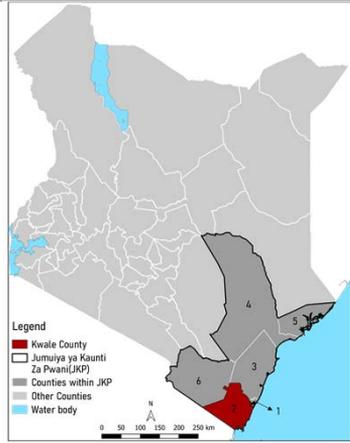


### 1. General Profile

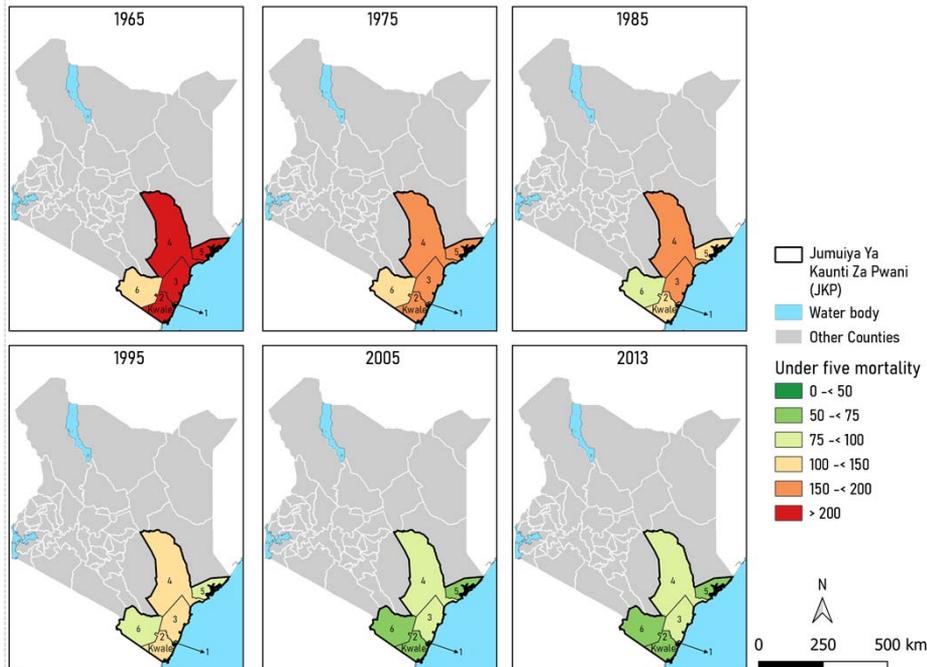


| Year   | 2009    | 2019    |
|--|---------|---------|
| <b>Total population*</b>                         | 649,931 | 866,820 |
| <b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>      | 135,317 | 172,307 |
| <b>Population under five years**</b>             | 125,420 | 137,833 |
| <b>Urban population*</b>                         | -       | 107,281 |
| <b>Population with primary school education*</b> | -       | 365,278 |
| <b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>                  | 731     | 983     |

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

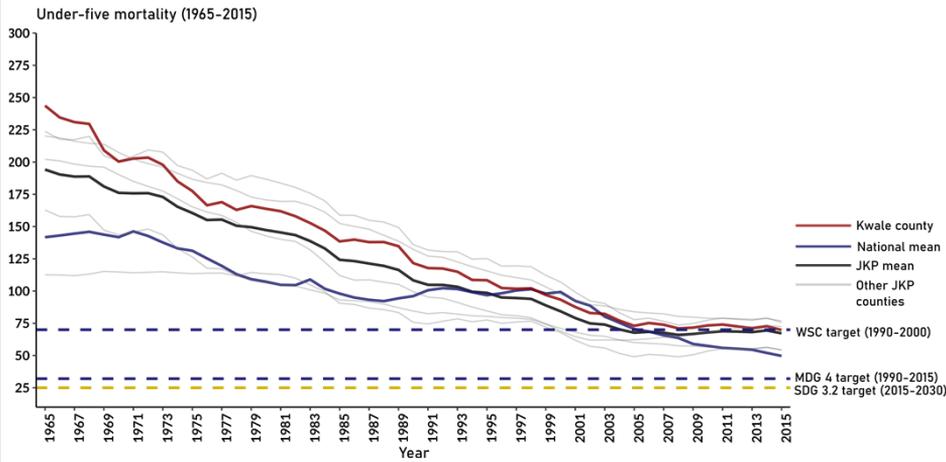
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

