



# Community-Based Management Strategies for Cholera Outbreaks in Mozambique's Rural Areas: Training and Distribution Innovations

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## Abstract

Cholera outbreaks continue to pose significant public health challenges in rural Mozambique, where limited access to healthcare facilities and resources exacerbates the risk of severe illness and mortality. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including qualitative interviews with local stakeholders to understand existing challenges and needs. Quantitative analysis of the impact of training sessions and distribution strategies on knowledge dissemination and outbreak prevention efficacy among community members was conducted using a logistic regression model. Training programmes demonstrated an increase in cholera-related awareness from 45% pre-training to 78% post-training, with a significant reduction in reported cases by 30% during the follow-up period (95% confidence interval: -21.5%, -38.5%). Community-based management strategies significantly improved cholera prevention and response capabilities in rural Mozambique through targeted health worker training and innovative distribution methods. Continued investment in community education programmes, robust logistics for vaccine distribution, and enhanced surveillance systems are recommended to sustain these gains and prevent future outbreaks. Cholera prevention, Rural health, Community-based management, Training, Distribution strategies Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *African geography, cholera epidemiology, community health workers, outbreak management, vaccine distribution, rapid response teams, water sanitation hygiene campaigns*

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