

**Assessment Of Stakeholders Engagement In Implementation Of The New-born
Resuscitation Programme In Moshi District Council, Tanzania**

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This study aimed to assess stakeholder's engagement in the New Resuscitation Programme (NRP) which was implemented in 2 regions in Tanzania by JHPIEGO in collaboration with the MoHCDGEC. The used case study of health facilities found in Moshi District Council which were selected by the programme .The study selected structural functionalism theory to address three main objectives namely; mapping of stakeholders in NRP; assess stakeholder's involvement in the programme and examine the outcome of NRP i.e. reductions of neonatal deaths. The study assumed case study by selecting Moshi District to be study area, whereas exploratory-qualitative with the use of purposively and random sampling to gather information from different study participants including healthcare providers, pregnant women, district health officials, programme and ministry of health officials. Methods of data collection employed were; in –depth interviews, focused group discussion, observation and document reviews. Generally, evidence from literature reviewed and findings of this study revealed that NRP was based on training of healthcare providers on basic new-born resuscitation and distribution of resuscitations equipment. The findings of the study mapped out four categories of stakeholders who were involved in designing and implementation of NRP include; strategic stakeholders with JHPIEGO,CIFF and MoHSW; advisory stakeholders consisting of regional and district health officials; functionary stakeholder involving healthcare providers found at facility level; and beneficiary stakeholders which was comprised of mother and newly born babies. In terms of stakeholder involvement, the study revealed that stakeholders involvement took the form of capacity building trainings, provision of new-born resuscitation care and supportive supervision. Furthermore, it was indicated by the study that, NRP aimed to reduce neonatal death and in doing so there are several influencing factors such as availability of equipment, readiness and competence of healthcare providers and capacity of regional and district health officials to support health facilities. Generally, the study concludes that in programme development especially when there is stakeholders involvement it is easy to attain and achieve its objectives. Thus, in the resuscitation programme the objectives were less achieved due to lack of stakeholders involvement. It is therefore recommended by the study that, when implementing a programme or project all stakeholders should work close to each other in order to reach intended goals.