**S1 Table. STROBE checklist**

| **ITEM** | **DESCRIPTION** | **REPORTED IN SECTION** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title and Abstract** |
| 1a | Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract  | Title, Abstract  |
| 1b | Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found  | Abstract |
| **Introduction** |
| Background/rationale |
| 2 | Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported  | Introduction |
| Objectives |
| 3 | State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses  | Introduction, Methods (Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| **Methods** |
| Study Design |
| 4 | Present key elements of study design early in the paper | Methods (Selection of Study Areas; Participant Selection and Enrollment; Outcome Definition and Measurement) |
| Setting |
| 5 | Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  | Methods (Study Setting; Selection of Study Areas, Participant Selection and Enrollment, Outcome Definition and Measurement) |
| Participants |
| 6a | Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up | Methods (Participant Selection and Enrollment) |
| 6b | For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed. | Methods (Study Setting; Selection of Study Areas, Participant Selection and Enrollment) |
| Variables |
| 7 | Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable  | Methods (Outcome Definition and Measurement) |
| Data Sources and Management |
| 8 | For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group | Methods (Outcome Definition and Measurement) |
| Bias |
| 9 | Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias | Methods (Outcome Definition and Measurement; Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| Study Size |
| 10 | Explain how the study size was arrived at  | Methods (Statistical Methods – Sample Size) |
| Quantitative Variables |
| 11 | Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why | Methods (Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| Statistical Methods |
| 12a | Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding | Methods (Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| 12b | Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions  | Methods (Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| 12c | Explain how missing data were addressed  | Methods (Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| 12d | If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed | Methods (Statistical Methods – Statistical Analysis) |
| 12e | Describe any sensitivity analyses  | N/A |
| **Results** |
| Participants |
| 13a | Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed | Results (Characteristics of Study Participants; Figure 3) |
| 13b | Give reasons for non-participation at each stage  | Results (Figure 3) |
| 13c | Consider use of a flow diagram | Results (Figure 3) |
| Descriptive data |
| 14a | Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders | Results (Characteristics of Study Wards; Characteristics of Study Participants; Table 2) |
| 14b | Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest  | Results (Tables 4-6) |
| 14c | Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)  | Results (Figure 3) |
| Outcome Data |
| 15 | Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time  | Results (Waterborne Diseases and Weight-for-Age; Tables 4-6) |
| Main Results |
| 16a | Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included  | Results (Waterborne Diseases and Weight-for-Age; Tables 4-6) |
| 16b | Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized | N/A |
| 16c | If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period | N/A |
| Other Analyses |
| 17 | Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses | Results (Waterborne Diseases and Weight-for-Age; Tables 4-5) |
| **Discussion** |
| Key Results |
| 18 | Summarise key results with reference to study objectives  | Discussion (Continuous Supply and Gastrointestinal Illness) |
| Limitations |
| 19 | Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias | Discussion (Limitations) |
| Interpretation |
| 20 | Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence | Discussion  |
| Generalisability |
| 21 | Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results | Discussion (Generalizability) |
| **Other Information** |
| Funding |
| 22 | Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based | Funding |