1. General Profile

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

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

- U5M trends in Busia, 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.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

- U5M trends in Busia, 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.


3.1 Child Factors

- 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.

3.2 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


- Birth interval 74.42%
- Maternal literacy 82.98%
- Low parity 57.29%
- Female-headed household 39.63%
- Maternal education 39.84%

Key Messages

- Despite having a U5M rate higher than the national and regional mean, U5M in Busia has been declining at a rate >20% except between 1985 and 1994, where progress slowed down with a reduced rate of 1.3%. However, by 2014, the U5M was still 71.19% higher than the national mean at 89.07 per 1000 live births and the fourth highest in LREB after Kisumu.

- HIV prevalence decreased across the years, but Malaria prevalence remained high despite having higher malaria intervention coverage than other counties. In fact, Busia had the highest coverage in the usage of treated bed nets, recommended antimalarials, and IPTp2.

- There was negligible changes in the proportion of children breastfed continually after six months. However, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved with the changes varying between 14% - 187%.

- Maternal education improved but remained the lowest in LREB at 51%.

- In 2014, 59% of pregnant women accessed health facilities for delivery, a significant improvement from 28% in 1993. Conversely, the proportion of women receiving antenatal care (ANC1) decreased by (10%) points though it remained the highest in the region.

- Overall, in terms of maternal and child health interventions, Busia seemed to be doing well, being the only county with more than 40% coverage across all health interventions by 2014.

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care (ANC1) 94.36%
- Antenatal care (ANC2) 70.86%
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA) 42.23%
- ORS - Oral rehydration salts use
- DPT3 - 3rd dose of diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine
- Polio3 – 3rd dose of polo vaccine
- Child-ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

Key Messages

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3.4 Household factors


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

Key Messages

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3.5 Health Interventions


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3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Map showing Malaria prevalence in Busia and other LREB counties.

Key Messages

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