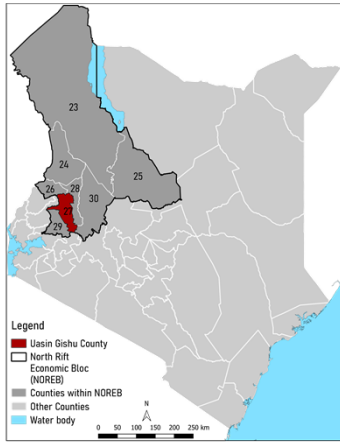


1. General Profile

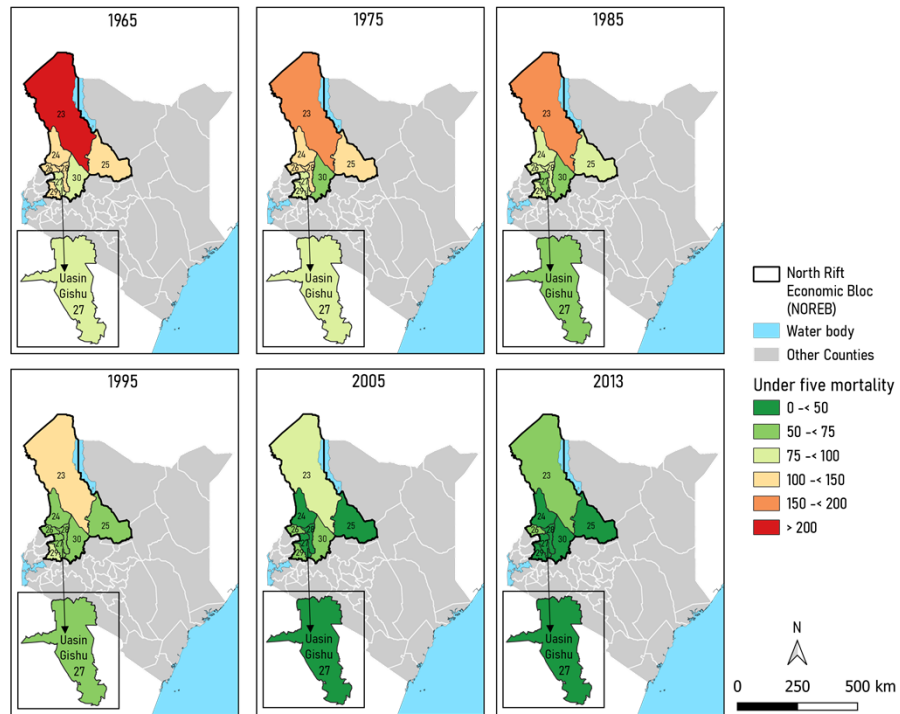


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	894,179	1,163,186
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	215,311	292,273
population under five years**	154,300	180,602
Urban population*	-	439,243
Population with primary school education*	-	449,736
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,136	1,422

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

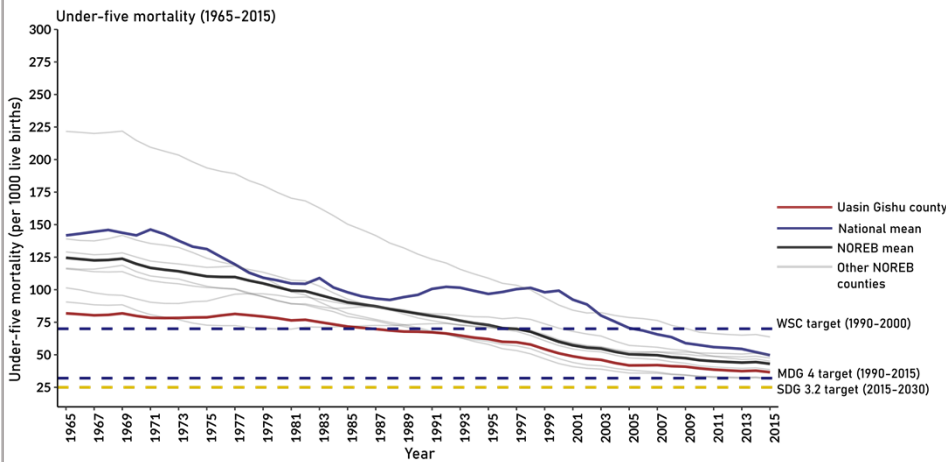
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



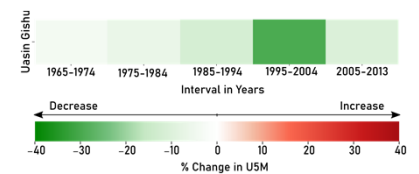
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Uasin Gishu and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Uasin Gishu, 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.

