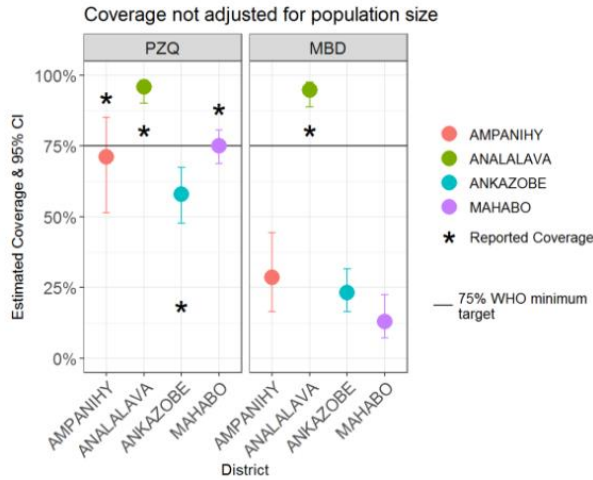
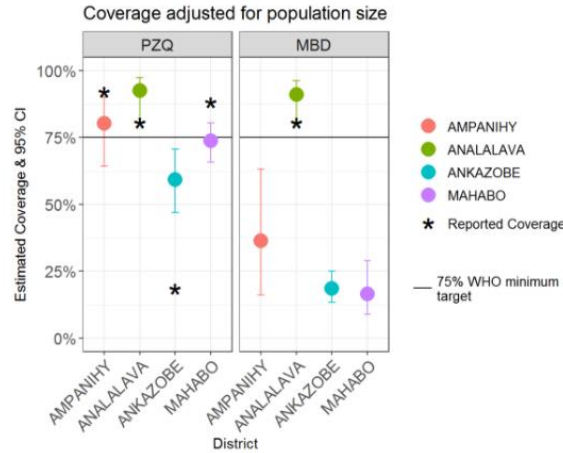


The treatment target was met in Ankazobe for PZQ and MBD and in Mahabo for PZQ only.



If adjusted to population size also Ampanihy reached the treatment target for PZQ while Mahabo dropped to 73.7%.

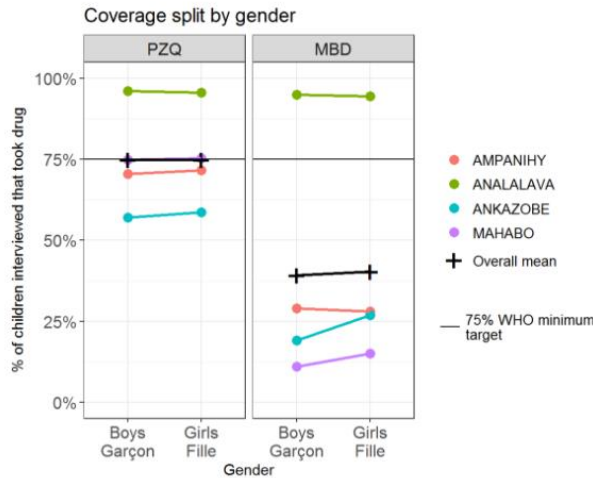


Commentary

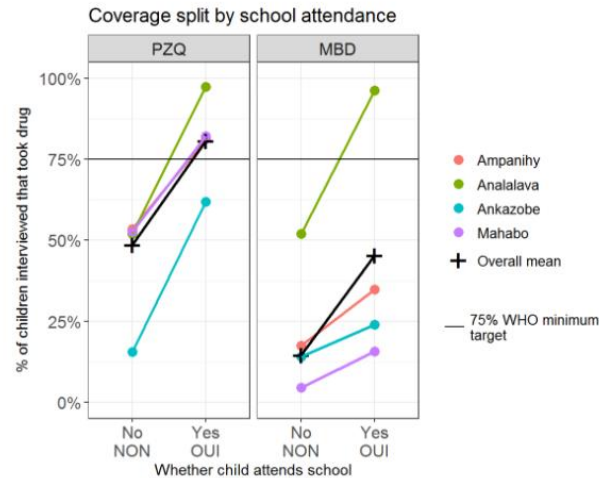
There was no MBD treatment in Ampanihy, Ankazobe, and Mahabo, therefore no reported coverage is available for these districts.

- Ampanihy: Raw coverage estimates indicated that the 75% target may not have been met. However, adjusted estimates indicated that the 75% target may have been exceeded slightly. In the village Ankilitelo all children reported not having received PZQ.
- Mahabo: The raw coverage estimate was at 75.1% but dropped to 73.7% when the estimate was adjusted to population size.

Coverage was similar in boys and girls



Coverage was generally lower in non-attending school children



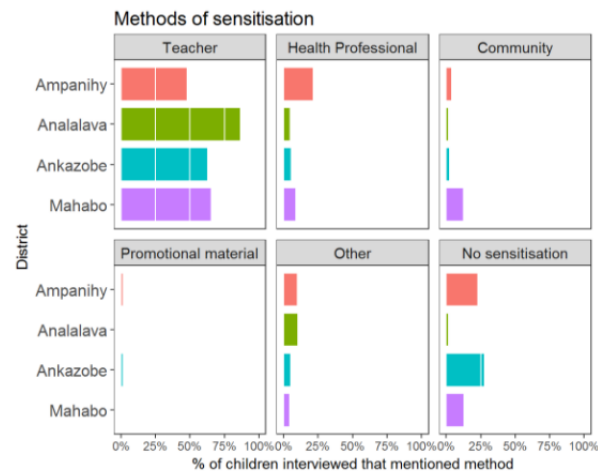
Commentary on school attendance and gender

Coverage was very similar in both genders in all districts.

