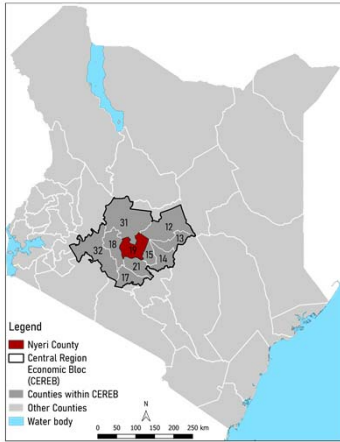


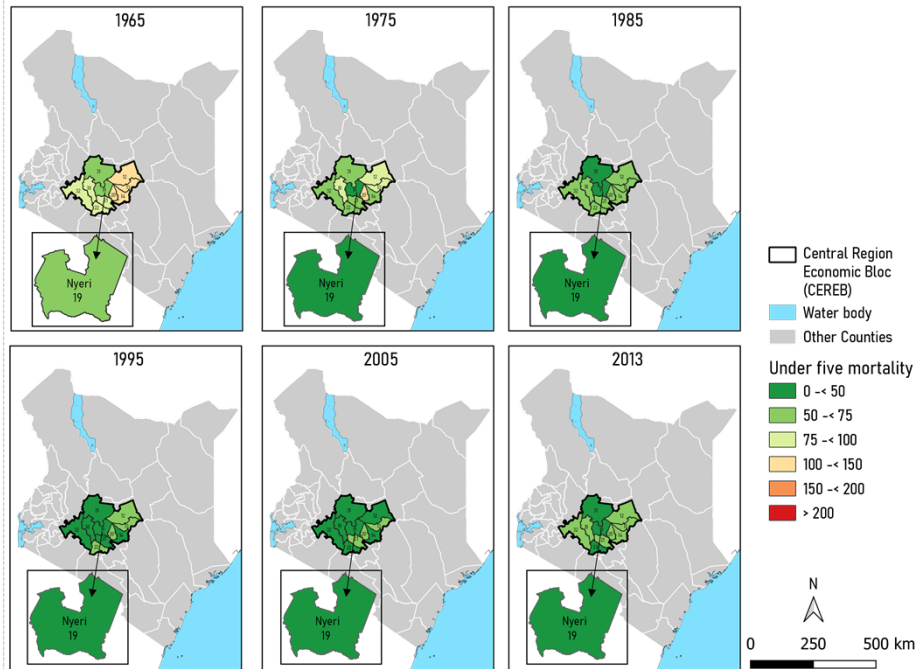
1. General Profile



Year	2009	2019
Total population*	693,558	759,164
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	163,193	170,644
Population under five years**	85,475	80,284
Urban population*	-	130,216
Population with primary school education*	-	305,616
Average rainfall (mm)***	950	1,331

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

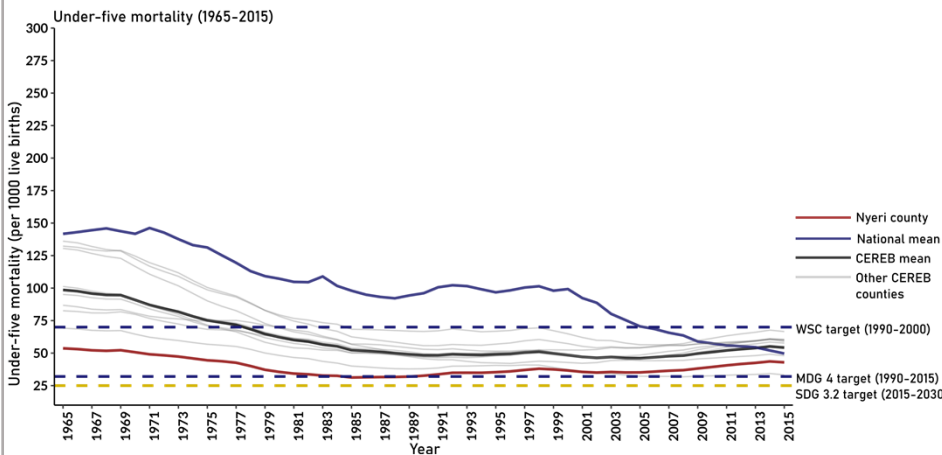
2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



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

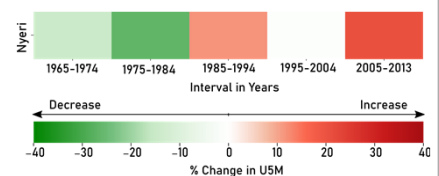
Data Sources: * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, *** Kenya Meteorological Department

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Nyeri, 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.

