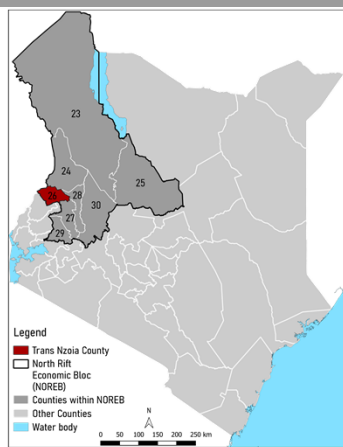


1. General Profile

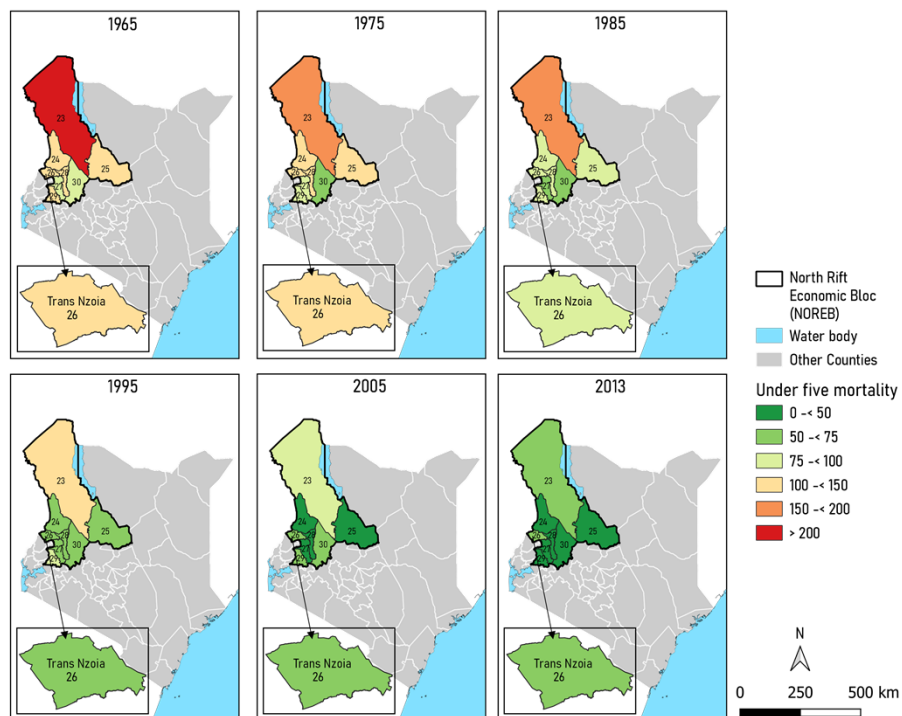


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	818,757	990,341
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	171,128	232,532
population under five years**	155,011	182,630
Urban population*	-	152,884
Population with primary school education*	-	442,031
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,250	1,544

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

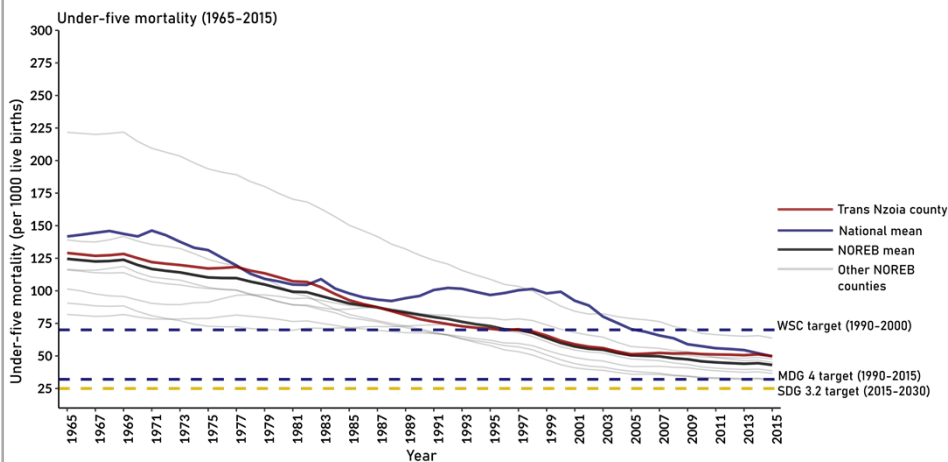
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



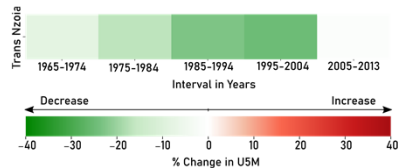
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Trans Nzoia and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Trans Nzoia, 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.

