



# Maternal Mortality Reduction through Community Health Worker Programmes in Rural Ethiopian Villages: A Longitudinal Analysis

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## Abstract

Maternal mortality remains a significant public health concern in rural Ethiopian villages, despite national efforts to reduce it through various interventions. A longitudinal study design was employed, collecting data from two rural Ethiopian villages over a period of five years. Data were collected through structured interviews with CHWs and village leaders, as well as cross-sectional surveys conducted among pregnant women and their families. CHWPs in both studied villages significantly reduced maternal mortality rates by approximately 30% compared to baseline levels, demonstrating the positive impact of community-based healthcare initiatives. The findings underscore the crucial role of CHWs in addressing maternal health disparities in rural settings and highlight the need for sustained support and resource allocation. Expanding CHW programmes should be prioritised with additional resources to ensure continuous coverage, including training, incentives, and infrastructure development. Community engagement is also essential for programme sustainability. Maternal Mortality, Community Health Workers, Rural Ethiopia, Longitudinal Study

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, Geographic, Community-Based, Maternal Health, Anthropometrics, Qualitative Research, Interventions*

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