

1. General Profile

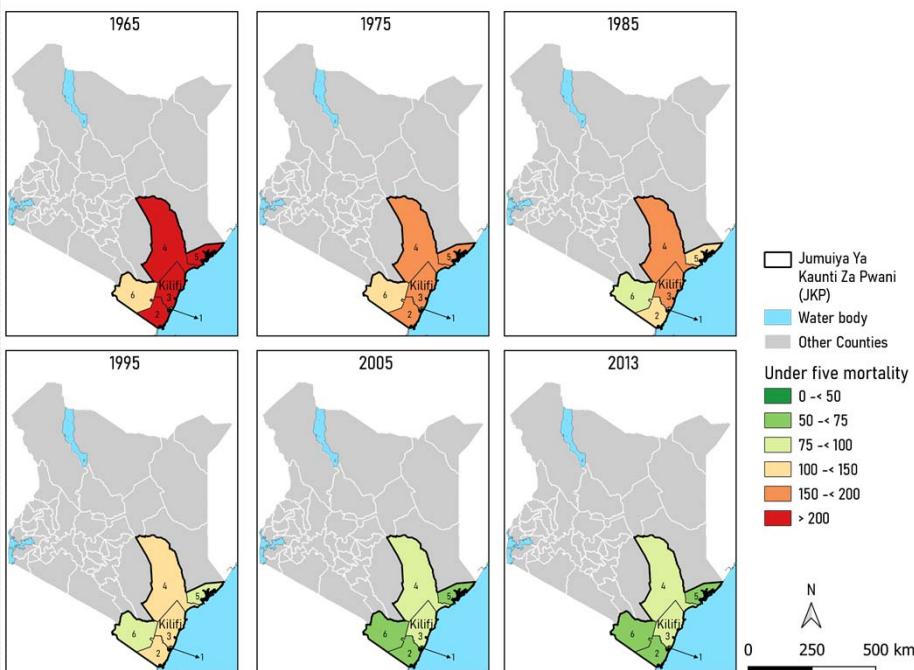


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	1,109,735	1,453,787
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	243,818	308,840
Population under five years**	218,162	239,403
Urban population*	-	338,364
Population with primary school education*	-	638,932
Average rainfall (mm)***	642	855

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

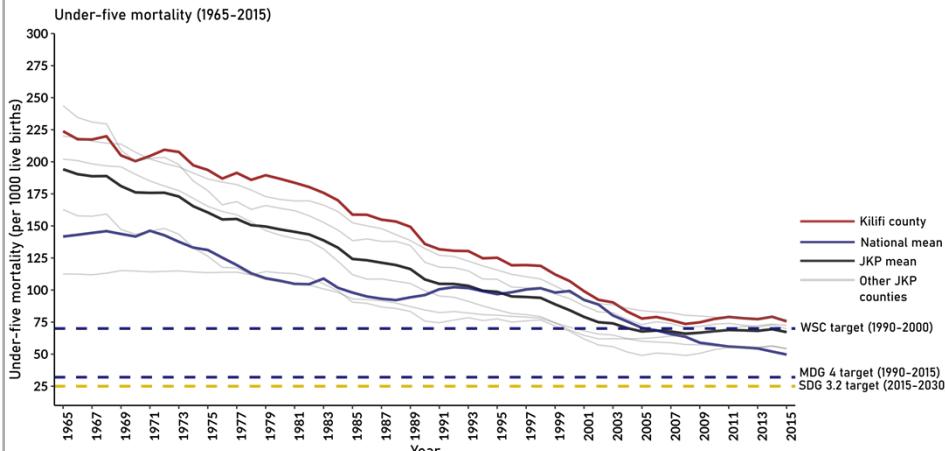
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

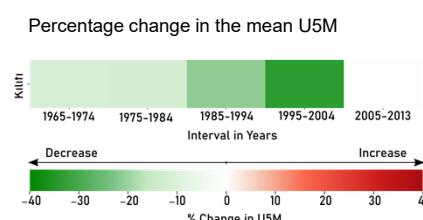


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kilifi and JKP every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



