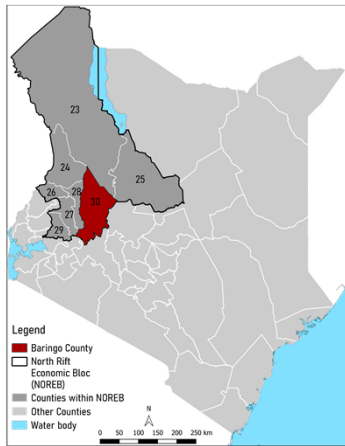


1. General Profile

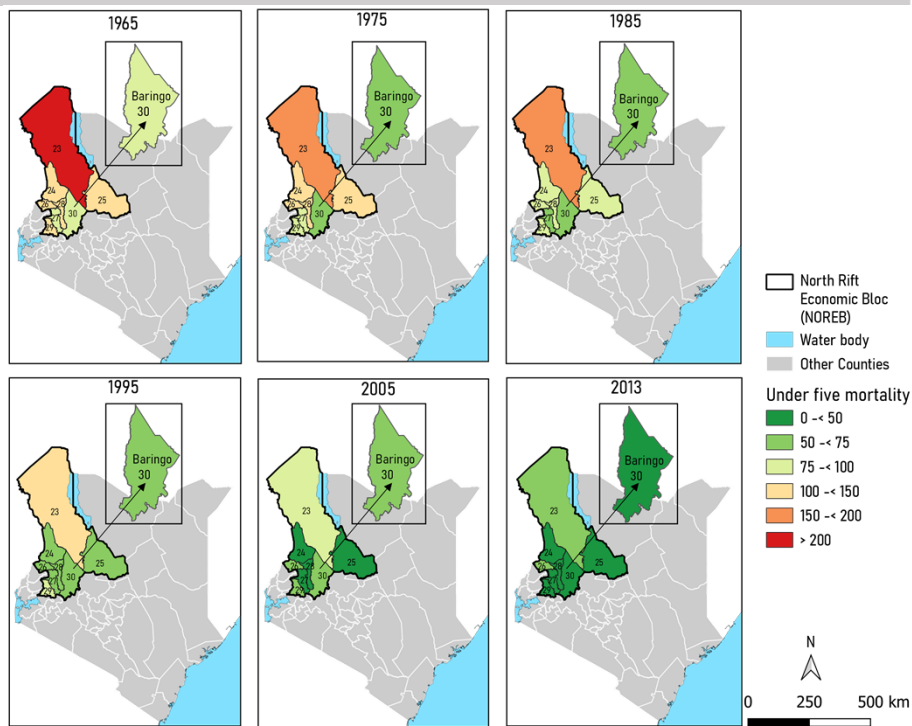


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	555,561	666,763
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	110,171	149,465
population under five years**	100,217	117,846
Urban population*	-	63,699
Population with primary school education*	-	229,993
Average rainfall (mm)***	921	1,143

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

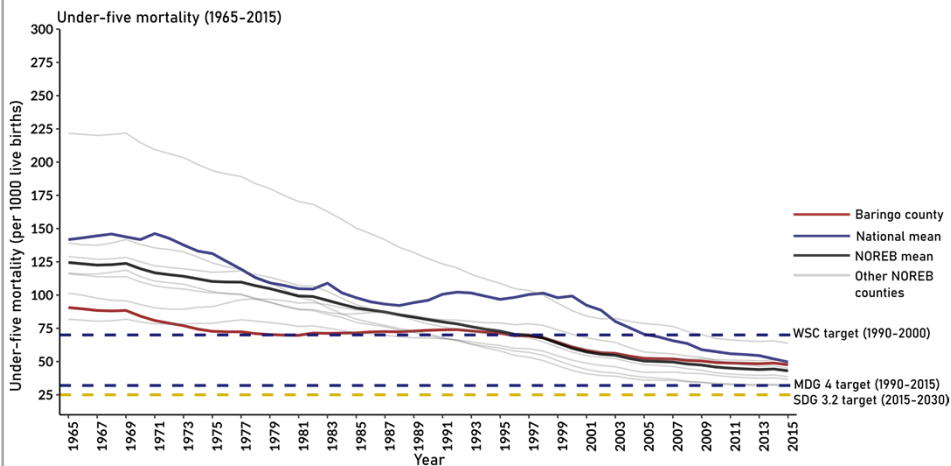
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



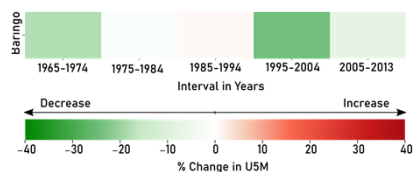
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Baringo and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Baringo, relative to the national mean, NOREB 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.

