



Analysing the Effectiveness of Health Worker Training Programmes in Enhancing Malaria Prevention Among Young Women Farmers in East Africa: A Five-Year Data Analysis in Chad

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant health issue in East Africa, particularly among young women farmers who are at higher risk due to their agricultural work and geographic location. A mixed-methods approach will be employed, incorporating quantitative data analysis with qualitative interviews to understand participant perspectives and programme efficacy. Data from health worker training programmes conducted between and will be analysed using a logistic regression model to predict the likelihood of malaria prevention practices. Analysis reveals that while knowledge about malaria transmission and prevention was retained by participants over five years, adherence to recommended protective measures varied significantly among different regions and socio-economic groups. Themes identified include varying levels of community engagement and programme sustainability challenges. The training programmes showed promise in improving knowledge but fell short in ensuring consistent behaviour change due to contextual factors such as limited resources and cultural barriers. Future interventions should focus on strengthening community partnerships, addressing socio-economic disparities, and incorporating continuous support mechanisms to sustain long-term impact. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, African Geography, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Analysis, HIV/AIDS, Community Intervention, Public Health Initiatives*

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