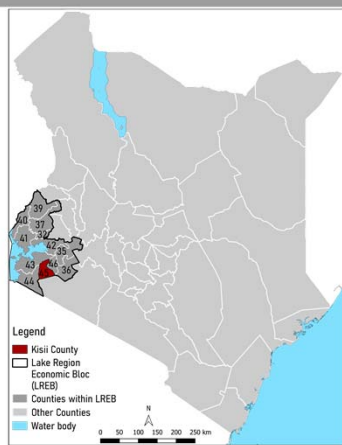


1. General Profile

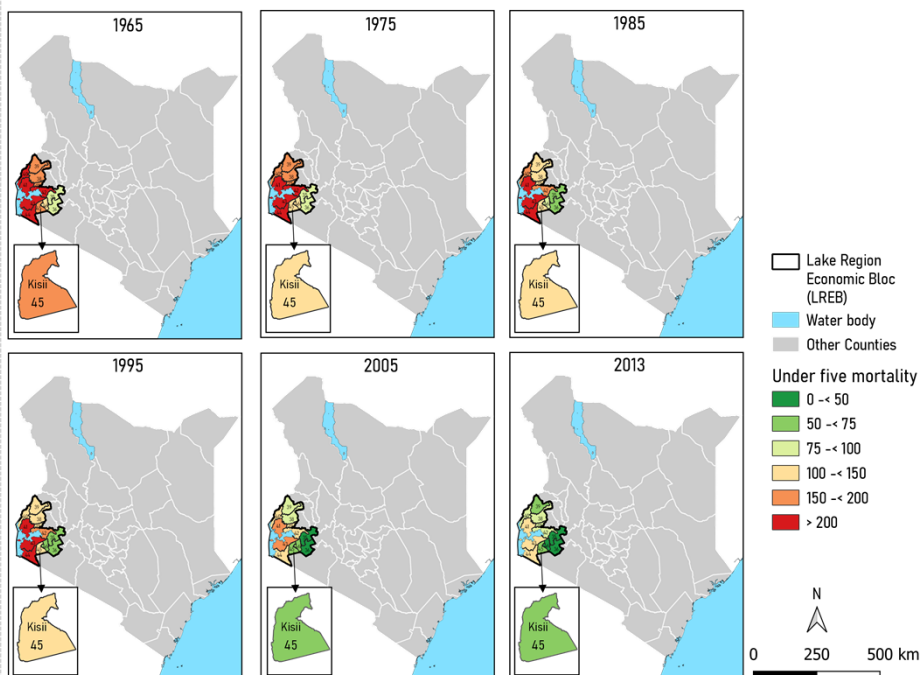


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	1,152,282	1,266,860
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	262,190	307,987
Population under five years**	216,736	220,277
Urban population*	-	130,177
Population with primary school education*	-	512,421
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,768	1,752

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

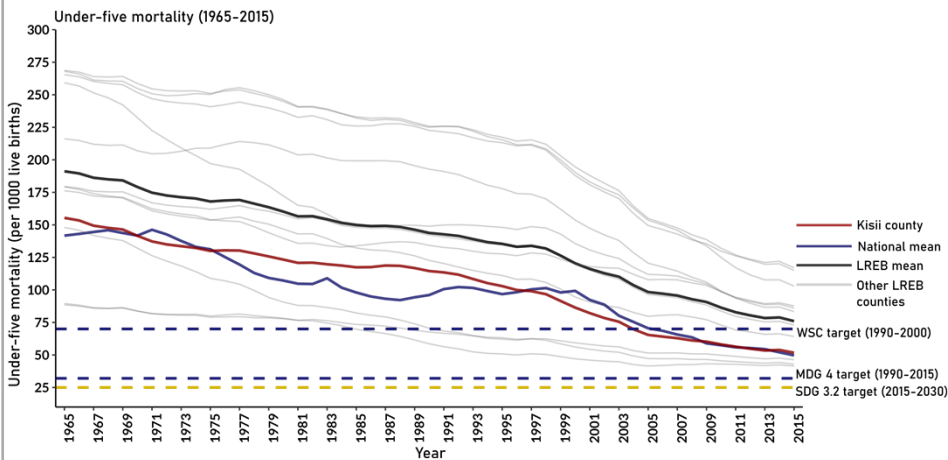
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



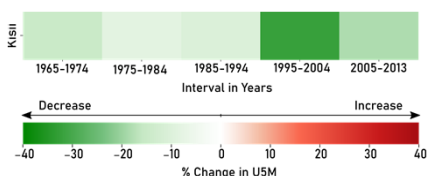
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kisii and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Kisii, relative to the national mean, 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.

