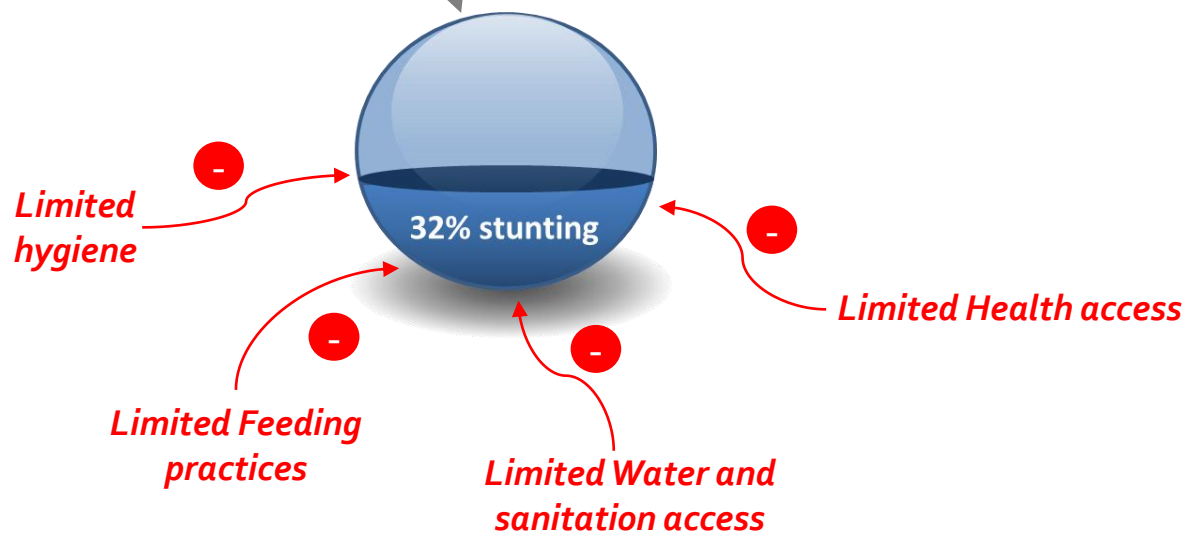
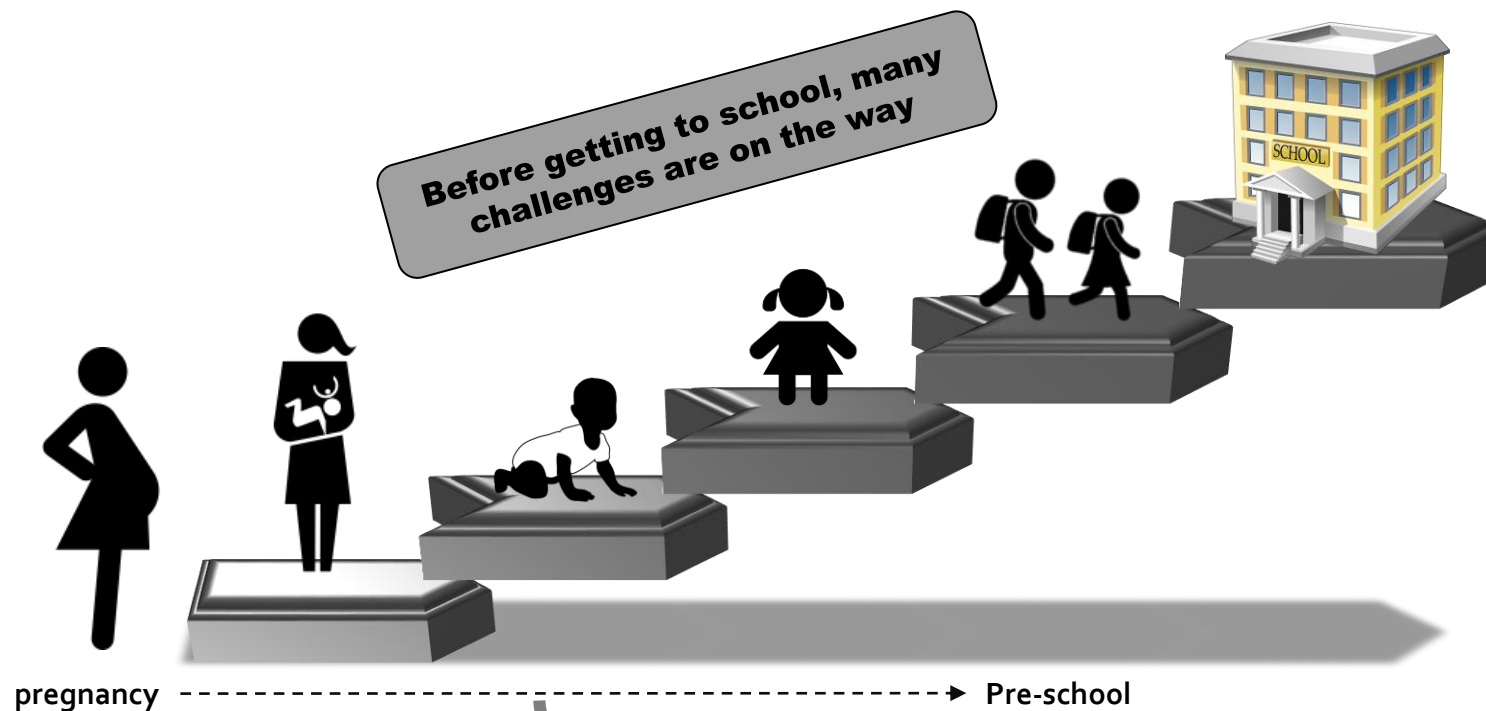


Early Child Development in 6 districts of Cambodia – challenges for appropriate growth: 2016 data

