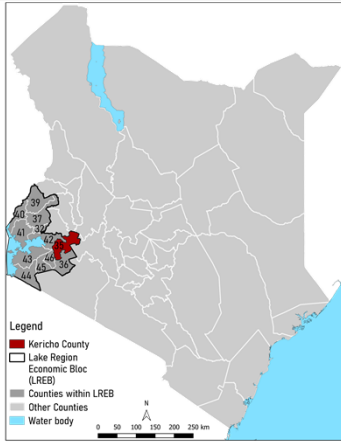


### 1. General Profile

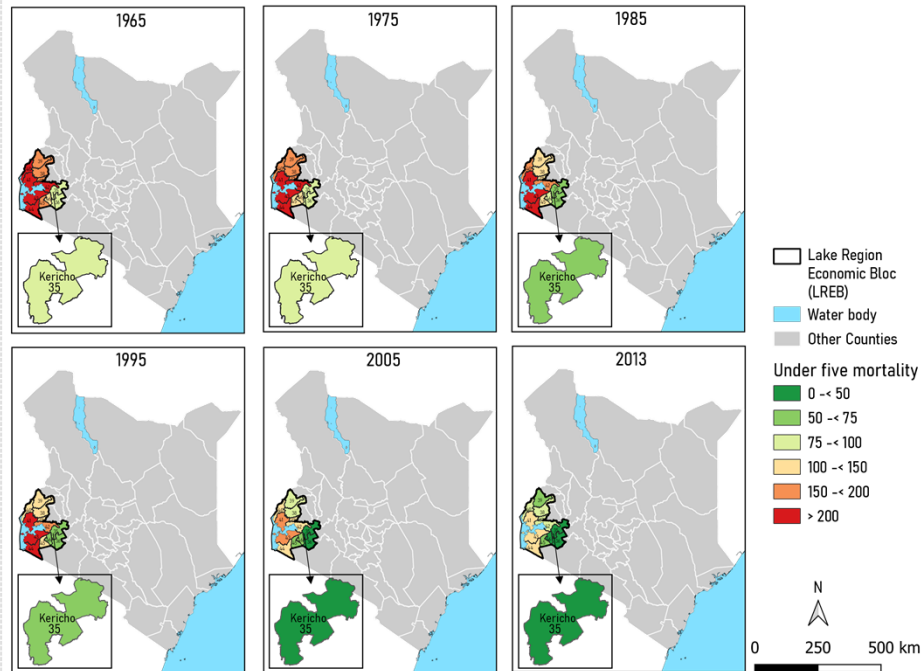


Year	2009	2019
<b>Total population*</b>	758,339	901,777
<b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>	165,315	224,945
<b>Population under five years**</b>	132,305	155,103
<b>Urban population*</b>	-	79,095
<b>Population with primary school education*</b>	-	410,824
<b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>	1,548	1,704

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

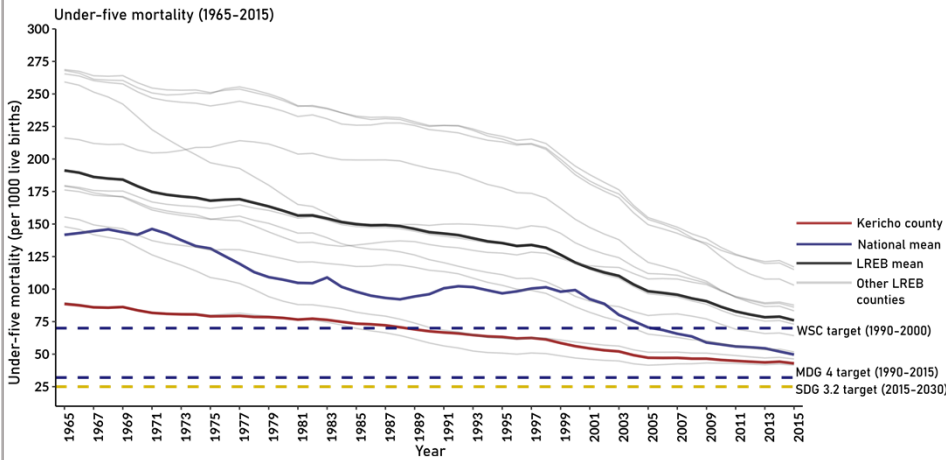
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

#### 2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

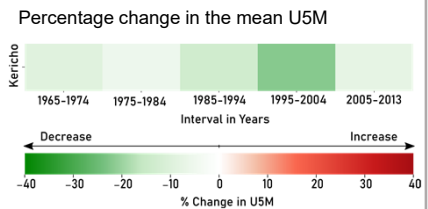


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kericho and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

#### 2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



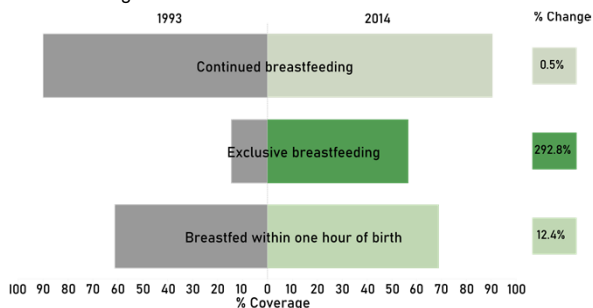
U5M trends in Kericho, relative to the national mean, the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



### 3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

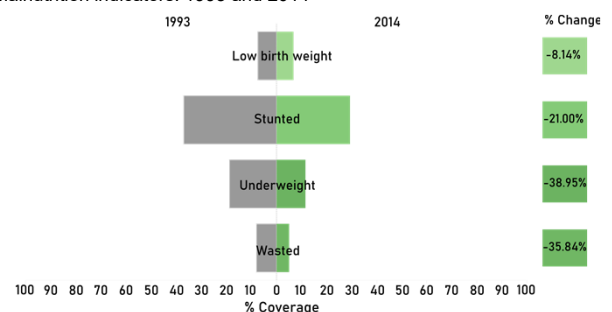
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

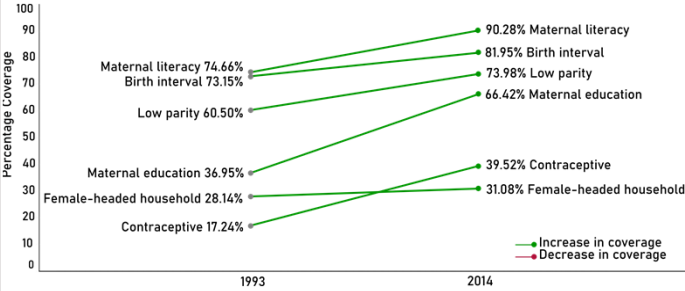
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

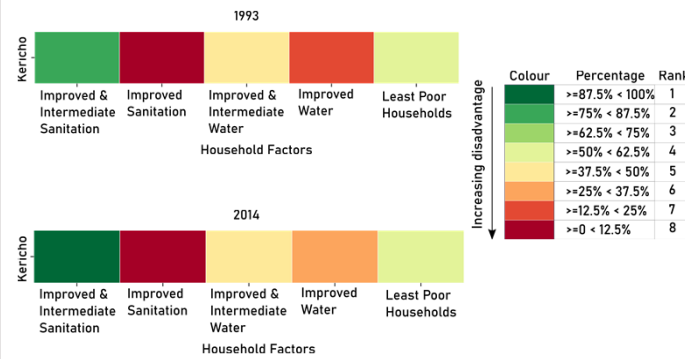
### 3.2 Maternal factors

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.

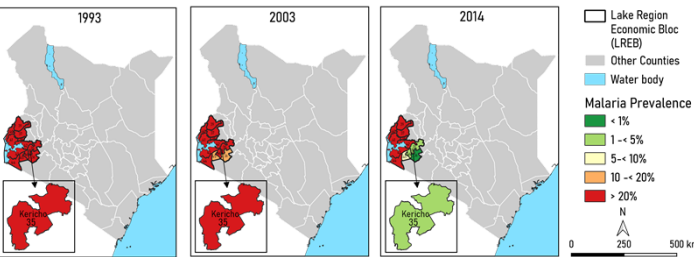
### 3.4 Household factors



**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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quintiles of the wealth index.

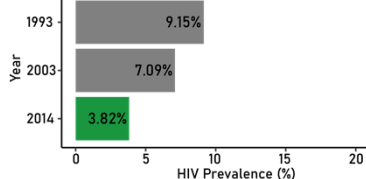
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Kericho and other LREB counties.

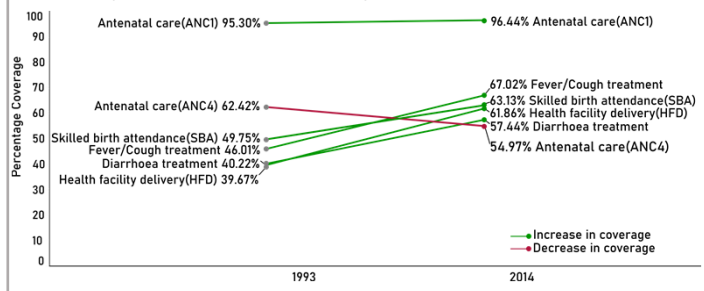
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

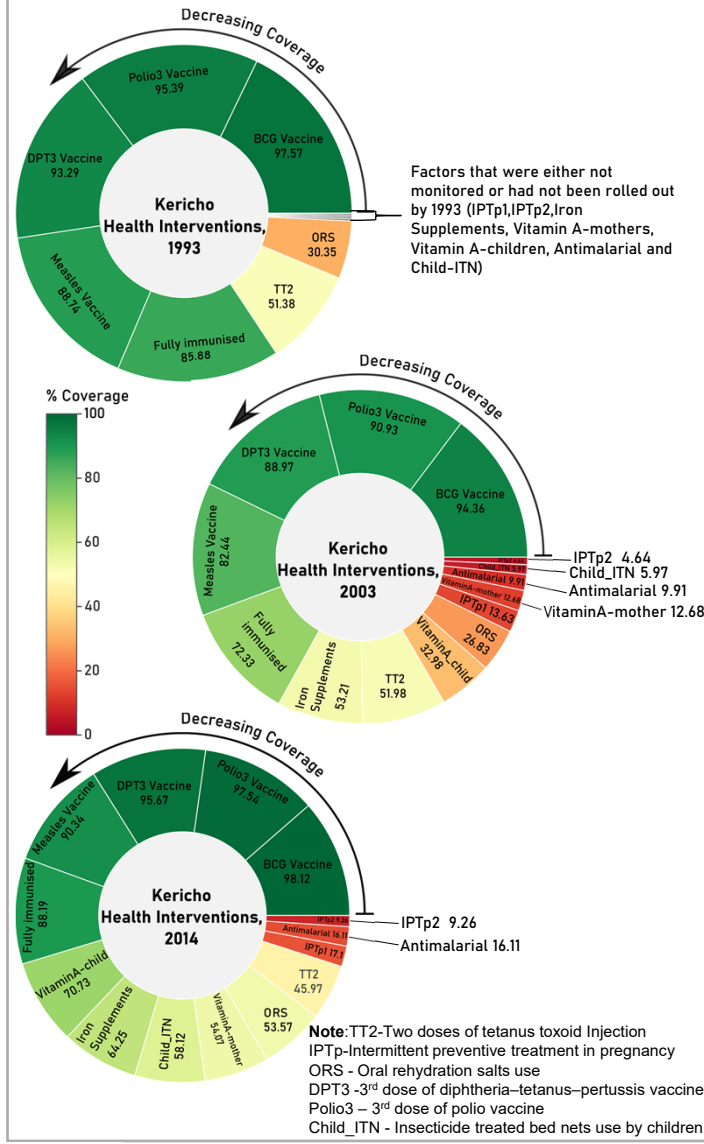
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.



### 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 - 3<sup>rd</sup> dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine  
 Polio3 - 3<sup>rd</sup> dose of polio vaccine  
 Child\_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

### Key Messages

- Kericho county is among the few LREB counties that maintained U5M rates lower than the regional and national average. The rate has been declining with greater reductions observed between 1995 and 2004. By 2014, the rate was 44.21 per 1000 live births and the second-lowest in LREB after Bonet.
- HIV prevalence had a steady decline across the years but, it was not until after 2003 that a significant decrease in Malaria prevalence was observed even though the coverage of Malaria interventions was among the lowest in LREB. For instance, Kericho had the lowest usage of treated bed nets and the recommended antimalarials in 2014.
- Breast feeding practices and nutritional status improved at varying rates. For example, the proportion of children continually breastfed after birth improved by 0.5%, those exclusively breastfed by 293%, and underweights reduced by 39%.
- Kericho had the highest proportion of literate mothers in the region and was among the country's highest by 2014. However, this was not the case for maternal education despite significant improvements. Contraceptive usage and Vitamin A supplementation are among the factors that had substantial improvements.
- The rate of health care utilization improved, except for the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care, which dropped by (8%) points.
- Kericho has been among the counties in LREB leading in vaccination coverage across the years. Even after the decline observed between 1993 and 2003, Kericho had the highest coverage and in 2014 after improvements.
- Access to sanitation improved. However, there were minimal changes in improving access to clean water, though households with access to piped water increased to > 25%, one of the highest in LREB. The proportion of households classified as poor remained above 50%.