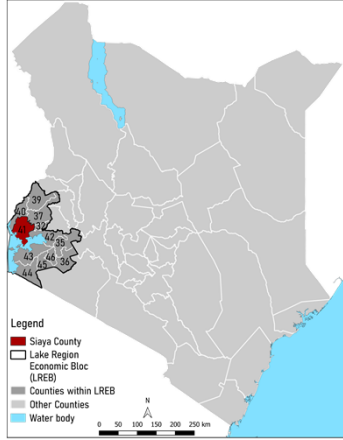


1. General Profile

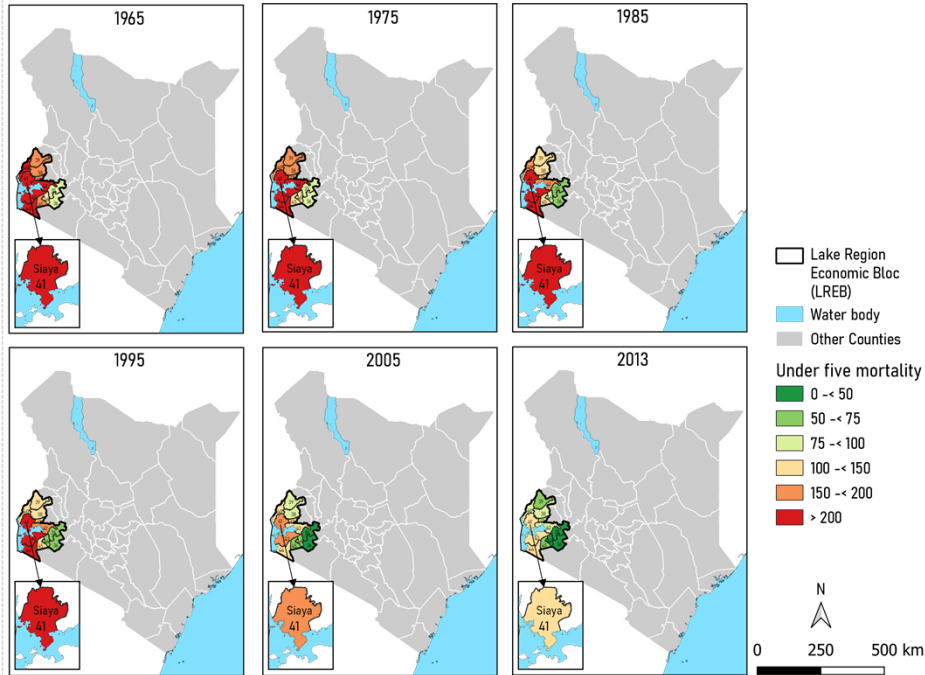


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	842,304	993,183
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	178,411	206,440
Population under five years**	162,106	164,664
Urban population*	-	73,252
Population with primary school education*	-	495,382
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,340	1,352

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

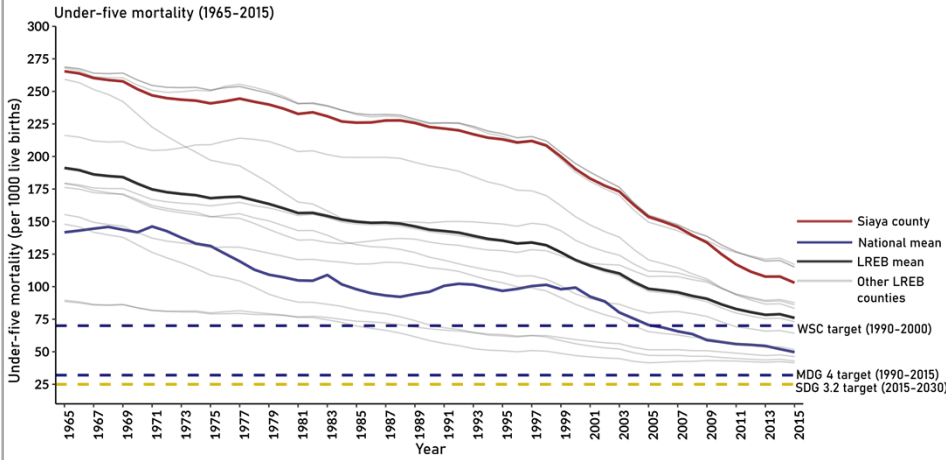
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

