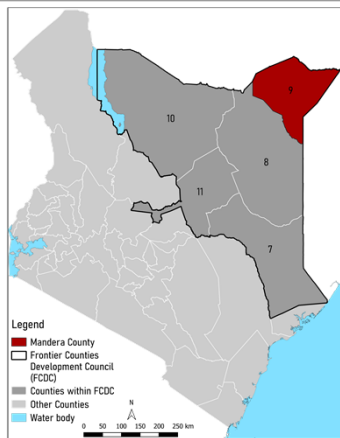


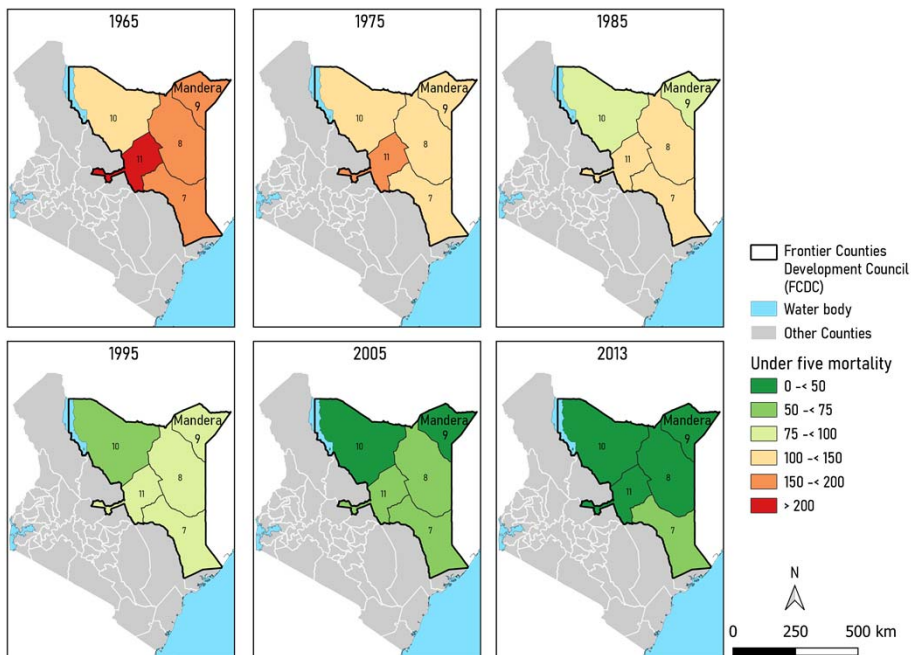
1. General Profile



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

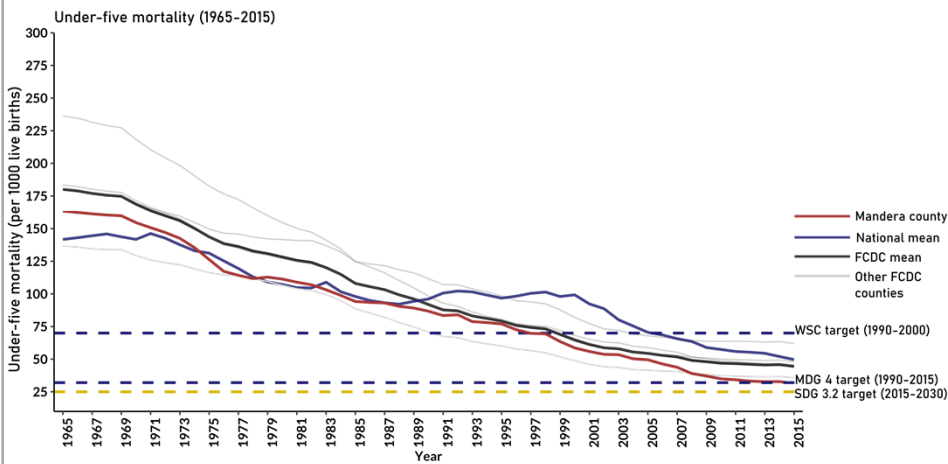
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



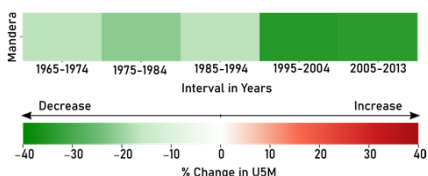
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Manderia and FCDC every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Manderia, 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.

