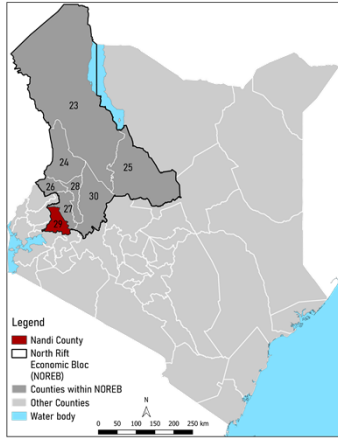


### 1. General Profile

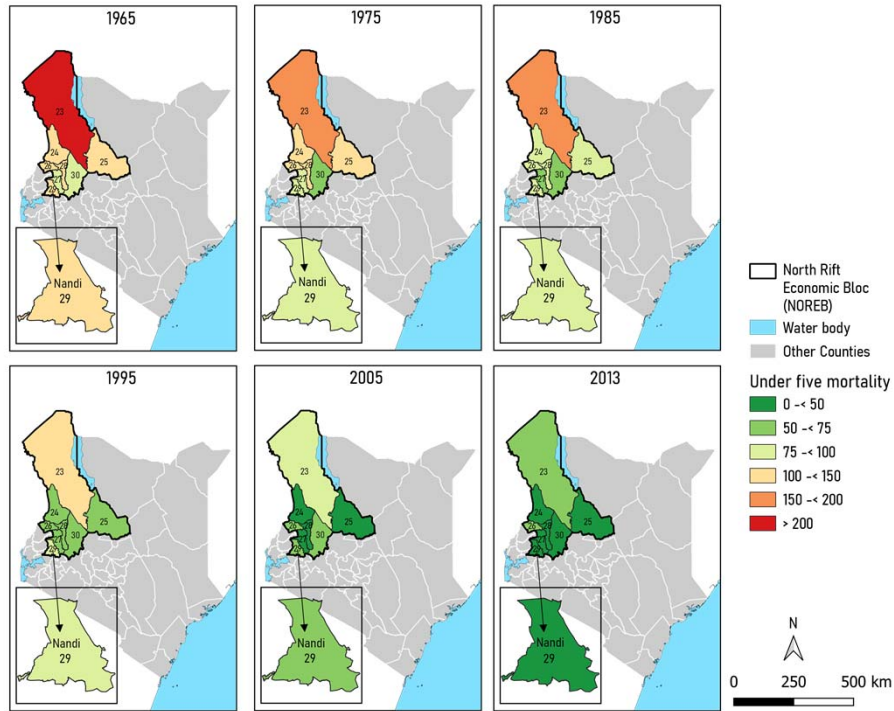


| Year   | 2009    | 2019    |
|--|---------|---------|
| <b>Total population*</b>                         | 752,965 | 885,711 |
| <b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>      | 164,693 | 222,470 |
| <b>population under five years**</b>             | 140,734 | 164,685 |
| <b>Urban population*</b>                         | -       | 51,203  |
| <b>Population with primary school education*</b> | -       | 418,603 |
| <b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>                  | 1,515   | 1,836   |

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

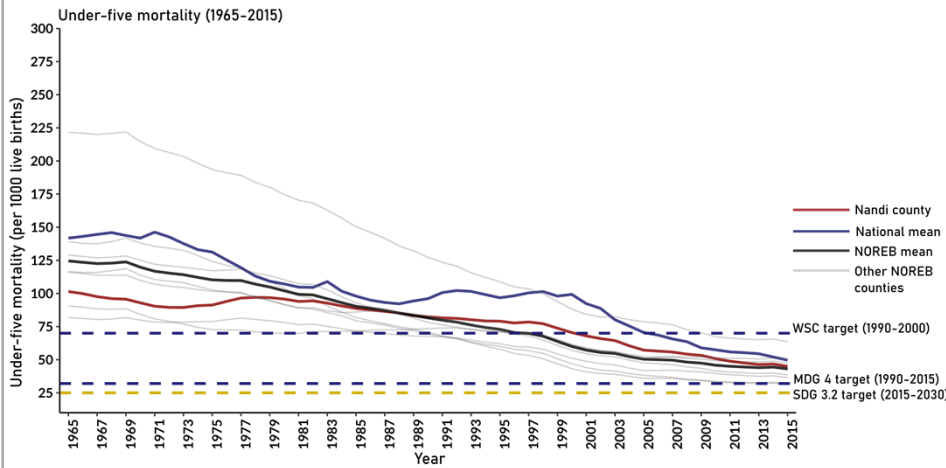
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

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



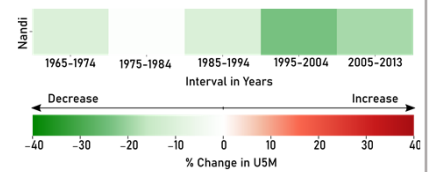
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Nandi and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

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



U5M trends in Nandi, relative to the national mean, NOREB 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.