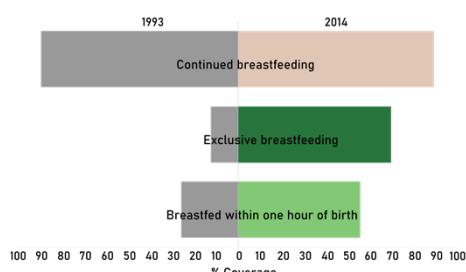
U5M trends in Kilifi, relative to the national mean, JKP mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival , 1993-2014

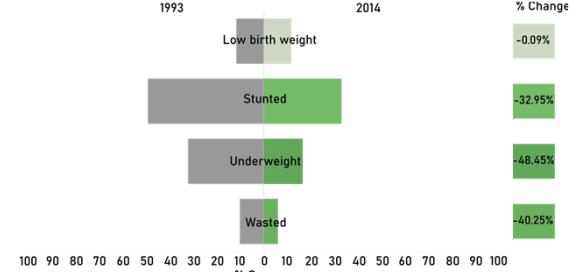
3.1 Child Factors

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.

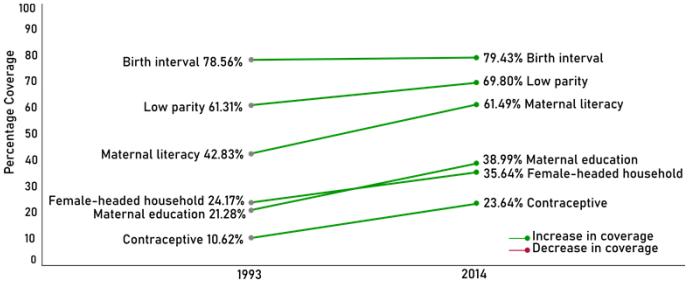
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

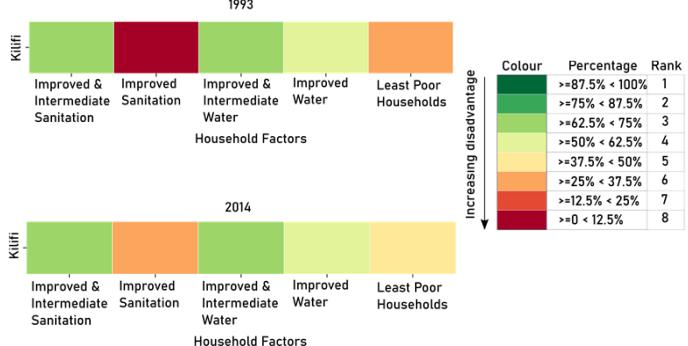


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

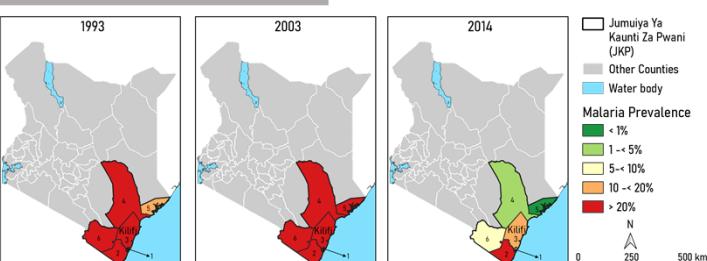
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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

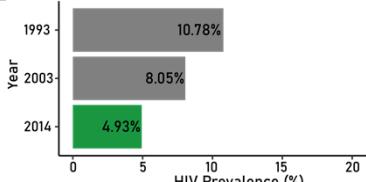
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Kilifi and other JKP counties.

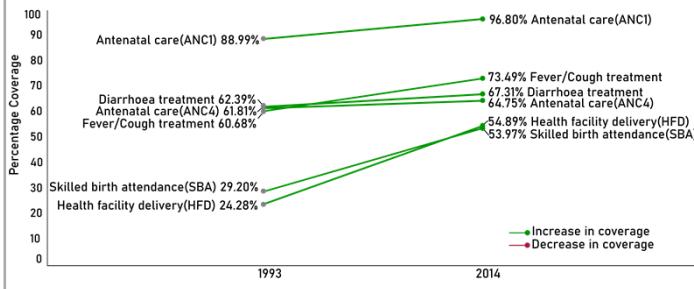
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

