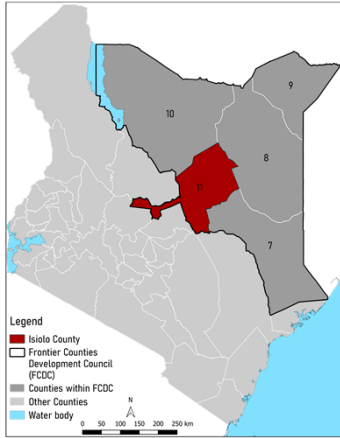


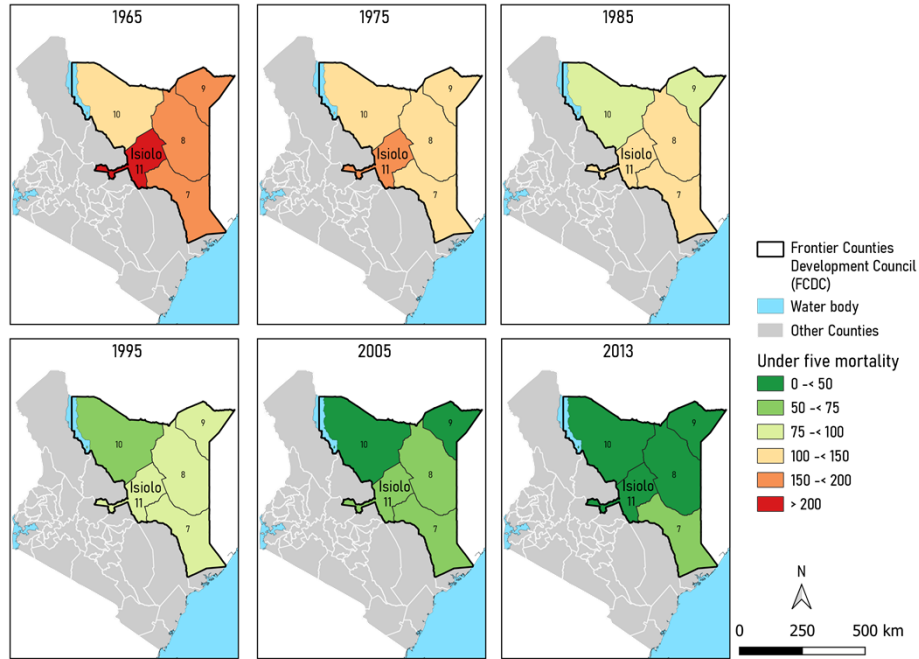
1. General Profile



Year	2009	2019
Total population*	143,294	268,002
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	30,991	36,136
Population under five years**	27,072	27,550
Urban population*	-	107,809
Population with primary school education*	-	67,106
Average rainfall (mm)***	384	482

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

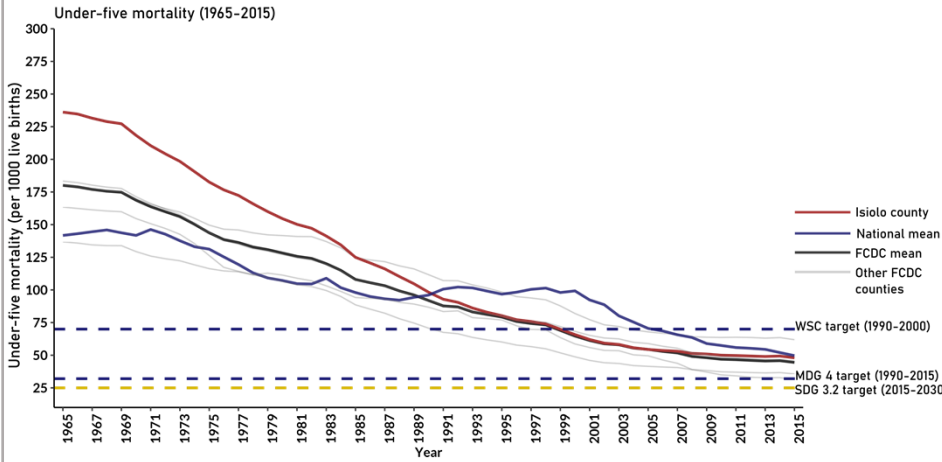
2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



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

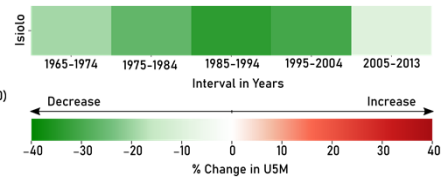
Data Sources: * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, *** Kenya Meteorological Department

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Isiololo, relative to the national mean, FCDC 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.

