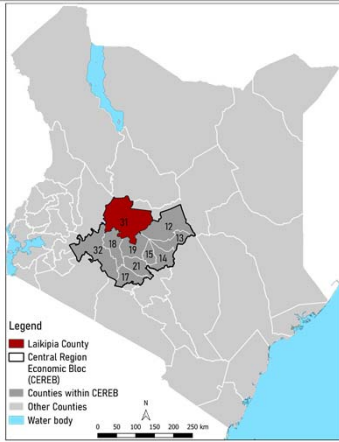


1. General Profile

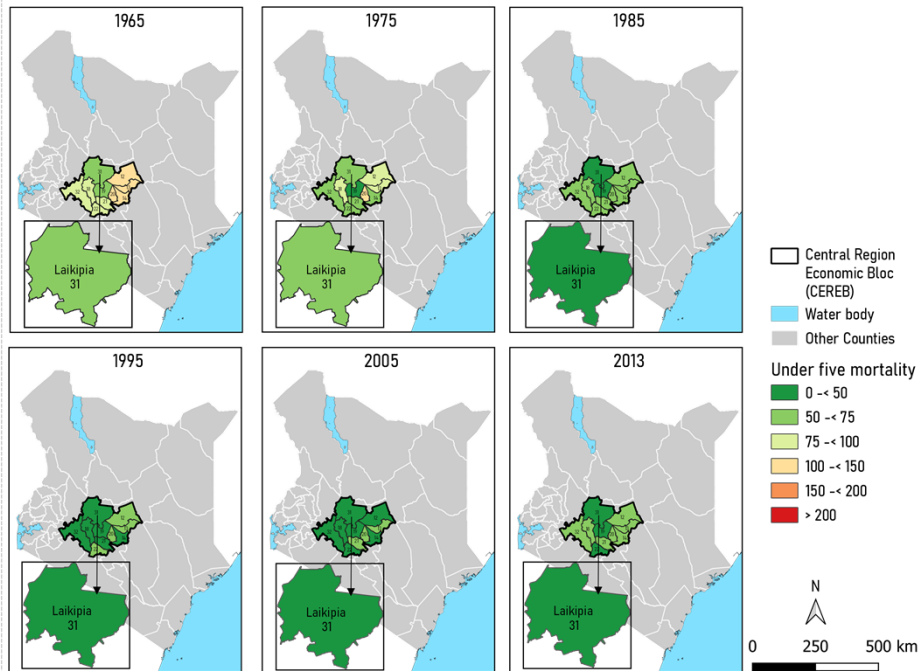


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	399,227	518,580
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	85,476	112,935
Population under five years**	63,220	73,598
Urban population*	-	108,748
Population with primary school education*	-	200,615
Average rainfall (mm)***	661	799

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

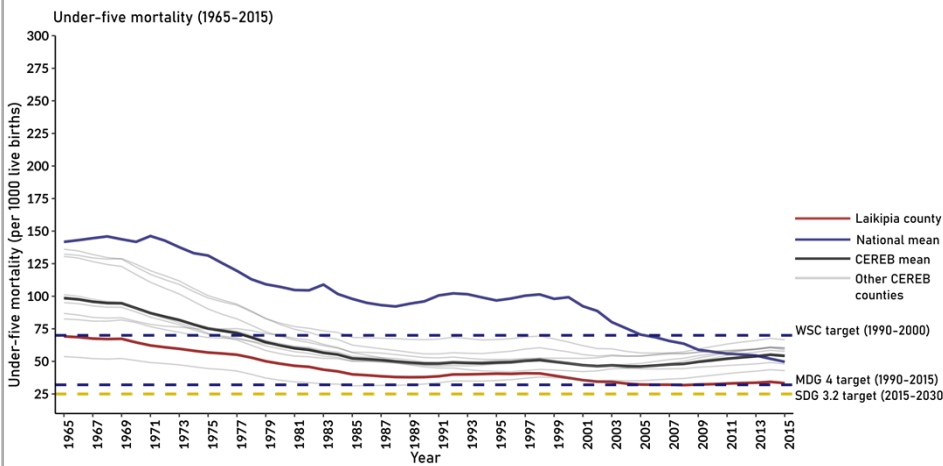
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



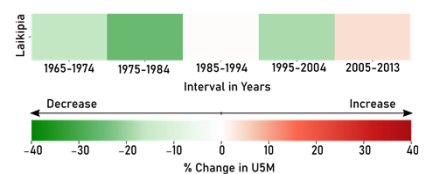
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Laikipia and CEREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Laikipia, 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.