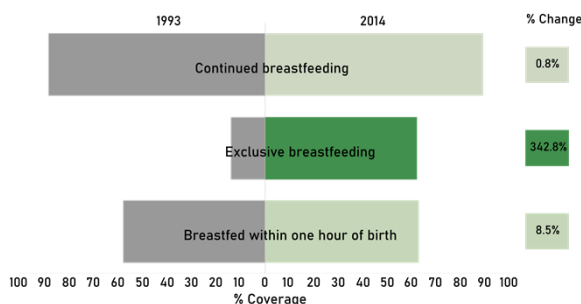
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

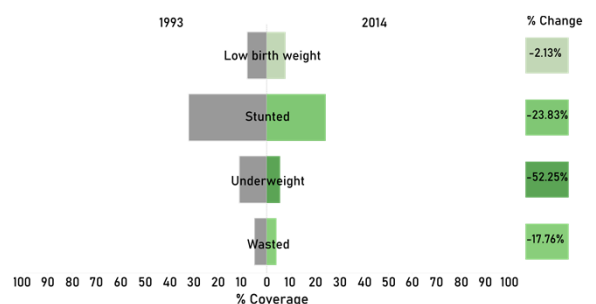
3.1 Child Factors

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.

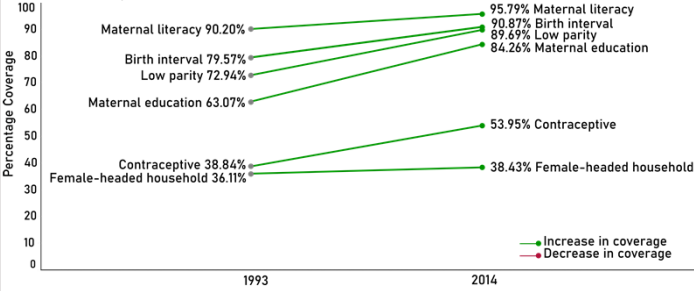
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

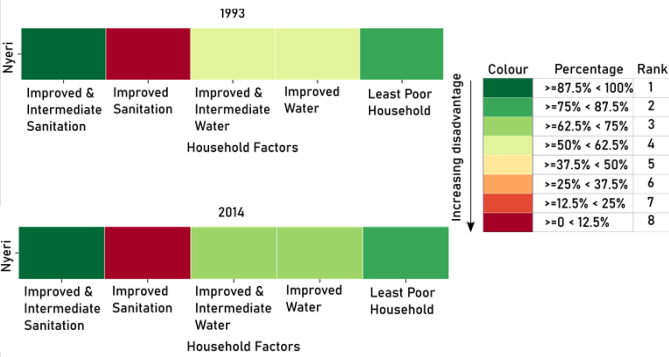
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

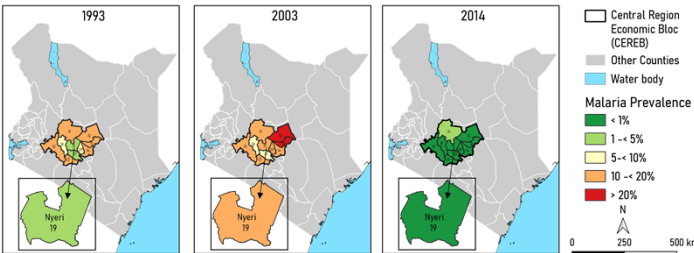
3.4 Household factors



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.

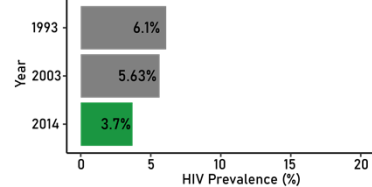
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Nyeri and other CEREB counties.