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

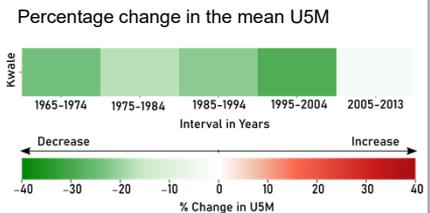


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kwale and JKP every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

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



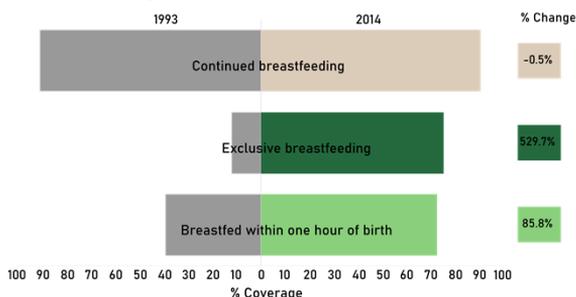
U5M trends in Kwale, relative to the national mean, JKP mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



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

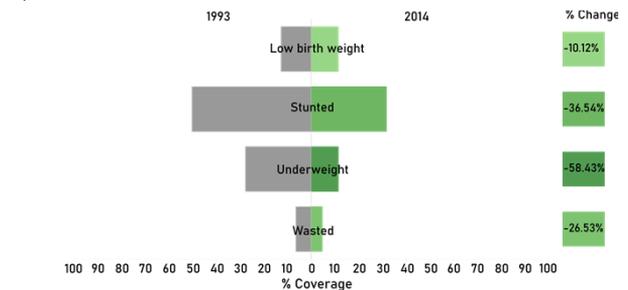
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

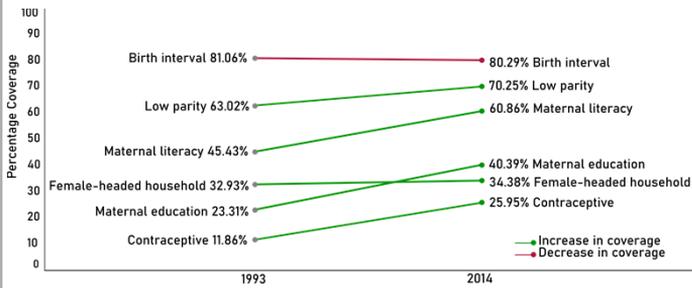
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

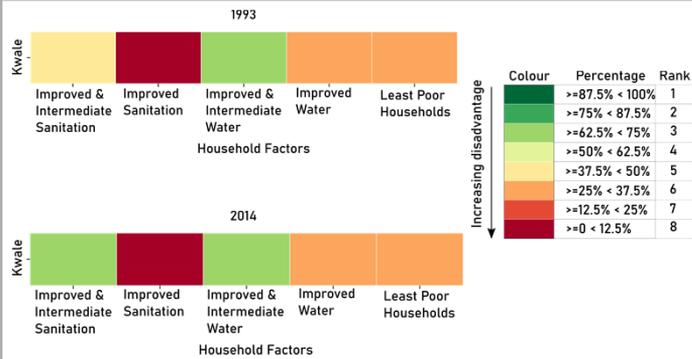
### 3.2 Maternal factors

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.

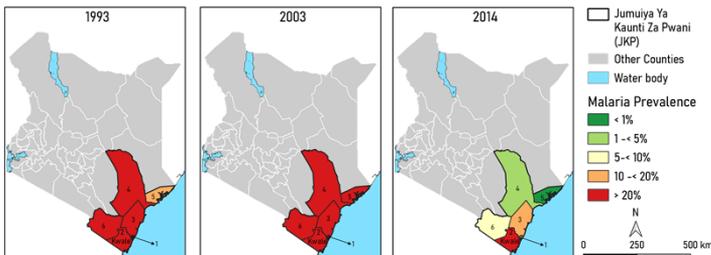
### 3.4 Household factors



**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.

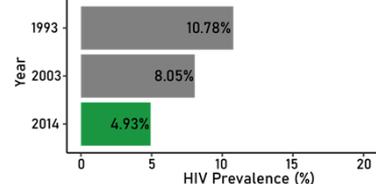
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Kwale and other JKP counties.