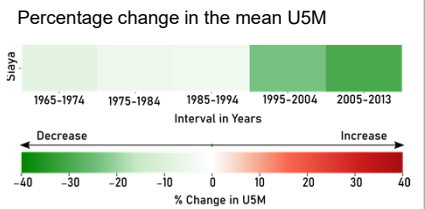


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Siaya and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



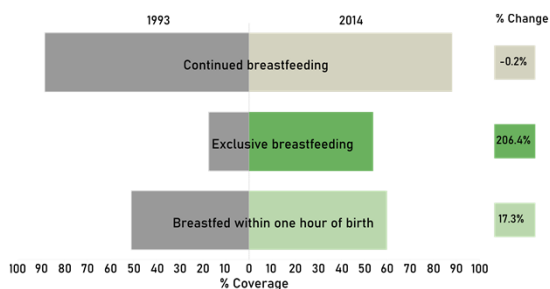
U5M trends in Siaya, relative to the national mean, LREB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

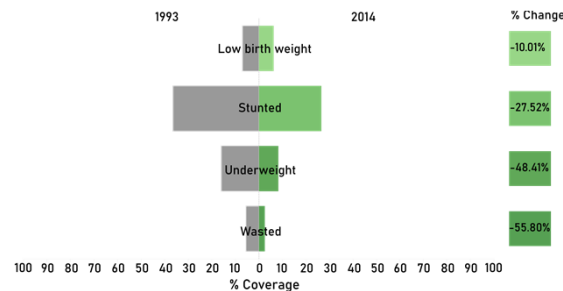
3.1 Child Factors

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.

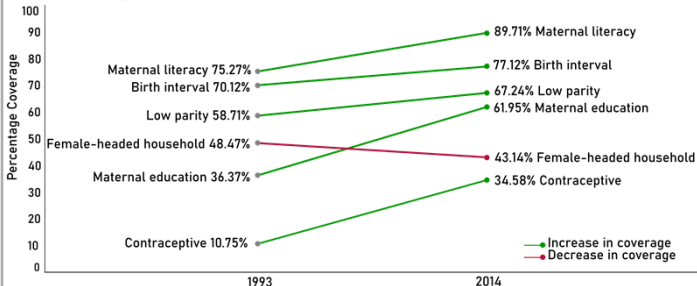
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

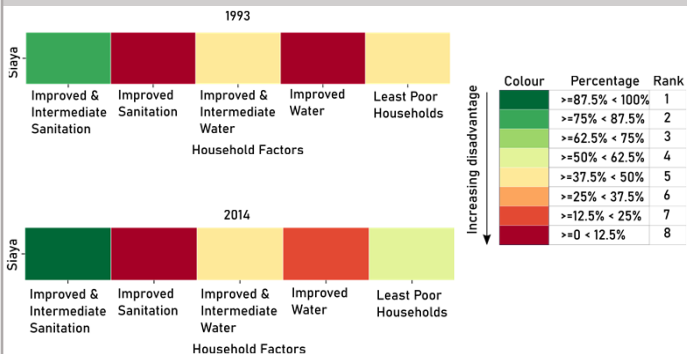
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

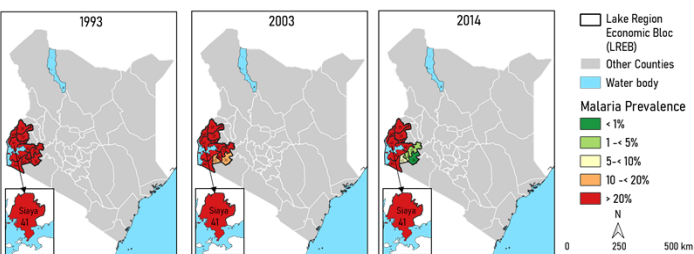
3.4 Household factors



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.

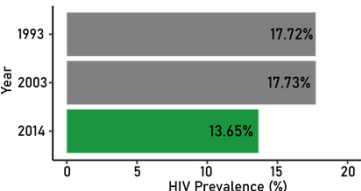
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Siaya and other LREB counties.

