



# Moroccan Community Health Worker Programmes and Preventive Care Access in Ethiopian Cities: An Evaluation Study

Muluqebe Tessema<sup>1</sup>, Zewde Gebre<sup>2,3</sup>, Mesafel Abay<sup>1,4</sup>, Amanuel Asgedemisso<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Debre Markos University

<sup>2</sup> Department of Advanced Studies, Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI)

<sup>3</sup> Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Bahir Dar University

<sup>4</sup> Bahir Dar University

<sup>5</sup> Department of Research, Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI)

**Published:** 20 January 2010 | **Received:** 24 November 2009 | **Accepted:** 27 December 2009

**Correspondence:** [mtessema@hotmail.com](mailto:mtessema@hotmail.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18912217](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18912217)

## Author notes

*Muluqebe Tessema is affiliated with Debre Markos University and focuses on African Studies research in Africa. Zewde Gebre is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.*

*Mesafel Abay is affiliated with Debre Markos University and focuses on African Studies research in Africa. Amanuel Asgedemisso is affiliated with Department of Research, Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.*

## Abstract

The Moroccan Community Health Worker (CHW) programmes in Ethiopia have been implemented to improve access to preventive care among urban populations. However, their effectiveness and impact on health outcomes remain under-researched. The research employed a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews. A stratified random sampling method was used to ensure representation across different socio-economic groups and urban areas. Findings indicate that the Moroccan CHW programme significantly increased access to preventive care services, particularly for underserved populations in rural-urban fringe areas, with a 45% increase in utilization rates compared to pre-programme levels. The study concludes that while there is room for improvement, the Moroccan CHW programmes have demonstrated potential as an effective means of expanding access to preventive care services in Ethiopian cities. Recommendations include further expansion of the programme into new urban areas and integration with existing healthcare infrastructure to ensure sustained impact and equitable service delivery.

**Keywords:** *Ethiopia, Community Health Workers, Access Studies, Interventions Evaluation, Public Health Models, Geographic Information Systems, Spatial Analysis*

## ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

**Email:** [info@parj.africa](mailto:info@parj.africa)

Request your copy of the full paper today!

## SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

**Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!**

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

**Submit at:** [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge