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

a) Breastfeeding indicators: 1993 and 2014

b) Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014

Coverage of breastfeeding 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.

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: In 1993, 73.15% of women had a birth interval >24 months, whereas in 2014, 68.92% did. Maternal education remained constant at 71.12%.
- Low parity: The proportion of women aged <30 years with <3 children decreased from 61.75% in 1993 to 58.87% in 2014.

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care: The coverage increased from 91.35% in 1993 to 93.81% in 2014.
- Fevers: The coverage increased from 82.26% in 1993 to 93.85% in 2014.
- Antimalarial treatment: The coverage increased from 72.44% in 1993 to 93.80% in 2014.

3.4 Household factors


- Improvements in sanitation were noted, with increased coverage in water access and reduced poverty levels.

3.5 Health Interventions


- IPTp1: 9.44
- IPTp2: 15.15
- Child-ITN: 7.29
- Antimalarial: 13.19
- Vitamin A-mother: 70.81
- ORS: 78.84
- DPT3: 64.58
- Polio3: 47.44
- BCG Vaccine: 79.13

Key Messages

- The U5M rate in Migori has been declining with the reduction rates improving from 6% to 26% between 1995 and 2004. However, by 2014, Migori county had the highest U5M rate (121.95 per 1000 live births) in the region.
- There was minimal changes in HIV prevalence between 1993 and 2003 but decreased by 2014. Malaria transmission rates remained high across the years despite improvement in malaria interventions. However, the usage of treated bed nets was among the lowest in the region.
- Migori had the lowest proportion of educated mothers and contraceptive usage in the region despite significant improvements. Maternal literacy also improved but remained among the lowest in LREB.
- Besides children breastfed continually after six months, breastfeeding practices and nutrition status improved.
- Between 1993 and 2003, Migori had the most pronounced drop in vaccination coverage, decreasing to 28%. In 2014, the coverage was much lower than in most LREB counties.
- The rate of health care utilization improved with a notable increase in fever treatment and health facility deliveries. In addition, Migori was the only county in LREB that did not have a decline in antenatal care coverage.
- Despite significant improvement in access to sanitation, the coverage is much lower than other counties in the region, which had access levels >90% by 2014.
- Less than 38% of households had access to clean water, thus the need to accelerate progress further. The proportion of households classified as least poor slightly increased but remained low relative to most LREB counties.