

Social and structural inequities in slum settings in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda

Accelerating the use of evidence to address nutrition and WASH inequities among poor urban children and adolescents in East Africa



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Literature and Data Review

- Understand the underlying causes, social determinants, and inequities associated with nutrition and WASH outcomes among poor children and adolescents in urban East Africa
- Identify gaps in data and evidence and offer recommendations



Urban Advantage?

	UGANDA			KENYA			TANZANIA		
	National	Urban		National	Urban		National	Urban	
% Stunting of children	29	20		26	16		34	23	
% of households with source of drinking water improved	78	91		71	88		61	86 (main) 98 (Zan)	
% of households with sanitation facility improved and unshared	19	27		29	35		19	35 (main) 59 (Zan)	

National and Urban estimates from DHS Surveys [Uganda DHS 2016; Kenya DHS 2014; Tanzania DHS 2015-16] and UNICEF's State of the World's Children Statistical Tables (EBF rates only) [Global 2019]. For urban slum estimate sources, visit https://www.heardproject.org/wp-content/uploads/EA-Urban-Assessment-Synthesis-of-Findings-Brief_July-2021.pdf

Sources of Data Identified

Source of data	Policy review	Stakeholder mapping & community-based data collection*		Literature & database review
Country	Domains of Influence			Formal/informal systems for healthcare and food and environmental factors
	Policies and strategies	Programs and initiatives	Key actors	
Kenya	Policy and strategy documents reviewed [85]	Programs reviewed [67]	Stakeholder mapping [21]	Literature assessed [91] Databases assessed [48]
Tanzania	Policy and strategy documents reviewed [14]	Programs reviewed [10]	Stakeholder mapping [9]	Literature assessed [35] Databases assessed [6]
Uganda	Policy and strategy documents reviewed [11]	Programs reviewed [23]	Stakeholder mapping [16]	Literature assessed [27] Databases assessed [5]



What quantitative data is available to analyze our target population?

Lack of data regarding:

- Child development (cognitive and psychosocial skills)
- Nutrition and WASH vulnerabilities affecting adolescents, school aged children, orphans, and street children
- Prevalence of overweight/obesity and micronutrient deficiencies among children and adolescents
- Dietary practices among adolescents
- Socio-cultural beliefs and practices
- Infant and young child feeding practices among adolescent mothers

Publicly Available Datasets

Searched for URBAN datasets that included WASH, nutrition, SES (to disaggregate for poor) among children and adolescents

