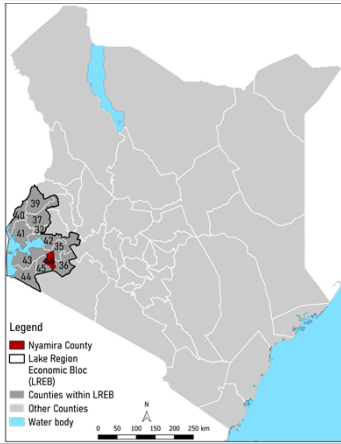


### 1. General Profile

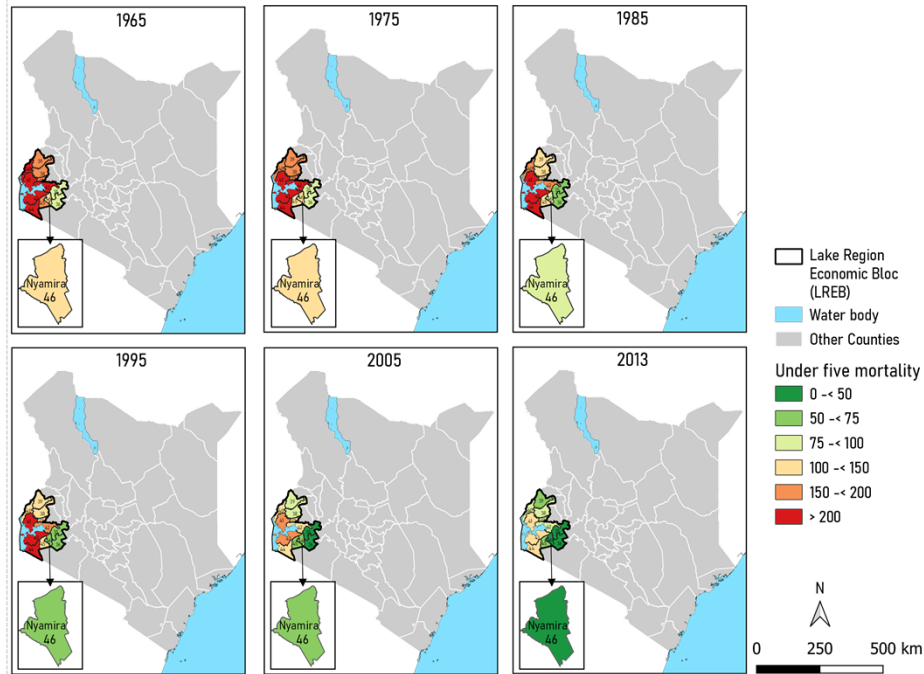


Year	2009	2019
<b>Total population*</b>	598,252	605,576
<b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>	139,709	163,694
<b>Population under five years**</b>	108,106	109,297
<b>Urban population*</b>	-	41,014
<b>Population with primary school education*</b>	-	236,763
<b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>	1,685	1,887

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

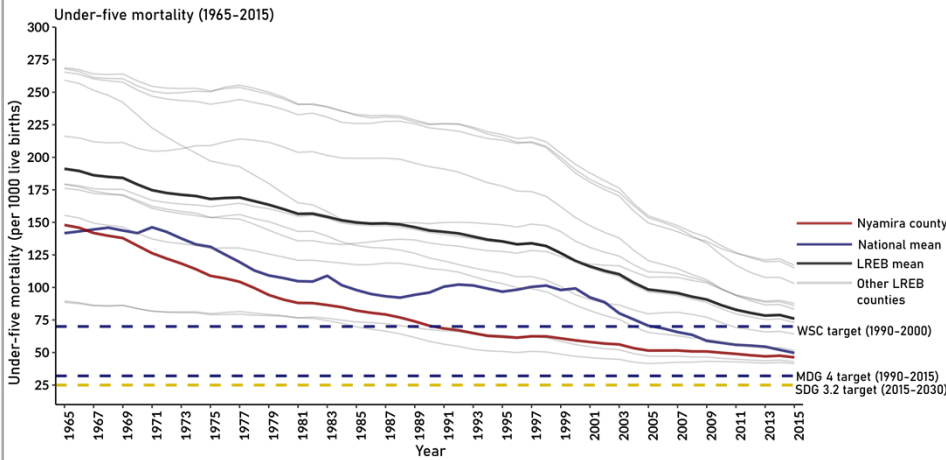
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