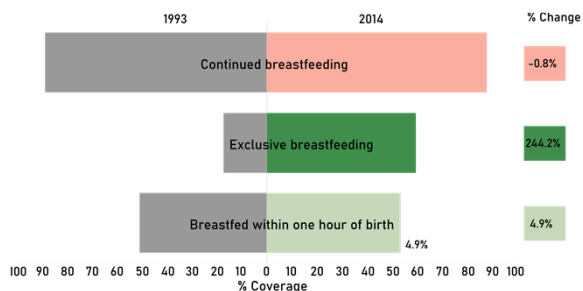
Percentage change in the mean U5M.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

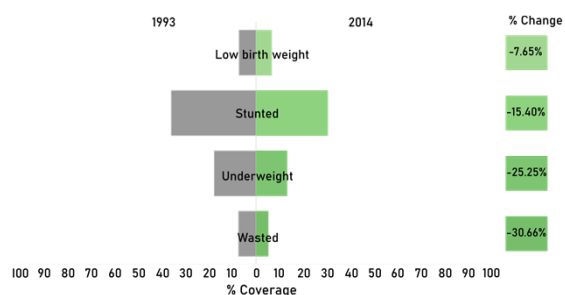
3.1 Child Factors

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.

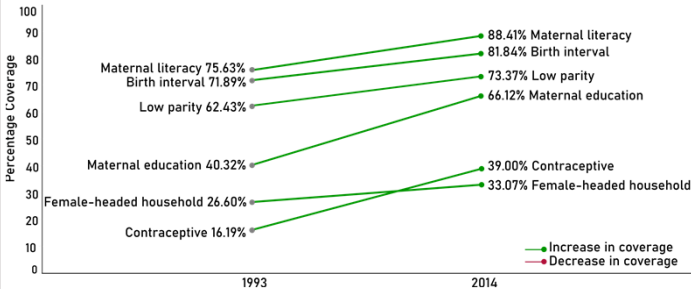
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement.

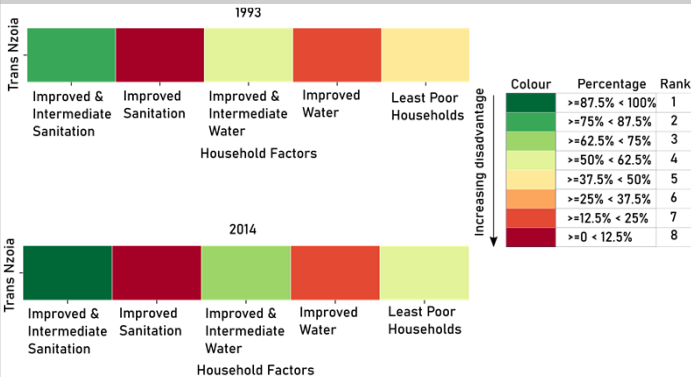
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

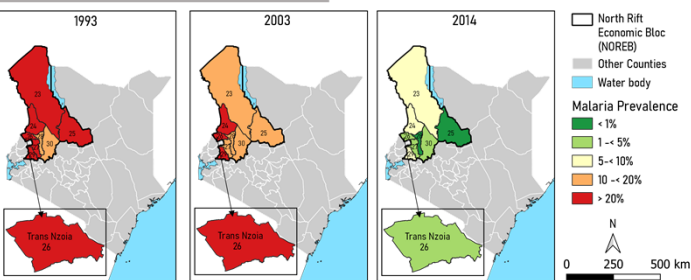
3.4 Household factors



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.

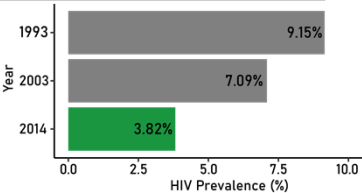
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Trans Nzoia and other NOREB counties.