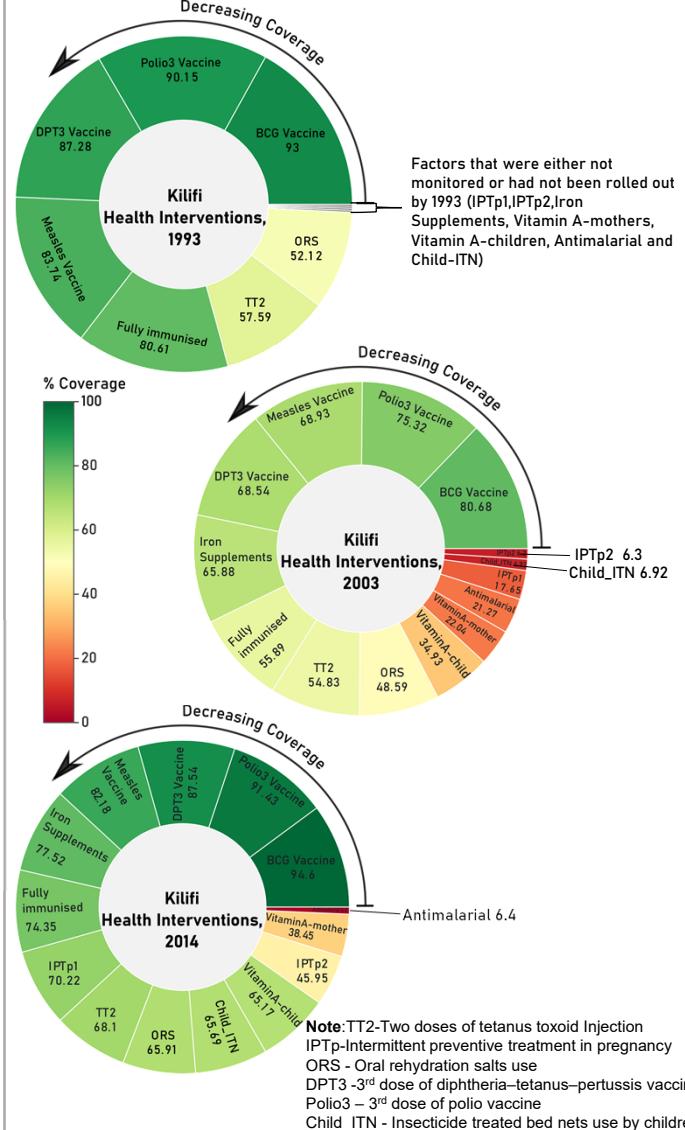
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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 -3rd dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine
Polio3 – 3rd dose of polio vaccine
Child_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

Key Messages

- Even though the U5M rate in Kilifi remained above the national and regional average across the years, the rate has been declining, with the greatest reduction rate (34%) observed between 1995 and 2004. However, from 2005 the reduction rate dropped to 0.6%. As a result, by 2014, U5M was at 79.15 per 1000 live births, 52% higher than the national mean and the highest in the JKP region.
- HIV prevalence declined steadily over time, but malaria prevalence was variable. In the 90s and early 2000s, the transmission rate remained >20% but dropped between 2005 and 2013 to below 5% before rising to >10% after 2013. The decrease in Malaria prevalence corresponded to the introduction and improvement in Malaria control interventions. As from 2010, while other malaria interventions showed significant improvement, the usage of antimalarials dropped significantly.
- Kilifi had the greatest maternal literacy and education improvement, improving by 43% and 83%, respectively. However, by 2014, the coverage remained among the lowest in the region. Equally, contraceptive usage doubled from 10.6% in 1993 to 23.6% in 2014.
- Overall, the utilization rate of health care services improved in Kilifi. For example, the proportion of health care deliveries and skilled birth attendants was two-fold higher in 2014 than in 1993.
- Other than the proportion of children breastfed continually after six months, breastfeeding practices and nutrition status improved.
- Vaccination coverage significantly dropped in 2003, and even after improving by 2014, it was still below the 80.6% coverage observed in 1993.
- Though access to clean water and sanitation remained above 63%, Kilifi had the highest proportion of children seeking diarrhoea treatment. The proportion of households classified as least poor improved slightly.