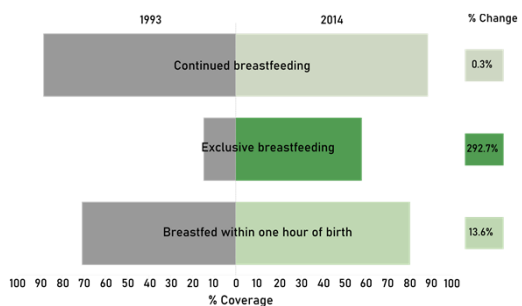
Percentage change in the mean U5M



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

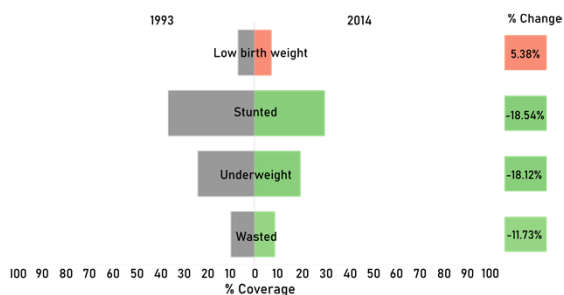
3.1 Child Factors

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.

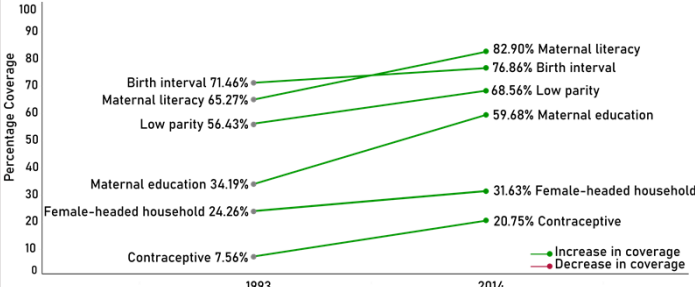
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

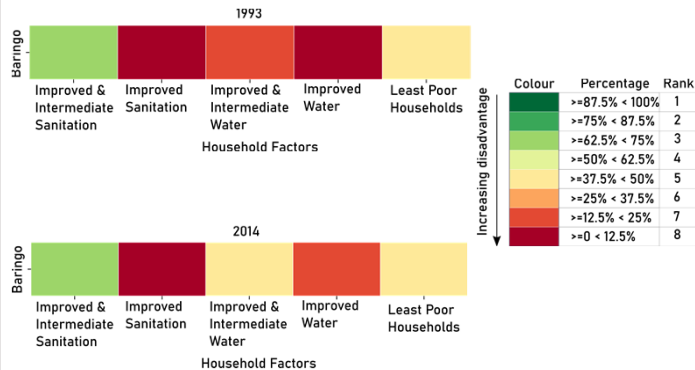
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

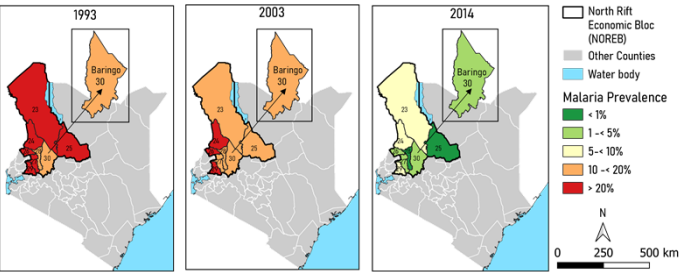
3.4 Household factors



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.

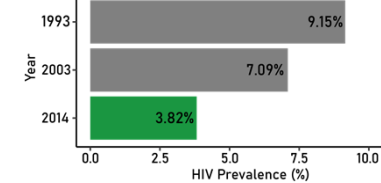
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Baringo and other NOREB counties.

