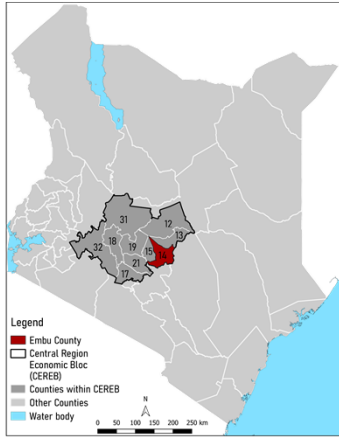


1. General Profile

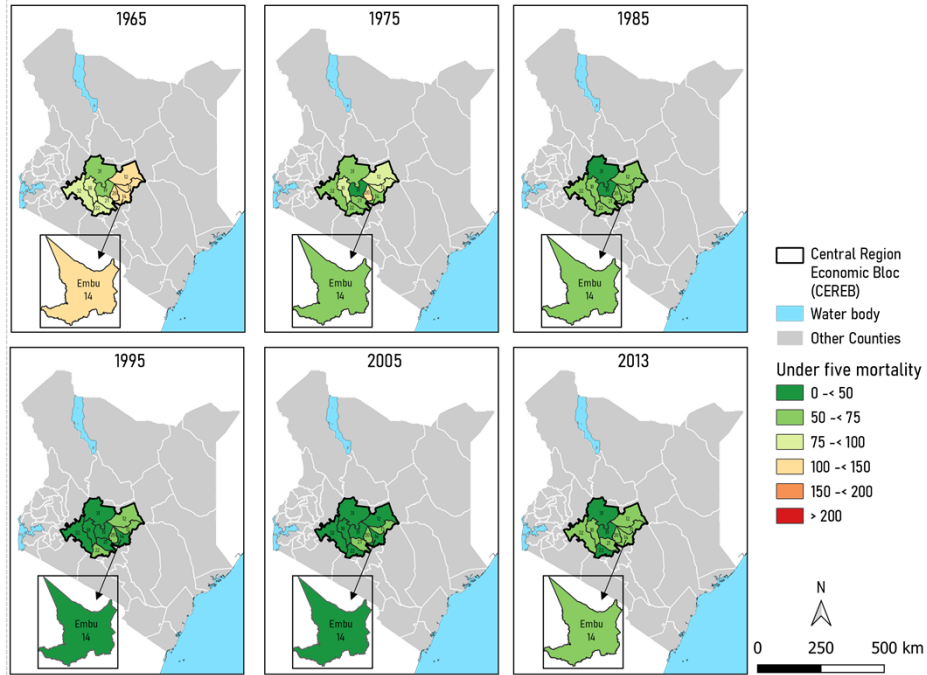


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	516,212	608,599
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	119,875	133,061
Population under five years**	74,699	73,509
Urban population*	-	65,152
Population with primary school education*	-	271,496
Average rainfall (mm)***	856	1,440

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

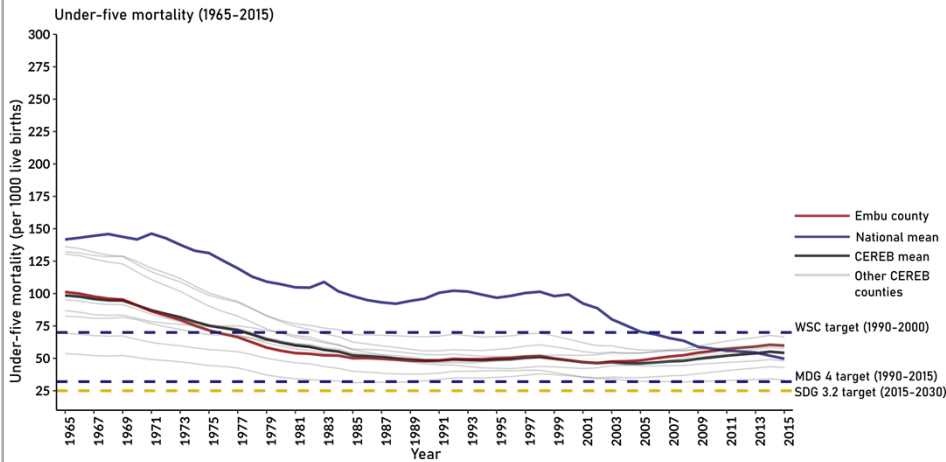
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



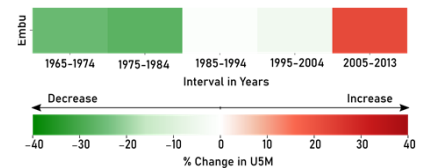
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Embu and CEREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Embu, relative to the national mean, CEREB 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.

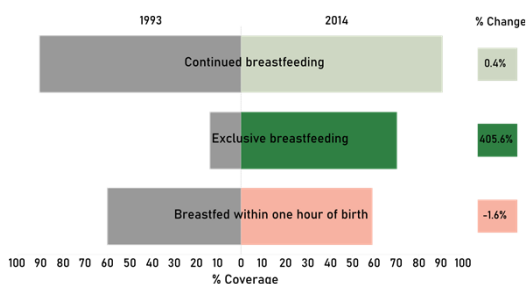
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

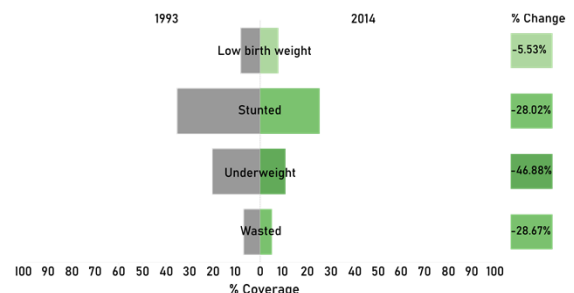
3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

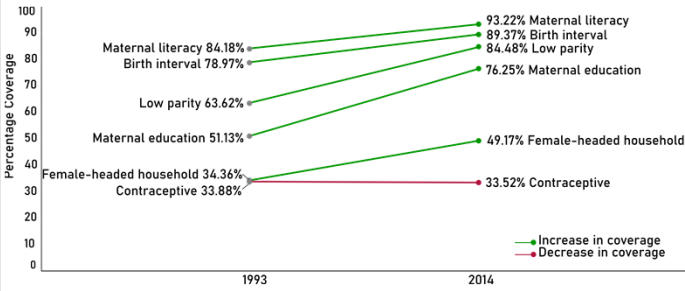
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

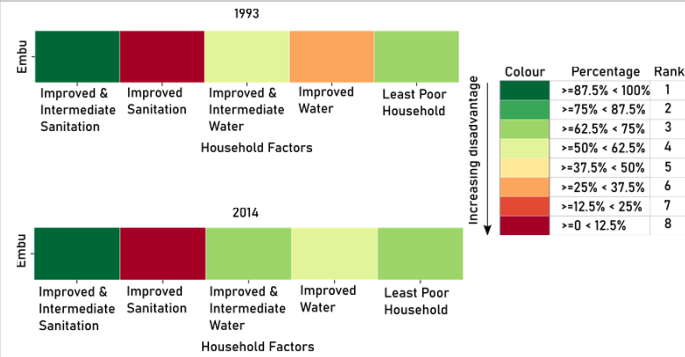
3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.



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.

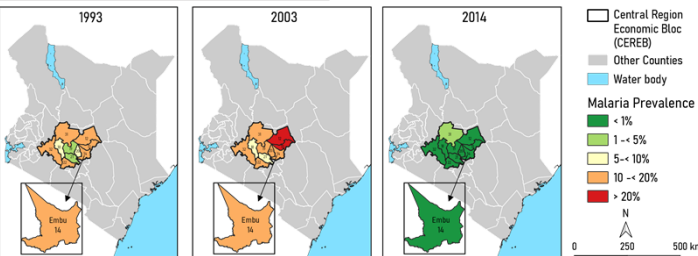
3.4 Household factors



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.

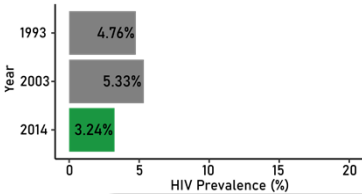
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Embu and other CEREB counties.

