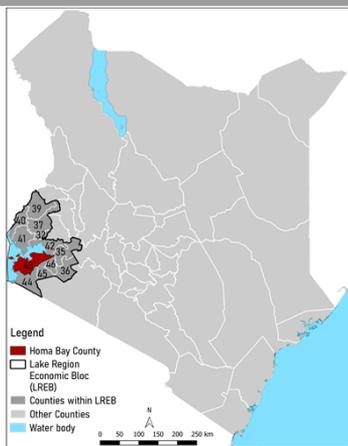


### 1. General Profile

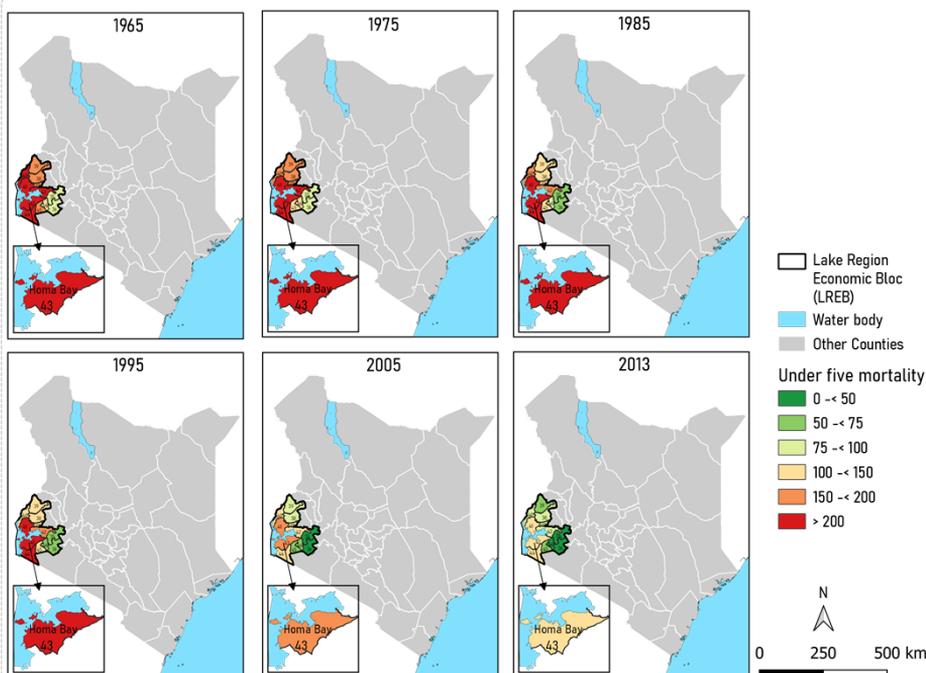


Year	2009	2019
<b>Total population*</b>	963,794	1,131,950
<b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>	197,785	232,989
<b>Population under five years**</b>	191,832	196,636
<b>Urban population*</b>	-	94,627
<b>Population with primary school education*</b>	-	525,610
<b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>	1,282	1,312

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

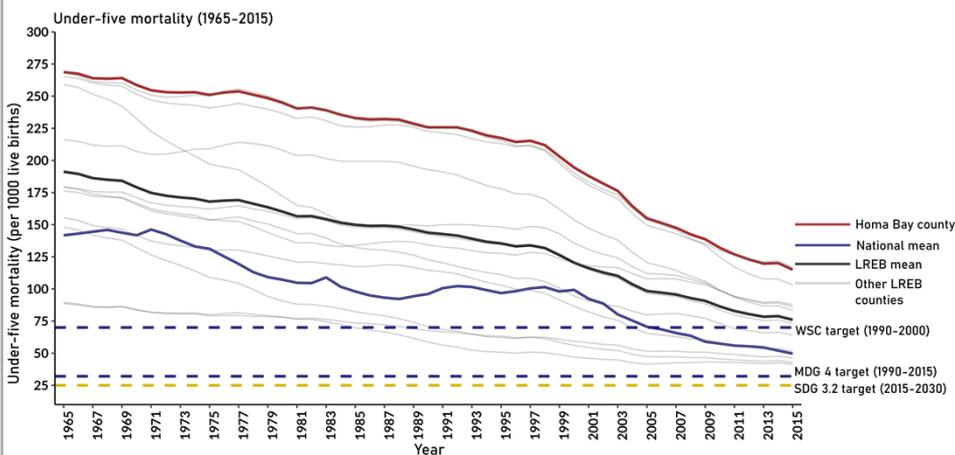
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

