MOMBASA COUNTY

Child Survival and its Determinants

1.General Profile

| Year	2009	2019
Total population*	939,370	1,208,333
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	254,774	322,495
Population under five years**	139,661	152,392
Urban population*	-	1,043,603
Population with primary school education*	-	430,763
Average rainfall (mm)***	736	1,322

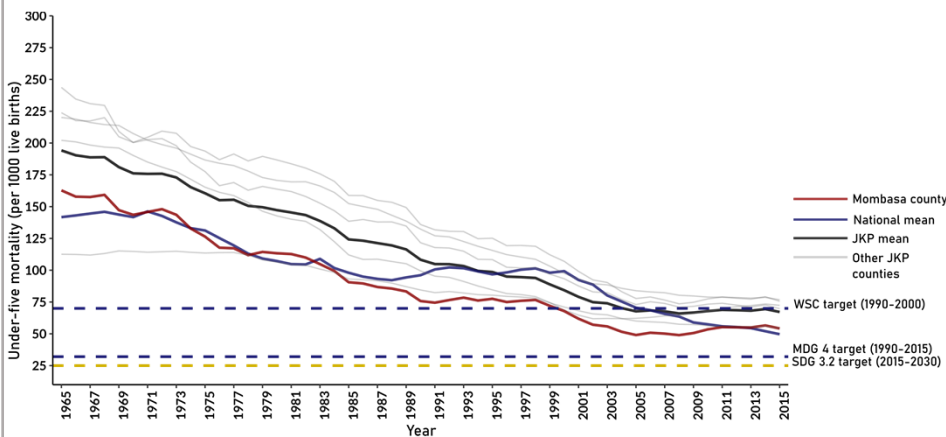Data Sources: * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, *** Kenya Meteorological Department

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)
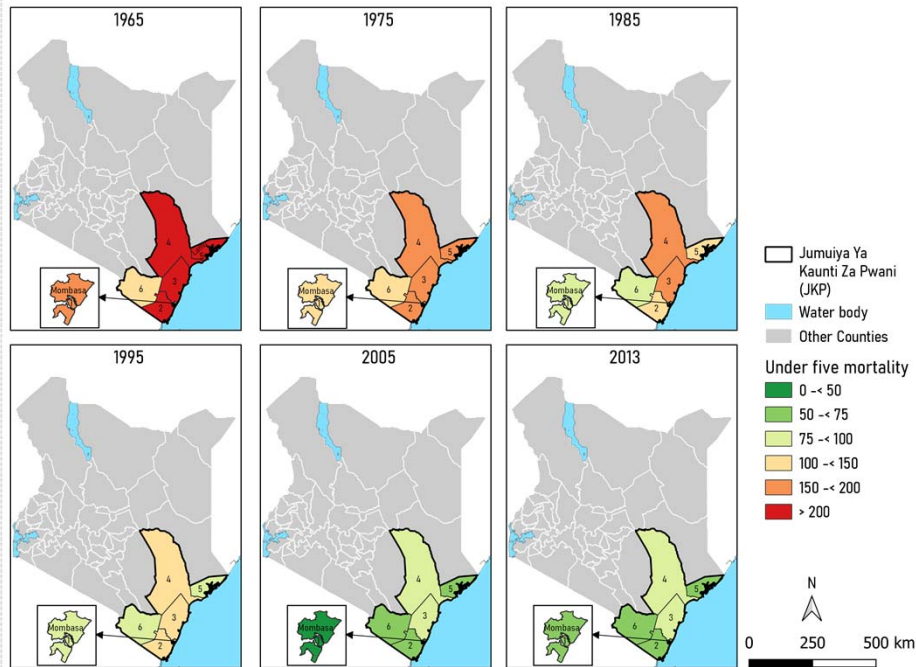
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Mombasa and JKP every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

U5M trends in Mombasa, 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.

Percentage change in the mean U5M
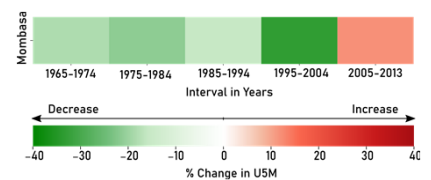
3. Determinants of Child Survival , 1993-2014

3.1 Child Factors

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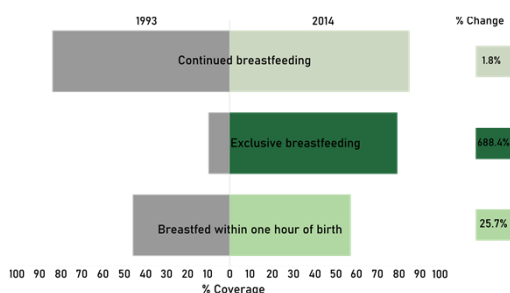
Coverage of breast feeding indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement. The darker the green the greater the improvement.