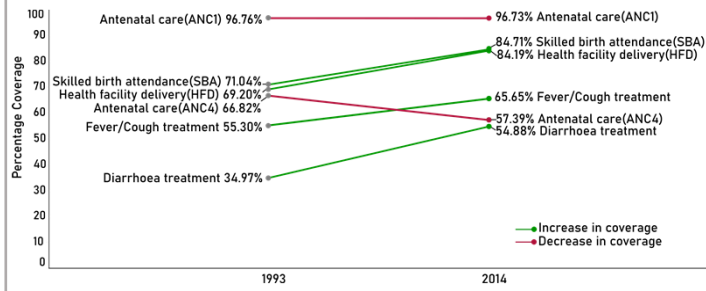
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

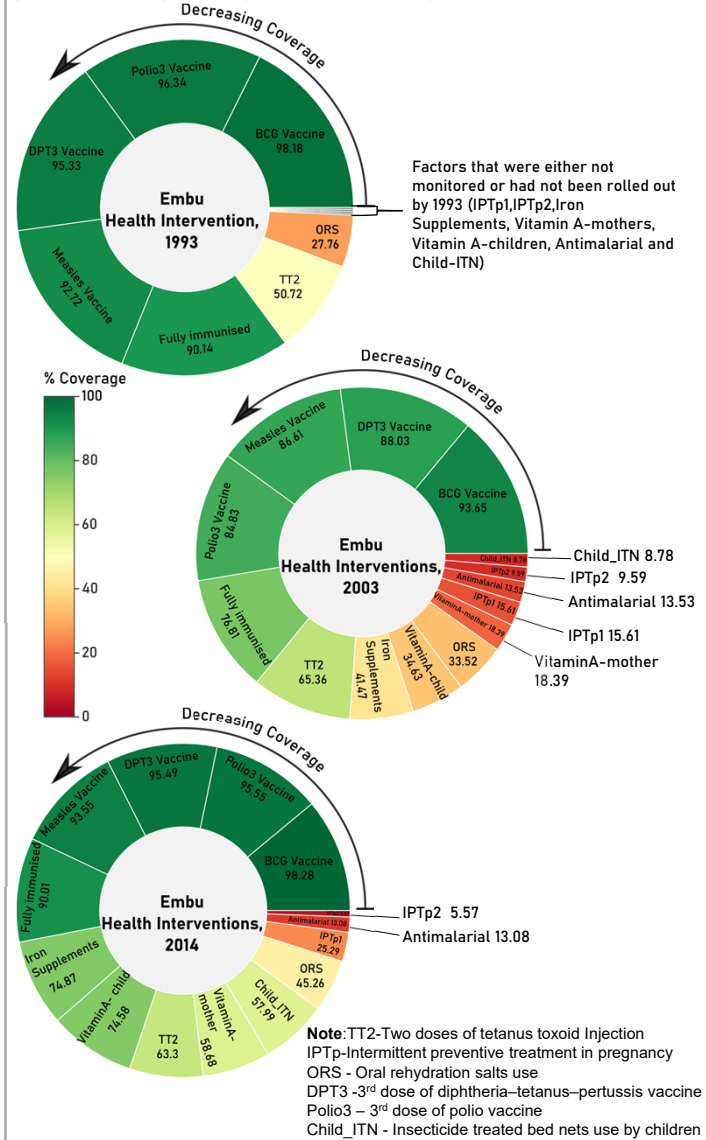
3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.



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.



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

- Embu had an overall U5M change of 41.6% between 1965 and 2013, a lower reduction compared to the regional change. Overall, the trend in U5M was similar in Embu county and the regional average, except in the 1970s and post 2003 where Embu county had lower and higher U5M, respectively. By 2014, Embu had the fourth-highest U5M (60.5 per 1000 live births) in the region. Relative to the national trend, CEREB counties had lower rates except after 2010. After 2003, all the counties in CEREB had a U5M rate upsurge.
- HIV prevalence increased between 1993 and 2003 before decreasing to 3.24% by 2014. However, malaria prevalence remained unchanged in 2003 before a substantial decline by 2014 linked to significant improvements in the use of treated bed net by children from 9% to 58% between 2003 and 2014.
- Maternal literacy and education improved in Embu county and might be linked to the increasing number of women with longer-spaced births and lower parity. However, there was a notable decline in the use of modern contraceptives.
- The number of women receiving at least four antenatal declined, a cause for concern.
- Breast feeding practices and nutritional status improved except the proportion of children breastfed within one hour of birth.
- Vaccination coverage has remained high, and Embu is one of the counties with the highest vaccination coverage in the country.
- Access to clean water has improved, with >50% of households having access to piped water for drinking.
- Households with access to sanitation remained >88%, and those classified as poor remained low.