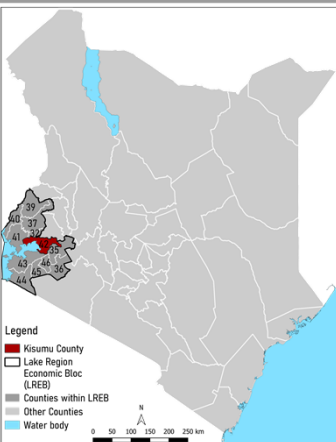


1. General Profile

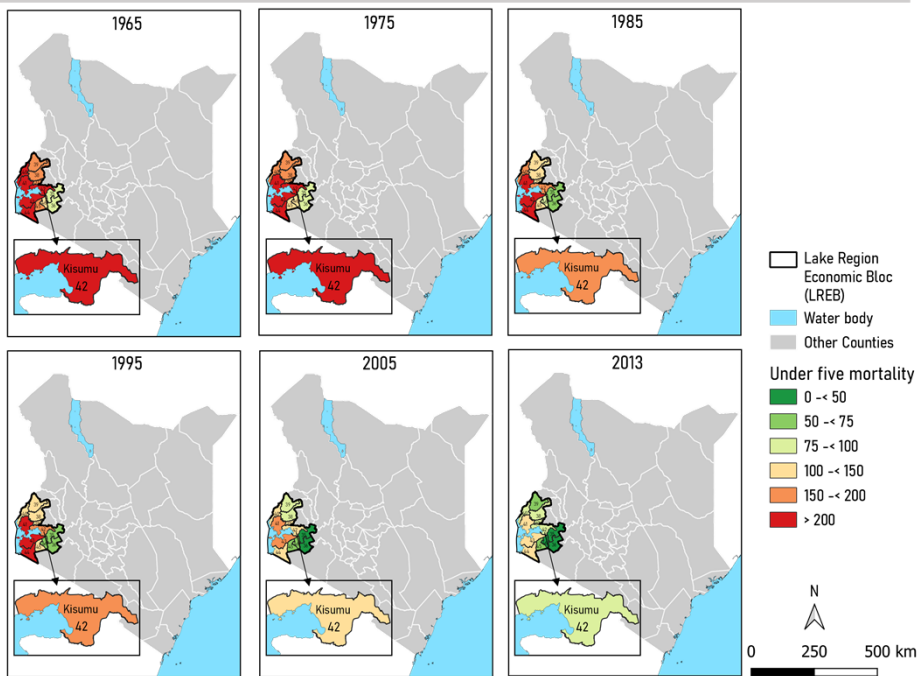


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	968,909	1,155,574
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	220,210	258,210
Population under five years**	180,521	184,047
Urban population*	-	378,702
Population with primary school education*	-	492,849
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,256	1,472

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

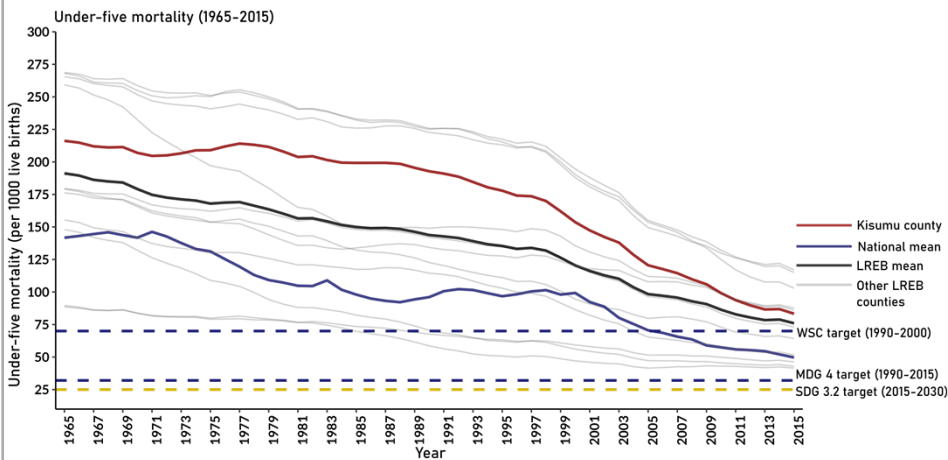
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



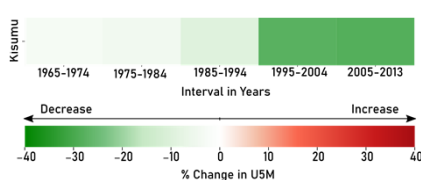
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kisumu and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Kisumu, 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.

