



Training Programmes for Community Health Workers and Their Impact on Reducing HIV/AIDS Stigma in Kenya: A Longitudinal Review

Mwangi Ochieng^{1,2}, Kinyanjui Ngugi³

¹ Department of Pediatrics, Technical University of Kenya

² Department of Epidemiology, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi

³ International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi

Published: 22 June 2000 | **Received:** 10 March 2000 | **Accepted:** 19 May 2000

Correspondence: mochieng@hotmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18722044](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18722044)

Author notes

Mwangi Ochieng is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Technical University of Kenya and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kinyanjui Ngugi is affiliated with International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

HIV/AIDS remains a significant public health challenge in Kenya, where stigma associated with the disease continues to hinder effective prevention and treatment efforts. A systematic literature search was conducted using databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, and African Journals Online. Studies published between and were included if they evaluated training programmes for CHWs in Kenya related to HIV/AIDS stigma reduction. Inclusion criteria focused on longitudinal studies with measurable outcomes. Longitudinal monitoring of the training programmes indicated that participants demonstrated significant improvement in attitudes towards individuals living with HIV (HIV+) over a period of one year, with an average increase of 30% in positive perceptions. The review found that structured CHW training significantly reduced HIV/AIDS stigma in Kenya. Key themes identified included the role of community engagement and peer support groups in fostering understanding and empathy towards HIV+ individuals. Future research should focus on replicating successful models, particularly those incorporating elements such as community-based interventions and ongoing support systems. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, community health workers, stigma reduction, longitudinal studies, qualitative methods, public health interventions, theoretical frameworks*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge