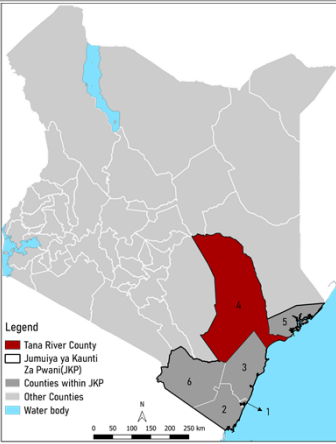


1. General Profile

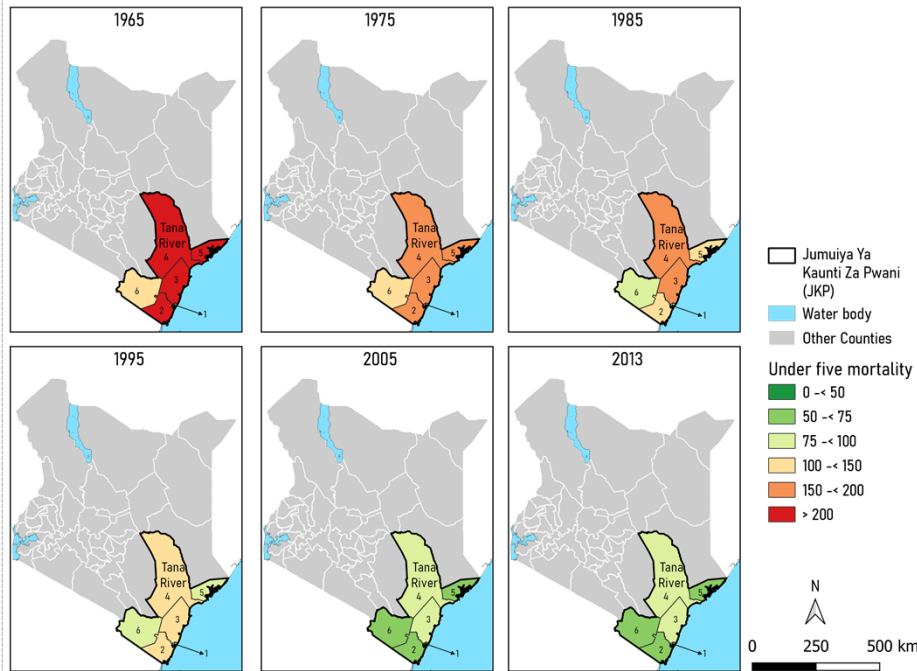


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	240,075	315,943
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	54,156	73,640
Population under five years**	58,837	68,428
Urban population*	-	63,958
Population with primary school education*	-	90,660
Average rainfall (mm)***	387	614

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

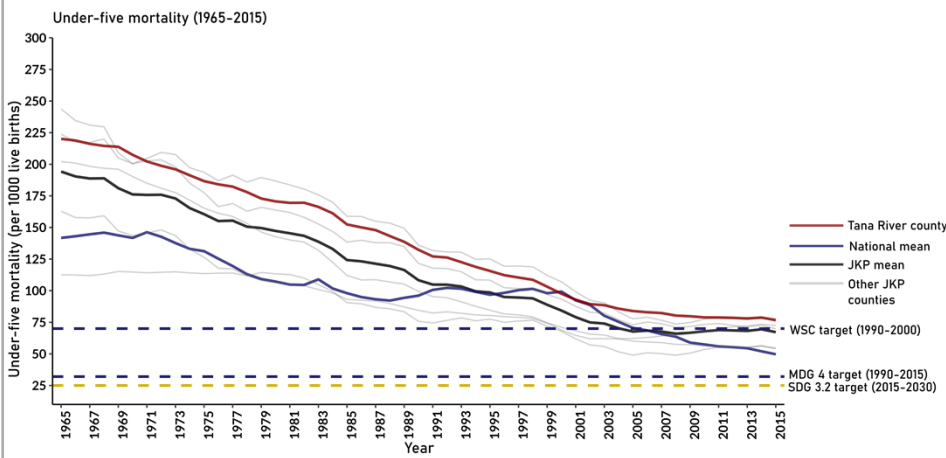
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

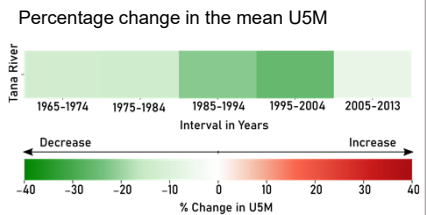


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Tana River and JKP every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



