

in subsequent studies as they were noted to be numerous in type and quantity within respondent's homes.

Understanding the social effects of water intervention implementation in the developing world: A qualitative study in Kitui, Kenya

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Background: Global public health interventions focus on providing solutions to unaddressed humanitarian issues in developing countries; priority projects include providing communities with access to water, food, health care, and more. Providing nearby access to safe drinking water is a primary public health concern and a frequent public health intervention. Intervention success may depend on additional factors to health outcomes. Previous research has focused solely on health effect outcomes and has not reviewed the impact of social effects from implemented water interventions.

Structure/Method/Design: A qualitative phenomenological approach used 55 semi-structured interviews to expose relationship experiences among primary water gatherers and their families after the implementation of water interventions in the community. This

study took place throughout the historically semi-arid eastern region in Kitui, Kenya, where community members have been beneficiaries of various water interventions.

Results (Scientific Abstract)/Collaborative Partners (Programmatic Abstract): The Kenya Red Cross assisted in conducting this research study.

Summary/Conclusion: Prior to the water intervention, family members experienced difficulties with irregular meal times and food availability, infrequent family conversations, irritation with lack of bathing and cleanliness, and general discontent without the availability of one able-bodied family member. Community members' experiences after implemented water interventions reveal enhanced relationships within household family units; additional personal time was gained and used to rebuild relationships. The newly established relationships encouraged growth through family discussions and in conversations understanding and providing solutions to economic or individual challenges. This supplemental information provides a critical component to consider during the development phase of water interventions and may have a significant role in intervention acceptance; additionally, this research provides evidence of an increased need for access to quality water for communities throughout the world in order to positively contribute to constructive family relationships.