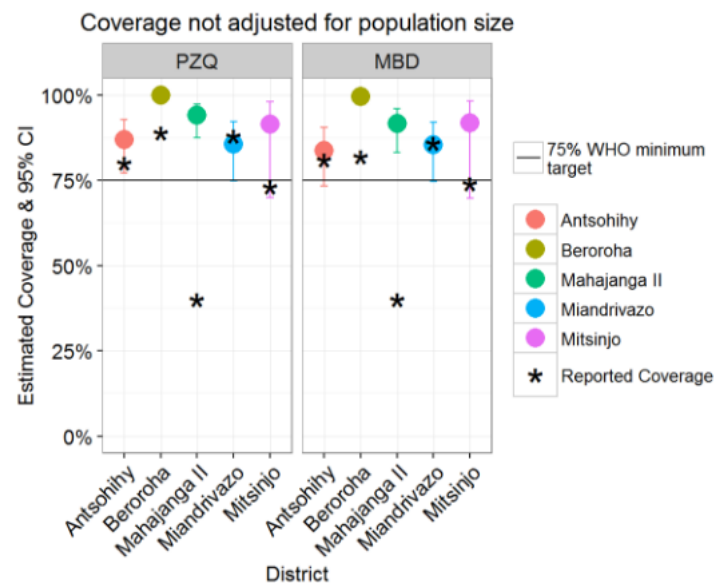
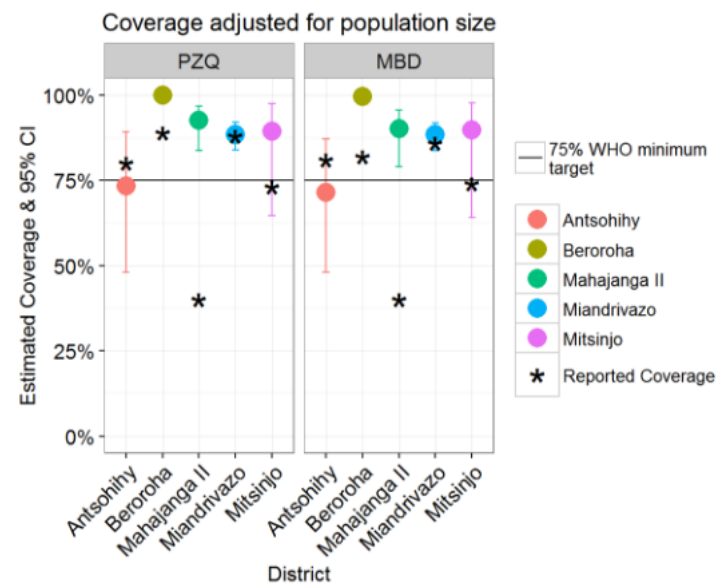


There was no evidence that coverage was below 75% in any district



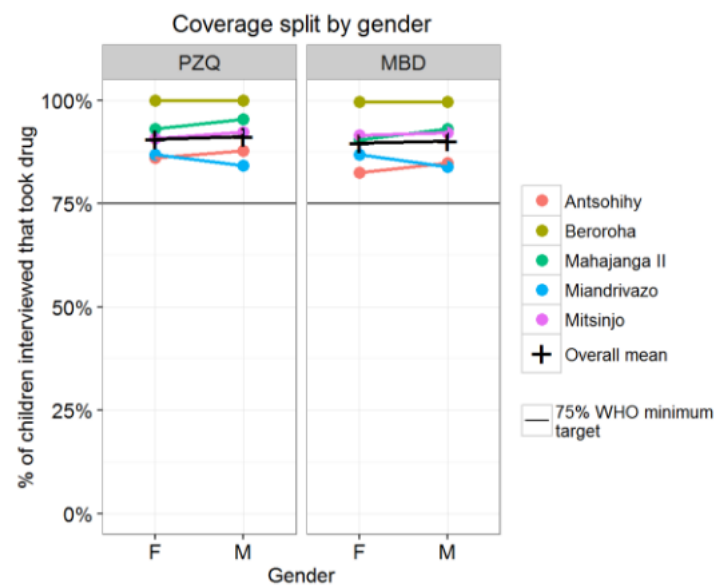
Adjusting for population size mainly affected Antsohihy