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

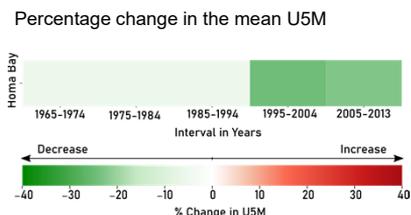


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Homa Bay and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

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



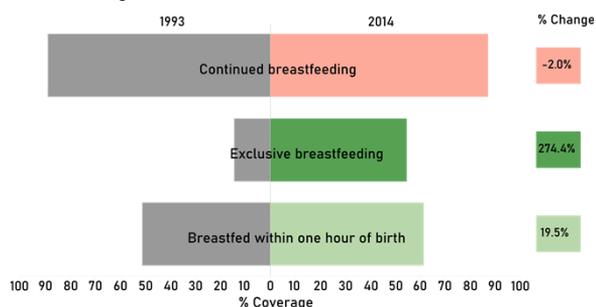
U5M trends in Homa Bay, relative to the national mean, the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



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

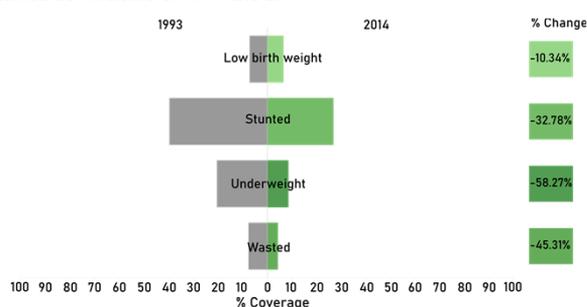
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### 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.

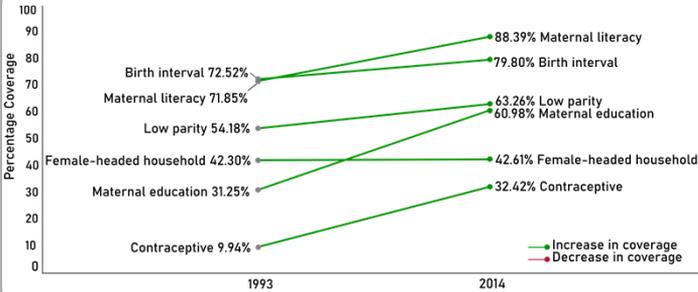
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

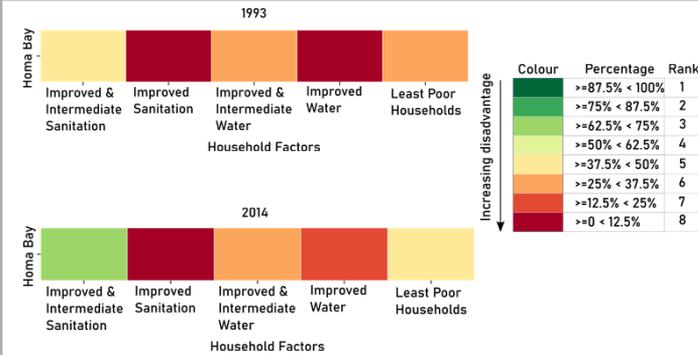
### 3.2 Maternal factors

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.

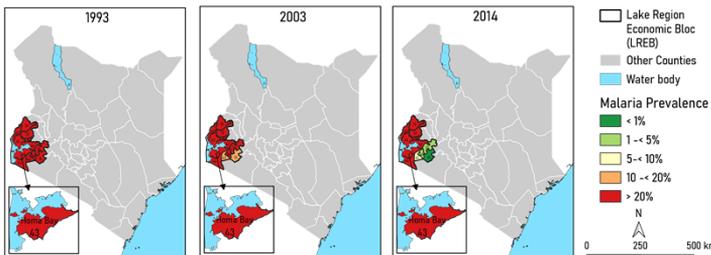
### 3.4 Household factors



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

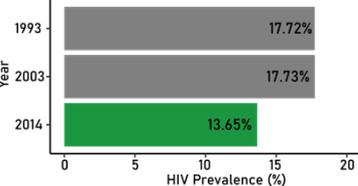
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Homa Bay and other LREB counties.