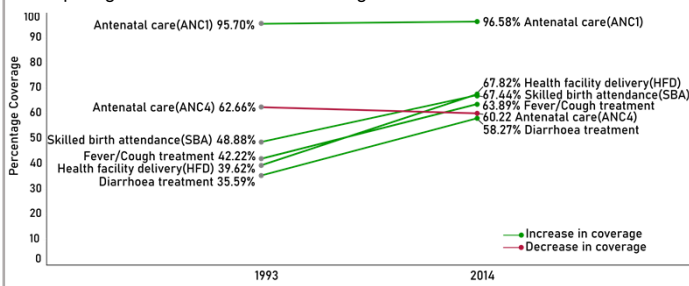
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

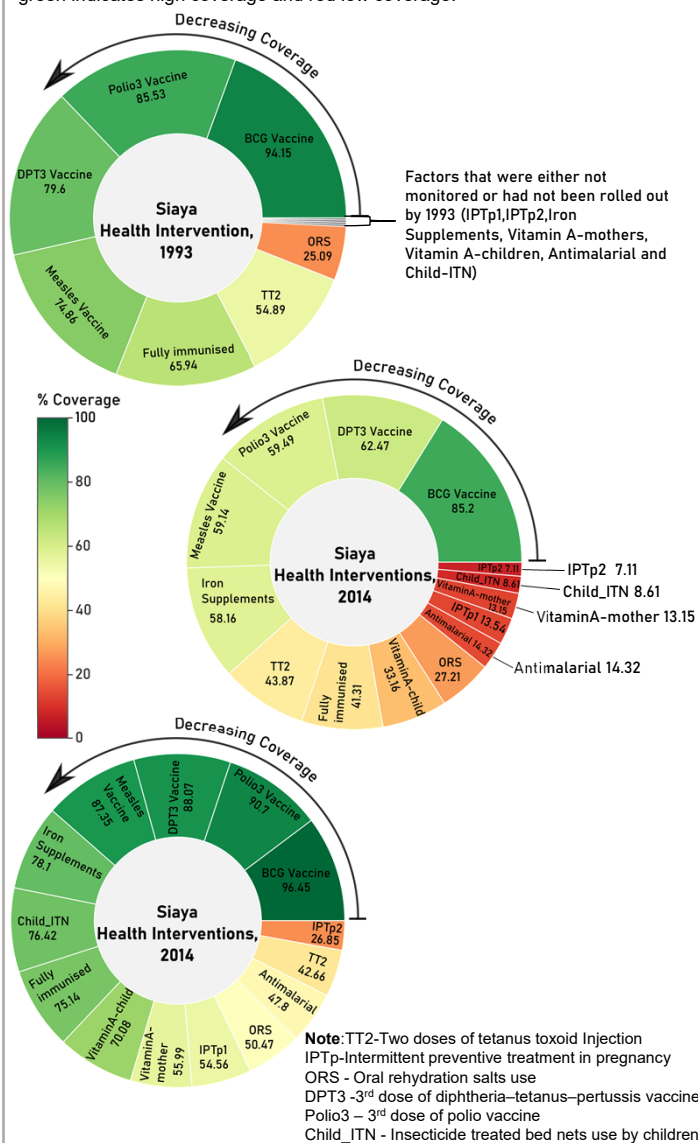
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



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)

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 in Siaya declined over time, with greater reduction rates observed after 1995. Although the reduction rate was 30% between 2005 and 2013, the U5M was still 107.09% higher than the national mean by 2014. Consequently, Siaya had the 3rd highest U5M rate (107.75 per 1000 live births) in LREB after Homa Bay and in the country.
- Between 1993 and 2003, there was no significant progress observed in reducing HIV and Malaria prevalence. However, by 2014, HIV prevalence decreased while Malaria prevalence remained high even though Siaya had higher coverages than most counties across all malaria interventions.
- Maternal education and contraceptive usage had the most significant improvement among the maternal factors.
- Besides the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care, utilization of health care services increased.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status had substantial improvements, but the change in the proportion of children continually breastfed after six was negligible.
- Despite improvements, vaccination coverage was among the lowest in the region. However, generally, Siaya made significant progress in improving access to maternal and child health interventions between 2003 and 2014, achieving >50% coverage for most health interventions by 2014.
- By 2014, more than 88% of households had access to sanitation, though access to clean water remained below 50%. The proportion of households classified as least poor also increased.