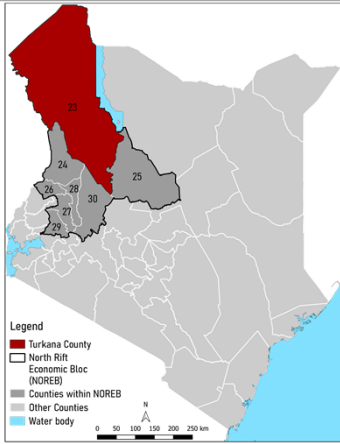


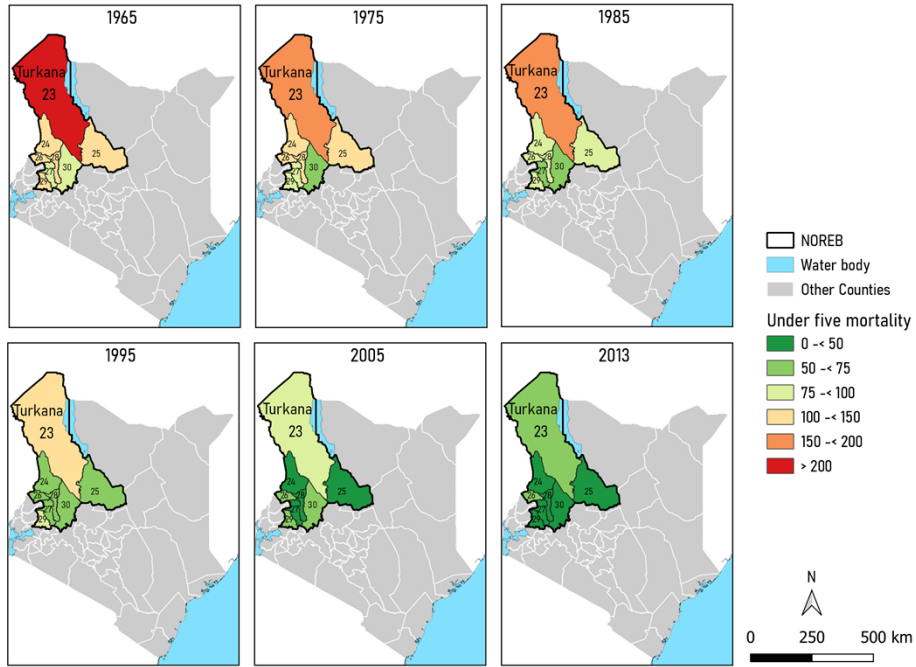
1. General Profile



Year	2009	2019
Total population*	855,399	926,976
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	179,440	242,082
population under five years**	124,086	144,589
Urban population*	-	119,321
Population with primary school education*	-	132,009
Average rainfall (mm)***	445	551

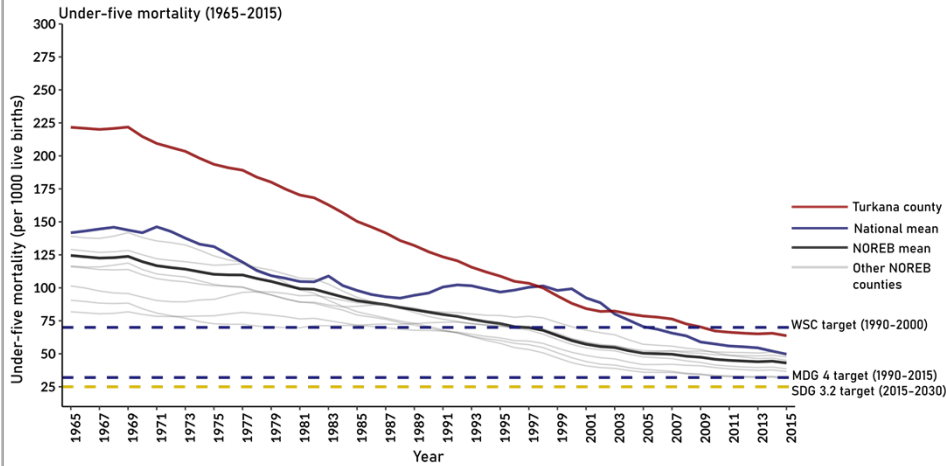
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



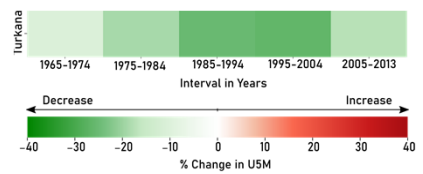
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Turkana and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in Turkana, relative to the national mean, the North Rift economic bloc (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.