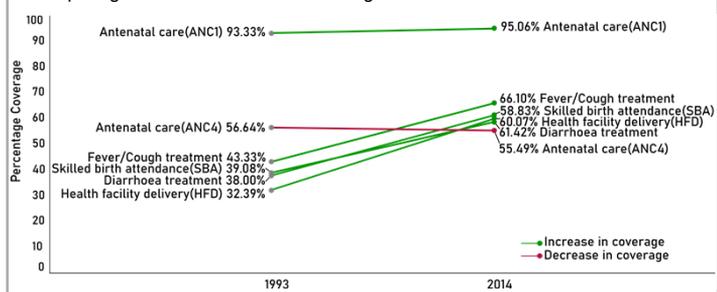
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

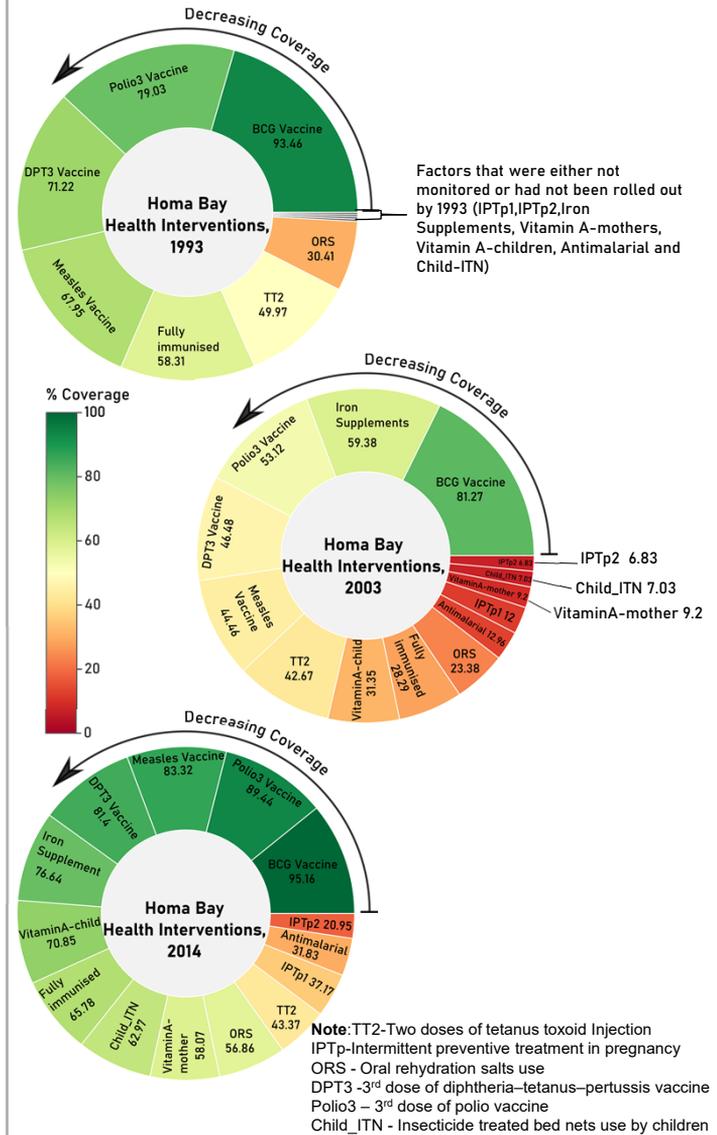
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



### Key Messages

- U5M in Homa Bay remained above the regional and national mean across the years. By 2014, the rate was at 120.2 per 1000 live births, 130.87% higher than the national mean, consequently being the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest mortality rate in LREB and the country. However, since 1965, the rate has been declining, with considerable reductions (>20%) observed after 1995. Before then, the reduction rate at 10 years intervals was about 6%.
- There was minimal progress in reducing HIV and Malaria prevalence between 1993 and 2003. However, HIV prevalence decreased between 2003 and 2014, while Malaria prevalence remained high despite increased coverage of malaria interventions.
- While the proportion of children continually breastfed after six months saw a slight decrease (2%), other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved with changes ranging between (10% - 274%).
- The proportion of educated women alongside contraceptive usage improved significantly. However, contraceptive use was among the lowest in LREB.
- By 2014, antenatal care (ANC4) was the least sought health care service at 55%, a slight drop from 56.64% in 1993. However, other health care services had substantial improvements in coverage.
- Homa Bay had the greatest decline in Vaccination coverage between 1993 and 2003 but improved to 65% in 2014. However, it was still the lowest in LREB and among the lowest nationally.
- While most counties in LREB had >90% of the households with access to sanitation by 2014, Homa Bay had <75%, remaining the lowest in the region despite improvements.
- Access to clean water remained low, thus still a challenge. However, the proportion of least poor households slightly increased but still among the lowest in the region.