



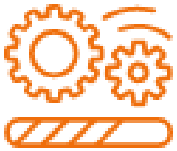
**INTEGRATING MALARIA AND NUTRITION SERVICES THROUGH VILLAGE HEALTH NUTRITION DAY PLUS PLATFORM: REFLECTIONS AND WAY FORWARD**

**Benson Mringo-CRS Tanzania.**

# Background Information



In collaboration with the Tanzania Ministry of Health (NMCP and Nutrition Unit) and PO-RALG in April 2023 introduced an approach called VHND+.



The Government had the means to provide evidence-driven community programming to ensure the integration of nutrition activities with malaria services to improve health service delivery in Kibondo DC, Kigoma.



Multisectoral Malaria Project in Kibondo District Council aimed to assess the impact of quarterly VHND+ amongst children under five in Kibondo DC, Tanzania.

# Methodology



Stakeholder Engagement: Ministry of Health-Tanzania (NMCP-TZ(ICCM) and Nutrition unit(VHND) ) and other stakeholders



Co-creation, Collaboration, and demonstration: Advocacy meetings, Review SOPs, Training 12 ICCM providers and 515 CHWs, and Launching the project on WMD2023



# Methodology



Scale up VHND+: 32 villages in the first quarter to 55 villages in Kibondo DC in the fourth quarter of implementation with the addition of two other districts in the fourth quarter.



Data was collected assessing the nutrition status and number of malaria cases among CU5 reached through VHND+ comparing two consecutive years 2022 and 2023.



