# Development of a Structured Solution-Based Qualitative Survey Package Towards Optimized MNCH Care-Seeking in Rural Tanzania

Dhwani D Paul<sup>1</sup>, Denise Buchner<sup>1</sup>, Dismas Matevelo<sup>2</sup>, Caroline Amour<sup>2</sup>, Jennifer Hatfield<sup>1</sup>, Respicious Bakalemwa<sup>2</sup>, Teddy Kyomuhangi<sup>3</sup>, Boniface Maendeleo<sup>2</sup>, Wemaeli Mweteni<sup>2</sup>, Prosper Shayo<sup>2</sup>, Eleanor Turyakira<sup>3</sup>, Jennifer L Brenner<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Cumming School of Medicine, University of Calgary, <sup>2</sup>Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS), <sup>3</sup>Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST)







## Background

Although barriers to care-seeking for antenatal care (ANC), delivery and postnatal care (PNC) at health facilities by rural Tanzanian women are well documented, factors that support care-seeking ("enablers") for this population are not (Gabrysch, 2009). As part of a baseline survey prior to an MNCH implementation project in Misungwi District, this qualitative survey package was developed.

#### Objective

The goal was to enhance qualitative data collection in order to elicit community-based solutions in a low-resourced setting.

### Methods

Review of literature and health data; existing data, knowledge, gaps and target groups were identified

Methods used and best practices from a similar study in Uganda were assessed by team members

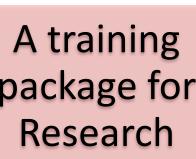
Survey objectives were developed by the core research team

Tool was circulated to local technical experts, translated and modified

data collection tool was developed for a variety of stakeholders, targeted to the Misungwi context

A solution-based

A protocol was developed based on the ACT Consortium Guidance



package for Research Assistants was adapted and expanded to the Tanzanian context

Training and pilot sessions were conducted on site

Field data collection was initiated

#### Results

A relevant solution-based qualitative research package was developed through a participatory approach. Focus-group discussions and in-depth interviews were designed for health planners. Relevant local considerations related to consent by thumbprint, background noise from children during outdoor discussions and community entry protocols for village government were required.

#### Interactive Participatory Training

- Role playing
- Video analysis of post-pilot recording of introductions
- Mock interviews
- Group translations

#### **Key Training** Strategies

- Emphasis on solutions vs. problems
- Facilitation to encourage voices to be heard
- Emphasis on specific study objectives
- Limiting the use of probes
- Translation into local language
- Education on the importance of methods and documentation in field testing

# **End Package**

- A locally-relevant qualitative survey training guide
- A qualitative survey protocol document
- PowerPoint training slides
- Focus-group discussion and indepth interview tools
- Standard operating procedures



Figure 2. Mother and child. Picture credit: S. Bastien.

#### Conclusion

The ACT Consortium Guidance provides an excellent structured template, helpful for constructing qualitative data collection in limited resource settings. A local participatory approach to training and finalization of the research package was critical to encourage local relevance and effectiveness. A solution-based tool may provide constructive input for implementation design. The structured package designed could be modified for future local qualitative studies.

#### References

Chandler, C.I.R., & Reynolds, J. (2013). ACT consortium guidance: qualitative research protocol template with example tools and SOPs. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.actconsortium.com">http://www.actconsortium.com</a>

Gabrysch, S., & Campbell, O. M. (2009). Still too far to walk: Literature review of the determinants of delivery service use. BioMed Central Pregnancy and Childbirth, 9(34).

Morgan, D.L., & Krueger, R.A. (1997). The Focus Group Kit. London: SAGE Publications Inc.

# Acknowledgements

Project undertaken with the financial support of International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC)

Internship funded by the Strategic Partnerships and Community Engagement (SPaCE), Cumming School of Medicine









Figure 1. Presentation in a local village. Picture credit: L. Lukowiak.