*Dr Laillou Arnaud
UNICEF Cambodia*

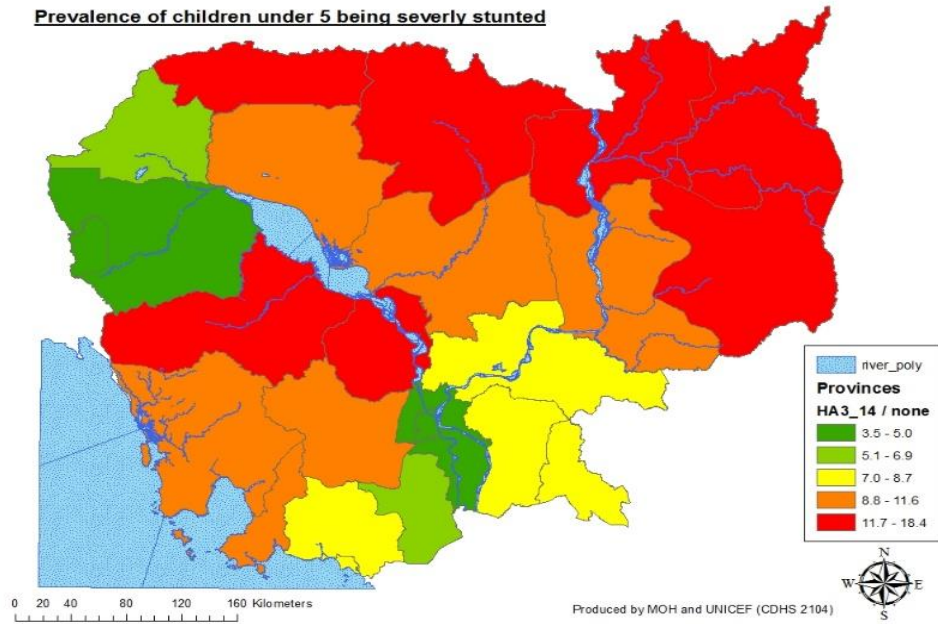
unicef 

Stunting- Multisectoral

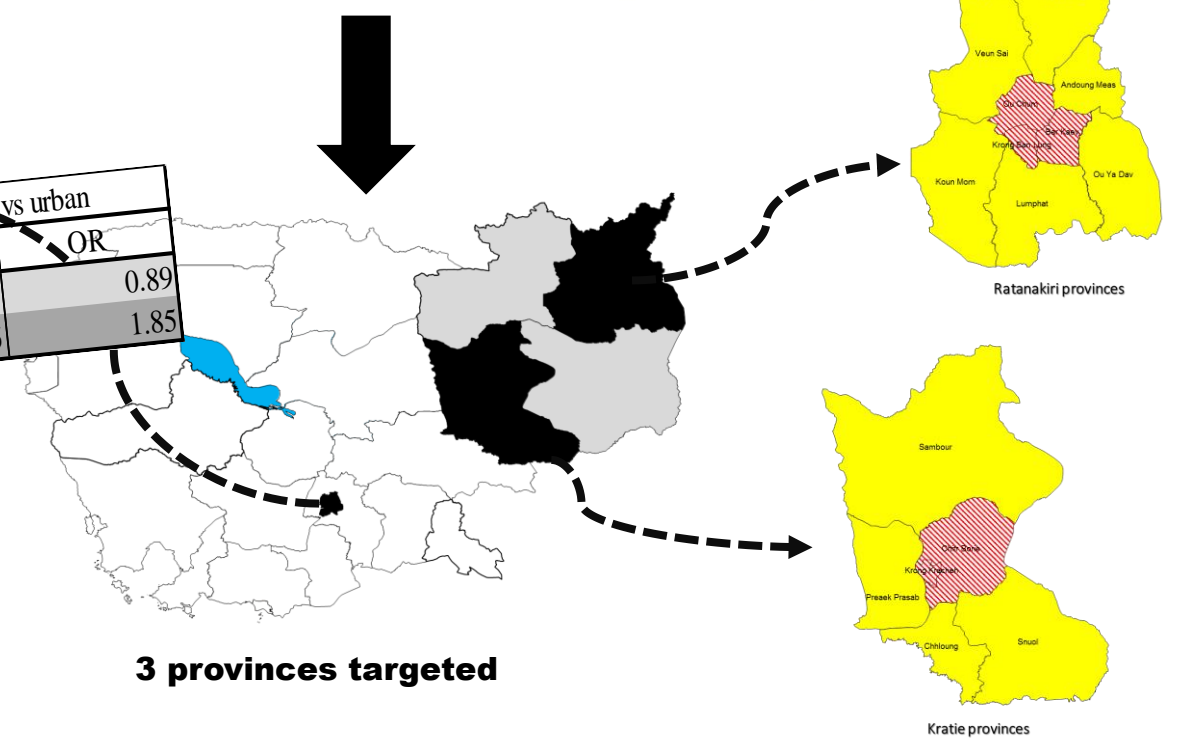


Longitudinal study (I)

Prevalence of children under 5 being severely stunted



	Poor prevalence		Difference	Comparison rural vs urban	
	Rural	Urban		RR	OR
Stunting	40	42.7	-2.7	0.93	0.89
Wasting	11.2	6.5	4.8	1.75	1.85



Longitudinal study (II)



	Household population	Population of children 0-23.9 mo
Phnom Penh (Russey Ekeo)	1,883	1,249
Kratie (Chitr Borie, Krong Krache)	1,828	1,373
Ratanakiri (Borkeo, Banlung, Ochum)	1,708	1,324
	5,419	3,946

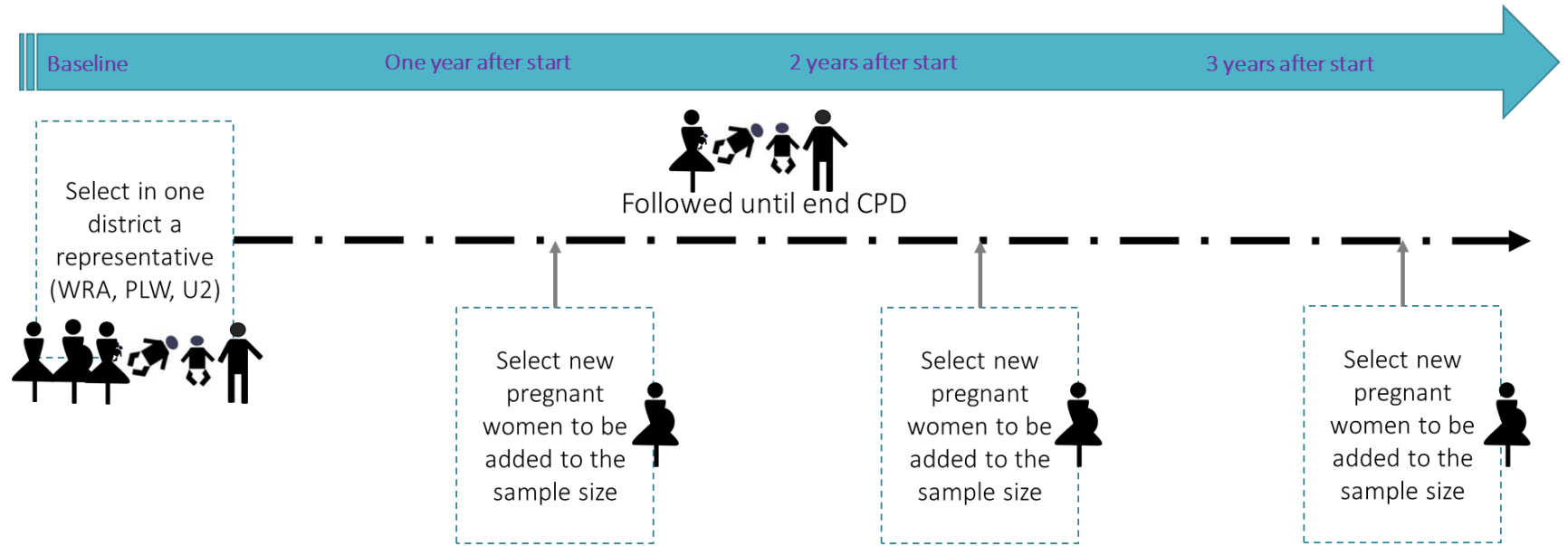


Population followed over the next 3 years:

1. Socio-Eco questionnaire
2. Health Practices
3. Feeding Practices
4. WASH Practices
5. Cognitive Health
6. Anthropometry measure
7. Morbidity

