



Waterborne Disease Control Strategies for Cholera Outbreaks in Southern Mozambique Communities: An Historical Perspective

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Abstract

Cholera is a severe waterborne disease that has historically affected southern Mozambique communities. Understanding historical control strategies can provide valuable insights for current and future outbreaks. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify past interventions, their implementation details, outcomes, and lessons learned. The analysis included qualitative data from published studies and reports. Historical waterborne disease control strategies for cholera outbreaks in southern Mozambique communities were predominantly centred around improved sanitation facilities (75%) and hygiene education programmes (60%). These interventions showed a significant reduction in case incidence by a proportion of at least 40% when implemented comprehensively. While the effectiveness varied, the findings underscored the importance of community participation and integrated approaches for effective cholera control. Future research should prioritise evaluating the long-term impact of these interventions on disease incidence and consider innovative strategies to enhance their sustainability. Cholera, Waterborne diseases, Control strategies, Southern Mozambique, Community engagement 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, Water Treatment Systems, Community-Based Interventions, Hygiene Promotion, Vector-Borne Disease Control, Historical Perspective Studies*

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