



Enhancing Diarrhea Prevention in Tanzanian Villages through Innovative Community Health Worker Programmes

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Published: 15 May 2004 | **Received:** 08 January 2004 | **Accepted:** 21 April 2004

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18802308](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18802308)

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Abstract

Diarrhea remains a significant public health issue in Tanzanian villages, with substantial morbidity and mortality rates. A mixed-methods approach combining qualitative interviews with CHWs and quantitative surveys among village residents to assess programme impact. Community CHWs reported a significant improvement in handwashing practices (85% increase) following training, leading to reduced diarrhea cases by 30% over a six-month period. Innovative CHW programmes effectively enhance hygiene behaviors and reduce diarrheal illnesses in Tanzanian communities. Implementing these CHW initiatives should be prioritised as part of broader public health strategies to combat diarrhea in rural areas.

Keywords: *African, Geographical, Community, Health, Anthropology, Epidemiology, Intervention*

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