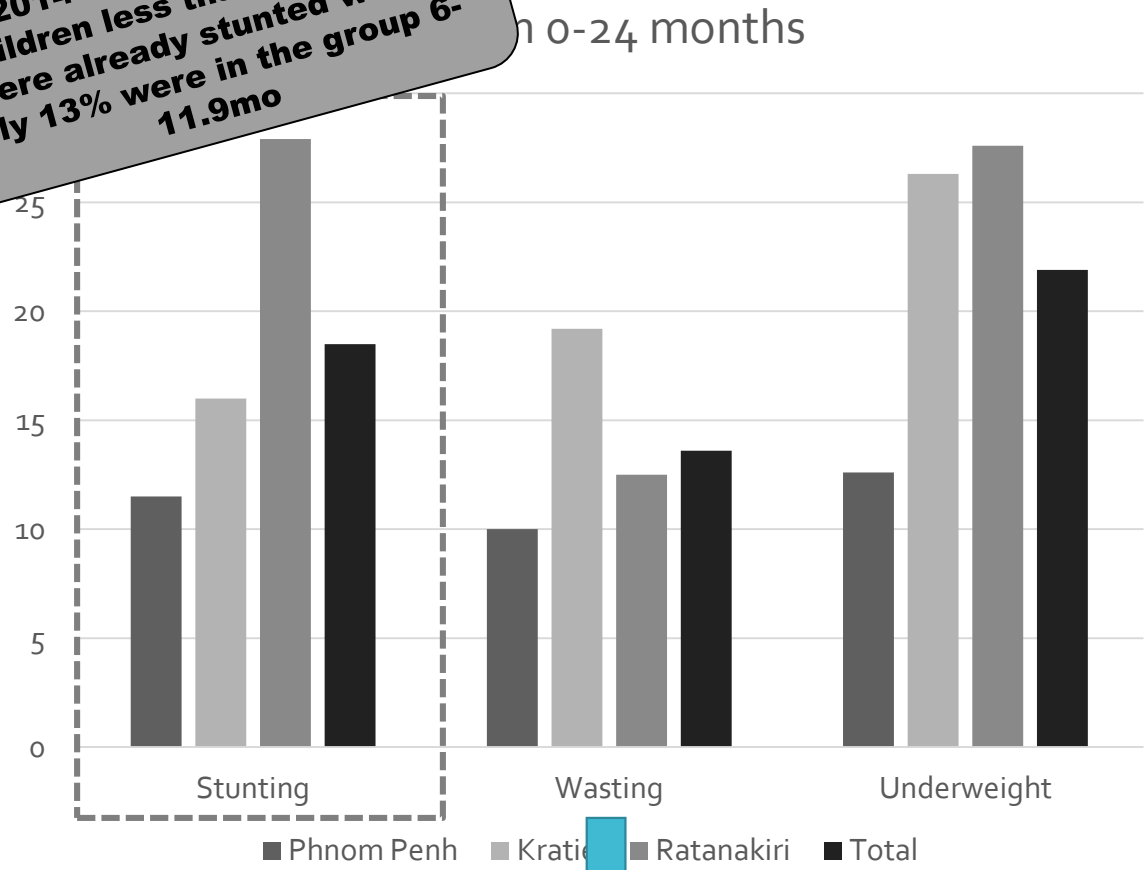


Longitudinal study (III)



Population surveyed nutritional status

In 2014 CDHS, 22.2% of the children less than 6 months were already stunted while only 13% were in the group 6-11.9mo

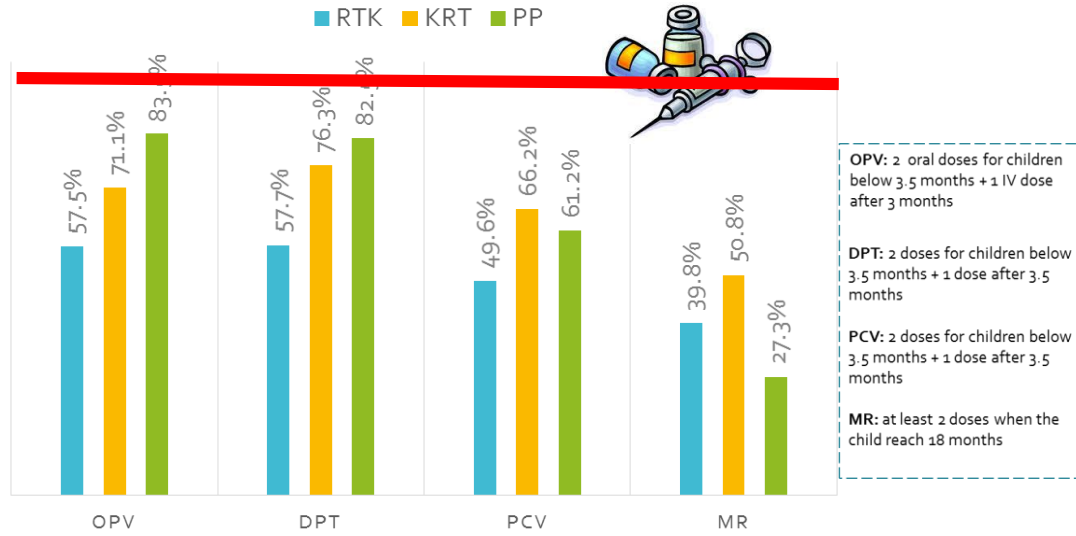


Nationally around 10% (2014 CDHS)

Health issues

Target >95%

Vaccination practices



Prevalence of children vaccinated with appropriate doses

Lost days for optimal growth:

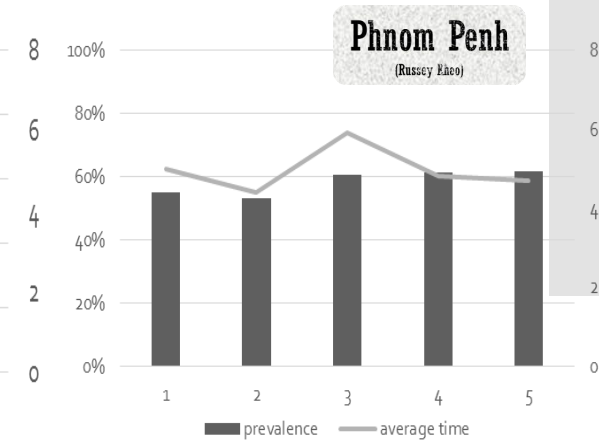
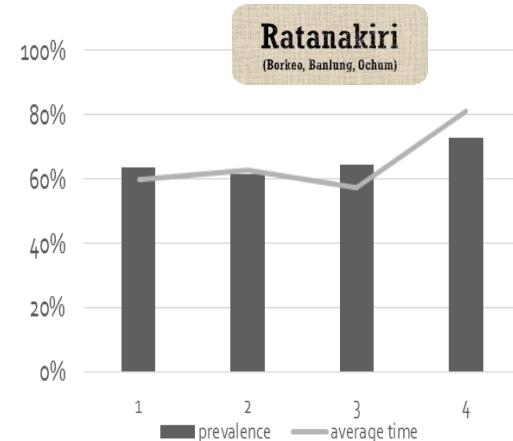
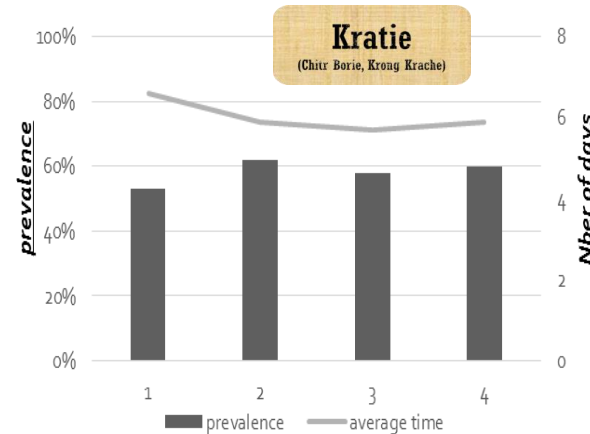


