



# Implementing and Analysing a Tuberculosis Community Health Worker Programme in Niger's Semi-Arid Regions,

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## Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern in Niger's semi-arid regions, where socioeconomic and environmental factors exacerbate its prevalence. A mixed-methods approach was employed, integrating qualitative interviews with CHWs and quantitative analysis of TB case reports from to . CHWs reported a 30% reduction in TB notification delays compared to pre-implementation levels ( $p < 0.05$ ), highlighting the programme's impact on timely diagnosis. The implementation of CHW programmes showed promise in improving TB surveillance and treatment outcomes, particularly in reducing diagnostic lags. Further studies should explore scalability and sustainability of these interventions within diverse cultural contexts. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Niger, Semi-arid Regions, Community Health Workers, Programme Evaluation, Public Health, Anthropology, Epidemiology

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