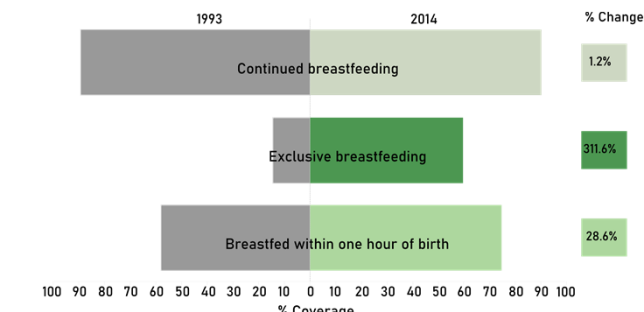
U5M trends in Tana River, relative to the national mean, JKP mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

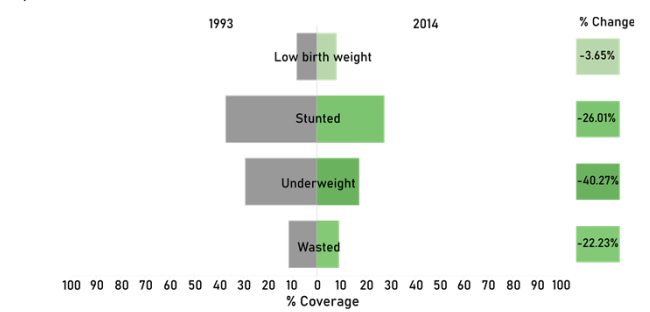
3.1 Child Factors

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.

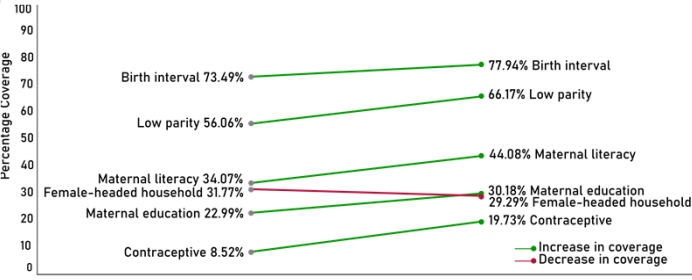
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

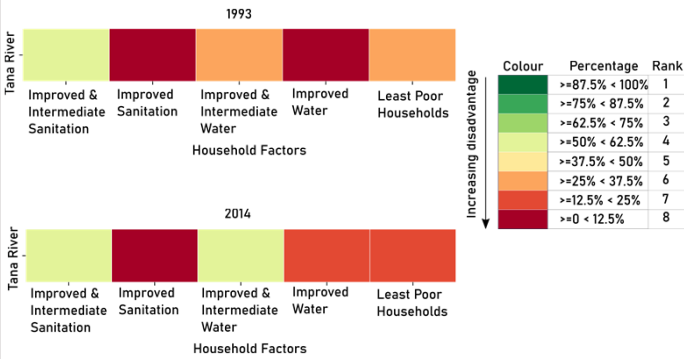


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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



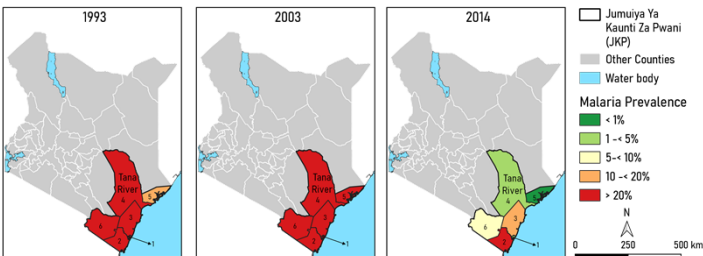
Note: Improved sanitation - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities. **Improved and intermediate sanitation** have access to any form of a toilet facility.

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.

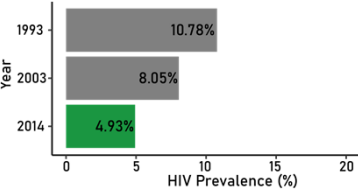
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Tana River and other JKP counties.