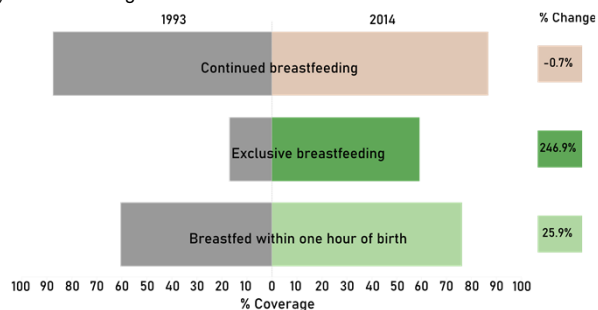
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

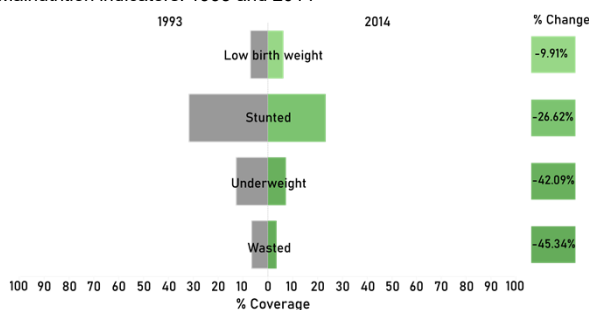
3.1 Child Factors

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.

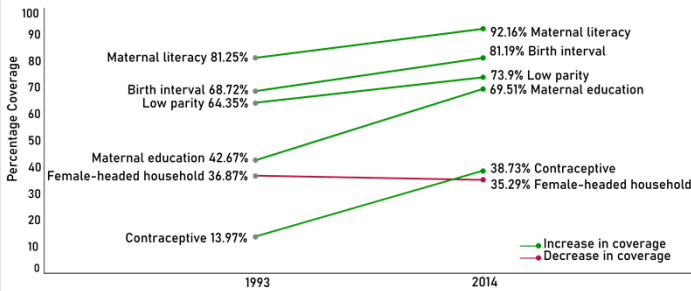
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

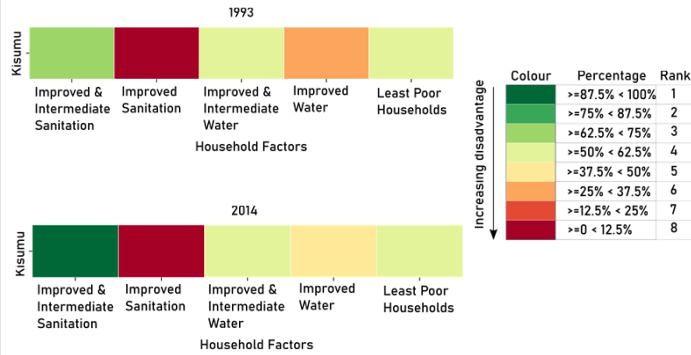


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

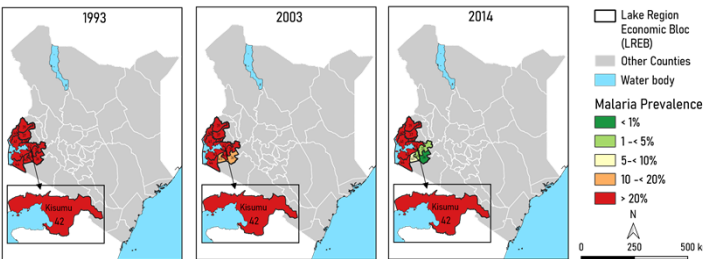
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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.

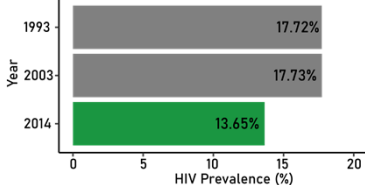
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Kisumu and other LREB counties.

