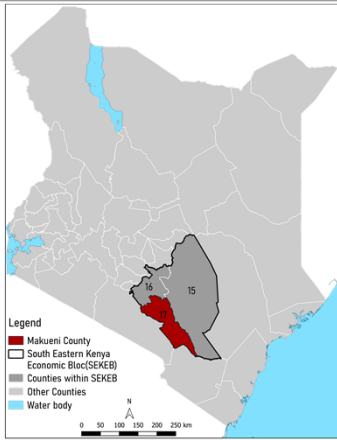


1. General Profile

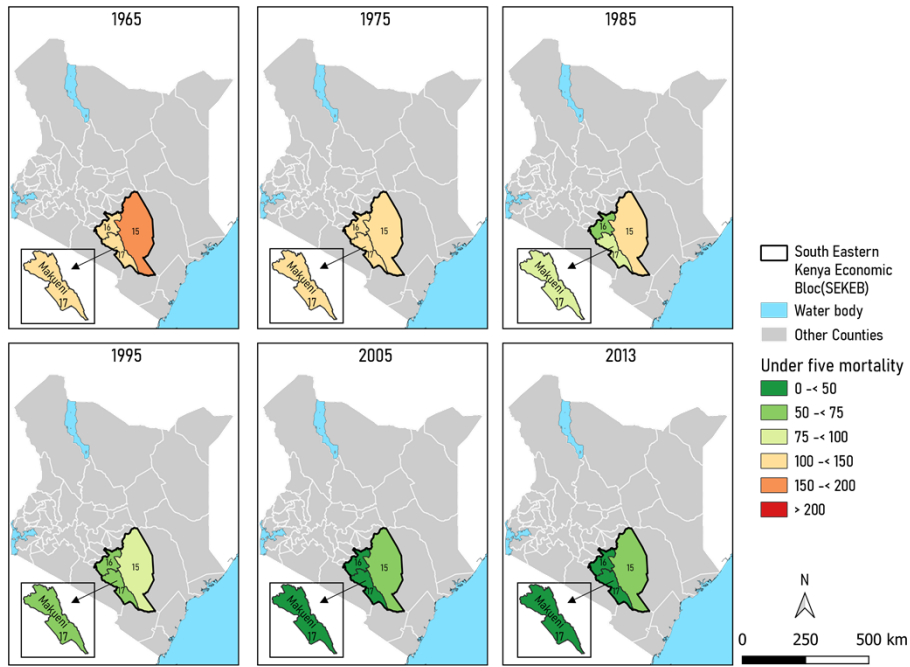


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	884,527	987,653
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	186,422	212,750
Population under five years**	142,921	141,719
Urban population*	-	62,825
Population with primary school education*	-	470,465
Average rainfall (mm)***	567	957

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

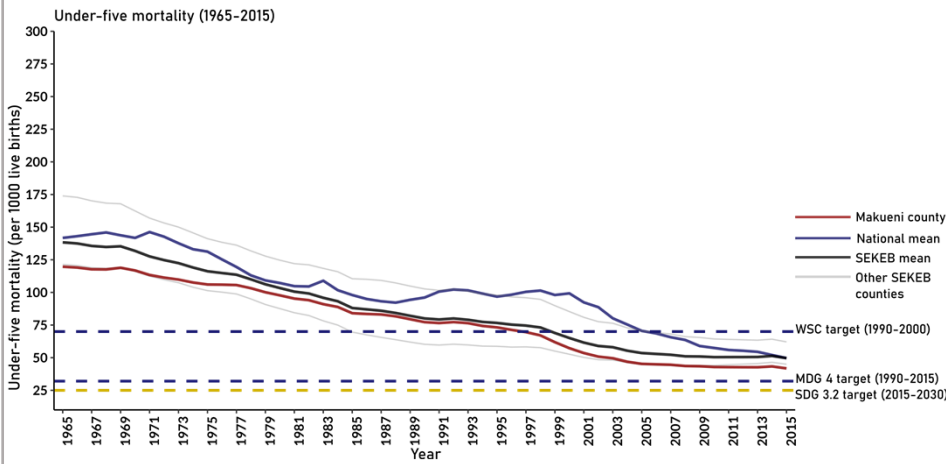
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

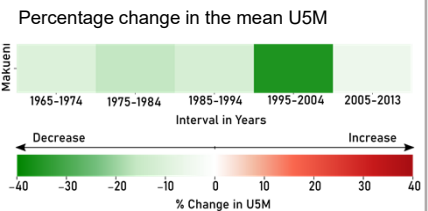


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Makueni and SEKEB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



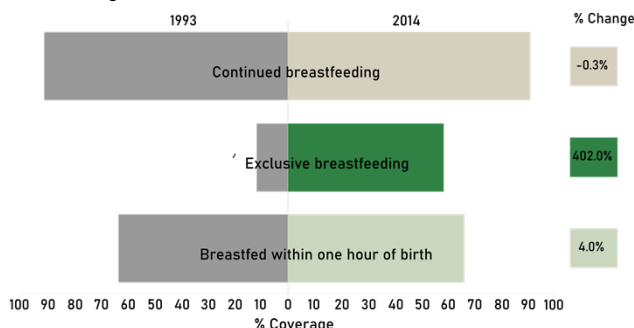
U5M trends in Makueni, relative to the national mean, SEKEB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

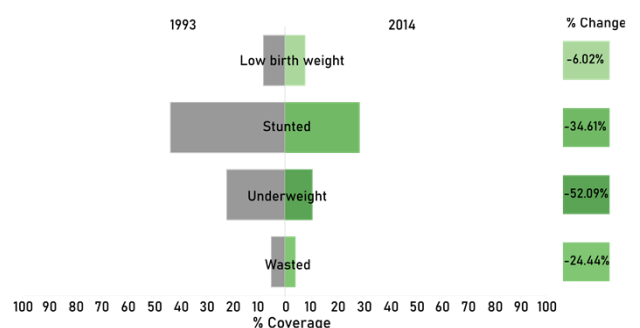
3.1 Child Factors

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.

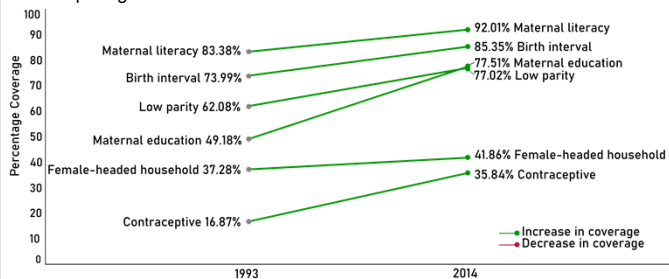
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

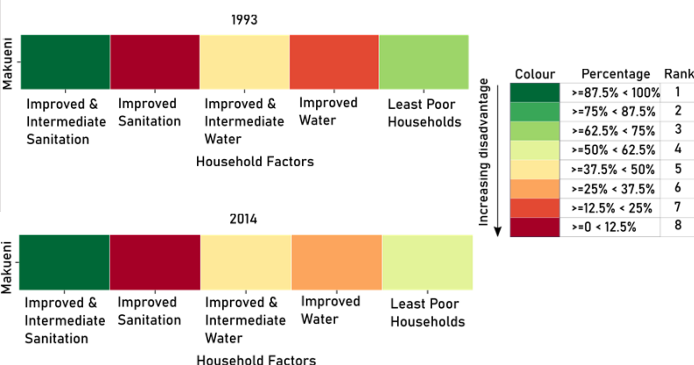
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

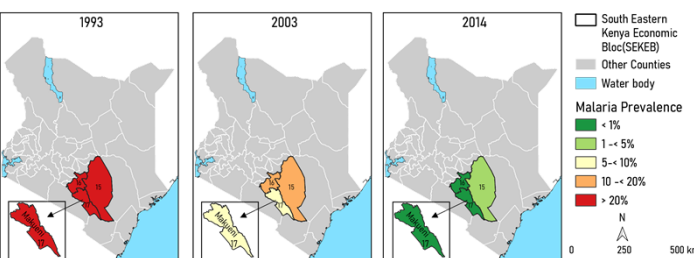
3.4 Household factors



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.

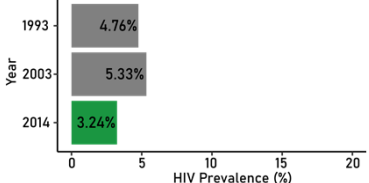
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Makueni and other SEKEB counties.