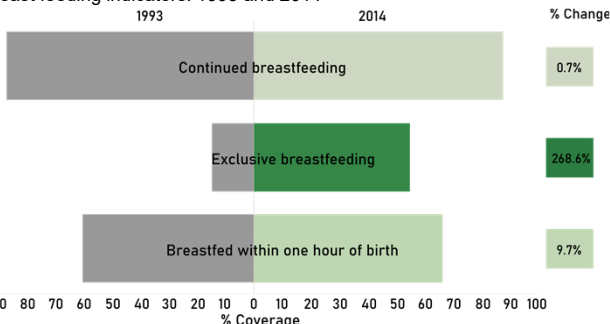
Percentage change in the mean U5M.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

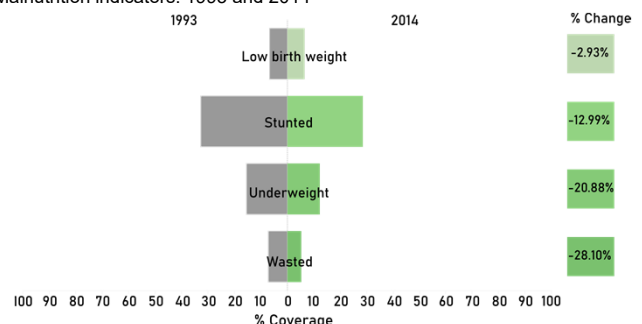
3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

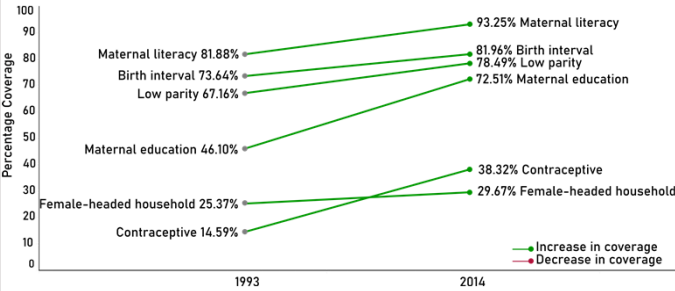
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement.

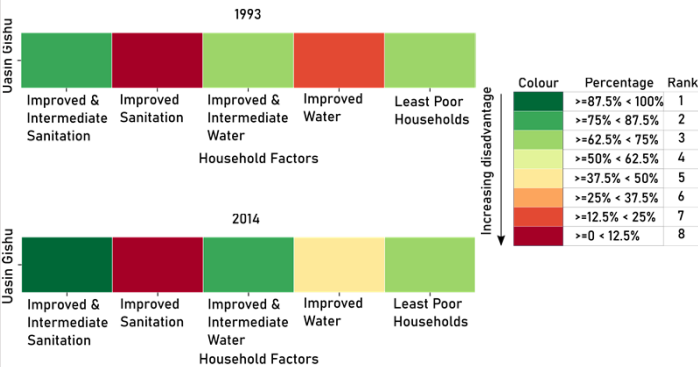
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

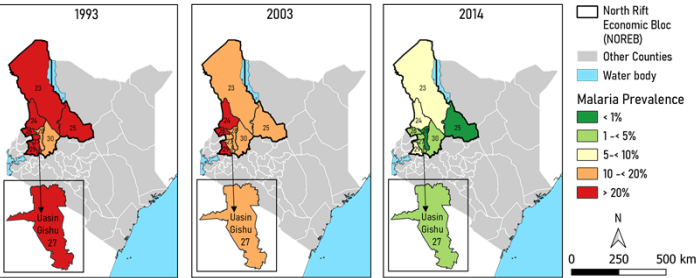
3.4 Household factors



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.

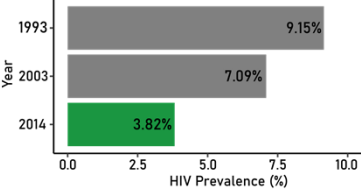
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Uasin Gishu and other NOREB counties.