10.7% of the days

9.5% of the days

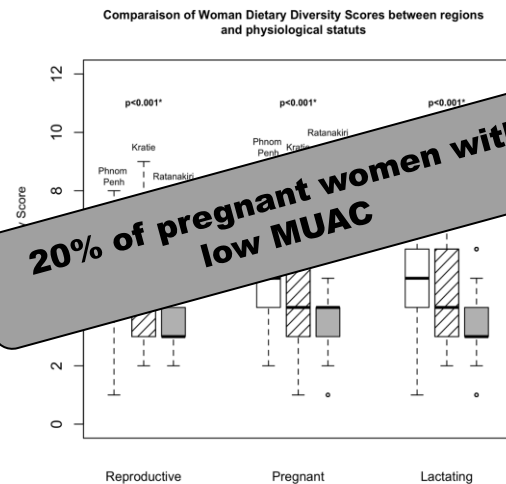
7.1% of the days

Morbidity episodes

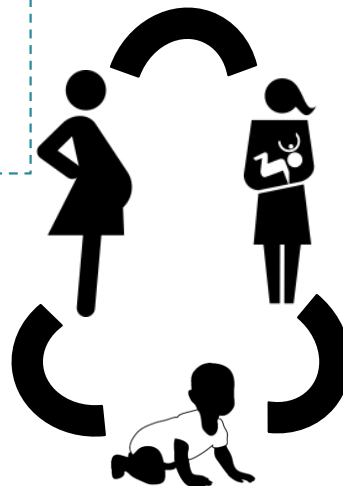


Feeding practices

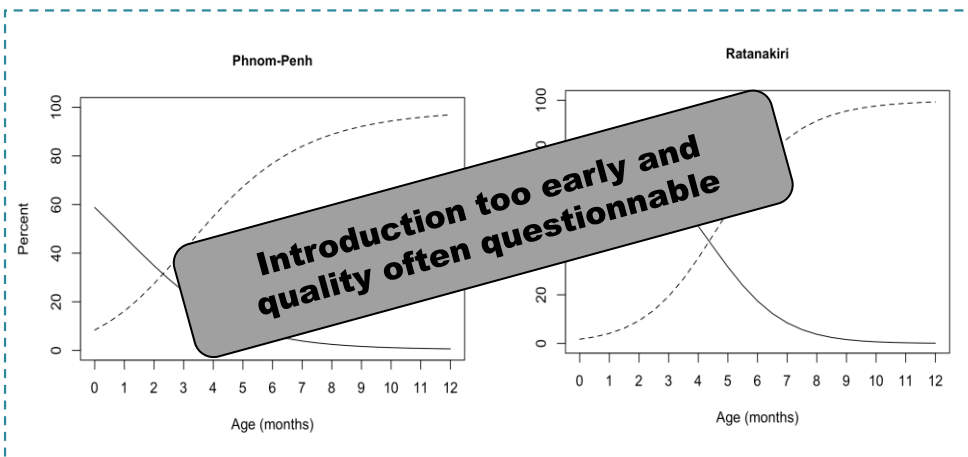
Women feeding practices



20% of pregnant women with low MUAC

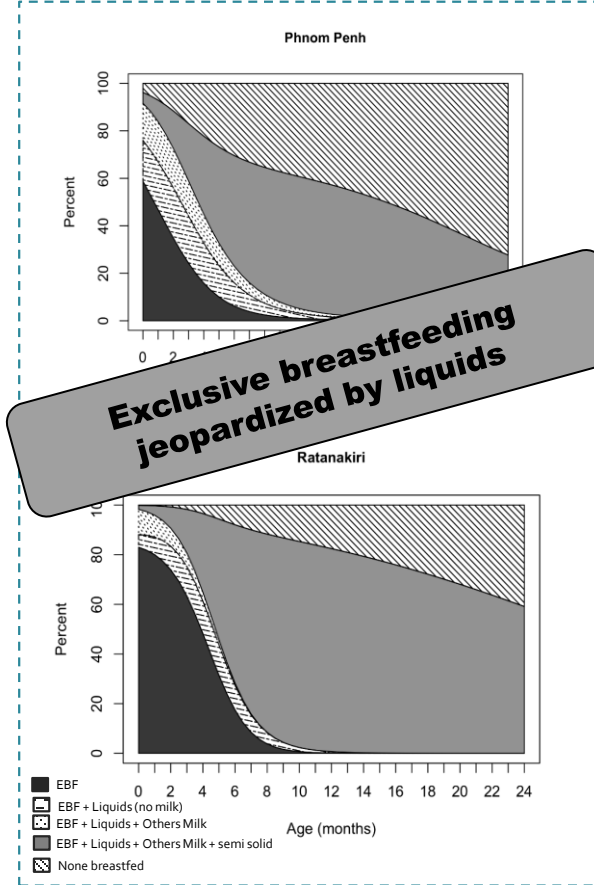


Introduction of CF



— : EBF
 - - - : semisolid

Breastfeeding practices



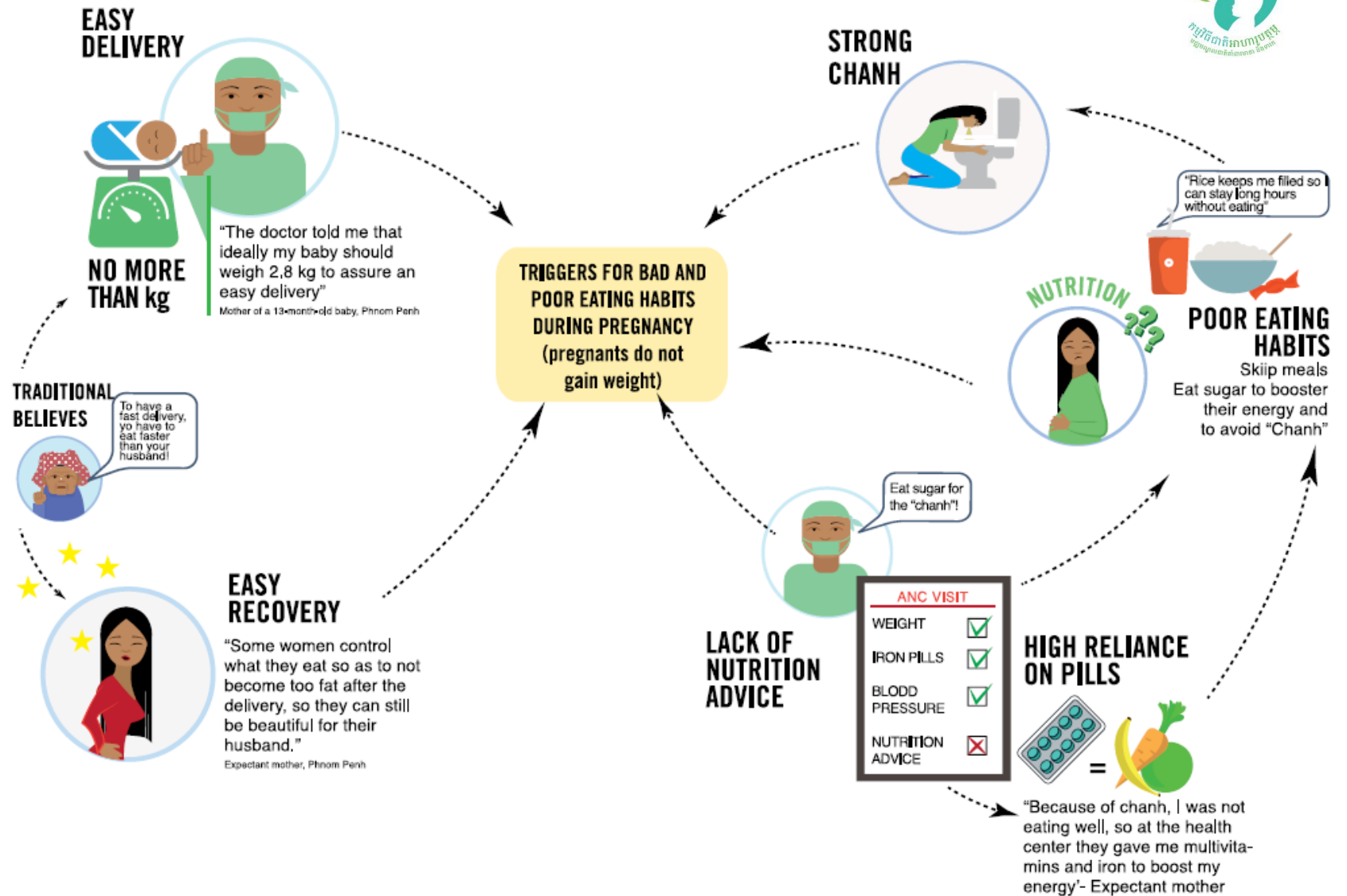
Exclusive breastfeeding jeopardized by liquids

