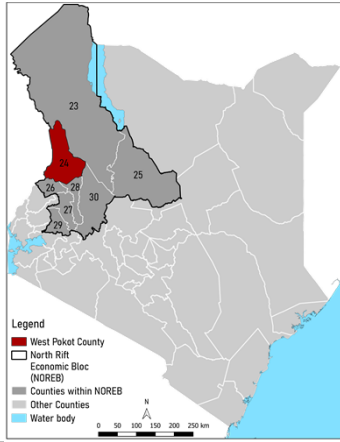


1. General Profile

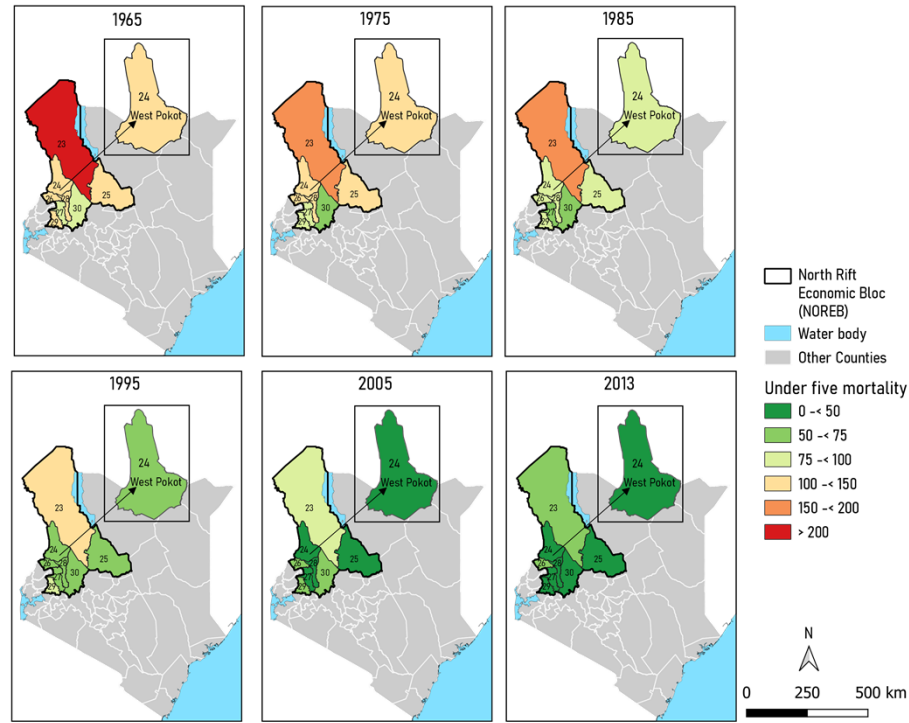


Year	2009	2019
Total population*	512,690	621,241
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	100,672	138,485
population under five years**	108,228	128,095
Urban population*	-	26,660
Population with primary school education*	-	191,621
Average rainfall (mm)**	948	1300

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

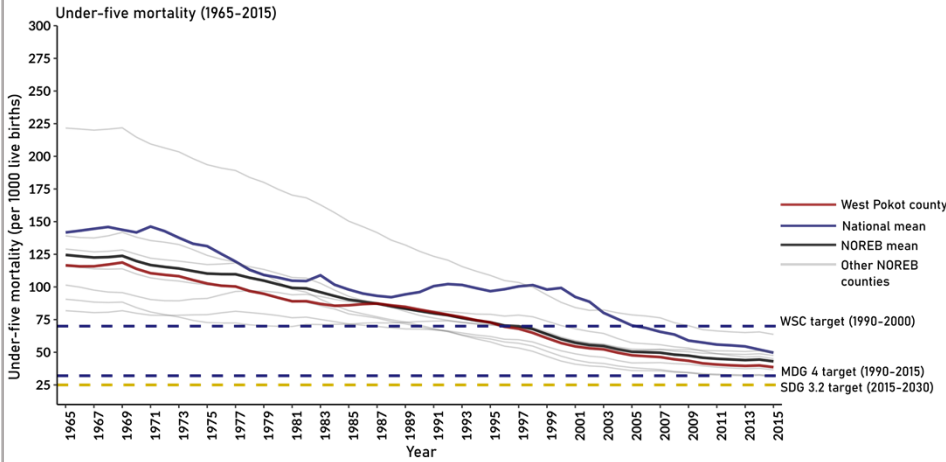
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)



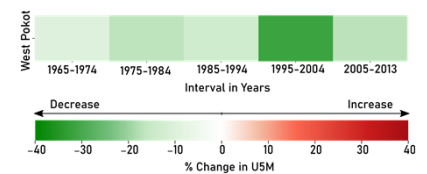
Mean U5M per 1000 live births in West Pokot and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



U5M trends in West Pokot, 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.