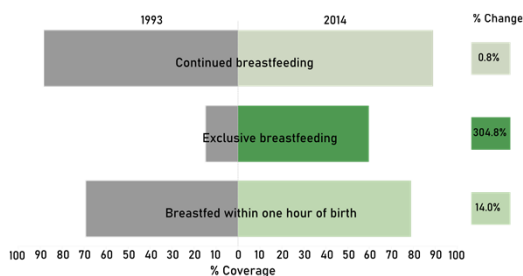
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

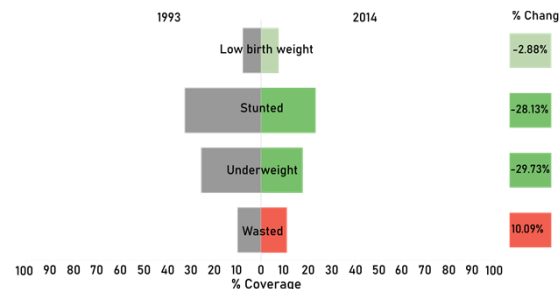
3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

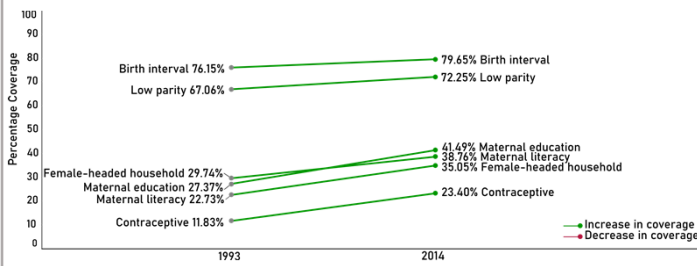
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.

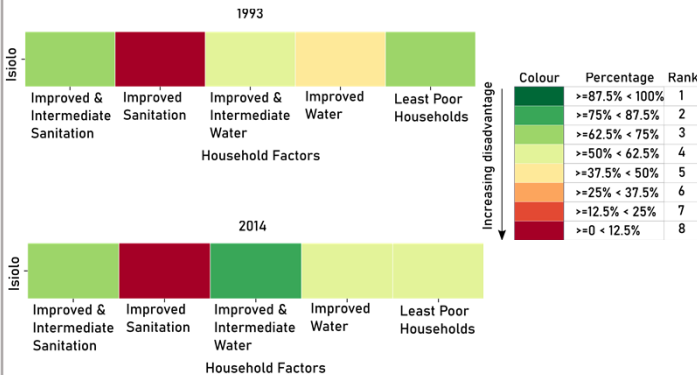


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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.

3.4 Household factors



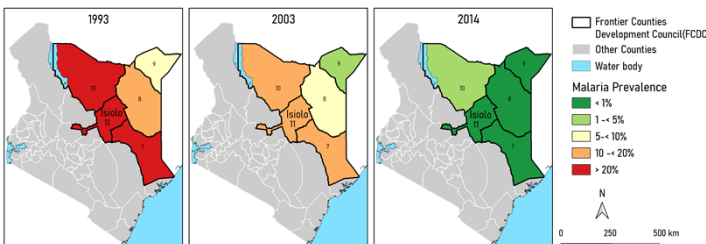
Note: Improved sanitation - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities. **Improved and intermediate sanitation** have access to any form of a toilet facility.

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.

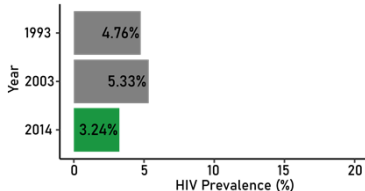
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Isiolo and other FCDC counties.

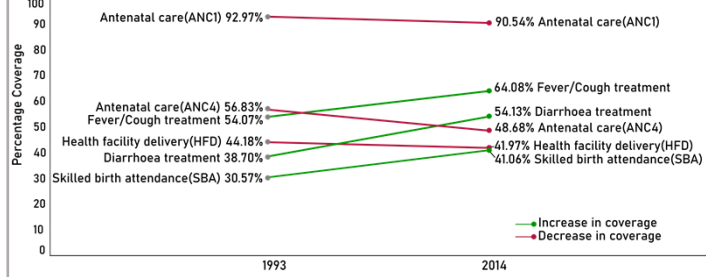
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



Eastern province HIV Prevalence (NACC Kenya) in 1993, 2003 and 2014.