	MDD	MMF	MAD
Phnom Penh (Russey Kaoo)	33.8%	54.2%	18.7%
Kratie (Chitr Borie, Krong Krache)	22.1%	68.6%	14.7%
Ratanakiri (Borkeo, Banlung, Ochum)	29.4%	79.7%	24.0%



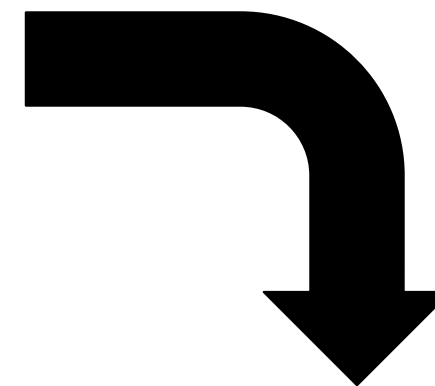
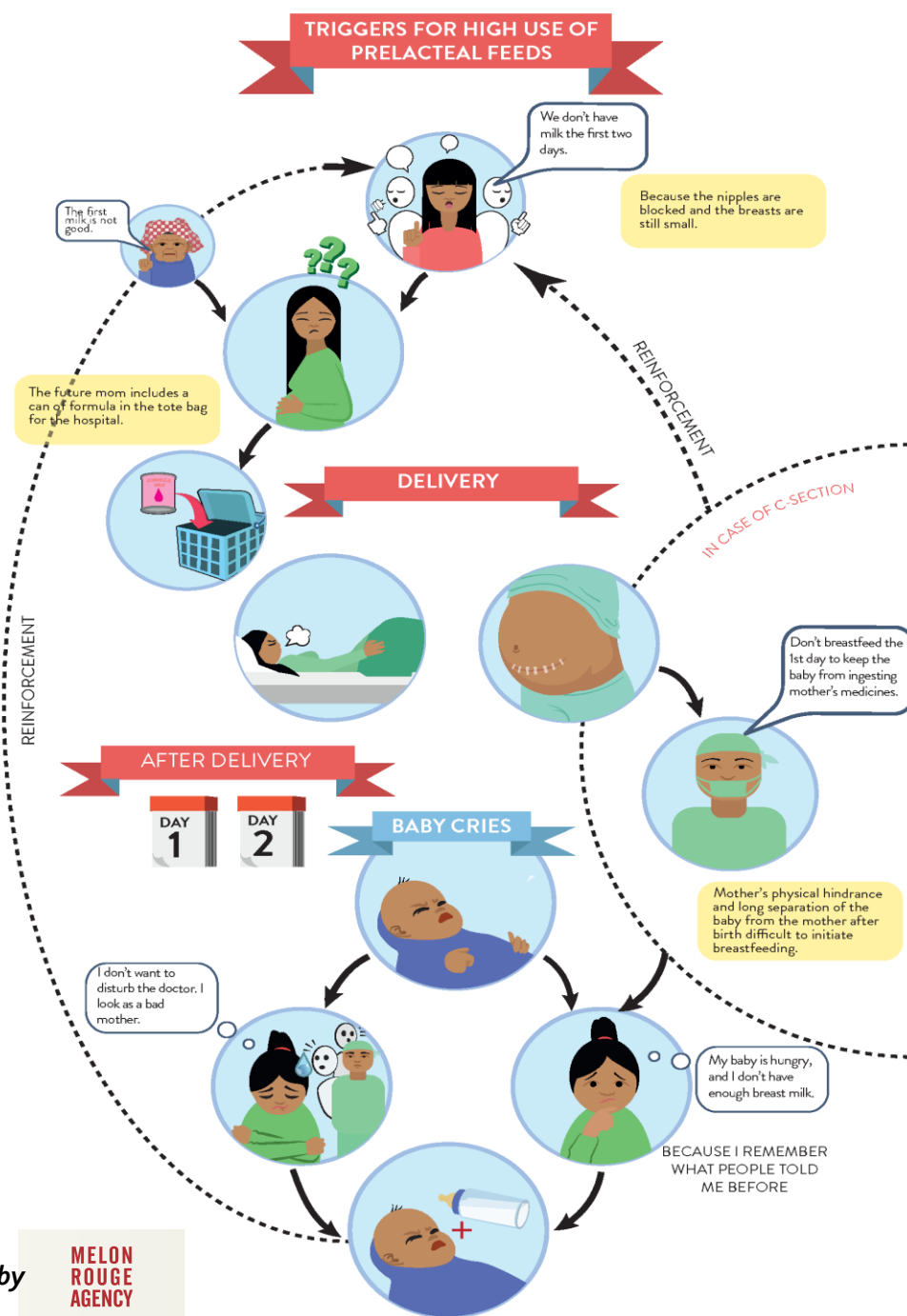
Formative research on Nutrition-

- Triggers for a change:
1. Breastfeeding
 2. Complementary feeding



Formative research on Nutrition-

- Triggers for a change:
1. Breastfeeding
 2. Complementary feeding



1. Trigger for not gaining weight during pregnancy
2. Trigger for not breastfeeding and continuing it
3. Trigger for not appropriately feeding (complementary food) their children after 6 month of age
4. Trigger for high use of BKK