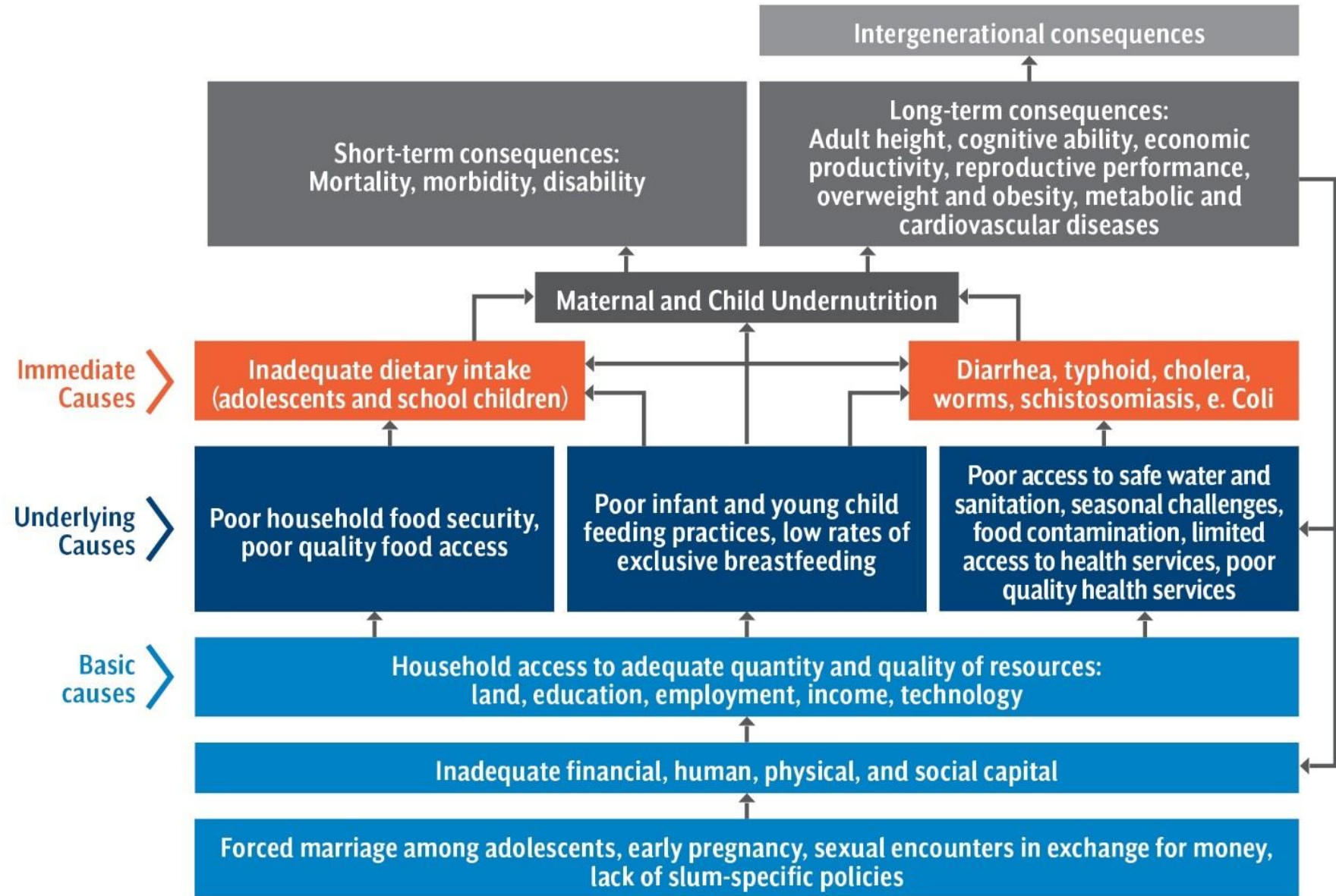
Country	# available datasets related to target population
Kenya	48*
Tanzania	6
Uganda	5

Major Finding: overall there is a large gap in data on **urban poor** making it difficult to analyze status of target population.

*APHRC data and some that may require special permission to access.



Summary of Key Findings using UNICEF Malnutrition Framework



Implications and action to enhance data and evidence

Tanzania

- IHI secured UNICEF funding to assess adolescent maternal health and nutrition in Mbeya using an IS approach
- National Bureau of Statistics intends to include urban slum samples & DHS team has consulted IHI

Uganda

- Given solid waste management challenges due to absence of policy framework, IDI is partnering with UNACOH, KCCA, and Makerere University School of Law and Public Health to apply for a grant to study the solid waste management in Kampala

Kenya

- APHRC is working on proposals to improve nutrition in urban poor settings
- The Ministry of Health is planning to undertake a national adolescent survey that will capture nutrition and WASH indicators



Conclusions and Recommendations

Improving Availability and Quality of Data for Decision-making

- Intentional sampling of urban, label cluster in DHS
- Larger scale slum surveys
- Making available other existing datasets on urban poor

Enhancing the Evidence Base through:

- More evidence around WASH among children and adolescents (e.g., hygiene, IYCF dietary practices among adolescents)
- A greater focus on adolescents, in particular, pregnant adolescents (most vulnerable)
- Implementation research on promising approaches and multisectoral efforts e.g., innovations in waste management/drainage; Integration of ECD and nutrition; development of service delivery models for adolescents