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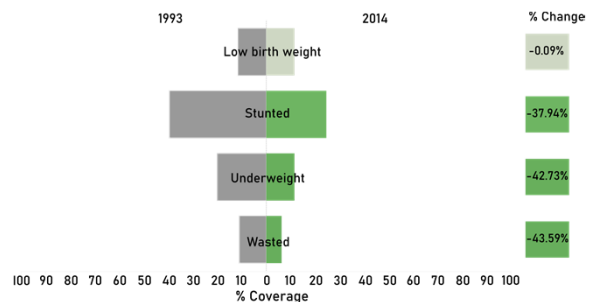
Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.

- Maternal literacy 82.03%
- Low parity 80.22%
- Birth interval 77.46%
- Maternal education 53.28%
- Contraceptive 23.31%
- Female-headed household 22.01%
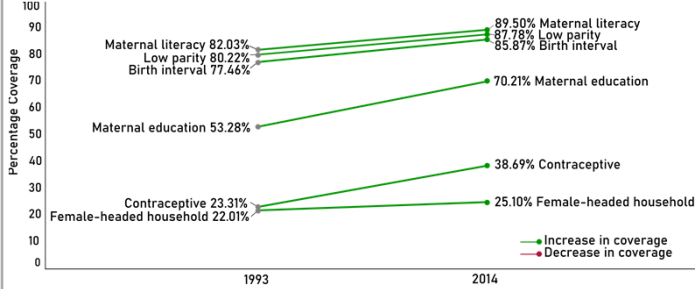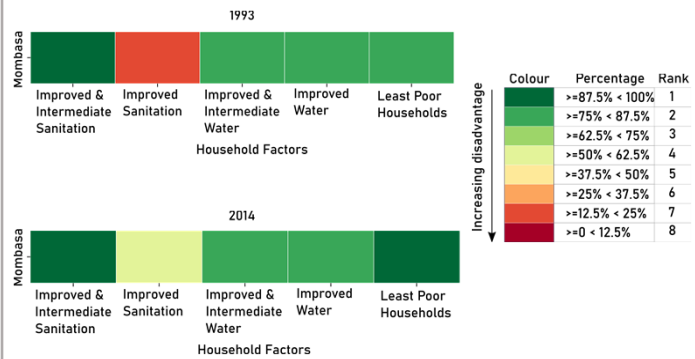- 89.50% Maternal literacy
- 87.78% Low parity
- 85.87% Birth interval
- 70.21% Maternal education
- 38.69% Contraceptive
- 25.10% Female-headed household
- Increase in coverage
- Decrease in coverage

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.
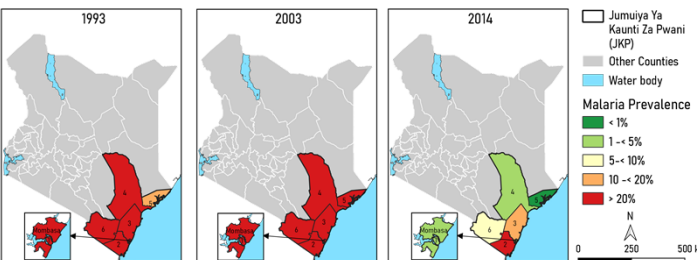
3.4 Household factors

1993
Mombasa

- Improved & Intermediate Sanitation
- Improved Sanitation
- Improved & Intermediate Water
- Improved Water
- Least Poor Households

Household Factors

2014
Mombasa

- Improved & Intermediate Sanitation
- Improved Sanitation
- Improved & Intermediate Water
- Improved Water
- Least Poor Households

Household Factors

Colour	Percentage	Rank
	>=87.5% < 100%	1
	>=75% < 87.5%	2
	>=62.5% < 75%	3
	>=50% < 62.5%	4
	>=37.5% < 50%	5
	>=25% < 37.5%	6
	>=12.5% < 25%	7
	>=0 < 12.5%	8

Increasing disadvantage

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.
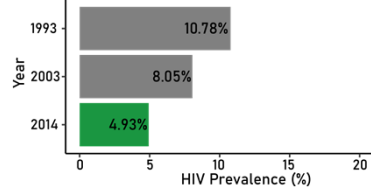
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

1993   2003   2014

- Jumuiya Ya Kaunti Za Pwani (JKP)
- Other Counties
- Water body

Malaria Prevalence
- < 1%
- 1 - < 5%
- 5- < 10%
- 10 -< 20%
- > 20%

0   250   500 km

Malaria prevalence in Mombasa and other JKP counties.

