

ASSESS

**WASH in urban settlement
communities**

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BACKGROUND

- Deaths among children under age 5 attributable to diarrheal in Sub-Saharan Africa is 9% (2).
- Diarrhea, a symptom of enteric infection.
- Contributing risk factors for diarrheal disease include,
 - Level of sanitation
 - Hygienic practices
 - Availability of clean water

BACKGROUND

- Under-nutrition and diarrheal diseases; bi-directional.
 - Nutritional state alters the host response to infection
 - Infectious illness alters nutritional state of the host (4).

BACKGROUND

- **KENYA**

- Proportion of children U5 with diarrheal receiving oral rehydration salts 54%
- Stunting is at 26 percent (36% in age 18-23 M)
- Severely stunted at 8 percent (KDHS, 2014).

- **KISUMU**

- Proportion of children U5 with diarrheal receiving oral rehydration salts is 62%
- Stunting is 18 percent
- Severely stunted at 6.9 percent (KDHS, 2014).

Why the informal settlements?

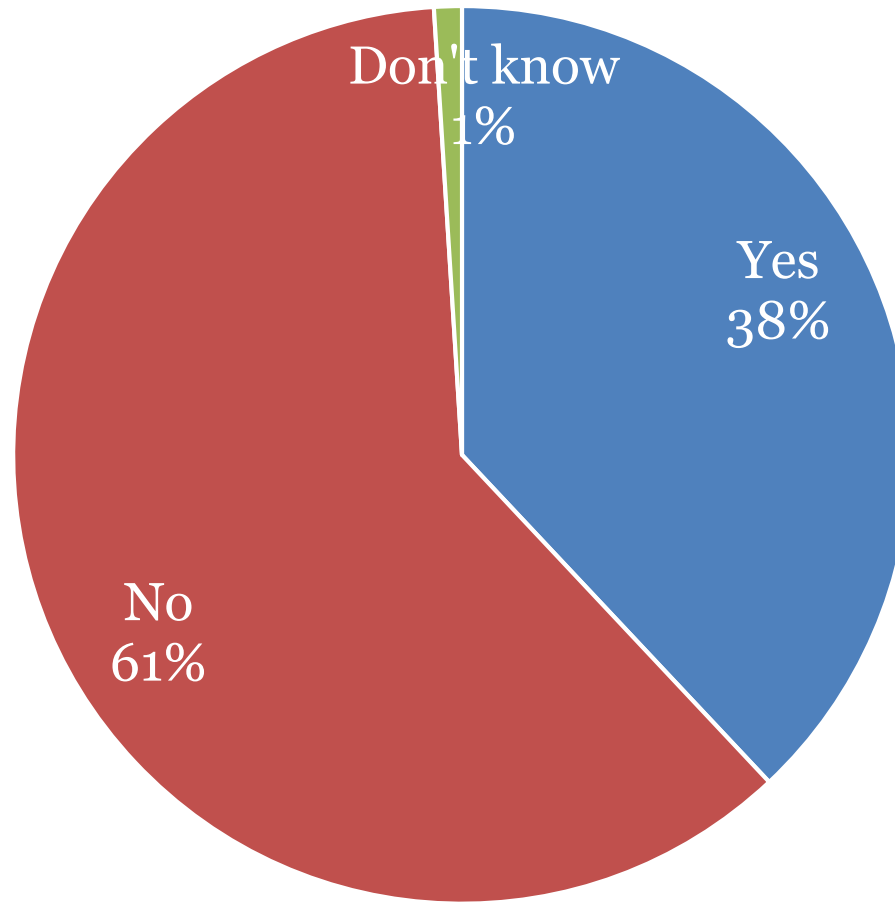
- Diarrheal disease and stunting are worse in the urban informal settlements due to:
 - Lack of proper sanitation
 - Poor hygiene practices
 - Living in close proximity with domestic animals
- Around 60% of Kisumu city population live in informal settlements (2).

NYALENDA SLUMS



Key preliminary results

Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks of conducting the survey (N: 562)



FOOD AND WATER CONTAMINATION IN (Households with children 6-36 months of age)

	CHILD FOOD CONTAMINATION		DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION	
<i>SITE</i>	PROPORTION %	SE %	PROPORTION %	SE %
OBUNGA	59	4	71	4
NYALENDA A	64	4	54	4
NYALENDA B	56	4	72	4

PURPOSE OF SAFE START INTERVENTION

- Design and implement a hygiene intervention targeting caregivers of children at 6 months of age, and delivered by Community Health Volunteers.
- Measure the effect of the intervention on fecal contamination of child's food.
- Evaluate the effect of the intervention on diarrheal disease in children.

References

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2. Kenya Slum Update Programme and UN Human Settlements Programme, Situational Analysis of Informal Settlements in Kisumu. 2005: Nairobi, Kenya.
3. Scrimshaw, N.S., Taylor. C.E. and Gordon, J.E. (1968) Interactions of Nutrition and Infection. WHO, Geneva

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