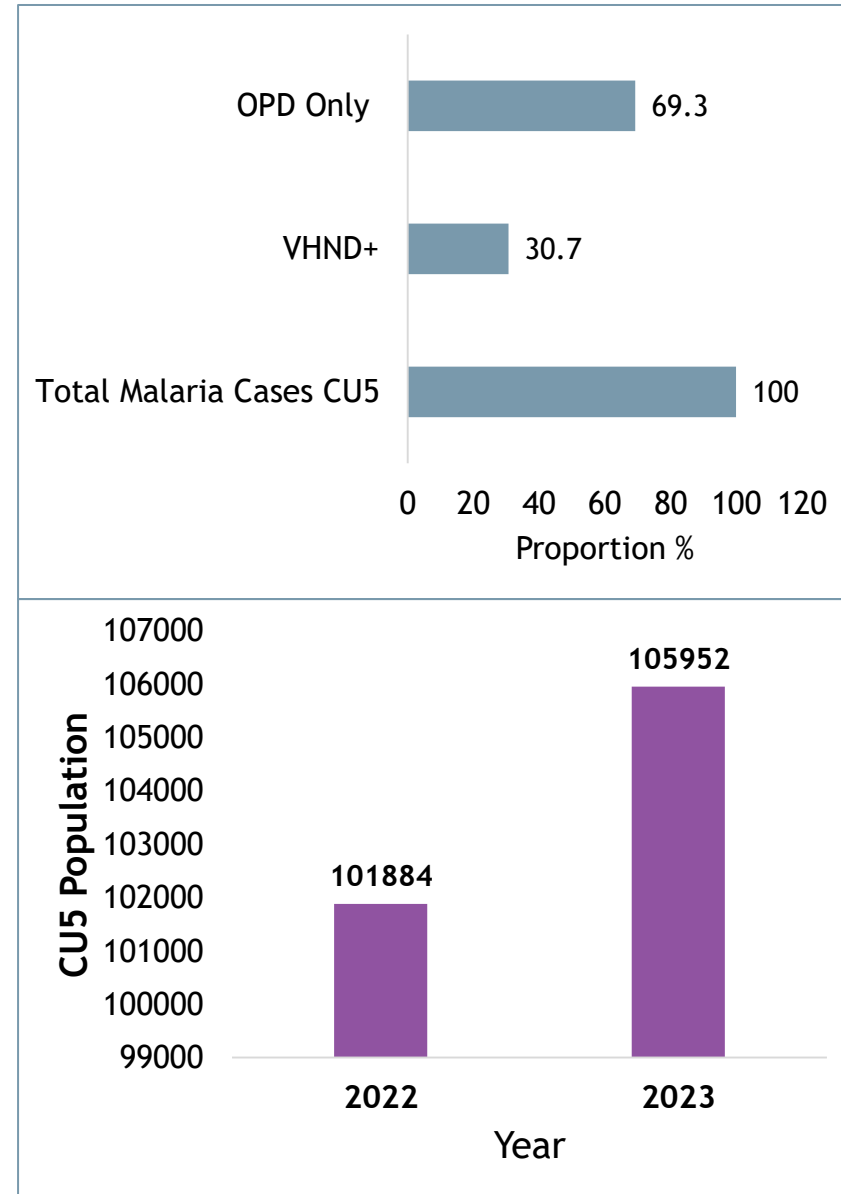
# Results

01

Through quarterly VHND+, we have tested 12,398 children, confirming 2717 cases who were treated with ACT (30.7 % of all malaria cases among CU5 reported in DHIS2).

02

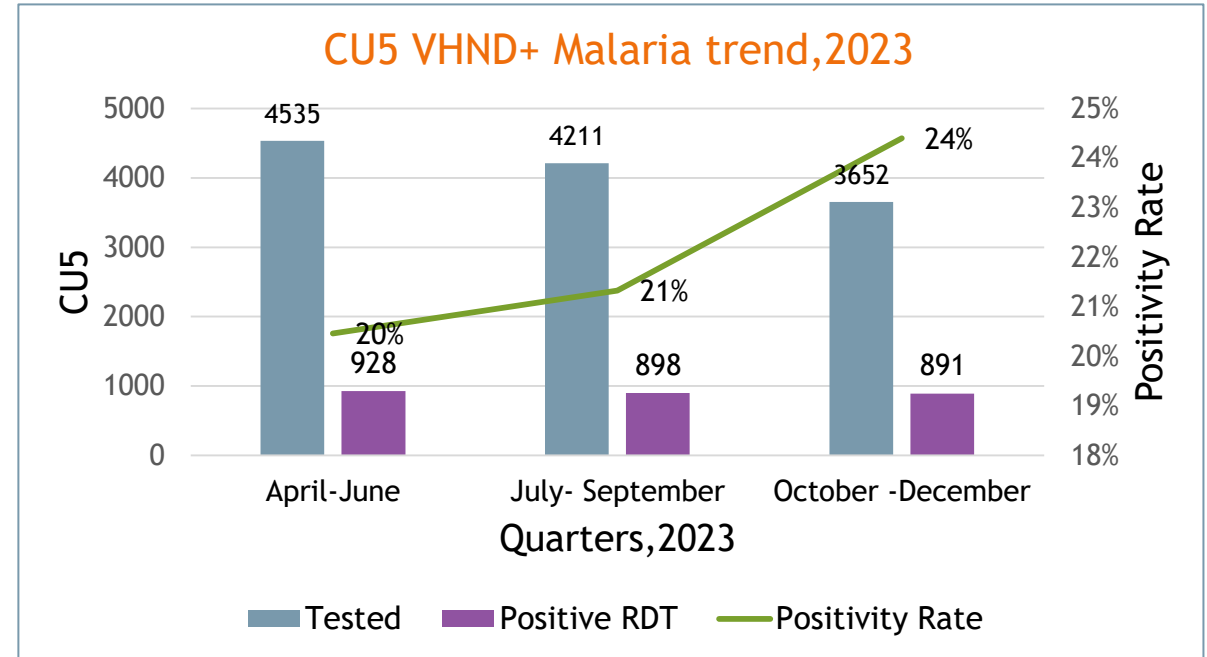
Increased attendance during VHND+ (4% increase in the number of children participating in VHND+)



# Results



Additionally, VHND+ has significantly contributed to diminishing stunting and wasting rates among children under five, decreasing from 24.7% to 22.2% and 4.4% to 3.2% from 2022 (no VHND+) to 2023 respectively.



# Conclusion



Integrated community case management can improve care for malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, and severe acute malnutrition in remote areas.



Further research is needed to understand the malaria-malnutrition interaction in different endemic settings for better integrated interventions.



Improve the integrated surveillance system to ensure a comprehensive response and effective implementation.



To support the integration of interventions, behavior change communication and community dialogues that cohesively address more than one health issue and their interaction with each other.



# Ahsante



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