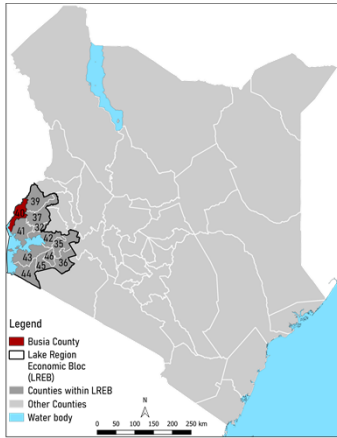


1. General Profile

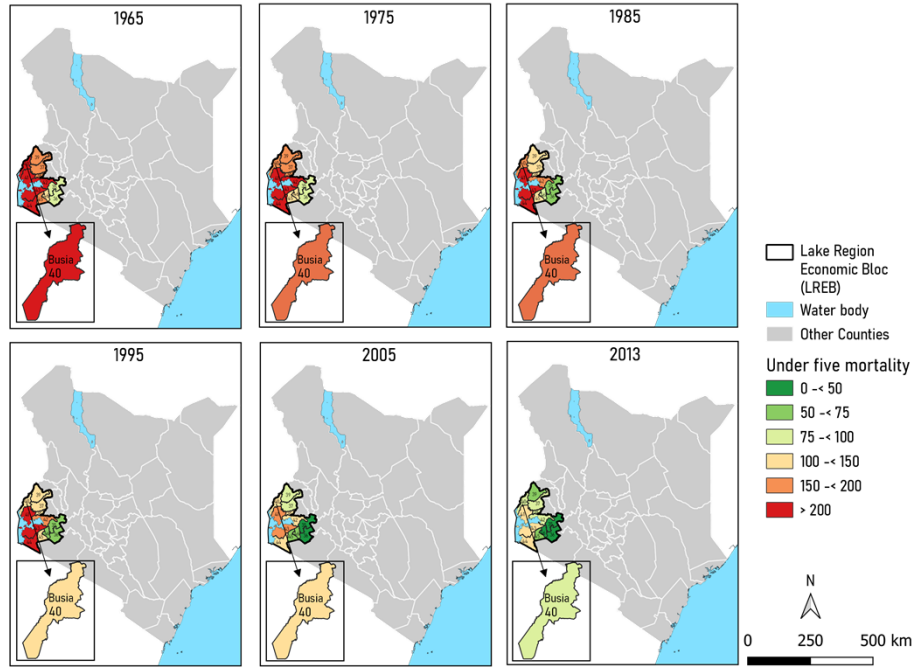


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	488,075	893,681
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	152,818	186,416
Population under five years**	143,592	152,633
Urban population*	-	94,292
Population with primary school education*	-	417,541
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,568	1,539

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

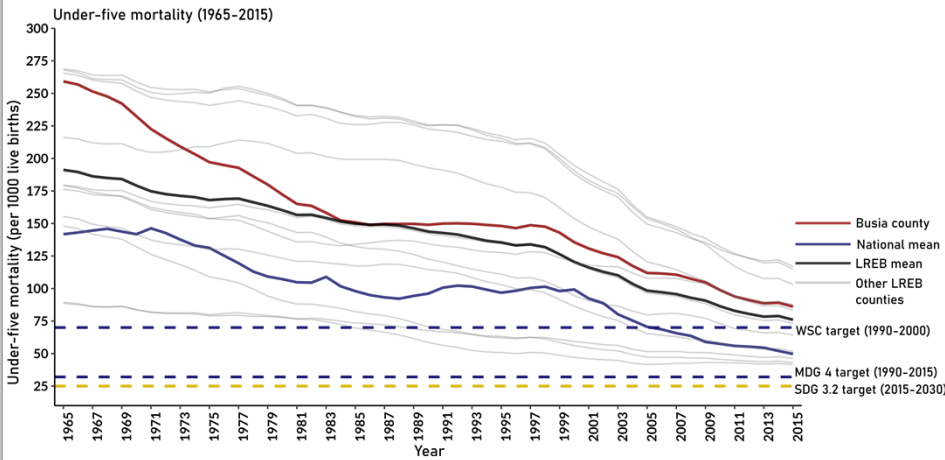
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

