ASSESS

WASH in urban settlement communities

Jane Mumma

Great Lakes University of Kisumu
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)

- Yes: 38%
- No: 61%
- Don't know: 1%
## FOOD AND WATER CONTAMINATION IN (Households with children 6-36 months of age)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>CHILD FOOD CONTAMINATION</th>
<th>DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROPORTION %</td>
<td>SE %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBUNGA</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYALENDA A</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYALENDA B</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4</td>
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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

1. UNICEF Fact sheet, 2015


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

COLLABORATORS:
GLUK: DAMARIS NELIMA, LILY LUKORITO, et al.
LSHTM: OLIVER CUMMING
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA: RICK RHEINGANS, JOHN ANDERSON, AMBER BARNES

DONORS:
This work is funded by the UK Department for International Development through the SHARE Research Programme