**Child Survival and its Determinants**

### General Profile

- **Marsabit County Map**

### Under-five Mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

#### 2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

- **1965**: Marsabit
- **1975**: Marsabit
- **1985**: Marsabit
- **1995**: Marsabit
- **2005**: Marsabit
- **2013**: Marsabit

#### Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

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

### Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

#### 3.1 Child Factors

- **Breastfeeding indicators**: 1993 and 2014
  - **1993**
    - Continued breastfeeding: [Coverage %]
    - Exclusive breastfeeding: [Coverage %]
    - Breastfed within one hour of birth: [Coverage %]
  - **2014**
    - Continued breastfeeding: [Coverage %]
    - Exclusive breastfeeding: [Coverage %]
    - Breastfed within one hour of birth: [Coverage %]
  - **% Change**
    - 1.4%
    - 12.1%
    - 97.4%

#### 3.2 Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014

- **1993**
  - Low birth weight: [Coverage %]
  - Stunted: [Coverage %]
  - Underweight: [Coverage %]
  - Wasted: [Coverage %]
- **2014**
  - Low birth weight: [Coverage %]
  - Stunted: [Coverage %]
  - Underweight: [Coverage %]
  - Wasted: [Coverage %]
- **% Change**
  - -2.66%
  - -22.36%
  - -32.20%
  - -2.63%

Coverage of breastfeeding 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:** 19.64% in 1993 vs. 26.6% in 2014.
- **Low parity:** 92.1% in 1993 vs. 83.9% in 2014.
- **Female-headed household:** 25.4% in 1993 vs. 24.9% in 2014.
- **Maternal education:** 14.7% in 1993 vs. 17.5% in 2014.
- **Contraceptive use:** 3.4% in 1993 vs. 2.0% in 2014.

**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.

### 3.3 Health Care Utilization


- **Antenatal care (ANC):** 85.9% in 1993 vs. 75.5% in 2014.
- **Fever/Cough treatment:** 50.8% in 1993 vs. 47.8% in 2014.
- **Diarrhoea treatment:** 39.5% in 1993 vs. 46.3% in 2014.
- **Child health facility delivery (FHQ):** 32.4% in 1993 vs. 31.9% in 2014.
- **Skills birth attendance (SBA):** 25.3% in 1993 vs. 25.9% in 2014.

### 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.

### 3.5 Health Interventions


### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Marsabit and other FCDC counties.

#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


**Key Messages**

- Since 1965 Marsabit has had the lowest U5M in FCDC but was overtaken by Mandera in 2008. Regardless, the rate remained lower than the national and regional average across the years. By 2014 the rate was at 36.71 per 1000 live births; the second-lowest in the region and sixth-lowest nationally.
- HIV prevalence increased between 1994 and 2003 but has since declined steadily. Malaria prevalence also declined but at a pace that seemed slower than other FCDC counties, such that by 2014 Marsabit was the only county with transmission rates above 1%.
- The proportion of literate and educated mothers remained below 25% and bottom five in the country, thus the need to further accelerate progress.
- Contraceptive usage and prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity were the second-highest in the region, they were much lower than most counties in Kenya.
- Other than deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants, utilization of health care facilities for maternal health care declined substantially.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status have improved except for wasting children.
- Vaccination coverage improved and was better than that of 2003 and 1993. However, even though it was second-highest in FCDC, it was much lower than most counties in Kenya.
- By 2014, 75% of households had access to clean water. Households with piped water improved from 23% in 1993 to 30% in 2014. However, access to sanitation dropped slightly with minimal changes observed in the proportion of households classified as least poor.