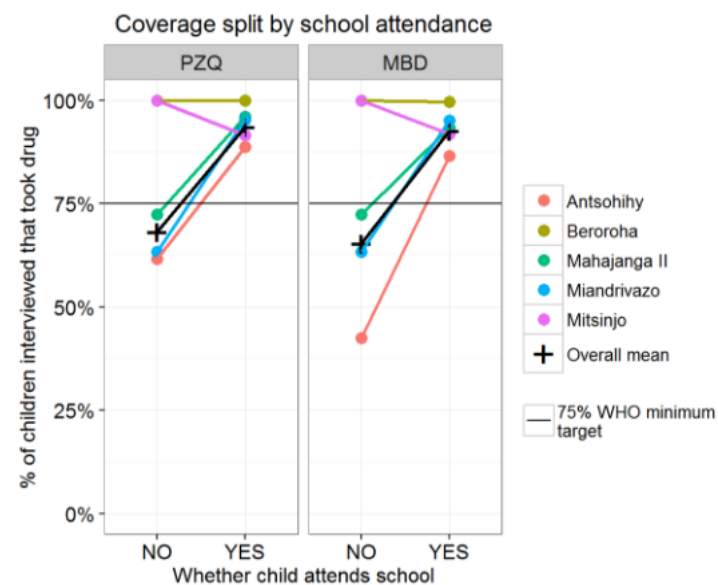
Commentary

- Antsohihy: Raw coverage estimates indicated that the 75% target may have been exceeded. However, adjusted estimates indicated that the 75% target may have been met but not exceeded. In two villages, approximately 50% of children reported not receiving any drugs. Reported coverage was not significantly different from estimated coverage.
- Beroroaha: 100% of 534 children interviewed reported receiving PZQ and only 2 children said they did not receive MBD. Reported coverage was significantly lower than estimated coverage.
- Mahajanga II: Coverage estimates were at least 90% for both drugs, both before and after adjusting for population size. The confidence intervals suggested the 75% minimum target was exceeded. Reported coverage was significantly lower than estimated coverage.
- Miandrivazo: Coverage estimates were at least 80% for both drugs, both before and after adjusting for population size. The confidence intervals suggested the 75% minimum target may have been exceeded. In one village, only 1 of 31 children (3%) reported receiving any drugs. Reported coverage was not significantly different from estimated coverage.
- Mitsinjo: Coverage estimates were at least 89% for both drugs, both before and after adjusting for population size. The confidence intervals suggested the 75% minimum target may have met but not exceeded. In one village, only 5 of 58 children (9%) reported receiving any drugs. Reported coverage was not significantly different from estimated coverage.

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.

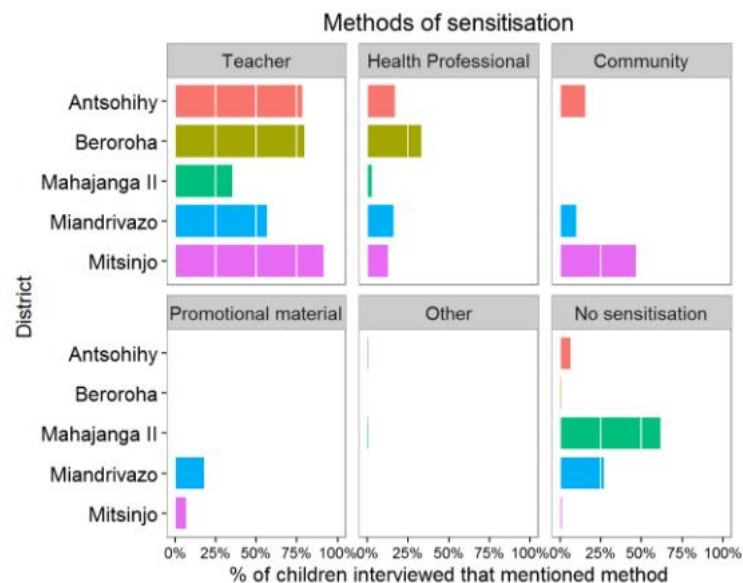
The percentage of children not attending school for at least one month in the school year was:

- Antsohihy 7% (n = 47)
- Beroroaha 7% (n = 36)
- Mahajanga II 8% (n = 29)
- Miandrivazo 30% (n = 210)
- Mitsinjo 0.1% (n = 1)

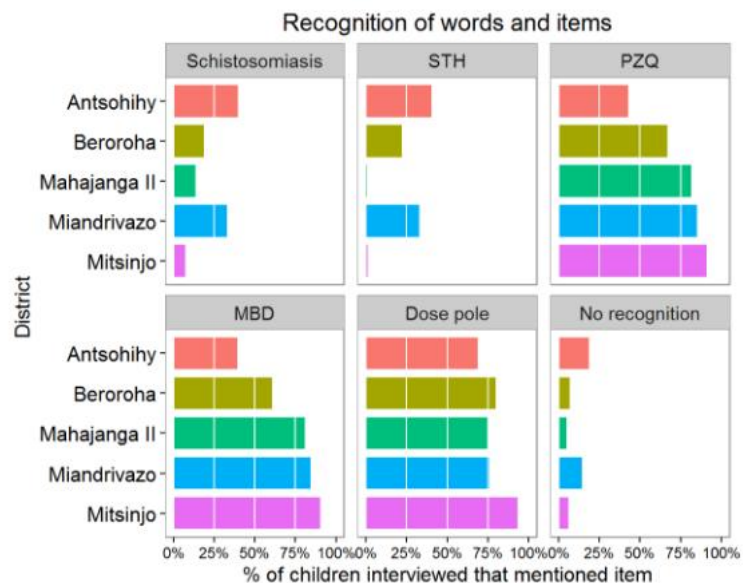
In Beroroaha, all 36 children who don't attend school received PZQ & ALB.

In all other districts where at least 20 children who don't attend school were recorded, coverage ranged from 43% to 72% in non attending children, and 87% to 96% in attending children.