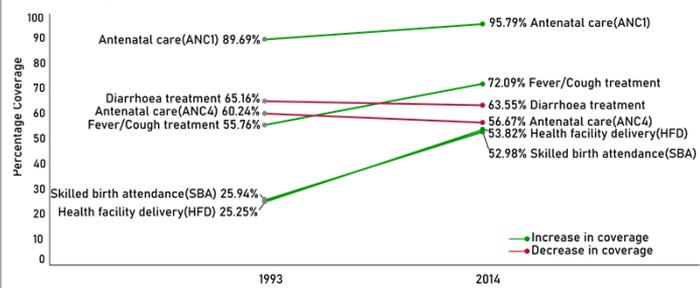
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

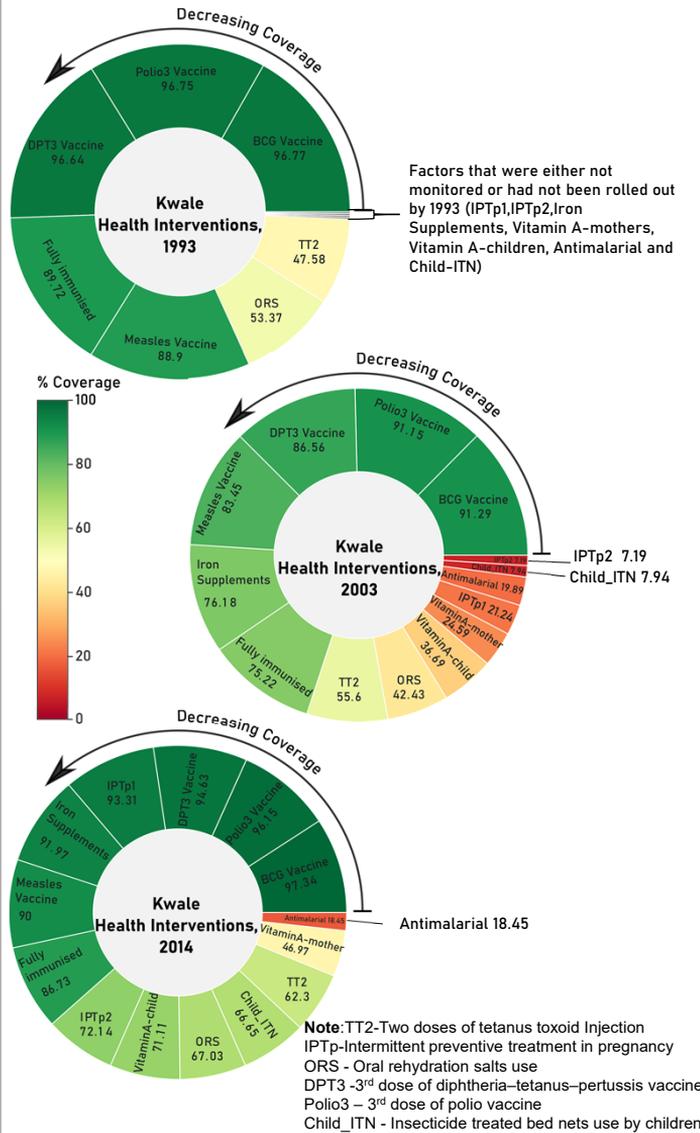
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



### Key Messages

- Since 1965, the U5M rate in Kwale declined at an average rate of 18% every 10 years. However, after 2005, the reduction rate dropped to about 3%. By 2014 the rate was 39.71% above the national mean and third-lowest in JKP at 72.69 per 1000 live births.
- While HIV prevalence decreased over time, Malaria transmission rates fluctuated, going below 10% between 2003 and 2012 before rising to > 20% by 2014. The decrease in Malaria prevalence coincided with the introduction and improvements in malaria control interventions.
- Maternal literacy and education improved. However, maternal education remained below 50%. Contraceptive usage alongside prevalence for low parity also increased, but prevalence for longer birth intervals had negligible changes.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved substantially, except for children continuously breastfed after six months.
- Vaccination coverage remained above 80% except between 1999 and 2005 when it dropped with the lowest coverage being 72% in 2002.
- There was a slight decrease in pregnant women receiving antenatal care (ANC4). However, health care deliveries and deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants improved by about twice the coverage in 1993.
- Improvement in access to sanitation from 45% to 68% could have influenced the decreased number of children seeking diarrhoea treatment. However, access to clean water and the households classified as least poor remained below 38%