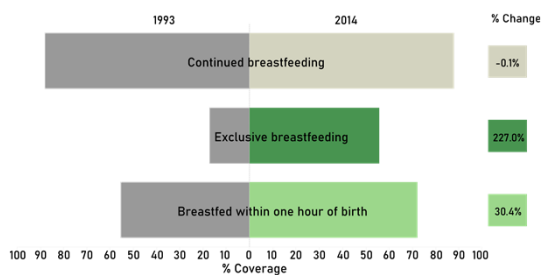
#### Percentage change in the mean U5M.



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

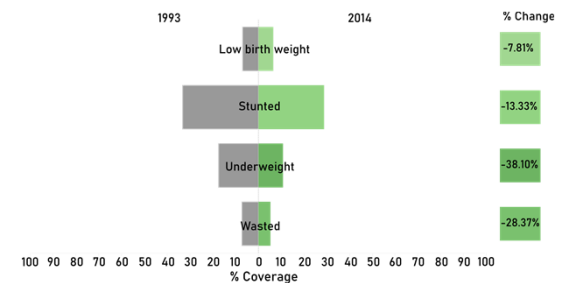
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### 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.

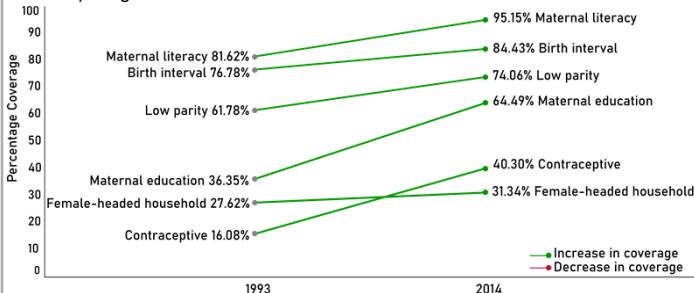
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

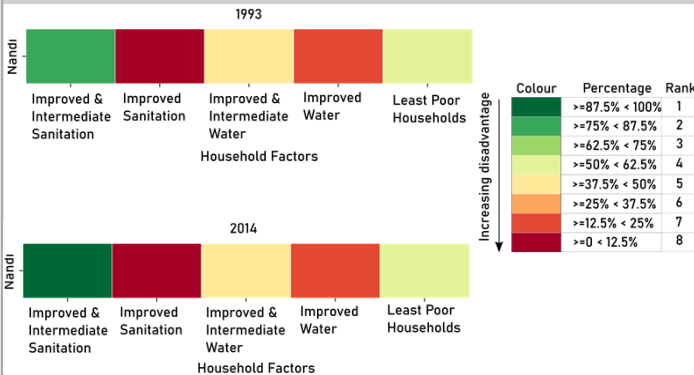


**Note: Birth interval** - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

**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.

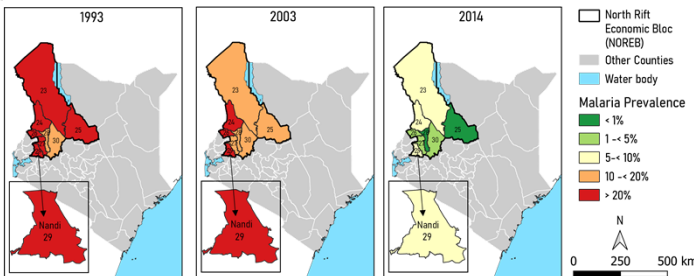
**Improved water** is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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

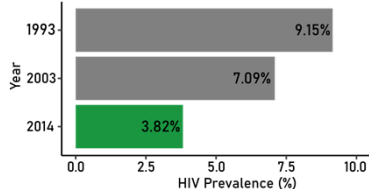
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Nandi and other NOREB counties.

