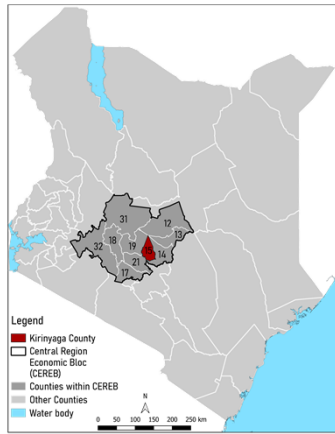


1. General Profile

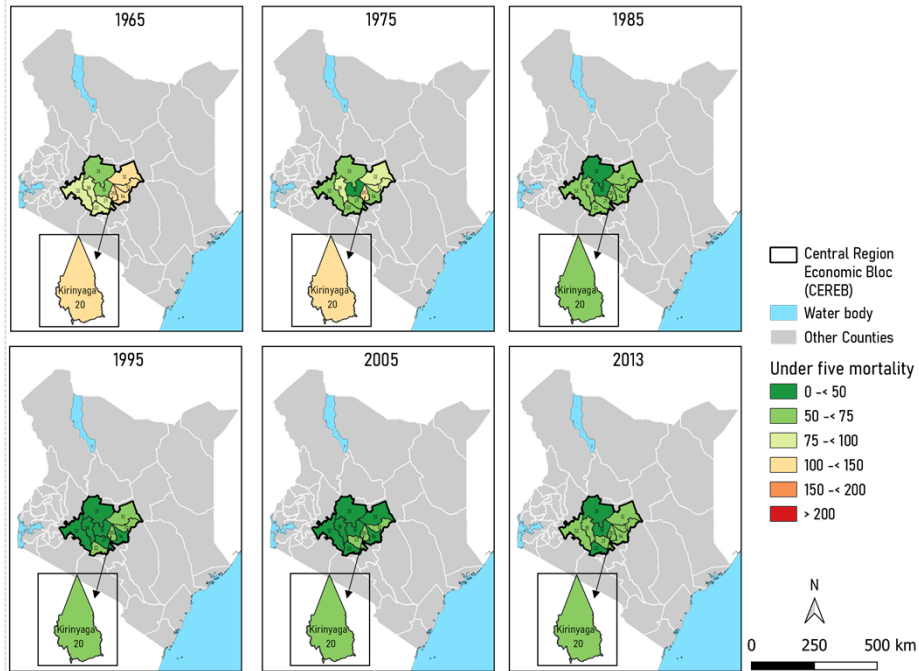


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	528,054	610,411
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	129,615	136,370
Population under five years**	64,805	60,791
Urban population*	-	118,979
Population with primary school education*	-	266,878
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,094	1,872

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

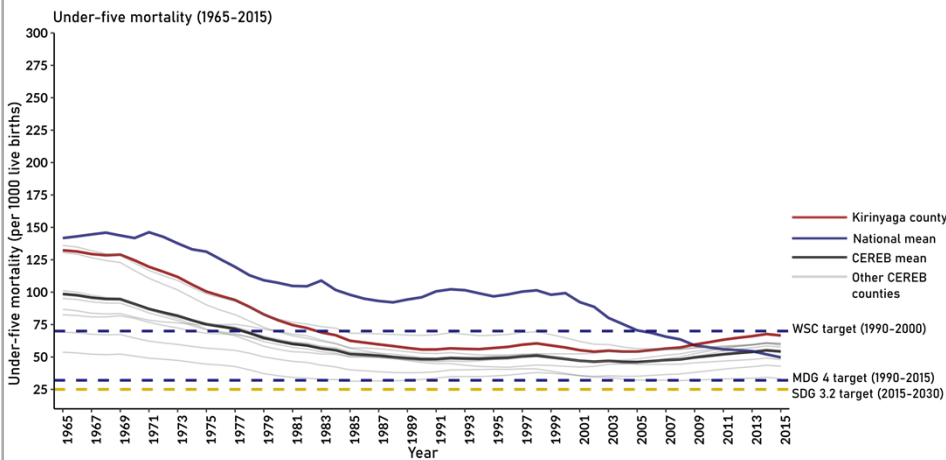
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

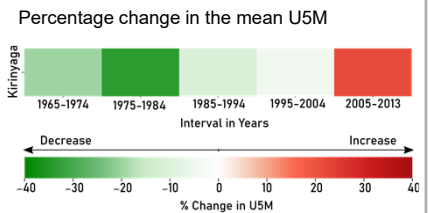


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kirinyaga and CEREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



