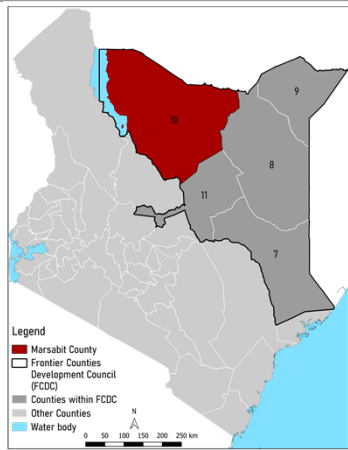


1. General Profile

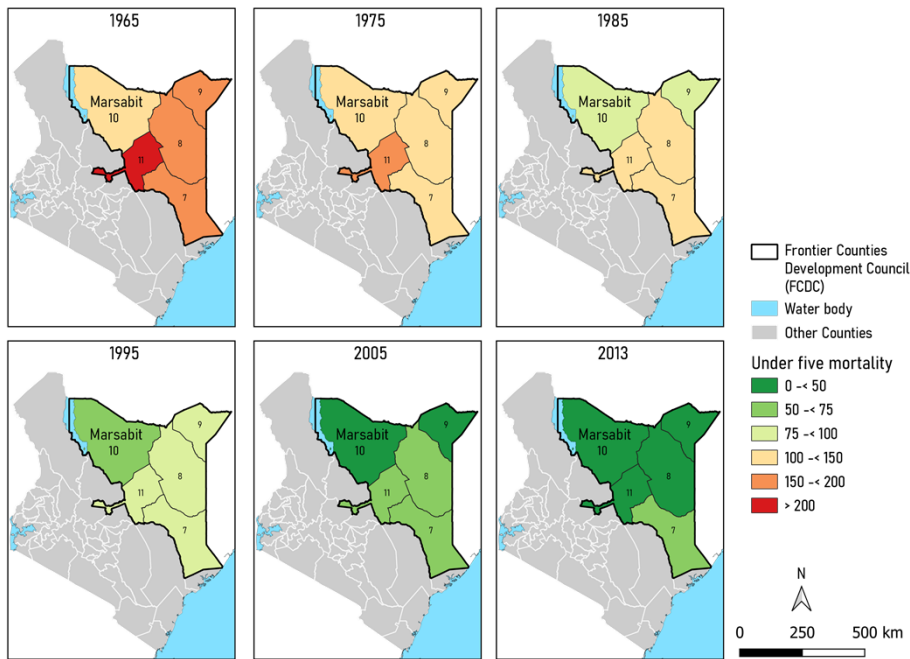


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	291,166	459,785
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	55,797	64,606
Population under five years**	50,806	51,418
Urban population*	-	89,407
Population with primary school education*	-	82,364
Average rainfall (mm)***	301	461

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

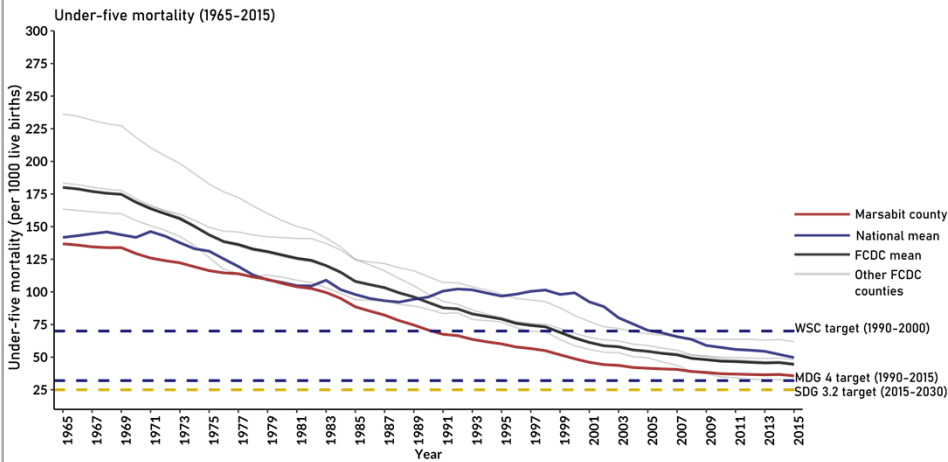
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



