Child Survival and its Determinants

1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Baringo and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

U5M trends in Baringo, relative to the national mean, NOREB 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.


3.1 Child Factors


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.


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


- Birth interval
  - 1993: 11.46%
  - 2014: 14.36%

- Maternal literacy
  - 1993: 83.92%
  - 2014: 86.85%

- Low parity
  - 1993: 68.56%
  - 2014: 59.68%

- Maternal education
  - 1993: 24.19%
  - 2014: 31.63%

- Female-headed household
  - 1993: 24.26%
  - 2014: 28.75%

- Contraceptive use
  - 1993: 7.56%
  - 2014: Increase in coverage

### 3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care (ANC) 1st visit: 90.77%
  - 2014: 95.17%

- Antenatal care (ANC) 4th visit: 66.51%
  - 2014: 64.71%

- Fever/Cough treatment: 62.69%
  - 2014: 60.26%

- Diarrhoea treatment: 70.32%
  - 2014: 70.22%

- Skilled birth attendance (SBA) 1st visit: 64.26%
  - 2014: 65.23%

- Skilled birth attendance (SBA) 2nd visit: 67.71%
  - 2014: 67.79%

- Health facility delivery (HFD): 59.48%
  - 2014: 61.18%

### 3.5 Health Interventions


#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Baringo and other NOREB counties.

#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


### Key Messages

- The U5M rate in Baringo has been declining. However, unlike in other NOREB counties, between 1985 and 1994 there was an upsurge of about 0.7% but recovered after 1995. By 2014, the rate was 48.88% (1000 live births, the third-highest in the region after Trans Nzoia.

- In the early 1990s, there was a rise in HIV prevalence. Since then, prevalence has declined. On the contrary, Malaria prevalence stalled in progress between 1993 and 2003, after which there was a steady decline. The decrease in malaria transmission corresponded to the significant improvements in malaria interventions observed between 2003 and 2014. However for intermittent preventive treatment, better coverage (>20%) had been achieved in the years preceding 2014.

- Except for the 5% increase in the proportion of births of low birth weights, nutritional status and breastfeeding practices improved.

- Maternal literacy and education, alongside contraceptive usage, had significant improvements.

- With respect to the utilization of health care services, the proportion of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal care dropped significantly.

- Though vaccination coverage had improved by 2014 and was among the region’s highest; it was slightly lower than the 1993 coverage.

- There was minimal changes in improving access to sanitation. However, more than 50% of households did not have access to clean water despite improvement.

- The proportion of least poor households remained below 50%.