

Leveraging community engagement for strengthening primary health care services: lessons from the 1st international primary health care conference, Tanzania

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Content

Annex 1: descriptions and content analysis of the assessed community engagement abstracts

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Authors	Title	Methods	Results	Conclusions
Alina Giga et al.	Leveraging Village Health and Nutrition Days to expand integrated community case management (iCCM) services: A Case of Kibondo District Council	Collaboration with village authorities and health facilities; identification and orientation of iCCM providers; nutritional services and malaria testing during Village Health and Nutrition Day Plus (VHND+).	Reached 79,313 children under 5; 12,298 (16%) had recent/present fever and were tested for malaria; 2,717 (22%) malaria cases identified and treated; 30.7% of malaria cases in Kibondo DC identified and treated through VHND+.	VHND+ is a potential platform for improving community access to health services and reducing morbidity and mortality among children. Policies should support the integration of health services into routine community activities. Theme: Integrated Community Health Programs
Christina Tarimo et al	Understanding the factors influencing women to voice their opinions in decision-making in Tanzanian primary health facility management teams	Cross-sectional study; 136 questionnaire responses and 18 interviews; quantitative analysis with SPSS and thematic analysis with NVIVO.	Factors influencing women to voice opinions include conducive environments, organizational support, and leadership style; significant statistical associations found.	Limited female representation in leadership leads to reluctance in voicing opinions. Policies should promote gender diversity and supportive environments to enhance participation. Theme: Promotion of organizational capacity and Gender Diversity
Gerson Wami	HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Uptake and Continuation among Key and Vulnerable Populations in Tanzania: Lessons	Training of community service providers; awareness campaigns; community outreach for PrEP refill; bi-weekly follow-up and reporting.	920 individuals (394 KVP) enrolled; 649 (70%) retained in services; significant improvement in PrEP uptake compared to previous year.	Engaging key and vulnerable populations in HIV prevention using community service providers enhances uptake. Policies emphasising on community sensitization and outreach is necessary.



	Learned from Chunya District Mbeya			Theme: Integrated Community Health Programs
Paul Maleya et al	Enhancing Organizational Capacity of Community-Led Organizations in Kenya for sustained impacts of health projects: Insights from Organizational Development systems Strengthening (ODSS) and Technical Assistance	Assessment of CLOs; technical assistance using ODSS model; mentorship and coaching.	1154 CLOs assessed; 281 well-developed; 628 trained on ODSS; 40 organizations improved across thematic areas; 8 organizations secured funding.	Technical assistance has significantly improved CLO capacity. However, 92% of the CLOs did not improve across thematic areas. Local governments and development partners should strive to understand factors underlying limited improvement despite the mentorship and adjust the ODSS approach accordingly. Theme: Promotion of organizational capacity and Gender Diversity
Sheila Msangi et al	Challenges of Proper Disposal of Old Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets and its Alternative Uses in Rural South-Eastern Tanzania	Observational study: surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews with 400 participants.	97% unaware of WHO guidelines for LLIN disposal; common disposal methods included burning (30.7%) and garbage pits (14.8%).	Observed gaps in comprehensiveness of information provided regarding a common malaria intervention (LLIN). Policies should integrate community engagement and education on multiple facets of interventions to align with disease control and environmental conservation efforts. Theme: Community participation for intervention/health service optimization
R. Mugishangwe et al	Empowering TB Communities through Community-Led Monitoring to End TB in Tanzania: Lessons from CFCS implementation Arusha	Utilized the mobile application OneImpact TBKiganjani among TB patients for feedback. Analysis of provided feedback used as basis for stakeholder engagement to address raised challenges.	288 TB patients provided feedback: highlighting stigma, diagnostic quality, delayed test results. Facility level issues included privacy concerns and accessibility issues. Intervention facilitated TB case finding and notification.	Community-led monitoring is effective in identifying and addressing TB care barriers. Policies should support community feedback mechanisms. Theme: Community participation for intervention/health service optimization
E. Chilolo et al	It is Possible to Provide Healthcare Services in Hard-to-Reach Areas: Experience from Amref USAID Afya Shirikishi Project	Trained CHWs and motorcycle (bodaboda) riders; community outreach and sputum sample transportation; retrospective data review.	942 TB cases reported; 56% contributions from CHWs; improved TB case notification.	CHWs are essential in reaching hard-to-reach areas. Policies should provide support and training to CHWs for better health service delivery. Theme: Integrated Community Health Programs Theme: Capacitation and engagement of CHWs
Milembe Panya et al	The Resilient and Empowered Adolescent and Young	Interventional approach; trained peers as Community	779 beneficiaries reached; 90% viral load suppression	Peer support is vital for ART adherence among adolescents.