Triggers for a change

1. Breastfeeding
2. Complementary feeding

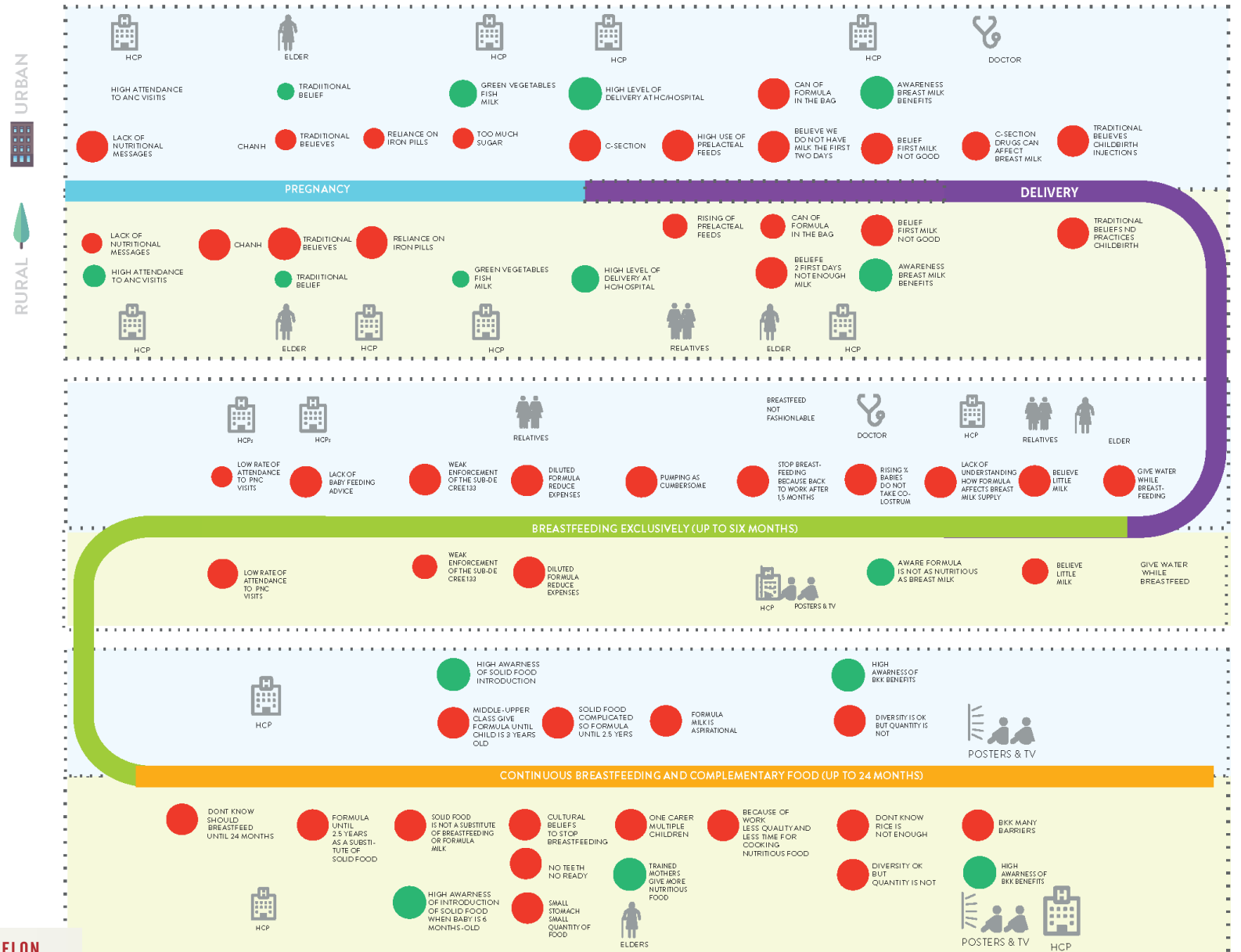


Developed by

MELON ROUGE AGENCY

THE 1,000-DAY FEEDING JOURNEY OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

● BARRIER ● ACCELERATOR ● INFLUENCER

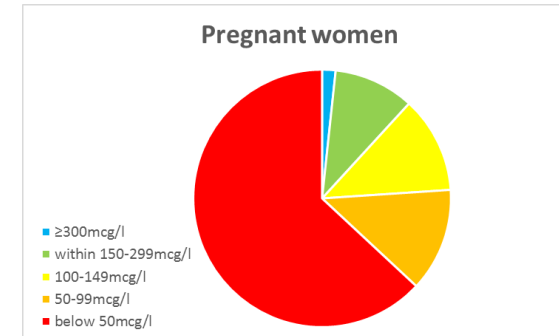
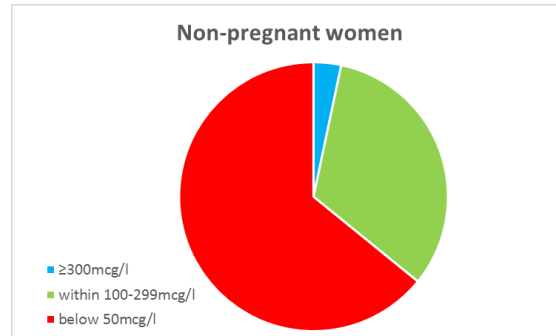


Iodization.....

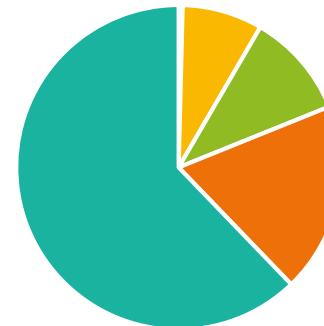


UIC status

	n	Median (IQ) (µg/L)		
		Non-pregnant women	n	Pregnant women
Total	513	73.55 (43.34-120.79)	258	62.52 (42.61-104.69)
North East	204	68.97 (38.9-110.3)	99	64.12 (42.6-104.96)
Urban province	200	82.08 (55.41-128.81)	109	75.31 (48.12-117.8)
Kampot	109	76.46 (53.27-126.66)	50	51.6 (37.95-76.55)



Salt tested in 2016 (n=506)



Levels	% of salt	
	2014	2016
above 60 ppm	0.4%	3.4%
between 30-60 ppm	8.0%	6.3%
between 15-30 ppm	10.5%	24.7%
below 15 ppm	18.9%	36.6%
not iodized	62.2%	29.0%
<i>n</i>	1,862	506

■ above 60 ppm ■ between 30-60 ppm ■ between 15-30 ppm ■ below 15 ppm ■ not iodized

Iodization.....



