ANNEX 1: ABSTRACT GUIDELINES FOR THE 4th INTERNATIONAL NUTRITION & DIETETICS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE.

Submission	**Submit the Abstract, as an email attachment, to the Editorial Office at kndijournal@kndi.institute or to kndijournal@gmail.com**
ORCID ID	ORCID ID Connects individuals and their professional contributions across disciplines, organizations, and time. It also links all your research together, while you control the visibility of each piece of data. To have an ORCID ID, you need to: 1. Search ORCID ID on the website. 2. Register and sign in to the account. 3. You will receive a code in your email; for example, **https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1824-7269.** Kindly ensure, the ORCID ID you receive is on the cover page of your Abstract.
Cover Page	The Cover page should have the Title of the Manuscript. All author Contact details. Full Firsts and Family names Affiliation details; department, institution, city Country ORCID ID for all authors The corresponding author, email address, and telephone number should be added
Language	All manuscripts should be written in British English and not exceed **350 words. Times New Roman Spacing 1.15.**
Title	The title should be **20 words maximum**, should be concise, accurate, and informative
Abstract	Should be informative and completely self-explanatory, briefly present the topic, state the scope of the experiments or study other designs, indicate significant data, and point out major findings and conclusions. The abstract should be 350 words in length. Standard nomenclature should be used and abbreviations should be avoided. No literature should be cited. The **abstract should appear in prose as one paragraph but the following must be captured: Background, objectives, results, and conclusion.**
Key Words	Following the abstract, about **5 keywords** that will provide indexing references should be listed. **This is compulsory**.
Editing Services	Click **Here** to receive Editing services for your abstract, at **10 USD per paper.**

Research Article

COMMUNITY FOOD SYSTEMS AND THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 6-24 MONTHS IN OBUNGA SLUMS, KISUMU KENYA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Umotho Kinya Mbae-Mugambi[1], Christine Agatha Onyango[2], David Okeyo Omondi[3]

[1]Kenya Nutritionists & Dieticians Institute, P.O. BOX 20346-00100, Nairobi Kenya, umothombae@gmail.com, KENYA; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1974-7257

[2]School of Public Health & Community Development, Maseno University, P.O. BOX Private Bag, Maseno Kenya, acatieno@yahoo.com, KENYA; Orcid number 0000-0002-3239-8856

[3]Kenya Nutritionists & Dieticians Institute, P.O. BOX 20346-00100, Nairobi Kenya, jandigwa@yahoo.co.uk, KENYA; http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7200-003X

Corresponding author: umothombae@gmail.com; 0715497787

ABSTRACT

Kenya is grappling with many public health problems; one of the most critical is childhood malnutrition. Underweight rates are 11%, stunting at 26%, and wasting at 4%. In Obunga slums, stunting was 40.2% for children below sixty months, underweight at 10.2%, and wasting at 9%. Globally, children between 6-24 months contribute the most to malnutrition among under-fives. Nevertheless, after 24 months, stunting, an indicator of chronic malnutrition, is irreversible. Obunga slums, compared to other slums in Kenya, registered the highest levels of stunting at 40.5%, despite various interventions. Some of the risk factors that recurrently exist as determinants of nutritional status in urban slums are socio-demographic factors. Other potential factors which seem to be ignored are the food systems-related socio-demographics, which seem to be in constant etiology. This study determined the relationship between community food systems and the nutritional status of children between 6-24 months. Specifically, to assess the nutritional status and determine the relationship between the community food system and nutritional status. A cross-sectional design was adopted, and households with a child aged 6-24 months in Obunga slums were included. A sample of 189 children was selected through a simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire was used to collect data on community food systems. The anthropometric assessment was used to collect data on the nutritional status of the children. Data analysis was done through descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression. The results reveal that the study had 189 children, 108 males and 81 females. Prevalence of wasting was at 3.2%, overweight at 6.9%, stunting at 27.0%, and underweight at 7.4%. Community Food Systems; An increase in the food sources increased the prevalence of underweight both at a (Crude O.R. =19.500, C.I. =1.61-236.61) and at an (A.O.R. = 21.331, C.I. =1.370-332.239). While frequency in the child consumption of food from restaurants/hotels increased wasting by 14 times (A.O.R of 14.52, C.I. = 1.39 -151.71 P<0.05). However, purchasing foods from the restaurants and hotels reduced stunting by 0.13 times (A.O.R = 0.13, C.I. = 0.02 - 0.90, P<0.05). This study enumerated insight that may allow appropriate intervention programs to help align community food systems and mitigate child malnutrition in Obunga slums and other urban slums.

Keywords; Community Food Systems, Nutritional Status, Urban Slums, Stunting