KAJIADO COUNTY

Child Survival and its Determinants

1.General Profile

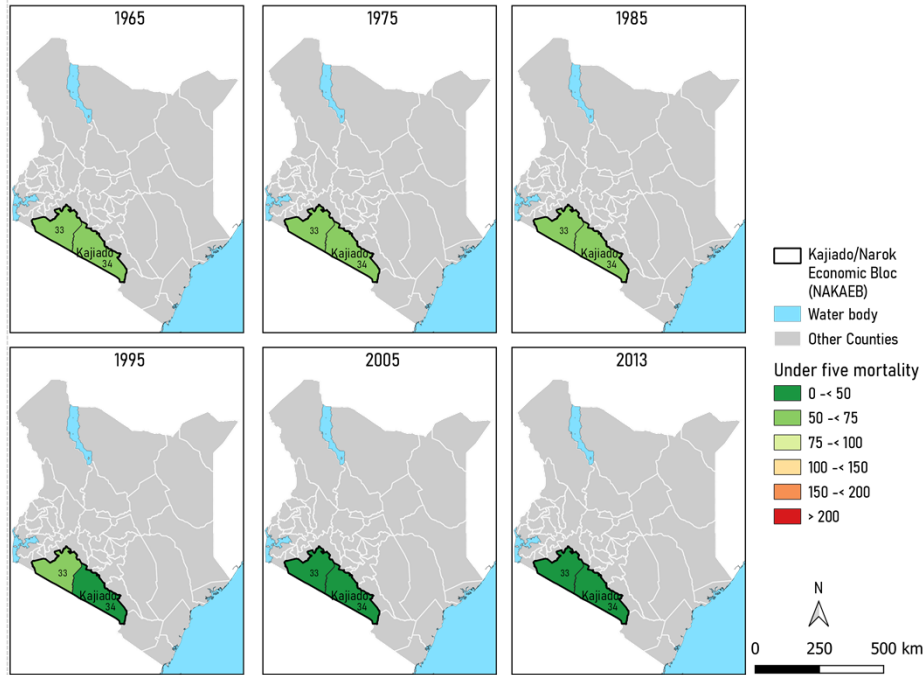| Year	2009	2019
Total population*	687,312	1,117,840
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	160,767	217,896
Population under five years**	124,605	146,756
Urban population*	-	539,767
Population with primary school education*	-	343,940
Average rainfall (mm)***	576	763

Data Sources: * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, *** Kenya Meteorological Department
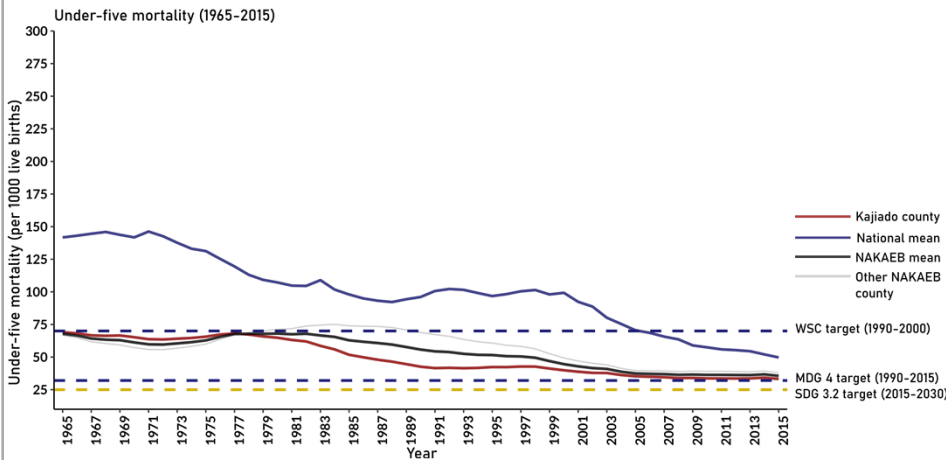
2.Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kajiado and NAKAEB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

Legend:
- Kajiado/Narok Economic Bloc (NAKAEB)
- Water body
- Other Counties

Under five mortality
- 0 –< 50
- 50 –< 75
- 75 –< 100
- 100 –< 150
- 150 –< 200
- > 200

