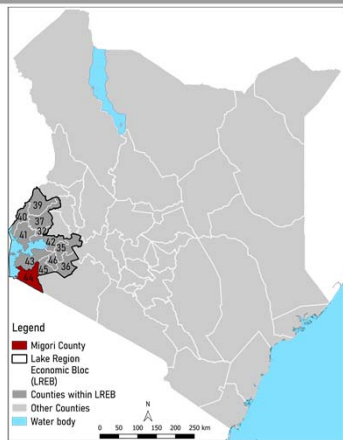


1. General Profile

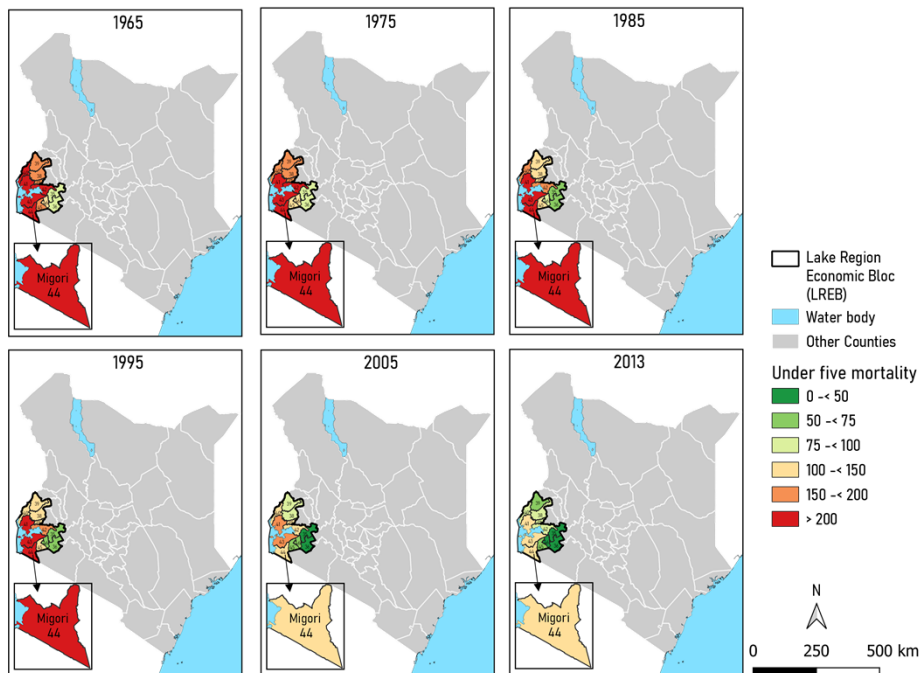


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	917,170	1,116,436
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	192,524	228,680
Population under five years**	199,379	204,865
Urban population*	-	140,739
Population with primary school education*	-	518,068
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,478	1,309

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

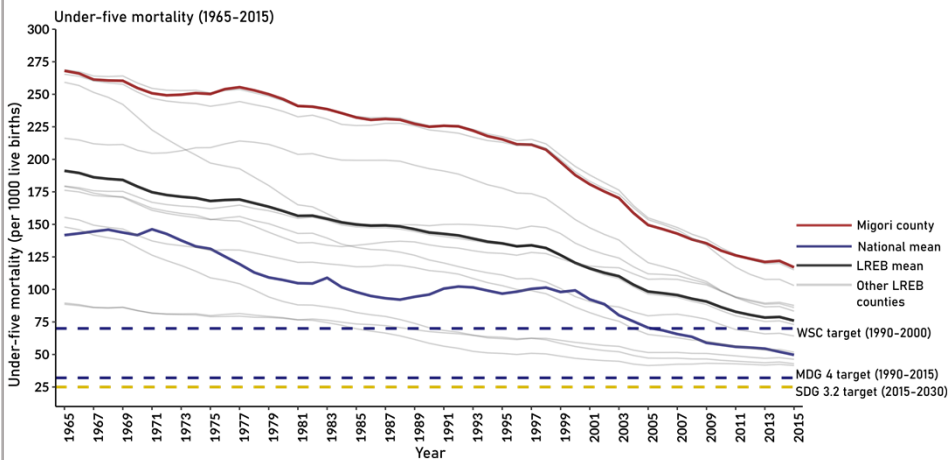
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



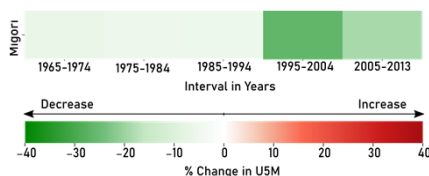
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Migori and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Migori, 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.

