## 1. General Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population*</td>
<td>512,690</td>
<td>621,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</td>
<td>100,672</td>
<td>138,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population under five years**</td>
<td>108,228</td>
<td>128,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with primary school education*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>191,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average rainfall (mm)***</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Pokot</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOREB</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National mean</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG 4 target</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3 target</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


### 3.1 Child Factors


- **1993**: Continued breastfeeding
  - Coverage: 100%
  - % Change: -1.8%
- **2014**: Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Coverage: 82.5%
  - % Change: 21.7%
- **2014**: Breastfed within one hour of birth
  - Coverage: 8.4%

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.


- **1993**: Stunted
  - Coverage: 28.5%
  - % Change: 1.7%
- **2014**: Underweight
  - Coverage: 25.7%
  - % Change: -2.0%
- **2014**: Wasted
  - Coverage: 2.0%

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


- Birth interval 81.3%
- Low parity 54.7%
- Maternal education 32.2%
- Maternal nutrition 16.9%

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care: 59.63%
- Oral rehydration salts: 68.33%
- Polio3: 77.9%

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.

3.5 Health Interventions


**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.