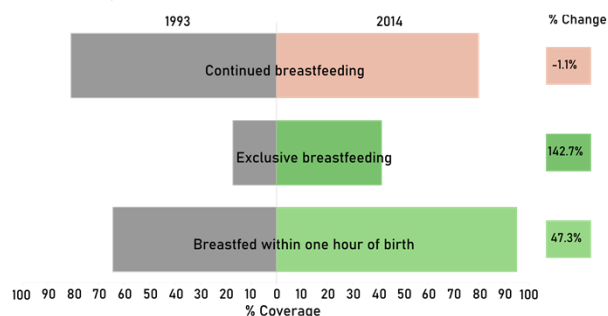
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

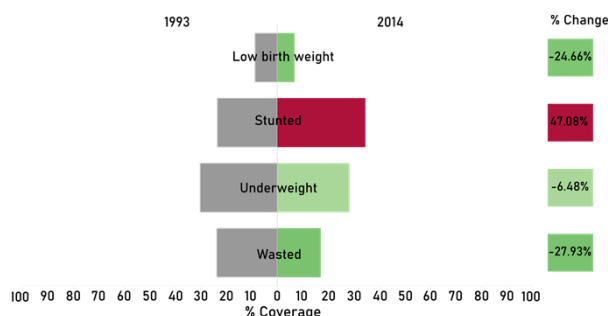
3.1 Child Factors

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

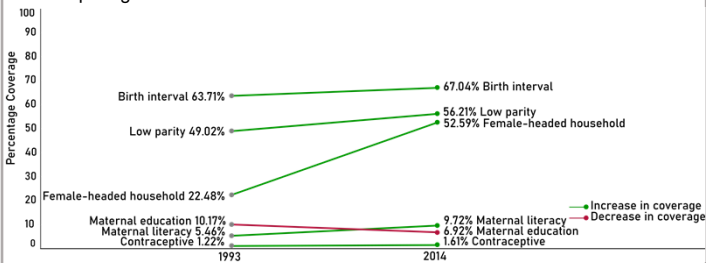


Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

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

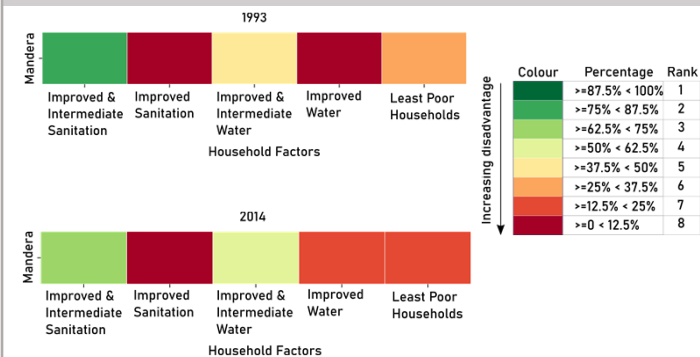
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

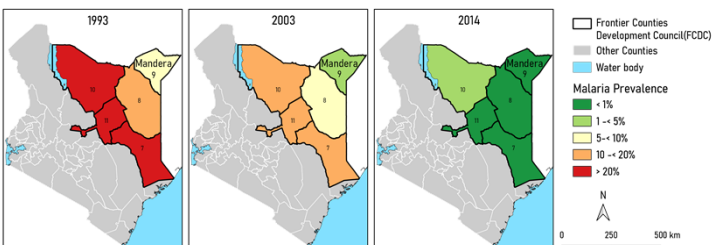
3.4 Household factors



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.

