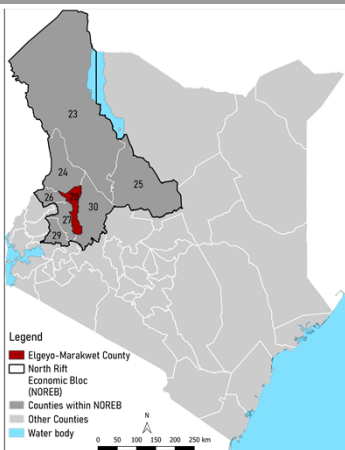


### 1. General Profile

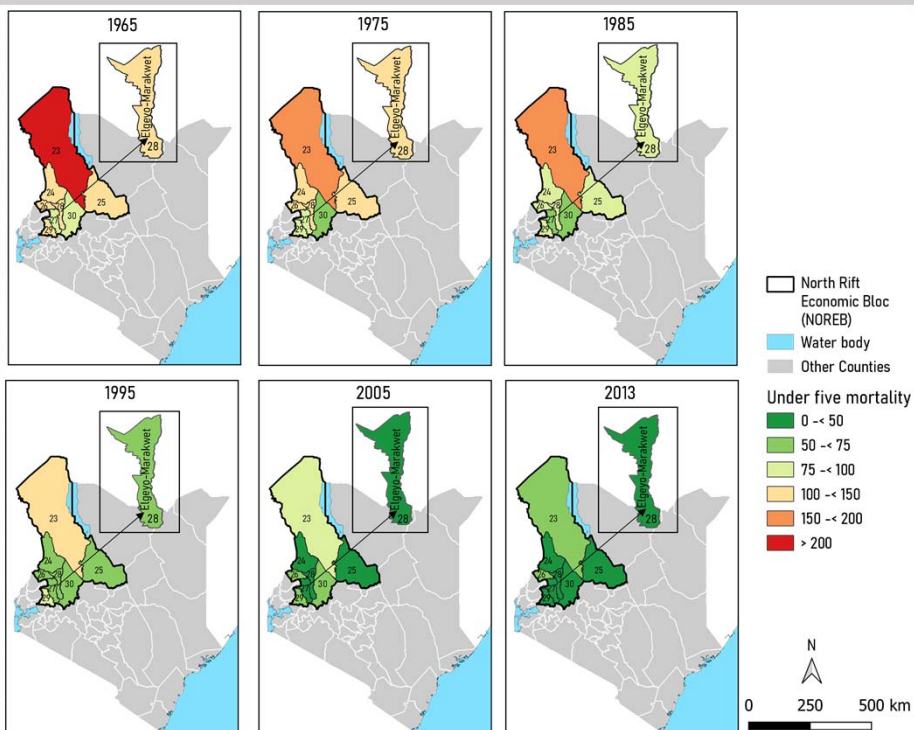


Year	2009	2019
<b>Total population*</b>	369,998	454,480
<b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>	74,858	101,920
<b>population under five years**</b>	66,943	78,665
<b>Urban population*</b>	-	17,717
<b>Population with primary school education*</b>	-	198,277
<b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>	1,192	1,720

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

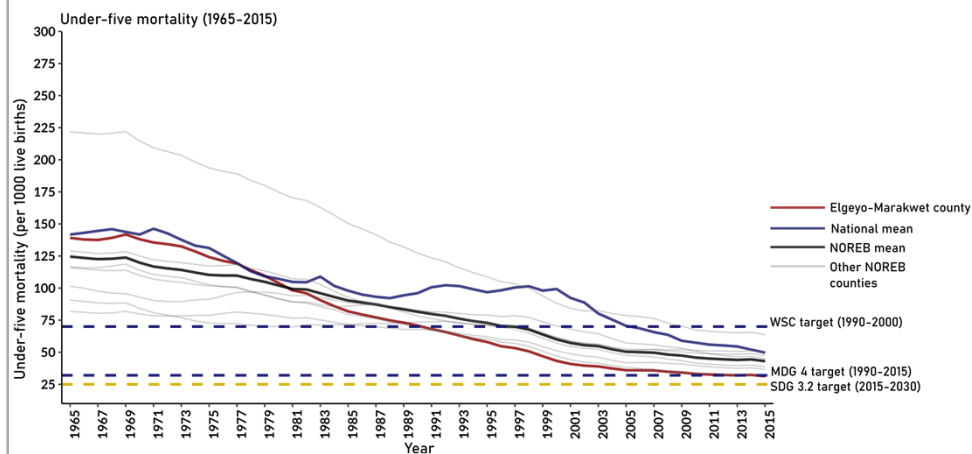
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

#### 2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



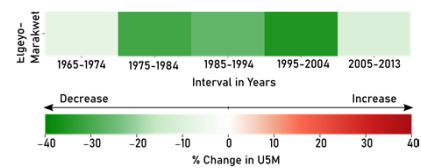
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Elgeyo-Marakwet and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

### 2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Elgeyo-Marakwet, 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.