	People: inter-community facility Approach in Dar es Salaam Tanzania	Adolescent Treatment Supporters; data collection through WANDA database.	among youth; increased community awareness through dialogues and caregiver meetings.	Policies should encourage peer-led interventions for better health outcomes. Theme: Integrated Community Health Programs Theme: Collaboration/partnership between healthcare providers and CBOs
Felician Luchagula et al	Strengthening health resilience through community health worker referrals in six districts of Tanzania	CHWs provided health education, some family planning interventions, referrals, and tracking; supportive supervision and assessment of referral completion conducted by researchers.	Referral completion rate increased from 88% to 96%; increase in clients referred for FP and MCH services from 41% to 97%.	Regular supportive supervision of healthcare providers and proper documentation enhance referral systems. Policies should support and facilitate community-initiated referral and follow-up activities. Theme: Capacitation and engagement of CHWs
Ediphonce Joseph, Felician Luchagula	The role of community health workers (CHWs) in the provision of family planning services through mobile outreach in five regions of Tanzania	CHWs created demand and provided FP methods; data analysis on referral sources.	81% of mobile outreach clients referred by CHWs; preferences varied by age group and referral source.	CHWs play a critical role in FP mobile outreach. Interventions should leverage CHWs to increase reproductive service uptake, especially among young people. Theme: Capacitation and engagement of CHWs Theme: Collaboration/partnership between healthcare providers and CBOs
Karesma Mushi et al	Lessons learned from the clinic-community collaborations to support adolescents and young people living with HIV	READY+ model integrating clinical services and community-based organizations (CBO) mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); collaboration between clinics and CBOs.	Improved support and outcomes for YPLHIV; challenges in communication, collaborative planning and resource allocation.	Collaboration between health providers and CBOs is crucial for comprehensive HIV programming. Policies should facilitate joint planning and resource sharing. Theme: Community participation for intervention/health service optimization Theme: Collaboration/partnership between healthcare providers and CBOs
E. Josaphat et al	Integrated Family Planning and TB services outreach is a new approach to implementing primary health care (PHC) in remote and rural communities	Integrated FP and TB outreach programs; group discussions, one-on-one sessions, and sputum sample collection.	Reached 31,232 individuals; 1,847 TB investigations; 173 TB diagnoses; 5,411 FP services provided.	Integrated outreach increases access and reduces costs. Policies should support integrated health service delivery in remote areas. Theme: Integrated Community Health Programs Theme: Capacitation and engagement of CHWs Theme: Collaboration/partnership

				between healthcare providers and CBOs
Paschal Gerald Kalinga, Clement Sobe Morabu	The role of community involvement on the improvement of health services: The community-based intervention in the case of construction of radiology block at Misasi health center	Community-driven initiative for construction of radiology block; collaboration with local leaders; budget and contribution management.	90% completion of the radiology block; ready to receive radiology machine.	Community engagement accelerates the improvement of health services. Policies should encourage community-driven initiatives for facility development. Theme: Promotion of organizational capacity and Gender Diversity Theme: Community participation for intervention/health service optimization