



# Community Health Worker Programmes' Impact on Malaria Case Incidence in Gambian Rural Areas: A Two-Year Evaluation

Sabina Jawara<sup>1</sup>, Abdoulie Jammeh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Medical Research Council (MRC) Unit The Gambia at LSHTM

<sup>2</sup> Department of Sustainable Systems, University of The Gambia

**Published:** 27 August 2006 | **Received:** 25 March 2006 | **Accepted:** 08 July 2006

**Correspondence:** [sjawara@gmail.com](mailto:sjawara@gmail.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18829151](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18829151)

## Author notes

*Sabina Jawara is affiliated with Medical Research Council (MRC) Unit The Gambia at LSHTM and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.*

*Abdoulie Jammeh is affiliated with Department of Sustainable Systems, University of The Gambia and focuses on Engineering research in Africa.*

## Abstract

This study addresses a current research gap in Engineering concerning Community Health Worker Programs for Malaria Prevention and Control in Gambian Rural Communities: Impact on Case Incidence Rates Over Two Years in Gambia. The objective is to formulate a rigorous model, state verifiable assumptions, and derive results with direct analytical or practical implications. A mixed-methods design was used, combining survey and interview data collected over the study period. The results establish bounded error under perturbation, a convergent estimation process under stated assumptions, and a stable link between the proposed metric and observed outcomes. The findings provide a reproducible analytical basis for subsequent theoretical and applied extensions. Stakeholders should prioritise inclusive, locally grounded strategies and improve data transparency. Community Health Worker Programs for Malaria Prevention and Control in Gambian Rural Communities: Impact on Case Incidence Rates Over Two Years, Gambia, Africa, Engineering, original research This work contributes a formal specification, transparent assumptions, and mathematically interpretable claims. The maintenance outcome was modelled as  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + u + \epsilon$ , with robustness checked using heteroskedasticity-consistent errors.

**Keywords:** *African Geography, Community Health Workers, Epidemiology, Geographic Information Systems, Malaria Control, Public Health Engineering, Vector-Borne Diseases*

## ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

**Email:** [info@parj.africa](mailto:info@parj.africa)

Request your copy of the full paper today!

## SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

**Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!**

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

**Submit at:** [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge