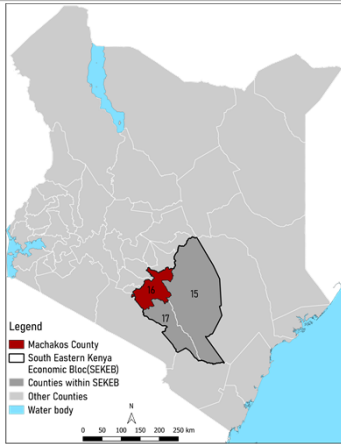


1. General Profile

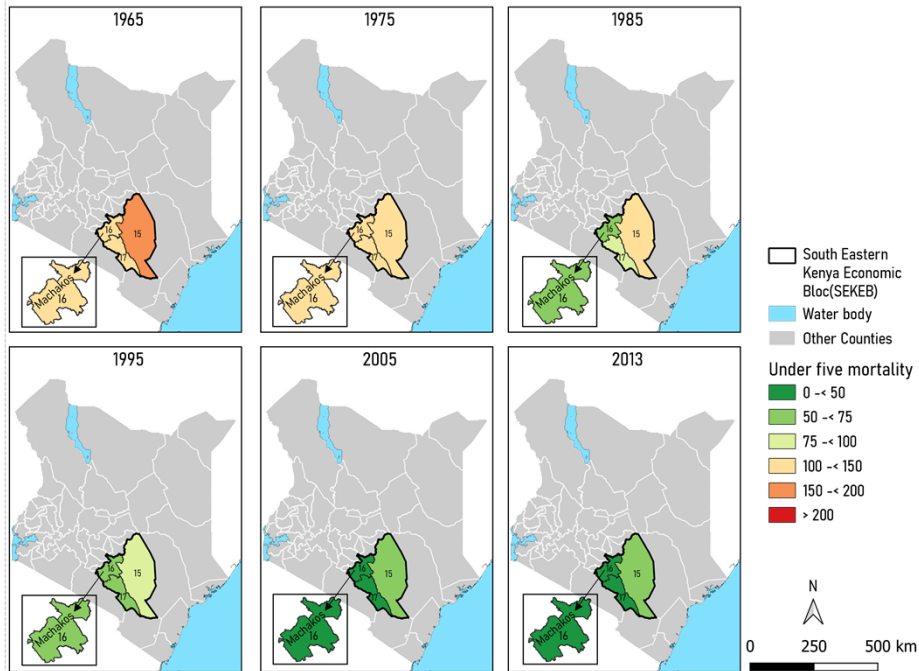


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	1,098,584	1,421,932
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	248,255	281,466
Population under five years**	165,042	163,531
Urban population*	-	360,287
Population with primary school education*	-	605,286
Average rainfall (mm)***	654	1005

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

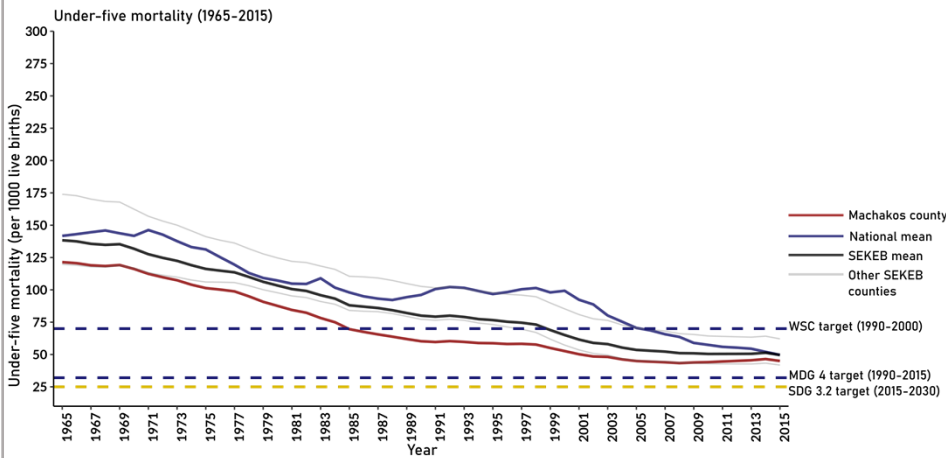
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