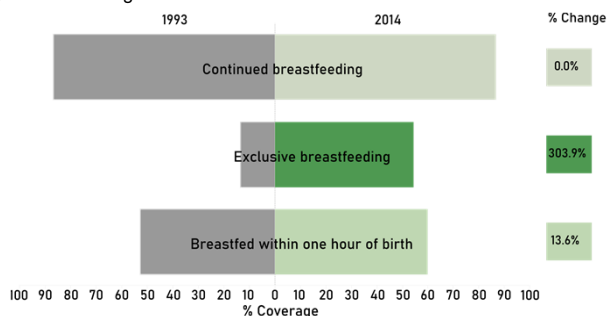
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

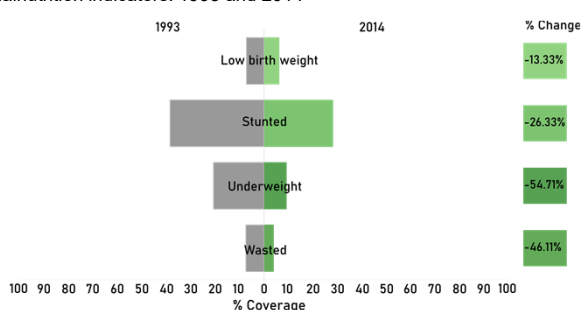
3.1 Child Factors

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.

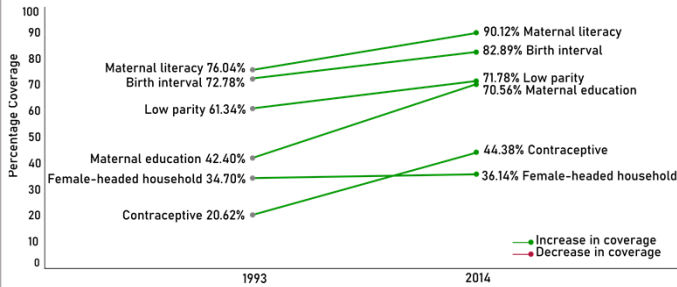
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

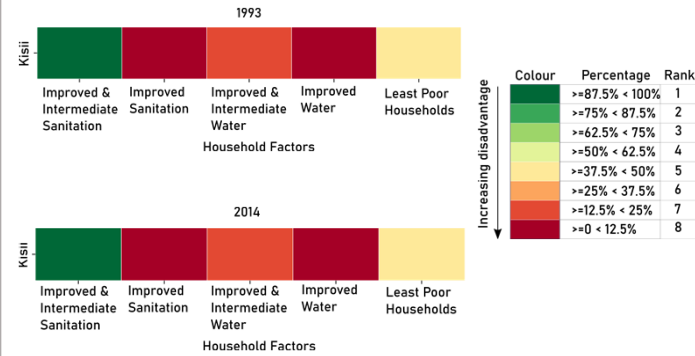


Note: **Birth interval** - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

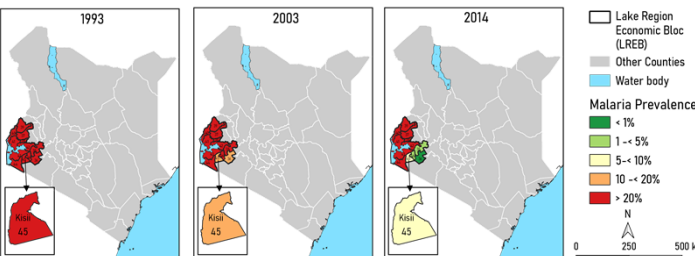
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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.

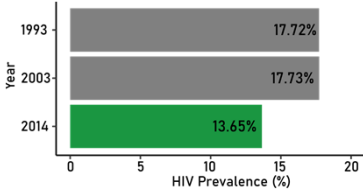
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Kisii and other LREB counties.