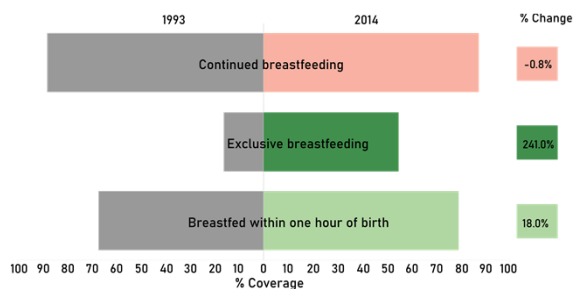
#### Percentage change in the mean U5M.



### 3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

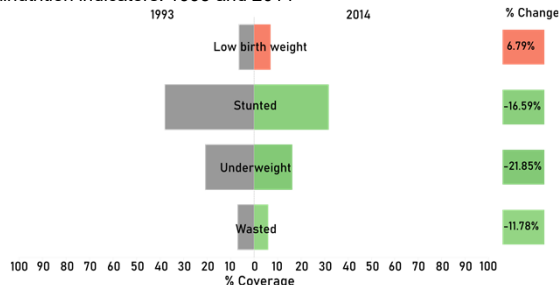
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



Coverage of breast feeding indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement and red a decline. The darker the green the greater the improvement.

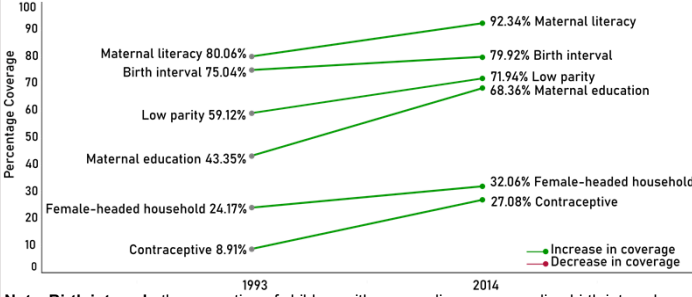
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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.

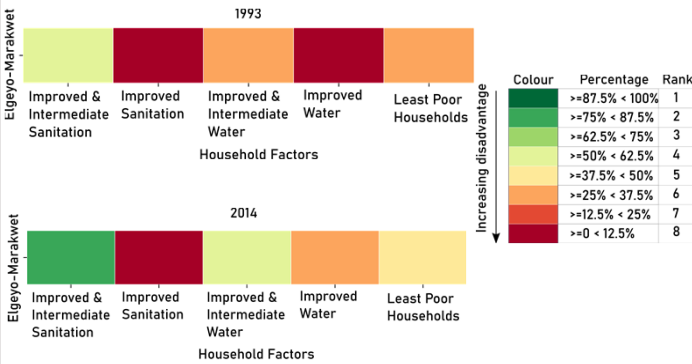


**Note:** Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.

**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



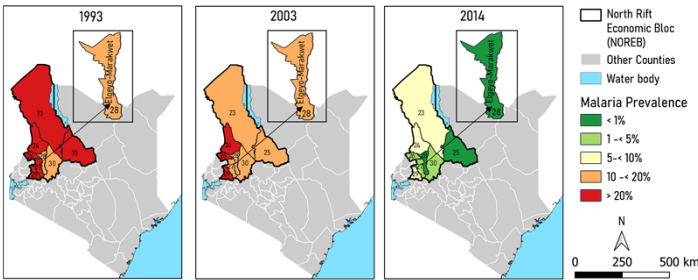
**Note: Improved sanitation** - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities. **Improved and intermediate sanitation** have access to any form of a toilet facility.

**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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quintiles of the wealth index.

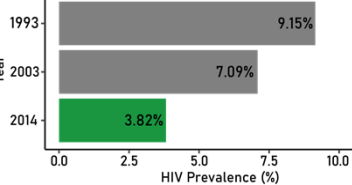
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Elgeyo-Marakwet and other NOREB counties.