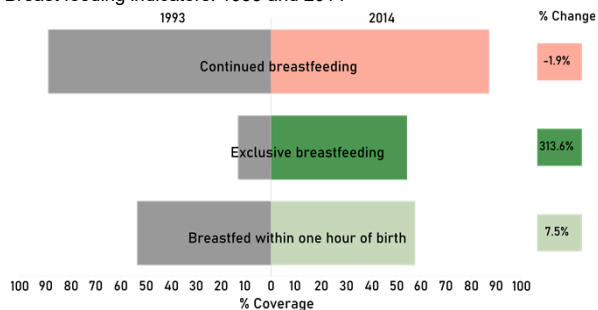
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

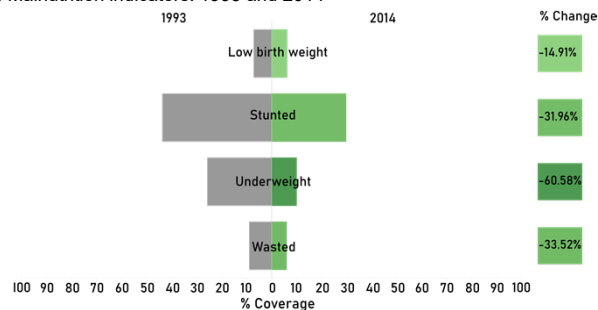
3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

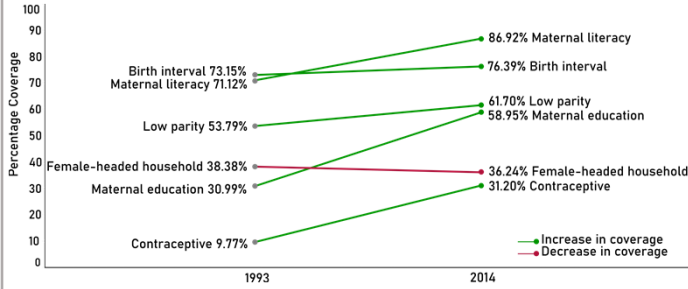
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

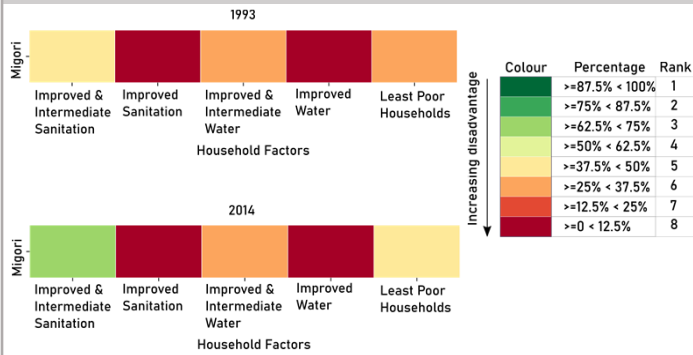
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

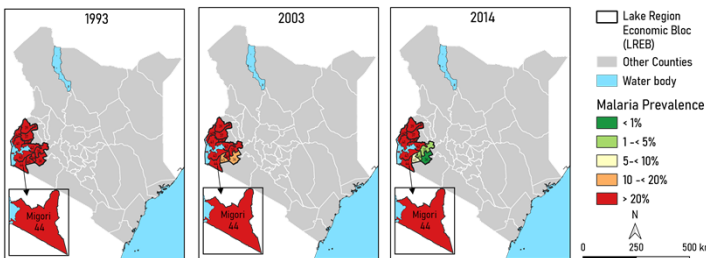
3.4 Household factors



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 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.

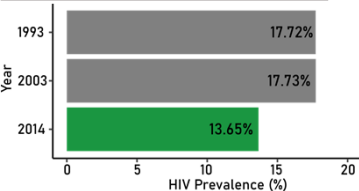
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Migori and other LREB counties.