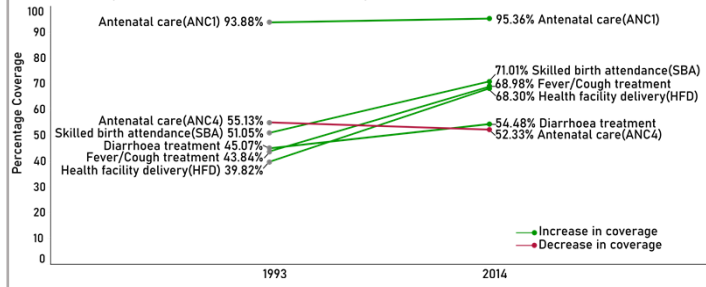
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

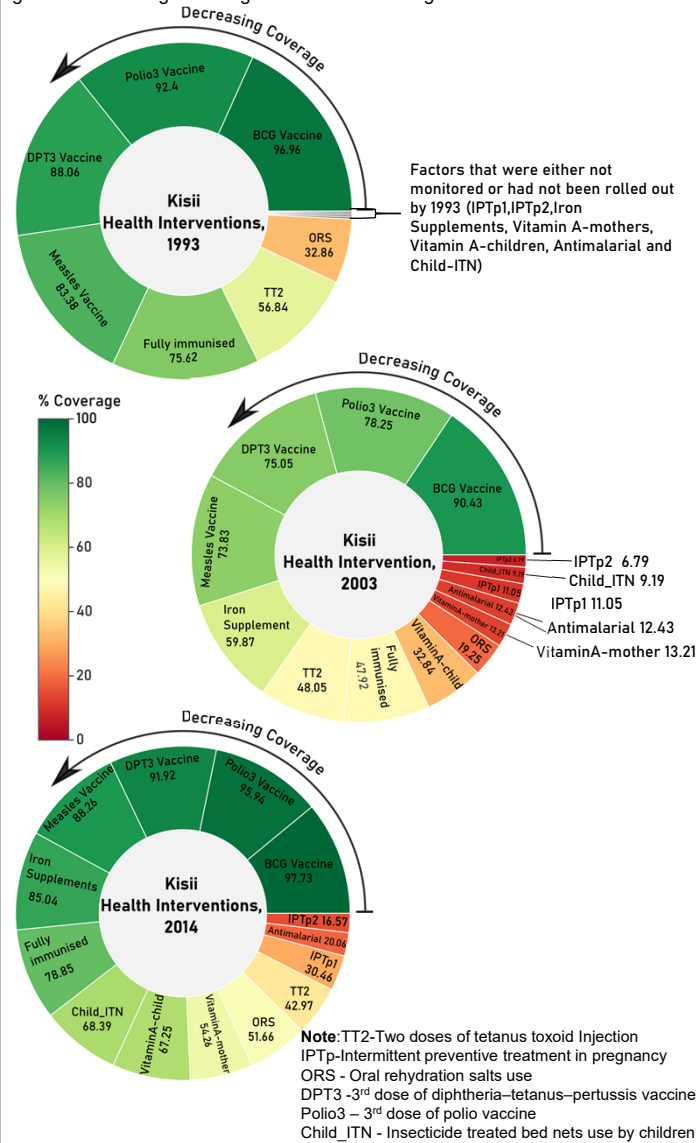
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



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

- The U5M rate in Kisii has been lower than the regional average across time. However, the trend has been variable relative to the national mean, comprising periods when the rate was higher or lower. Kisii had the greatest U5M reduction in LREB of up to 32% between 1995 and 2004. By 2014, the rate was 3.55% higher than the national mean and was fourth lowest in LREB at 53.88 per 1000 live births after Nyamira.
- There was slow progress in reducing HIV prevalence between 1993 and 2003. However, Malaria prevalence declined steadily, though the coverage of malaria interventions (except the usage of treated bed nets) was much lower (<30%) than in other LREB counties.
- The proportion of educated mothers and contraceptive usage significantly improved. By 2014, Kisii was among the counties with the highest coverage in maternal literacy in LREB and the country.
- No change was observed in the proportion of children breast fed continually after six months. However, other breast feeding practices and nutritional status improved.
- Though the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care decreased, there was a notable improvement in the proportion of women attended by skilled personnel at birth or who utilized health facilities for delivery.
- Vaccination coverage dropped between 1993 and 2003 but improved by 2014, though the coverage was much lower than most counties in other regions.
- While, more than 88% of households in Kisii have access to sanitation, less than 25% have access to clean water; this is the lowest coverage in LREB, thus the need to further access progress. On the other hand, the proportion of least poor households had minimal changes (3%).