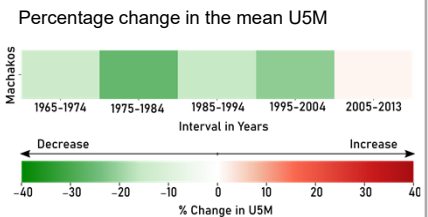


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Machakos and SEKEB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



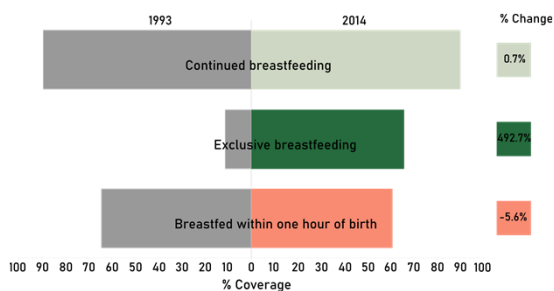
U5M trends in Machakos, relative to the national mean, SEKEB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

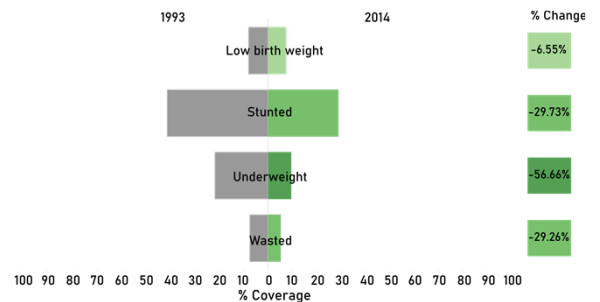
3.1 Child Factors

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.

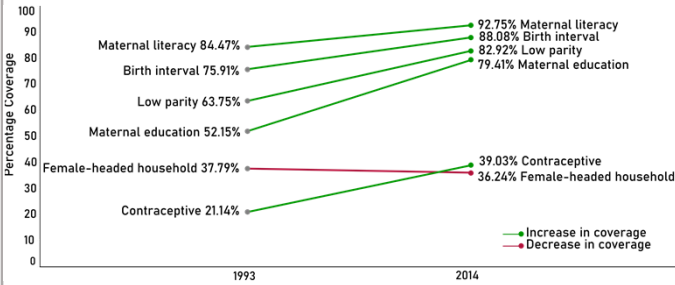
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

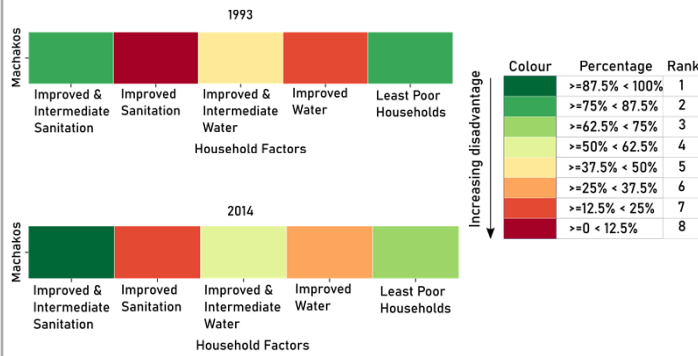


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

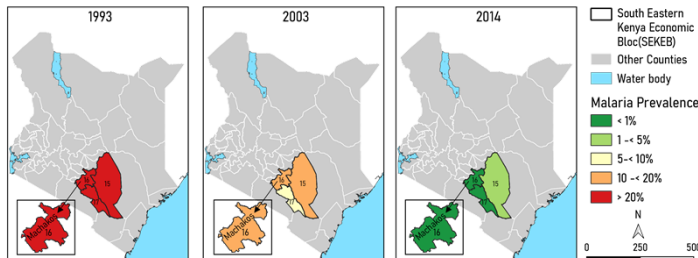
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.

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.

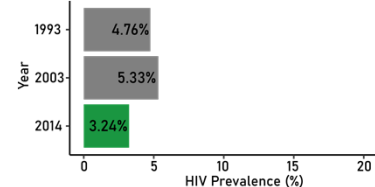
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Machakos and other SEKEB counties.

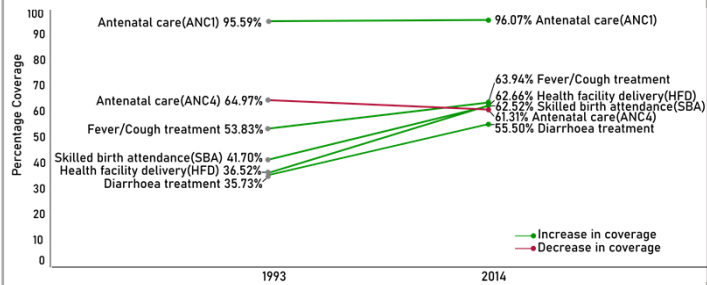
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

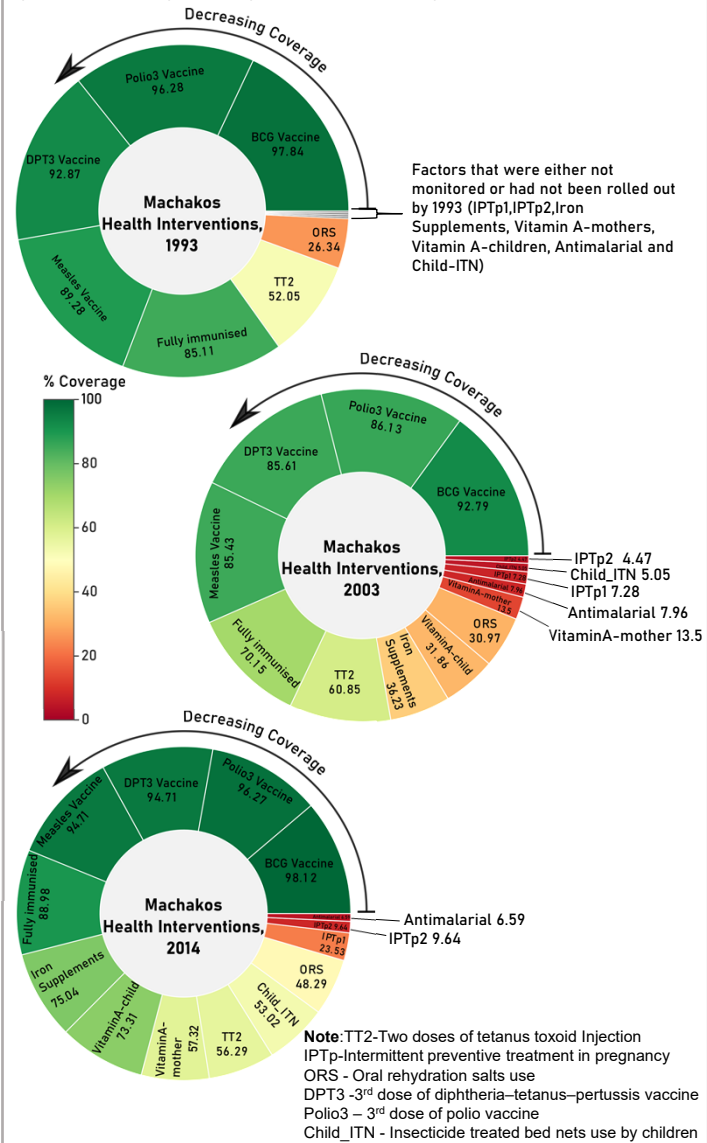
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- Machakos has had the lowest U5M in SEKEB since 1970 before being overtaken by Makueni county in 2009. This came after an upsurge in U5M observed after 2004. By 2014, the U5M rate had increased by 1.2% and was at 46.48 per 1000 live births.
- It was not until after 2003 that considerable progress was observed in reducing HIV and Malaria prevalence.
- HIV transmission rates dropped by 39% between 2003 and 2014. Similarly, the Malaria transmission rate dropped and has remained below 1% since 2007. The significant reduction in Malaria transmission rates could reflect improvements made in most of the malaria control interventions.
- Since 1993, Machakos has had the highest maternal literacy and education levels in SEKEB alongside contraceptive usage, corresponding with the highest prevalence in longer birth intervals and low parity in the region.
- Machakos had the greatest drop in the proportion of children breastfed within one hour of birth. However, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional indicators improved.
- There was a slight decline in antenatal care (ANC4) coverage, but utilization of other health care services improved substantially.
- Vaccination coverage improved from that of 1993 and 2003 and has remained the highest coverage in SEKEB across the years.
- At 59% in 2014, Machakos led in providing access to clean water to households, of which 33% had access to piped water. However, the coverage is still low compared to other counties nationally. Access to sanitation improved significantly, but the proportion of households classified as least poor decreased.