



# Water Access, Sanitation, and Hygiene Conditions and Health Outcomes among Two Settlement Types in Rural Far North Cameroon

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## Supplementary materials

**Table S1.** Open Defecation rate and Hygiene Facility Availability.

	Village	Camp
<b>Open Defecation</b>	4 (2.6%)	15 (19.0%)
<b>Outdoor Latrine</b>	122 (79.2%)	64 (81.0%)
<b>Indoor Facility</b>	28 (18.2%)	0 (0%)

Outdoor latrine access was similar between the two study populations. No indoor facilities were reported among camp households, reflecting their nomadic herding lifestyle.

**Table S2.** Household-level Handwashing Rates.

How often do all family members wash their hands		Village	Camp	$\chi^2$ <i>p</i> -value
before a meal?	Always	100.0%	83.5%	0.08
	Some times	0.0%	16.5%	
	Never	0.0%	0.0%	
with soap before a meal?	Always	20.8%	7.0%	0.07
	Some times	45.8%	21.4%	
	Never	33.3%	71.4%	
with soap after a meal?	Always	30.4%	7.1%	0.12
	Some times	30.4%	21.4%	
	Never	39.1%	71.4%	

“Always” responses were consistently higher among villages and “never” responses were consistently higher among camps, but the proportions of responses were not significantly different between villages and camps for any question.

**Table S3.** Incidence of Reported Gastrointestinal Health Conditions in Past 28 Days.

Gastrointestinal Health	Village	Camp	Fisher's Exact <i>p</i> -value
Diarrhea	3.2%	8.4%	0.12
Bloody diarrhea	1.3%	3.6%	0.34
Cramps	15.4%	8.2%	0.16

No significant difference was found between villages and camps across the three gastrointestinal health indicators.