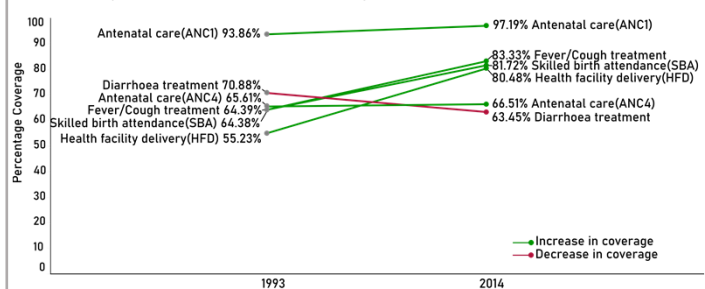### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence

1993   10.78%
2003   8.05%
2014   4.93%

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.

- Antenatal care(ANC1) 93.86%
- Diarrhoea treatment 70.88%
- Antenatal care(ANC4) 65.61%
- Fever/Cough treatment 64.39%
- Skilled birth attendance(SBA) 64.38%
- Health facility delivery(HFD) 55.23%
- 97.19% Antenatal care(ANC1)
- 83.33% Fever/Cough treatment
- 81.72% Skilled birth attendance(SBA)
- 80.48% Health facility delivery(HFD)
- 66.51% Antenatal care(ANC4)
- 63.45% Diarrhoea treatment
- Increase in coverage
- Decrease in coverage

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.

Decreasing Coverage

Mombasa Health Interventions, 1993
- Polio3 Vaccine 91.38
- DPT3 Vaccine 88
- BCG Vaccine 96.7
- Measles Vaccine 87.6
- TT2 53.16
- ORS 56.51
- Fully immunised 82.63

Factors that were either not monitored or had not been rolled out by 1993 (IPTp1,IPTp2,Iron Supplements, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

% Coverage
100
80
60
40
20
0

Decreasing Coverage

Mombasa Health Interventions, 2003
- Polio3 Vaccine 78.17
- Measles Vaccine 78.78
- DPT3 Vaccine 67.68
- BCG Vaccine 93.55
- IPTp2 10.34
- Child_ITN 12.74
- Antimalarial 16.99
- IPTp1 19.3
- VitaminA-mother 25.45
- VitaminA-child 38.73
- ORS 39.86
- Fully immunised 58.69
- TT2 59.99
- Iron Supplements 63.91

IPTp2 10.34

Decreasing Coverage

Mombasa Health Interventions, 2014
- Measles 85.42
- DPT3 Vaccine 92.25
- Polio3 Vaccine 93.08
- BCG Vaccine 98.06
- Iron Supplements 83.96
- Fully immunised 78.59
- VitaminA-child 70.82
- ORS 66.87
- IPTp1 66.8
- Child_ITN 65.38
- TT2 64.6
- VitaminA-mother 48.95
- IPTp2 47.82
- Antimalarial 13.74

Antimalarial 13.74

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

- Between 1995 and 2004, Mombasa reduced the U5M rate by 33.4%. However, after 2005 the U5M rate increased by 12.11% and was higher than the national mean by about 8% in 2014. Regardless, the rate was second-lowest (56.6 per 1000 live births) in JKP after Taita Taveta.
- HIV prevalence decreased steadily over time, but It was not until 2003 that Malaria prevalence began decreasing. From 2006, the transmission rates remained below 5%, corresponding to the improvements in most malaria interventions.
- The proportion of literate and educated mothers alongside contraceptive usage was the second-highest in the region, which could have influenced the higher prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity relative to other JKP counties.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved.
- Overall, Mombasa seemed to be doing well in terms of maternal health care. In fact, by 2014, the proportion of births attended to by skilled birth attendants, health facility deliveries, and antenatal care (ANC4) was the region's highest.
- Vaccination coverage improved from 59% in 2003 to 79% in 2014. However, much higher coverage (above 80%) had been achieved in the early 90s.
- Access to clean water and sanitation remained high and could be associated with the decreased proportion of children seeking diarrhoea treatment. In addition, Mombasa had over 90% of households classified as least poor, the region's highest.