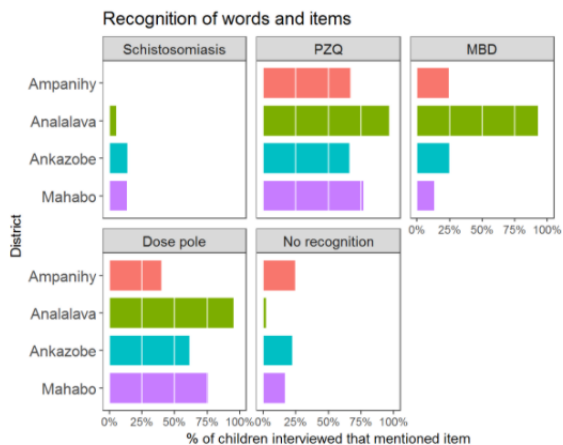
The percentage of children not attending school was:

- Ampanihy 36.7%
- Analalava 3.4%
- Ankazobe 8.6%
- Mahabo 23.8%

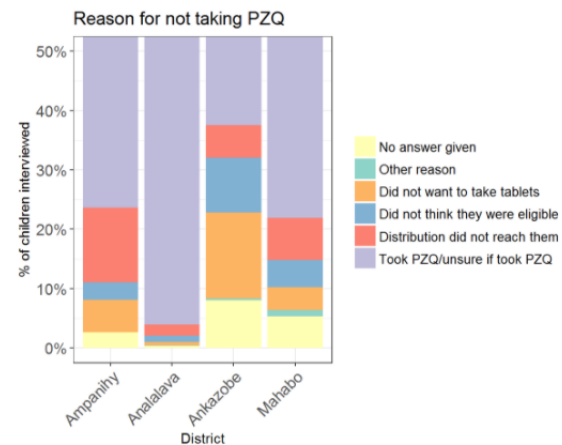
The majority of children heard about treatment through teachers.



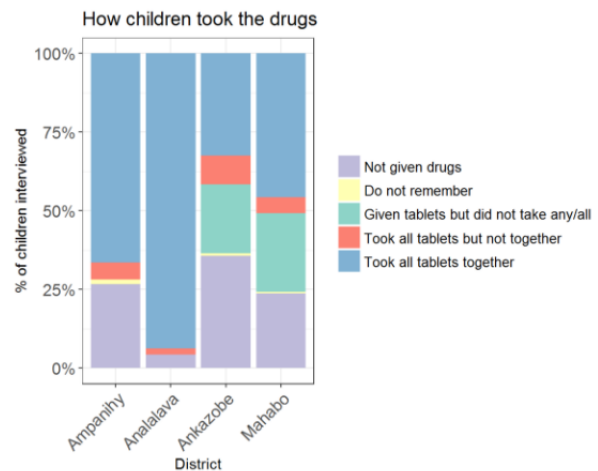
At least 66% of children in all districts recognised the the PZQ tablet. In Analalava 92.9% of the children recognised the MBD tablet.



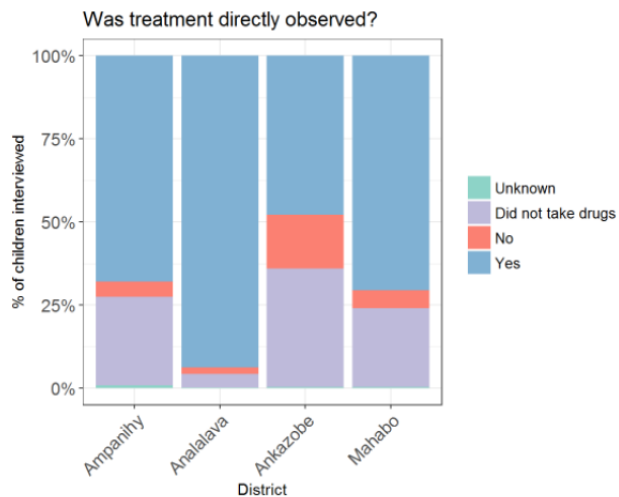
The main reasons for not taking PZQ were due to the distribution of PZQ not reaching them, not wanting to take them, or not thinking they were eligible.



In Ampanihy and Analalava the majority of children took all the tablets together, this was not the case Ankazobe and Mahabo.



For the majority of those taking the drugs they were directly observed doing so by the distributor.



Commentary on additional information

Very few children reported seeing promotional material.

The evidence shows that in several districts there were both supply and demand issues affecting treatment coverage. For the former, not being offered drugs was between 1.9% and 12.5%. Demand issues were evidenced by non-compliance i.e. receiving, but not taking the tablets; not taking the sufficient dose; and not being directly observed when swallowing the tablets. The percentage of children who said they took all tablets together was:

- Ampanihy 67.8%
- Analalava 93.6%
- Ankazobe 47.8%
- Mahabo 70.5%