INTRODUCTION

Poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) access leads to detrimental effects on health outcomes of people.

- 663 million people worldwide are living today without access to improved safe drinking water services and 2.4 billion people are without adequate sanitation facilities.1
- 319 million of the 663 million people without safe drinking water are inhabitants of sub-Saharan Africa.1
- It is estimated that there are 842 000 deaths annually due to WaSH associated illnesses as a result of inadequate water, sanitation and poor hygiene practices.2

These highlight that WaSH interventions are necessary to expand services, especially in low and middle income countries (LMIC) where the prevalence of preventable infectious diseases are high and there is a desperate need for safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities.3

In collaboration with United Nations University- Institute for Water, Environment and Health Sciences Program, the objective of this project was to explore the linkages between legislation, access to WaSH related services and health outcomes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. By doing so, we can determine what type of interventions are needed, areas where interventions are needed and where there is a need to strengthen existing development efforts.

METHODS

- Examination & evaluation of national legislations
- Literature review of the current state of accessibility to WaSH services and health outcomes in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

REFERENCES