Without iodized salt

With iodized salt



1

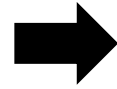
**Better
learnings**

2

**Better
growth**

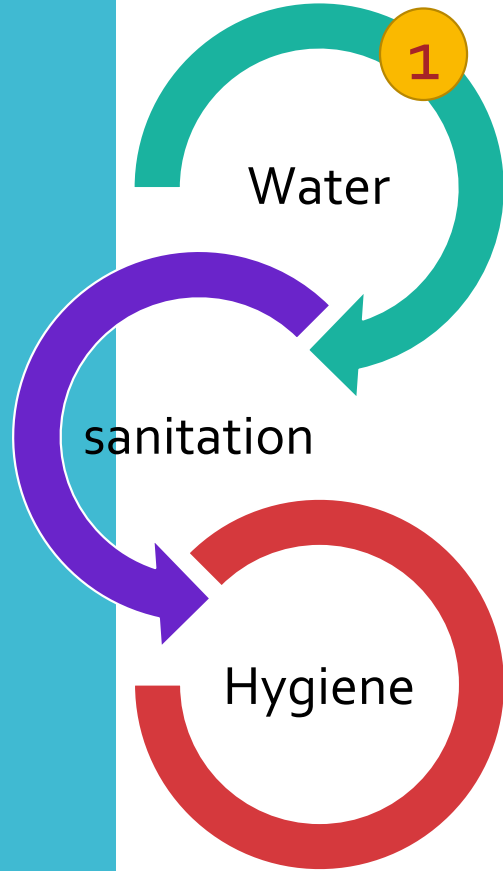


Total coliform

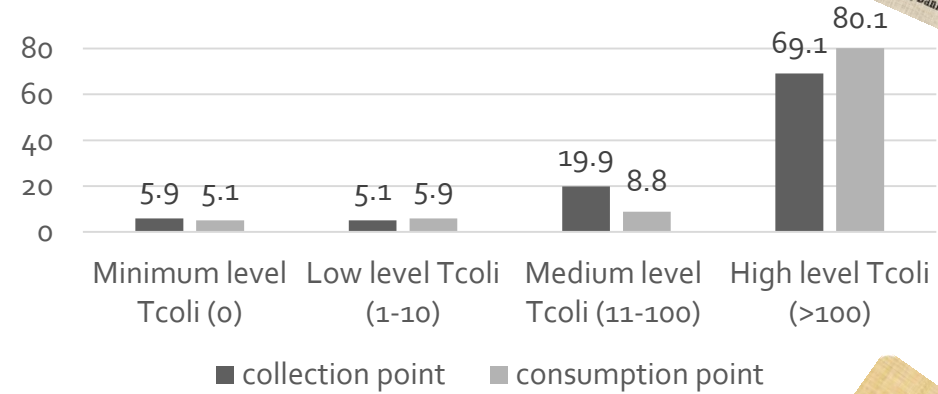


effectiveness of treatment and cleanliness and integrity of distribution system

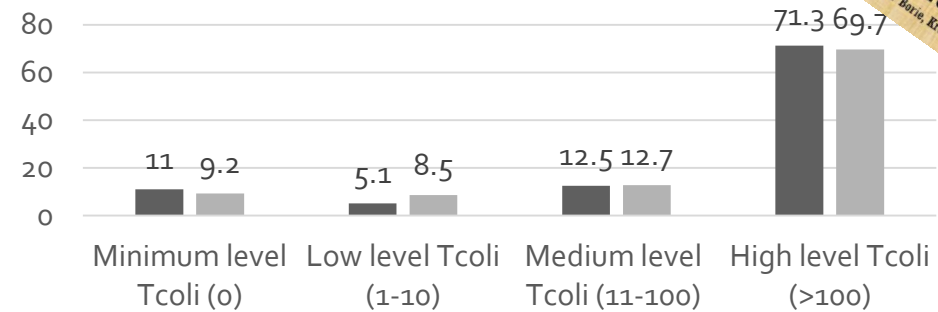
WASH issues



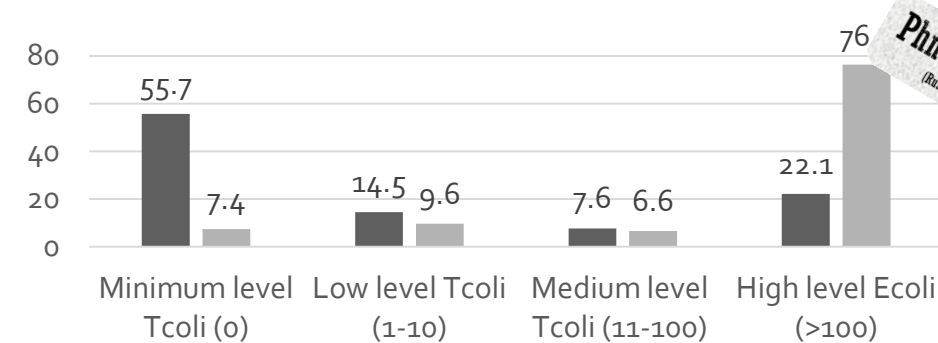
Level Tot. Coliform (CFU/100ml)



Ratanakiri
(Borkeo, Bantong, Ochuon)

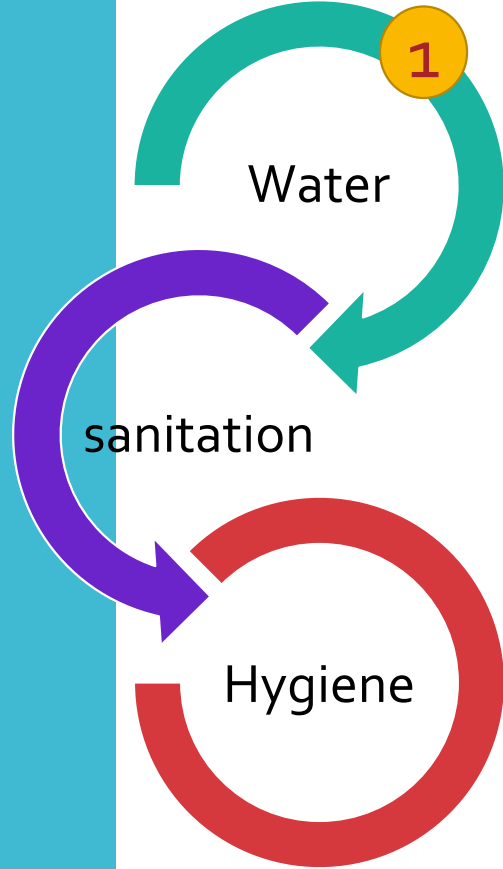


Kratie
(Ouatt Borie, Krong Krache)

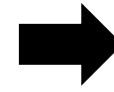


Phnom Penh
(Russej Khev)

WASH issues

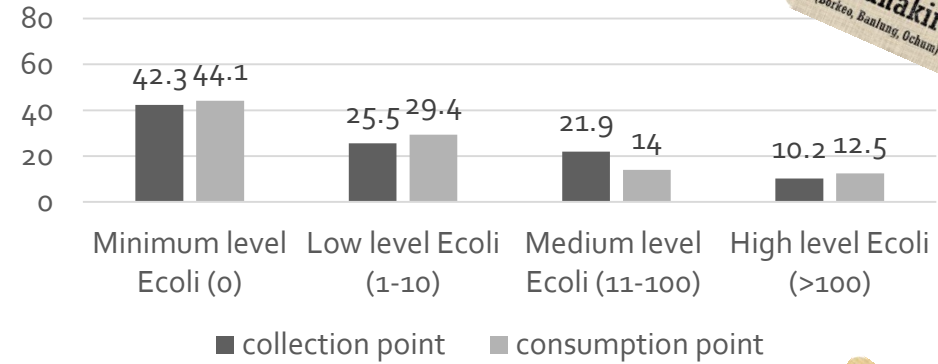


E.coli

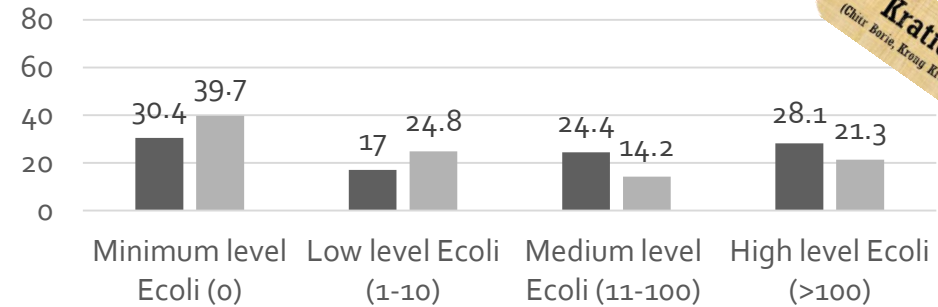


Fecal contamination of water source

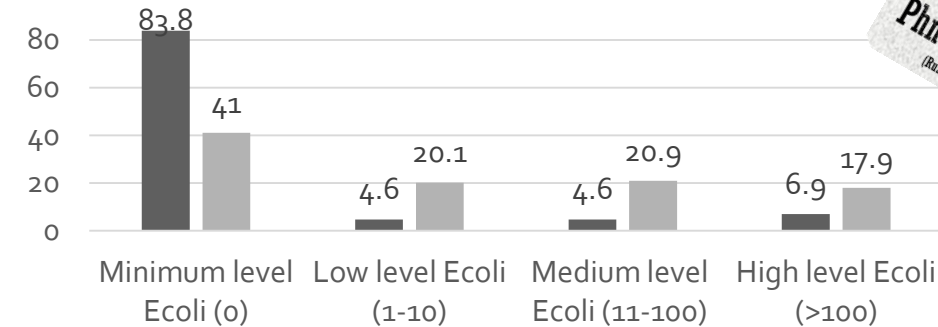
Level E-coli (CFU/100ml)