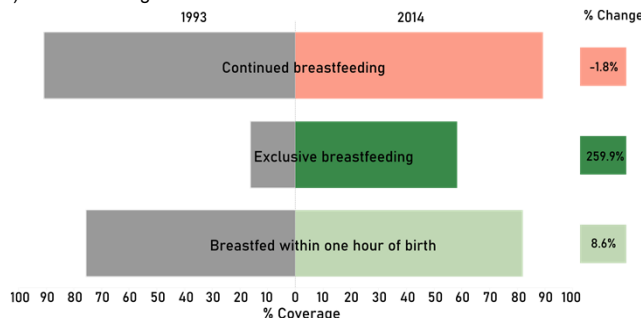
Percentage change in the mean U5M.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

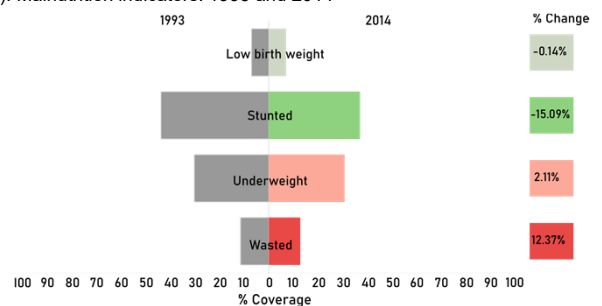
3.1 Child Factors

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.

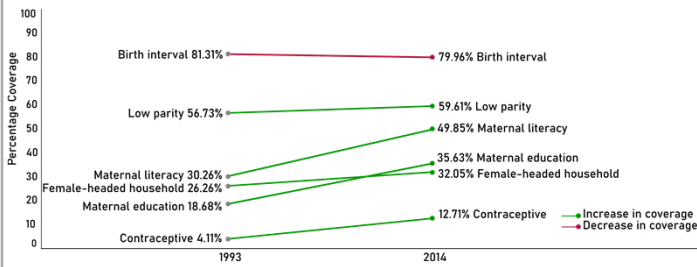
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



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

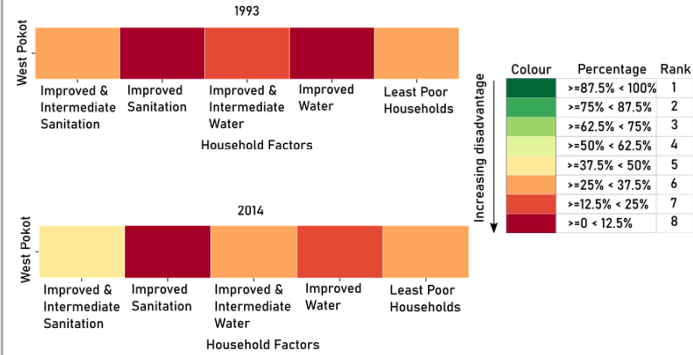
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

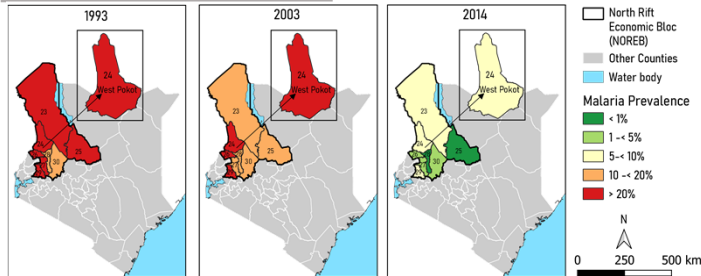
3.4 Household factors



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.