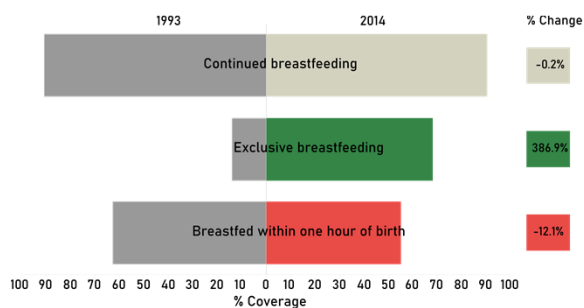
U5M trends in Kirinyaga, relative to the national mean, CEREB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

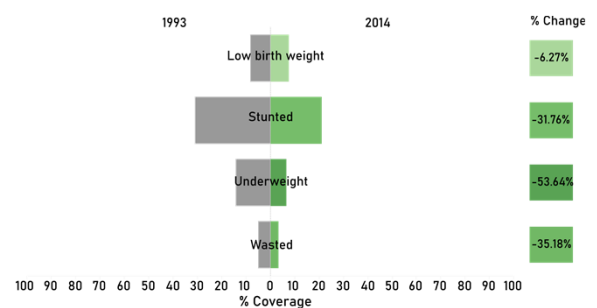
3.1 Child Factors

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.

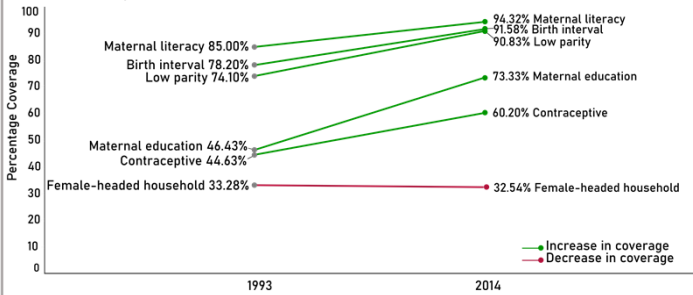
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

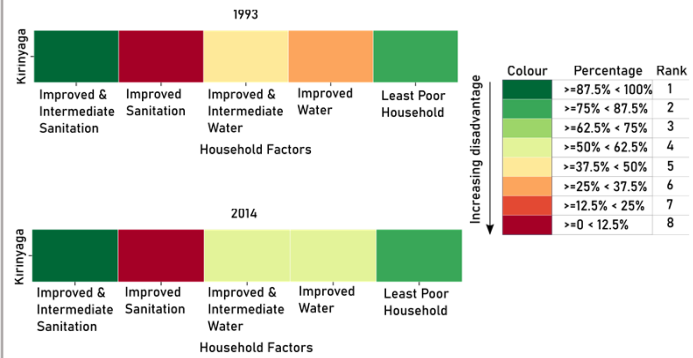
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

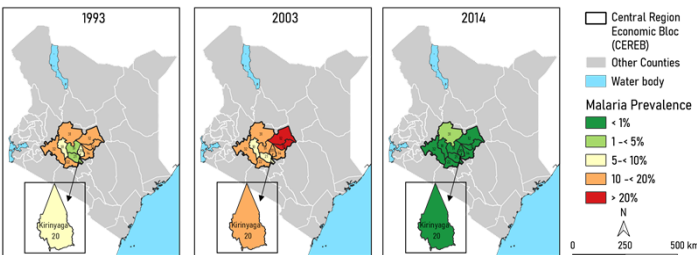
3.4 Household factors



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.

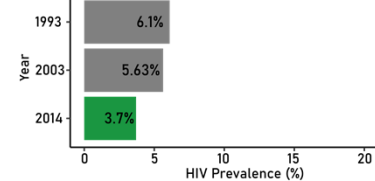
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Kirinyaga and other CEREB counties.