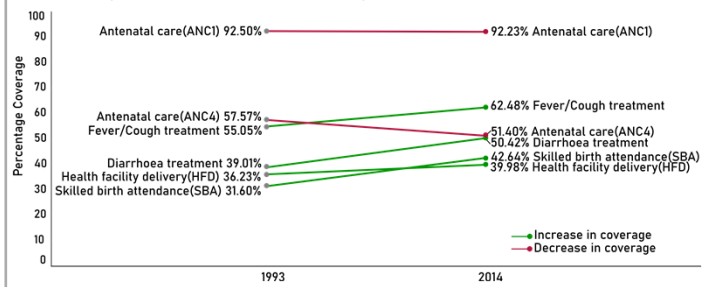
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

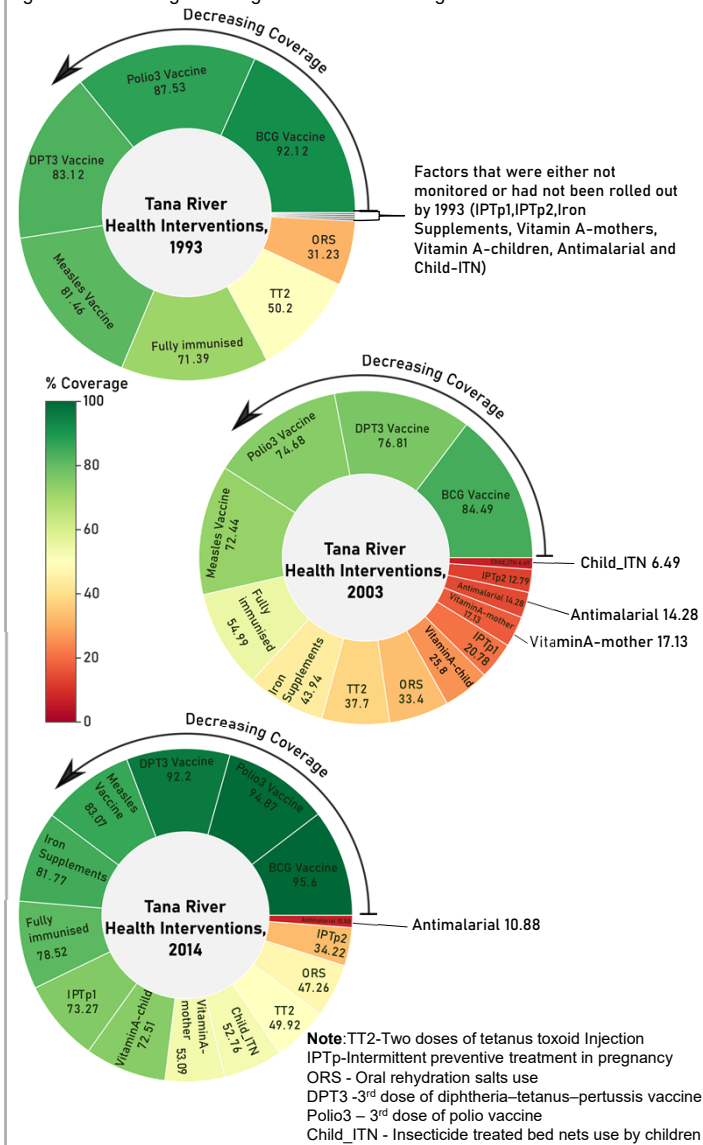
3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.



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
 DTP3 - 3rd dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine
 Polio3 - 3rd dose of polio vaccine
 Child_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

Key Messages

- Since 1965, the U5M rate in Tana River declined with the reduction rate increasing every 10 years. However, after 2005 the reduction rate dropped from 25.7% to 6.9%. Consequently rising above the national mean by 51.22% in 2014 and was second-highest in JKP at 78.86 per 1000 live births after Kilifi.
- As from 1994, HIV prevalence decreased steadily over time, but it was not until after 2003 that a significant drop in Malaria transmission rates was observed and has remained below 5% since 2006.
- By 2014, despite improvements, Tana River had the lowest proportion of literate and educated mothers and low contraceptive usage, which could reflect the low prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity relative to other counties in the region.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status have also improved.
- In addition to the slight decline in pregnant women receiving antenatal care (ANC4), Tana River had the lowest proportion of health facility deliveries and births attended to by skilled birth attendance.
- Vaccination coverage improved and was higher than what was recorded in 1993 and 2003.
- Access to sanitation had minimal changes, but the coverage of access to clean water improved with access to piped water for drinking improving from 9% in 1993 to 16% in 2014, which was still quite low. However, while most counties increased the proportion of households classified as least poor, Tana River decreased.