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The relationship between Climate Change Induced Natural Disasters and Selected Nutrition Outcomes and WASH practices

A Case of Cyclone Idai



#### **Presentation Outline**

- 1. Background
- 2. Objectives
- 3. Methodology
- 4. Results and discussion
- 5. Conclusion



## **Background**

- Increased frequency of climate-induced disasters.
- Zimbabwe hit by Cyclone Idai (March 2019) about 270,000 people were
  affected, 341 died, 15,230 displaced and more than 350 are still missing to date.
- Huge impact of climate-induced disasters on agriculture, health (including mental health), and nutrition.
- Impact of climate-induced disasters understudied in Zimbabwe and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Objective of the study was to assess the association between Cyclone Idai
  on selected food and nutrition security outcomes and WASH





# Methodology

**Table 1. Categorisation of severity of Cyclone Idai** 

Severity	Characteristics
Category 5	Extensively affected and relocated to new houses
Category 4	Extensively affected, and still living in camps
Category 3	Extensively affected but still living in their homes
Category 2	Moderately affected
Category 1	Not affected

**Table 2. Sampling and Sample Size** 

District		Wards	Sample size
1.	Buhera	4	238
2.	Chimanimani	4	125
3.	Chipinge	6	172
Total sample		14	535

**Table 3. Nutrition indicators used** 

Nutrition indicators	Method
1. Household dietary diversity (HDDS)	FANTA guidelines (2006)
<ol><li>Minimum dietary diversity score women (MDD-W)</li></ol>	FAO guidelines (FAO, 2021)
<ol><li>Minimum dietary diversity for children (MDD-C)</li></ol>	FAO guidelines (FAO, 2021)
4. Food Consumption score (FCS)	WFP guidelines (2022)

Table 4. WASH indicators used

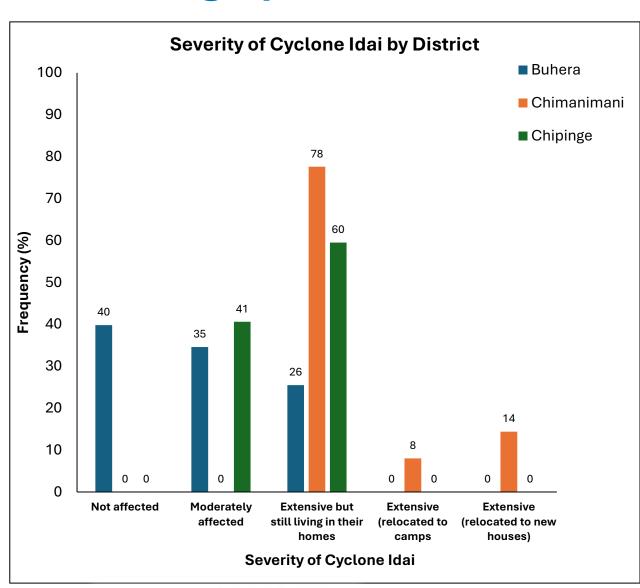
WASH indicators				
1.	Main water source			
2.	Type of toilet			
3.	Number of households sharing toilet			
4.	Presence of a handwashing facility			

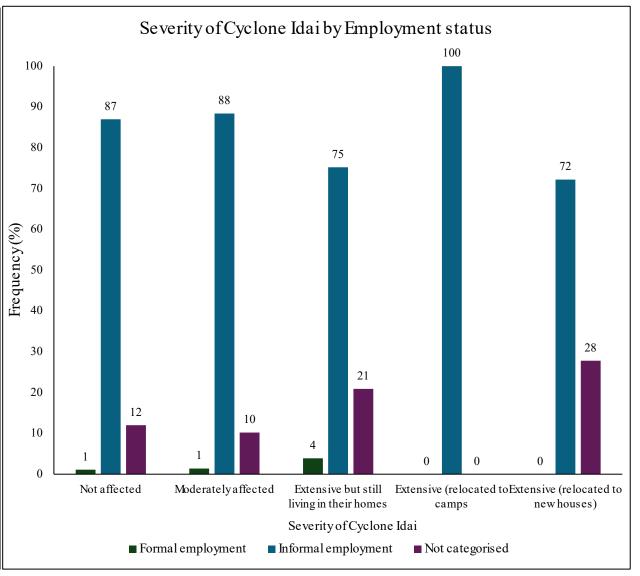


## Results

## **Demographics**



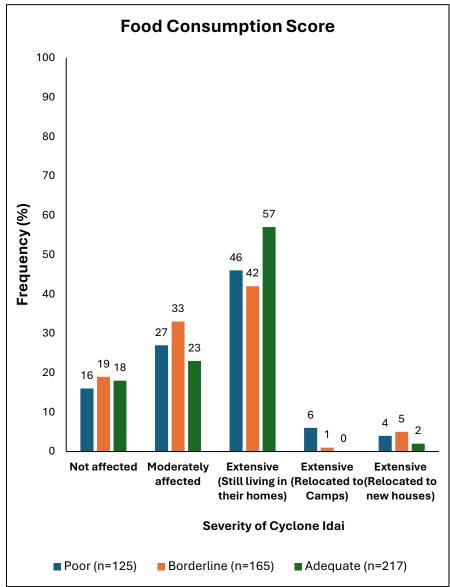


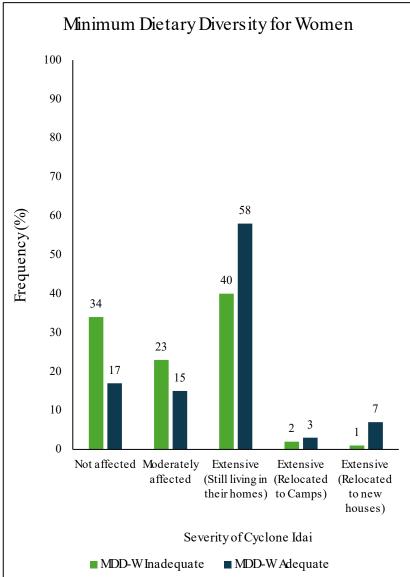


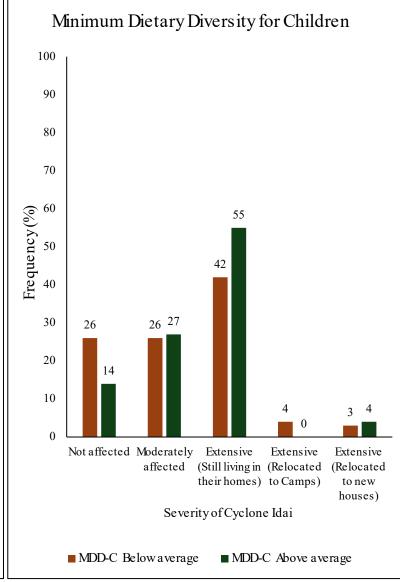


### Impact of Cyclone Idai on Nutrition Outcomes









#### **Determinants Of Nutrition Outcomes**

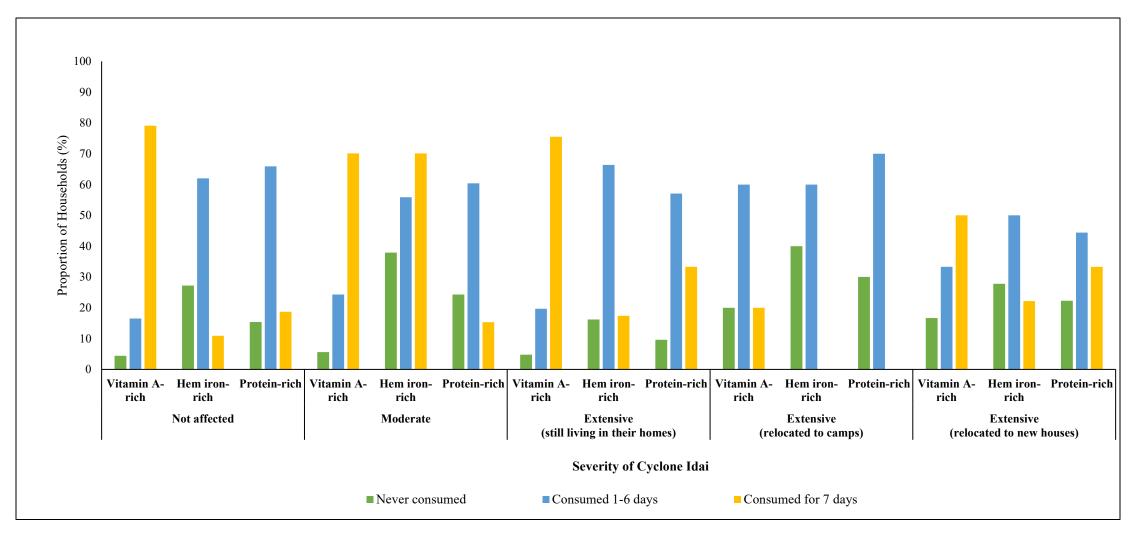


Variables	Nutrition Outcomes			
variables	HDDS	FCS	MDD-W	
Age of household head	0.004	0.003	0.033	
Marital status	0.145	0.093*	0.109	
Sex of household head	-0.734*	<del>-0.264</del>	-0.593	
Household size	0.067	-0.034	-0.057	
Highest level of education	0.006	0.057	0.140	
Type of settlement	-0.054	-0.087	0.699	
Severity of Cyclone Idai	-0.315	-0.100	0.613	
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.103	0.042		
$\mathbb{R}^2$	0.134	0.075		