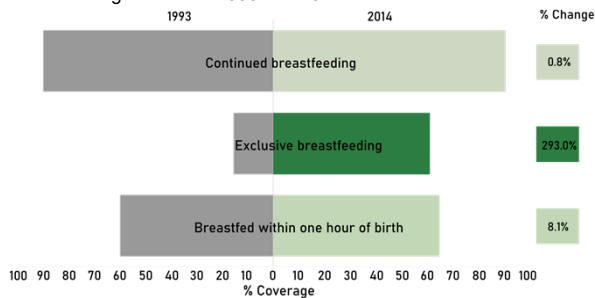
Percentage change in the mean U5M.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

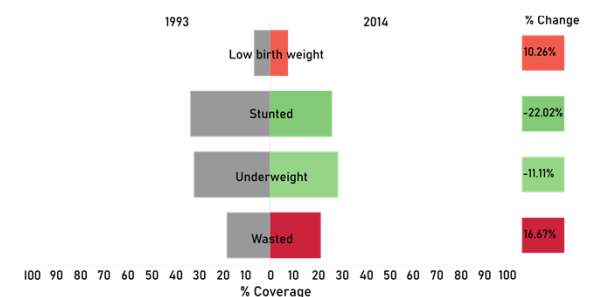
3.1 Child Factors

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.

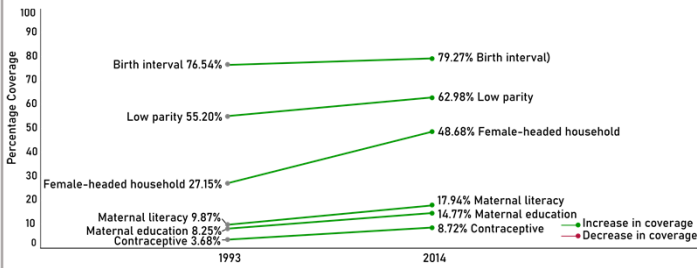
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

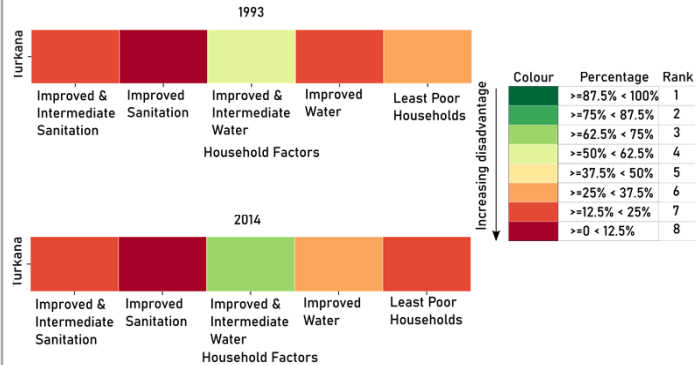
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

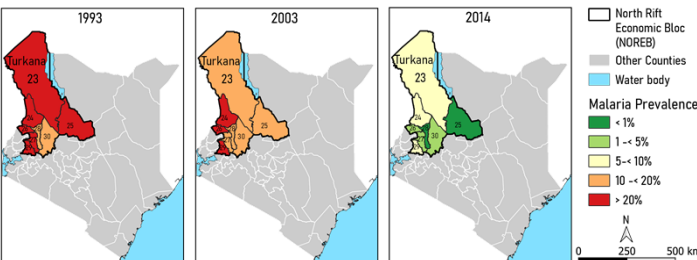
3.4 Household factors



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.

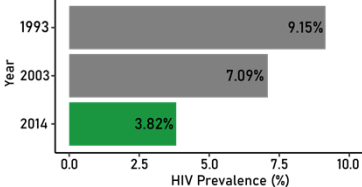
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Turkana and other NOREB counties.