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

U5M trends in Kajiado, relative to the national mean, NAKAEB 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.
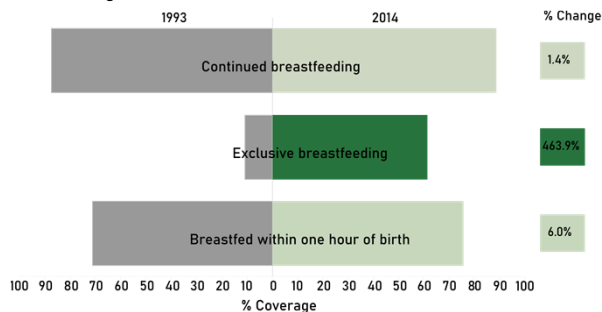
Percentage change in the mean U5M
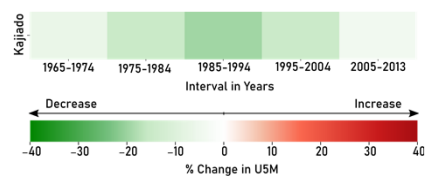
3. Determinants of Child Survival , 1993-2014

3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014

	% Change
Continued breastfeeding	1.4%
Exclusive breastfeeding	463.9%
Breastfed within one hour of birth	6.0%

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

	% Change
Low birth weight	-7.54%
Stunted	-12.86%
Underweight	-45.10%
Wasted	-38.28%
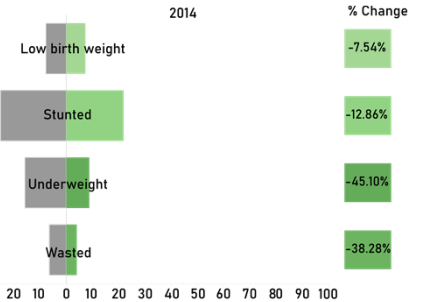
Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.

84.72% Low parity
82.67% Birth interval
75.20% Maternal literacy
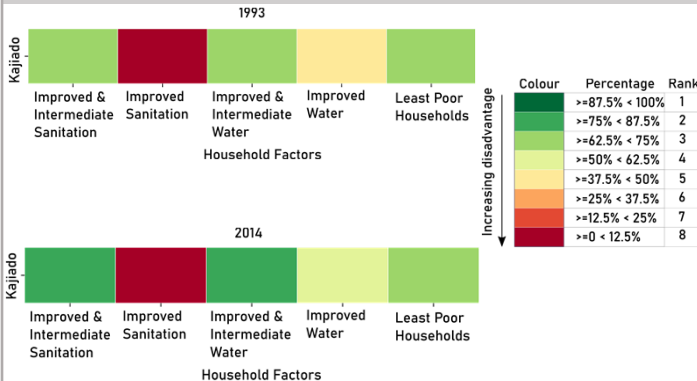70.86% Maternal education

Birth interval 72.20%
Low parity 67.26%
Maternal literacy 60.52%

Maternal education 44.46%

40.85% Contraceptive

Female-headed household 24.03%
Contraceptive 22.76%

26.64% Female-headed household

— Increase in coverage
— Decrease in coverage
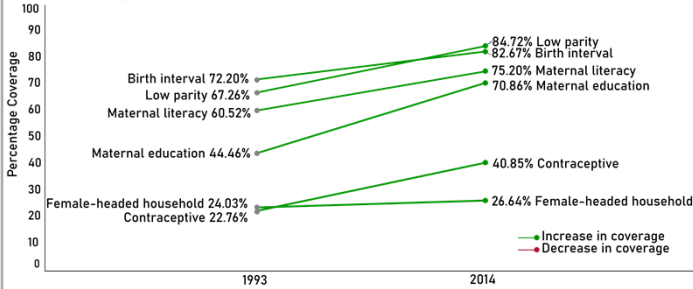
Note: **Birth interval** - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.
Low parity-the proportion of women aged,<30 years with less than 3 or aged >29 years with less than 5 children
Maternal education - The proportion of mothers (15-49 years) who had greater than primary education at the time of the survey.

3.4 Household factors

1993
Kajiado

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

2014
Kajiado

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

Household Factors

Note: **Improved sanitation** - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities.
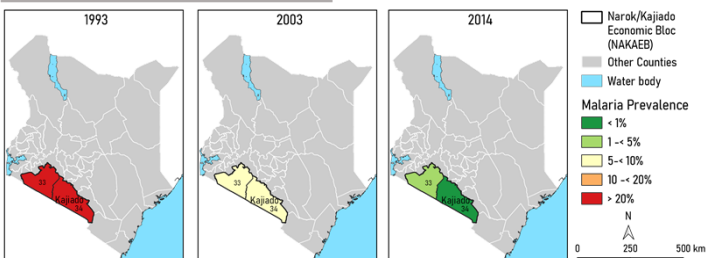**Improved and intermediate sanitation** have access to any form of a toilet facility.
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.
Improved and intermediate have access to either piped or boreholes/wells water for drinking.
Least poor households - proportion of households considered not poor comprising of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.
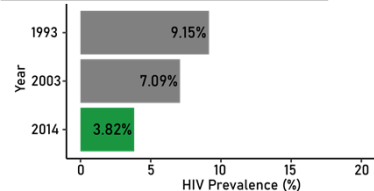
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Narok/Kajiado Economic Bloc (NAKAEB)
Other Counties
Water body

