

# Understanding the motivation of community health volunteers (CHVs) in promoting nutritious child-feeding practices in Benin drylands



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## RATIONAL

 Successful nutrition education is key to reducing child malnutrition in Africa.

Nutrition education in Benin relies on Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) operating through Nutrition Assistance Groups (GANs) and Food and Nutritional Surveillance Committees (CSANs)

Real motivations of CHVs in promoting nutritious child-feeding practices unknown

#### **OBJECTIVES**

 Understanding the motivations and related actions of CHVs in the current community-based child nutrition and health education system, in order to contribute to inform sustainable and scalable child-nutrition interventions.

#### STUDY AREAS

Arid zones of Northern Benin

 Banikoara District (Agro-Ecological Zone II / Benin Agricultural Development Pole No.2 / Main Cotton Basin

• Nikki District (Agro-Ecological Zone III / Benin Agricultural Development Pole No.4 / South Borgou Food-producing Cotton-food crops-cashew 1 zone diversification zone







## THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

 Motivation/self-determination theories (Interaction) between individual's goals, emotions & appreciation of his/her abilities & opportunities offered by environment)

- Intrinsic motivation: engagement based on interest and pleasure
- Extrinsic motivation: engagement based on external factors or instrumental motives
- ✓ Amotivation: engagement without reason / absence of motivation

#### **METHODS**

Literature review

Key informant interviews with 23 NGO workers (including 17 women) working with CHVs

- Focus group discussions with 99 CHVs, including 76 women
- · Content analysis of recorded speeches
- Descriptive statistics

Tools used: Field diary, interview guide, digital recorder, SPSS software, MAXQDA software



Fig. 2. Study tools

#### RESULTS

#### CHVs have more extrinsic motivation in engaging in nutrition education programs

· Social prestige, monthly allowance, social influence, divine blessing and training perdiem are the main sources of motivation as mentioned by the informants:

> "Others [projects/NGOs] pay their volunteers well and organise regular trainings that allow them to earn a lot of money, but we are given nothing and the few trainings we are involved in are no longer held" (Informant A.S.)

#### □ No cases of amotivation were recorded / Ignorance (nyinru sariru) is an amotivating factor for nutrition education among mothers of children

- CHVs have clear reasons to engage in nutrition education
- Amotivation seen as related to ignorance (nyinru sariru)

"If not for something, then for something else. Nobody does anything for nothing. If someone tells you that, they lied" (Informant F.S.)

# social prestige monthly allowance influen

#### Cases of intrinsic motivation recorded

· Family welfare, learning/mutual learning and new skills acquisition were mentionned by some informants as driving their engagement in nutrition education programs

> "I have learned a lot from this job, which allows me to feed my own children and keep my family well" (Informant D.A.)



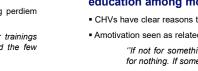
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# **CONCLUSION & WAY FORWARD**

- CHVs show a low level of self-determination in nutrition education
- Gender power relation influence women's access to nutrition education
- Quantitative data to support findings from qualitative data
- Stakeholders involvement in consultations to determine ways to increase self-determination





malnourished from hospitals) are also a problem.

needs

Gender power relations negatively influence the access of women in general and mothers of

 Imbalances in gender relations (husbands hinder women's participation in nutrition education activities, they even remove children detected as

· Conflicts in prioritizing children's needs and mothers' nutrition education

children in particular to nutrition education Self-motivation of CHVs not the only barrier to nutrition education.