



Maternal Mortality Reduction through Community Health Worker Programmes in Dakar, Senegal: A Longitudinal Analysis

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Published: 18 April 2008 | **Received:** 04 December 2007 | **Accepted:** 30 March 2008

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18863883](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18863883)

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Abstract

Maternal mortality remains a significant public health concern in many African countries, including Senegal. In Dakar, community health worker (CHW) programmes have been implemented to address this issue by providing essential healthcare services and support to pregnant women and their families. A comprehensive search strategy was employed using multiple databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science to identify relevant studies published between and . Studies were included if they provided longitudinal data on maternal mortality rates before and after the implementation of CHW programmes in Dakar. The analysis revealed a significant reduction in maternal mortality rates by approximately 25% within three years post-programme initiation, with notable improvements in emergency care access and antenatal care utilization among participants. However, challenges such as infrastructure limitations and community engagement remained persistent issues. Community health worker programmes have demonstrated potential for reducing maternal mortality in Dakar, Senegal. Further research is needed to refine programme delivery models and address underlying systemic barriers. Future interventions should focus on enhancing CHW training, improving community-level support structures, and integrating digital health solutions to optimise programme outcomes. 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, Maternal Mortality Reduction, Community Health Worker Programmes, Longitudinal Study, Public Health Initiatives, Epidemiology, Healthcare Access*

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