

Assesment of the quality of community-based health interventions for the reduction of infant and child mortality in South-East Benin

BACKGROUND

Banlanced diet is becoming more and more a serious problem of public health, Beacause of the hight level of the poverty of **West African countries**, the malnutrition has progressively increased and most of African children are suffering from many diseases caused by infections, The situation of the area of Pobe located in Benin Republic caused a deeply reflection for us and motivated our study based on an assessment of the quality of the community-based health interventions for the **reduction** of infant and child mortality in South-East Benin,

METHODS

This was a **cross-sectional study** conducted in 2019 which involved 300 mother-child pairs selected by random sampling at several levels, 46 community relays, 07 health workers, one (01) community facilitator and 01 health focal point selected by exhaustive choice. Pre-determined scores according to the rating criteria wereused to assess the quality of the implementation of the package of high community impact interventions through inputs, processes and outcomes.

RESULTS

The **assesment** noted the effectiveness of the implementation of the community-based high impact intervention package by trained Relais and an improvement in essential family practices in the households visited. The performance of the **interventions** was judged "Good" according to the Corlien scale with a score of 80.74%.

The input and output components were the weakest links.

The WASH and anti-malnutrition components are not sufficiently developed and are reflected in the low rate of detection of malnutrition cases and the low availability of latrines and sources of drinking water in households.

The absence of **social and sanitary infrastructures** creates bad hygiene conditions in which the populations who already have a bad diet, indefatigably indulge

Indeed, the study proved that the poor quality of the food and low standards of living of the poor and disavantages life conditions of populations are the main factors responsible for the real nutrition problems observed in the populations of Pobe in Benin Republic does not promote balanced diet and fortunatetly the consequences of such situations increased many diseases among which NTD diseases,

Many people seem to have a diet but not a balanced diet according to the Who standards,

Key words: infant and child mortality, community interventions; quality, Benin

CONCLUSIONS

Improving the **performance** of the high community impact intervention package will depend on the availability of inputs, supervision, continuous training of community relays and optimal coordination of socio-health activities in the commune of **Pobe**.

Health policies system have to be increased by the government and particulary the local authotities in case to help communities to inhance the conditions of balanced diet of the children of Pobe so as to avoid **infections diseases**,

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MORE INFORMATION / REFERENCES

Please, If you need further information or you want to read a full paper associated to this research, for a moment, do write me first to the following address :

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