

1. General Profile

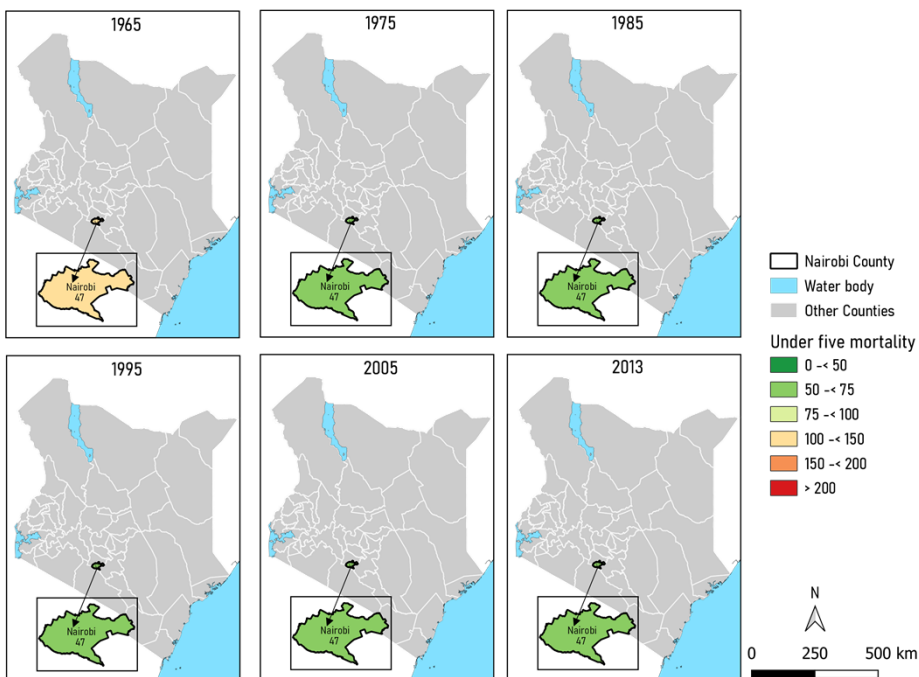


Year	2009	2019
Total Population*	3,138,369	4,397,073
Female population age (15-49)**	933,807	1,286,849
Under five years population**	395,466	524,987
Urban population*	-	3,814,871
Population with primary school education*	-	1,251,210
Average rainfall(mm)***	748	1,057

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

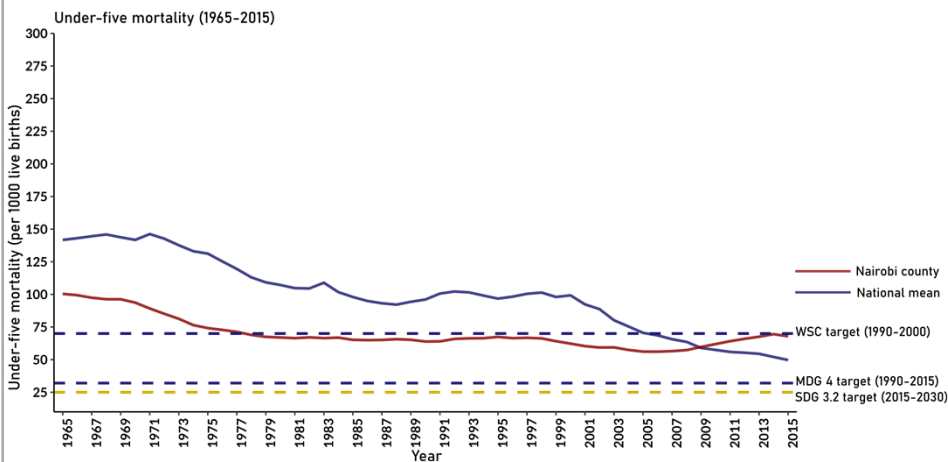
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



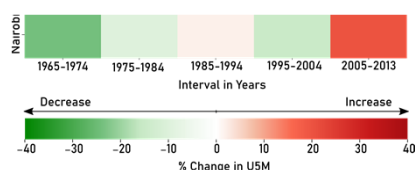
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Nairobi every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Nairobi, relative to the national 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.

