Vaccine 98.02
DPT3 Vaccine 93.02
ORS 32.09
Measles Vaccine 93.21
TT2 53.85
Fully Immunised 86.16

Bomet Health Interventions, 1993
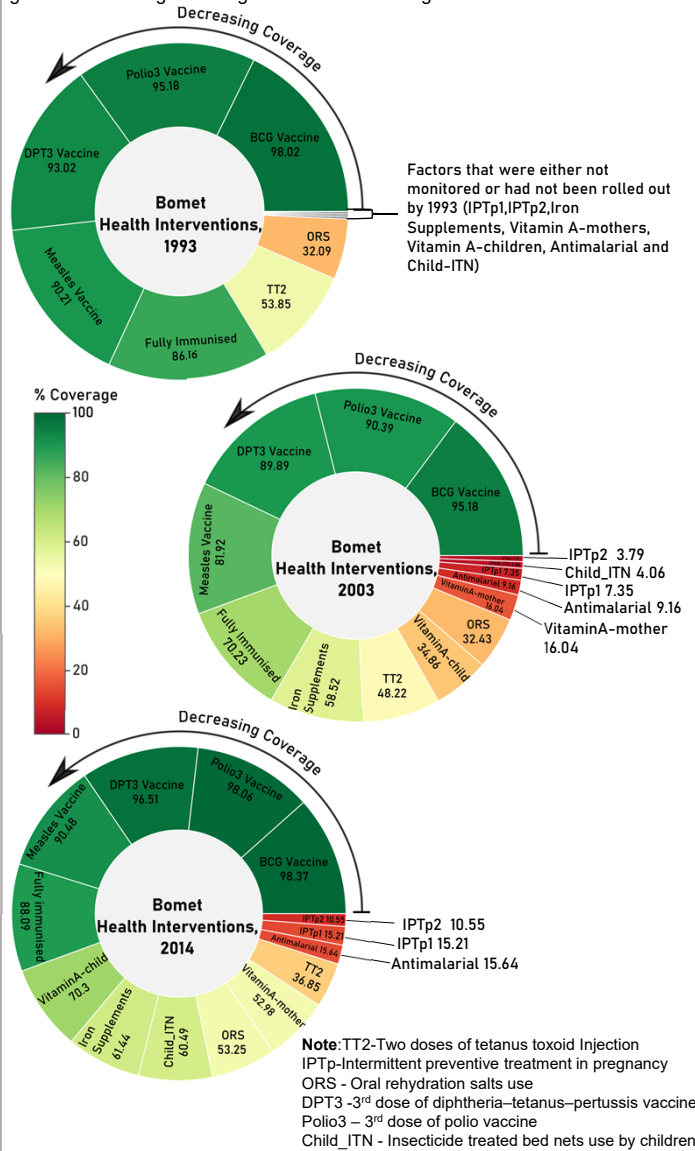
Factors that were either not monitored or had not been rolled out by 1993 (IPTp1,IPTp2,Iron Supplements, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

% Coverage
100 - 80 - 60 - 40 - 20 - 0

Decreasing Coverage

Polio3 Vaccine 90.39
DPT3 Vaccine 89.89
BCG Vaccine 95.18
Measles Vaccine 81.92
IPTp2 3.79
Child_ITN 4.06
IPTp1 7.35
Antimalarial 9.16
VitaminA-mother 16.04
Fully Immunised 70.23
Iron Supplements 58.52
VitaminA-child 34.86
ORS 32.43
TT2 48.22

Bomet Health Interventions, 2003

Decreasing Coverage

Polio3 Vaccine 98.06
DPT3 Vaccine 96.51
BCG Vaccine 98.37
Measles Vaccine 90.48
IPTp2 10.55
IPTp1 15.21
Antimalarial 15.64
Fully immunised 90.49
VitaminA-child 70.3
Iron Supplements 61.64
Child_ITN 60.49
ORS 53.25
VitaminA-mother 52.98
TT2 36.85

Bomet Health Interventions, 2014

Note:TT2-Two doses of tetanus toxoid Injection
IPTp-Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy
ORS - Oral rehydration salts use
DPT3 -3rd dose of diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine
Polio3 – 3rd dose of polio vaccine
Child_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

Key Messages

- Bomet is one of the few LREB counties that maintained a U5M rate lower than the national and regional mean across the years. However, between 2005 and 2013, while other counties experienced a decrease in the U5M rate, small upsurge (0.8%) in U5M was observed in Bomet.
- Regardless, by 2014, the rate remained the lowest in the region at 42.4 per 100 live births.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence decreased steadily across the years. Bomet was the only LREB county that reduced the malaria transmission rate to <1% by 2014, even though the coverage of malaria interventions was much lower than most counties.
- Nutritional status and breast feeding practices improved varying between 13% to 344%. However, the change in the proportion of children continually breast fed after birth was small (0.7%).
- The proportion of educated mothers and contraceptive usage improved but was still among the lowest in the region.
- Only 47% of pregnant women received at least four antenatal care in 2014, the lowest in LREB, which was not the case in 1993, thus a cause for concern. Bomet also had the highest proportion of children seeking treatment for fever/cough in 1993 and 2014 in the region.
- Vaccination coverage rebounded from a decline observed between 1993 and 2003. By 2014 it was among the highest coverage in LREB and the country. In addition, the uptake of vitamin A supplementation and ORS usage had significantly improved.
- Access to sanitation improved to >88%, but access to clean water remained below 38%, thus the need to further accelerate progress. The proportion of households classified as least poor remained below 50%.