Child Survival and its Determinants

1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)


3.1 Child Factors


3.2 Maternal factors


- Birth interval
- Low parity
- Maternal education
- Contraception

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care
- Infections
- Skilled birth attendance

3.4 Household factors


- Improved & Intermediate sanitation
- Improved Water
- Least Poor Households

3.5 Health Interventions


3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Wajir and other FCDC counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


Key Messages

- USM rate in Wajir portrayed a similar trend to that of the regional average. The rate has been declining and remained lower than the national mean since 1990. By 2014, the rate was third-lowest in FCDC at 46.75 per 1000 livebirths after Isiolo.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence declined across the period. By 2014, the transmission rates were below 1%. The significant reduction in Malaria prevalence could be associated with improvements in malaria interventions.
- Maternal literacy and education levels observed across the years have been alarmingly low (<10%) relative to counties in other regions but similar to patterns observed in FCDC Region. Equally, contraceptive usage and prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity were among the lowest in the region and country.
- In addition to a decline in antenatal care coverage, by 2014, less than 25% of births were delivered by skilled health personnel or in a health facility, the region's lowest.
- There were minimal changes in the proportion of children breastfed after six months. However, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved substantially.
- Wajir had the greatest drop (56%) in vaccination coverage between 1993 and 2003 but recovered by 2014. However, relative to 1993, the change in vaccination coverage was negligible.
- Access to clean water improved, though only 10% of households had access to piped water by 2014. On the contrary, access to sanitation decreased from 77% to 47%, alongside a decrease in the proportion of least poor households.