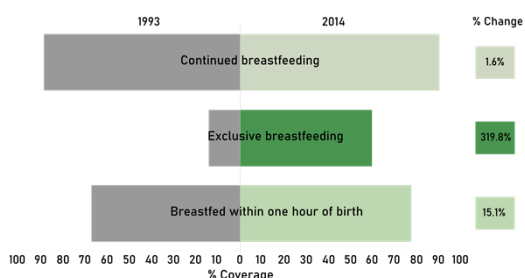
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

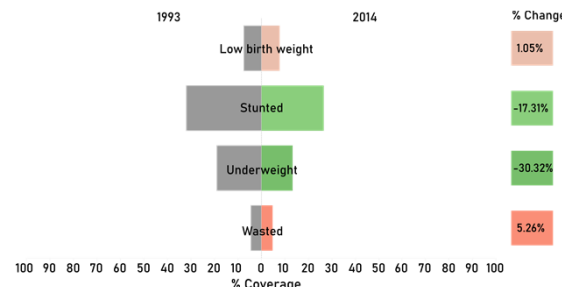
3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

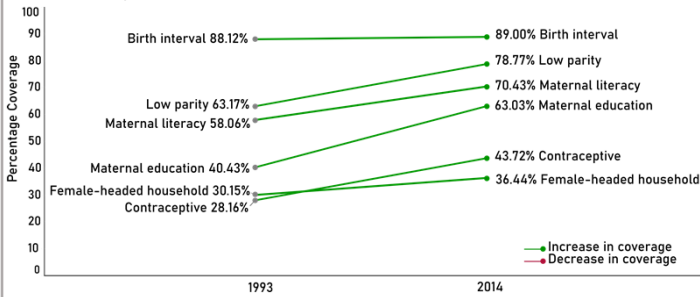
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

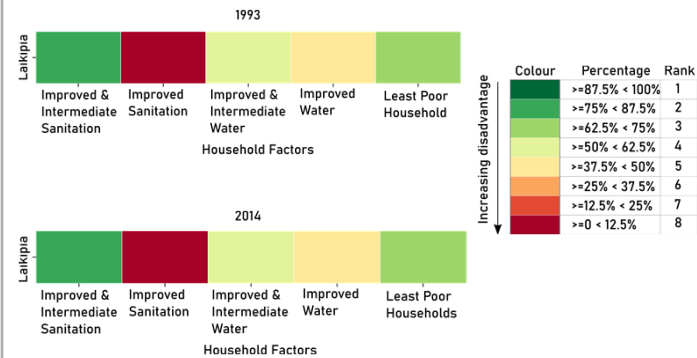


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

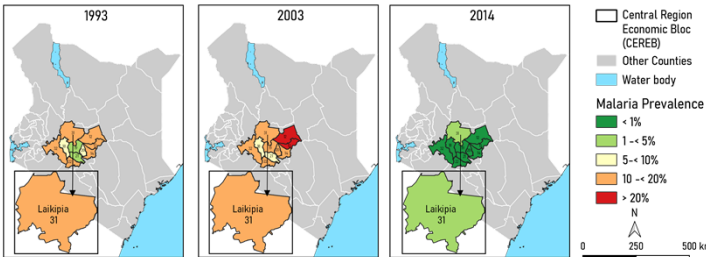
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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.

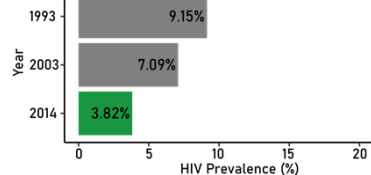
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Laikipia and other CEREB counties.

