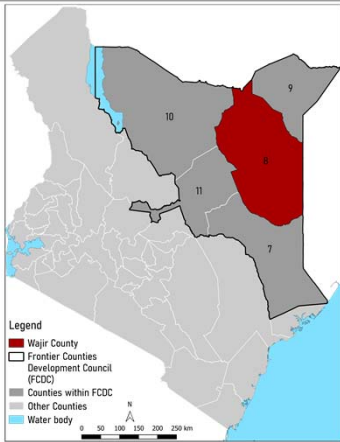


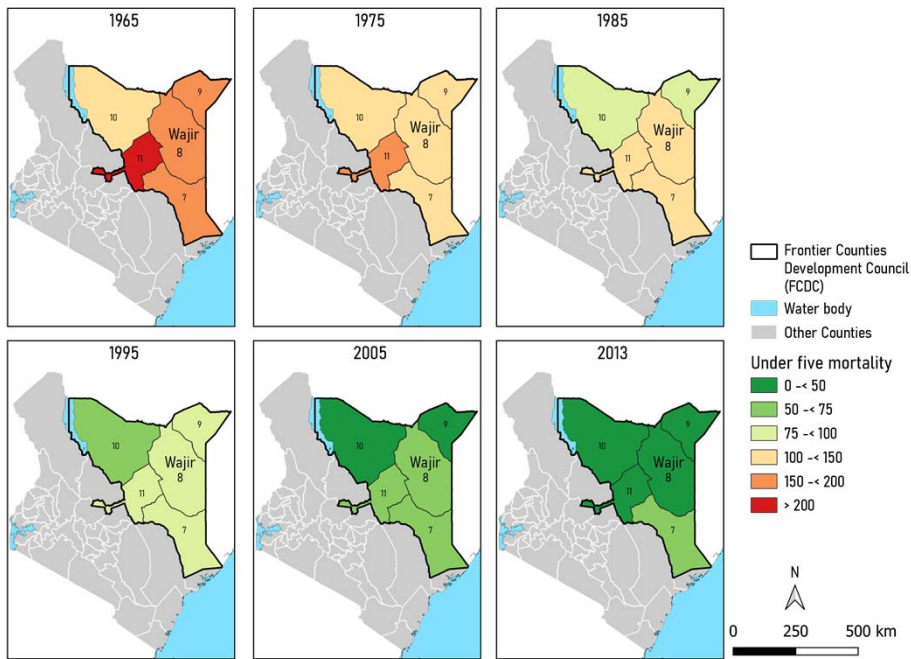
1. General Profile



Year	2009	2019
Total population*	661,941	781,263
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	120,667	268,172
Population under five years**	105,183	204,758
Urban population*	-	151,317
Population with primary school education*	-	83,393
Average rainfall (mm)***	365	558

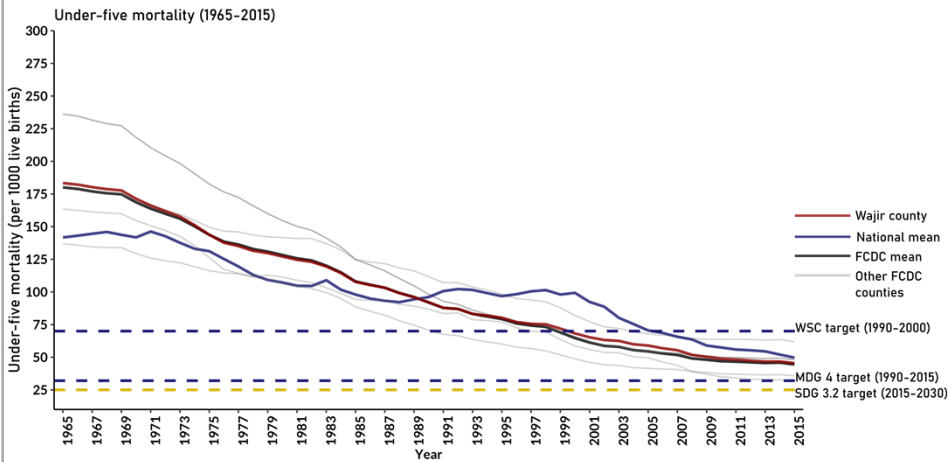
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



