Child Survival and its Determinants

1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets


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.

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

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Mandera and FCDC every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

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

MANDERA COUNTY

Year 2009 2019

Total population* 1,025,756 867,457
Female of childbearing age (15-49)** 180,416 404,438
Population under five years** 163,606 319,122
Urban population* - 221,460
Population with primary school education* - 112,762
Average rainfall (mm)*** 293 488

MANDERA COUNTY

Average rainfall (mm)***

Average rainfall (mm)

Legend:
- Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)
- Other Counties
- Water body
- Other

Population by Age and Sex

Year 2009 2019

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3.2 Maternal factors


- Birth interval 63.7%
- Low parity 47.02%

Malaria prevalence in Mandera and other FCDC counties.

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 Mandera and other FCDC counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


Key Messages

- Overall, between 1965 and 2014, Mandera had the greatest reduction in USM in the country. The USM rate decreased by about 80% from 163.44 in 1965 to 32.84 in 2014. Since 1995 the rate was reduced at an average rate of 33% every 10 years. As a result, by 2014, Mandera had the lowest USM in FCDC and the second-lowest in the country.
- Malaria transmission rates have been below 10% since 1965 and dropped further to < 1% after 2003, corresponding to introduction and improvements in malaria control interventions. HIV transmission rate averaged at around 3% in the 1990s but has since declined and has remained below 1% since 2009.
- Maternal education and literacy in Mandera have remained below 10%, significantly low especially when compared to other counties. In fact, maternal education coverage declined from 10% in 1993 to 6% in 2014; this is a cause for concern. Similarly, contraceptive usage was the lowest in the country at 1.6% and had the lowest prevalence for long birth intervals and low parity both in the region and country.
- Further cause for concern is the decrease in health facility deliveries and antenatal care coverage. However, there was an increase in the proportion of deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants.
- Mandera was the only county with an increase (by 47%) in prevalence for stunting children. However, other nutritional indicators and breastfeeding practices improved substantially, except for the minimal changes in the children breastfed continually after six months.
- At 51.9% in 2014, vaccination coverage was 13% lower than in 1993, besides being the lowest coverage in the region and country.
- Though access to clean water remained the lowest in FCDC, Mandera was the most improved county in providing access to clean water, increasing from 41% in 1993 to 62% in 2014. On the other hand, access to sanitation and the proportion of least poor households decreased suggesting an increase in poverty levels.