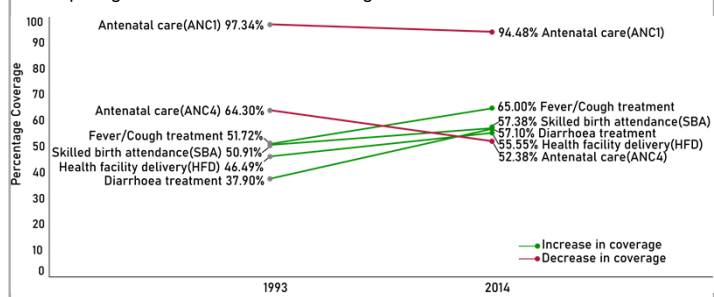
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

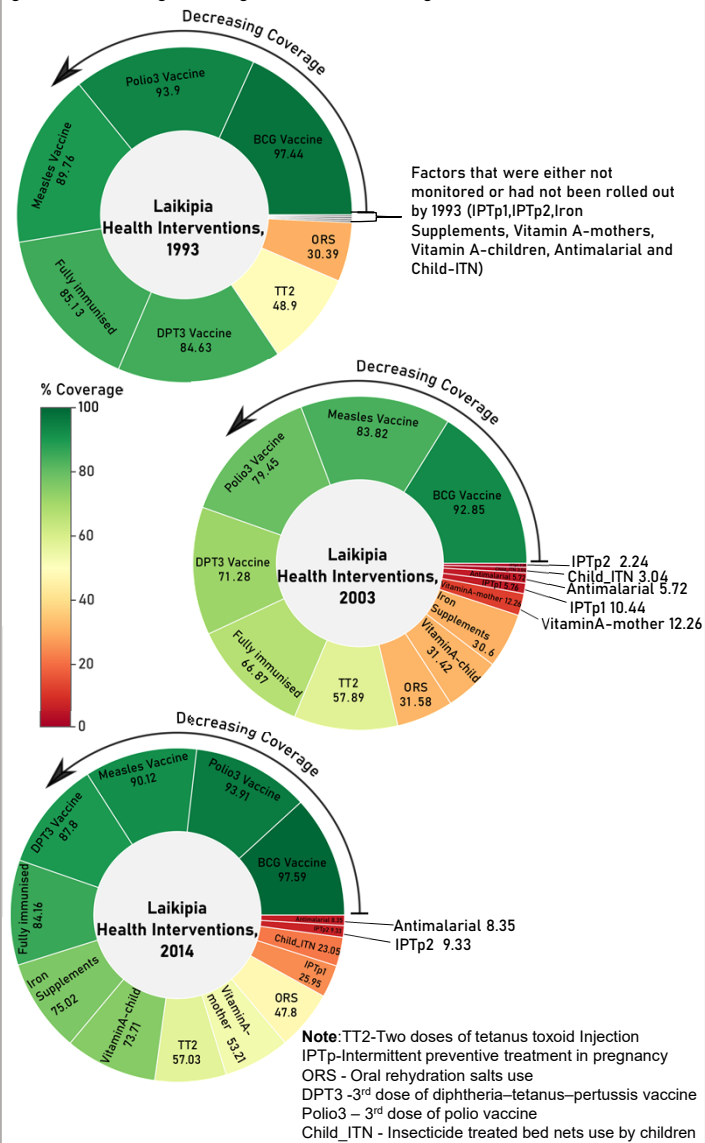
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



Key Messages

- Laikipia, is among the few counties in CEREB that maintained U5M rates lower than the regional and national average, despite the upsurge observed across all CEREB counties. In addition, Laikipia had the lowest rate of increase (4%) between 2005 and 2013. By 2014, the rate was 34.3 per 1000 live births being the lowest in CEREB and among the country's lowest rates.
- By 2014, there was a substantial decline in HIV and Malaria prevalence. Malaria transmission rate, however, remained higher (1%-5%) than other counties (<1%) in the region.
- Despite improvements, Laikipia had the lowest proportion of literate and educated mothers and among the lowest usage of contraceptives in the region.
- Breast feeding practices have improved and nutrition status had mixed performance. Notably, Laikipia is the only county in the region where the proportion of wasted and low birth weights children increased.
- Only 52% of women received at least four antenatal care in 2014, a decline from 64% in 1993.
- Coverage of fully immunized children dropped to 67% in 2003 but rebounded to 84% by 2014, though it is still among the lowest in the region.
- Progress towards improving access to clean water has been slow. However, access to sanitation remained at >75%, and the least poor households >63%.