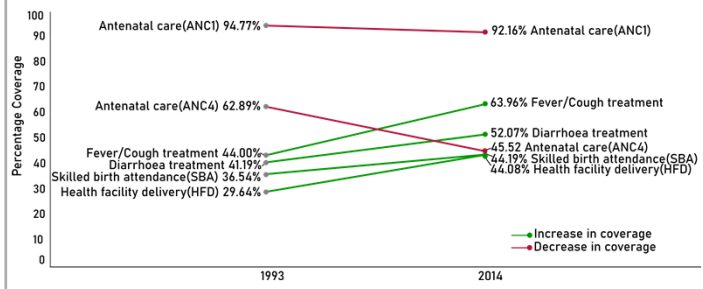
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

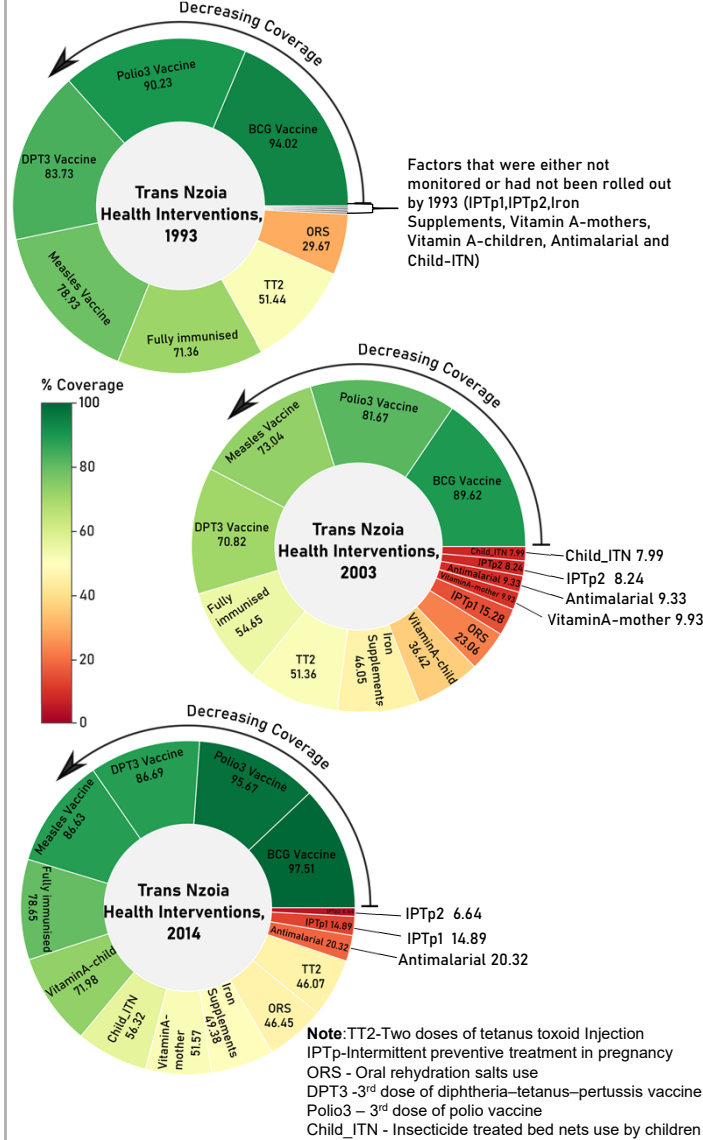
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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.



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

- Since 1965, the U5M in Trans Nzoia declined at an increased pace every 10 years. However, after 2005, progress slowed down, and the reduction rate dropped from 24.7% (1995-2004) to about 1.23% (2005-2013). Consequently, the rate exceeded the regional average and was the second-highest U5M (51.19 per 1000 live births) in NOREB after Turkana by 2014.
- There was a drop in the proportion of pregnant women receiving intermittent preventive treatment between 2003 and 2014. However, the usage of treated bed nets and recommended antimalarials significantly improved and could be associated with the substantial decrease in Malaria transmission rates within that period.
- HIV prevalence was at its peak in the early 90s, after which the transmission rates declined steadily across the years.
- Under health care services, the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care during pregnancy had the greatest drop, becoming one of the region's lowest coverages.
- Nutritional indicators and breastfeeding practices improved, but the proportion of children continually breastfed after six months slightly decreased.
- Maternal literacy and education levels were among the region's highest alongside contraceptive usage and could have positively impacted prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity.
- Vaccination coverage dropped between 1993-2003, and Trans Nzoia recovered with better coverage than 1993, unlike the case in most NOREB counties.
- By 2014, access to sanitation and clean water improved and was among the region's highest; however, only 24% of the households had piped water. The proportion of households classified as least poor also increased from 47% in 1993 to 53% in 2014.