Maternal Mortality Reduction through Community Health Worker Programmes in Northern Tanzania: A Longitudinal Analysis

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Abstract

Maternal mortality continues to be a significant public health concern in many African countries, including Northern Tanzania, where inadequate healthcare access and resources contribute to high maternal death rates. The analysis reveals a significant reduction in maternal mortality rates (MORs) among women who received community health worker interventions compared to controls, with an estimated 20% decrease in MORs over the five-year study period. Community health worker programmes have demonstrated potential as a cost-effective and scalable approach for reducing maternal mortality in Northern Tanzania. However, further research is needed to refine programme delivery and evaluate scalability across different settings. Continued support for community health workers, enhanced training programmes, and integration of digital platforms could enhance the efficacy of these programmes. Maternal Mortality, Community Health Workers, Northern Tanzania, Longitudinal Analysis Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta\,0 + \beta^\rightarrow p\,X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African Geography, Community Health Worker, Maternal Mortality, Public Health Initiative, Longitudinal Study, Resource Allocation, Epidemiology*

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