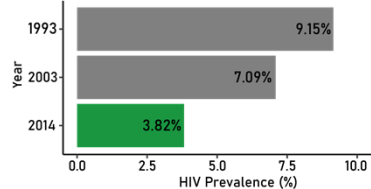
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in West Pokot and other NOREB counties

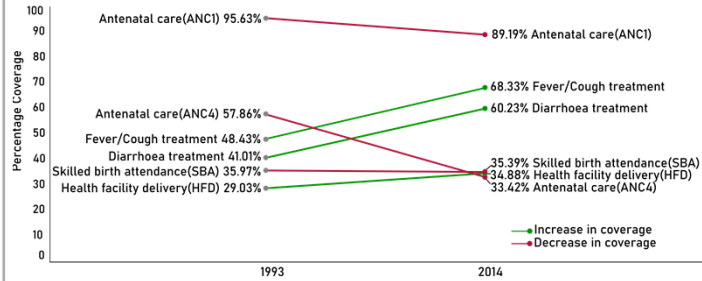
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

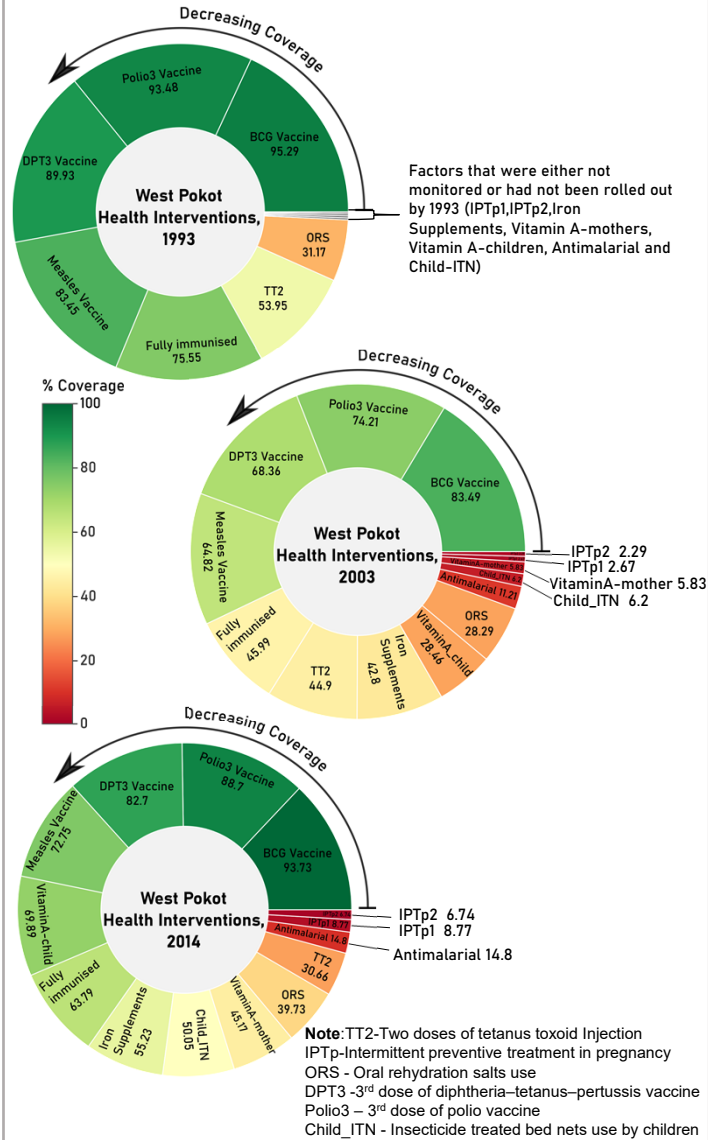
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- Though U5M in West Pokot has been declining over time, the progress accelerated between 1995 and 2014 with a 31% reduction rate. By 2014, the U5M rate was the fourth-lowest (39.91 per 1000 live births) in NOREB after Uasin Gishu.
- Since 2000, HIV prevalence declined, but it was not until after 2007 that Malaria transmission rates dropped and remained below 6% in the succeeding years. In addition, the usage of treated bed nets and recommended antimalarials increased between 2003 and 2014 and could have positively impacted the decrease in Malaria prevalence.
- The proportion of educated and literate mothers alongside contraceptive usage improved but was among the lowest in NOREB.
- West Pokot had the greatest drop in women receiving antenatal care during pregnancy and was the only county with decreased proportions of deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants.
- Nutritional indicators and breastfeeding practices had mixed performance. Notably, the proportion of wasted and underweight increased whereas children breastfed continually after six months decreased.
- By 2014, West Pokot had the lowest vaccination coverage in NOREB. Even after improving from 45% to 64% between 2003 and 2014, it was much lower than 1993.
- West Pokot had the poorest access to clean water. Access to sanitation slightly improved but was still low. There was no significant change in the least poor households; thus, poverty remained a challenge.