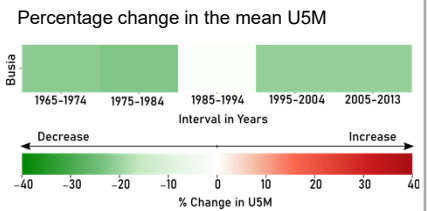


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Busia and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



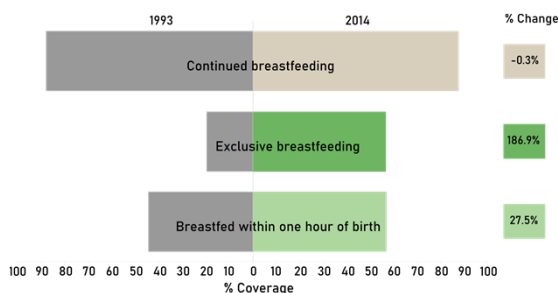
U5M trends in Busia, relative to the national mean, the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

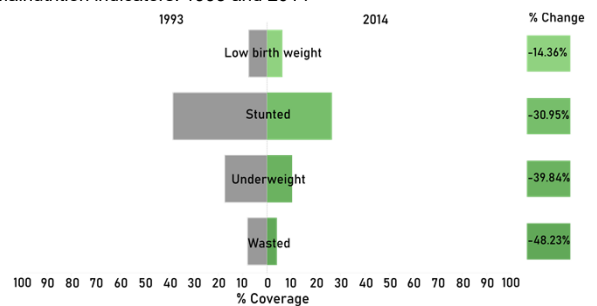
3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

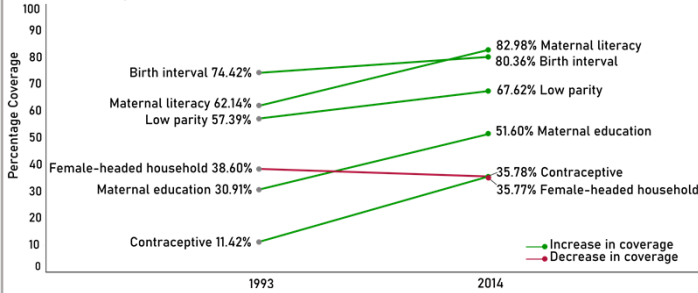
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

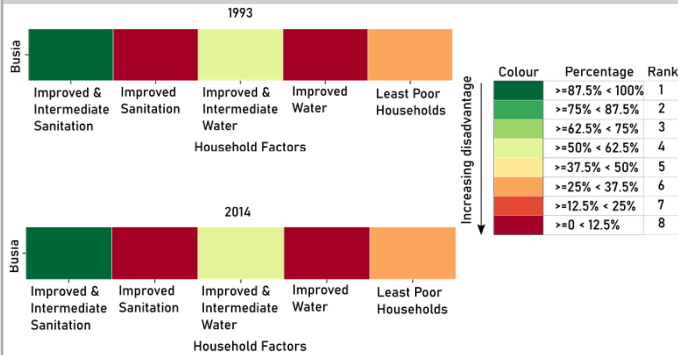


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

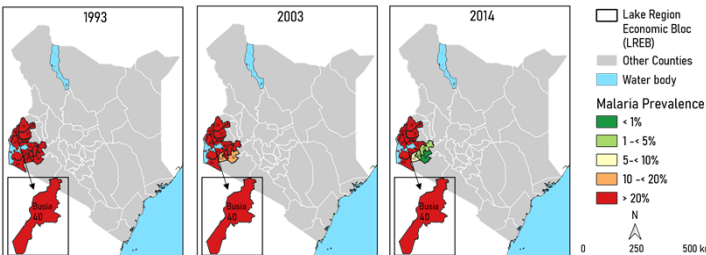
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.

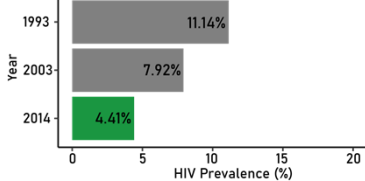
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Map showing Malaria prevalence in Busia and other LREB counties.

