



Impact of Community Health Worker Programmes on Diarrheal Disease Prevention Among Senegalese Children in Botswana

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Abstract

Diarrheal diseases are a significant public health concern in many African countries, including Senegal and Botswana. Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been identified as effective agents for diarrheal disease prevention. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including surveys and focus group discussions with parents and CHWs. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. CHW interventions led to a statistically significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the incidence of diarrheal diseases among resettled children compared to baseline levels. The findings suggest that CHW programmes are effective in preventing diarrheal diseases, particularly when tailored to local contexts and supported by community engagement strategies. Continued support for CHWs is recommended alongside further research into optimal intervention strategies based on specific geographical and cultural factors. 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, Community Health Workers, Child Health, Infectious Diseases, Randomized Controlled Trials, Interventions, Public Health Strategies*

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