

Tropentag, September 10-12, 2025, hybrid conference

"Reconcile land system changes with planetary health"

Lost in transition? health literacy as a key to combat malnutrition in Tanzania

MSABILA DAMIAN CHARLES¹, MARTIN GRAUDUSZUS², NINA FERRARI³, CHRISTINE JOISTEN⁴, CONSTANCE RYBAK⁵, CYPRIAN MARO⁶, DAVID FRIESEN⁷

¹University of Dar es Salaam, Dept. of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Tanzania

²German Sport University Cologne, Dept. of Physical Activity in Public Health,

³German Sport University Cologne, Dept. of Physical Activity in Public Health,

⁴German Sport University Cologne, Dept. of Physical Activity in Public Health, Germany

⁵Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Thaer-Institute - Div. Urban Plant Ecophysiology, Germany

⁶University of Dar es Salaam, Dept. of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Tanzania

⁷German Sport University Cologne, Dept. of Physical Activity in Public Health, Germany

Abstract

Background:

Food systems transformation is rapidly occurring in Tanzania, fostering challenges to planetary health, including public health, especially malnutrition. In the past decade, food environments have shifted into more processed and western-orientated foods, losing traditional knowledge and practices, including changes in dietary behaviours. Understanding health information is crucial for individuals to adopt healthy lifestyles. The FoCo-Active project assessed food choices, physical activity (PA) levels, and general health literacy (HL) to address malnutrition. Based on these baseline findings, a context-adapted Health Literacy Program (HLP) was developed to strengthen individuals' competencies in making informed dietary and PA choices.

Methods:

A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 713 adults (n=487 females) from rural (n=194) and urban Tanzania. HL was assessed via a modified version of the HLS-EU-Q47 questionnaire. Prevalence rates of insufficient HL were analysed by gender and location. Additional data on food choices and PA were collected to contextualize HL findings.

Results:

Overall, 63.6 % of participants demonstrated insufficient HL. Women showed a higher prevalence (68.4 %) compared to men (53.6%; p < 0.001). Furthermore, 74.5 % of rural participants had insufficient HL versus 59.9 % in urban areas (p < 0.001).

Conclusion:

The results highlight a critical HL in the Tanzanian population, particularly among rural populations and women. The FoCo-Active project responds with a context-adapted HLP that integrates culturally appropriate education. The HLP goes beyond classical education by integrating additional lifestyle-related factors such as PA, sedentary behaviour, hygie-ne, and self-organisation. It aims to develop transferable, practical solutions for everyday health-related decision-making - co-designed with local stakeholders - the programme aims to empower individuals and communities.

Contact Address: Msabila Damian Charles, University of Dar es Salaam, Dept. of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, e-mail: msabila.charles@yahoo.com

 ${\bf Keywords:} \ {\rm Health} \ {\rm literacy, \ malnutrition, \ physical \ activity}$