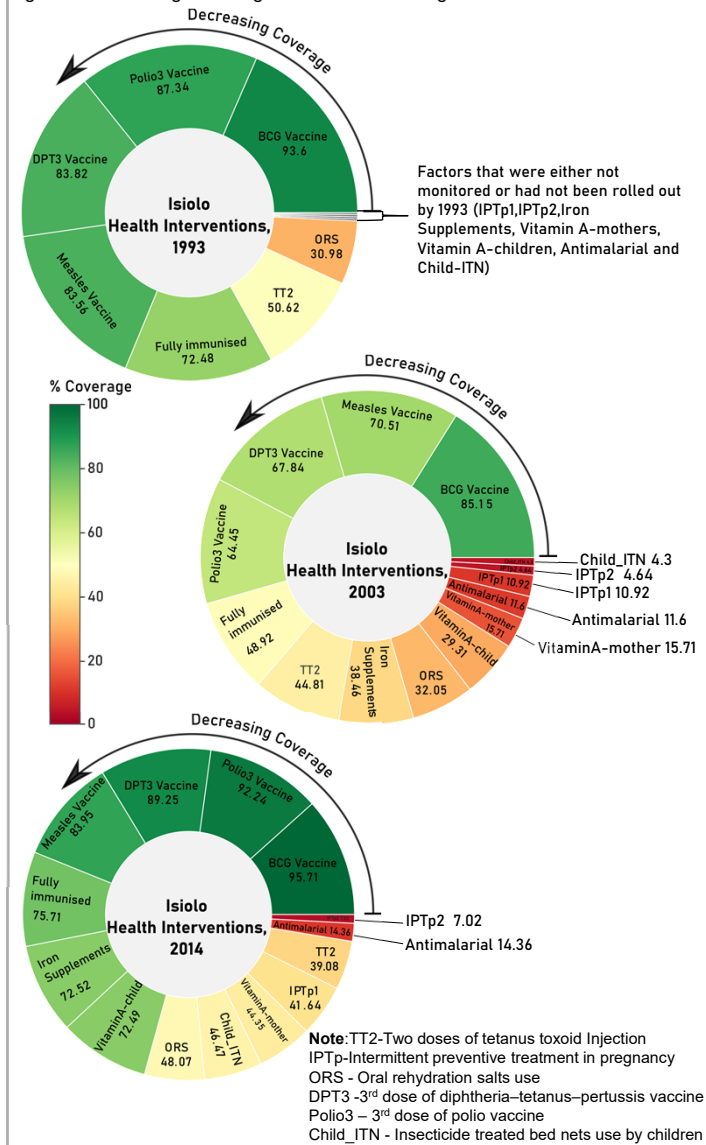
3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.



3.5 Health Interventions

Coverage of child and maternal health interventions in 1993, 2003 and 2014. Dark green indicates high coverage and red low coverage.



Factors that were either not monitored or had not been rolled out by 1993 (IPTp1,IPTp2,Iron Supplements, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

Key Messages

- Between 1965 and 1985, Isiolo had the highest U5M in FCDC. However, the rate has since declined, with the greatest reduction rate (33%) observed between 1985 and 1995. Cumulatively Isiolo reduced U5M by 79% between 1965 and 2014, the second-highest reduction rate in the region. As a result, Isiolo shifted from having the highest U5M to the second-highest in the region at 49.38 per 1000 live births after Garissa.
- While Malaria prevalence decreased steadily over time, HIV prevalence increased in the 90s but began declining after 2000 and dropped to 3.24% by 2014. The most significant reduction in malaria transmission rates occurred after 2003 and could be associated with improvements in malaria interventions.
- Isiolo had the highest proportion of literate and educated mothers in the region alongside contraceptive usage and corresponded with having the highest prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity in the region.
- Even though antenatal coverage and health care deliveries dropped slightly, they were still the region's highest by 2014.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status have improved except for a noteworthy 10% increase in the proportion of wasted children.
- Over the years, Isiolo has led in vaccination coverage across all FCDC counties even during the period when coverage dropped between 1993 and 2003
- Isiolo had the second-highest access levels to clean water and the highest proportion (61%) of households with access to piped water in the region.
- Minimal changes were observed in access to sanitation. However, the proportion of least poor households decreased slightly.