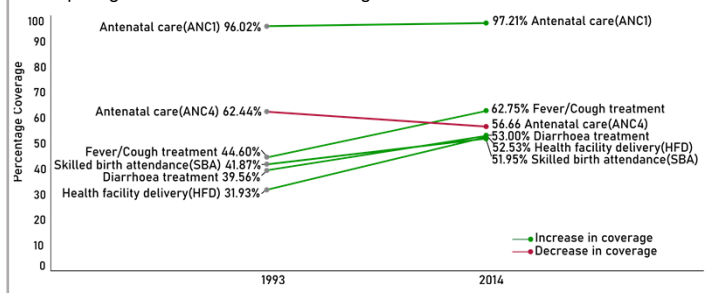
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

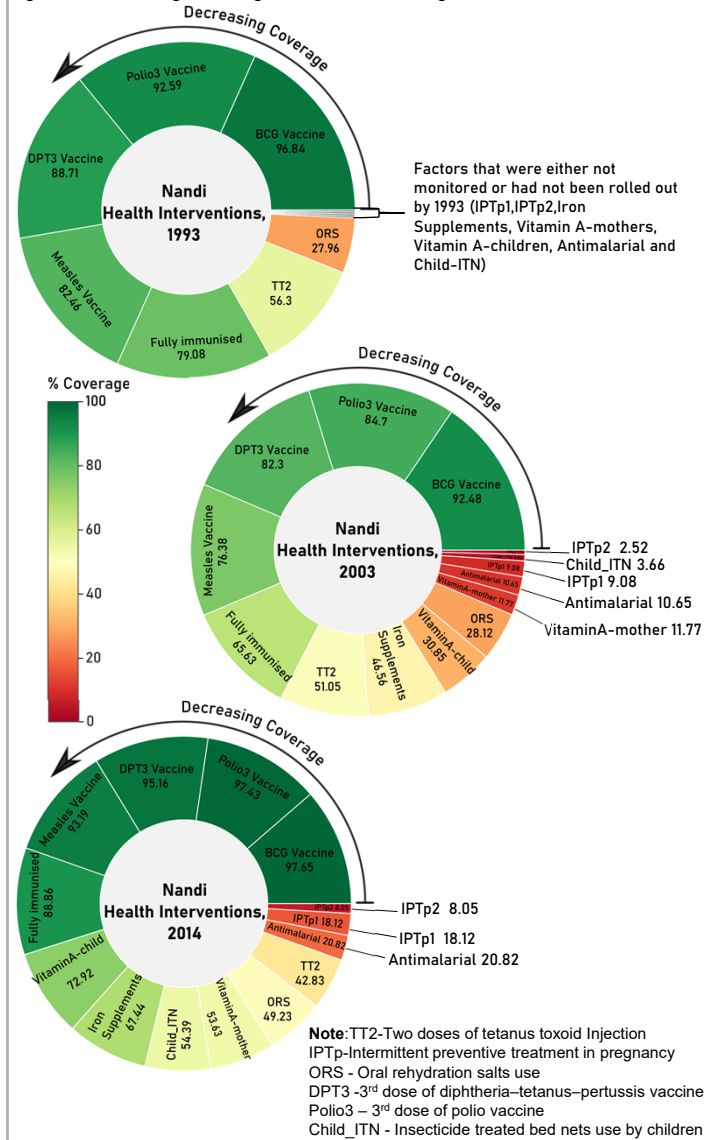
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- Though the U5M rate has been declining in Nandi, progress slowed down between 1975 and 1984, reducing by only 0.7% and even exceeded the regional average. After that, however, there was an improvement with the reduction rate rising to 23% between 1993 and 2004. As a result, by 2014, U5M was at 46.76 per 1000 live births fourth-highest in NOREB after Baringo.
- Between 2003 and 2014, the usage of treated bed nets and recommended antimalarials significantly improved, corresponding to the decline in malaria prevalence observed within that period. Before then, there was little progress in lowering malaria transmission. However, HIV prevalence had begun decreasing post mid- 90s.
- The change in the proportion of children breastfed after six months was negligible. However, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved substantially.
- Nandi had the highest maternal literacy level and contraceptive usage in NOREB, which could be associated with the increased prevalence of longer birth intervals and low parity. Maternal education also improved from 36% in 1993 to 64% by 2014.
- Except for pregnant women receiving four antenatal care, other health care services had an increase in coverage.
- At 89% in 2014, vaccination coverage was the highest in NOREB, a significant improvement after dropping to 66% between 1993 to 2003.
- Nandi was among the counties leading in having the highest proportion of least poor households and households with access to better sanitation. On the contrary, the proportion of households with access to clean water was among the lowest in the region.