



# The Effects of Community Health Worker Programmes on Maternal and Neonatal Mortality Rates in Ugandan Rural Areas: An Epidemiological Study

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## Abstract

Maternal and neonatal mortality rates remain high in Ugandan rural areas despite efforts to reduce them through various interventions. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including a baseline survey for data collection from to , followed by an evaluation period in -. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression models to assess the effectiveness of community health worker programmes. Descriptive analysis showed a significant decrease ( $p < 0.05$ ) in maternal mortality rates from 48% to 36% across participating villages, while neonatal mortality decreased by approximately 12 percentage points over the same period. Community health worker programmes appear effective in reducing both maternal and neonatal mortality rates in Ugandan rural settings. Further research should be conducted to explore long-term sustainability of these programmes and their cost-effectiveness. Maternal Mortality, Neonatal Mortality, Community Health Workers, Rural Areas, Uganda Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** African geography, maternal and neonatal mortality, community health workers, epidemiology, public health interventions, rural healthcare, survival analysis

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