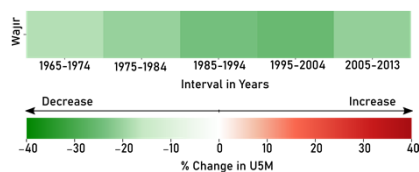
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Wajir and FCDC every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Wajir, 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.

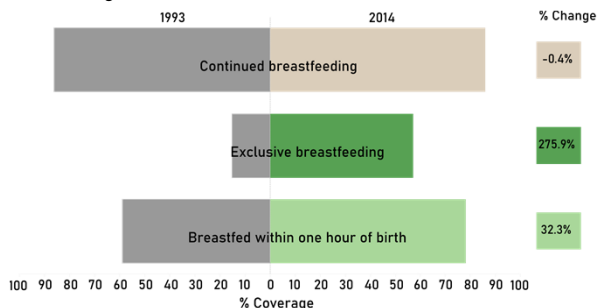
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

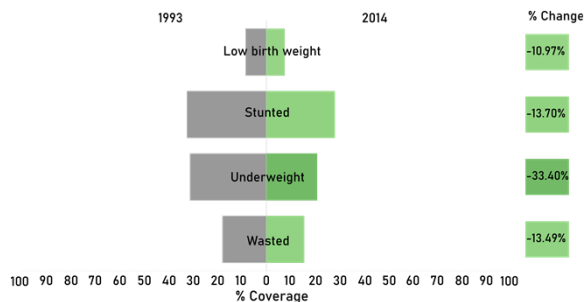
3.1 Child Factors

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

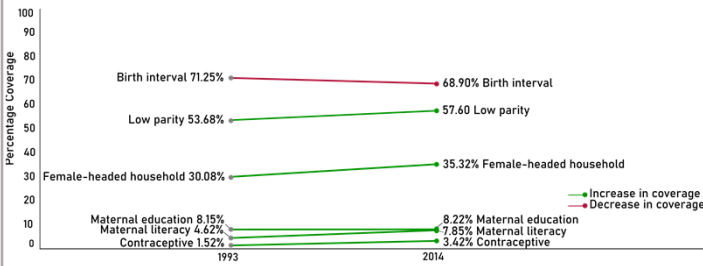


Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

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

3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.

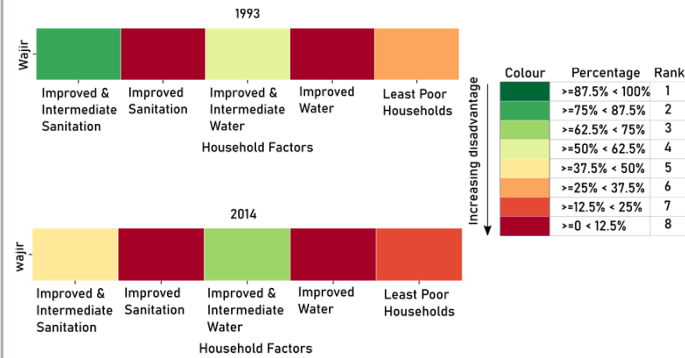


Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

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



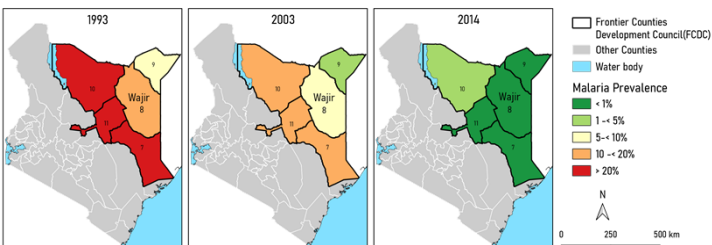
Note: Improved sanitation - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities. **Improved and intermediate sanitation** have access to any form of a toilet facility.