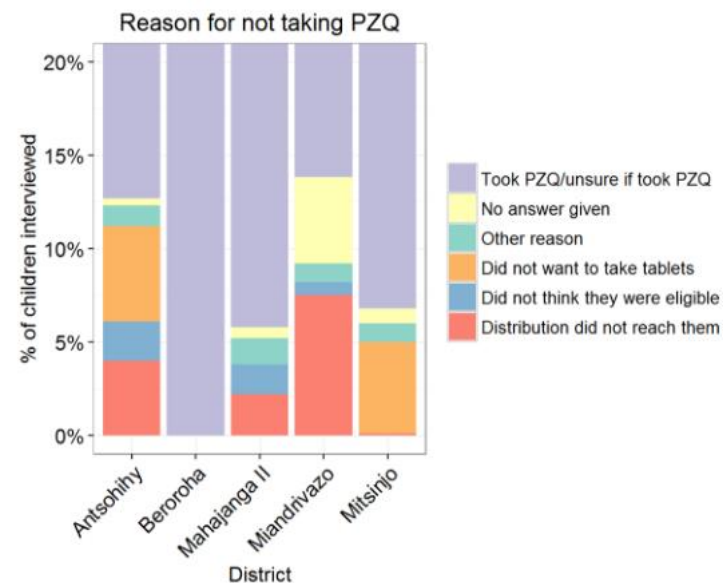
62% of the pupils in Mahajanga II reported no sensitisation



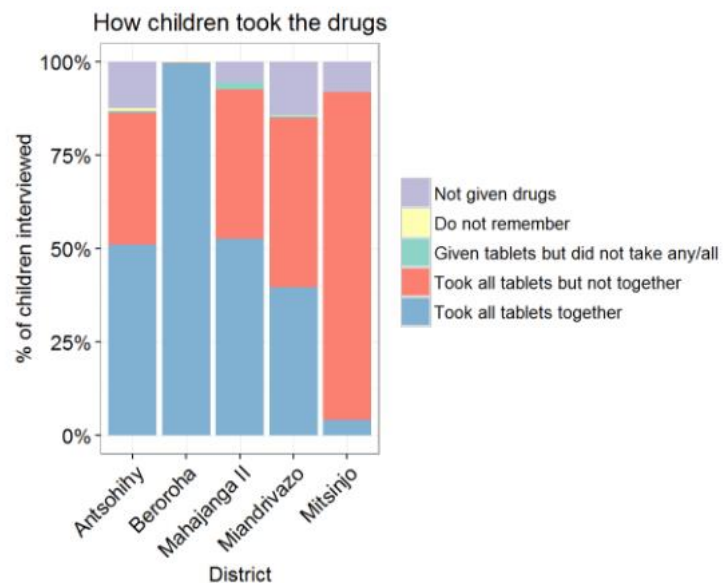
At least 69% of children in all districts recognised the dose pole



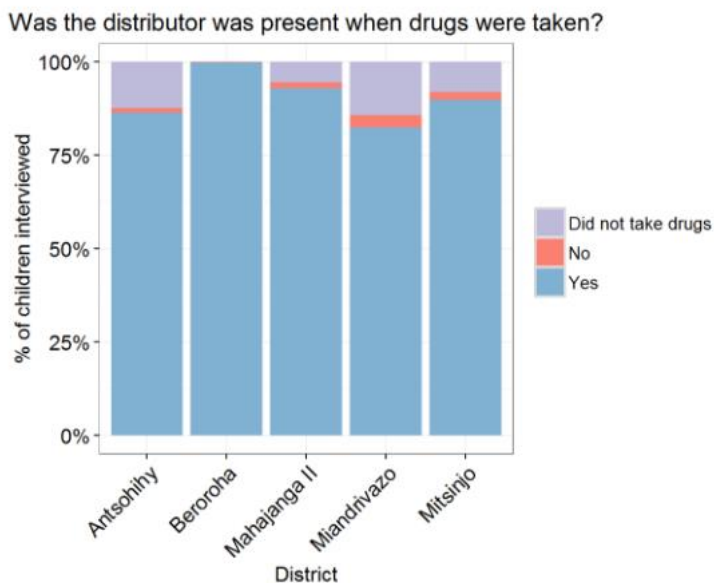
The main reasons for not taking PZQ was due to the distribution and not wanting to



Many children reported not taking all the drugs at once



At least 82% of children said the distributor was present when they swallowed drugs



Commentary on additional information

Very few children reported seeing promotional material, except in Miandrivazo.

The main reasons children reported not receiving PZQ was due to the distribution not reaching them and the children not wanting to take PZQ.

In one village (EPP Katsepy in Mitsinjo), 33 of 58 interviewed children (57%) reported 'fear' as the reason for not taking PZQ.

In one village (EPP Namakia in Miandrivazo), 24 of 31 children (77%) reported 'no drugs' as the reason for not taking PZQ.

Many children reported taking all tablets but not together. The percentage of children who said they took all tablets together was:

- Antsohihy 51%
- Beroroha 100%
- Mahajanga II 53%
- Miandrivazo 40%
- Mitsinjo 4%

A large majority of children reported the drug distributor being present when they swallowed the drugs.