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

N
0   250   500 km

Malaria prevalence in Kajiado and other NAKAEB counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence

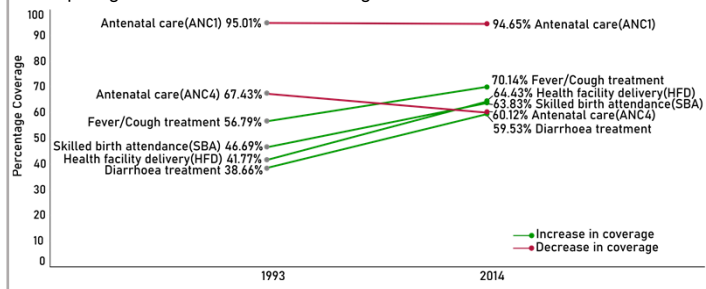1993 9.15%
2003 7.09%
2014 3.82%

HIV Prevalence (%)

Rift Valley 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) 95.01% 94.65% Antenatal care(ANC1)

70.14% Fever/Cough treatment
64.43% Health facility delivery(HFD)
63.83% Skilled birth attendance(SBA)
60.12% Antenatal care(ANC4)
59.53% Diarrhoea treatment

Antenatal care(ANC4) 67.43%
Fever/Cough treatment 56.79%
Skilled birth attendance(SBA) 46.69%
Health facility delivery(HFD) 41.77%
Diarrhoea treatment 38.66%

— 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

Polio3 Vaccine 89.99
BCG Vaccine 96.08
DPT3 Vaccine 86.81
ORS 29
Measles Vaccine 82.44
TT2 54.07
Fully immunised 77.05

Kajiado Health Interventions, 1993

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

Measles Vaccine 74.56
DPT3 Vaccine 73.31
BCG Vaccine 90.6
Polio3 Vaccine 70.21
IPTp2 7.37
Antimalarial 7.96
IPTp1 11.79
VitaminA-mother 15.93
TT2 59.3
ORS 31.09
Fully immunised 54.8
VitaminA-child 33.23
Iron Supplements 54.73

Kajiado Health Interventions, 2003

Child_ITN 4.97
Antimalarial 7.96
VitaminA-mother 15.93

Decreasing Coverage

DPT3 Vaccine 88.22
Polio3 Vaccine 90.7
Measles Vaccine 86.73
BCG Vaccine 97.2
IPTp2 12.87
IPTp1 23.18
Fully immunised 77.97
Child_ITN 48.42
VitaminA-child 70.82
ORS 51.42
Iron Supplements 65.63
VitaminA-mother 53.4
TT2 55.55

Kajiado Health Interventions, 2014

Antimalarial 5.74
IPTp2 12.87

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

➢ Since 1978, U5M in Kajiado has remained lower than the regional and national average. By 2014, the U5M rate had reduced by 51%.In addition, at 34.22 per 1000 live births, it was the lowest rate in NAKAEB and the fourth lowest in the country.

➢ In the early 1990s and 2000s, there were high fluctuations in HIV and Malaria transmission rates. However, after 2003 the transmission rates decreased steadily, with Malaria transmission rates dropping to below 1% after 2007. It was also within that period (2003-2014) that remarkable improvement in the usage of treated bed nets was observed and could have played a significant role in reducing Malaria prevalence.

➢ By 2014, maternal literacy and education alongside contraceptive usage improved significantly. However, Kajiado is yet to attain the 80% maternal literacy levels that were observed in most counties in Kenya. Conversely, the prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity was relatively high compared to other counties.

➢ Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved substantially.

➢ The utilization of health care services increased except for antenatal care coverage. Notably, Kajiado seemed to be doing much better than Narok in maternal health services utilization, with over 60% coverage.

➢ There was a decline in vaccination coverage between 1993 and 2003 but recovered by 2014.

➢ Access to clean water improved from 72% in 1993 to 77% in 2014, of which 55% of the households had access to piped water. Access to sanitation significantly increased, but minimal changes were observed in the proportion of least poor households.