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

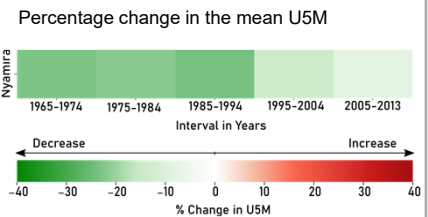


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Nyamira and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

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



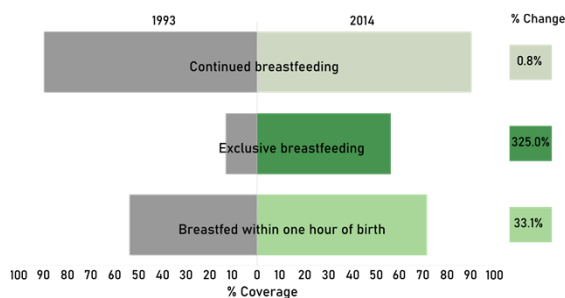
U5M trends in Nyamira, relative to the national mean, LREB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



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

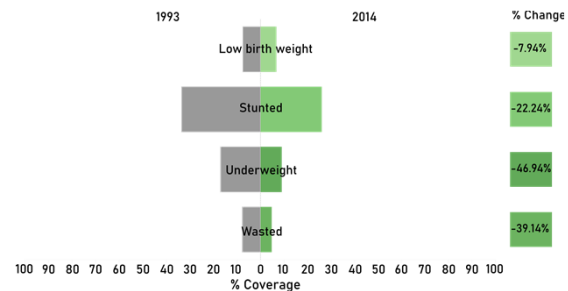
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### 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.

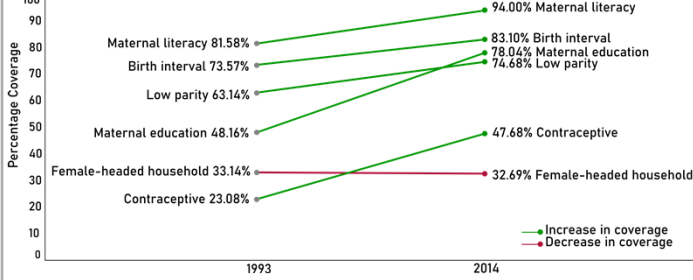
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

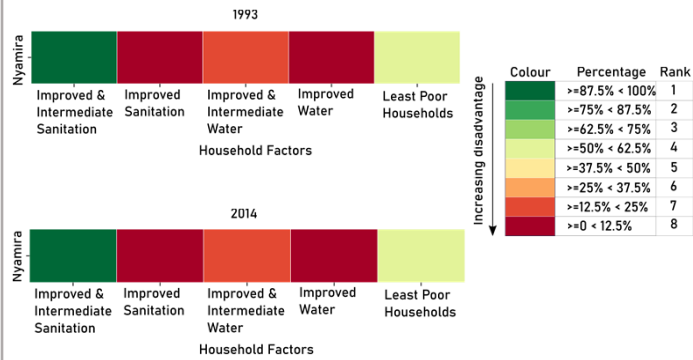
### 3.2 Maternal factors

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.

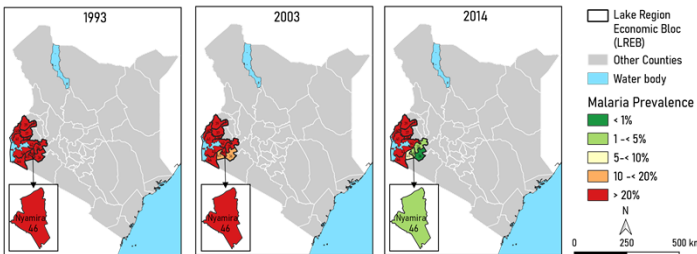
### 3.4 Household factors



**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.

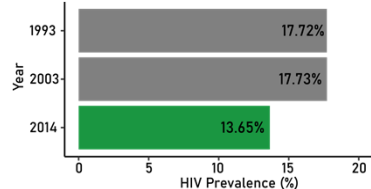
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Nyamira and other LREB counties.