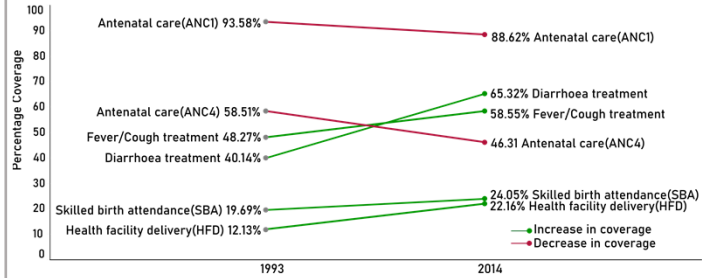
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

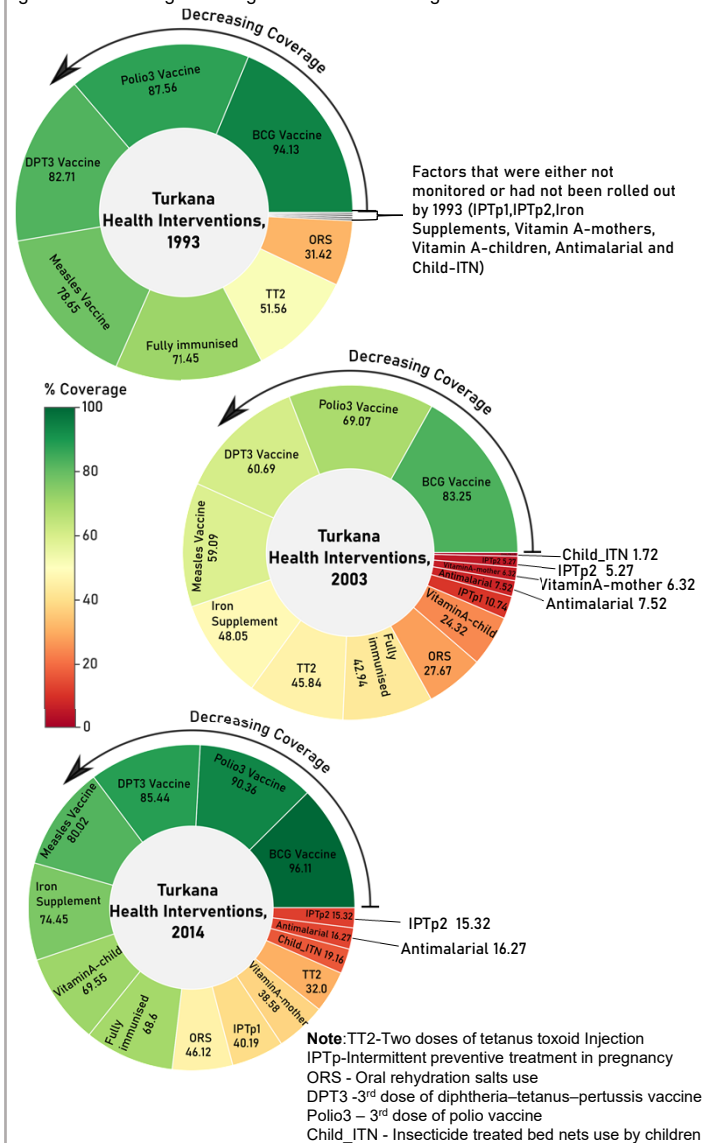
3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.



3.5 Health Interventions

Coverage of child and maternal health interventions 1993, 2003 and 2014. Dark green indicates high coverage and red low coverage.



Key Messages

- Relative to other NOREB counties, the U5M rate in Turkana was notably higher across the period. The rate has been declining, but by 2014 it was the only county with a rate above the national mean by 26.02%. Consequently, Turkana had the highest U5M rate in the region at 65.57 per 1000 live births.
- As from the late 90s, HIV and Malaria prevalence decreased across the years. However, by 2014, Turkana was still one of the counties with the highest prevalence of Malaria in the region. Since 2003, the coverage of malaria intervention was variable. Even though there was an improvement in 2014, much higher coverage had been achieved in the intermediate years.
- The proportion of women utilizing health facilities for delivery and deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants was the lowest by 2014, a cause for concern. An additional concern is the decreased antenatal care coverage during pregnancy.
- Turkana had the lowest proportion of educated and literate mothers and contraceptive usage. However, the prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity was relatively high but remained low within the region.
- Turkana also had the greatest increase in the proportion of low birth weight and underweight within the region. However, other nutritional indicators and breastfeeding practices improved.
- Despite improvements, vaccination coverage was lower than 70% and was among the lowest in the region and country.
- Notably, Turkana was among the counties in NOREB that led in providing access to clean water and those with most households with access to piped water. However, it lagged in terms of access to sanitation. In fact, by 2014, less than 25% of households had access to sanitation, besides having a drop in the proportion of least poor households between 1993 and 2014.