



# Impact Analysis of Community Health Worker Programmes on Maternal Mortality Rates in Mozambique: A Systematic Literature Review

Makwesane Tshipo<sup>1,2</sup>, Tsonga Hove<sup>3,4</sup>, Chido Ngwenya<sup>2,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA)

<sup>2</sup> Lúrio University

<sup>3</sup> Department of Public Health, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA)

<sup>4</sup> Department of Internal Medicine, Lúrio University

<sup>5</sup> Department of Surgery, Pedagogical University of Mozambique (UP)

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**Correspondence:** [mtshipo@aol.com](mailto:mtshipo@aol.com)

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## Author notes

*Makwesane Tshipo is affiliated with Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Tsonga Hove is affiliated with Department of Public Health, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária (INIA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Chido Ngwenya is affiliated with Lúrio University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Maternal mortality rates in Mozambique remain high despite efforts to improve maternal health outcomes. A comprehensive search strategy was employed to identify relevant studies using databases such as PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library. Studies were screened based on predefined inclusion criteria and analysed quantitatively where possible. CHW programmes showed a significant reduction ( $p < 0.05$ ) in maternal mortality rates by an average of 18% across the studies reviewed, with notable variability depending on programme implementation details such as coverage and training quality. Community health worker programmes have demonstrated potential to influence maternal mortality rates in Mozambique, though substantial heterogeneity exists between different initiatives and settings. Further research should focus on evaluating long-term sustainability and scalability of CHW models, with a particular emphasis on identifying effective implementation strategies for resource-limited contexts. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *African geography, maternal mortality, health worker programmes, community interventions, systematic review, public health, intervention studies*

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