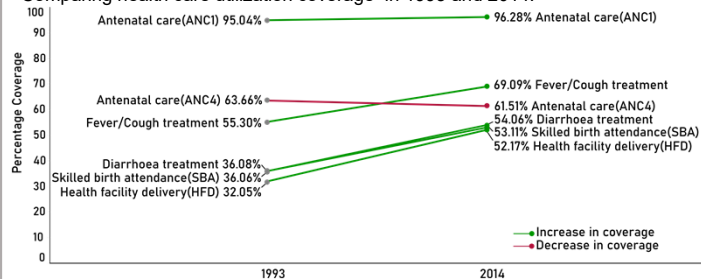
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

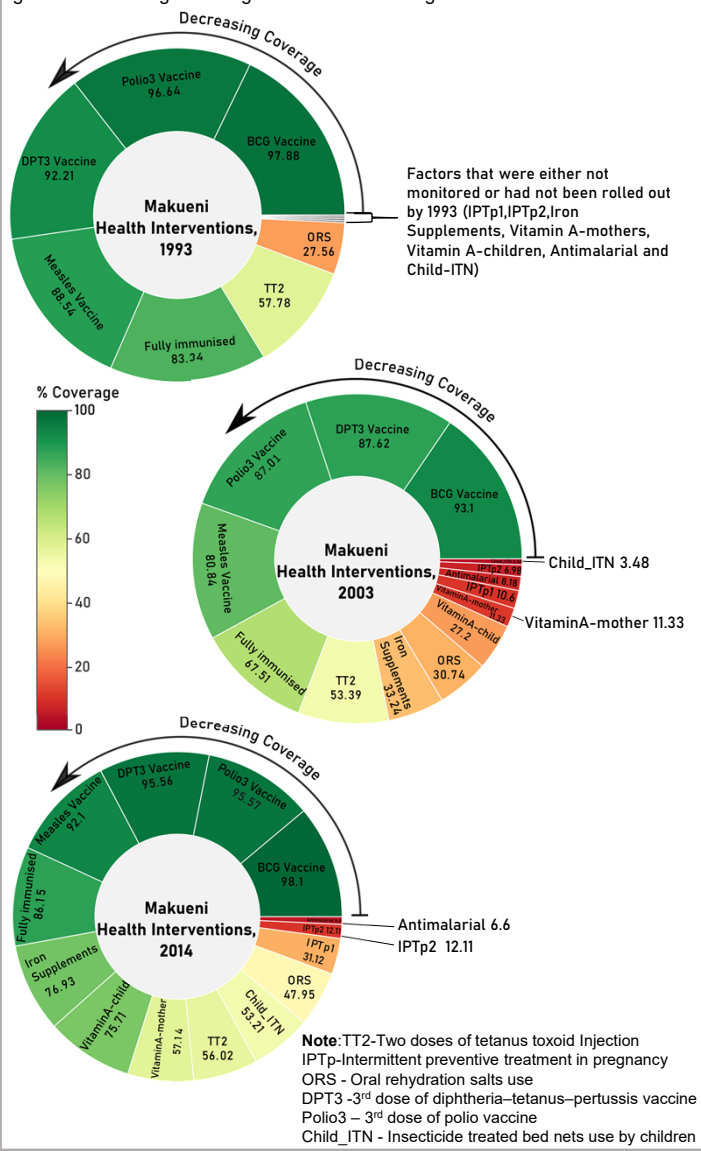
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- U5M rate in Makueni has been declining with the most significant reduction rate (35%) observed between 1995 and 2004, before dropping to 6% reduction in the succeeding ten years. Regardless, by 2014, Makueni achieved the greatest overall reduction in U5M in the region: a decline of 64%. As a result, Makueni had the lowest U5M in SEKEB at 43.31 per 1000 live births.
- There was an upsurge in HIV and Malaria prevalence between 1993 and 2003, after which the transmission rates decreased steadily. The significant drop in Malaria transmission rates could be linked to improvements in the usage of treated bed nets and malaria prevention treatments during pregnancy.
- Maternal literacy and education levels alongside contraceptives usage improved and were the second-highest in the region. This was also the case in the prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity.
- Minimal changes were observed in the proportion of children breastfed continually after six months. However, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved.
- There was a general increase in the utilization of health care services, except for a slight decline in antenatal care (ANC4) coverage.
- Vaccination coverage recovered from the 1993-2003 drop and even improved from 83% in 1993 to 86% by 2014.
- Since 1993, access to sanitation has been above 90%, the region's highest. Minimal changes were observed in improving access to clean water but the proportion of households with piped water increased by 33%. On the contrary, the proportion of least poor households decreased by 12%.