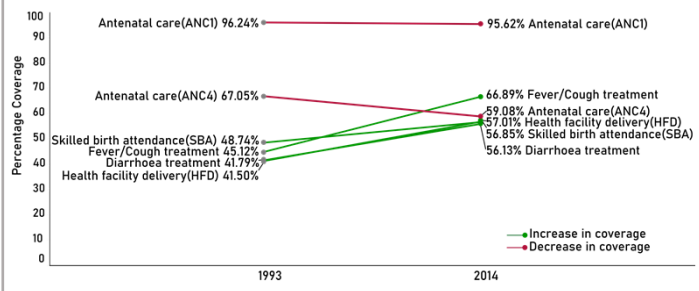
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

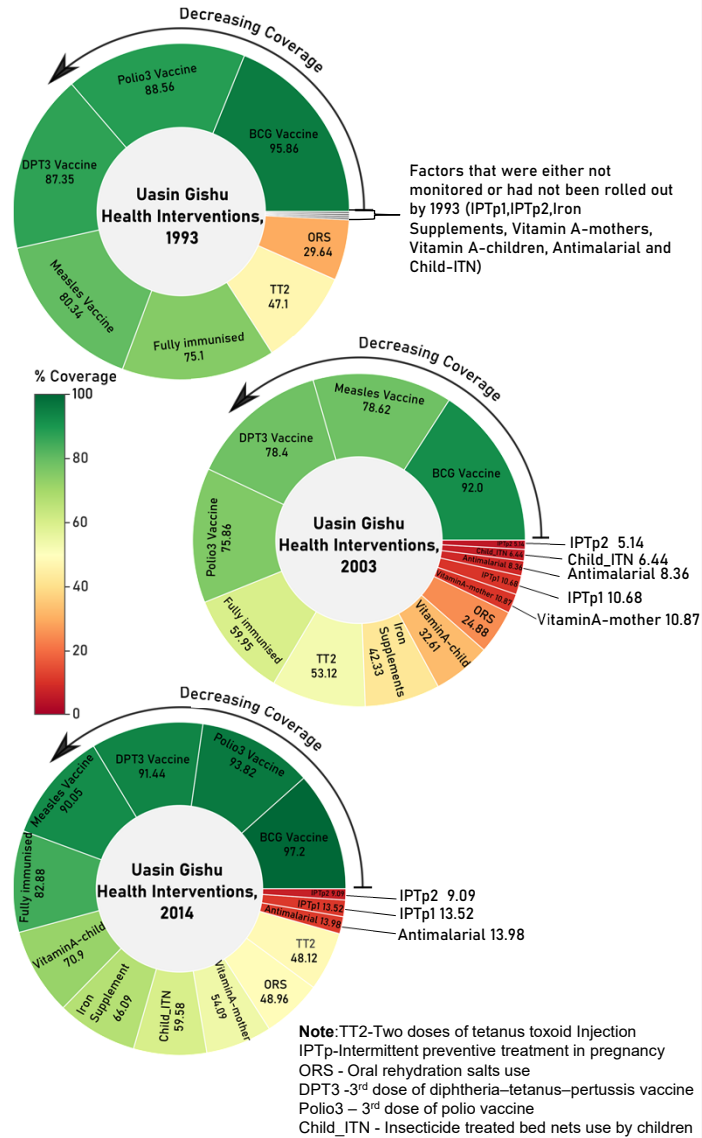
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



Key Messages

- The U5M rate in Uasin Gishu remained lower than the regional and national mean. The greatest reduction rate (30%) was observed between 1995-2004. By 2014, the rate was 37.8 per 1000 live births and the third lowest in NOREB after Samburu.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence peaked in the 90s but declined steadily in the years that followed. Even though malaria prevalence dropped between 2003 and 2014, the progress towards increasing malaria interventions has been inconsistent over time. However, there was a general improvement in 2014 from what had been observed in 2003.
- There was a noticeable improvement in breastfeeding practices and nutritional status.
- Maternal literacy and education alongside contraceptive usage improved and were among the region's highest, which could be associated with the increased prevalence of longer birth intervals and low parity in the region.
- Despite a substantial decrease in pregnant women who received at least four antenatal care, the coverage remained the highest in NOREB in addition to health facility deliveries, and deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants.
- Vaccination coverage dropped between 1993 and 2003, but Uasin Gishu was among the few counties that recovered from the drop and achieved better vaccination coverage than in 1993.
- Uasin Gishu had the highest proportion of households with access to sanitation and clean water, 41% of which had access to piped water for drinking; the highest in NOREB, in addition to the proportion of least poor households.