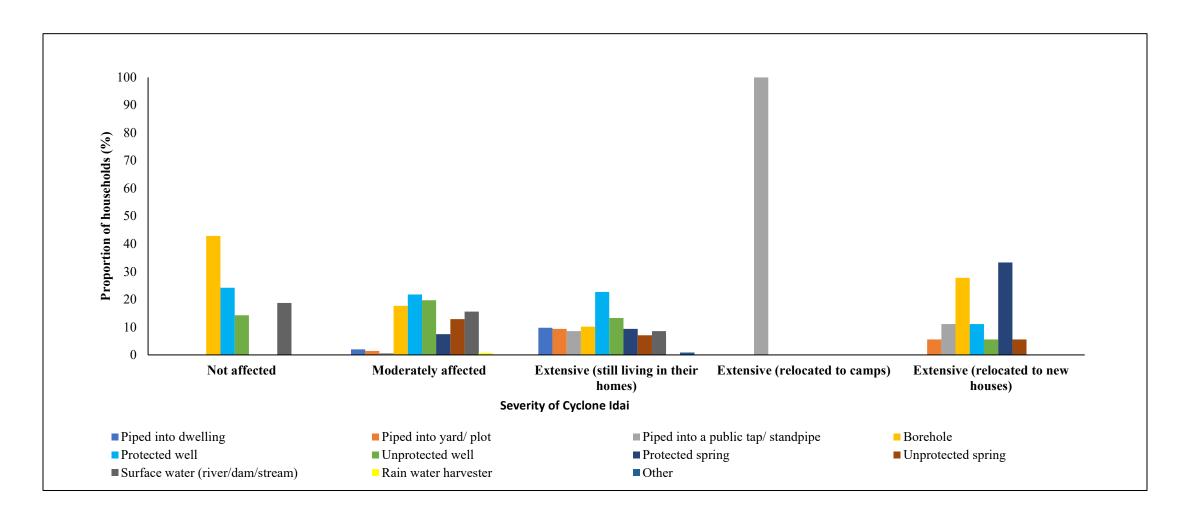






## Impact of Cyclone Idai on main water source

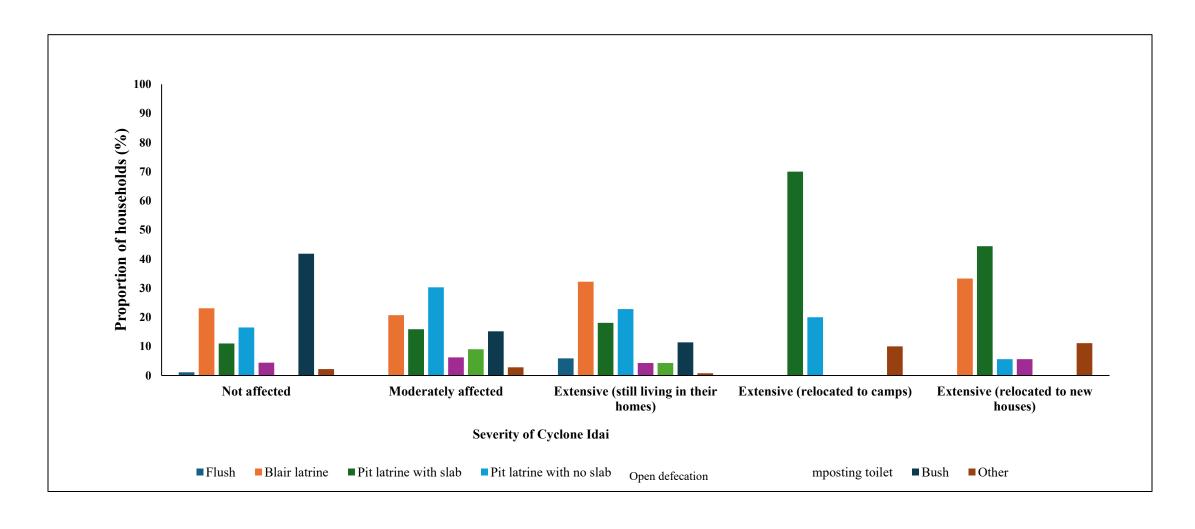








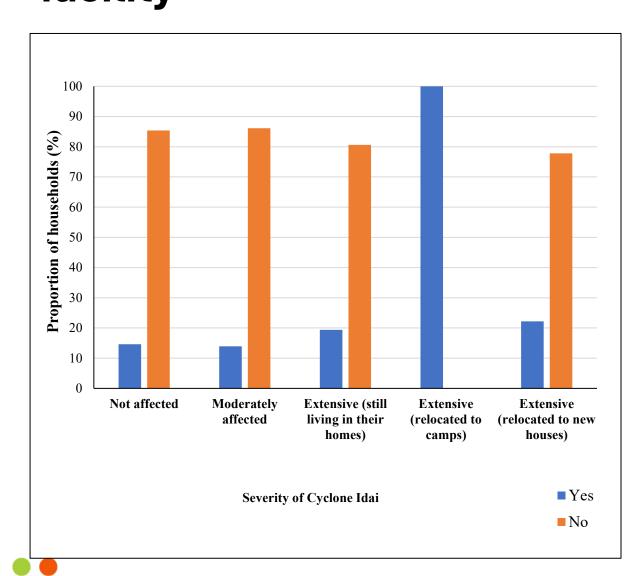
## Type of toilet facility

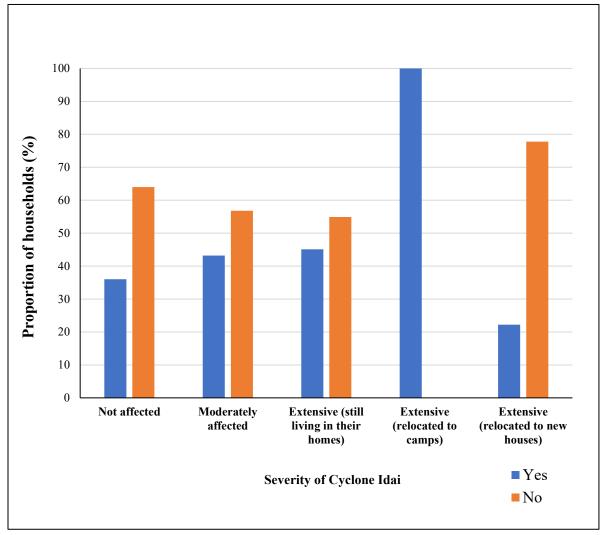




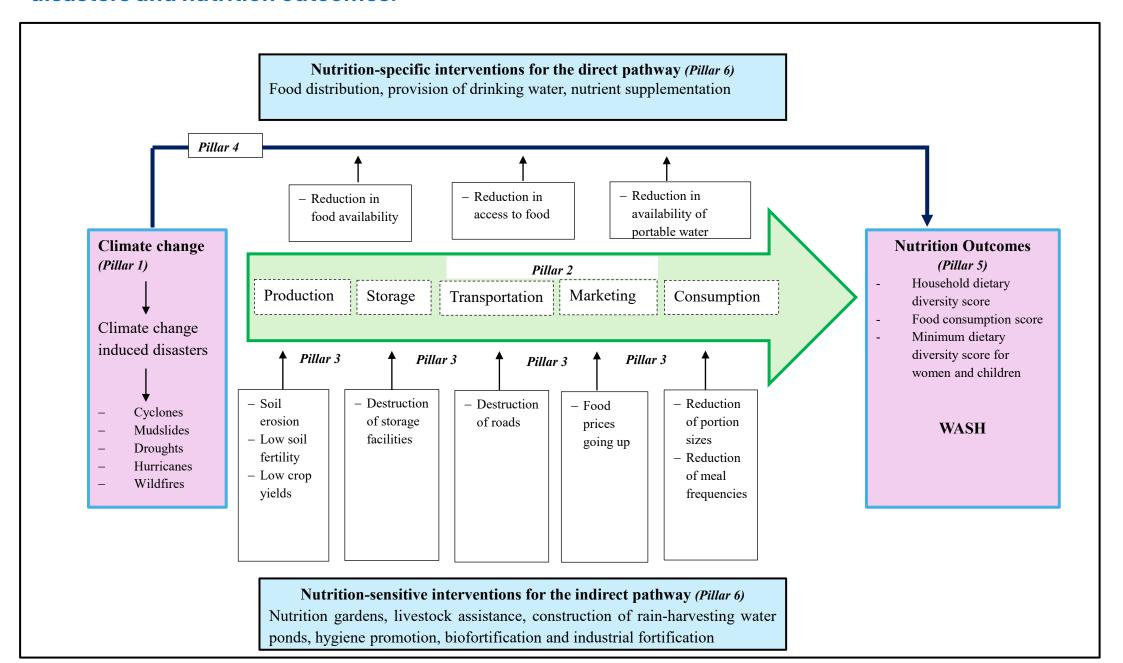
## Sharing of toilets and presence of a handwashing facility







Proposed conceptual framework to illustrate the complex interlinkage between climate induced natural disasters and nutrition outcomes.



#### RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION



 Evidence-based policies regarding composition of a food aid basket and targeting of beneficiaries

 High HDDS did not transform to adequate women and children dietary diversity

 WASH practices had greatly improved mainly in camps due to new structures built