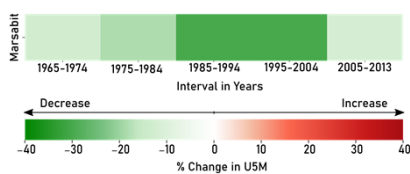
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Marsabit and FCDC every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Marsabit, 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.

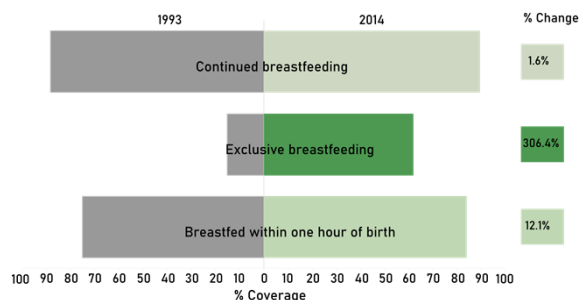
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

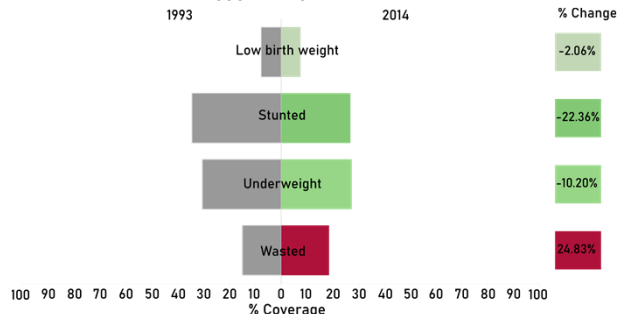
3.1 Child Factors

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.

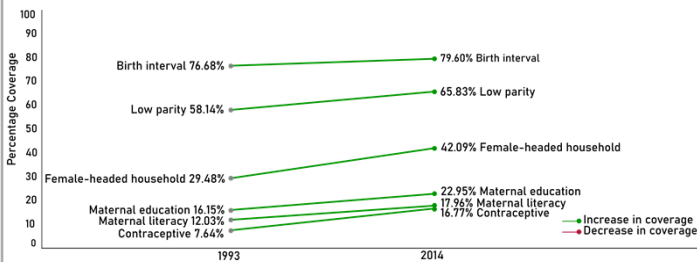
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

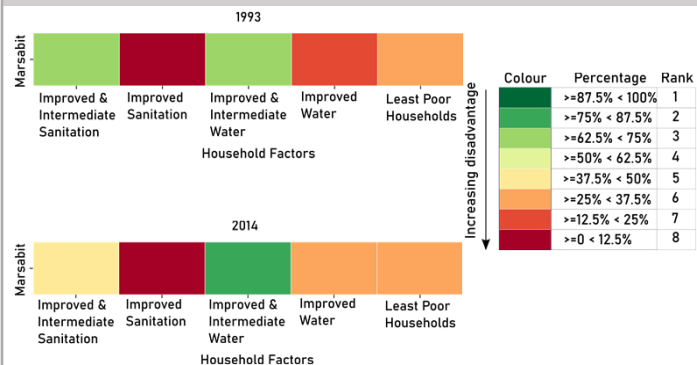
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

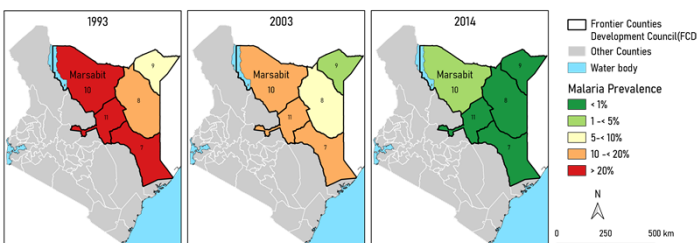
3.4 Household factors



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.