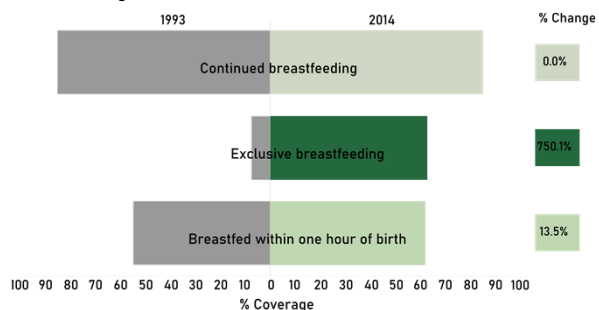
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

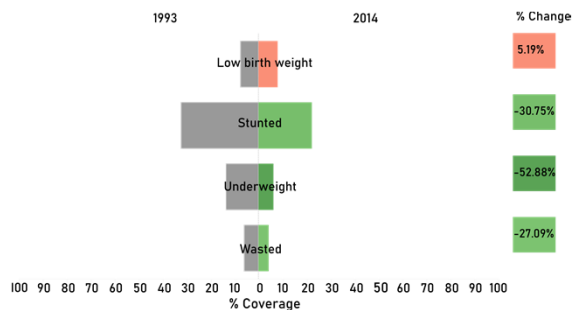
3.1 Child Factors

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.

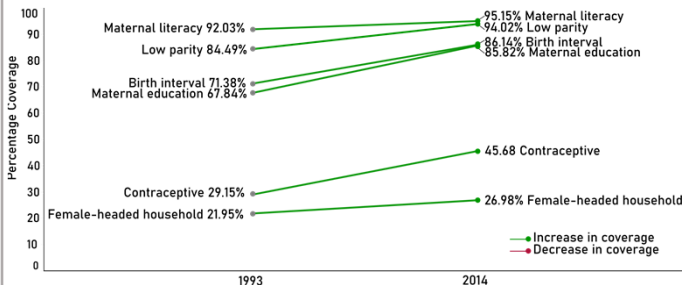
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

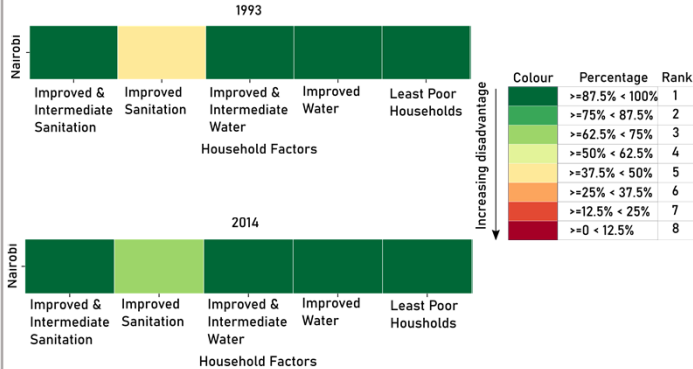
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

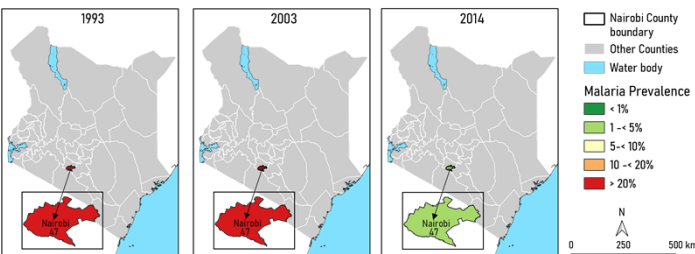
3.4 Household factors



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.

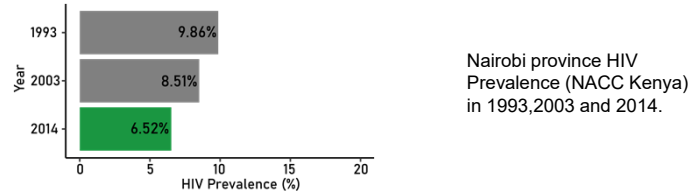
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Nairobi.