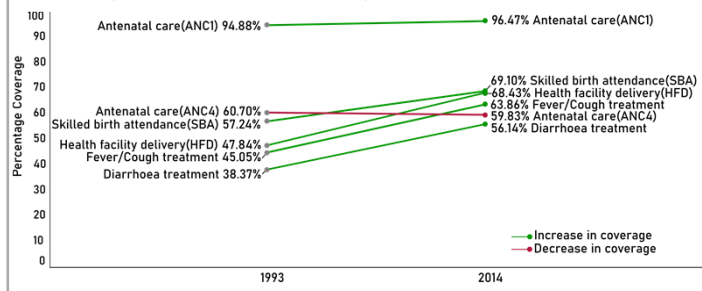
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

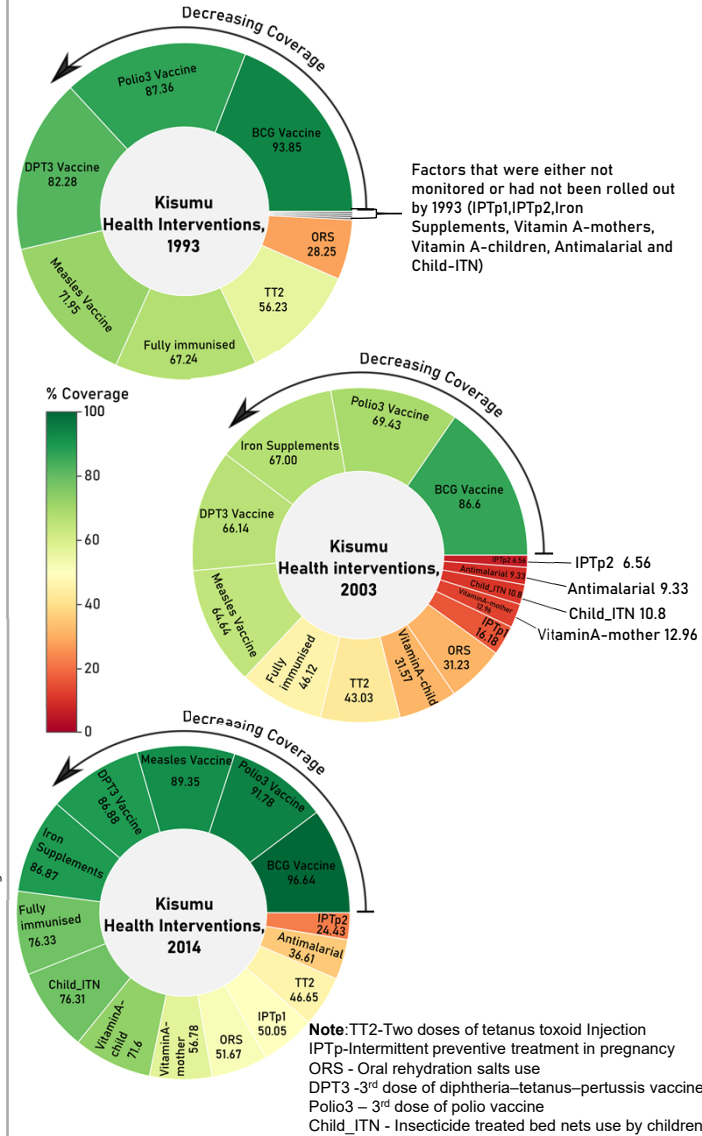
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



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 Kisumu remained higher than the national and regional mean. However, the rate has been declining over time, with a more pronounced decrease observed after 1995 at a rate of 28%. Nevertheless, by 2014, the rate was still 66.96% higher than the national mean and sixth-highest in LREB after Busia at 88.87 per 1000 live births.
- Progress towards reducing HIV prevalence stalled between 1993 and 2003 before decreasing in 2014. Conversely, Malaria prevalence remained high across the years despite having high coverage in the usage of treated bed nets alongside significant improvements in the coverage of other malaria interventions.
- Proportion of educated mothers significantly improved and was among the highest in the region and country.
- Generally, the use of health care facilities increased, except for a slight decrease in women receiving at least four antenatal care during pregnancy.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved though the proportion of children continually breastfed after six months dropped by 0.7% between 1993 and 2014.
- Vaccination coverage improved from a drop observed between 1993 and 2003 though it remained lower than most counties at the national level.
- Notably, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of women taking iron supplements, the highest in LREB.
- Kisumu has the highest proportion of households with access to clean water, with > 38% having access to piped water for drinking. Access to sanitation also improved from 75% in 1993 to 89% in 2014.
- There were small changes (6%) in the proportion of least poor households but remained the highest in LREB at 59%.