Undernutrition increases the risk of illness and death in children

- Undernutrition is the single most important contributor to child mortality.
- Malnutrition is associated with an estimated 50% of childhood deaths.
- Recent studies demonstrate that underweight children have 2.74% higher risk of dying.

Stunting caused by undernutrition can lead to low progression in life

- Children stunted before the age of 5 are more likely to underperform in school.
- Stunted children have a higher risk of repeating grades.
- Stunting in children has a negative impact on their productivity later in life.

Effects of Child Undernutrition on Productivity, Health, and Education

- Out of 177,563 children under 5 in Kisumu, 9.1% are stunted, 3% are wasted, and 3.5% are underweight.

The economic impact associated with underweight and stunted children is significant with far reaching effects on:

- Productivity: The current workforce has been impacted by increasing child mortality rates and reduced adult productivity.
- Health: Increased child illness and death from undernutrition can strain already limited health resources.
- Education: Most stunted people of working age in Kisumu have not completed primary school.

Cost-Effectiveness of MSN Interventions and Investments

- Total 49,350 cases of stunting averted.
- 151 million KSh (1.07 million USD): 0.07% of GCP estimated amount lost in Kisumu county in 2022 due to undernutrition.
- Cost for 5 years: 2.95 billion KSh (28.31 million USD) cost of county interventions (2023-2027).
- Projected Health Cases Averted:
  - 2,421 cases of stunting
  - 929 child deaths
  - 11,275 cases of adolescent anemia
  - 14,188 cases of anemia in pregnancy
- Projected DALYs averted: 49,350.
- Cost per DALY averted: 76,219 KSh (573.3 USD).