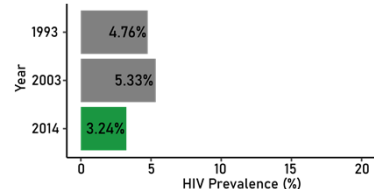
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Marsabit and other FCDC counties.

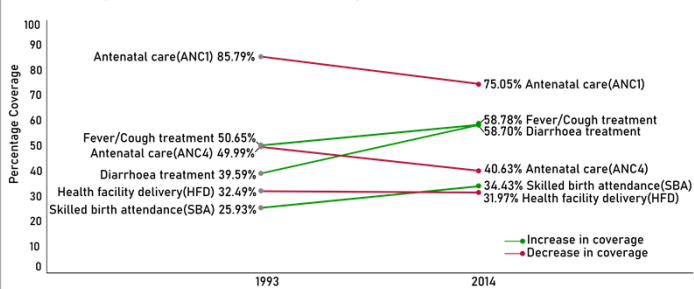
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

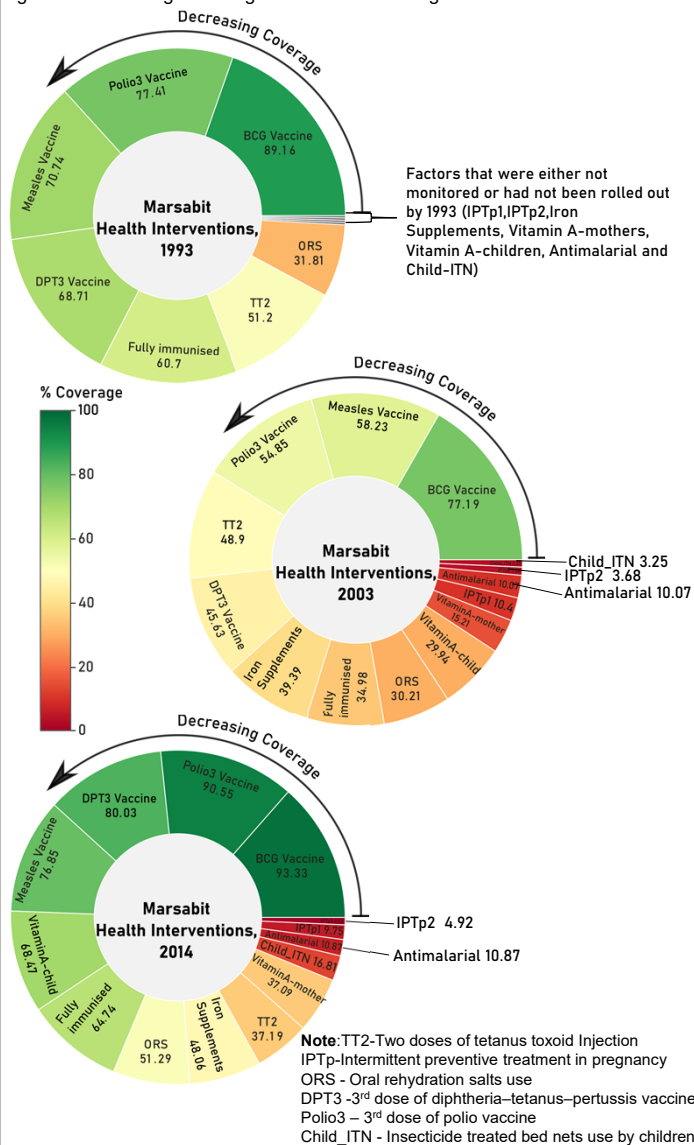
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



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. In addition, though contraceptive usage and prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity were the second-highest in the region, they were much lower than other counties in the country.
- 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.