



# Community-Based Maternal Health and Child-Welfare Support Programmes' Impact on Neonatal Mortality in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: A Six-Year Study

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## Abstract

Neonatal mortality rates remain high in many low- and middle-income countries, including Tanzania. Community-based maternal health and child-welfare support programmes have shown promise in reducing these rates. Data were collected through community surveys and hospital records. A multivariable logistic regression model was used to analyse outcomes. During the study period, there was a significant reduction in neonatal mortality rates ( $p < 0.05$ ) among children supported by these programmes compared to those not involved. Community-based maternal health and child-welfare support programmes effectively reduce neonatal mortality in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Scaling up these programmes should be considered as a public health strategy to further decrease neonatal mortality rates. Maternal Health, Child Welfare, Neonatal Mortality, Community-Based Programmes, Multivariable Logistic Regression Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \text{beta } 0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *African geography, maternal health, child welfare, neonatal mortality, longitudinal studies, public health interventions, community-based programmes*

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