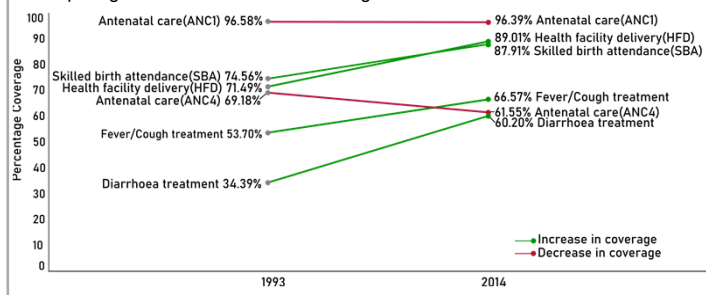
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

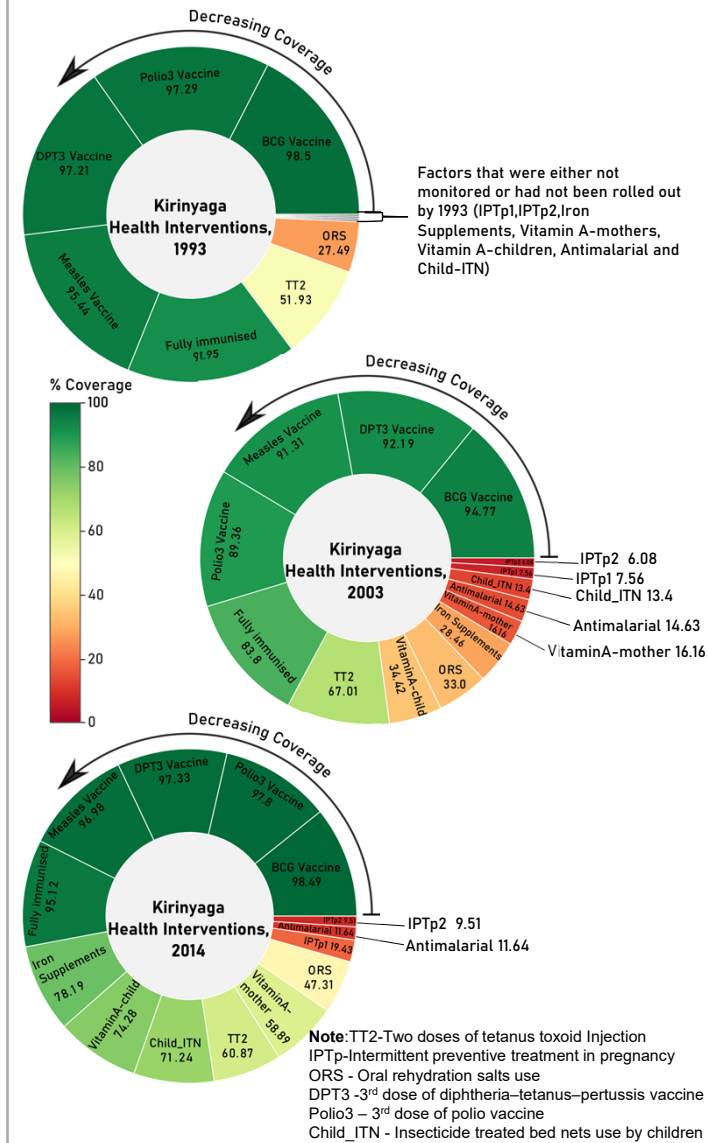
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- Overall, in CEREB, Kirinyaga county had the highest U5M rate (67.69 per 1000 live births) in 2014. Since 1965, the rate has remained higher than the regional average. However, a greater reduction in U5M was observed between 1975 to 1984. Progress stalled after 1984, followed by an upsurge from 2004 that saw the rate exceed the national average in 2009 and was 30.1% higher by 2014.
- HIV prevalence steadily declined across the years. Conversely, Malaria prevalence increased in 2003 before decreasing to <1% in 2014. Notably, despite Kirinyaga being a low malaria transmission county, the coverage of children using ITNs was 71% in 2014, much higher than most counties with high Malaria transmission rates.
- Kirinyaga had the highest contraceptive usage in the country, which could reflect the high prevalence of longer birth intervals and low parity.
- The proportion of educated mothers improved from 43% to 73%.
- Breast feeding practices and nutritional status also improved except for children breastfed within one hour of birth.
- Women receiving antenatal care during pregnancy, especially those receiving at least four, declined by (10%) points.
- In terms of vaccination, Kirinyaga is among the counties with the highest coverage in the country and seems to do well overall in access to maternal and child health interventions.
- The proportion of children seeking diarrhoea treatment has substantially increased despite high access to sanitation and improvements in access to clean water.
- The number of households classified as poor remained low across the years.