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.

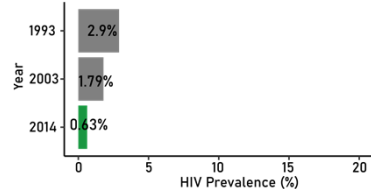
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Wajir and other FCDC counties.

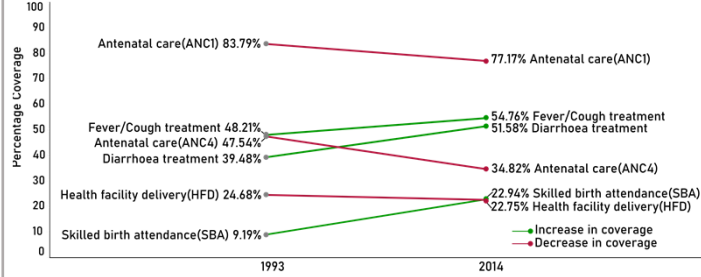
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

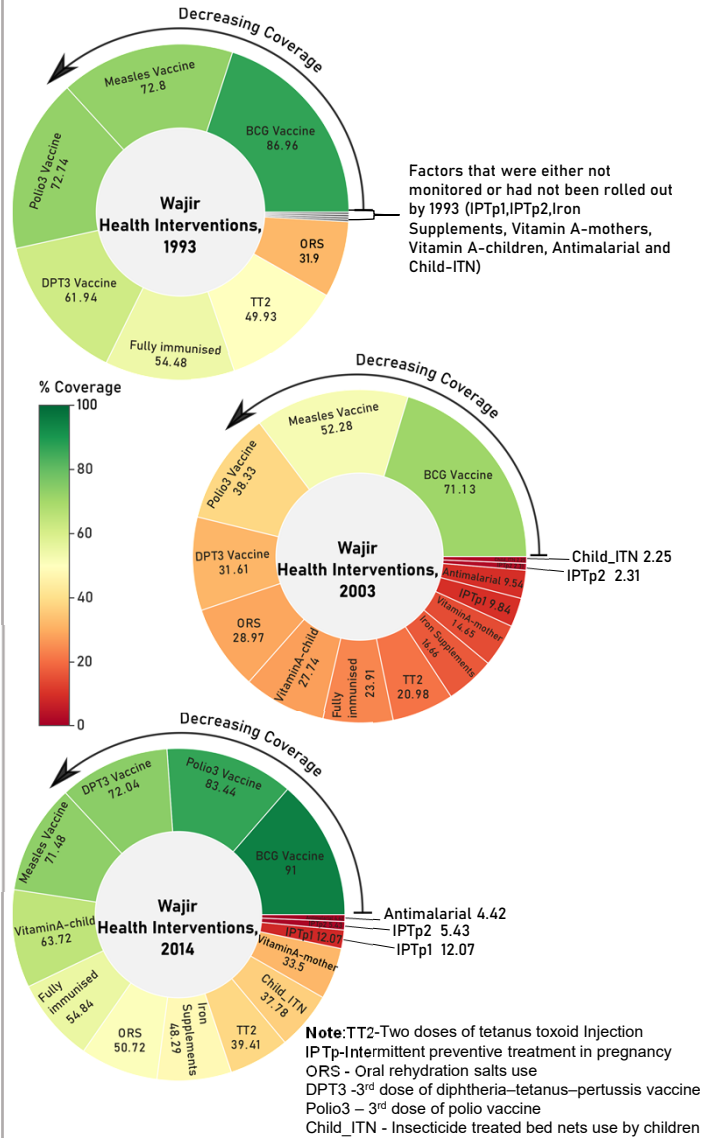
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- U5M 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 live births after Isiolo.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence declined across the period, and 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.