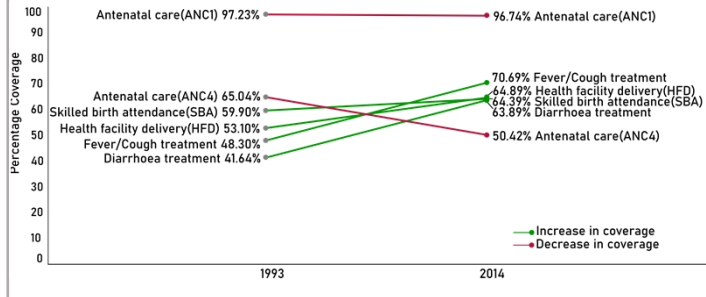
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

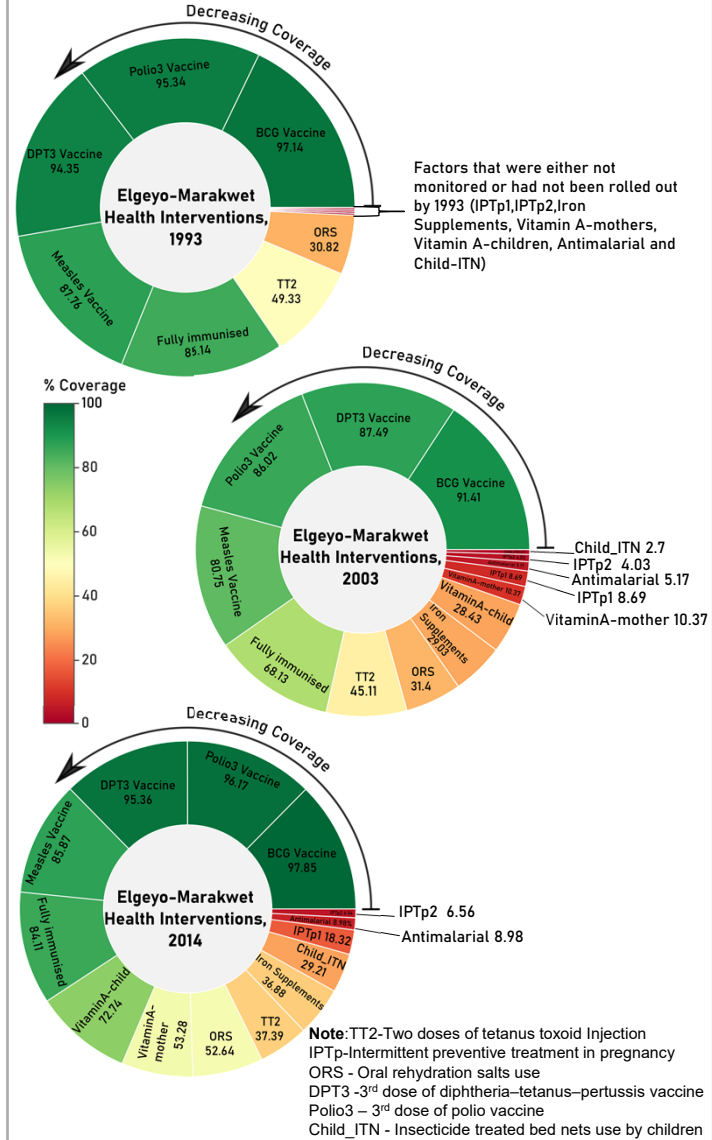
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

Child\_ITN 2.7  
IPTp2 4.03  
Antimalarial 5.17  
IPTp1 8.69  
VitaminA-mother 10.37

IPTp2 6.56  
Antimalarial 8.98

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

### Key Messages

- As early as the mid-70s and 80s, Elgeyo-Marakwet had achieved U5M reduction rates of up to 30%, increasing further to 35% between 1995 and 2004. As a result, by 2014, Elgeyo-Marakwet had the lowest U5M (32.35 per 1000 live births) in NOREB and the country.
- It was not until after 2003 that a significant reduction in Malaria prevalence was observed. On the other hand, HIV prevalence declined steadily from 1997. The reduction in Malaria prevalence could reflect significant improvements in the usage of treated bed nets, though it was much lower than in most counties in the region.
- Maternal literacy and education significantly improved and were among the region's highest, which could have positively impacted contraceptive usage alongside prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity.
- Except for the proportion of children breastfed continually after six months and low birth weight, breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved.
- Elgeyo-Marakwet had the highest proportion of health facility deliveries and deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants. However, notably, the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care dropped by 2014 and had the least coverage out of all the health care services.
- Vaccination coverage significantly improved between 2003 and 2014 and was among the region's highest even though slightly lower than the 1993 coverage.
- In addition to an increase in households classified as least poor, access to sanitation and clean water had significant improvements.