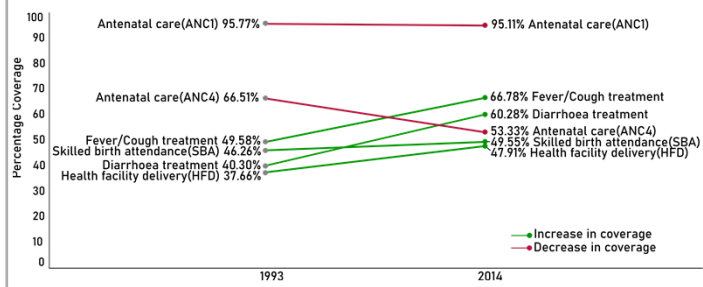
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

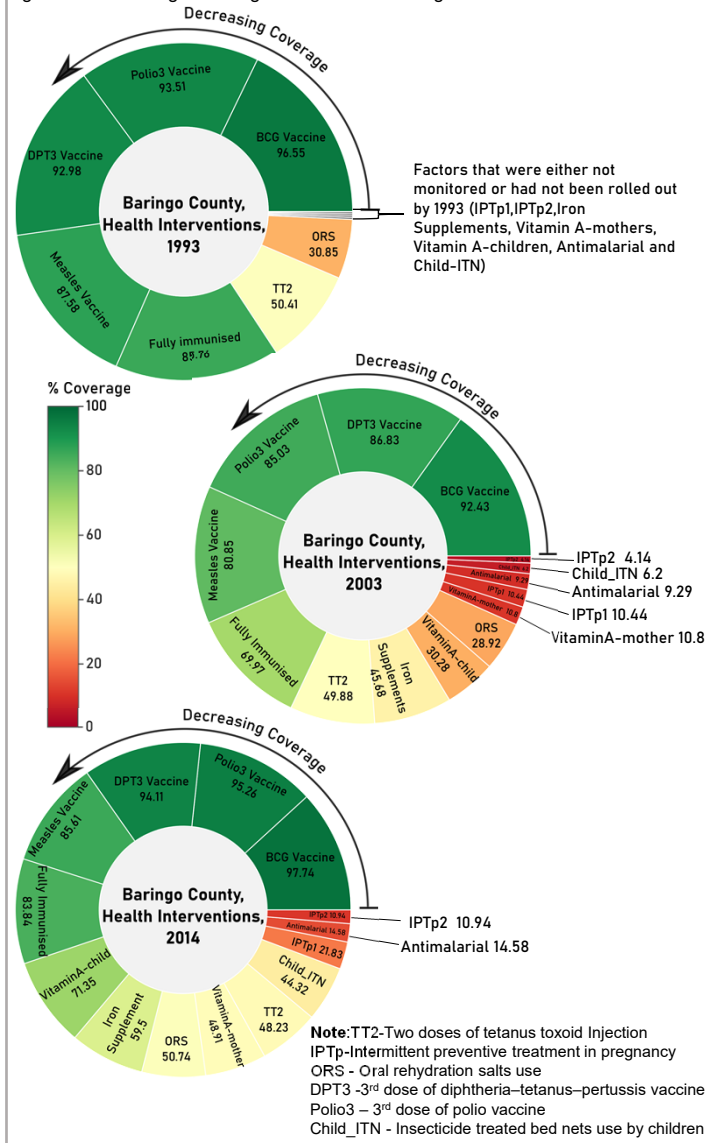
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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 Supplement, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

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

Note: TT2 - Two doses of tetanus toxoid Injection
 IPTp - Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy
 ORS - Oral rehydration salts use
 DPT3 - 3rd dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine
 Polio3 - 3rd dose of polio vaccine
 Child_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

Key Messages

- The U5M rate in Baringo has been declining. However, unlike in other NOREB counties, between 1985 and 1994 there was an upsurge of about 0.7% but recovered after 1995. By 2014, the rate was 48.88 per 1000 live births, the third-highest in the region after Trans Nzoia.
- In the early 1990s, there was a rise in HIV prevalence. Since then, prevalence has declined. On the contrary, Malaria prevalence stalled in progress between 1993 and 2003, after which there was a steady decline. The decrease in malaria transmission corresponded to the significant improvements in malaria interventions observed between 2003 and 2014. However for intermittent preventive treatment, better coverage (>20%) had been achieved in the years preceding 2014.
- Except for the 5% increase in the proportion of births of low birth weights, nutritional status and breastfeeding practices improved.
- Maternal literacy and education, alongside contraceptive usage, had significant improvements.
- With respect to the utilization of health care services, the proportion of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal care dropped significantly (from 65% to 53%).
- Though vaccination coverage had improved by 2014 and was among the region's highest; it was slightly lower than the 1993 coverage.
- There was minimal changes in improving access to sanitation. However, more than 50% of households did not have access to clean water despite improvement.
- The proportion of least poor households remained below 50%.