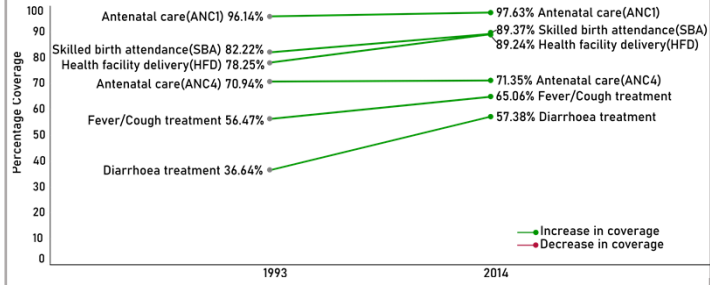
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

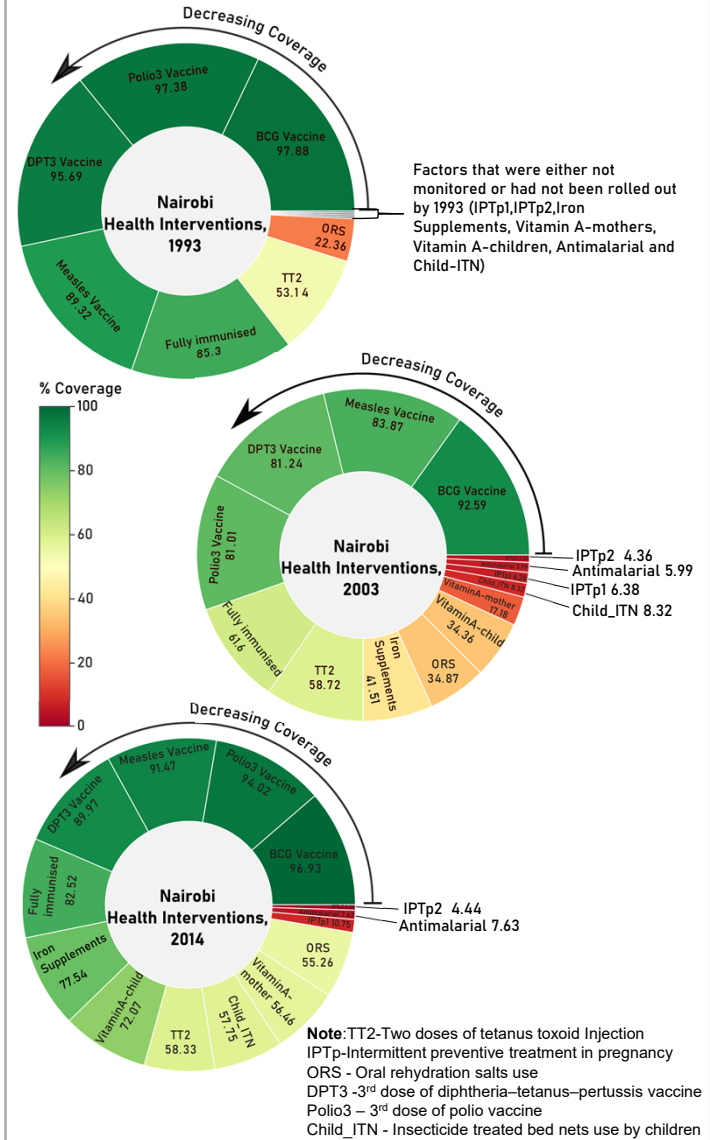
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- The progress towards reducing U5M in Nairobi has been highly variable. In the mid-60s to mid-70s, U5M declined steadily then, progress slowed down and further regressed after 2005 such that the U5M rates reverted to what was observed in the 70s. By 2014, Nairobi had a 31% overall reduction in U5M, the second-lowest reduction in the country.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence peaked in the early 90s and 2000s, after which the transmission rates steadily declined. However, at 6.52% in 2014, HIV prevalence in Nairobi was the second-highest in the country after Nyanza province. On the other hand, Malaria prevalence has remained below 5% since 2007.
- Nairobi had the country's highest maternal literacy and education levels, with contraceptive usage being among the highest (top 10) and corresponded to the high prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity. In fact, Nairobi had the highest prevalence for low parity.
- There was a seven-fold increase in the proportion of children exclusively breastfed for six months, the most significant improvement in the Country. Conversely, the proportion of low birth weights increased.
- Nationally, Nairobi had the highest levels in the utilization of maternal health care services likely related to easier access to facilities and higher educational and socioeconomic status of the population.
- Additionally, the coverage of WASH(water, sanitation, and hygiene) indicators has been the highest in-country across the years. Furthermore, Nairobi had one of the country's lowest poverty levels, with 97% of households classified as least poor households by 2014.
- Generally, Nairobi seemed to be doing well and even leading in the coverage of most indicators. However, in terms of vaccination coverage, despite improvement, other counties had higher coverage rates.