Child Survival and its Determinants

2. General Profile

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

U5M trends in Laikipia, relative to the national mean, CEREB 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.

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Laikipia and CEREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets


3.1 Child Factors


- Continued breastfeeding: 1993: 63%, 2014: 68%, % Change: 5.1%
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 1993: 39.8%, 2014: 39.0%, % Change: 0%
- Breastfed within one hour of birth: 1993: 15.1%, 2014: 15.1%, % Change: 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.


- Stunted: 1993: 25.0%, 2014: 12.7%, % Change: -17.3%
- Underweight: 1993: 23.2%, 2014: 14.9%, % Change: -8.3%
- Wasted: 1993: 12.4%, 2014: 6.2%, % Change: -6.2%

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: 66.1%
- Low parity: 43.3%
- Maternal education: 38.5%
- Contraceptive: 26.6%

3.3 Health Care Utilization

- Antenatal care (ANC) 97.36%
- Antenatal care (ANC) 96.48%
- HIV/AIDS (SA): 45.00%
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA): 52.78%
- Health facility delivery (HFD): 64.64%
- Improved sanitation: 64.64%

3.4 Household factors

- Improved sanitation
- Improved water
- Least poor households

Laikipia Health Interventions, 1993

- IPTp1: 10.44
- Vitamin A: 12.26
- Antimalarial: 8.35
- Child-ITN: 3.04

3.5 Health Interventions

3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence
Malaria prevalence in Laikipia and other CEREB counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence

Laikipia is among the few counties in CEREB that maintained USM rates below the regional and national average, despite the upsurge observed across all CEREB counties. In addition, Laikipia had the lowest rate of increase (4%) between 2005 and 2015. By 2014, the rate was 34.3 per 1000 live births being the lowest in CEREB and among the country's lowest rates.

By 2014, there was a substantial decline in HIV and Malaria prevalence. Malaria transmission rate, however, remained higher (1%-5%) than other counties (<1%) in the region.

Despite improvements, Laikipia had the lowest proportion of literate and educated mothers and among the lowest usage of contraceptives in the region.

Breastfeeding practices have improved and nutrition status had mixed performance. Notably, Laikipia is the only county in the region where the proportion of wasted and low birth weight children increased.

Only 52% of women received at least four antenatal care in 2014, a decline from 64% in 1993.

Coverage of fully immunized children dropped to 67% in 2003 but rebounded to 84% by 2014, though it is still among the lowest in the region.

Progress towards improving access to clean water has been slow. However, access to sanitation remained at >75%, and the least poor households >63%.