Where you live affects how much water you receive
- Households receive between 2 hours and 96 hours of supply per week
- Water Insecurity: 39% = non-to-marginal, 32% = moderate, 30% = high
- Eastleigh and Karibangi receive much less water than Miwani and Mumbuni

From 200 households, 97 different supply schedules
- Water is typically supplied in the morning – starting between 6am and 10am
- Some households get supply in the evening, e.g., 8pm to midnight

Nearly all households must manage water
- 97% use some form of storage and other sources, such as rainwater harvesting
- 86% treat the piped water: Eastleigh and Karibangi more likely to filter or use chlorine tabs, Miwani and Mumbuni more likely to boil or buy vended water

One third suffer gastrointestinal illness
- Households with less water supply are more likely to suffer from typhoid

73% of households go to sleep thirsty
- Receiving intermittent water supply impacts mental health and wellbeing
- 83% couldn’t wash clothes, bodies, or hands after dirty activities
- 85% changed their plans or diets due to water insecurity
- 89% of households had no water at all at least once in the preceding two weeks

RESEARCH AIM: to determine how different water supply schedules effect household public health and well-being
Survey of 200 households in the peri-urban town of Machakos, Kenya. Participants asked structured questions about water supply, health, and well-being

KEY FINDINGS

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RESEARCH AIM
- Intermittent water supply: piped drinking water received by households <24 hours/day on average
- Can be as little as a 2-3 hours per week
- Affects 1 billion people worldwide: prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Severe public health risk: 17.2 million cases of waterborne infection annually attributed to intermittency worldwide
- Water insecurity can drive mental ill-health such as psychological distress, anxiety, and shame

INTERMITTENT WATER SUPPLY: piped drinking water received by households <24 hours/day on average
- Can be as little as a 2-3 hours per week
- Affects 1 billion people worldwide: prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Severe public health risk: 17.2 million cases of waterborne infection annually attributed to intermittency worldwide
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