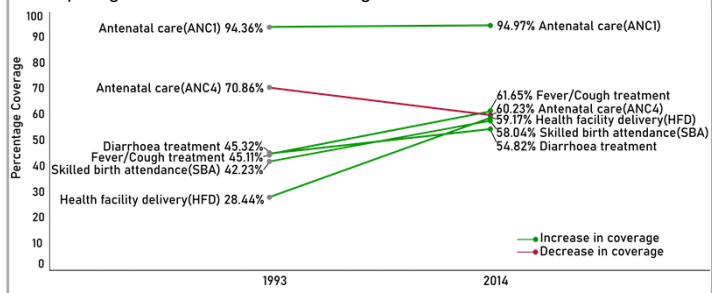
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

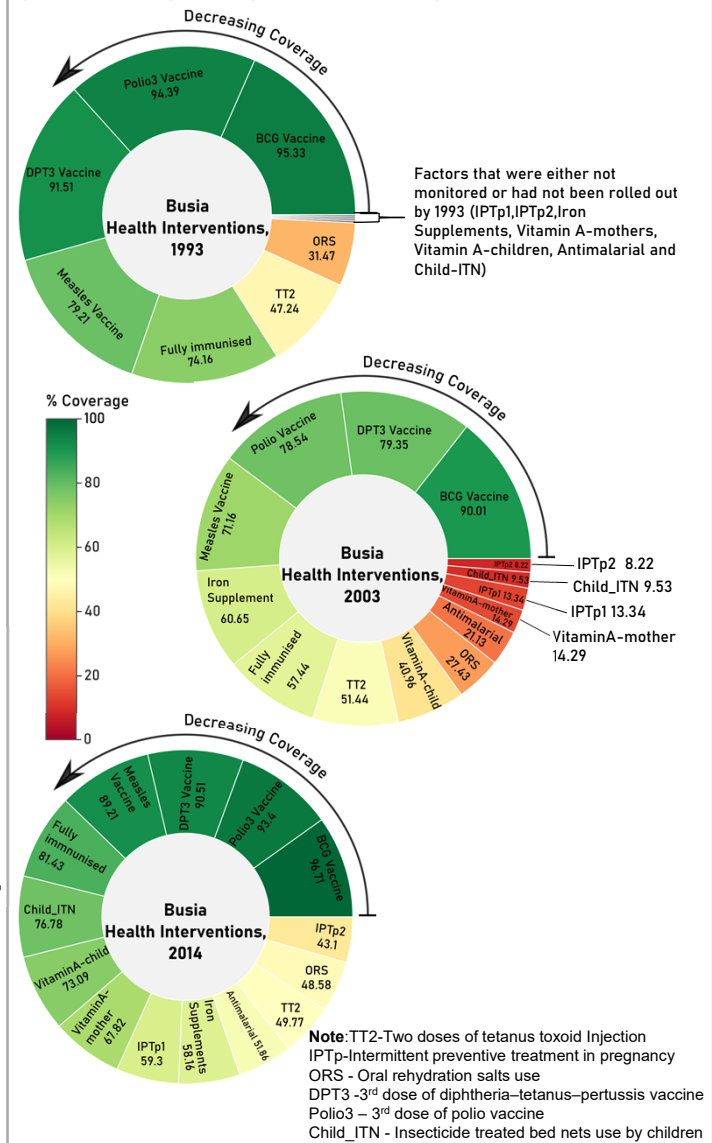
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- Despite having a U5M rate higher than the national and regional mean, U5M in Busia has been declining at a rate >20% except between 1985 and 1994, where progress slowed down with a reduced rate of 1.3%. However, by 2014, the U5M was still 71.19% higher than the national mean at 89.07 per 1000 live births and the fourth highest in LREB after Kisumu.
- HIV prevalence decreased across the years, but Malaria prevalence remained high despite having higher malaria intervention coverage than other counties. In fact, Busia had the highest coverage in the usage of treated bed nets, recommended antimalarials, and IPTp2.
- There was negligible changes in the proportion of children breastfed continually after six months. However, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved with the changes varying between 14% - 187%.
- Maternal education improved but remained the lowest in LREB at 51%.
- In 2014, 59% of pregnant women accessed health facilities for delivery, a significant improvement from 28% in 1993. Conversely, the proportion of women receiving antenatal care (ANC1) decreased by (10%) points though it remained the highest in the region.
- Overall, in terms of maternal and child health interventions, Busia seemed to be doing well, being the only county with more than 40% coverage across all health interventions by 2014.
- Access to sanitation and clean water for drinking is among the highest in the region, though only 12.5% of households had access to piped water for drinking.
- Despite significant progress observed across most determinants, Busia lagged in terms of household wealth, with less than 38% of households classified as least poor by 2014.