Ratanakiri
(Borkeo, Banlung, Ouchum)



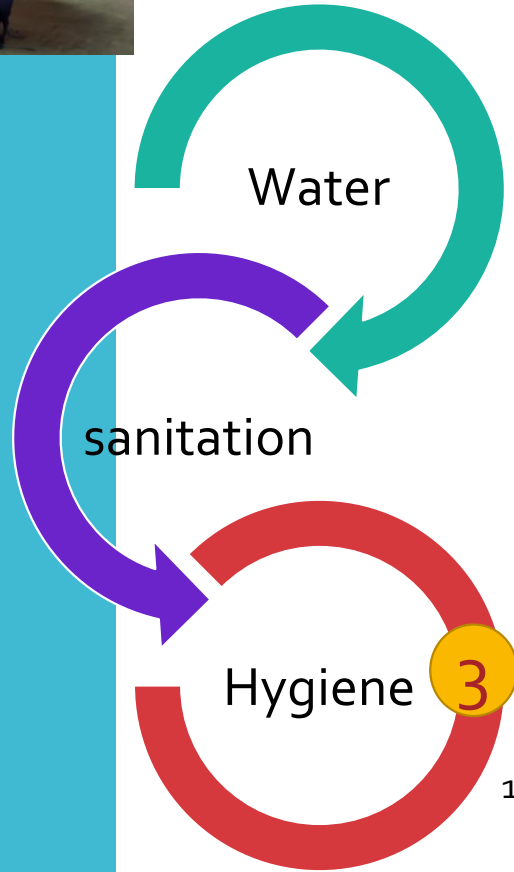
Kratie
(Chh, Borie, Krong Kracheh)



Phnom Penh
(Bassac, Srae) (Bassac, Srae)



WASH issues

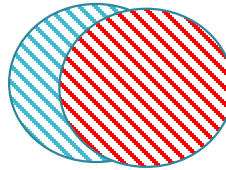


Ratanakiri

1,142 children assessed

924 play outside
(80.9%)
↓
846 0-20m radius
(74%)

936 have animals not in
restricted area
(82%)
↓
837, they defecate next to
the house
(73.3%)
↓
815 in 0-20m radius
(defecate)
(71.4%)

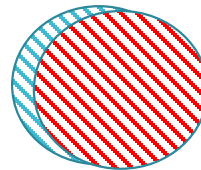


Kratie

1,292 children assessed

1,021 children play outside
in 0-20m radius
(79%)

1,025 defecate near the
house in 0-20m radius
(79%)



Fecal Streptococcus!!!!

Table 13.2. Microbial indicators (average numbers per gram wet weight) excreted in the faeces of warm-blooded animals (adapted from Geldreich 1978)

Group	Thermotolerant coliforms	Faecal streptococci	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	F-RNA Coliphages ^b	Excretion (g/day)
Farm animals					
Chicken	1,300,000	3,400,000	250	1867	182 (71.6) ^c
Cow	230,000	1,300,000	200	84	23,600 (83.3)
Duck	33,000,000	54,000,000	-	13.1	336 (61.0)
Horse	12,600	6,300,000	<1	950	20,000
Pig	3,300,000	84,000,000	3980	4136	2700 (66.7)
Sheep	16,000,000	38,000,000	199,000	1.5	1130 (74.4)
Turkey	290,000	2,800,000	-	-	448 (62.0)
Domestic pets					
Cat	7,900,000	27,000,000	25,100,000	-	-
Dog	23,000,000	980,000,000	251,000,000	2.1	413
Human	13,000,000	3,000,000	1580 ^a	<1.0-6.25	150 (77.0)
Ratios in raw sewage	50	5	0.3	1	-

^a Only 13-35% of humans excrete

^b F-RNA coliphage data from Calci *et al.* (1998). Note low numbers in human faeces, and only excreted by about 26% of humans, about 60% of domestic animals (including cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, dogs and cats), and 36% of birds (geese and seabirds) (Grabow *et al.* 1995).

^c Moisture content

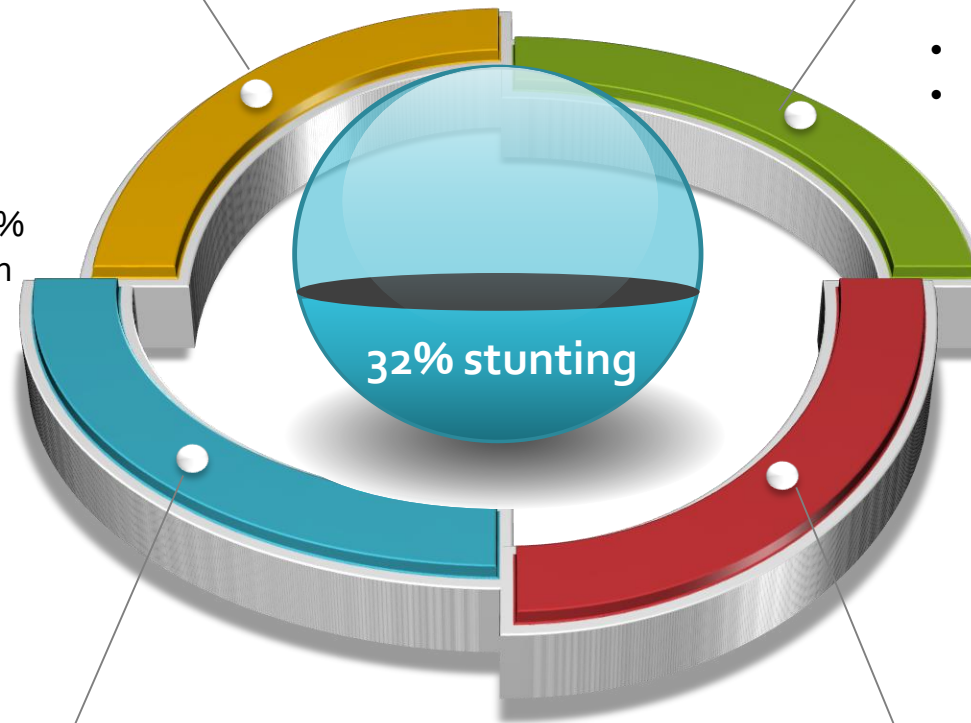
Additional bottlenecks

Health bottlenecks

- In North East, >40% receive less than 4 ANC
- More than 40% never receive Nutrition of WASH messages
- 20% of pregnant low MUAC
- 19.2% (KRT) and 32.7% (RTK) not delivering in HC

Nutrition bottlenecks

- Still high level of acute malnutrition
- >50 of the bobor too thick
- After 12 months old, more than 70% eating each time less than ½ bowl



WASH bottlenecks

- 85% (KRT), 52% (RTK) treat their water
- In NE, More than 45% do not have toilet
- More than 65% do unsafe disposal of children stools
- In HC, Poor environmental hygiene environment both outdoor & indoor of facility

Other bottlenecks

- Double burden in PP
- In RTK, 42% children do not have birth certificate (21% in PP and 29.5% in KRT)

Conclusion

The impact of Education investment will be limited if we are not dealing with all the issues presented above

The recent 2016 Global Nutrition report: *"if we continue with business as usual, the world will not meet the global nutrition adopted by the World Health Assembly"* and therefore full growth of our children.

unicef



Institut de Recherche
pour le Développement
FRANCE



THANKYOU

Longitudinal survey:



Formative research