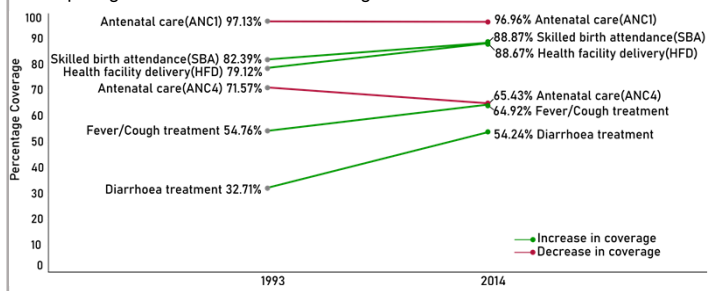
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

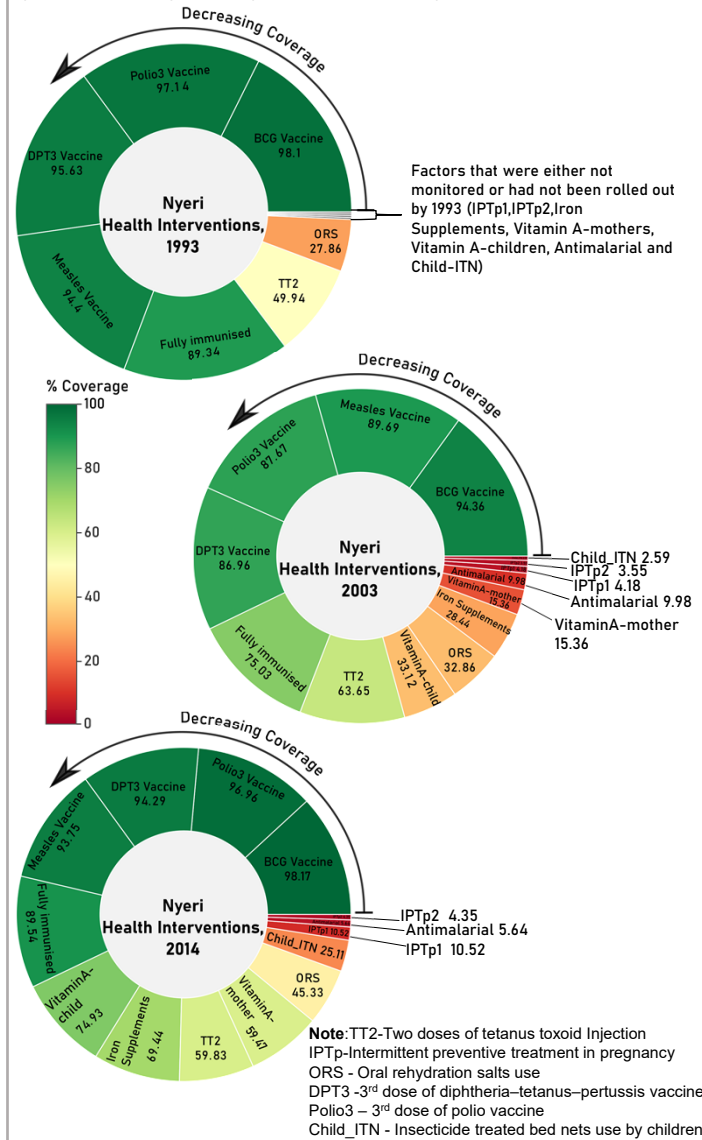
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



Key Messages

- Nyeri county maintained U5M rates lower than the regional and national average across the years. In fact, Nyeri had the lowest U5M rates in CEREB between 1965 to 2002. Like other counties, Nyeri experienced an increase in the U5M rate, which occurred at two different epochs of 10 years intervals. The first being between 1985-1994 at an increased rate of 12% and the second between 2005 and 2013 at 21%. Despite the upsurge, the rate was the second-lowest in CEREB by 2014 at 43.6 per 1000 live births.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence increased in 2003 and then decreased. Even though by 2014, malaria intervention remained below 30%, malaria transmission rate reduced to <1%.
- Nyeri had the highest proportion of literate and educated mothers in the country and might have positively impacted contraceptive usage, thus lower parity and longer birth intervals.
- Despite a reduction in women receiving at least four antenatal care during pregnancy by (6%) points, the coverage remained the highest in the region at 65%.
- The proportion of infants exclusively breastfed up to six months and low birth weights had the slightest improvement.
- In 2014, Vaccination coverage rebounded from a decline observed in 2003, a slight improvement from 1993 coverage. In addition, most of the maternal and child interventions in Nyeri had more than 50% coverage.
- Access to sanitation and households classified as poor remained unchanged. On the other hand, access to clean water improved to > 63%.