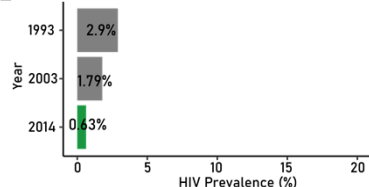
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Mandera and other FCDC counties.

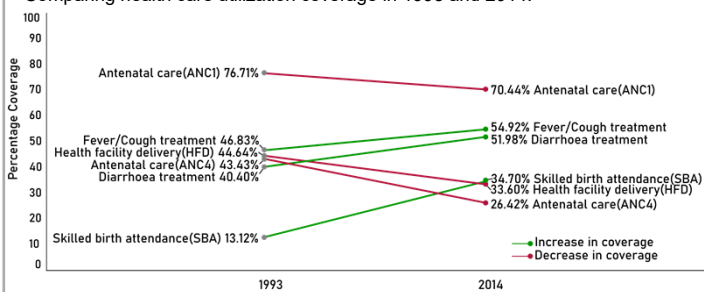
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

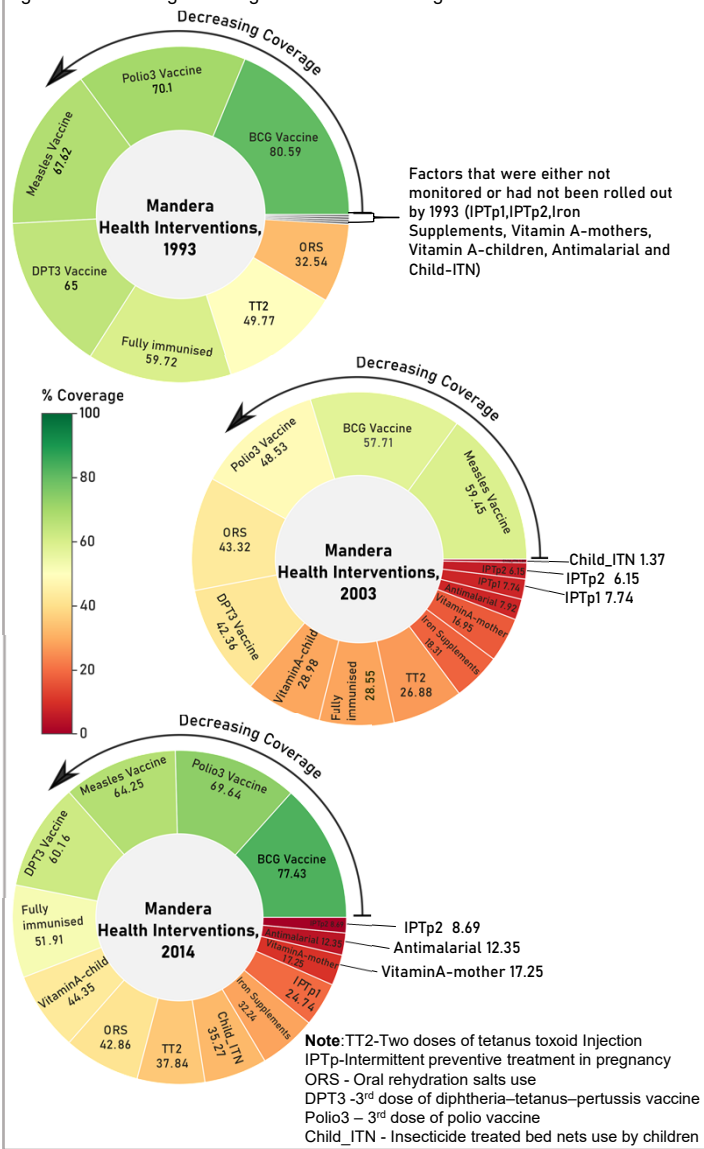
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



Key Messages

- Overall, between 1965 and 2014, Mandera had the greatest reduction in U5M in the country. The U5M 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 U5M 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 longer 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.