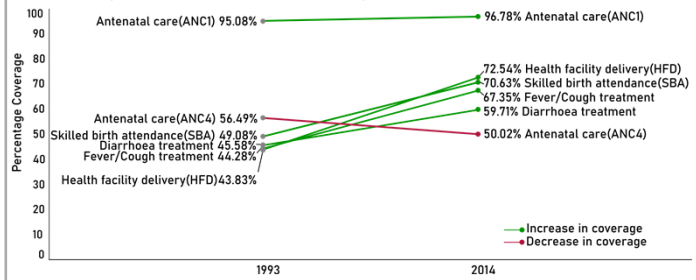
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

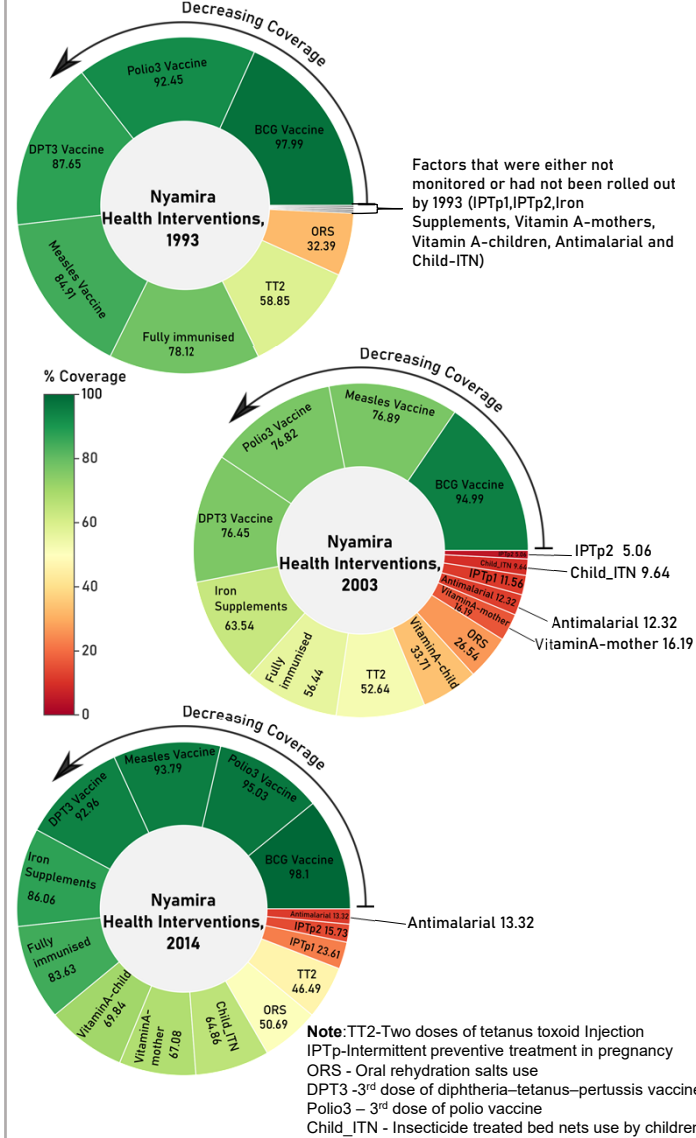
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- Unlike most LREB counties, Nyamira county, had greater U5M reduction rates (>20%) much earlier, between 1965 and 1994. From 1967, Nyamira maintained a USM rate lower than the national and regional average, and by 2014, the rate was third-lowest (47.55 per 1000 live births) after Kericho.
- Progress towards reducing HIV and Malaria prevalence stagnated between 1993 and 2003 but decreased by 2014. The reduction in Malaria prevalence corresponded to the significant improvement in Malaria intervention except for the usage of recommended antimalarials which was the lowest coverage in the region.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved, though the rate of change varied across different indicators ranging between 0.8% to 325% change
- Nyamira had the highest proportion of educated and literate mothers in LREB and contraceptive usage, which reflected the high prevalence for long birth intervals and low parity.
- The utilization rate of health care services has increased, with over 70% of women attended by skilled personnel at birth or utilized health facilities for delivery. However, antenatal coverage decreased and was among the lowest in the region.
- By 2014, vaccination coverage was 83%, among the highest in LREB. In addition, the uptake of iron supplements was notably higher than in most counties.
- Less than 25% of households in Nyamira county had access to clean water; this is among the lowest coverage in LREB, thus the need to further accelerate progress. However, access to sanitation remained high >88% across the years, and households classified as least poor remained above 50%.