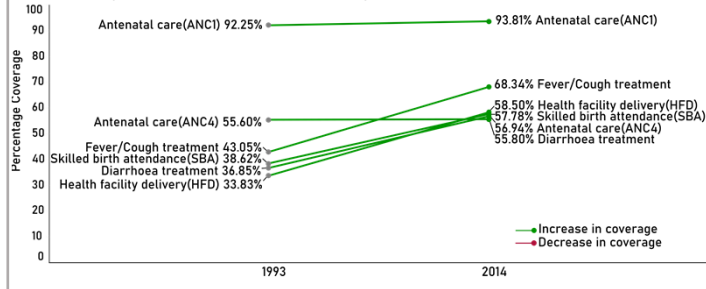
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

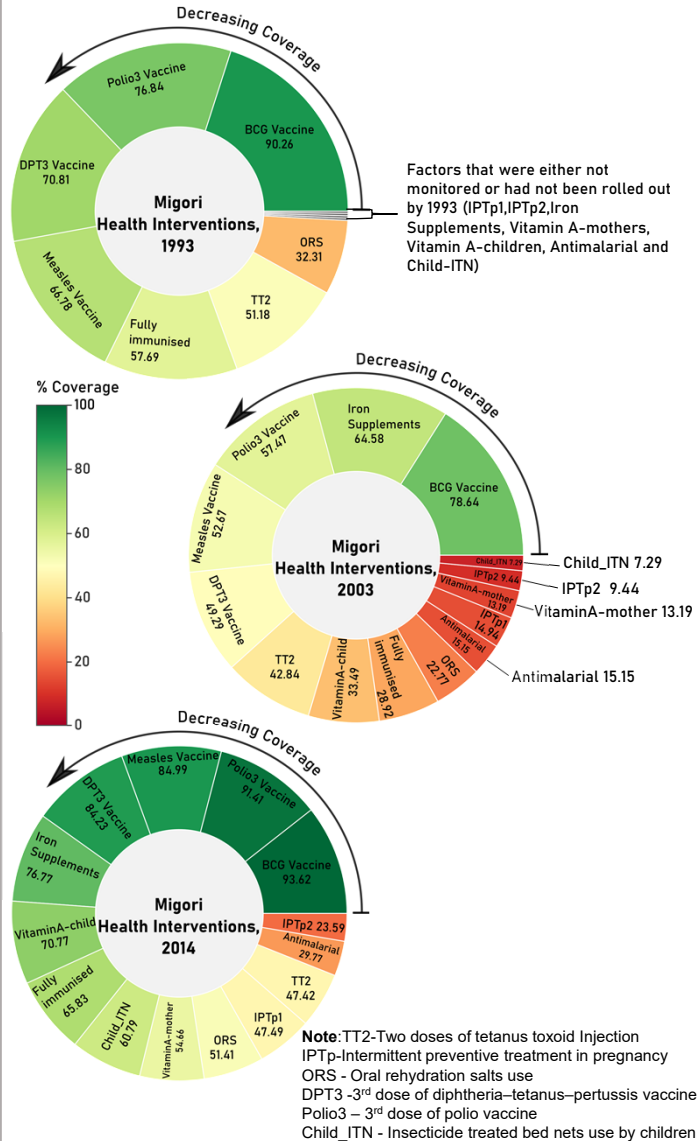
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



Key Messages

- The U5M rate in Migori has been declining with the reduction rates improving from 6% to 26% between 1995 and 2004. However, by 2014, Migori county had the highest U5M rate (121.95 per 1000 live births) in LREB and the country. It is, in fact, among the three counties that had a U5M rate exceeding a hundred in the country.
- There was minimal changes in HIV prevalence between 1993 and 2003 but decreased by 2014. Malaria transmission rates remained high across the years despite improvement in malaria interventions. However, the usage of treated bed nets was among the lowest in LREB.
- Migori had the lowest proportion of educated mothers and contraceptive usage in the region despite significant improvements. Maternal literacy also improved to 86.92% but was still among the lowest coverages in LREB.
- Besides children breastfed continually after six months, breastfeeding practices and nutrition status improved.
- Between 1993 and 2003, Migori had the most pronounced drop in vaccination coverage, decreasing to 28%. Even after improvements in 2014, the coverage was much lower than in most LREB counties.
- The rate of health care utilization improved with a notable increase in fever treatment and health facility deliveries. In addition, Migori was the only county in LREB that did not have a decline in antenatal care coverage.
- Despite significant improvement in access to sanitation, the coverage is much lower than other counties in the region, which had access levels >90% by 2014.
- Less than 38% of households had access to clean water, thus the need to accelerate progress further. The proportion of households classified as least poor slightly increased but remained low relative to most LREB counties.